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Asadha 23, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 14, 1967/Asadha 23, 1889
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tractor Factories

+
*1141. Shri Sharda Nand :
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan :
Shri Ranjeet Singh :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state :

- (a) whether due to heavy demand of tractors in the country, some tractor factories are proposed to be set up;
(b) if so, the location of the factories with the capacity thereof; and
(c) whether these will be set up in private or public sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): (a) to (c). There are five factories in the private sector manufacturing agricultural tractors in the range 25 to 50 HP. Their aggregate licensed capacity is 30,000 Nos. per year. Two of these factories are located at Faridaad and one each at Bombay, Baroda and Madras. A proposal to set up a factory in the Public Sector for the manufacture of tractors below 20 HP with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per year is under consideration.

श्री शारदानन्द : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि जब कम कीमत से बनने वाले ट्रैक्टरों की खपत इधर देश में ज्यादा होगी तो उनको बनाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई कारखाना खोला जाये ?

श्री द्वौरोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद) : जैसा कि अभी सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया है यह पांच प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखाने जो हैं वह ट्रैक्टर बना रहे हैं। हम को 20 हासं पावर से कम के करीब 12 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है। इसके लिये हमने जेकोस्लोवाकिया से रिपोर्ट मंगाई है। उन्होंने यह फैसला किया है कि अगर यह फैक्टरी चलाई जाये तो उत्तर प्रदेश में वह हो।

श्री शारदानन्द : सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये अब तक सरकार ने किन-किन देशों से परामर्श किया है ?

श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद : अभी मई के महीने में इसकी डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट आई है, उस पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निजी क्षेत्र के अन्दर किन किन प्रान्तों से इन कारखानों को स्थापित करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र आये हैं ?

श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद : बहुत से प्रान्तों से हमारे पास रिपोर्ट आई थी—

बिहार से, केरल से, मद्रासे, गुजरात से राजस्थान से, मध्य प्रदेश से। इन सब बातों पर गौर करके, चूंकि कुछ ट्रैक्टरों का काम गुजरात में हो रहा है मद्रास और बम्बई में भी हो रहा है, इसलिये सोचा गया कि इंडो गैनेजेटिक लेन जो है, जहां इसकी ज्यादा जरूरत है, वहां इसको शुरू किया जायें। जो दो तीन जगह बतलाई गई हैं हमने वह अपने एक्सपर्ट्स को दिल्ली वीं और उन्होंने गौर करके फैसला दिया है कि अगर यू० पी० में हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा है।

श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा : म जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को कितने ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है और यह कारबाना खोलने के बाद हम को क्या और भी ट्रैक्टर बाहर से मंगाने पड़ेंगे?

श्री कलहडीन अली अहमद : फौंट फाइव इंग्रजी प्लैन में हम को 40 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है। अभी जिन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के पास लाइसेंस हैं वह 30,000 ट्रैक्टर बनायेगी प्रतिक सैक्टर में और 12 हजार ट्रैक्टरों का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। उसके बाद हमको बाहर से नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : पहले जो किस्म किस्म के ट्रैक्टर हमारे देश में बाहर से आये उनके स्पेशर पार्ट्स न मिलने की वजह बेकार पड़े हैं जो हास्तोंवाकिया और राजिया से आये हुए ट्रैक्टर्स भी स्पेशर पार्ट्स न होने की वजह से बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इस बात आप के पास जो ट्रैक्टर बनाने की स्कीम है उसके अन्तावा क्या कोई ऐसा भी कार्यक्रम है कि वह पार्ट्स यहां मंगाये जायें ताकि बेकार पड़े हुए ट्रैक्टर काम में आ जायें और ट्रैक्टर्स बाहर से न मंगवाने पड़े?

श्री कलहडीन अली अहमद : इसके ऊपर गौर किया गया है और एक कमेटी बनाई गई है कि हमारे जो एन० ए० एम० सी०

व हैं वी इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीज कार-पोरेशन है क्या उनमें ऐसी कैपेसिटी है कि जिन कंपोनेन्ट्स पार्ट्स की जरूरत है वह उनको बना सकते हैं? कमेटी इस पर गौर करके जल्दी से जल्दी इसका इन्तजाम करेगी।

Shri S. Kandappan : Keeping in view the demand for different types of tractors and power tillers in various States according to the requirements as per their local conditions prevailing in different States, I would like to know whether the Government have consolidated the requirements and whether they will be allocating sufficient foreign exchange on a priority basis required for the tractor factories and also the components thereof.

Shri F. A. Ahmed : As I have pointed out, the Government have taken into consideration all these factors. As the Hon. Member is aware, this was not in the priority list. But now tractors have been included in the priority list and all the help of foreign exchange required for the components or for the maximum utilisation of the capacity given to the private sector will be given.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : श्री क० ना० तिवारी ने सबाल पूछा था उसके पहले हिस्से में यह था कि भाज देश में 20 हजार ट्रैक्टर स्पेशर पार्ट्स न होने की वजह से आइडल पड़े हैं। मैं पहली बात यह जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट यह सोच रही है कि जिन के स्पेशर पार्ट्स पहले मिल जाय वह ट्रैक्टर्स पहले इस्तेमाल किये जायें? दूसरी बात यह कि आपने 12 हजार ट्रैक्टर बनाने की बात कही है उसके बजाय आगे जो ट्रैक्टर्स कई सालों से बेकार पड़े हुए हैं उन को ठीक कर लिया जाये तो हमारा काम चल सकता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या इसके लिये कदम उठाये जायेंगे?

श्री कलहडीन अली अहमद : इस के लिये सिर्फ दो तरीके हैं। एक तो यह कि जिन फारेन कम्पोनेन्ट पार्ट्स की जरूरत

हैं उन के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज.....

श्री बल्ली जयावेन शाह : जो नई फैक्ट्री होगी उसके लिये भी तो फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी। इस के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज की दिक्कत की बात न कीजिए।

श्री फलकहान अली अहमद : कम्पोनेन्ट पार्ट्स के लिये अगर फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी, जिसके बिना जो ट्रैक्टर भौजूद हैं और नहीं चलते हैं, तो वह फारेन एक्सचेंज हम देंगे। दूसरे यह कि बजाय इसके कि हम फारेन कंट्रीज पर डिपेन्ड करें अगर हम एन० ए० एम० सी० या हेवी इंजीनिअरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन में कम्पोनेन्ट पार्ट्स बनवा सकें तो बनवायें। इसके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the proportion of foreign collaboration, if any, or the foreign components where the Government propose to allow for these factories whether in the public sector or in the private sector?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: It varies from factory to factory. I may inform the Hon. Member that so far as Massey Ferguson is concerned, the indigenous content is 68 per cent, International Harvester—59.5 per cent, Hindustan—80 per cent for 50 H.P. and 50 per cent for 30 H.P., Escorts—53.7 per cent and Eicher—57 per cent. So far as the public sector is concerned, practically 80 per cent of the requirement will be indigenous.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि हालांकि जो कमिशन मुकर्रे किया गया है उसने गैनेटिक प्लैन में फैक्ट्री खोलने की सलाह दी है, लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लाखों गांव हैं, और क्या सारे भारतवर्ष के लिये सिर्फ़ आलीस हजार ट्रैक्टरों से काम चल जायेगा ? मैं चाहूँगा कि उत्तर

प्रदेश में दो फैक्टरियां हों जिन से हमारा पूरा काम चल सके।

श्री फलकहान अली अहमद : इस पर तो गौर किया जाता ही है। जितने ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता उन को हम हर प्लैन में बढ़ाते रहेंगे। जैसा मैंने बतलाया चौथी प्लैन में हमें 40 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत होगी। उनको बनाने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में रेस की पटरियों का निर्माण

+

*1142. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा थानु मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में रेलों की पटरियों के निर्माण में मिश्रधातु का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उसके बारे में कोई जांच की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. This is the normal process of making rail steel.

(b) and (c). An enquiry was made regarding the deficiency in carbon and manganese content of the steel used for manufacturing rails at Bhilai and it was found that there was a case of a mix-up of blooms of different types of steel on 22nd July, 1966. A Committee of enquiry was constituted to identify the possible cause of this mix-up and to make recommendations to

prevent such occurrence. As a result, Bhilai Steel Plant have arranged for the rail blooms to be stamped with a distinct mark for easy identification and these will in future be stocked in a specially earmarked space in the bloom stockyard.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षायाय : ये जो रेल की पटरियां बनाई जाती हैं भिलाई कारखाने में ये जितनी बनती हैं, उन में से कितनी मात्रा में ये हमारे देश में इस्तेमाल होती हैं और कितनी मात्रा में इनको विदेशों में भेजा जाता है? क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी भी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि जो पटरियां हमने विदेशों को भेजी हैं उनके बारे में एक बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है और रिपोर्ट यह आई है कि हल्की किस्म की पटरियां भेजी गई हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आई है, ऐसी शिकायत सरकार के पास आई है?

आ० चन्ना रेहो : इस देश के अन्दर 1 लाख 15 हजार टन रेलें बनाई जाती थी जबकि भिलाई में कैपेसेटी 3 लाख 65 हजार टन की थी। उस बक्त के बाद से इस कैपेसेटी में इजाफा किया गया और इसको 2.5 लाख बढ़ाया गया। अब पांच लाख टन रेलें बनाने की कैपेसेटी है और हमारे देश को रेलों की सिर्फ़ 2 लाख 33 हजार टन की जरूरत है। आजकल कैपेसेटी और प्रोडक्शन की हालत यह है।

जहां तक बाहर भेजने का सवाल है 1963-64 से लेकर 1966-67 तक मुमलसल इनको बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, और बारह हजार टन से ले कर पंद्रह हजार टन तक साल में भेजा जा रहा है। जहां तक क्वालिटी का सम्बन्ध है, कोई शिकायत इस किस्म की नहीं है। मलबता एक आघ मर्तबा जो कुछ हुआ है उसको मैंने सवाल के जवाब में बता दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षायाय : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ रेल की पटरियां सरकार द्वारा अब भी विदेशों से मंगाई जाती हैं और यदि मंगाई जाती हैं तो कितनी? जब आप यहां ही इनको बना सकते हैं तो क्या कारण है कि आप विदेशों से इनको मंगा रहे हैं? क्या इसका कारण यह है कि आपने विदेशों से करार कर रखे हैं इस बास्ते आपको इनको मंगाना पड़ता है? चूंकि आप करार से बंधे हुए हैं, इस बास्ते मंगाना पड़ता है या इस कारण से मंगाना पड़ता है कि यहां की बनों हुई पटरियां बिट्ठा होती हैं?

आ० चन्ना रेहो : ये डिटेल्ज तो रेल मंत्री ही दे सकते हैं मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ। कितनी मंगाई जाती है, कितनी नहीं यह तो रेल मंत्री ही बता सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षायाय : हमारे यहां का माल हल्का है और बाहर बाला अच्छा है, क्या इस बास्ते बाहर से मंगाई जाती है? रेल मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं, वह इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं। जब हम विदेशों से मंगाते हैं तो हमें विदेशी मुद्रा भी खर्च करनी पड़ती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि कितनी मंगाते हैं और क्यों मंगाते हैं? क्यों नहीं आपने यहां की बनी हुई पटरियों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है? क्यों बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत महसूस होती है?

Mr. Speaker : If the Steel Minister can answer, it is well and good.

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई विशेषज्ञों की राय ली गई है कि इस मिलावट की बजह से क्वालिटी को क्या नुकसान पहुँचा है और इससे बिजिनेस को कितना नुकसान पहुँचा है, घबका पहुँचा है?

आ० चन्ना रेहो : सवाल यह है कि इस किस्म के जो कास्ट बनते हैं, जब भी ये बनते हैं औरन उनका कैमिकल एनेलेक्ट्रिक होता

है, हमर टैस्ट होता है, डाइमेंशन टैस्ट होता है। 22 जुलाई के बाके का जहां तक सवाल है उस में पांच धः कास्ट्स में से एक में कैमिकल इनेलेसिस में वह कुछ डिफिकिट निकला और इस बास्ते 105 टन की जो रेलें भेजी गई थीं उनको वापिस मंगा लिया गया।

श्री अग्ननाथ राव जोशी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्रालय ने उसकी पटरियों की आवश्यकता कितनी है क्या इसके बारे में स्टील भिनिस्ट्री को लिखा है? उसकी कितनी आवश्यकताओं को आज आप पूरा करते हैं? स्वाभलम्बी होने की दृष्टि से कितने समय में आप उसकी सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर लेगे? कब तक आप इस मामले में स्वावलम्बी बन जायेगे?

डा० चन्ना रेडी : जहां तक स्वावलम्बी बनने का सम्बन्ध है हमारे पास ज्यादा कैपेसेटी है। हमारे पास पांच लाख की कैपेसेटी है। उसके मुकाबले में 2 लाख 33 हजार की जरूरत है। इतनी ही डिमांड 1966-67 के लिए रेल मंत्रालय से आई है। इस बास्ते कैपेसेटी होने के बावजूद भी प्रोडक्शन में कमी की गई है। इसके अलावा हम एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : पिछले साल जब लगातार रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं तो इस सदन में यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि साफ्ट इस्पात का इस्तेमाल करके या मिलावट करके जो पटरियां (रेल) बनाई जाती हैं उसके कारण से ये दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। मंत्री महोदय के बक्तव्य से साफ हुआ है कि इस तरह की मिलावट हुई है, अनियन्त्रिता हुई है। इस कारण से रेलें काफी कमज़ोर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दुर्घटनाओं का और अभी जो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, इन का क्या आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध है?

डा० चन्ना रेडी : कुछ गलतफहमी मालूम होती है। मैंने जो कहा है वह यह कहा है कि एक कास्ट में जिस में कोई एक सी टन के लगभग या मिलावट मालूम दी, कैमिकल इनेलेसिस जब हुआ तो मिलावट मालूम दी और जब इसके बारे में शुब्हा हुआ तो उसको वापिस ले लिया गया। मैं हाउस को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० के द्वारा बताये गए टैस्ट, डारेयेक्टर आफ टैक्नीकल डेवेलपमेंट और डायरेक्टर आफ इंस्पैक्शन के द्वारा बताये गये इंस्पैक्शन बाजबता तोर पर फैक्ट्री भैनेजमेंट के जरिये होते हैं। रेलवेज स्टेंडर्ड की जो डेसक्रिप्शन है उसके लिहाज से इनको बाहर भेजा जाता है। एक भी इस किस्म के इनफीरियर स्टेंडर्ड को रखा नहीं गया है, उसको इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया गया है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इन्होंने कहा कि डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ टैक्नीकल डेवेलपमेंट यह करता है, वह करता है। उनका इंस्पैक्शन और निरीक्षण इतना अच्छा होता तो ये डिफिकिट टायर का मामला चलता? यह नहीं चलता।

एक माननीय सदस्यः यह और मामला है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : और भी इस तरह के पचासों मामले हैं। एक मामला नहीं है। मैं रेल मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनके पास कोई इस तरह की शिकायत...

Mr. Speaker : No, he cannot dictate to all the other Ministers sitting here. Let him put a separate question.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : बिल्कुल जबाब नहीं आया है। पटरियों की (रेलों) की खराबी के कारण ही ये दुर्घटनायें हुआ करती हैं।

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पांच लाख टन की कैपेसेटी है मिलाई कारखाने की और सब दो लाख टन के लगभग इस्तेमाल में आती है। हमें

बताया जाए कि बाकी कैपेसेटी जो इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रही है यह क्यों नहीं हो रही है? अगर इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होना या तो इसको बढ़ाया क्यों गया? अगर कम कैपेसेटी की ज़रूरत थी तो उसको ज्यादा क्यों किया गया? यह जो खर्चा हुआ इसकी क्या बजह थी और कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है?

डा० चन्ना रेडी: चौथे प्लान के टारगेट्स के लिहाज से हमारी जो ज़रूरतें थीं उनका अंदाजा लगा कर इस कैपेसेटी को बढ़ाया गया। जो कैपेसेटी बढ़ाई गई है उसको हम बेनार नहीं जाने दे रहे हैं। उसकी हम बिलेट्स बना करके रिरोलर्ज के तीर पर उसको इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा मजीद रेलों के लिए इसकी ज़रूरत हो सकती है और इसका इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। उसको भी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडो: श्री मधु लिमये के संग्राल के सिलसिले में एक सवाल पूछता चाहता हूँ। जब दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं तब आरोप भी लगाया गया था और तब एक जांच कमेटी बिठाई गई थी। आरोप या कि साफ्ट स्टील इस्तेमाल करने में आ गया। जो जांच कमेटी बिठाई गई थी क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है और अगर आ गई है तो क्या उस में यह बात साबित हो गई है कि साफ्ट स्टील का इस्तेमाल रेल पटरियों को बनाने में किया गया है?

डा० चन्ना रेडी: ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है। जो भी हुआ है वह सिर्फ एक सौ एंड ग्राउटन के बारे में हुआ है। उसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडो: कमेटी बनाई गई थी या नहीं बनाई गई थी और अगर बनाई गई थी तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है या नहीं आई?

डा० चन्ना रेडी: खुद भिलाई स्टील प्लांट ने जिस कास्ट में यह खाराबी दिखाई दी उसकी जांच के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई थी; उसने रिपोर्ट दी और कुछ सजांच भी दीं। उस बक्त ब्लूम कैपेसेटी बढ़ने की बजह से मिक्स अप हो गया। उसको ठीक कर रहे हैं। रेलवे जानो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

Shri Ranga: Would the House be assured that necessary action is being taken in regard to the recommendations made by that committee in regard to the manner in which the defects could be remedied. May I know whether the railways who are the consumers of this item are also being constantly consulted in regard to the quality of the rails that are being supplied to them so that they can have checks and counter-checks to be sure that there would be no accidents as a result of the soft quality of the rails?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I can extend a categorical assurance that all adequate care is being taken at the time of inspection by the representative of the DGSD and the steel plant manufacturers not only in Bhilai but wherever else these rails are manufactured, and the railways insist that the Indian Railway standard specification be perfectly observed.

As for this particular incident, I had clarified and I would again clarify with your permission that those rails were not used and all of them were brought back, and even then it has happened only in one cast because there was at that time some mix-up due to the increase in the bloom capacity. Precautions are being taken to ensure quality, and I can give this categorical assurance to the House.

NAPCO, Faridabad

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*1143. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the differences between the American collaborators and the Indian Management of the NAPCO, Faridabad that have come to light since the take-over of the factory by the Punjab Government;

(b) whether the management of the factory have charged Government of having stood by silently when there was undue interference in the factory's working by USAID; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to reopen the factory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Government are aware that differences exist between the American collaborators and the Indian management of M/s. NAPCO, Faridabad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) While Government are anxious that the factory should reopen and function normally as quickly as possible, this is a matter in which action now rests with the Punjab Government. Some petitions filed by interested parties are pending before Courts and any action to reopen the factory may have to await the disposal of these petitions which have a bearing on the factory's working.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि अमरीकी कोलेबोरेटर्ज और इस कम्पनी के प्रबन्धकों के बीच में किन विषयों में मतभेद हैं। यह बिल्कुल अधूरा स्टेटमेंट है। मंत्री महोदय पहले इसका खुलासा कर द, ताकि मैं इस

बारे में प्रश्न पूछ सकूँ। स्टेटमेंट में सिर्फ़ यह कहा गया है कि "डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर एफ़िलिएट्स"

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलहृन अर्ल: अहमद) : मैं तभाम बात बता देता, लेकिन जैसा कि जवाब में बताया गया है, यह मामला हाई कार्ट और ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने है इसलिए बेहतर होगा कि इन बातों का जिक्र न किय, जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी देने में क्या लेतराज है? अगर ये लोग हर प्रश्न के बारे में ऐसी बात कहेंगे, तो फिर लोक सभा का कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह जायेगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : इस सदन के सामने सब फ्रॉट्स तो रखे जाने चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि अमरीकी कोलेबोरेटर्ज और अम्पनी के प्रबन्धकों के बीच में किन किन बातों को ले कर मतभेद है।

Shri F. A. Ahmed : The only difference is that the Indian firm says that the agreement entered into with the collaborator has not been kept by the foreign collaborator. That is one thing. The other dispute is that the money was advanced by USAID, nearly \$ 2.3 million on the guarantee of the Punjab National Bank, and again the Government of the Punjab had to give a guarantee after taking as security the fixed assets to the Punjab National Bank. Because certain amounts have not been paid on account of the instalment and also interest, therefore USAID have given notice and started realisation of the amount due to them. As the Hon. Member is aware, so far as we are concerned, we only come in as we are under obligation to USAID to return the money in dollars after the money has been paid to us in rupees.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब पंजाब सरकार ने इस कारबाने

को अपने हाथ में लिया, उसके बाद यू.एस.एड की तरफ से इस प्रकार की हरकत शुरू हो गई और जब तक यह कारबाना निजी क्षेत्र में था सरकार ने उस में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया था, तब तक ऐसा कोई अंगठ नहीं था ?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I would not like to say anything because this entirely concerns the Punjab Government and the only way in which we come into the picture is with regard to our obligation to USAID.

श्री भवु लिम्बे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस मामले का सम्बन्ध पंजाब राज्य से है और हमारा सम्बन्ध केवल अमरीका के साथ किये गये गारंटी सम्बन्धी करार को ले कर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहां जहां विदेशी सहायता के या जिन कम्पनियों में विदेशी पूँजी लगी हुई है, उन के मामले आते हैं, क्या वे सारे मामले राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिये जायेंगे। आज के अखबारों में आया है कि ब्रिटेन के द्वारा पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को एक विरोध पत्र दिया गया है और उसका सीधा जवाब पश्चिम बंगाल के उपमुख्यमंत्री, ज्योति बसु साहब, ने दिया है। जब इंगलैंड की सरकार इस मामले में दिलचस्पी लेती है, तो क्या वजह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार विदेशी सहायता और विदेशी कम्पनियों के मामलों को राज्यों पर छोड़ रही है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे? वित्त मंत्री जी भी इस बारे में प्रकाश डाल सकते हैं।

श्री फलहरून अली अहमद : बदकिस्मती यह है कि आनंदबल भेष्वर इन तमाम बातों को समझने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। जहां तक सैट्रूल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, लाइसेन्स देने के बहुत इन तमाम बातों पर, कन्डीशन्स वर्गीरह पर, और किया जाता है। जब दो पार्टियों में कन्ट्रैक्ट होता है और एक एंडरसेंट हो जाता है, तो उसमें गवर्नमेंट नहीं आता है। चूँकि यह केस सब-जुडिस है,

इसलिये यह मुनाससिब नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट इस केस के बारे में राय जाहिर करे।

श्री भवु लिम्बे : मंत्री महोदय स्वयं तो मेरे प्रश्न को समझते नहीं हैं और उल्टे मुझे कह रहे हैं कि मैं समझते की कोशिश नहीं करता हूँ।

जहां विदेशी सहायता और विदेशी कम्पनियों का सवाल आता है और अंक्षट और विवाद पैदा होते हैं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा के लिए जिस तरह ब्रिटेन की सरकार काम करती है, उसी तरह उसको भी करना चाहिए, चाहे द्वाम कम्पनी का मामला हो और चाहे पंजाब की नेपको फर्म का मामला हो।

श्री फलहरून अली अहमद : करते हैं और करेंगे, जब कि मामला अदालत में नहीं होगा।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The Hon. Minister, if I remember aright, had mentioned about certain lapses on the part of the American collaborators. If that is so, what are the lapses on the part of the American collaborators?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have already said the matter is sub-judice, and it would not be proper and desirable for me to express an opinion either on the one side or the other.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: These lapses are placed before the court of law. Let us also know what is happening.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am not prepared to say when the matter is sub-judice.

श्री अम्बुल गनो बार : क्या बज़ीर साहब यह फरमायेंगे कि कोई अंडरस्टैडिंग या एक्सोरेंस देने से पहले और कोई जिम्मेदारी लेने से पहले उन्होंने इस बात की जांच कर ली थी और उनको यह संटिसफीशन हो गया था कि जो मैशीनरी आ रही है,

वह सारी रीकन्डीशन्ड और पचास साल पुरानी राठन मैशीनरी तो नहीं है, क्या सारी मशीनें रहीं और बेकार तो नहीं हैं, क्या इसमें अंडर-इनवार्सिंग और ओवर-इनवार्सिंग तो नहीं हुआ है और सारा रूपया मिल-मिला कर खाया तो नहीं जा रहा है, क्योंकि यह मामला दास कमीशन के सामने आया था और

کی تھی - تو اس کی ذمہ داری
کس پر ہے -

ओ कल्पनादीन अलो अहमद : हम ने कोई एसोसेंस नहीं दी। प्रानरेबल मेम्बर ने अपने सवाल में जिन बातों का जिक्र किया है वे सब अदालत के जेरे-गौर हैं।

श्री अद्वित गनो बार : आन ए पायंट
आफ आडंडर । मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलाया
जाये कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने एशोरेस देने से
पहले इस बात की तसली कर ली थी
कि बेईमानी नहीं होगी ।

[آن اے پوائلت آف آرڈر سو۔
صہرے سوال کا جوب دالیا جائے کہ
کیا کونسلٹ نے ایشورپریس دبليو سے
پہلے اس مات کی تسلی کر لی تھی
کہ ہائیکورٹ نہیں ہو گئی]

Shri Ram Kishan: May I know if in 1964 the then Punjab Government approached the Central Government to look into the various aspects, legal as well as financial, of this agreement; if so, the advice given by the Union Government to the Punjab Government on this subject?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That was so far as the conditions of the licence, of granting of licence, were concerned. That was looked into, and on that basis we took into consideration the suggestions made by the Punjab Government, and those conditions were incorporated.

ओं अट्टन बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर यह
मान भी लिया जाये कि यह भाष्मला अदालत
के विचाराधीन है और भंडी महोदय
इस बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन
एक आम सवाल छड़ा किया गया है कि क्या
केन्द्रीय सरकार यह पसन्द करेगी कि विदेशी
सरकारे ऐसे भाष्मलों में हमारी राज्य सरकारों
को सीधे चिट्ठियां लिखे और राज्य सरकारों
भी केन्द्र की राय के बिना विदेशी सरकार
से पत्र-व्यवहार करें।

[کہا وہی صاحب یہ فرمائیا
کہ کوئی اندیشہ نہیں ہے ایسے دیکھ لے
دیکھ سے پہلے اور کوئی ذمہ دار نہیں
سے پہلے انہوں نے اس بارہ کی جانب
کر لی تھی اور ان کو یہ یقین دیکھ لیا
ہو کہا تھا کہ چو مشہلیوں آدھی ہے
وہ ساری دیکھ دیکھ لیتے اور بھاگ سال
پیرانی واقع مشہلیوں تو ہمیں ہے
کہا ساری مشہلیوں دی اور بھاگ تو
نہیں ہمیں ہے کہا اس سوچ اندر
انواسلک اور اور انواسلک تو نہیں
ہوا ہے اور سارا دوپیہ ملا کہ کیا یا
تو نہیں جا رہا ہے کہونکہ یہ
معاملہ داس کہہش کے سامنے آیا
تھا اور ۔۔۔

Mr. Speaker: Please put the question.

श्री अध्यक्ष गनो दारा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने एक्सोरेंस देने से पहले इस बात की तसल्ली कर ली थी कि अमेरिका वाले या यह पार्टी बैंडमानी तो नहीं कर रहे हैं और देश का रुपया और बर्बाद नहीं हो रहा है, भगवर नहीं की थी, तो इस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है।

[مہرا سوال یہ ہے کہ ڈاکٹر -
نے ایشوریل مس دینیت سے پہلے اس ہب
کی تسلی کہ لی تو نہ کہ امریکہ
والہ یا یہ یادتی پہلیسانی تو نہ ہے
کہ دھہ ہے اور دیہ کا دوچھہ تو
ہر بیان نہ ہے ہو دیا ہے - اگر نہ ہے

श्री फलाहून अली अहमद : इस मामले में तो ऐसी चिट्ठी का सवाल ही नहीं आया, क्योंकि यहां कट्टेक्ट दो प्राइवेट पार्टीज के तरमियान हुआ था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं तो आम बात कर रहा हूँ?

श्री फलाहून अली अहमद : तो आम जवाब यह है कि विदेशी गवर्नमेंट्स यहां की सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिखती है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस का जवाब देती है।

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that some of the State Governments have been asking the Government of India to agree to their proposal to get into direct contact with some foreign governments and foreign concerns in order to develop their industries, and whether it is also not a fact...

Mr. Speaker: I do not think Mr. Fakhruddin will be able to answer. It is a general question.

Shri Ranga:that the Government of India is not responsible for the terms of the contract that either the State Government or any private concern gets into with any foreign-collaborator except for the fact that the foreign collaborators should not have more than a particular percentage as share capital?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The position is very clear that so far as foreign collaboration is concerned, no one can enter into foreign collaboration without the approval of the Government of India. If two parties agree on a certain thing and one of the parties feels that certain conditions had not been fulfilled, then that party should come to us. Instead of that, they have rushed to the court. Since the matter is pending before the Court, it will not be desirable or proper for me, unless and until the matter has been disposed of by the courts, to say my views on that.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to place on the Table a copy of the plaint and the written statement in that case?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have nothing to do with that petition, that has been filed by the party concerned.

Tax on Imported Cotton

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*1144. **Shri Madhu Limaye :**

Shri S. M. Banerjee :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :
Shri George Fernandes :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to criticism regarding the imposition of a "fee" or "tax" by the Cotton Mills Owners' Federation on imported cotton without the sanction of Government;

(b) whether the funds accumulated as a result of this "tax collection" have been misapplied or misappropriated; and

(c) the action taken to stop the illegal collection of this "tax" by a private, unauthorised body mentioned in part (a) and to bring the offenders mentioned in part (b) to book?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafiq Qureshi):

(a) The scheme of voluntary contributions by the cotton textiles industry for the export promotion of cotton textiles was evolved with the knowledge of Government authorities.

(b) No, Sir. The funds accumulated have been utilised for promoting the export of cotton textiles. The collection as well as disbursements of these funds are duly audited.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरह की फी लगाने के बारे में जो आलोचना की जाती है उस की ओर गया है, यह मेरा सवाल था। आपने जवाब दिया है कि सरकार की सम्मति से यह किया गया है तो इस के बारे में आप उत्तर दें।

ओं शको कुरेजोः : जो सवाल पूछा गया है सवाल में कहा गया है कि टैक्स है या की है...

ओं मधु लिम्बे : बहेदर गवर्नमेंट्स अटेशन हैज बीन इन टु क्रिटिसिज्म...

ओं शकी कुरेजोः : क्रिटिसिज्म का जहां तक ताल्लुक है इस का क्रिटिसिज्म कोई नहीं आया है। लेकिन यह न की है न टैक्स है। यह एक वालंटरी कान्टीब्यूशन है जो कारखानेदारों ने खुद अपनी मर्जी से कायम किया है।

ओं मधु लिम्बे : अब आप मुझे, जो बात में बताने वाला हूँ उस के बाद प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठाने की इजाजत दीजिये कितना गलत—मैं ज्ञूठ नहीं कूहंगा यरोंकि आप कहेंगे कि असंसदीय है—लेकिन कितना असत्य यह उत्तर देते हैं? यह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट है—पचासवें रपट और इस में मोटे बड़े काले अक्षरों में लिखा हुआ है (व्यवधान) मैं सवाल हीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन साथ साथ विनती अपने है, यह पहला मेरा सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल है : यह अध्यक्ष महोदय, 50 वीं रपट है और वाले और मोटे अक्षरों में इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"The Sub-Committee are surprised to learn that even when there is no sanction from Government and Parliament the Textile Commissioner gives his moral support to the Cotton Mills Federation for realising a premium on foreign cotton and fee on Indian cotton consumption. The Sub-Committee are of the view that however desirable the objective, this compulsory levy has all the ingredients of a tax and hence it should be levied only with the prior sanction of Parliament and should be operated by an official agency."

अब मेरा सवाल यह था, लिखा हुआ है कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आलोचना की ओर गया है? यह कोई मामूली लोगों की आलोचना नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय,

यह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की आलोचना है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमारा ध्यान नहीं द्या है, कोई आलोचना ही नहीं है, तो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का आखिर-कार मंत्रव ती क्या रहा? अब पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के जो सदस्य हैं और जो चेयरमैन हैं और इस सदन की जो कमेटी है, अगर इन को थोड़ा भी आत्मसमान है तो मंत्री महोदय को कम से कम कुछ सजा देनी चाहिए, कम से कम आज के लिए आप निकाल दीजिए और बाद में मैं प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठाऊंगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह सप्लीमेंट्री है कि जब पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट में आप चरमा लगाते हैं—काले और मोटे अक्षरों में लिखा हुआ है फिर भी . . . (व्यवधान) बेहूदा जवाब है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। यह कहते हैं कि ध्यान ही नहीं द्या है, कोई आलोचना ही नहीं है। यह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की नहीं, पूरे सदन द्वारा की गई आलोचना है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी कहती है कि यह की ओर टैक्स है। इस के लिए पालियामेंट्री सम्मति चाहिए। टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर कैसे सम्मति या नैतिक रूपों दे सकता है . . .

Shri M. Y. Saleem: Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a point of order. It should be heard first.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri M. Y. Saleem: Sir, the point of order is this. I earnestly request you to see that the hon. Member uses proper language. I request you to advise him that he should use proper language in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have already advised him. There is no point of order.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: In spite of your advice, he never hears you, and he goes on using any language he likes.

Several hon. Members rose—

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या एनी लंबेज ? बिलकुल शिष्ट संसदीय लेकिन कड़ी भाषा है। असंसदीय नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker : I have already advised him. Please resume your seats. There is no point of order. I have already advised the hon. Member that he should not use such language. I have advised every Member, either on this side or that side, not to use such language. For instance, reference to *chashma* was made just now. While every Member has his right, the hon. Members should remember that they should use proper language. Anyway, the hon. Members who were on their legs just now need not add fuel to the fire which is already there.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar : The only point that I want to make is that the hon. Member there should not treat the MPs as just school students.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, थोड़ा यह थोड़ा हँसूभर भी नहीं रहेगा, मजाक भी नहीं रहेगा तो क्या लोक सभा रहेगी ? थोड़ा हँसी मजाक हो तो वह लोग इतने गुस्से हो जाते हैं।

Shri Randhir Singh : He should be mild, courteous and be respectful in his remarks. On the contrary, he treats the Members as school children; he should not do so. This cannot be tolerated. He should not say like that.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I did not call you; but you have stood up and made your remarks. I do not think you have behaved better. The Minister may answer the question now.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जब पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी कहती है कि यह टैक्स है, एक कम्पल्सरी लेबी है... (अवकाश) ... आप की ओर देखना भी मना है ? चलो तारकेश्वरी जी की तरफ ही देखता हूँ। क्या किया जाय ?

श्री भती तारकेश्वरी लिम्बा : मेरा नाम क्यों आ रहा है ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वह कहते हैं कि मेरी ओर न देखो। मैं ऐडेस कर रहा हूँ स्पीकर को।... (अवकाश) ... अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह सभभे नहीं हैं। मैं प्रश्न ही कर रहा हूँ। यह समिति कहती है कि यह टैक्स है। पार्लियामेंट की सम्मिति के बिना हो नहीं सकता है। तो इस के बारे में क्या आपने विचार किया है ?

श्री शक्ती कुरेशी : सवाल यह पूछा गया कि क्या हुकूमत का क्या ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया गया है कि यह जो फी और टैक्स, यह लब्ज इस्टेमाल किए गए हैं, यह काटन मिल ओनर्स फेडरेशन वाले इकट्ठा करते हैं, इस में कुछ क्रिटिसिज्म इस के मुताबिलक आया है ? सवाल में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि क्या पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का क्रिटिमिज्म है। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है क्रिटिसिज्म जनरल भी हो सकता है, पर्टीकुलर भी हो सकता है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो रेकमेंडेशन आई ? वह माननीय सदस्य ने अभी पढ़ीं, वह बिलकुल मही है। लेकिन उन के सवाल में मुझे यह जवाब देना पड़ रहा है कि यह न तो टैक्स है न कोई फी है। यह जो काटन मिल फडरेशन के मेम्बर हैं उन्होंने मिलकर बालंटी तरीके पर आपस में यह फैला किया है कि हम काटन इस्पोर्ट जो करते हैं उस पर एक लेबी लगा कर एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए वह पैसा इस्टेमाल करेंगे। गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से कोई टैक्स आयद करने या कोई फी लगाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। बाकी चीज जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहीं, मैं उन का जवाब नहीं देना चाहता, न मेरे पास वह जबान है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जबान की बात छोड़ दीजिए। मेरा अवसरा का प्रश्न है।

"Whether Government's attention has been drawn to criticism..."

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट यह सार्वजनिक रपट है। इस सदन की भेज पर रखी गई है। क्या आलोचना में यह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट समाविष्ट है, नहीं है अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के ऊपर मुझे आप का निर्णय चाहिए।

दूसरी बात व्यवस्था को यह है कि फी और टैक्स शब्द मैंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किये हैं; ये इनके शब्द हैं —

"The Sub-Committee are of the view that, however desirable that objective, this compulsory levy has all the ingredients of a tax."

माननीय मंत्री जरा इस पर ध्यान दें, यह मेरी राय नहीं है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट पर आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है, क्या आपने एक्शन-टेक की रपट उन को भेजी है?

Mr. Speaker: Shri George Fernandes.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्नों का जवाब दिलवाइये।

Mr. Speaker: From my point of view you have put two questions. I have now called Shri Fernandes.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जरा बताइये कि कौन से दो प्रश्न हो गये हैं

Mr. Speaker: He can put that question.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इस तरह तो उनका सप्लीमेंट्री खँड हो जाएगा।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडास : क्या सरकार की इजाजत से यह टैक्स या लैबो लगाई गई है और इस को अनुमति सरकार ने कब दी . . .

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सरकार नहीं दे सकती है, पालियामेंट दे सकती है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडास : सरकार के कोन अधिकारी ने इसकी अनुमति दी। दूसरे पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की तरफ से इस मसले पर जो क्रिटिसिज्म आया है, उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

श्री शको कुरेशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक गवर्नमेंट के इजाजत देने या न देने का सवाल उठता है, हकीकत यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने न इजाजत दी है और न गवर्नमेंट से इजाजत मांगी गई है, अलबत्ता गवर्नमेंट के इस्तम में यह बात ज़हर है कि फेडरेशनवालों ने आपस में मिल कर फैसला किया है कि वह वालंट्री लैबो लगायेंगे। इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई दृष्टिकोण नहीं किया गया है और न गवर्नमेंट ने एतराज किया है अगर चार-पाँच आदमी मिलकर कोई बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो यह उनकी मर्जी है।

जहां तक पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का ताल्लुक है वह क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं है, वे कानून-जंज हैं, रिकमेंडेशन्ज हैं, यह उन का व्यू हो सकता है, लेकिन इसके मुतालिक गवर्नमेंट जो नफाई देगी, उसको हम सदन में रखने के लिये तैयार हैं।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

Mr. Speaker: She wants to raise a point of order. Hon. Member should not shout like this. He must catch my eye, not my ear or nose.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I would like to know whether the Public Accounts Committee and the Government are two parties to hold two different opinions. The Public Accounts Committee is "House in miniature". In the past rulings it has been

said so. That being the case, are not the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee recommendations of this House? If so, how can the Minister say that there are two points of view, one of the Public Accounts Committee and the other of the Government? Is this the forum to say so explicitly that they still hold that point of view? Sir, I would like to have your ruling on this.

श्री शको कुरेशी : जहां तक पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्वाइंट आफ आड़ है, इस के बारे में आप रूलिंग दें, मंत्री महोदय कैसे बोल बोल सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker : I have a right to hear him. Even to give a decision I can hear him also.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say, Sir, that Government always respectfully looks at all the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee? But there are occasions when Government can differ from them, respectfully differ from them and say that it differs from them. I do not think that is showing disrespect to the Public Accounts Committee. Every recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee does not become an order.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

श्री मधु सिंहये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

Mr. Speaker : He is also raising a point of order. I will give a chance to others also. It should not be the monopoly of one hon. Member only. The contagion must spread now to the whole House.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Sir, my point of order is this. This Deputy Prime Minister has been pleased to say that the Government might differ. But the duty of the Government is to communicate to the Public Accounts Committee that they differ and where they differ. They should not differ on the floor of the House in this manner and they should never set such a precedent as this.

Shri Hem Barua : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री मधु सिंहये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल जो उठाया जा रहा है यह मामूली सवाल नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua : May I draw your attention to the language used in the Public Accounts Committee Report? It categorically says that it is a compulsory levy. Now, here the Deputy Minister says that it is not compulsory levy but voluntary contribution. There is a wide gulf of difference between compulsory levy and voluntary contribution. Now, who is to decide whether it is a voluntary contribution or compulsory levy? Are we to depend on the report of the Public Accounts Committee or the statement made by the Deputy Minister? Because there is such a wide gulf of difference, it is you alone who could come to our rescue.

श्री मधु सिंहये : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसी लिये मैंने दूसरा सलीमेन्टी पूछा था कि क्या आपने एकशन-टेंकन-रप्ट भेजी है क्योंकि मैं नहीं चाहता था कि मतभेदों की चर्चा यहां पर हो। इसके बारे में आपके पहले के जो अध्यक्ष थे, उस समय सुबहाण्यम साहब का मामला, सचिन चौधरी का मामला मैंने उठाया था और सचिन चौधरी के मामले में अध्यक्ष का निर्णय है कि राज्य सभा में पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की आलोचना की गई और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के साथ जो मतभेद है उनका जिक किया गया, बिना पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को इतिला दिये, प्रचला

नहीं हमा इसीलिये मैं इसको यहां नहीं लाना चाहता का लेकिन प्राप्ते सभीमेंस्त्री पूछते नहीं दिया। अब इहोंने जो बयान दिया है वह उसी के मातहत आता है जिसके मातहत सचिन चौधरी का राज्य सभा बाला बयान प्राप्त था। इसके बारे में आप आज नहीं तो कल रुलिंग दीजिये इनकी प्रणाली अच्छी नहीं है। उन को पवित्रक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सामने जाना चाहिए और कि जो मतभेद हैं उन को सदन के सामने लायें, सदन इस मामले में सार्वभौम है, सदन उसके बारे में फेसला कर सकता है।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: In view of the fact that this is an unauthorised levy because Parliament has not authorised it, I would like to know whether Government is aware of the fact that income tax is being charged on this levy.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: It is a voluntary contribution; not a levy.

Coal from Bihar

***1145. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a speech made on the 27th April, 1967 by the Minister of Local Self-Government, Government of Bihar threatening to stop the National Coal Development Corporation from extracting coal from the soil of Bihar;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the Minister's threat made in the same speech to starve the industries in other regions by stopping the flow of coal; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). Hon. Member is presumably referring to the reported speech of the Minister of Local Self-Government of Bihar as published in the 'Statesman' of Calcutta on April 30, 1967. The Government of Bihar has been re-

quested to send an official version of the speech and it is awaited. Pending its receipt there is no question of Government's reaction to it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether there is any arrangement for protecting the interests of public and public sector organisations from such ministerial vagaries in the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): Unless we receive reports from the Bihar Government confirming this statement it will not be proper for us to say anything on this matter. But, as far as mining is concerned, it is a Central subject and we issue licences and grant permits. Therefore, I do not think any occasion can arise for non-removal of coal from the mines.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Before establishing public sector organisations in the States, is any check made whether the atmosphere in the State is sympathetic and congenial to the organisation itself?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As far as NCDC is concerned, when it came into being, that was the case. Even now we are trying to get the help and co-operation of the State Government.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब दूसरे प्रान्तों की सरकारें अपने यहां जमीन के पैदा होने वाले अम पर कंटोल कर सकती हैं कि वह दूसरे प्रान्तों में न जाये इसी तरह जब किसी प्रान्त में अम ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होता है, वहां कीयला और लोहा पैदा होता है, उसके प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप वह अपने यहां के लोहे का या कोयले पर प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं लगा सकता है? क्या सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी नीति बना रही है कि तमाम देश में यूनीफोर्म नीति हो जो भी पैदा होता हो वह तमाम देश का है और तमाम देश में किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं होना चाहिए?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I have already stated, coal-mining and movement of coal is a Central subject and, therefore, it will not be desirable if any such hindrance comes in the movement of coal.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यहां के अपने मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने बिहार सरकार को बड़मकी दी थी कि आप को हम अपने नहीं देंगे और वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि अगर आप मालगुजारी उठायेंगे तो हम आपको आर्थिक सहायता नहीं देंगे तो क्या इसी के प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप बिहार के स्वायत्त शासन मंत्री महोदय ने इस तरीके की बात नहीं कही है।

र्थ; प्र० च० सेठी : जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा चूंकि अभी अधिकृत उस की कौपी मिली नहीं है बिहार गवर्नरेट से इसलिये किस सन्दर्भ में यह बात कही गई यह कहना मुश्किल है।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Even if we take for granted that the Bihar Minister's statement has no value, the production in the NCDC is going to stop very soon in view of the growing labour unrest there. The employees of the Gidi colliery and of the drilling camps have already gone on strike from the 27th and that of the headquarters from the 14th June, 1967. I would like to know as to what steps the Government proposes to take in order to bring about a settlement with the employees.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Corporation is having the Board meeting. They had a few meetings in the last few days. We are trying to make every possible effort to resolve the deadlock, if possible very soon.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: No efforts are being made. They are being asked to withdraw the strike unconditionally.

Shri Piloo Mody: It is merely a logical extension of the zonal system in this country and as long as we continue to allow this in one commodity it is bound to take place in another commodity. I

would like to know from the Government whether it is contemplating any drastic action, severe and punitive measures against States which want to keep their own produce within their own boundaries.

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is a wider question which is not for me to answer.

Shri Piloo Mody: If it is a wider question, you have got 52 ministers to answer it.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि यह एक व्यापक प्रश्न है तो क्या व्यापक प्रश्न का जवाब देने के लिए कोई दूसरे मंत्री बन कर आयेंगे?

Shri Piloo Mody: We must have a minister for wide answers to wide problems.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot answer whether everything produced in a State will be retained in that State. Can a Minister answer such a question? It is such a simple thing. Where is the question of *vyawastha* in this?

Shri Piloo Mody: There is a Minister without Portfolio.

An hon. Member: He can look into all those matters.

Shri Sonavane: Policy questions cannot be asked during the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with you. We are wasting the Question Hour.

Shri Piloo Mody: Do you pay him tuition fee?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह क्या उपाध्यक्ष हैं?

Shri Piloo Mody: He is constantly popping up.

Shri Hem Barua: This statement, allegedly made by the Bihar Minister, is symptomatic of a very dangerous development in our political life. He said that the Bihar Government is going to refuse extraction of coal by the National Coal Development Corporation. In the context of that may I know whether Government proposes to take any steps against State Governments making such statements and, at the same time, why is it that the Government has taken such a long time to get a reply from the Bihar Government? This statement was made as back as on 27th April and yet there is no authentic version of that statement with this Government. Why is this time-lag between that statement and this thing?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have already written to the Bihar Government and we are awaiting it. A reminder has also been sent.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question; Shri S. R. Damani.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Bihar is not very far away from Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: They have written to them. Next Question.

Steel Priority Committee

*1146. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Steel Priority Committee is functioning within his Ministry to allocate supplies to meet priority needs of Government Departments and other important industries; and

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee and the guide lines of its working?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The constitution of the Steel Priority Committee is as under:

(1) Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel—Chairman.

Members

- (2) Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, New Delhi.
- (3) Secretary, Planning Commission.
- (4) Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).
- (5) Iron and Steel Controller—Member-Secretary.

The Steel Priority Committee is concerned with the assigning of priorities for supply of 'scarce' categories of steel produced by the main producers. It receives recommendations from various Ministries, State Governments and other sponsoring authorities for supply of steel on priority basis. The requirements of Defence are given the first priority. The requirements of Agriculture, Small Scale Industries, Railways, Transport and Communications, basic industries and other important projects are given the next highest priority. The Committee decides the supplies to be made on priority on a six-monthly basis.

Shri S. R. Damani: May I know, in the last three years, how much quantity had been obtained by the Committee and what was the source of obtaining it and how it was disbursed?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I do not really have the yearwise break-up of the quantity available at the disposal of the Steel Priority Committee. But I can give certain figures for the six months duration from October, 1966 to March, 1967.

Shri S. R. Damani: I also wanted to know from what source they obtained it. Secondly, I want to ask what steps are being taken to manufacture special steel in the country and by what time we will be self-sufficient in this item.

Shri P. C. Sethi: As the House is aware, we are short specially of the flat products and every effort is being made and every care is being taken

to expand the production of flat products and to meet the shortage. It is difficult to meet the shortage during the Fourth Plan period.

श्री कामेश्वर तिहः : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि स्टील प्रायरटी कमेटी में आयरन एंड स्टील कंट्रोलर ज.कि उत के मैम्बर-सेकेटरी भी हैं वह बहुत ही ज्यादा पक्षपात और गोलमाल करते हैं यहां तक कि जिन इडस्ट्रीज को लोका चाहिए, खास कर छोटे उद्योगपतियों को जो लोहे की जरूरत है वह जांहा उनको नहीं मिलता है, बड़े लोगों के साथ पक्षपात करते हैं और उनसे इस के लिए नाजायज फ्रायदा उठाते हैं क्योंकि बड़े लोग ब्लैक से लेते हैं ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही नहीं है क्योंकि जहां तक स्टील प्रायरटी कमेटी के कांस्टीट्यूशन का ताल्लुक उत में सेकेटरी, डिपार्टमेंट और आयरन एंड स्टील उतके चेअरमैन हैं। सेकेटरी डिपार्टमेंट और इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट, न्यू दिल्ली उस के मेम्बर हैं। इसी तरह सेकेटरी, प्लानिंग कमिशन और सेकेटरी, मिनिस्टरीं और फाइरेंस (डिपार्टमेंट और एकोनामिक एफेयर्स) वांचों भी उत के मैम्बर हैं। आयरन एंड स्टील कंट्रोलर उस के मैम्बर-सेकेटरी हैं। उत के अलावा स्टील प्रायरटी कमेटी जो कोटा तथ करती है वह जैसा मैंने बतलाया डिकेंस की ओर सरकार की दूसरी जो आवश्यकताएं हैं उस को दिया करती है। इसलिए इस में गोलमाल का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है।

Mr. Speaker : Shri Sonavane.

श्री कामेश्वर तिहः : स्टील कंट्रोलर का बहुत ज्यादा हाथ रहता है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कंद्वाल : इस की ओर करवाइये कि यह ब्लैक में कहां से आता है?

Mr. Speaker : This is not the way; he is not going to give a reply like this. I have called Shri Sonavane.

Shri Sonavane : May I know the source of supply of this type of steel to the Steel Priority Committee and the foreign exchange spent on this commodity in the import thereof?

Shri P. C. Sethi : So far as the source of supply is concerned, the Committee deals mainly with the production of indigenous steel plants, and, therefore, there is no question of foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Kandappan.

श्री भौत्तु प्रसाद : आप केवल कुछ जिने, चुने हुए लोगों को ही बुलाते हैं हमारे जैसे लोगों को भीका नहीं देते हैं।

Mr. Speaker : This is not proper; this will not help you. He is also a Member of the House; I am not calling an outsider.

Shri S. Kandappan : I would like to know whether the Government realise the importance of having a uniform price policy for a basic material like steel just as we have for cement because now-a-days there is a wide fluctuation in the price of steel as between the steel-producing area and the distant area where steel is being transported. I would like to know whether this problem has been considered by the Government and whether they are going to have any uniform price policy.

Shri P. C. Sethi : Yes, Sir. The question of difference in price certainly exists, particularly in the context of varying tax structure in different States. This matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Mr. Speaker : Before we take up the Short Notice Question, I would like to say this. There are 23 names. My

appeal to my hon. friends is that, though their names are there and I cannot skip over them; it is not compulsory that they should put supplementary questions. Of course, I would call them, but it is not compulsory that they should put questions, if they have got the information already. I will first call the first three or four members. My appeal to the members is that they need not stand up to put supplementary questions because their names are there.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

Indians in Aden

+

- SNQ 30. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri Y. S. Kushwah :
Shri Mahant Digvijai
Nath:
Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachwai:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Beni Shanker
Sharma:
Shri Marandi:
Shri Swell:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about a thousand Indian nationals stranded at Aden are desirous of coming to India immediately;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no arrangements could be made so far to bring them to India; and

(c) the time by which arrangements to evacuate them from that place would be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Because of the recent disturbances in Aden, about 500 Indians, mostly women and children, left on the 7th July by Moghul Line ship 'Mozaffari' for Bombay.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There has been no occasion for Government to think of general evacuation of Indians from Aden. Those who desired to leave Aden because of the disturbed conditions there have experienced no difficulty in doing so by normal means of transport available to them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अदन में कुल मिला कर किसने भारतीय रह रहे हैं। अबी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 500 भारतीय बम्बई के लिये रवाना हो चुके हैं। जो भारतीय अदन में रह रहे हैं क्या उन में से भी कुछ ने भारत आने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है और क्या चूंकि सरकार उन को पूरी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकी है इसलिये वह अभी तक नहीं आ पाये हैं। क्यों उन को इतनी शीघ्रता में वहां से आने की आवश्यकता हुई?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : जो भारतीय नागरिक वहां रह रहे हैं उन्होंने रिफ़ अपने बीबी बच्चों को भेजा है व्यांकि वहां स्थिति खराब चल रही है। वहां आपस में ज्ञान डाल रहा है। खास कर मिडल ईस्ट में जो काइसिस हुई है उस की वजह से उन्होंने महसूस किया कि बीबी बच्चों और आरतों को सुरक्षा के लिहाज से भेज दिया जाये। उन्होंने खुद आने की खाहिर जाहिर नहीं की है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रेषन दूसरा है। मेरा प्रेषन यह है कि जिन्होंने

अपने बीबी बच्चों को भेजा है और स्वयम् किसी कारणवश रह रहे हैं कि मायद आगे चल कर स्थिति सम्भल जाये, उन को इस प्रकार की क्या आवश्यकता हुई कि अपने परिवारों को यहां भेजना पड़ा? क्या उनको किसी प्रकार से सताया जा रहा है या सम्पत्ति छीनी जा रही है, या कोई और शरीरिक कठिनाई आ रही है?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : उन के साथ किसी किस्म की कठिनाई नहीं है और न उन के खिलाफ कोई कारंवाई की जा रही है। बल्कि उन के जो ताल्लुकात हैं वह वहां के लोगों के साथ बहुत अच्छे चल रहे हैं। लिंक जो वहां की मौजूदा स्थिति है, यानी जो वहां पर आपस में झगड़ा चल रहा है, उस से उन भारतीयों के बाल बच्चों को परेशानी होती थी और इसलिये उन को उन्होंने भेजा है। ख्याल यह है कि जिस वक्त स्थिति ठीक हो जायेगी, वह अपने बीबी बच्चों को फिर वहां बुला लेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जो काइसिस पैदा हुई क्या उस के कारण ही यह स्थिति बनी कि उन को अपने बीबी बच्चों को भेजना पड़ा? परिचयी परिचय में काइसिस पैदा हुई क्या उसी के विरुद्ध वह लोग उन को सुरक्षित करना चाहते हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : उन के खिलाफ किसी किस्म की कारंवाई नहीं हुई है। भरव लोगों में आपस में झगड़े हैं और हो सकता है कि इस से भारतीय परिवारों को कोई नुकसान पहुंचे। मैं अर्ज करूँ कि जो हिस्टबॉन्सेज हुए हैं उन में ऐसे कई वाक्य हुए हैं जिन में ज्यूज की प्राप्ती की लूट हुई। इससे उनके साथ साथ जो हिंडियन प्राप्ती भी उन को भी नुकसान पहुंच गया, लेकिन इरादतन कोई नुकसान उन को नहीं पहुंचाया

गया। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए उन्होंने यह महसूस किया कि अच्छा होगा अगर वह अपने परिवारों को, अपने बीबी बच्चों को भारत भेज दें जब तक हालत ठीक न हो जाये।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इस सदन में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कोई भी मंत्री हो वह बात को छिपाता है, किसी बात को सदन में रखना नहीं चाहता है। वहां पर औरतों को सताया जा रहा है अरबों के द्वारा। इस को मंत्री महोदय सामने कर्यों नहीं आने देते। आप इस के लिये उन से कहें। अगर जवाब नहीं आयेगा तो सदन में हंगामा तो होगा ही।

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order there? He may sit down.

श्री कंवरसाल गुप्त : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहां भारतीयों के साथ वहां के लोगों के ताल्लुकात अच्छे हैं, उन्हें सताया नहीं जा रहा है, उन की प्राप्ती को कोई नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन जब वह अपने बीबी बच्चों को यहां भेज रहे हैं तो आखिर कोई न कोई डर तो उन्हें होगा। नहीं तो क्यों भेजते। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह स्पष्ट जवाब दें।

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order. There is no point of order.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I answer this? . . .

Mr. Speaker: No. Ministers cannot have the privilege of getting up at any time and then answering any questions that they like.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ज्यूज के चरों और सम्पत्ति को जलाया गया। उनकी बगल में जो भारतीय बसे हुए थे उन को भी

इससे कुछ हानि हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जो कुछ भारतीयों के साथ वहां हुआ है उसको छिपाना चाहते हैं। अगर कुछ विशेष बात न होती तो वे लोग सामूहिक रूप से अपने परिवार बालों को भेजने के लिए बाध्य न होते। एक दो व्यक्ति ही भेजते। उन को इतनी बड़ी संख्या में भेजने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती। परन्तु फिर भी जब आप सत्य को छिपाना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम इतना तो स्पष्ट रूप से बतलाइये कि जिन यहूदियों के पास भारतीय बसे हुए ये जब उनके घर जाये गये और उनकी सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ तो उनके साथ भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति का जो नुकसान हुआ वह कितनी है? क्या कुछ इसके आकड़े भी आप के पास हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह: पहले तो मैं यह अजंकरना चाहता हूँ कि किसी किस्म की बात को छिपाया नहीं जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में यह बात पैदा हो रही है कि वहां के भारतीयों को सताया जा रहा है और वह यहां पर बतलाया नहीं जा रहा है। जहां तक भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति का सवाल है किसी किस्म का आवानाइज्ड मूवमेंट उन के खिलाफ नहीं है।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: He can help them to organise it also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may not accept the information given by the Minister as correct, but when he is giving the information one has to listen to him whether one likes it or not.

श्री श्रोकार साल बेरवा: यह भूं है।

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly asked hon Members not to use that word, but he is using that word again. That is not proper.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त: गलत है।

Mr. Speaker: The same meaning can be conveyed in a thousand ways.

श्री यशवन्तर्सिंह कुशाबाह: क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत आने की यह मांग कब की गई थी कि उनको भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाये? कितने लोगों की मांग थी? और कितने लोगों की मांग पूरी कर दी गई है? और कितने लोगों की मांग अभी तक पूरी नहीं की गई है?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह: वहां की जो इंडियन पालेशन है उस के लोगों ने कहा कि हम अपने बीवी बच्चों को भेजना चाहते हैं। हमारी तरफ से हिदायत चली गई अपने कमिश्नर के लिये कि जिस किस्म की सह-लियत वह चाहते हैं वह हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर उनको यातायात आदि की कोई दिक्कत होती है तो उसका इन्तजाम हम करेंगे। लेकिन उनको कोई तकलीफ नहीं है ऐसा विश्वास दिलाया गया है और जितने लोग अपने बीवी बच्चे भेजना चाहते थे उन्होंने उनको भेज दिया है। उन को जहाज में पैसेज मिल गया। इसके बाद भी अगर वह किसी किस्म की इमदाद चाहेंगे तो हमारी तरफ से उन को इमदाद मिलेगी। इस में कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

श्री यशवन्तर्सिंह कुशाबाह: यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि यह मांग कब की गई थी और कब स्वीकार की गई?

श्री महान् दिव्यवायनाथ: क्या यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि जो लोग वहां पर विषम परिस्थितियों में हैं उन को जल्द से जल्द अपने देश में बापस लाया जाये।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह: यह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी जहर है कि जो हमारे नागरिक हैं, अगर वे किसी परेशानी में हों तो हम उनको सहायता दें और अब उन में यही हो रहा है। लेकिन जब तक वह लोग

बुद न आना चाहें तब तक हम मदद क्या करें। वह लोग शायद ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि अपनी स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह लोग चले आये, बीची बच्चों को किसी डर की बजह से फिलहाल भेज दिया है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने भारतीय व्यापारियों के प्रतिनिधि श्री सुरेश भेत्ता का अखबारों में 3 जुलाई को निकला स्टेटमेंट पढ़ है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि एक हजार आदमी एक सप्ताह के अन्दर जाने वाले हैं और 4 हजार बीजा के इन्तजार में हैं। ग्यारह दिन से ब्रिटिश आफिसर्स केटर पर घेरा डाले हुए हैं और उन्होंने केवल सात ट्रक-लोड सामान लाने की इजाजत दी है। वहां का जो जगड़ा है वह वहां जो राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति मोर्चा है उस का पैदा किया हुआ है और जो 20 पहरेदार थे उनकी बनूकें छीन ली गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारे फैक्ट्स में कितनी सच्चाई है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : ये सब बातें जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही हैं बहुत कुछ सही हैं। जगड़ा वहां चल रहा है (इंटरप्रेंज) हम सभी को यह मानूम है। मैंने तीन जुलाई का स्टेटमेंट नहीं पढ़ा है। लेकिन यह सब जानते हैं कि जगड़ा हुआ है और यह जगड़ा बहुत अर्सें से चल रहा है। सवाल सिफ़र यह है कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी तो वहां आती है अगर हमारे नागरिक परेशानी में हों और हम उन्हें यहां आने की सहूलियतें न दे सकें और तब हमारे ऊपर इल्हाम आता है। जो कुछ भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है उस को हम पूरा कर रहे हैं। जब हमें कहा जाता है कि सहूलियतें आप दें आने की तो क्या सहूलियतें दें? हम तैयार हैं देने को। लेकिन क्ये अपने साथनों से यहां आ रहे हैं। हमारी इमदाद चाहेंगे तो हम इमदाद के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछुआय : एक महीना पहले के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में भारत के जो भूत-पूर्व मंत्री वहां थे उन्होंने दो लेख छपवाये थे उन में उन्होंने लिखा था कि अगर भारत सरकार ध्यान नहीं देगी तो वहां जो भारतीय लोग बसे हुए हैं उनकी बहुत दुर्दशा होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि वहां पर पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है और भारतीयों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है? क्या यह भी सही है कि इन सारी बारदातों में कम्युनिस्ट गुंडों का हाथ है? क्या इस बात की सरकार खोज करेगी!?

Mr. Speaker : Does he want to reply to that?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I will try to answer the first part.

मुझे यह सही मालूम नहीं है कि वहां पाकिस्तानी नेशनल की संख्या बढ़ रही है। लेकिन मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के जो हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक हैं उनके खिलाफ़ किसी किस्म की कोई तहरीक नहीं है और न उन्हें कोई परेशानी है। जब जगड़ा हुआ करता है इस किस्म का तो थोड़ा बहुत नुकसान तो हो ही जाता है। लेकिन न किसी किस्म के टारगेट नहीं है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछुआय : भूतपूर्व मंत्री के जो लेख हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान गया है? जो दो लेख छपे हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान गया है, इक्का जबाब नहीं प्राप्त है।

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: In view of the fact that the Indian community has played an important part in the political and economic life of Aden and that the population of 4,500 Indians is being forced to leave Aden, are the Government of India aware that because of their indifference towards the Indians in Aden, some Chinese elements have been trying to recruit Indians to do espionage work for the Chinese Government? Also, in this context, may I know whether the External Affairs Ministry or the Minister ever tried to

communicate with them or to visit the area and try to redress their grievances

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I agree with the hon. Member that the Indian community in Aden has made considerable contribution for the development of Aden and the area round about. But I do not agree with him when in the same breath he says that the Indian community is being squeezed out or is being forced to leave Aden. That part is incorrect.

As for the other question, regarding Chinese activities there. I have no information.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: This is a very important question. He must tell us something about it. He was heard just mumbling something at the end. He should be courteous. He should not mumble.

Mr. Speaker: Mumbling is also discourteous? Should he shout?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was in Aden in August 1965. I booked accommodation in an Indian hotel there, when I was told that I should not stay in any Indian hotel but should stay in the Arab quarter because the Indian quarter and Indian hotels were not safe. Luckily I stayed in the Arab quarter, and there was a bomb explosion near that very Indian hotel where I was going to stay.

An hon. Member: Congratulations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would very respectfully submit that the situation since then in Aden has been deteriorating day by day. The situation is very bad so far as the Indians are concerned.

An hon. Member: What is the question?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know who is responsible for the safety of Indians there, which Ambassador, whether the British Government or some other Ambassador is responsible for the safety of Indians there, and what efforts will be made so that the Indians can bring back their property from there. I visited two or three factories

and they were in jitters, they thought that their property would be taken away. So, I want to know what is being done for the safety of Indian and their property.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The safety of the Indians in Aden is the responsibility of the local administration, but we have our own Commissioner in Aden who looks after their interests also. So, whenever there are difficulties, they can contact him.

As regards the repatriation of their assets etc. to which the hon. member referred, as far as my knowledge goes, there are no restrictions whatsoever placed by the local administration. They can bring anything they like, including their cash assets.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: On several occasions we were told by the representatives of the Government that the Government has advised the Indians who have gone and settled down in many countries of Africa and various other countries to behave in a manner which inspires confidence in the local people, and to try to sympathise with the national aspirations of the local people. I should like to know whether it is not a fact that the recent disturbances were mainly anti-British after the West Asian war, and whether the Government would advise the Indians there to see that they also sympathise with the national liberation aspirations of the local people instead of becoming panicky?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This has always been Indian's viewpoint and we have put it across to the Indians there that for their own future happiness and prosperity it is better for them to completely sympathise with the aspirations of the people who are living there, and by and large they are following those instructions. The Indians there have very good relations with the local population. It is true, as the hon. member says, that the recent trouble was due to the action of those elements in the local population who do not see eye to eye with the policies of the British Government in the territory, but In

dians were never a target of any agitation which took place there recently.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Barua. He is there, but he is talking to somebody. Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the U. K. Government have already evacuated some 2,000 Indians who hold British passports from Aden because of the insecure conditions prevailing there, which shows the depth and dimension of the situation of insecurity in that part of the world. In view of that may I know whether our Government was consulted by the U. K. Government while evacuating those Indians from Aden to their own country, and if our Government was consulted, what was the response of our Government and since this evacuation shows the depth and dimension of the problems there, may I know whether our Government is going to respond to the urgency of the situation immediately?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The total number of Indians in Aden who had British passports were nearly 2,000 or a little more than that. It is very difficult to say how many have been evacuated. It is possible some of them may have gone back, but we were never consulted by the British Government to find out if we had any similar plans or similar ideas about that.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Here are Indians who are evacuated by the British Government to England and yet our Government was not consulted. The Deputy Minister says we were not consulted. How can it happen?

Mr. Speaker: This is a second question in the form of a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: I sought a clarification.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह सवाल केवल भ्रदन का नहीं है। पूरे पश्चिमी एशियाई प्रदेशों में भारत के खिलाफ चीन और पाकिस्तान की गति-विधिय बढ़ी हैं, जिसके कारण वहां एक तनाव और आतंक का वातावरण

पैदा हुआ है। मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि मंवी महोदय ने कहा कि लोकल पापुलेशन के साथ भारतीयों के बड़े अच्छे ताल्लुकात हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद एक हजार लोग वहां से आ रहे हैं। जब वे लोग अपने बीबी-बच्चों को वहां से भेज रहे हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां पर कुछ और ही परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दो महीनों में, वहां की स्थिति का पता लगा कर, पूरे पश्चिमी एशियाई प्रदेश में भारतीयों के खिलाफ चीन और पाकिस्तान की गति-विधियों को रोकने की दृष्टि से, वहां की सरकारों के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध बना कर, भारतीयों के मन में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और वह क्या कदम उठा रही है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इसका जवाब मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूं। वहां पर ऐसी किसी किस्म की स्थिति नहीं है, जिस से परेशानी हो। उन के ताल्लुकात अच्छे हैं और वे रह रहे हैं। अगर वे अपने बीबी-बच्चे भेज देते हैं, तो क्या बात है?

श्री य० द० शर्मा : क्या वे गंगा-स्नान के लिये यहां आ रहे हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भ्रदन में बसे हुए भारतीयों का भविष्य वहां की जनता के साथ बंधा हुआ है और इस बात के साथ बंधा हुआ है कि अंग्रेज भ्रदन छोड़ कर कब जाते हैं। क्या भ्रदन की भाजादी के सवाल पर भारत ने कभी असंदिग्ध शब्दों में घोषणा की है? क्या भारत सरकार का यह मत है कि अंग्रेजों को जल्दी से जल्दी भ्रदन छोड़ कर चले जाना चाहिए, जिससे वहां की जनता को आपस में लड़ाने का जो साम्राज्यवादियों का खेल है, वह बन्द हो जाये?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): This is not a matter for our Government to interfere. My hon. friend is aware that there is a federal government in power. The British Government has said that they would give independence with in a short time. The trouble is between the federal government and the nationalist organisations, FLOSSY and another national organisation. There has been trouble, subversion and bombing and the British troops had to be rushed to Crater! As far as the Indian population is concerned, they are not affected by these political troubles. They are on the best of terms with the people there. We have given specific instructions to our Commissioner sometime back that if any Indian wants to leave, every facility should be given to him. So far 500 have left. I will point out what instructions we have given already to the collector of customs and to the Chief Secretary of Bombay. When they come every facility should be given to them. We are fully in touch with our Commissioner and we are anxious about the safety of Indians in Aden. There are Indians who do not want to leave. I can understand the Indian saying: I do not want my wife to be here because it is a political trouble between two different groups; he is not involved; but there is internecine quarrel between the constitutional government and the nationalist organisations. We are watching the situation. If the Indians feel that the political situation is going to worsen, they may be evacuated and they will certainly be given all facilities.

श्री जार्ड फर्नेसीज़ : सरकार ने कस्टम्ज़ को क्या कहा है?

Shri M. C. Chagia: The collector of customs has been instructed to liberalise the customs clearance in respect of the bona fide personal and household goods, machinery, industrial goods, motor vehicles, etc. With regard to the stock in trade, we are in touch with the State Trading Corporation so that they might be purchased. We have taken every possible step.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : ये जो पांच सौ लोग यहां पर आए हैं ये पैनिक की बजह से आए हैं, तीर्थ-यात्रा करने के लिए नहीं आए हैं। क्या वहां के भारतीयों ने हमारे कमिशनर के पास कभी अपनी कठिनाइयां लिखकर भेजी हैं; यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कायदावाही की है? जो भारतीय वहां से यहां आकर बसना चाहेंगे और अपना कुछ कारोबार करना चाहेंगे, सरकार उन को क्या सुविधायें देना चाहती है?

Shri M. C. Chagia: No difficulties have been pointed out to our Commissioner. The only difficulty was, when a Jewish building was destroyed, the adjacent Indian buildings were damaged. The Indians had been warned about this by the local population. There was no intention to harm or damage Indian property.

With regard to the second part of the question, as to what we have done, this is what we have done: instructions have been issued to the collector of Customs, Bombay, for making adequate arrangements for the storage of stock-in-trade likely to be brought by the repatriates from Aden, he has also been asked to ensure that customs' clearance is quick and smooth and the repatriates are handled with sympathy and understanding and there is constant highlevel supervision; the regional passport officer who is also the protector of immigrants, has been asked to meet the repatriates on arrival and render necessary assistance. The Chief Secretary, Bombay, has been requested to assist the repatriates by arranging for their train travel and temporary accommodation. He has also been requested to depute social volunteers to look after the repatriates. The Railway Board has been asked to give them railway facilities. The STC has been requested to decide immediately in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce in respect of the terms and conditions under which the stock-in-trade could be released to the extent possible. So, every possible step has been taken.

बो बेंजोशंकर लाला : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े फलों के साथ कहा है कि उन्होंने अदन से आने वाले भारतीयों के लिये सब प्रकार की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने की आज्ञा सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को दे दी है। मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने हमारे खाल मंत्री श्री जगबीवन राम जी से भी सलाह कर नी है कि वह उन आने वाले भारतीयों के लिए राशन और उनके खाने-पीने की क्या व्यवस्था करें।

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, Aden is a very strategic area, looked upon as a key to the Indian Ocean. Now that the British have to leave under compulsion, they are trying that Pakistan should take over the job of safeguarding and protecting their interests, and for that purpose, they have been encouraging Pakistan and the Pakistani elements in Aden, and it is because of that the anti-Indian activities and anti-Indian feelings have been created in that part of the world. And that is the reason why Indians there have become panicky. So, may I know what steps do the Government contemplate in view of the great strategic importance of Aden for us, to prevent a dominant influence of Pakistan being developed there and to see that Indian interests are protected there?

Mr. Speaker: He may not agree with the whole thing, but he may answer the relevant points.

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am not aware of any Pakistani influence in Aden. The only conflicting parties are the British Government, the Federal Government and the two nationalist organisations. The two nationalist organisations are being aided by UAR. Therefore, there is no question of Pakistani influence. The question is, what will be the set-up after the British leave. They want a coalition government. The nationalist organisations said, "We will not work with a federal

Government; you dissolve this, and have a general election." So, there is no question of any penetration by Pakistan in that part of the world.

Shri Radhakar Supakar: There are three facts: the first is that 900 women and children have been evacuated; the second is that about 3,000 persons are being evacuated to Britain, and the third is, there is a news item that about 4,000 people want to immigrate to India. Now, the Deputy Minister of External Affairs said that no further people are wishing to come. May I know how these things have been reconciled: whether it is not altogether incorrect to say that the rest are not willing to come even on a temporary basis?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have already explained the point quite clearly. It is true that 500 of them are coming to India by ship. As regards how many persons have already been sent to the United Kingdom, with or without passports, I cannot say. But it is a fact that the remaining people there with Indian passports have not shown any desire to come to India. But if they decide to come at a later stage we will certainly give them facilities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Scooters

- *1147. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 815 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the screening of the remaining applications for licences to manufacture scooters has already been done;

(b) if so, why licences are not being issued; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure (i) that recurring royalty payments are not made to foreigner, (ii) that imported spares are banned where indigenous parts are available from local ancillary industries, and (iii) that the manufacturers make every effort to have an entirely 'Swadeshi' sector manufactured in this country in due course through progressive indigenous production of parts thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed) (a) The screening of the remaining applications has yet to be done.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Proposals involving payment of recurring royalty to foreigners are considered carefully on merits and agreed to only if the Government are satisfied that indigenous know-how is not available.

(ii) Each year when the import policy is framed, care is taken by the Directorate General of Technical Development to restrict/ban those items which have been indigenously developed or are likely to come up.

(iii) Every year the import applications for the import of raw materials and components are scrutinized by the Directorate General of Technical Development vis-a-vis indigenous development and progressive reduction in the import content is ensured. Most of the vehicle manufacturers have already achieved over 90 per cent indigenous content.

Banspani-Nayagarh Railway Line

*1148. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the construction of Banspani-Nayagarh line;

(b) whether it is a fact that this same line has been approved by the Secretaries' Committee;

(c) whether Government are aware that the development of mineral industry and full utilisation of Paradip Port is very much interlinked with the speedy construction of this line; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to expedite this project?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). Iron ore deposits in the Nayagarh area are not likely to be developed in the near future, and a rail link from Banspani/Nayagarh to Paradeep is, therefore, not required at present. However, for transport of ore from Tomka/Daiteri areas for export through Paradeep Port, construction of B.G. line from Cuttack/Berang/Nergundi to Paradeep is under consideration and necessary surveys are in progress. This proposal has also been endorsed by the Informal Committee of Secretaries for Iron ore export. All the facts concerning mineral development, utilisation of Paradeep Port etc., will be taken into account in the surveys and a decision about the construction of the Cuttack Paradeep line will be taken when the results of the surveys are known.

Imports of Garments by Bombay Importers

*1149. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation against the Bombay importers for cheating Government by importing fresh stocks of garments and pull-overs in pieces and in different bundles along with rag imports;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been detected during the last five years; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this matter and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

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

Exploitation of Bihar Minerals

*1150. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any multiphase scheme of exploration of minerals in Bihar's mica belt and Ranchi Plateau has been drawn up;

(b) if so, whether any foreign collaboration is being arranged for the scheme; and

(c) whether a comprehensive idea of such scheme has been spelled out?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A comprehensive programme of airborne mineral surveys and ground follow-up work including geophysical survey and diamond drilling has been drawn up in collaboration with the experts of U.S.A.I.D. who have advanced a loan of \$ 3.5 million to meet its foreign exchange costs. The entire work will be carried out on a contract basis by an American Engineering firm, M/s. Parsons Corporation of Los Angles and their associates, M/s. Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia, who will be responsible for conducting aerial surveys over the mineralised zones included in this programme.

Mahatab Committee on Production Cost of Steel

*1151. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the report of the Mahatab Committee on cost of production of steel which have been implemented so far; and

(b) whether the cost of production of steel in the public sector projects have been reduced as a result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines, and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The principal recommendations of the Mahatab Committee aim at opera-

tional improvements to be undertaken by the Steel Plants for which necessary continuous action is being taken by the Plants themselves. These include improved operational techniques for increasing blast furnace and steel melting shop productivity, substitution of imported spare parts and maximum production in the plant workshops, increase in output and more efficient working of coal washeries, utilisation of fines to a greater extent, cutting down of mining costs in captive mines etc. These are long-term measures whose implementation can produce quantifiable results over a period of time only.

Powerlooms in Maharashtra

*1152. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether over a lakh of powerlooms in Maharashtra are facing closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avert the closure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The reason for the reported closure of a number of powerlooms is stated to be the increase in the excise duty under the budget proposals on yarn available to the powerlooms. This issue is receiving the urgent attention of Government.

State Trading Corporation

*1154. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is contemplated to re-organise the present set-up of the State

Trading Corporation to make it enter new fields of commerce in the international market; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaff Qureshi): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation is constantly endeavouring to expand foreign trade and build up new lines of export to various markets, which are not moving on their own, as well as to further the export of traditional items to non-traditional markets. At present no proposal is under consideration for reorganising the existing set up of the Corporation.

गैर सरकारी पूँजी को कारोबार में लगाना

* 1155. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह प्रधरवाल :

श्री श्वीचन्द गोयल :

क्या श्रीदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में गैर-सरकारी पूँजी लगाने वालों को पूँजी लगाने के लिये कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ख) क्या देश में ऐसी पूँजी विनियोग द्वारा श्रीदोगिक क्षमता तथा लाभ को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है?

श्रीदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशद्वीप अस्ती अहमद) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। वित्तीय तथा अन्य कई साधनों के जरिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं और इनका आशय श्रीदोगिक क्षमता को अधिकतम करना तथा विनियोजन के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है।

रेलवे सुरक्षा आयोग

* 1156. डा० रम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री गुणनव ठाकुर :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सुरक्षा आयोग ने वर्ष 1965-66 के संबंध में अपने वायिक प्रतिवेदन में क्या-क्या मुख्य सिफारिश की हैं और सरकार ने उन्ह कहां तक स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा आयोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने बाहर से जो विद्युत-चालित इंजन खरीदे थे उनमें से कुछ इंजन खराब थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डा० मू० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग). 1965-66 में रेलवे निरीक्षणालय की कार्य प्रणाली पर रेलवे संरक्षा आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट मिल गयी है और इस पर पर्यटन और सिविल विमानन मंत्रालय के साथ बात-चीत चल रही है, क्योंकि रेलवे संरक्षा आयोग उसी के नियंत्रण में है। यह रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Export of Coffee

* 1157. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any global quota for Coffee exports from this country;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the percentage thereof which constitutes to the total exports of all the exporting countries;

(c) whether any attempt has been made by this country to increase this quota; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Under the International Coffee Agreement, India has been allotted a Basic Export Quota of 21,600 tonnes per year, subject to adjustments made each year by the International Coffee Council, for exports to all countries except those which have been classified as 'non-quota' countries. The annual quota for the year October, 1966—September, 1967 is 21,274 tonnes. This constitutes about 0.8 per cent of the total export quota for this period, fixed under the Agreement, for all exporting countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Our representation for an increase in the Basic Export Quota allotted to India under the International Coffee Agreement is pending before the International Coffee Council for a final decision.

Availability of Steel after Decontrol

*1158. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**

Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the availability of steel to industries after the decontrol;

(b) whether steel in the shape of raw material is easily available to small scale industries; and

(c) if not, the steps Government contemplate to take to make steel available to small scale industries?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). Excepting a few items which are in short supply, (e.g. galvanised sheets, thicker plates, thinner sheets) all categories of steel are now freely available. In respect of the 'Scarce' categories, the Joint Plant Committee has announced a scheme of distribution, which includes allocations to State Governments for distribution to

small scale industries. Adequate measures have been taken to ensure supplies of 'scarce' categories of steel to the small scale industries. The scheme will be modified suitably if the genuine demands of the industries are not met to the extent it is possible to meet it from indigenous production. Steps have also been taken to increase the production of 'scarce' categories of steel, but these will take some time to materialise.

Prices of Cars and Scooters

*1159. **Shri Lhadhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of cars and scooters;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to double the production of cars and scooters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Government have impressed on the manufacturers the need to ensure economy in production and bring down costs and prices of automobiles. The Tariff Commission has also been requested to recommend reasonable selling prices of commercial vehicles and passenger cars manufactured in the country and further action in this regard will be taken after receipt of the report of the Tariff Commission.

(b) and (c). The scooter industry has been included in the list of priority industries eligible for release of Foreign Exchange to the full extent of their installed capacity. While the production of scooters by the existing units during 1967 would be substantially higher than that achieved during 1966, the question of creating additional capacity for the manufacture of both scooters and passenger cars is still under consideration.

Hold-up of 21-UP Barauni Express

*1160. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 21-UP Barauni Express was held-up near Bandel on the Eastern Railway by a group of 60 people on the 17th June, 1967;

(b) if so, the value of the articles they looted from the passengers;

(c) the damage to the Railways on account of the looting;

(d) the reasons for these hold-ups of trains becoming frequent, particularly, on the Eastern Railway;

(e) the number of hold-ups on this particular railway since May 1967; and

(f) the steps taken to give protection to the passengers?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There was no incident on 17th June, 1967 but on 18th June, 1967, 21-UP North Bihar Express was stopped soon after leaving Bandel at 41 K.Ms. near the level crossing gate by pulling alarm chain from different compartments by 50 to 60 miscreants who were armed with lathis and daggers.

(b) Passengers were robbed of their belongings. One passenger lost a wrist watch and Rs. 175 in cash while another Rs. 113 in cash. The conductor of a party of pilgrims had to pay Rs. 100 to the miscreants to save the pilgrims being looted individually.

(c) Nil.

(d) and (e). There were 37 cases of hold-ups from 1st May to 10th July, 1967. These hold-ups, cases of looting and robbery are due to deterioration in the general 'law and order' situation.

(f) All passenger carrying trains are being escorted by Government Railway Police assisted by Railway Protection Special Force personnel in

the affected railway sections in West Bengal.

Joint Plant Committee

*1161. **Shri P. Gopalam:**

Shri P. P. Esthose;

Shri K. M. Abraham;

Shri E. K. Nayamar;

Shri K. Anirudhan;

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Market Development Fund, which has so long been operated upon by the Iron and Steel Controller for granting of concessions for the export of prime steels and for grant of rebate in the sale price of steel supplied to fabricators for the export of engineering goods fabricated from steels, has since been closed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Joint Plant Committee has been authorised to include an element into the newly announced price of steels, which will go into a fund created by the Joint Plant Committee to enable them to subsidise the export of prime quality iron and steel materials or the steel fabricated goods; and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking off the work from Government authority and entrusting it to a non-official organisation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The Market Development Fund is still being operated upon for giving cash assistance for the export of pig iron and prime steel.

(b) There is no price control on steel. The fund created by the Joint Plant Committee is exclusively for reimbursement on account of supply of steel at international prices, which is used by the engineering industries for fabricating of goods exported by them. The Joint Plant Committee has set apart Rs. 5 per tonne on all domestic sales of steel and Rs. 3 per tonne on pig iron, out of the sale price, to finance this fund. The fund

is not used to subsidise the export of pig iron and prime steel.

(c) Since the money to be paid for supplying steel at international price to the export engineering industries, is no longer to be paid out of the market Development Fund, it is not necessary to have the reimbursement made through a Government agency.

Trade with Nepal

*1162. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade pacts between India and Nepal have been renewed and if so, for how long and what is the extent of trade expected between the two countries during this period; and

(b) the specific items and extent thereof to be exported to and imported from Nepal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The Treaty of Trade and Transit between the Government of India and His Majestys Government of Nepal, which was valid upto 31st October, 1965, has been extended for a further period of five years, i.e. upto 31st October, 1970. The Treaty provides for unrestricted flow of trade between the two countries without stipulating ceilings for individual items of export/imports. A statement showing the extent of India's trade with Nepal during the last few years is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Indian's trade with Nepal

(Rs. Lakhs.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1961-62	359	916 (+)	557
1962-63	264	435 (+)	173
1963-64	539	1157 (+)	618
1964-65	721	1662 (+)	941
1965-66	749	1964 (+)	1215
1966-67 (April-Jan.)	837	1329 (+)	492

Exploitation of Iron Ore Mines

*1163. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-million dollar project to exploit huge iron ore mines in India for export mainly to Japan is being worked out by a consortium of the Indian Government, a U.S. mining firm and three Japanese firms;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Government has under consideration proposals for detailed investigations and exploitation of magnetite iron ore deposits in Kudremukh area in Chickmagalore District, Mysore State which has been prospected by the National Mineral Development Corporation. An offer of technical and financial collaboration in conducting metallurgical tests and pilot plant investigations, preliminary to commercial exploitation of the deposit, has been received from an American firm together with its three Japanese asso-

states. The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). It is somewhat premature to spell out at this stage the details of the project which will have to be determined after the pilot plant investigations and other tests have been carried out.

Export of Coal to Japan

*1164. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to export of coal to Japan and other neighbouring countries;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to export limited quantity of coking coal to Japan during 1967-68;

(c) the stage at which the negotiations are going on with the prospective importers;

(d) whether the MMTC alone is authorised to export coking coal or the private producers are also allowed to explore possibilities and export coking coal; and

(e) the incentive/facilities being offered for encouraging export of coking coal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
(a) At present coal is exported to Burma and Ceylon only. The possibilities of exporting Indian coal to other countries, including Japan and Hong Kong, are being explored.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Specifications, price indications and samples of Indian coking coal have been given to some Japanese firms whose reactions are awaited.

(d) and (e). Export of coking coal is canalised through the M.M.T.C. The Corporation has suggested a floor price for different grades of coal and have allowed Indian exporters to secure business for exports, assuring that in case they are able to secure

prices higher than the floor price fixed by the Corporation, the benefit of such higher price would go to them.

Over stocking of Cotton by Birla Group of Cotton Mills

*1167. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Suraj Bhan:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla group of Cotton Mills have over-stocked raw cotton;

(b) if so, whether regulations have been violated in this respect;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Birla Cotton Mill at Gwalior purposely burnt cotton stock worth ten lakhs of rupees a few hours before the recent raid by the Enforcement Branch; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) and (b). A few of the cotton mills belonging to Birla Group are reported to have stocked cotton slightly in excess of the permitted level.

(c) and (d). It is reported that fire broke out in J.C. Mills, Gwalior, at 12.30 p.m. on 16th June, 1967 as a result of which about 1670 bales of cotton were partially damaged. Loss on account of fire is estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs. The cause of fire is not yet known.

India Electric Works, Calcutta

*1168. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Electric Works, Calcutta has declared a closure;

(b) whether this concern was taken over by Government;

(c) if so, the reason for this closure;

(d) whether the Government of West Bengal have asked the Central Government for some financial help to take over this concern permanently; and

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

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of West Bengal have not so far communicated their decision to take over this concern.

(e) Does not arise.

रोम में 'इंडिया बीक'

* 1169. श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोम स्थित हमारे दूतावास द्वारा 'भारत सप्ताह' मनाने के लिये तैयारियां की जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सप्ताह मनाने का उद्देश्य क्या है और उस सप्ताह में की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कार्यवाहियों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस सप्ताह में इटली में बनी सुर्गंधित वस्तुओं के विक्रय को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिये, जिसका भारत के साथ कोई विशेष सम्बन्ध नहीं है, प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इक्की कुरेशी) : (क) भारत सप्ताह 26 जून से 2 जुलाई तक मनाया गया था।

(ख) उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य अपने कुछ निर्यात उत्पादों जैसे कि चाय, काजू, आम, केले, हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा उत्पादों का संबद्धन तथा सैलानियों को भारत भ्रमण के लिये प्रोत्साहित करना था।

सप्ताह के दौरान भारतीय हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा उत्पादों आदि का प्रदर्शन 80 सजावट के खानों में किया गया तथा बिक्री केन्द्रों में काफी बारों में भारतीय तैयार चाय तथा नमकीन काजू ग्राहकों को परोसी गई। एक विशेष बांड की भारतीय चाय तथा नमकीन काजू भी बेची गयी।

(ग) भारत सप्ताह समारोह के माध्यम से भारतीय वस्तुओं का प्रचार करने तथा उन्हें लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिये भारतीय नाम वाले इटली के इत्र (परफ्यूम) की बिक्री बढ़ाने के अवसर का लाभ उठाया गया।

Export of Human Hair

* 1170. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries buying human hair from India;

(b) the total foreign exchange earned by exporting human hair during the past three years; and

(c) whether the demand for human hair has gone up following the devaluation of rupee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) U.S.A., West Germany, Hongkong, Austria, France, Japan and Italy are the main countries buying human hair from India.

(b) value of exports of human hair during 1964-65, 1965-66 and April '66 and February '67 stood at Rs. 29.75 lakhs, Rs. 43.66 lakhs and Rs. 145.19 lakhs respectively.

(c) Demand for Indian human hair in U.S.A., has gone up following that country's ban on import of human hair of the origin of China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

Baby Boilers

5656. Shri K. M. Madhukar: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in recent years 'baby boilers' of unknown producers are being sold to industrialists who are perhaps unaware of the risks and dangers involved and also do not seem to know that by using such boilers they commit an offence under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to remove such irregularities?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; it has

been reported by Chief Inspectors of Boilers of some State Governments that boilers which do not conform to provisions of the Indian Boilers Act are used in certain industries, particularly in oil mills without the knowledge of the State Boiler Inspectorates. Suitable steps have been taken by the Inspectorates concerned under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 to prosecute the parties.

Under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 a boiler means any closed vessel exceeding 22.75 litres in capacity which is used expressly for generating steam under pressure. It had been reported by some State Chief Inspectors of Boilers that boilers of more than 22.75 litre capacity and which do not conform to specifications were being manufactured and sold by unscrupulous persons to small industrialists who are generally not aware of the implications of installing such boilers. The Central Boilers Board, therefore, had considered the matter with a view to bringing such boilers within the scope of the Act. The matter will be further considered in a meeting of the Board to be held on the 18th July, 1967 and appropriate action will be taken when the recommendations of the Board are received to take suitable legislative measures.

रबड़ टायरों के दाम

5657. श्री क० मिं० मधुकर : क्या शैद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान रबड़ टायरों के बढ़ते हुए दामों की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या रबड़ टायरों के मूल्यों में बृद्धि इस बात का संकेत है कि रबड़ उद्योग में उत्पादन गिर रहा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो रबड़ उद्योग में किन कारणों से उत्पादन गिर रहा है; और

(च) यदि नहीं तो रेलवे टायरों के बायां में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं?

श्रीशोधिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पदेव मली अहमद) : (क) टायर तथा ट्यूबों की कीमत पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। फिर भी टायर उच्चोग टायर तथा ट्यूबों की कीमत बढ़ाने से पहले सरकार से परामर्श ले लेता है। टायर तथा ट्यूबों की कीमत में प्रतिम वृद्धि 1-4-1966 को की गई थी और इसके पश्चात् इनके मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग)। इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि टायर तथा ट्यूबों की कीमत में 1-4-1966 से कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्राकृतिक रेलवे, टायर सिलने के बागे, मनके दार तार, विविध रसायन आदि जैसे देशी कच्चे माल की कीमत में मूल्य रूप से वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण ही 1-4-1966 को टायर तथा ट्यूबों की कीमत में वृद्धि की गयी थी।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रेलवे लाइनें

5658. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी रेलवे लाइनें सम्मिलित की जाने का प्रस्ताव किया है तथा उनका प्राथमिकता क्रम क्या-क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यवतमाल जिले के श्रीशोधिक विकास की आवश्यकता को व्यान में रखते हुए यवतमाल जिले के कोयला तथा सीमेंट वाले क्षेत्रों में एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार के विचार-घीन प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे० श० पुनाचा) :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने निम्नलिखित वर्षीय लाइनों/बदलाव योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता क्रम के अनुसार रेलवे की चौबी योजना में सम्मिल करने का प्रस्ताव किया है :—

1. मनमाड-श्रीरंगाबाद-नांदेड बंद भीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना।
2. आपाता-खरपडा-दसगांव-नोआ।
3. शोलापुर-ग्रोसमानाबाद-भिर-पैठन-श्रीरंगाबाद-चालीसगांव और धूलिया से नरधाना तक।
4. बल्लारशाह-प्रस्ती-एल्लपल्ली-गुरुपल्ली-सूरजगढ़ भमरामढ़ से गीदम जादलपुर बड़ी लाइन तक।
5. कलंब खापरखेडा (रेलवे साइंडिंग)।
6. कुर्ला-कारजत का कुर्ला-पनवेल खण्ड।
7. भीरज-गंडरपुर-कुरडुवाडी-वार्ली लातूर भीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना।
8. मोमिनाबाद के रास्ते लातूर-कुर्ला-वैजनाथ।
9. घूगूस के रास्ते अदीलाबाद चन्दा।
10. कोल्हापुर-रतनगिरि।
11. कारद-चिपलन।
12. दरवाह पुसाद लाइन को फिर से बिछाना।
13. बडेनेरा भमरावती नरखेड।

14. चिड़ली के रास्ते बमगांक जालना।
 15. चीमूर-उमरंर।
 16. गंगाखेर से बोषन और नांदेड से लातूर रेलवे लाइन।
 17. मनमाड-मालेगांव-झुलिया नरधाना।
 18. खुर्दूवाडी करमला नगर, करमला औरंगाबाद और खुर्दूवाडी सिंगापुर रेलवे लाइन।
 19. घुग्स से सिन्दोला रेलवे लाइन और।
 20. कोलाहपुर-नागपुर रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण।
- (ख) जी नहीं।
- (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

5659. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the decontrol of steel and cement, the essential raw materials in the form of steel, cement and tin is not easily available to small scale industries in Gujarat;

(b) if so, how many industries are threatened with closure due to difficulty in procurement of raw materials to run the industries; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Small Scale Industries in Gujarat State

5660. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to concentrate efforts on the promotion of small scale industries in small towns and promising rural areas in Gujarat State;

(b) the provision made in this regard in the Fourth Five Year Plan in Gujarat; and

(c) how the implementation of such plan is being co-ordinated between the Central and the Gujarat Governments?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) In the Draft Outline of Fourth Five Year Plan of the State, an outlay of Rs. 206 lakhs has been provided for the development of Small Scale Industries and setting up of Industrial Estates. It is not possible to indicate precisely how much of this amount would be utilised by the State Government for the promotion of small scale industries in small towns and promising rural areas but it may be expected that in consonance with the policy of dispersal an appreciable portion will be utilised for this purpose. In addition to the above there are two Rural Industries Projects in Gujarat for which provision will be made directly by the Rural Industries Planning Committee out of the total provision of Rs. 20 crores for this programme under the Fourth Plan.

(c) Co-ordination in implementation of the State's programmes and those of the Centre is brought about by periodical meetings of the Small Scale Industries Board at the Ministerial level and its official level Committee, both of which are representative of

the Centre and the States. At the planning level, co-ordination is attempted through the Annual Plan discussions with the State.

Cottage Industries in Gujarat

5661. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated by Government to encourage the cottage industries in Gujarat State during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Location of Heavy Industries in Gujarat

5662. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have suggested to the Centre to locate some heavy industries and industrial units in Gujarat during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the industries suggested by the State Government;

(c) the details of the heavy industries and industrial units proposed to be established during the above period; and

(d) the amount to be invested thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The proposals of the State Government did not include any heavy industries or industrial units, but related to schemes such as,

1. Expansion of Industrial chemists's Laboratory, Baroda, establishment of Laboratory at Rajkot and Test House.

2. Industrial Research and Pilot Plants.

3. Preparation of Project Report.

4. Acquisition and development of Industrial areas by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.

5. Participation in share capital of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.

6. Under writing of capital issues by State Units.

7. Export Promotion.

(d) No final decisions has yet been taken on the amount to be invested on these schemes during 1967-68.

Arbitrators for Railway Officials

5663. Shri D. R. Parmar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in arbitration cases, the Railway Administration appoint arbitrators for both the parties i.e. petitioners and respondents from amongst the railway officials;

(b) if so, whether it is against the principle of natural justice;

(c) whether the arbitrators being railway officers in service, the amount of remuneration recovered from both the parties is being credited to the Railway Administration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Pooncha): (a) and (b). The appointment of arbitrators is regulated by the relevant clause of the contract entered into between the Railway and the Contractor, according to which when the claim is below Rs. 3 lacs and the issues involved are not of complicated nature, the dispute is referred to a sole arbitrator who may be the General Manager or a person nominated by him in that behalf; when the claim is Rs. 3 lacs and above or the issues involved are of a com-

plicated nature, the dispute is referred to two arbitrators. In the latter case, the Railways send a panel of more than three names of officers of one or more departments of the Railway to the Contractor who is asked to suggest a panel of three names out of it. The General Manager appoints one arbitrator out of the panel suggested by the Contractor, to be Contractor's nominee and then appoints a second arbitrator of equal status either from the panel or from outside the panel, as Railway's nominee.

(c) Railway officers acting as arbitrators are not allowed to charge honorarium from the Railway, except in cases where the dispute pertains to a department other than that to which the officer concerned belongs. As regards remuneration from the Contractors, when any costs on account of arbitration are awarded against a Contractor, the entire amount on recovery by the Railway concerned is credited to the Railway and not paid to the arbitrators.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistant Divisional Personnel Officers

5664. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question no. 2664 on the 16th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the considerations which have weighted with the Railway Administration in not prescribing a normal period of stay at one place by Railway Officers, especially those dealing with establishment matters with a view to promote healthy administration and;

(b) the names of the Divisions/Offices in which the three officers transferred and the two decided to be retained despite longer periods of stay are at present posted?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Pooncha): (a) Officers including those dealing with Establishment

matters are not normally retained at one place for unduly long periods. No rigid limit has been prescribed for their stay at one place. Their transfers are arranged periodically, keeping in view administrative requirements.

(b) (i) Bikaner, Ferozepore and Allahabad.

(ii) Delhi Division and Jodhpur Workshop.

खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग आयोग

5665. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उसको दिये गये ऋणों के कितने मामलों में ऋण को बटौराते में डालने के लिये अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) उसकी कुल राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या इस राशि की वसूली उन व्यक्तियों से करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, जिन्होंने इन ऋणों के लिये जमानत दी थी?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शक्ती कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Manufacture of Cigarettes

5666. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of factories manufacturing cigarettes and their output in quantity and value per year;

(b) the number of cigarettes consumed every year in India;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange allotted to the cigarette manufacturers every year for the purchase of paper, foreign tobacco and other ingredients;

(d) the number of employees and the annual wage bill of these cigarette manufacturers company wise;

(e) the conditions and restrictions placed on the manufacture of cigarettes on grounds of health in view of the hazard of cancer;

(f) the number of foreign cigarette manufacturers in India as against Indian ones and their respective investment, annual output and value;

(g) the amount of money sent out of the country every year by any of the foreign manufacturers and their names; and

(h) the amount of export trade in cigarettes every year and the value in rupees?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (f). There are at present 13 cigarette manufacturing units operating in India. A statement showing the details of their names, output in quantity and value and investment for the year 1966 (Annexure I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1044/67]. Out of these one unit is not reporting production.

(b) Consumption of cigarettes in India during the 1966 is estimated to be of the order of 56,525 million pieces.

(c) Almost all the raw materials required for the manufacture of cigarettes are available indigenously except a few preservatives, flavouring agents and special type of packing paper. Foreign exchange released for the import of these items during the last three years is as under:

1964-65 Rs. 24.90 lakhs

1965-66 Rs. 8.22 lakhs

1966-67 Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Post (April-September devaluation)
Details about the value of import licences issued for import of tobacco under PL 480 are given below:—

Licensing period	Value in '000' of Rs.
April, 62-March, 63 . . .	1,40,32
April, 63-March, 64 . . .	94,16
April, 64-March, 65 . . .	38,28
April, 65 March, 66
April, 66-March, 67 . . .	1,67,49
April, 67-March, 68 . . .	1,14
(upto 20-5-67)	

(d) Details about the number of employees and the annual wage bill of the various cigarette manufacturers (Annexure II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1044/67].

(e) No specific restrictions or conditions have been imposed by Government on the manufacture of cigarettes on grounds of health hazards.

(g) and (h). The requisite information is given in the enclosed statements. (Annexure III & IV) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1044/67].

Railway Line between Jalna and Khamgaon

5668. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex. G. I. P. Railway had undertaken construction of new railway line between Jalna and Khamgaon before the First World-War;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving up the construction work;

(c) whether Members of Parliament from Maharashtra had represented to the former Minister of Railways to undertake the construction of the above said railway line in the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to undertake the survey of the above line?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poosacha) (a) to (d). Engineering and Traffic surveys for a BG line from Khamgaon to Chickli which forms part of the suggested link upto Jalna were carried out in 1912-13 by the Ex. G.I.P. Railway and the surveys revealed the project as unremunerative. A fresh traffic survey was carried out in 1926 and the construction of the line to Chickli was sanctioned in 1931 but the construction work could not be taken up due to lack of funds. As the conditions had changed considerably, a fresh traffic survey was carried out in 1933-34 which revealed that the project would be unremunerative; hence, it was abandoned. In 1964-65 on a representation from several M.Ps. suggesting surveys for the Khamgaon-Jalna link the position was re-examined and it was felt that the project cannot be taken up for construction due to paucity of funds and that no useful purpose will be served by taking up the surveys. The position was explained to the representationists by the former Railway Minister.

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम, लिमिटेड

5669. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा खातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के प्रशासनिक अधिकारी जब वह किरिवुरु परियोजना में वे के विरुद्ध एक गवन का मामला चलाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

इस्पात, खान तथा खातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेडी) (क) नहीं, महोदय। तथ्य यह है कि जब 1961-62 में निगम के वर्तमान प्रशासन अधिकारी को किरिवुरु में उप-वित्तीय नियंत्रक के रूप में लगाया गया तो एम० एस० छड़े तथा दूसरी निर्माण की सामग्री के भुगतान में कुछ अनियमितताएँ सामने आईं। प्रारम्भिक पूछताछ से पता चला कि यह अधिकारी तथा एक और अधिकारी इन अनियमितताओं के लिये जिम्मेवार हैं। तदनुसार एक चार्जेशीट बनाकर केन्द्रीय गुप्त वार्ता आयोजक को श्रीपत्रार्थक अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही करने से पूर्व मंत्रणा देने के लिये भेजी गईं। केन्द्रीय गुप्त वार्ता आयोजक ने मामले का विस्तृत परीक्षण करने के बाद यह निष्कर्ष निकाला कि तथ्यों को देखते हुए इस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोप ठीक नहीं हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम में भर्ती

5670. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा खातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के नियमों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति के लिये रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों से व्यक्ति लेने तथा समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन देने की अवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम बोर्ड के सचिव बेलारी द्वास्पेट के प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, अनुभाग अधिकारी, स्टोरों के सहायक नियंत्रक, रक्षा कनिष्ठ

तकनीकी सहायक (विजली) फरीदाबाद, जूनियर फील्ड अधिकारियों, मुख्यालय तथा बेलारी हास्पेट, के पदों तथा अन्य नियुक्तियों पर भरती के लिये उक्त नियमों का कठोरतापूर्वक पालन किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खात तथा घातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेडी) : (क) हां, महोदय । नियमों के अनुसार सब पदों की पूर्तियां या तो सीधी भर्ती, या निगम की सेवा में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति, द्वारा, या केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार, सरकारी औद्योगिक निकाय अथवा स्थानीय या दूसरे अधिकरण से अधिकारी उधार मांग कर की जाती हैं । इन नियमों के अधीन सीधी भर्ती द्वारा रिक्तियों के भरने के लिये रोजगार दिलाने के दफतर को सूचना देनी होती है । जहां आवश्यक योग्यतायें ऐसी हों, कि रोजगार सम्बन्धी कार्यालय से व्यक्ति भिलने कठिन हों, साथ साथ रिक्तियों को अखबारों में भी प्रकाशित करना होता है ।

(ख) और (ग) ऊपर कहे गये भर्ती के नियमों का कुछ नियुक्तियों जैसे सचिव, राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम, प्रशासन अधिकारी, अनुभाग अधिकारी बेलरी हास्पेट, अवर क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, मुख्यालय; अवर तकनीकी सहायक (विद्युत) मुख्यालय, की भर्ती करते समय कड़ी तौर पर पालन नहीं किया जा सका । तथापि ये सब सम्बन्धित नियुक्तियां निगम के हित को ध्यान में रख कर की गईं ।

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम में भरती के नियम 1964 में ही बनाए और लागू किए गए । राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के सचिव; बेलारी हास्पेट के प्रशासन अधिकारी तथा मुख्यालय के अवर क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी की सेवायें भरती के नियम बनने

से पहले ही सरकारी विभागों से बाल सेवा के आधार पर प्राप्त की गई थीं । बाद में जब यह पाया गया कि इन की सेवायें बहुत सन्तोषजनक हैं और निगम को उनकी सेवाओं की आवश्यकता है तो इन्हें निगम की सेवाओं में विलय कर लिया गया । इन अधिकारियों ने अपने विभागों के पदों से त्याग-पत्र देने के उपरान्त निगम की सेवायें स्वीकार कर लीं ।

अवर तकनीकी सहायक (विद्युत) करीदाबाद और अवर क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी बेलारी हास्पत के वर्तमान पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति को उपयुक्त रूप से स्थापित किये गये चुनाव मण्डल ने नियमानुसार अनुमोदित कर दिया है । कार्य की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए शुरू में इनके नियुक्त अल्पकालीन सूचना से ही तदर्थ (एडहाक) आधार पर कर दी गई थी, जो कि नियमों के पूर्णतया समरूप नहीं थी ।

इसी प्रकार बेलारी-हास्पत के अनुभाग अधिकारी को एक सरकारी विभाग से लिया गया था जो कि नियमों के पूर्णतया समरूप नहीं था ।

संग्रहालय के सहायक नियंत्रक पक्ष का पद 1962 में प्रकाशित किया गया था । जो अधिकारी इस समय पद धारण, किये हुए हैं उस समय सेना में काम करता था उसने प्रकाशन के उत्तर में नौकरी के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया था । उसे समूचित ढंग से बनाये गये प्रवरणमण्डल द्वारा चुना गया था और उसकी नियुक्ति नवम्बर, 1962 में हुई । शुरू में वह बाल सेवा की शर्तों पर आया था, परन्तु बाद में 1966 में उसने अपने (निजी) पद को त्यागपत्र दे दिया और उसे निगम की सेवा में भिला लिया गया । यह नियुक्ति नियमानुसार थी ।

दूसरी नियुक्तियां आम तौर पर नियमानुसार की जाती हैं ।

निगम में भर्ती के जो नियम अब बनाये गये हैं उनके अनुसार बाल सेवा पर आये हुए सरकारी कर्मचारियों को निगम में स्थायी रूप से विलय नहीं किया जाता और न ही कार्य की आवश्यकताएं व्यान में रखते हुए तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं। नियमों की इन कमियों को शीघ्र ही दूर करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Textile Factory in Srikakulam District

5671. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any licence for the construction of textile factory at Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any loan has been given in this connection by a financial institution of the Government.

(c) if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) the terms and conditions therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1045/67].

Jute Factory in Andhra Pradesh..

5672. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a jute factory in Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam District, 1358 LS eomrdhn

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अखबारी कागज बनाने के कारखाने

5673. श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री रा० ढ० भंडारे :

क्या श्रीदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों में वर्ष 1967-68 में अखबारी कागज बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उन कारखानों को लगाने पर कितनी अनुमानित लागत आयेगी?

श्रीदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्लदीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). गन्ने की खोई के आधार पर अखबारी कागज के कारखाने की सरकारी देव भैरव में उत्तर प्रदेश अथवा बिहार में स्थापना तथा नरम लकड़ी के आधार पर अखबारी कागज के कारखाने की हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थापना की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है। अभी इन पर आने वाली लागत का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है।

Howrah-Rourkela Express

5674. Shri R. R. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Howrah-Rourkela Express on the S.E. Railway to Titlagarh after the discontinuance of the through passenger train from Titlagarh to Howrah;

(b) whether Government also propose to run daily the bi-weekly Express now running from Vishakapatnam to Tatanagar on the S.E. Railway and extend the same upto Howrah;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Nos. 457/458 Rourkela-Titlagarh passengers connect 323/324 Howrah-Rourkela Expresses at Rourkela during convenient hours. Extension of 323/324 Expresses to and from Titlagarh is, therefore, not justified. An analysis of utilisation of 5/6 Tata-Waltair bi-weekly Expresses, as per census conducted in April, 1967 has revealed that these services are not fully patronised and there is, thus, no traffic justification for increasing their frequency from bi-weekly to daily service. Extension of these trains to and from Howrah is also not operationally feasible for want of requisite line capacity on Howrah-Kharagpur section apart from the lack of traffic justification therefor.

Land on the sides of Railway Tracks on S.E. Railway

5675. Shri R. R. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action regarding cultivation of the fallow land lying on either side of the Railway tracks on the S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, whether the land has been leased out to local cultivators or whether Government propose to take it up departmentally; and

(c) the total area of the land lying fallow and how much of it has been brought under cultivation in Orissa?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) To local cultivators.

(c) The total cultivable Railway land in Orissa is 1481.38 acres. Out of this 852.86 acres have been allotted to cultivators for Grow More Food purposes.

Rail Link between Dholka and Nadiad (Western Railway)

5676. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Dholka and Nadiad Stations of the Western Railway by rail;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to paucity of funds only very few new lines required on strategic considerations or linked with major schemes of development are likely to be taken up for construction in the Fourth Plan and this line may not merit adequate priority for inclusion therein. Besides, these two places are already connected by rail though by a little circuitous route.

Diamond Cutting Factories

5677. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of diamond-cutting factories working in Surat and Bulsar Districts of Gujarat State;

(b) how the raw material for diamond-cutting is imported and how the finished products are exported; and

(c) the tax imposed on the export of diamond and import of its raw material?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the policy for Registered Exporters, the import of rough diamonds is allowed against the export of cut and polished diamonds, already

effected. The rough diamonds so imported are cut and processed and then exported.

(c) There is no export duty on export of Cut and Polished Diamonds and no import duty on rough diamonds.

Prices of Refrigerators

5678. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale of refrigerators both imported and home manufactured, in India since 1956 (yearly-wise);

(b) the price charged for each standard variety from the consumers in India with details since 1956; and

(c) the prices charged by the manufacturers, and final selling agent along with the part of the price going to the Centre, the State or any local authority as tax?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Information in respect of the sale of refrigerators is not available. The production figures during 1956-66 and imports between April '55 and January 1967 are however furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1046/67].

(b) and (c). With the prices varying from variety to variety and also from time to time and in the absence of any statutory control over the prices of refrigerators, it is very difficult to collect information in this regard as well as in respect of share of taxes between the Centre, the State or any local authority over a period of ten years.

B.G. Lines from Dhrangadhra to Kuda

5679. Shri Siraj Meghrajji Dharamgadhra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to lay a B.G. line from

Dhrangadhra to Kuda alongside the M.G. line or to connect the line with a tri-rail track for both M.G. and B.G.;

(b) if so, the approximate cost of each of the alternative schemes; and

(c) the probable period it will take to implement each of the alternative schemes?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Investigations carried out recently have revealed that conversion/provision of mixed gauge between Dhrangadhara and Kuda is not warranted at present. The approximate cost of a broad gauge line between Dhrangadhara and Kuda would be about Rs. 1.50 crores, and for providing a mixed broad gauge/metre gauge, Rs. 1.70 crores. The proposal for introduction of mixed gauge between Dhrangadhara and Kuda will be reconsidered when warranted by increase in traffic. The question of implementation of the scheme, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

Cottage Industries in Gujarat

5680. Shri D. R. Parmar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the details of the schemes formulated by Government to encourage the cottage industries in Gujarat State during 1966-67 and 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Overbridge at Level Crossing Near Palanpur Station (Western Rly.)

5681. Shri D. R. Parmar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicular traffic on the main road is seriously obstructed on account of the frequent and long steady closure of the level crossing at the Southern end of Palanpur station on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a road over-bridge on this level crossing with a view to remove inconvenience and hardship to public?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the level crossing on the Palanpur-Deesa road at the south end of Palanpur Station. Admittedly it is a busy level crossing, but instructions exist that the gates are not to be closed for more than ten minutes at a stretch as far as possible.

(b) Yes. As the cost is to be shared by the State Government, the scheme is being finalised by the Railways in consultation with them.

Flag station between Dangarwa and Ambliyasan stations (Western Rly.)

5682. Shri D. R. Parmar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the public to open a new flag Railway Station between Dangarwa and Ambliyasan Stations on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Khadi Boards

5683. Shri D. R. Parmar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2857 on the 16th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the amount involved in the several cases of fraud and misappropriation of funds in various State Khadi Boards;

(b) whether this amount has been recovered from the culprits; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the heads under which this amount has been written off?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The total amount involved in respect of the six State Boards referred to in the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2857 on 16th June, 1967 is Rs. 2,87,978.

(b) and (c). Recovery to the tune of Rs. 34,365 has been made so far. Information with regard to additional recovery will be laid on the Table of the House as and when available.

Over/under Bridges in Gujarat

5684. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of over and under-bridges proposed to be constructed in Gujarat State during 1967-68; and

(b) the details thereof and the amount allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Ten numbers.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1047/67].

Rayon Factories

5685. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal;
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Rayon factories in the country and the number of workers employed in each of them in the various States; and

(b) out of these, in how many factories workers are put on duty for only five hours a day and in how many factories such a practice is not in vogue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) It is presumed that the reference made by the Hon. Members is to Rayon filament yarn factories. A statement is attached.

(b) All the rayon yarn factories are running on a continuous work basis and the usual working hours of workers on shift basis are applicable.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Factory	State in which located	Number of workers employed
1	2	3	4
<i>Rayon filament Yarn</i>			
1.	Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd., Surat	Gujarat	1611
2.	Century Rayon, Bombay	Maharashtra	3976
3.	J. K. Rayon, Kanpur	U.P.	1400
4.	Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd., Veraval	Gujarat	1100
5.	Kesoram Rayon Ltd., Calcutta	West Bengal	1583
6.	National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	5358
7.	South India Viscose, Coimbatore	Madras	1200
8.	Travancore Rayon, Travancore	Kerala	1653
<i>Acetate Rayon Yarn</i>			
	SIR SILK Ltd., Sirpur	Andhra Pradesh	3200

भोपाल को जाने वाली इलाहाबाद यात्री गाड़ी

5686. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय :
 श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
 श्री शारदा नवद :
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर के समीप इमालिया गांव के पास 24 प्रत्रिल, 1967 को 6 लोग भोपाल को जाने वाली इलाहाबाद यात्री गाड़ी के नीचे आकर कुचले गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

1358 (Ai) LSD—4.

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री लेंगु मुंगु पुनाचा) :
 (क) सम्बवतः भाशय उस दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 23-4-67 को लगभग 17.00 बजे, 6 व्यक्ति 388 घण्टे इलाहाबाद-मुसावल सवारी गाड़ी के नीचे आ गये। ये लोग मध्य रेलवे के प्रधारताल और देवरी स्टेशनों के बीच 1001/2-3 किलोमीटर पर परियत पुल की अनविकृत रूप से पार कर रहे थे।

(ख) ये व्यक्ति उस समय रेलवे पुल को पार कर रहे थे जब कि सामने से गाड़ी आ रही थी और वे अपनी असावधानी के कारण गाड़ी के नीचे आ गये और मारे गये।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

सीतलपुर के निकट आसाम मेल रेलगाड़ी की दुर्घटना

5687. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 27 मार्च, 1967 के अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 2 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीतलपुर स्टेशन के निकट पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की आसाम मेल रेलगाड़ी की दुर्घटना की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा वया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें अंगर कितना समय लगाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० म० पुनाचा) : (क) श्रीर (ख). जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार, दुर्घटना कुछ अज्ञात व्यक्तियों द्वारा रेल-पथ से छेड़-छाड़ करने के कारण हुई। कोई रेल कमंचारी इसके लिये उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया गया।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

रेशम उत्पादन केन्द्र

5688. श्री हुकम चंद्र कथ्याय :

श्री यशदत्त हिंकुशबाह :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में रेशम उत्पादन केन्द्र कितने हैं;

(ख) गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी रेशम उत्पादन केन्द्रों में उत्पादन तथा व्यय का अनुपात क्या है;

(ग) सरकार ने रेशम उत्पादन करने वाले लोगों को क्या प्रोत्साहन दिया है ; और

(घ) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी रेशम उत्पादन केन्द्रों में उत्पादन तथा व्यय का अनुपात क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शक्ती कुरेशी) : (क) अंगर (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेलिये संख्या LT/-1048/67]

(ग) रेशम उत्पादकों को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो सहायता तथा प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं उनका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(1) शहतृती कलमों, पौध तथा सांकुर कलमों का यथा लब्ध भावा में निशुल्क दिया जाना।

(2) रोगमुक्त रेशम कीट अंडों का वर्तमान रेशम उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में उचित दरों पर, तथा नये क्षेत्रों में निशुल्क दिया जाना।

(3) सरकारी कोया बाजारों की स्थापना द्वारा कोयों के विषणन के लिये सुविधाएं।

(4) दूसरे कोया उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड मूल्य समर्थक योजना चला रहा है।

(5) कुएं खोदने तथा कोया पालन-पोषण गृहों अदि के निर्माण के लिये अर्जों तथा उदानों की स्वीकृति।

(6) उपदान प्राप्त दरों पर कोया पालन पोषण के उन्नत उपकरणों, रेशम लपेटने तथा कातने की मशीनों का संभरण।

(7) कोयों के पालन पोषण, रेशम लपेटने तथा कातने की आधुनिक विधियों में तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन।

(8) रेशम कीट अंडों की बजाय चौकी कीटों का संभरण।

(9) रेशम उत्पादकों के लाभ के लिये सहकारी समितियों का संगठन।

(10) विदेशी जाति के कोरों के चुने हुए उत्पादकों को प्रोत्ताहक बोनस की स्वीकृति ।

(८) सरकारी क्षेत्र में सं ठित रेशम उत्पादन के फार्म वाणिज्यिक उत्पन्न नहीं हैं । ये सेवा केन्द्र हैं, जो रेशम उत्पादकों के लिये जनक अंडों, उन्नत पौदों, सांकुर कलमों आदि के उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं । गैर-सरकारी फार्मों के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन-व्यय अनुपात विषयक जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है ।

जापान को इंगरेजी लकड़ी का निर्धारित

5689. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कद्यवाय :
श्री राम तिह अवरवाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने पिछले दो वर्षों में जापान को लुगड़ी बनाने के लिये कितनी इमारती लकड़ी का निर्यात किया ; और

(ख) इसके बदले में जापान से कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया और कितनी कितनी भावा में ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (व्ही शफ़ो कुरशी) : (क) इमारती लकड़ी एक विशेष रूप से उल्लिखित भद्र नहीं है ।

1965-66 तथा 1966-67 (अप्रैल-फरवरी) में जापान को निम्नलिखित विभिन्न प्रकार की लकड़ी का निर्यात किया गया :—

विवरण

इकाई	1965-66	1966-67
वर्न मी०	परिमाण	(अप्रैल-फरवरी) परिमाण

देवदार, फर तथा कैल को छोड़ कर सामान्यतः

वर्गाकार चिरे हुए लट्ठे तथा फट्टे

1902

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अन्य कठोर लकड़ी

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अन्य चिरी हुई लकड़ी आदि

6

40

इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चयपूर्वक कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता कि जापानी आयातकों द्वारा किस प्रकार इस लकड़ी का प्रयोग किया गया ।

(ख) जापान को लकड़ी का निर्यात वस्तु विनियम के आधार पर नहीं किया गया था । अतः बदले में वस्तुओं के आयात करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत-बैल्जियम सहयोग

5690. श्री राम सिंह भ्रयरवाल :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री रा० बद्रा :

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे :

क्या व्यापारिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत तथा बैल्जियम के बीच व्यापार तथा प्रार्थिक सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिये दोनों देशों की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच हाल ही में हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या भारत को यह आशा है कि इस सहयोग के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होगी ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की ?

व्यापारिक मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरूर्शी) : (क) नई दिल्ली में 7 अप्रैल, 1967 को बैल्जियम सरकार तथा भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के मध्य हुई व्यापार वार्ता में कई विषयों पर विचार हुआ जिसमें ये विषय भी शामिल थे : भारत बैल्जियम व्यापार का पुनरीक्षण, दोनों देशों के मध्य व्यापार के आदान प्रदान को बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी उपाय, भारत के नियर्त पर लगे हुए टैरिफ या गैर-टैरिफ प्रतिबन्धों को हटाना, बैल्जियम के बाजार में भारतीय उत्पादों के नियर्त को बढ़ाने के लिये बैल्जियम द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता, भारत बैल्जियम श्रीदोगिक सहयोग और विशेषतः दोनों देशों के मध्य व्यापार के आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ाने के लिये उत्पादों के विशिष्टीकरण के लिये पारस्परिक सहयोग को बढ़ाने के उपाय और 'कनेडी राउण्ड' वार्ता में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा किये गये उपायों में सुधार करने की दिशा में तथा 'कनेडी राउण्ड' के पश्चा विकासशील देशों की बची हुई व्यापारिक

समस्याओं को सुलझाने की दिशा में बैल्जियम का योगदान ।

2. टैरिफ तथा गैर-टैरिफ प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में बैल्जियम प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने बताया कि कनेडी राउण्ड वार्ता के परिणामों का पुनरीक्षण करने के पश्चात् बैल्जियम सरकार अन्य विकसित देशों के साथ मिल कर विकासशील देशों की शेष व्यापारिक समस्याओं पर विचार करेगी ताकि उनका कोई समाधान निकल सके। बैल्जियम के बाजारों में भारतीय नियर्तों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये तकनीकी सहायता के सम्बन्ध में यह तय हुआ कि बैल्जियम सरकार व्यापारिक मेलों, प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने, बैल्जियम में भारतीय उत्पादों का प्रचार, बाजार गवेषणा आदि के क्षेत्र में सहायता के विशेष प्रस्तावों पर विचार करेगी। दोनों देशों के मध्य श्रीदोगिक सहयोग को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में यह तय हुआ कि बैल्जियम सरकार बैल्जियम के उच्च धनी समूहों से सम्पर्क करेगी तथा उनसे अनुरोध करेगी कि वे भारत तथा बैल्जियम के मध्य श्रीदोगिक सहयोग की अतिरिक्त संभावनाओं का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये विशेषज्ञों को भारत भेजें, विशेषतः इस दृष्टि से कि दोनों देशों के मध्य व्यापारिक आदान प्रदान को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से उत्पादों का विशिष्टीकरण किया जा सके।

(ख) तथा (ग). आशा है कि इस वार्ता तथा समय होने वाली ऐसी ही वाताओं के परिणामस्वरूप और भारत के नियर्त को बढ़ाने के लिये जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उनके परिणामस्वरूप कालान्तर में इन नियर्तों में वृद्धि होगी परन्तु ऐसी वृद्धि के परिणाम को आंकना सम्भव नहीं है।

भारत में निर्मित कारों पर कर

5691. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय :

क्या श्रीदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न

मंड्या 268 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में बनी कारों पर कर कम करके उन्हें लोक-प्रिय बनाने के हेतु उनके मूल्य घटाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो करों में कितनी कमी की जायेगी तथा इसे कब कार्य रूप दिया जायेगा?

प्रोत्तोगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलद्वीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हेवी इंजीनियरी कारपोरेशन रांची का हेवी मशीन टूल प्लांट का तीसरा कारखाना

5692. श्री राम सिंह प्रयरवाला :
श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्चवाय :

क्या प्रोत्तोगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया के उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने हठिया में हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के हेवी मशीन टूल प्लांट के तीसरे कारखाने का उद्घाटन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर किनारा धन खर्च किया गया है; और

(ग) सहयोग की शर्तें क्या हैं?

प्रोत्तोगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलद्वीन अली अहमद) : (क) हेवी मशीन टूलज प्लांट जो कि हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि० की परियोजनाओं में से एक है, का उद्घाटन चैकोस्लोवाकिया के उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने 20 जनवरी, 1967 को किया था।

(ख) इस परियोजना पर 31 मार्च, 1967 तक कुल खर्च 13,38 करोड़ रुपये हुआ।

(ग) यदि परियोजना चैकोस्लोवाकिया सरकार की सहायता से स्थापित की गई है और उस ने मशीनों, उपकरणों, हथियारों और पुँड़ों के प्रायात के लिये छह दिया है। जब भी आवश्यकता हो विशेषज्ञ, विदेशी परामर्शदाता, मेसर्स स्कोडा एक्सपोर्ट द्वारा आपसी समझौते से तय की गई शर्तों पर दिए जाते हैं। जब भी किसी विशिष्ट मशीन के उत्पादन का काम हाथ में लिया जाता है तो उस के लिए तकनीकी और नमूने इत्यादि के प्रत्येकों का मूल्य भी मेसर्स स्कोडा एक्स्पोर्ट से बातचीत द्वारा तय कर लिया जाता है।

Accidents to Assam Mail

5693. श्री Yashpal Singh :
Shri S. C. Samanta :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Assam Mail met with accidents during the last one year;

(b) the total loss of human life and property; and

(c) the measures intended to improve the security arrangements?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonaicha) : (a) Presumably, the reference is to the Assam Mail running on the Northeast Frontier Railway which met with accident 3 times during the period July, 1966 to June, 1967.

(b) There was no loss of life in these accidents. The cost of damage to Railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 53,750.

(c) The following measures have been taken to improve the Security arrangements:—

(i) Running of passenger carrying trains has been restricted to day time in the vulnerable area;

- (ii) Track patrolling by Engineering patrolmen and armed R.P.F. contingents under the operational control of the Army.
- (iii) Running of search-light special ahead of passenger trains in case of necessity after dusk.
- (iv) Intensification of 'Intelligence'.
- (v) Intensive checking of passengers and their luggage on platforms and in running trains; and
- (vi) Escorting of important passenger trains by G.R.P., R.P.F. and R.P.S.F. besides posting of G.R.P./R.P.F. at important way side stations to watch anti-social elements.

Exports

5694. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last ten months or so, after the devaluation of the rupee, exports have not shown any appreciable increase. and

(b) if so, the break-up of the export figures for major commodities in the last ten months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
 (a) and (b). Two statements (i) showing monthly trends in India's exports after devaluation from June, 1966 to March, 1967 and (ii) break-up of export figures for major commodities during the 10 months (June-March 1967) are laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1049/67.]

Bagalkot Cement Company at Bijapur

5695. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2605 on the 29th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Inspector appointed by Government under Section 237(b) of the Companies Act to investigate into the affairs of the Bagalkot Cement Company at Bijapur has since been received;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any evidence of the bribe money paid by the Company to some high Government officials has been found by the Inspector in the Company's documents?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Presumably, the Question referred to by the hon. Member is Unstarred Question No. 2305 which was answered on the 29th November, 1966. The Inspector submitted an interim report in November 1966. He would submit a final report on completion of the investigation.

(b) The Central Government submitted an application in April 1967 to the Companies Tribunal under Sections 388B and 388D of the Companies Act requesting the Tribunal, *inter alia*, to inquire into the case against the Chairman of Tandulkar Industries Private Ltd., the former Managing Agents of Bagalkot Cement Co. Ltd., who is at present one of the Directors of the latter company, and record a finding as to whether or not he is a fit and proper person to hold the office of Director or any other office connected with Bagalkot Cement Co. Ltd. or any other company. An interim application has also been filed for restraining him from managing the affairs of the company pending the final disposal of the application.

(c) The Inspector has not yet been able to look into the books of accounts of the company, as they are still with the Courts.

Bombay Oxygen Corporation, Ltd.

5696. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the irregular purchase of cylinders by the management of the Bombay Oxygen Corporation, Ltd.;

(b) whether these cylinders were purchased by the said Corporation from the Rupee area at an unusually high price;

(c) whether another Company purchased cylinders of the same specifications from the same Rupee area at much lower rates;

(d) whether upon complaints being made, the Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd., themselves purchased another consignment of these cylinders at a much lower rate;

(e) the difference between the price of the first purchase and second purchase by the said Corporation; and

(f) whether any action against the Corporation has been taken under the provisions of the Companies Act?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. A committee of three share-holders of the company was appointed in the annual general meeting of the company held on 28th June, 1965 to go through the papers pertaining to the purchase of cylinders by the company. The committee submitted its report suggesting to the members that a further probe be made to go into the complete working of the company. However no action was taken by the general meeting on the said report and in the 1st meeting of the committee of shareholders held on 10th May, 1967 no further questions were raised about this matter.

(b) to (e). The Company had entered into a Contract with the East German

Suppliers for the supply of Oxygen Plants, Acetylene Plant and 20000 Oxygen Cylinders. The Contract price of the oxygen cylinders was Rs. 188 per piece which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 175 and the Contract was amended from 20000 to 19000 cylinders. After the Company had purchased 10000 oxygen cylinders, they cancelled their Order for the balance 9000 cylinders at the request of the East German Suppliers to enable the latter to comply with an urgent Order for 9000 cylinders from another client. However, soon afterwards the foreign suppliers requested the Company to reinstate their order stating that due to altered situation they were in a position to supply full Order for Oxygen cylinders but the Company stuck to the cancellation. When the East German Suppliers continued pressing for the acceptance of full Order, the Company expressed their willingness to accept the purchase of remaining 9000 oxygen cylinders only if the prices were reduced to Rs. 120 per cylinder. The Suppliers firm finally agreed to reduce the price and supplied the balance 9000 cylinder at Rs. 120 per cylinder.

(c) Government has no knowledge of the actual price paid by other firms for purchase of cylinders of the same specification from Rupee Payment Area.

(f) No action has been taken against the Company under the provisions of the Companies Act in respect of this transaction.

कच्चे माल की कमी

5697. **श्री स० च० सामन्त :** क्या श्रीद्योगिक विद्यास तथा सम्बाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्यमान छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक माल के सम्बरण में कितने प्रतिशत कमी है और उसे पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) ऐसे कितने कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है जिसे आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है और उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत माल की

व्यवस्था वर्तमान आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत पहले ही की जा चुकी है और जेव आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या नियंत्रण किया गया है; और

(ग) ऐसे छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों की संचालन कितनी है जिन्हें कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण काम के कुल समय में से आधे समय अथवा आधे से अधिक समय के लिए बन्द रहता पड़ता है और जिस के परिणामस्वरूप वे उद्योग घाटे पर चल रहे हैं?

प्रोद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य नंबरी (श्री कल्याणदीन घर्ली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख) विद्यमान लघु उद्योगों तथा बड़े उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक कच्चे माल के सम्बरण की कमी का प्रतिशत भिन्न भिन्न उद्योगों तथा भिन्न-भिन्न कारखानों के लिए अलग-अलग है। कई मामलों में तो उसका सही-सही अनुमान लगा सकना भी सम्भव नहीं होगा। इस जानकारी को एकत्र करने में लगने वाला समय इस से निकालने वाले नियंत्रणों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

उदार की गई आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत प्रायमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों को अपनी पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए कच्चे माल, पुजों तथा फालतू पुर्जों के आयात की अनुमति प्राप्त है। अन्य उद्योग चालू भाग तथा व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति के अनुसार आयात की हकदारी रखते हैं और यह हकदारी उद्योगों के अनुसार नियर्त है। के 5 से लेकर 50 प्रतिशत तक होती है।

जहां तक देशी कच्चे माल का सम्बन्ध है समस्या केवल उन तक सीमित है जिन का सम्बरण कम है। उन के बारे में उपलब्ध की सीमाओं में प्रायमिकता प्राप्त तथा गैर-प्रायमिकता प्राप्त दोनों प्रकार के उद्योगों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के प्रयास किए गए हैं।

(ग) एक खाद्य परिष्करण कारखाने के प्रलापा जो कि माल जैसे कोकोआ बीन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कुछ समय से बन्द

पड़ा है। अन्य किसी भी कारखाने के आधे या इससे अधिक समय के लिए बन्द होने की सरकार को कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है।

Utilisation of Steel Scrap

5698. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking to encourage the utilisation of steel scrap;

(b) whether any steel is produced from this; and

(c) if so, the total quantity of steel produced during 1966-67?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Government have liberalised the setting up of electric furnaces to produce steel by de-licensing the industry. Government have also promoted the setting up of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation with the primary purpose of maximising collection and proper handling of scrap. This Corporation is further to ensure that the entire requirements of the furnaces in the country are met and that exports of certain types of scrap are allowed only after meeting indigenous demand. Scrap arisings in the integrated steel plants and major furnaces units are utilised direct by these units themselves.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The exact quantity of steel produced from scrap is not readily available.

International Trade Fairs

5699. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International Trade Fairs held during the year 1966-67; and

(b) in how many of them India participated and the reasons for not participating in other Fairs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) A large number of Fairs/Exhibitions are held every year throughout the world. We have no information on the actual number.

(b) India participated in forty-one International Trade Fairs. Decisions to participate in international fairs are taken after due examination of the comparative advantages of different events and taking into account our limitations of foreign exchange and other resources.

Issue of Import Licences

5700. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the issue of import licences that were pending before the authorities as on the 1st May, 1967; and

(b) the extent and the manner in which the same have been disposed off?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 8194.

(b) 2130 applications have been disposed of by issue of licences and 1882 by issue of rejection or deficiency letters. The remaining applications, which relate to the import of non-ferrous metals, from new units are pending as the import policy in this respect is under examination in consultation with the sponsoring authorities concerned.

Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore

5701. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya :

Shri Y. A. Prasad :

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta :

Shri Yashpal Singh :

Shri R. K. Sinha :

Shri S. C. Samanta :

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri :

Shri S. N. Maiti .

Shri A. K. Kisku:

Shri N. K. Sanghi :

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by Shri S. M. Patil, Mg. Director of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore saying that "HMT's financial and business conditions at present were extremely critical";

(b) if so, the causes that have led to this position; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In view of the fall in demand for machine tools, there has been some accumulation of stocks with the Company, which has affected full utilisation of capacity and caused a setback in their financial position.

(c) To meet the present situation, the Company propose to diversify production by taking up the manufacture of new and sophisticated machines and intensify their export promotion efforts.

देश में स्थापित किये गये उद्योग

5702. श्री राम सिंह भवरबाल :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण :

क्या श्रोतोगिक विकास तथा जनकाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि ।

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये;

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में उनको कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितने ही उद्योग चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रोद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्हीन अनी अहमद) : (क) ने (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथा समय समा पटल पर रख दा जायेगी।

मधुरा स्टेशन पर मटर से भरे हुए माल डिब्बों का पकड़ा जाना

5703. श्री राम तिह अध्यरक्षाल : श्री हुम चन्द कक्षायाः

वया रेलवे मंत्रा वह बताने का रूपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 18 मई, 1967 के 'नव-भारत टाइम्स' में छपा यह खबर महा है कि मधुरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर मटर से भरे हुए ऐसे 19 माल डिब्बे पकड़े गये थे जो चोरों द्वारा बाहर ने जाये जाने वाने थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) ये मटर कहाँ ने जायी जा रही थी; और

(घ) मटर किनों थी और कितने मूल्य की थीं?

रेलवे मंत्री (चौंदु पुनाचा) : (क) मटर से लदा हुआ केवल एक माल डिब्बा मधुरा स्टेशन पर रोका गया था जिसे बेलने गंज बापस भेज दिया गया जहाँ माल डिब्बे में लदा माल जब्त कर लिया गया।

(ख) आगरा शहर से आता पुलिस बाने में एक मामला अत्यावश्यक पदार्थ अधिनियम की धारा 3/7 के अधीन दर्ज कर लिया गया है और छानबीन की जा रही है। बेलनगंज मालगोदाम के दो रेलवे कर्मचारी, जिनका माल डिब्बे की बुर्किंग से सम्बन्ध था, निलम्बित कर दिये गए हैं और उन के विश्व मामले की जांच होनी है।

(ग) मटर की बोरियां बेलनगंज से कर्नाक बन्द, बम्बई के लिए बुक की गयी थीं।

(घ) 185 बोरियां, जिन का अनुमा नित मूल्य लगभग 7,500 रु है।

Industrial Projects in Punjab

5704. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab had approached the Central Government for the grant of licences for setting up of five industrial projects in the State of Punjab; and

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

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There has been no application from the Government of Punjab for licences for setting up industrial projects in the State subsequent to February 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

Zonal Railway Officers' Confidential Stenographers

5705. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Confidential Stenographers attached to the Zonal Railway Officers are given a higher initial start of pay than other categories of Stenographers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailed near Bhudhani Railway Station

5706. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine and four wagons of a goods train

were detailed near Sudni Railway Station on the Itarsi-Jhansi section of the Central Railway on the 27th May, 1967;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the total amount of loss to the railway property?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonaiah): (a) Presumably the reference is to the accident in which the engine and five wagons of goods train No. E10 Up derailed at Budni station on 27th May, 1967.

(b) The driver entered the sand hump while the Starter signal was "on".

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 42,000.

'India Fortnight' Exhibition in Paris

5707. **Shri Nambiar:**

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether "India Fortnight" Exhibition was recently organised in Paris by the Indian Embassy in France;

(b) if so, the nature of the exhibition;

(c) the total amount spent by the Embassy on account of the exhibition; and

(d) the total amount of goods sold through the exhibition

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir, in collaboration with M/s. Wagon-Lits a firm of caterers and contractors and M/s. Bontique de Nations, affiliate of M/s. General Exports, importers of Indian handlooms and handicrafts.

(b) Fashion show of dresses made of Indian fabrics, performance of

Indian dances, songs and service of Indian cuisine.

(c) The expenditure was met by the promoters. The Embassy spent only Rs. 951.

(d) About Rs. 90,909.

H.M.T. Unit at Kalamassery

5708. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of H.M.T. at Kalamassery during the Fourth Plan Period; and

(b) if so, what will be the investment for the same and what will be new employment generated;

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). It was originally proposed that the Kalamassery factory of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited should be expanded during the Fourth Plan period to increase its capacity from Rs. 5 crores worth of machine tools to Rs. 10 crores worth a year. This scheme has however been deferred for the time being in view of recent fall in demand for machine tools. The scheme will be re-considered after watching the trend of demand for some more time.

Royalty Payable by N.C.D.C.

5709. **Shri G. C. Dixit:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of ex gratia royalty payable by the National Coal Development Corporation to the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(b) how much out of such amount has been paid to that Government so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The year-wise amount of ex gratia payment

equivalent to royalty payable by the National Coal Development Corporation to Madhya Pradesh Government is as under:—

1963-64	Rs. 1,25,556
1964-65	Rs. 1,80,760
1965-66	Rs. 1,44,925

(b) The payment made so far is as under:—

1963-64	Rs. 410.00
1964-65	Rs. 49,678.00
1965-66	Rs. 49,724.00

Timings of Trains

5710. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains where timings had been changed in the new Time Table of the Railways which was enforced from April, 1967; and

(b) the zone-wise changes and specially on the North Eastern Railway?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) About 2044 trains.

(b) Central Railway .	85 Trains
Eastern Railway	421 "
Northern Railway	312 "
North Eastern Railway	119 "
Northeast Frontier Railway	136 "
South Central Railway	177 "
South Eastern Railway	38 "
Southern Railway	322 "
Western Railway	434 "

Detention of Trains by Students at Jamalpur Station

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several hundred students detained the Gaya-

Howrah passenger train at Jamalpur Railway station of the Eastern Railway for three hours on the 2nd June, 1967 and looted the newspaper bundles from the Guard's Parcel Van; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There was no such incident on 2nd June, 1967. On 1st June, 1967, however, 338 Down Gaya-Sealdah Passenger arrived at Jamalpur at 13-38 hrs. and left at 15-20 hrs. after suffering detention of 87 minutes beyond the booked halt of 15 minutes, since a large number of students who had assembled at the platform, rushed to the brake-van to obtain copies of the newspapers containing the results of the School Final Examination of Bhagalpur University. Government Railway Police took timely action and prevented them from entering the brake van. Subsequently, however, the mob broke through the Police cordon but the Guard of the train, in order to save other valuables lying in the brake van besides the newspapers, threw a few packages of newspapers towards the students which saved the situation and the students left the station with the newspapers. The Parcel van was neither looted nor any damage was caused to railway property.

(b) A Station Diary entry was made by Government Railway Police Jamalpur and the train was escorted by Government Railway Police from Jamalpur to Bhagalpur to avoid recurrence.

U.S. Team Engaged in Survey Work in Rajasthan

5712. Shri P. Ramamurthy:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri E. K. Nayyar:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 3493 on the 23rd June, 1967 and state:

(a) the name of the U.S. firm which has been given a contract to conduct an aerial survey of Rajasthan's mineral wealth; and

(b) the details of the contract?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Persons Corporation of Los Angeles together with their associates Aero Service Corporation have been awarded the contract.

(b) The main features of the contract are as follows:—

(i) the contractor will carry out under the overall direction of the Government of India the work of aerial surveys, ground follow-up investigations, diamond drilling and metallurgical chemical and ore-dressing tests in an integrated manner.

(ii) he will provide the following experts and services:

(a) Aircraft fitted with specialised instruments for aero-magnetic and scientillometric surveys;

(b) Experts in the field of geology, photogeology, geo-physics, geochemistry, metallurgy, ore-dressing and drilling.

Each American expert will work in association with appropriate Indian counterparts drawn from the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines.

All aerial flights will be strictly controlled by the appropriate Indian authorities.

(iii) the work of aerial surveys, the ground follow-up work and drilling will be handled by a consortium of engineering firms who will be responsible to Government for the provision of requisite equipment and

services in accordance with the requirements and time schedule prescribed by Government.

केन्द्रीय रेशम अनुसन्धान संस्था,
मैसूर

5713. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :

श्री अर्जन सिंह भद्रीरिया :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्याप 27 मई, 1967 के 'ब्लिट्ज' में छापे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिस में डा० गुरदयाल प्रसाद, जो केन्द्रीय रेशम अनुसन्धान संस्था, मैसूर में सहायक निदेशक के पद पर काम कर रहे थे, के साथ किये गये दुर्ब्यवहार का व्यौरा दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शक्ति कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) चूंकि डा० गुरदयाल प्रसाद की सेवायें उनकी परिचीक्षा की अवधि में ही समाप्त की गयीं और उन के साथ कोई दुर्ब्यवहार नहीं किया गया था अतः 'ब्लिट्ज' में प्रकाशित समाचार पर आगे कोई कार्रवाही करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Bhilai Steel Plant Expansion Programme

5714. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of expanding the capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant to 2.5 million tons has been completed:

(b) whether the wire rod mill has also been completed; and

(c) if so, the total cost of the expansion?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The last major unit, namely the Wire Rod Mill, is in the process of being commissioned.

(c) The estimated cost of the expansion is Rs. 138.1 crores on pre-devaluation basis. This estimate is under revision to allow for the impact of devaluation, changes in the rates of customs duty, marine and the inland freight and other factors.

Bogies attached to Allahabad-Bhusaval and Allahabad-Itarsi Trains

5715. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhury: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 482 on the 26th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the number of bogies now attached to 387 Dn/388 Up Allahabad-Bhusaval and 389 Dn/390 Up Allahabad-Itarsi Expresses is seven, at times even less and not nine; and

(b) if so; the steps proposed to be taken to restore the number nine?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) These trains have been running for the last about two months, with less than their scheduled composition of 9 bogies, the load generally varying from 7 to 8 bogies.

(b) Arrangements are in hand to ensure that 387 Dn/388 Up Bhusaval-

Allahabad and 389 Dn/390 Up Itarsi-Allahabad Passenger trains run with the normal composition of 9 bogies each.

Industries Fair in Madras

5716. Shri Umanath:

Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri E. K. Nayyar:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign countries have asked for certain clarifications before participating in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair;

(b) if so, the names of the countries who asked for the clarifications and the nature thereof; and

(c) what clarifications were given to the foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafiq Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Clarifications have been sought for generally by many foreign Missions and Governments regarding the procedure being adopted for import and sale of exhibits.

(c) The information regarding the facilities for import and sale of exhibits has since been supplied to all those interested. Broadly the position is that goods will be allowed to be imported duty free for the purpose of display at the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras, 1968. There will be no objection to sell the exhibits at the end of the Exhibition to parties in India against valid import licences subject to payment of duty. Supplementary licences will also be available for the sale of permissible items upto a ceiling calculated at the rate of Rs. 50 per square foot of exhibition space booked by foreign participants.

Allowance to Foreman in Railway Loco Sheds

5717. Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Rabi Ray :

Shri J. H. Patel :

Shri A. N. Mulla :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Superintending Allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. and Rs. 75 p.m. is being paid to the Foreman and Assistant Foreman respectively in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this allowance is being denied to the Foreman in the Railway Loco Sheds, Workshops, etc; and

(c) if so, the difference in the nature of their duties and responsibilities which necessitates this discrimination?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). The highest scale applicable to Foremen on Railways is Rs. 450—25—575. The Jagannadha Das Pay Commission specifically recommended that the maximum of the scale of Foreman in Production Workshops should be raised from Rs. 575 to Rs. 650 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 573. Instead of increasing the maximum of the scale, it was decided that a Special Pay of Rs. 150 p.m. should be granted to the Foreman in the scale of Rs. 450—575 in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory. Other Foremen or Assistant Foremen in these Organisations are not eligible for any special pay. Also the Foremen in other Railway Workshops which are not Production Units but mainly repair units are not eligible for this special pay.

Stainless Steel

5718. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary : Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of stainless steel produced in the country and whether it meets the country's requirements;

(b) if not, whether Government contemplate to begin its production in the

country in the near future to meet the national requirement; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). At present some small quantities of stainless steel are being produced at Alloy Steels Project, Durgapur. This is not adequate to meet the needs of the country. With the full commissioning of the project towards the end of the financial year, stainless steel production capacity will be 18,000 tonnes per year. This will further increase after the expansion of the project in the Fourth Plan. Some parties in the private sector have also been licensed and it is expected that in the course of the next few years the country's demand should be substantially met.

Unions on Central Railway

5719. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various recognised and unrecognised unions operating on the Central Railway, Division-wise; and

(b) their headquarters?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Unions on Railways are not given recognition on Divisional basis but for the Railway as a whole.

The Unions which have been recognised by the Central Railway and their Headquarters are:

(i) Central Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay.

(ii) National Railway Mazdoor Union, Bombay.

Government have no detailed information about the various unrecognised unions functioning on the Central Railway. However, the following are some of the unrecognised unions: their Headquarters have been shown against them:

(i) Madhya Railway Karanchari Sangh, Bombay.

- (ii) Central Railway Mazdoor Union—Bombay.
- (iii) Central Railway Swatantra Kamgar Sangh—Bhusawal.

Locomotives fitted with Suri Transmission

5720. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway locomotives fitted with the Suri Transmission received from Germany so far;

(b) the number of locomotives manufactured in India, either at Chittaranjan, Varanasi or elsewhere, fitted with Suri Transmission;

(c) the experience in actual operation of these locomotives regarding their efficiency, maintenance and repairs as compared to locomotives not fitted with Suri Transmission; and

(d) the amount of royalties received on Suri Transmissions in use on locomotives in foreign countries and the names of countries where these are being used?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 7 Broad Gauge Diesel shunting locomotives and 25 Narrow Gauge diesel locomotives fitted with Suri Transmission have been received from Germany so far.

(b) 27 locomotives are scheduled for production in Chittaranjan Locomotives Works during 1967-68 and 1968-69, using imported power pack.

(c) The service experience with locomotives fitted with the Suri Transmission has been generally satisfactory, though the Diesel Engine had given some trouble but the Suri Transmission itself has been giving trouble free service. While it is anticipated that some economy will result in the consumption of fuel, the precise amount cannot at present be assessed as the overall economy depends on the type of service, speed of operation, main-

tenance problems etc. Comparative service performance data under similar conditions will be available only after the locomotives under manufacture have been tested and put into operation for a period.

(d) Since no locomotives fitted with the Suri Transmission are at present in use in foreign countries, the question of royalties does not arise.

Import of Coal

5721. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of East Pakistan leaders in a joint public statement urged the Government of Pakistan to resume the import of coal from India, so as to relieve the acute fuel shortage faced by the people in East Pakistan;

(b) whether the Government of Pakistan have taken any initiative in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government are not aware of any move on the part of the Government of Pakistan to resume import of coal from India.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of area for Tea Cultivation

5722. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the areas for which permits have been granted to different States and Union Territories for extension of areas under tea cultivation during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, State-wise and Union Territory wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

State	Area (in hectares)	
	(For which permits for extension of tea cultivation have been granted by Tea Board)	
	1965-66	1966-67
Assam	4361.99	3840.57
West Bengal	1981.09	628.00
Tripura	80.35	..
Madras	432.08	307.98
Kerala	657.70	183.68
Mysore	85.79	116.33

Production of Tea

5723. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the progress made for bringing new areas under tea cultivation in different States and Union Territories; State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Governments of States and Union Territories have been requested to undertake systematic surveys of areas suitable for extension of tea cultivation. There has been some progress in a few areas as indicated below:—

(i) NEFA—Applications of several entrepreneurs, desirous of opening up tea plantations in this area, with the recommendations of the Tea Board thereon, are under consideration of the NEFA Administration.

(ii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands—A Study Team which investigated the possibility of opening up tea cultivation in these Islands in 1965 recommended that long term trials were necessary before any commercially based tea plantations could be started. The matter has accordingly been taken up with the Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(iii) JAMMU—A preliminary investigation has been carried out by a Study Team which has recommended both short and long term trials. The matter is being considered by the Jammu and Kashmir Government in consultation with the Tea Board.

आनंद प्रदेश में हृषकरप्ते से बुने गये कपड़े की विक्री

5724. श्री मिं. शू. मूर्ति :

श्री उमानाथ :

श्री ज्योतिर्भव बसु :

श्री नायनार :

श्री नव्विकार :

श्री गणेश घोष :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारको प्रता है कि आनंद प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने राज्य की बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों को लगभग 75 लाख रुपये की छूट देनी है और उन्होंने भी, इस तर्क पर कि उन के पास बन नहीं है, 1 जून, 1967 से उपमोक्ताओं को बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों द्वारा हृषकरप्ते से बुने हुए कपड़े की विक्री पर छूट देना बन्द कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो छूट की देय राशि का भुगतान बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों को तुरन्त करने और सहकारी क्लेन में हृषकरप्ते से बुने हुए कपड़े की विक्री को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आनंद राज्यों के समान उस राज्य में भी छूट घोषना को पहले की भांति चालू रखने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शक्ती कुर्सी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भुगतान आनंद प्रदेश द्वारा किया जाता है। केवल द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता की प्रयोगी सभी सम्बद्ध राज्यों के विकास में शक्ति भी होती है, प्रतः इस समझे पर आनंद द्वारा कर्तव्य के साथ आकर्षित की जा रही है।

Reserved Vacancies in Class I and II

5725. Shri Shambhu Nath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vacancies in Class I and II reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railways are being filled up ignoring the Constitutional obligation in this regard;

(b) if not, the number of Class I and II officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes selected for the last five years;

(c) whether de-reservation of vacancies has been done with prior consultation with the Home Ministry; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) 84.

(c) and (d). Direct recruitment to Class I and Class II in Railway Service is made on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. When the Commission are not in a position to nominate the requisite number of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, vacancies are de-reserved from time to time in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Idle Capacity in H.E.C. Ranchi

5727. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the continued idle capacity at Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) the action taken to improve the utilization of the capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Of the three projects of the Company, the Foundry Forge Plant and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant are yet to be completed and only partial production has com-

menced. As regards the third project, Heavy Machine Building Plant, there is at present no unutilised capacity. The problem of surplus capacity will arise from 1970-71. As the machines to be manufactured in this Plant are tailor-made, it takes about 18 months for preparation of designs, technological documents etc., and another 12 months for manufacture. With this long manufacturing cycle, sufficient orders in advance are necessary to ensure full utilisation of capacity. Efforts are being made to load the Plant with advance orders and also to diversify the production to the extent feasible.

Production of Beer

5728. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the number of breweries in the country and the quantity and value of beer produced annually?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): There are four Breweries in the country (in the organised sector)—one in each of the States of U.P., H.P. Mysore and West Bengal. Their annual production is 17493 kilo liters valued at Rs. 3.80 crores.

Imports and Exports through S.T.C.

5729. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints about the delay in imports and exports of goods which are channelised through the State Trading Corporation have been increasing; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated to improve the position in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sillimanite Deposits

5730. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a programme to exploit sillimanite deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the names of places where the work has been taken in hand in this regard; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance have been received to exploit sillimanite deposits?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Air-conditioner and Refrigerators

5731. Shri Sideshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether air-conditioners, refrigerators and cars are being imported;

(b) if so, the amount spent on each of these items during 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67; and

(c) what has been the percentage of import and other duties on each of these items during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Under the Import Control Policy, import of air-conditioners, refrigerators and cars is banned. The imports that take place are those made as personal baggage or under transfer of residence rules, and by foreign personnel enjoying diplomatic privileges.

(b) Actual imports were as follows:—

S. No.	Description	Value in lakhs of Rs.		
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (Upto Feb. 67)
1	Air conditioning machines	8	10	6
2	Refrigerators (including water coolers).	33	41	24
3	Cars	31	44	16

(c) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1050/67].

प्रथम श्रेणी के तथा बातानुकूलित दिव्ये

5732. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 16 जून, 1967 के प्रतारांकित प्रमाण संख्या 2751 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में वह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1963-64, 1964-65, और 1965-66 में बातानुकूलित तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के दिव्ये की मरम्मत आदि पर कितना धन खर्च किया;

(ख) 1965-66 में बातानुकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी तथा तीसरी श्रेणी के कुल कितने दिव्ये चालू हालत में थे; और

(ग) 1965-66 में उपरोक्त तीनों श्रेणियों में एक डिब्बे में प्रति दिन औसतन कितने यात्रियों ने यात्रा की?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाराजा) :
(क) व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि सवारी डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण पर होने वाले खर्च का हिसाब भलग भलग टाइप के अनुसार अचका दर्जे वार नहीं रखा जाता।

(ख) 31-3-1966 को लाइन पर चालू सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :-
वातानुकूल दर्जा 117 सवारी डिब्बे
आंतरिक वातानुकूल 111 सवारी डिब्बे
सवारी डिब्बे
चाला दर्जा 1751 सवारी डिब्बे
तीसरा दर्जा 12560 सवारी डिब्बे

चहले और तीसरे दर्जे के मिले जुले स्थान वाले सवारी डिब्बे 7517 सवारी डिब्बे

(ग) व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रति सवारी डिब्बा ढोये गये यात्रियों के आंकड़े भलग भलग टाइप के अनुसार अचका दर्जे वार नहीं रखे जाते।

First and Third Class Waiting Rooms

5733. Shri Valmiki Choudhary:
Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion of providing First Class and Third Class Waiting Rooms at different stations;

(b) the number of stations on the North-Eastern Railway where there are no First Class Waiting Rooms and also those where there are no Waiting Rooms at all; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri

C. M. Poonacha): (a) Separate waiting rooms for Upper class passengers are provided if the average number of upper class passengers dealt with at the station is 25 passengers or more per day. Waiting halls or circulating areas are provided at all stations for use by passengers of all classes.

(b) and (c). At 528 stations there are no waiting rooms for First class passengers. However, 176 stations out of these have waiting rooms for upper class passengers.

Waiting facilities are available at all stations except fifteen stations where waiting halls are now under construction.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore

5735. Shri G. Y. Krishnan:
Shri Tulsidas Dasappa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore employment is being given to the outsiders rather than the local people; and

(b) the percentage of local employees in the said public undertaking?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). According to the existing policy of the Government, recruitment to posts other than those of class III and class IV or equivalent grades, is made through All India advertisement and no State-wise statistics are maintained. As regards posts of class III and class IV or equivalent grades, the information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House. It has been recognised that it would be of advantage if persons who come from areas near about the place of location of the Project secure appointment to posts in lower scales.

रानाघाट स्टेशन पर गाड़ी का लूटा जाना

5736. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री द्रुकम चम्ब कुशवाह :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17 जून, 1967 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि कुछ गूँड़ों ने बीनापुर के निकट रानाघाट पर एक गाड़ी को जैसे ही वह चलने लगी, रोक लिया और उस में लदे हुए चावल और सब्जियों को लूट लिया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं तथा उन के विवर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस से कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां। सही स्थिति यह है कि 15-6-1967 को 18. 36 बजे स्थानीय जनता ने बानपुर स्टेशन के उत्तरी केबिन के पास पटरी पर बैठ कर नं० पी-400 डाउन बानपुर-सियालदह स्थानीय गाड़ी को रोक दिया और खोमचे वालों के डिंड से कटहल की टोकरियां लूट लीं।

(ख) रानाघाट की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 147/148/323/379 और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 108/121 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और उस की जांच की जा रही है अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) 1860 रुपये जो लूटे गये कदहस की कीमत है और स्थानीय खोमचे वालों की निजी रकम जो 326 रुपये भी।

Late Arrival of Trains at Delhi

5737. श्री राम चराणः

श्री बाल्धर बेहरा:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been observed that all the morning Up trains i.e., 83 Up, 39 Up and 13 Up are reaching Delhi late daily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps Railway administration have taken to avoid late running;

(d) whether there is any local Suburban Shuttle between Delhi and Khurja for Government employees; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay in the introduction of this shuttle between Delhi and Khurja?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. Running of these trains has not, however, been satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Late running of these trains has been mainly due to heavy incidence of control failures caused mainly by theft of copper wire, indiscriminate alarm chain pulling, loading/unloading of parcels, etc. A punctuality drive has been instituted to improve running of these and other trains.

(d) and (e). No. 39 Up Janata Express and 2 AJD cater to the requirements of suburban passengers between Delhi and Khurja. Introduction of an additional shuttle is not, at present, operationally feasible for difficulties of path and lack of terminal facilities at Khurja.

नोनेरा स्टेशन (ग्वालियर-भिंड सेशन के निकट रेल बुर्धन)

5738. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री, 23 मई, 1967 को गोहाद रोड और नोनेरा रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच हुई रेलगाड़ी की दुर्बंधना के बारे में 9 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2090 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) कशा दुर्घटना के कारणों का पता लगा लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है;

(ग) दुर्घटनाप्रस्त रेलगाड़ी के चालक का नाम क्या है और वह इस संक्षेप में छोटी लाइन पर कब से कार्य कर रहा था; और

(घ) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों तथा आयलों को क्या प्रतिकर दिया गया?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा०) : (क) और (ख). रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त की जांच के अन्तिम परिणाम के अनुमार यह दुर्घटना गाड़ी को अत्यधिक तेज रफ्तार से चलाने के कारण हुई।

(ग) दुर्घटनाप्रस्त गाड़ी के ड्राइवर का नाम श्री एस० के० शर्मा है अक्टूबर, 1966 में वह छोटी लाइन खण्ड पर 'बी' ग्रेड ड्राइवर के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये? इस से पूर्व साड़े चार वर्ष तक रवालियर स्थित छोटी लाइन शैड में वह लोको फोरमैन के पद पर स्थानापन्न रूप से काम करते रहे।

(घ) प्रत्येक मृत व्यक्ति के निकटतम सम्बन्धी को 500 रुपये और गंभीर रूप से धायल प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 200 रुपये अनुग्रह के रूप में दिये गये क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र भिलने पर क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में भुगतान की जाने वाली रकम का निर्णय भिड के जिला एवं सेशन जज करेंगे जो उस केत्र के दावा आयुक्त हैं।

Tolgaria Project of N.C.D.C.

5739. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tolgaria Project of the National Coal Development Corporation is not likely to be taken up for execution; and

(b) if so, the reasons for shelving this project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Cheena Deddy): (a) The question of taking up Tolgaria project in National Coal Development Corporation is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी लाइनों पर स्टेशन

5740. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रवालियर से भिड तक, रवालियर से शिवपुरी तक और रवालियर से शिवपुरी कलां तक छोटी लाइनों पर कुल कितने कितने स्टेशन हैं;

(ख) इन मार्गों पर एंसे स्टेशनों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर पहले, दूसरे तथा तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए प्रतीक्षालय हैं;

(ग) इनमें से उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर यात्रियों के लिए विश्रामालय हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर स्टेशन मास्टरों के अतिरिक्त रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये निवास-स्थानों की सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा०) :

(क) 39.

(ख) और (घ). सूचना विवरण में वी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेसिये संख्या एस० टी०—1051/67]

(ग) कोई नहीं।

ग्वालियर भिंड रेलवे सेवा

5741. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कृशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् ग्वालियर से भिंड तक गाड़ी के आने जाने के समय में बढ़ि हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् इस मार्ग पर यात्रियों को किस प्रकार की अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं दी गई हैं; और

(ग) स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति से अब तक रेलवे को इस गाड़ी से कितनी आय हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) ग्वालियर-भिंड खण्ड पर गाड़ियों का चालन-समय बढ़ जाने का कारण यह है कि 1953 से उस खण्ड पर अधिकतम अनुमत रफ्तार 25 मील प्रति घंटा से घटा कर 18 मील प्रति घंटा कर दी गयी थी। ऐसा संरक्षा की दृष्टि से करना पड़ा। रफ्तार बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर रेलवे द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) भिंड स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर छत ढाली जा रही है। लेकिन, ग्वालियर-भिंड खण्ड के स्टेशनों पर आधारभूत सुविधाएं, जैसे तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय, बैंचें, शौचालय, रोशनी का प्रबन्ध आदि पहले से उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) आमदनी का लेखा खण्ड के हिसाब से नहीं रखा जाता। भव्य रेलवे की सब छोटी लाइनों की आमदनी के इकट्ठे आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। अतः ग्वालियर-भिंड खण्ड की अलग से आमदनी बताना संभव नहीं है।

भव्य रेलवे यात्री और माल गाड़ियों के साथ लग हुए डिब्बे

5742. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कृशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भव्य रेलवे के ग्वालियर-भिंड, ग्वालियर-शिवपुर कलां तथा ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी सेवानों पर चल रही यात्री गाड़ियों में कुल कितने डिब्बे होते हैं और मालगाड़ी में कुल कितने माल डिब्बे होते हैं, और वे डिब्बे किस वर्ष के बने हुए हैं;

(ख) इन लाइनों पर भाष्य और डीजल से चलने वाले कुल कितने इंजिन हैं, और वे किस वर्ष के बने हुए हैं;

(ग) भव्य रेलवे के प्रशासन को सौंपे जाने के पश्चात् इन मार्गों के लिए अब तक कितने नये इंजिन, यात्री-बोगियां और माल डिब्बे दिये गये; और

(घ) इन मार्गों पर चल रहे इंजिनों, यात्री डिब्बों और माल-डिब्बों का निर्माण किन किन स्थानों में किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1052/67]

(ग) दिये गये नये रेल इंजिनों, सवारी डिब्बों और माल-डिब्बों की कुल संख्या :

रेल इंजन	4
सवारी डिब्बे	17
माल-डिब्बे	कोई नहीं।

(घ) छोटी लाइन के रेल इंजिनों और माल-डिब्बों का जो पहले का स्टाक था वह अभी भी इन मार्गों पर काम में लाया जा रहा है। केवल 1959-60 में जापान से 4 रेल इंजिनों का आयात किया गया था और इस देश में नये रेल इंजिन बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी। सवारी डिब्बे लालागुडा रेलवे कारबाना, सिकन्दराबाद में बनाये गये।

बेतरी (राजस्थान) में तांबा खनन कार्य

5743. श्री अर्जोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री नां० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री अर्जोकार सिंह :

क्या इस्पात, लान तथा बातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेतरी (राजस्थान) में तांबा खनन कार्य किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न देशों से कितनी सहायता प्राप्त की गई है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1962 से 1967 तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात, लान तथा बातु मंत्री (डा० बेन्ना रेही) : (क) हां, महादय। बेतरी में एक तांबे की खान का विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ख) बेतरी तांबा परियोजना के विकास के लिये वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय बनियाविकास निगम ने मैसर्स विनोटिपिक, ऐनसा और अन्य के एक फांसीसी कम्पनियों के समूह के साथ समझौता किया है। समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार फांसीसी कम्पनियां प्लांट और उपकरण का डिजाइन बनायेंगी और परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में इंजीनियरिंग विशेषज्ञों और परामर्शदाताओं का काम करेंगी। ये कम्पनियां ऐसा उपकरण भी प्रदान करेंगी जिसको विदेशों से भर्गवाना आवश्यक है। परियोजना की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता जिसमें डिजाइन बनाने का खर्च उपकरण की बागत और निर्माण की देव भास्त करने तथा प्लांट को लगाने और चालू करने के लिए

भारत को विशेषज्ञों के भेजे जाने का खर्च भी शामिल है, को फांसीसी समूह 18 मिलियन डालर अमरीकन कल्जोरटियम फैडिट में से उपलब्ध करेगा।

(ग) (1) डिलिंग, ऐडिटिंग आदि द्वारा अन्वेषण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और अयस्क के सचियों का निश्चित रूप से पता लगाया जा चुका है। अयस्क निकाय (ओरबॉडी) को चिह्नित करने के लिए और आगे अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है। प्रयाप्त सम्पत्ति लिये जा चुके हैं और अयस्क की विशेषताओं का पता लगाने के लिए उनका विश्लेषण किया गया है। अयस्क के आचरण और तांबा उत्पादन में अपनाई जाने वाली विधा का पता लगाने के लिए पाइलट प्लांट परीक्षण भी किये गये हैं।

(2) बनाये हुए कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बेतरी पर खान के विकास का कार्य भी शुरू किया जा चुका है। इस पर कुल 617.62 लाख रुपये की लागत आयेगी। कोलिहान खान के लिए मूँह ऐडिटों पर कार्य भी शुरू हो चुका है।

(3) खान के अन्दर मनुष्य और उपकरण से जाने के लिये तथा खान में से अयस्क के दैनिक उत्पादन को बाहर लाने के लिये दो कूपक खोदे जा रहे हैं। अभी तक उत्पादन कूपक 500 फुट की गहराई तक और सचिस कूपक 260 फुट की गहराई तक खोदे जा चुके हैं।

सुविक्ष सेप्ट में 300 फीटर के स्तर पर (शून्य के स्तर से ३५८) एक सर्विस स्टेशन भी खोला गया है जिसका फैलाव 101 फुट तक होगा। कूपक

खोदने के काम को तेज करने के लिये सर्विस कूपक में यंत्रसञ्जित उपकरण लगाया गया है और चालू कर दिया गया है।

- (4) सारे प्लांट के डिजाइन के लिए फांसीसी कम्पनियों के एक समूह के साथ समझौता किया गया है।
- (5) फ्लैश प्रद्रवण विधा जिसके लिए मैसर्स ब्रोटोकुम्प थोर्ड आफ फिल्ड के पास विश्व के एकस्व अधिकार हैं के प्रयोग के लिए उनके साथ एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर भी किये गये हैं।
- (6) उनसे किये गये समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार फांसीसी समूह ने अन्वेषण उपकरण, हवा देने का उपकरण और सकेन्ड्रक आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के उपकरण और प्लांट के लिए बोलियां (बिड्स) प्रस्तुत की हैं। इन बोलियों और उपकरण सम्बन्धित तकनीकी पहलुओं का परीक्षण किया गया और इनका दिल्ली में फांसीसी समूह के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ होने वाली बैठकों में विवेचन किया गया। इन विवेचनों के फलस्वरूप लगभग 7 मिलियन फांसीसी फेंकों के मूल्य के उपकरण की सप्लाई के लिये फांसीसी समूह के साथ ठेकों पर हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं। दूसरी बोलियों का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है और जिस उपकरण को विदेशों से भंगवाना आवश्यक होगा उसके लिये शीघ्र ही घोर्वर्ड दे दिया जायेगा। फांसीसी समूह के साथ सामान्य इजिनियरिंग और सामान्य उदाम सम्बन्धी एक समझौते पर भी हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। यह समझौता 30-6-67 से चालू हो चुका है।

- (7) देसी उपकरण प्राप्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है।
- (8) निगम और परामर्शदाता के कर्मचारियों की तत्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये 561 रिहाइशी इकाइयों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। 258 और अधिक क्वार्टर बनाने पर भी कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है।
- (9) 269 लाख रुपये की लागत पर चूनरा और जोधपुरा से लगभग 9 मिलियन गैलन पानी प्रतिदिन सप्लाई करने की एक योजना बनाई जा चुकी है और इस पर कार्य हो रहा है।

Signal Workshops Staff

5744. Shri S. M. Banerjee :
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2075 on the 9th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of Block and Signal Inspectors who have been transferred to supervisory cadre in the Signal Workshops on the Northern, North Eastern, Eastern, South Eastern and Central Railways;

(b) the total number of supervisory posts in the respective signal workshops; and

(c) the manner in which posting of such staff does not affect the channels of promotion of the supervisory staff on regular cadre?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):

(a) Northern Railway	—	3
North Eastern Railway	—	5
Eastern Railway	—	Nil
South Eastern Railway	—	5
Central Railway	—	Nil
(b) Northern Railway	—	24
North Eastern Railway	—	23
Eastern Railway	—	61
South Eastern Railway	—	13
Central Railway	—	38

(c) These postings are ordinarily made in the absence of suitable supervisory staff in Signal Workshops. The channel of promotion cannot therefore be considered as being affected.

स्टेशन मास्टर प्रशिक्षणों की नियुक्ति

5745. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे बहुत से व्यक्ति जिन्होंने स्टेशन मास्टर का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था बेकार हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनको काम पर लगाये जाने की क्या सम्भावनाएं हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनको किसी अन्य काम पर लगाये जाने की पेशकश की है; और

(घ) पश्चिमी रेलवे के कोटा नामक स्थान पर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् कितने व्यक्ति बेकार हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मू. पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। लेकिन दो अक्सर ऐसे आये हैं जबकि प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को तुरन्त नियुक्त नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि जो रिक्त स्थान होने की प्रत्याशा थी, वे नहीं हुए। इस तरह के उम्मीदवारों को भावी रिक्त स्थानों में रखा जायेगा। फिर भी, प्रतीक्षा की अवधि कम करने के उद्देश्य से, जहाँ तक व्यावहारिक है, उन्हें वैकल्पिक कोटियों/मण्डलों में नियुक्त करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं बश्यतें सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवार वहाँ काम करने के लिये तैयार और उपयुक्त हों।

(घ) बारह। इनमें से चार व्यक्तियों ने हाल में वैकल्पिक जगहों के लिये अपनी सहमति दे दी है और तदनुसार आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

Rajmahal Station

5746. श्री माराडी : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Rajmahal Station in Santhal Pargana District in Bihar which is the biggest fruit distributing centre in the State, there are not sufficient arrangements for traders to stock goods for some period and they have to suffer great loss due to rain etc;

(b) the total annual income to Railways due to this trade; and

(c) whether Government propose to make certain improvements for the facility of traders with a view to increase income on this account?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha) : (a) No.

(b) The annual income to Railways due to this trade for the last three years is as under :—

Rs.

1964	9,96,826
1965	2,72,749
1966	2,66,334

(c) No.

Railway Lines in Mysore State

5747. Shri K. Lakkappa :
Shri M. H. Gowda :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway links surveyed and sponsored by his Ministry in Mysore State since 1962;

(b) whether construction is still in progress in some of the new lines;

(c) if so, when the construction thereon is expected to be completed; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). The following new railway lines falling wholly or partly in Mysore State were approved for construction during the Third Plan and were surveyed.

(i) Mangalore—Hassan.

(ii) Bangalore—Salem.

Construction work on these two new lines is still in progress. The completion of the Mangalore—Hassan line will be synchronised with the completion of the Mangalore Port Project. The Bangalore—Salem link is expected to be completed by March, 1968.

Kadur—Sakaleshpura Railway Line

5748. Shri K. Lakkappa:

Shri M. H. Gowda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Kadur—Sakaleshpura railway link on the Southern Railway has been completed;

(b) if so, the cost of the survey involved; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for this line were carried out during 1955—57 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,75,327 and Rs. 47,592 respectively.

(c) The proposal was considered not financially justified and was dropped.

Shuttle Trains between Bhusaval-Chalisgaon and Bhusaval-Khandwa Station

5749. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that train services which were available during pre-war (Second World War) period between (i) Bhusaval-Chalisgaon (ii) Bhusaval-Khandwa and (iii) Bhusaval-Bombay V.T. are not available at present;

(b) the number of trains between the above said stations that were serving small station passengers in pre-war days and the number of such trains at present;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce shuttle trains between Bhusaval-Chalisgaon and Bhusaval-Khandwa sections to serve passengers at small stations; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to introduce a train between Bhusaval and Bombay V.T. daily?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Compared to pre-war period there has been no reduction in train services on Bhusaval-Chalisgaon, Bhusaval-Khandwa and Bhusaval-Bombay V.T. Sections as is indicated below:—

Section	No. of trains serving small stations	
	Pre-war	At present
Bhusaval-Chalisgaon	2	2
Bhusaval-Khandwa	3	3
Bhusaval-Bombay	2	2

(c) and (d). Not at present.

Mail/Express/Janta Train between New Delhi and Bombay V.T.

5750. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notwithstanding the continuous demand by the public, no additional Mail/Express|Janata train has been introduced between New Delhi and Bombay V.T. via Jhansi-Bhusaval on the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Introduction of an additional train between New Delhi and Bombay V.T. via Jhansi-Bhusaval is not, at present, operationally feasible for want of requisite line capacity on sections enroute and lack of terminal facilities at Bombay V.T. and New Delhi.

Rubber Board for Andaman Rubber Growers

5751. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a separate Rubber Board for Andaman rubber growers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Level Crossing Near Mandhana Railway Station

5752. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding putting up a level crossing near Mandhana Railway Station, Kanpur (U.P.), North-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, a reference has been received from the Principal, B.P.M.G. Inter College, Mandhana, Kanpur for provision of a level crossing at Mandhana for the convenience of the students.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Jute Mills in Kendrapara

5753. Shri S. Kundu:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri Srinivas Misra:

Shri Baidhar Behera:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project report regarding the setting up of Jute Mills in the towns of Kendrapara and Jaleswar in Orissa has been prepared;

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof;

(c) the steps taken to set up jute mills in Kendrapara and Jaleswar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Government of India have no proposal to set up jute mills in Orissa or elsewhere. No project report has, therefore, been prepared.

Civic amenities in Railway Colonies, Delhi

5754. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate civic amenities in Railway Colonies situated at Paharganj (opposite Stadium) near Subzimandi Railway Stations Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard, if so, the contents thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are many jhuggis near Railway line from New Delhi Railway Station to Pull Mithai;

(d) whether Government propose to remove these jhuggis therefrom and provide alternative accommodation to jhuggi-dwellers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Yes. Some representations about Railway colonies situated at Paharganj and near Subzimandi Railway Station have been received. These relate generally to replacement of pan type latrines with flush type ones, provision of additional water taps, removal of un-authorised Jhuggis, better sanitation, improved drainage arrangements to remove water logging during rainy season and repairs to old quarters.

For improvement to drainage and sanitary conditions in these colonies railway has approached the Municipal Corporation, specially in respect of Roshanara Bagh colony where insanitary conditions are caused by dairies.

run by private parties. Six flush type latrines have recently been provided at Roshanara Bagh colony. Annual repairs to quarters have since been carried out. The water supply position is considered adequate. The proposals to replace, old substandard quarters on programmed basis are being processed by the Railway.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. However, the responsibility of providing alternative accommodation to the Jhuggi dwellers holding census slips devolves on the Municipal Corporation and depending upon their capacity to arrange alternative accommodation, the clearance of Jhuggis is programmed.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

Export of Salt to Japan

5756. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting salt to Japan;

(b) if so, whether this supply is on barter basis;

(c) if not, the extent of foreign exchange to be earned; and

(d) whether this supply is made after fully meeting the home consumption of salt?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) About 8.9 lakh dollars for supplies under contract 1966 (July)—1967 (June).

(d) Yes, Sir.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

5757. Shri Umanath: Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Shri Bhagabati Das:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of orders received by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur during 1966-67;

(b) the total output of the Corporation during 1966-67;

(c) whether the production Plan is not completely fulfilled, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to overcome the shortfall?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. Durgapur received orders for 33,000 metric tonnes of equipment valued approximately at Rs. 18 crores during 1966-67;

(b) 6225 metric tonnes;

(c) the production programme was not completely fulfilled because of diversification of the production programme which required more preparation and tooling time and lack of orders for the products for which preparation was complete for batch manufacture;

(d) diversification and re-organisation of production programme, reorganisation of technological departments, modification in work procedure, introduction of productivity scheme, standardisation of components, regular batch manufacture of standard parts against stock orders and training of workmen and supervisors are among the measures taken to meet the situation.

**Mining and Machinery Corporation
Ltd.**

5758. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production programme of the Mining and Machinery Corporation Ltd. for the year 1967-68 has been finalised and if so, when;

(b) the names of the products for which the designing is not yet complete, the products for which planning of production preparation is not yet complete; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fulfil the production programmes for which the orders are already there?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The production programme of the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. for the year 1967-68 was finalised in April 1967;

(b) designs for building structures for Bokaro Steel Plant involving about 3500 tonnes of equipment are awaiting approval of the customer. In addition to this designing for another 500 tonnes of equipment has also yet to be completed. The products for which planning of production preparations is not yet complete are belt and scraper chain conveyors, and scraper haulage installation, friction props with bars, Komatsu tractor, main axial fan, friction chokes and building structures;

(c) introduction of productivity scheme, standardisation of items to minimise tooling and other preparation work, and manufacture of standard items on stock orders are some of the measures taken to meet the situation.

Manufacture of Tractors

5759. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed capacity of the firms licensed to manufacture tractors for agricultural use;

(b) what was the actual production of these firms during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(c) the number of tractors imported during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(d) the prices of imported tractors and at what price they were made available to the farmer; and

(e) at what prices the indigenously manufactured tractors were sold to the farmers?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Five firms in the private sector are licensed for the manufacture of agricultural tractors for a total capacity of 30,000 Nos. per annum;

(b) The production of tractors by the licensed units during 1965-66 and 1966-67 was as under:

1965-66	..	5,714 Nos.
1966-67	..	8,818 Nos.

(c) and (d) A statement showing the position regarding the import of tractors through the State Trading Corporation during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1053/67].

(e) The f.o.r. destination selling prices of indigenous tractors have been fixed as under:

(i) Eicher Tractors (26.5 HP)	Rs. 17,886
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(ii) International B-275	
McCormick Tractors	
(35 HP)	Rs. 20,900
(iii) Massey Ferguson	
Tractors (35 HP)	Rs. 20,838
(iv) Escorts 34.5 HP	Rs. 19,500
28.0 HP	Rs. 15,032
(v) Hindustan 35.0 HP	Rs. 16,110
50.0 HP	Rs. 21,880

The above prices are inclusive of the prices of the following attachments/ accessories:

- (a) Hydraulic Lift.
- (b) Three point linkage.
- (c) Power Take Off.
- (d) Lighting equipment consisting of head, tail and plough light.
- (e) A set of tools.
- (f) Electric Horn.

**Assistant Inspectors of Works,
Western Railway**

5760. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Inspectors of Works employed on the Western Railway who have been served with retrenchment notices;

(b) the reasons for these notices being served when it has always been maintained by the Ministry that there will be no retrenchment of existing personnel;

(c) whether Government propose to provide alternative jobs to those served with the retrenchment notices; and

(d) the justification for fresh recruitment proposed vide Employment Notice No. 2/67-68, published in the 'Bharat Jyoti' of Bombay of 18-6-1967?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 54.

(b) and (c). The staff were recruited in connection with temporary Project Works and have been rendered surplus due to completion of Works and consequent shrinkage in the cadre of Survey and Construction Department due to surrender of workcharged posts. It has not been possible to absorb them in this category on other Railways. Steps were taken to screen the surplus staff with a view to giving them alternative appointments and 16 have been issued orders of posting as Clerks. A further screening of the remaining staff has been programmed in the third week of July and the concerned personnel have been advised.

(d) The Employment Notice has been issued for recruitment of staff in Traffic trainee categories, such as Traffic Signallers, Guards, Commercial Clerks, Ticket Collectors, and Trains Clerks, and not for Asstt. Inspectors of Works. In these categories, there are anticipated to be vacancies even after considering some of the surplus A.I.O.Ws.

**Violation of Imports and Exports
(Control) Act, 1947**

5761. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 719 on the 23rd June, 1967 and state:

(a) when the sanction for the launching of prosecution under Section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 was accorded;

(b) who are the persons against whom prosecution is to be launched; and

(c) when is the prosecution expected to be launched?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shah Qureshi): (a) The sanction for launching the prosecution against the official

and the firms alleged guilty of offences in the case of Poona Municipal Transport Undertakings, Poona, was accorded by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on the 27th April, 1967.

(b) The name of the person and the firms (and their partners and directors) against whom the prosecution is to be launched are given below:—

- (a) Shri V. D. Desai, Transport Manager of Poona Municipal Transport Undertaking, Poona.
- (b) M/s. Western Automobiles, Poona.
- (c) M/s. Diesel India, Bombay.
- (d) M/s. Automative Manufacturers (P) Ltd., Bombay.
- (e) M/s. Asian Traders, Poona.
- (f) M/s. Hind Sales Corporation, Poona.

(c) Complaint has been filed in the Court of Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 10-7-67.

Kerala Khadi Board

5762. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central aid given to the Kerala Khadi Board during the year 1965 and 1966;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints that the Khadi Board has utilised this amount for partisan political purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafiq Qureshi): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission gave loans and grants amounting to Rs. 46.24 lakhs in 1965 and Rs. 46.84 lakhs in 1966 to the Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(b) The Government have not received any such complaint.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Russian Tractors

5763. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies and procedure of import and distribution of Russian made tractors;

(b) whether it is a fact that distribution through sub-dealers or co-operatives would have saved considerably on price to the farmer;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bombay distributor has charged exorbitant price for tractors sold in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh in 1965 and 1966; and

(d) if so, the action taken against this firm to black-list it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafiq Qureshi):

(a) and (b). The Russian tractors are imported and distributed by the STC through the following four agents of the Russian Suppliers in India, who are also STC's distributors.

(i) Messrs. Indian Engineering and Commercial Corporation (Private) Ltd., Bombay (Western India).

(ii) Messrs. Ghaziabad Engineering Co., Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (Northern India);

(iii) Messrs. Bharat Industries and Comm'l. Corporation, Calcutta (Eastern India) and

(iv) Messrs. National Engg. Co. (Madras) Pvt. Ltd., Madras (Southern India).

As per the agreements entered into with the distributors by the STC, the distributors have to arrange the sale of tractors either directly or through their own sub-dealers located at places

of their own choice but at prices not in excess of those approved by the STC and to provide after-sale-service to the agriculturists. The appointment of the authorised agents of the foreign suppliers as distributors has the advantage that they get proper facilities for after-sale-service repairs, adjustment of claims under guarantees and also facilities in the training of the agriculturists for proper use of tractors. Generally the agents have appointed sub-dealers who provide immediate and economical service to the agriculturists located at great distances from the head-quarters of the distributors. The tractors are sold in accordance with the principle of 'first come first served'. The distributors are to report to the STC regularly the details of the sales effected.

(c) and (d). A complaint was received by the STC through the State Government of Madhya Pradesh mentioning over charging in the case of some tractors supplied to Madhya Pradesh. The S.T.C. are investigating the matter.

Factory for the Manufacture of Paper Covered Copper Strips

5764. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh made an application in 1962-63 for the grant of an Industrial Licence to Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation for the setting up of a factory at Bhopal for the manufacture of paper covered copper strips with a capacity of 2500 tons per annum;

(b) whether the licence has been granted; and

(c) if not, the action taken on the above application?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). A letter of intent

was issued in October 1964 to the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Ltd., for a capacity of 1200 tons per annum of paper covered strips (covered paper conductors), as an ancillary to the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. The licence was to issue after they had finalised arrangements in respect of foreign collaboration, import of capital equipment and issue of capital to the satisfaction of Government. The firm submitted their proposals for import of plant and machinery for a capacity of 1200 tons on a single shift basis. They were asked to revise the scheme on the basis of the same capacity on a double shift basis. Their revised proposals are awaited. The issue of an industrial licence will be considered after the revised proposals are received. The firm have been specifically told that in the absence of Capital Goods clearance, the letter of intent cannot be converted into a licence.

Scarcity of Copper

5765. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped the import of Copper and its alloy in India;

(b) if so, whether the scarcity of copper has been overcome;

(c) if not, the total import of copper per year on an average to meet country's requirement;

(d) the result of finding out substitute for copper; and

(e) whether aluminium in the form of alloy has been developed to meet the growing demand of copper in the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Import of copper has not been stopped but import of copper base alloys is not allowed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The imports of copper including its alloys are as follows:

Year	Value
1964-65	Rs. 24 crores.
1965-66	Rs. 33 crores.
1966-67	Rs. 33 crores.
(upto Feb. 1967)	

(d) Aluminium has been found to be a good substitute for copper in electrical and cable industries.

(e) Aluminium alloys have been developed to substitute copper and its alloys in the minting of coins. Extensive research and development work is under progress on substitution of copper by aluminium and its alloys for various applications such as coinage alloys, bearing alloys, substitute brass, aluminium conductors, etc.

Regional Imbalance of Industries

5766. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present policy of industrialization has been responsible for the creation of regional imbalance in the industrialization of the country;

(b) whether Government propose to make a survey to determine the over-industrialized and under-industrialized regions and the corresponding utilization of industrial capacity; and

(c) the steps being taken to end this regional imbalance of industries during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The balanced development of industries throughout the country is one of the objectives of planning and the need for balanced regional development, consistent with economic and technical considerations,

is kept in view while licensing industries under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. In the location of public sector projects, the claims of relatively backward areas have been kept in view wherever this could be done without giving up the essential technical and economic criteria. In the State programmes, importance has been given to the continuation and expansion of "industrial development areas". These measures, along with assistance available from Industrial Development Corporations, are expected to provide necessary incentives for wider diffusion of industrial growth to backward regions. In a number of industries like cotton textiles, powerlooms etc., which can be regionally developed, the additional capacity required in the Fourth Plan has been allocated on a Statewise basis, taking into account, *inter alia* the backwardness of the regions concerned.

Decline in Export of Manganese Ore

5767. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the factors responsible for the decline of export of Indian manganese ore;

(b) the measures taken by Government to increase the export of manganese ore; and

(c) the total value of manganese ore exported by India during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Reasons for fall in export chiefly are:—

(i) Emergence of new sources of supply near the consuming countries,

(ii) Increase in the production of captive mines of consumers,

- (iii) Lesser dependence on manganese ore in steel production due to technological advances,
- (iv) growing internal requirements of manganese ore on account of increased production of ferro-manganese and steel, and
- (v) change in the pattern of sales of manganese ore from barter to cash sales.

(b) Agency arrangements have been made in various important manganese ore consuming countries to find new markets/regain or retain old ones. In order to keep good business relations and explore sales possibilities delegations of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India visit the major consuming countries of manganese ore from time to time. Steps are being taken to make available credit facilities and technical know-how to step up manganese ore production for exports.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1954/67.]

Exports

5768. Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the present trade position of the following Indian goods in the international market.

Tea, Sugar, Petro-Chemicals, Jute, Iron and Steel, Spices, Engineering goods, Textile goods, Coffee, Dry fruits, oranges, Bananas, wood work, Handicraft, Drugs and Medicines, Films and Leather Goods;

(b) how many of the above products are facing recession in the market; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to boost up the export?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Exports of Iron and Steel, fresh fruits and handicrafts have shown increasing trend during 1966-67. Jute, tea, cotton textiles, spices, coffee, dry

fruits, drugs, films and leather goods have registered fall in exports. Exports of engineering goods during 1966-67 have more or less been of the same order as in the previous year. Exports of sugar and petro-chemicals have been affected by internal shortages.

(b) Sugar is facing recession in the market. Coffee prices have fallen in international market.

(c) The steps taken by Government to boost exports are:—

- (i) Introduction of an Import Policy for Registered Exporters;
- (ii) Cash Assistance on exports of selected products;

(iii) An inter-industry arrangement for supply of iron steel at concessional prices for export products;

(iv) Green Form allocation of indigenous raw materials for export production;

(v) Setting up a Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Ltd. to promote the export of fresh fruits;

(vi) Reduction of export duty on jute manufactures;

(vii) Concessions to the tea plantation industry, such as development allowance for new planting and re-planting;

(viii) Drawback of duty on exports;

(ix) Concession in railway freight;

(x) Other general measures like participation in foreign exhibitions and overseas publicity.

Exports from Madhya Pradesh

5769. Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export contribution from Madhya Pradesh is less than that

of other States and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have made any survey to determine the export potential of the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to boost up export of raw material available in Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mining Areas of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

5770. **Shri G. C. Dixit:**

Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of mining areas **Government have kept in reserve in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra State for the mining of manganese, cool, clay and dolomite for their use**

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of manganese mines and coal mines in South-western part of Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra have become uneconomical and are on the verge of closure, thus rendering thousands of workers unemployed; and

(c) if so, why Government are not throwing open new areas for mining lease?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) A statement showing particulars of areas reserved for exploitation in the public sector of manganese and dolomite in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1055/67]. No. areas of clay and coal have been reserved in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for exploitation in the public sector. The Central Government has, however, acquired coal bearing areas of Shahdol, Surguja and Sidhi Districts in Madhya Pradesh and Ummer and Silewara coal mines in Nagpur District of Maharashtra for ex-

ploitation by the National Coal Development Corporation.

(b) No report regarding the closure of manganese and coal mines in Madhya Pradesh has been received by the State Government. However, in Maharashtra State, during the period 1962-66, 102 manganese mines were closed due to depletion of ore reserve or lack of demand and uneconomic working of mines. One coal mine in the State was also closed down due to certain difficulties in managing its working.

(c) A statement giving particulars of manganese bearing areas, the working of which was considered uneconomic in the public sector and which for this reason have been thrown open for exploitation by private parties, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1055/67]. In Madhya Pradesh, no such manganese bearing areas have been 'de-reserved' for grant of mineral concessions to private mining interests. It is felt that it will be in national interests to work these areas in the public sector.

रघुराम राहिनी

5772. **श्री अर्जोकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत वर्ष पूर्व डूंगरपुर के मंडवपाल क्षेत्र में फ्लुओराइट खनिज के खनन के लिये बनाई गई योजना में अब तक कोई संतोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका कारण वित्त का अभाव है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के आदिवासियों को रोजगार प्राप्त होने के अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे?

इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्री (डा० अन्ना रेडी) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

डूगरपुर-गलियाकोट-बांसवारा-रतलाम
रेलवे लाइन

5773: श्री: ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डूगरपुर-गलियाकोट-बांसवारा-रतलाम रेलवे लाइन का प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरेवार सर्वेक्षण कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या इसके सर्वेक्षण का कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी एक प्रति सम्भाप्टल पर रखी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री: (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) : (क) बांसवारा के रास्ते रतलाम और गलियाकोट के बीच मीटर लाइन बिछाने के लिए 1926 से इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे। इसके अलावा, बांसवारा के रास्ते डूगरपुर और रतलाम के बीच वैकल्पिक लाइन बिछाने के लिए मीटर और बड़ी दोनों लाइनों के लिए 1956-57 में मार्ग निर्धारण इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे।

(ख) चूंकि इस लाइन के अलाप्रद होने के कारण, जैसा कि प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण से पता चला, इसे चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने की सम्भावना नहीं है, इसलिए निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन का व्यौरेवार सर्वेक्षण कराने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड को इस लाइन की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 1957 में मिली थी। रेलवे योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों की प्रतियां आमतौर पर सम्भाप्टल पर नहीं रखी जातीं, क्योंकि इनका स्वरूप अःयधिक तकनीकी होता है, इनका आकार बहुत बड़ा होता है और ये केवल विभागीय उपयोग के लिये होती हैं न कि प्रकाशित किये जाने के लिये। इन्हें गोपनीय प्रलेख सी माना जाता है और इनकी प्रतियों की संख्या बहुत सीमित यानी आवश्यकता-भर होती है।

उदयपुर के जस्ता अलग करने वाले कारखाने में उत्पादन

5774. श्री: ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर के निकट देवारी में जस्ता पृथक करने वाले कारखाने को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दो वर्ष से भी पहले अपने हाथ में लेने के बाबजूद वहां उत्पादन आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है जबकि केरल में जस्ता पृथक करने का काम आरम्भ हो गया है यद्यपि वहां काम बाद में आरम्भ किया गया था; और

(ख) धातु निगम को प्रतिकर देने के लिये क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं और उसकी धूंजी का मूल्यांकन कब तक हो जायेगा?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (आ० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) मैटल कारपोरेशन प्राफ इंडिया लि० की निकाय जिसमें कि उदयपुर के पास देवारी स्थित निर्माण-प्रब्रीन जस्ता प्रद्रावक शामिल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 22-10-65 को प्रावाप्त की गई थी। तब से जस्ता प्रद्रावक का निर्माण पूर्ण करने तथा खानों का विकास करने के प्रभावशाली उपाय किये गये हैं। इस विषय में ये महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये गये हैं:- खानों में कूपक खोदने का कार्य फिर से शुरू करने के लिये और जस्ता प्रद्रावक का निर्माण करने के लिये फान्सीसी फर्मों की तकनीकी परामर्श सेवाएं प्राप्त करने के लिये नये समझौते किये गये। (2) लगभग 80 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का खनन उपकरण जो कि बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर लगभग दो वर्ष से पहा था उपयुक्त स्थान पर लाया गया तथा उसको लगाया और स्थापित किया गया (3) पिछले प्रबन्ध द्वारा ठेके पर लिये गये लगभग 6.93 करोड़ रुपये की जिम्मेदारी को अदा किया गया (4) विस्तृत निर्माण तथा विकास कार्य हाथ में लिया गया इन उपायों के कलस्वरूप जस्ता

प्रदावक का निर्माण पूरा होने वाला है और आशा है कि इस वर्ष के अंत तक यह उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देगा। केरल में स्थापित किया गया जस्ता प्रदावक आवातित जस्ता संकेन्द्रितों पर आधारित है। इस परियोजना में अवस्थक उत्पादन करने के लिये किसी 'कैप्टिव' खान का विकास नहीं किया जाना है और न ही प्रदावक को चाहे जाने वाले जस्ता संकेन्द्रित उत्पादन करने के लिये संरेंद्रिकरण सम्बन्धित उपकरणों की स्थापना आवश्यक है। अतः ये दो मामले तुलना योग्य नहीं हैं।

(ब) मैटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिंग की निकाय की आवाजित के लिये दिये जाने वाले प्रतिकर का निर्णय मैटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया (निकाय की आवाजित) अधिनियम 1966 का संख्या 36) अनुबन्धों के अनुसार किया जाना है। कारपोरेशन को प्रतिकर के रूप में दी जाने वाली राशि के निर्णय की कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है परतु इस अवस्था पर यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रतिकर का अन्तिम निर्णय कब होगा।

Running of Faster Trains from Meerut to New Delhi and Vice-versa

5775. **Shri Hardayal Devgun:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run trains with a speed of 100 miles per hour between Delhi and Agra;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether Government also propose to run fast trains from Meerut to New Delhi in the morning and New Delhi to Meerut in the evening to carry lakhs of daily passengers?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Shuttle Trains from Meerut and Ghaziabad to New Delhi

5776. **Shri Hardayal Devgun:**
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shuttle trains coming from Meerut and Ghaziabad to New Delhi are overcrowded;

(b) whether one more shuttle train is proposed to be introduced from Ghaziabad; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. Some overcrowding exists on trains running from Meerut City/Ghaziabad to New Delhi.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Line between Ghaziabad and Tughlakabad

5777. **Shri Hardayal Devgun:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the new railway line from Ghaziabad to Tughlakabad is proposed to be opened for passenger traffic; and

(b) when it was opened for goods traffic?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Goods Avoiding Line between Ghaziabad and Tughlakabad was opened for goods traffic on 15th November, 1966. The portion of this line between New Delhi and Ghaziabad, over the Second Yamuna Bridge, was opened for public carriage of passengers on 13th March, 1967. The portion between Second Yamuna Bridge and Tughlakabad is not proposed to be opened for passenger traffic at present as the primary object of the Goods Avoiding Line is to provide a bye-pass for goods trains and no platform facilities for passengers have been provided for this line at Nizamuddin, Okhla, and Tughlakabad.

Bhilakhedi Yard and Itarsi Railway Station

5778. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 624 on the 26th May, 1967 and state:

(a) the amount spent on the construction of the road between Bhilakhedi and Itarsi and when it was constructed;

(b) the present condition of this road;

(c) whether this road passes below culvert No. 647/1 on the Itarsi-Nagpur line;

(d) whether the road under this culvert remains submerged during the rainy season;

(e) whether another road running parallel to the railway line to its north is being constructed; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poornacharya): (a) Rs. 1,27,829/- The road was constructed in the year 1961-62.

(b) The present condition of this road is fair.

(c) The road passes through culvert No. 746/1 at Km. 746/1-2.

(d) The road under this culvert remains submerged for a short time during heavy rains and not throughout rainy season.

(e) Yes.

(f) The old road connects the Railway colony on the South side of Itarsi Station to Bhilakhedi yard which is also on the south side of main line. The new road is being constructed to connect the north side of the Railway Colony adjacent to Itarsi town ship to Bhilakhedi yard, for convenience of the staff.

Aerial Survey for Minerals

5779. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract signed with a U.S. firm for aerial survey to locate mineral resources has borne any fruit; and

(b) if so, the amount paid so far to the firm?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The

work contemplated under this programme has not yet started; the first phase of the programme viz., the aerial surveys is scheduled to commence on the 19th July, 1967. It is, therefore, premature to think in terms of any results.

(b) An amount of Rs. 12,89,000 has been paid to the contractor as an imprest advance for incurring local expenditure in India as per the terms of the contract.

Import of Steel

5780. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel valued at Rs. 98 crores was imported in 1965-66;

(b) if so, how it was utilized; and

(c) whether measures have been taken to reduce such imports?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The value of imports of steel in 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 89.60 crores approximately.

(b) The imports were made for various Government departments, public undertakings and for actual users in industry.

(c) Measures are being taken continuously to produce the items of steel indigenously which are being imported at present.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को मकान-किराया भत्ता

5781. **Shri Ramdas Tarkar Shastry:**

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्गीकृत नगरों में नगर-निगमों द्वारा नगरपालिकाओं की सीमाओं के अन्दर आठ किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को द्वारा उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को, जिनका कार्यालय इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर है, मकान किराया-भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है जबकि इन वर्गीकृत नगरों में रहने वाले

अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान-किराया-मत्ता दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर में कार्य कर रहे 272 रेलवे मजदूरों ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन भेजा है और उनसे अब है कि उक्त लाइनों पर खगोल (दानापुर) आरा, दानापुर, फुलवाड़ी शरीफ तथा पर्सा बाजार में रहने वाले रेलवे मजदूरों को मकान-किराया-मत्ता दिया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (अर्थात् चै. मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) रेल कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया मत्ता उन्हीं सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर दिया जाता है, जो दूसरे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू है, अर्थात् मकान किराया मत्ता उन रेल कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है जो बर्गीकृत नगरों में काम करते हैं। अर्थात्-प्राप्त नगरों की नगरपालिका सीमा से 8 किलोमीटर की परिधि में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया मत्ता तभी दिया जाता है, जब कर्मचारियों को:

- (1) अर्थात्-प्राप्त नगर में आवास्यकतावाले, अर्थात् अपने काम के स्थान के निकट जगह न मिल पाने के कारण, रहना पड़े; और
- (2) अर्थात्-प्राप्त नगर को नगरपालिका-सीमा के बाहर रहना पड़े, लेकिन उस जगह का कलकटर/उप-मायुक्त यह प्रमाणित करे कि वह स्थान अत्यावश्यक पदार्थों अर्थात् अनाज, दूध, सम्बिन्दियों आदि के लिए सामान्यतः अर्थात्-प्राप्त नगर पर निर्भर रहता है।

बर्गीकृत नगरों को नगरपालिका-सीमा से बाहर काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में 115 स्थानों में पहले ही मजूरी

दी जा चुकी है। लेकिन कुछ और मामलों में रेल प्रशासन निर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारियों की सलाह से इस बारे में विवार कर रहे हैं कि क्या मकान किराया मत्ता देने की शर्त पूरी हो जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). मूचना मंगायी जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। लेकिन दानापुर को हाल में 1-4-1967 से 'ग' श्रेणी के नगर के रूप में बर्गीकृत किया गया है।

Manufacture of Scooters and Motor Cycles

5782. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms which have been given licences to manufacture scooters, motor-cycles and auto-cycles during the last five years;

(b) the names of the firms which have not started the production so far; and

(c) the likely dates of their production, the nature and make of their scooter/motor-cycles and what would be their prices?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri A. A. Ahmed): (a) No licences have been issued for the manufacture of scooters/motor-cycles and auto-cycles during the last five years.

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

Acquisition of Land by Railways

5783. Shri D. Amat: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of compensation for acquisition of land to construct new railway line is different in Bonda-munda (S.E. Rly.) than in Dumraon (E. Rly.) stations for the same type of land;

(b) if so, the amount paid in Bihar and Orissa separately for the same type of land; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Land is acquired by the Railway through the State Government under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and compensation is awarded by the Collector. As no land has been acquired in Dumraon (E. Rly.) in the last 10 years, no comparison for the rates paid for land acquired at Bondamunda (S.E. Rly.) can be made.

Prices of Domestic Coke

5784. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative prices of different kinds of domestic coke being sold at Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Kanpur, Delhi and Bombay;

(b) the comparative analysis of heat value of cokes and the average cost of production of each variety; and

(c) the element of rail freight involved in the supplies?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Domestic coke is now available in two commercial forms, viz.,

(i) Soft coke by open stack burning method of coal from West Bengal/Bihar coalfields;

(ii) Pressed briquettes made out of Lignite (LECO) from Neyveli, Madras State.

The price of soft coke at different centres is given below:—

Madras	Rs. 99.91 per tonne.
Hyderabad	Rs. 105 per tonne.
Calcutta	Rs. 67 per tonne.
Kanpur	Rs. 88.60 per tonne.
Delhi	Rs. 101.02 per tonne.
Bombay	Rs. 99.95 per tonne.

The price of Lignite briquettes ex-Neyveli is about Rs. 160 per tonne. The retail price at Madras is Rs. 9.40 per bag (containing 40 Kg.).

(b) Heat value of soft coke produced from the West Bengal/Bihar fields varies between 3500 to 5500 K. Cal/Kg. "LECO" has heat value in the range of 6250 to 7020 K. Cal/Kg.

Cost of production of soft coke varies from colliery to colliery. No realistic estimate is available. However, the pit-heat price of soft coke is Rs. 36.29 per tonne. The "LECO" plant at Neyveli has not been operating to full capacity. As such, no realistic figure of cost of production could be given now.

(c) Element of rail freight including supplementary charge of 6 per cent on freight is given below:—

From	To	Rail freight	Supplementary charge	Total
Dhanbad	Madras	Rs. 42.10	Rs. 2.53	Rs. 44.63
„	Howrah	Rs. 12.14	Rs. 0.73	Rs. 12.87
„	Hyderabad	Rs. 39.80	Rs. 2.39	Rs. 42.19
„	Kanpur	Rs. 24.00	Rs. 1.44	Rs. 25.44
„	Delhi	Rs. 32.90	Rs. 1.97	Rs. 34.87
„	Bombay	Rs. 43.65	Rs. 2.62	Rs. 46.27

Over and Under-Bridges in Andhra Pradesh

5785. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of over and under-bridges proposed to be taken up by Government in Andhra Pradesh during 1967-68;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Nine numbers.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1056/67.]

Bhimavaram Town Railway Station

5786. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average income derived from the passengers daily at Bhimavaram Town Railway Station on the South-Central Railway.

(b) the nature of facilities provided to the passengers at the platform;

(c) whether cement pavement is made for the platform; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The average income derived from passengers at Bhimavaram Town is Rs. 1,815 a day.

(b) The following are the facilities provided on the platform—

There is a high level platform 630 ft. in length with moorum surface, there are six R.C.C. benches and four units of latrines at one end. The platform is electrified.

(c) No, cement pavement is not provided.

(d) There is no proposal at present for cement paving of the platform.

National Instruments Ltd.

5787. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri A. Dipa:

Shri Mahendra Majhi:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Instruments, Limited, Jadabpur, a Government of India Undertaking, have appealed to the Union Government to save the organisation from liquidation;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been looked into; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Because of the general slump in engineering industries at present and the lowering of the tempo of programmes in the case of consumers like Railways and other Government Departments, the National Instruments Ltd., had to curtail production of certain items viz., Level Dumpy, Level Engineers and Prismatic Compass. The production of clinical thermometer was also found to be uneconomic and the management of the Company came to the conclusion that this item of manufacture should not be included in the production programme and that suitable arrangement may be made to redeploy the staff engaged in this connection in some other sections of the factory. It is in the above context that the employees of the Company have sent a memorandum urging *inter-alia* that the clinical thermometer section should not be closed and production of items like Level Dumpy should be revived. The

production programme and cognate matters like diversification etc., are matters for review and decision by the Board of Directors of the National Instruments Ltd., in the light of changing circumstances. The Management of the Company are fully seized of the problems and are taking appropriate steps towards increase of production. There is, therefore, no question of the Company facing any liquidation as alleged.

भारतीय बायु सेना के एक सार्जेंट की हत्या

5788. श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशवाह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रघुबीर तिह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रजाश्वरी शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आर्त्म बास :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री महन्त विविक्षय नाथ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन अपराधियों का पता लगा लिया है, जिन्होंने भारतीय बायु सेना के एक सार्जेंट की जो 25 जून, 1967 को रविवार के दिन दिल्ली से लुधियाना के लिये काशमीर रेल से यात्रा कर रहा था; हत्या कर दी थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हत्या के प्रयोजन का पता लगा लिया है; और

(ग) इस घटना का व्यौरा क्या है और इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ, लेकिन यह घटना काशमीर रेल में 23 जून, 1967 की रात को हुई।

(ख) रिपोर्ट यह है कि दिल्ली जंक्शन स्टेशन पर एक सीट के लिए सह यात्रियों

में झगड़ा होने के बाद लुधियाना जाते समय रास्ते में मृत्यु हुई।

(ग) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस दिल्ली की दैनिक डायरी में 23-6-67 को लिखी गयी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हलवाड़ा में तेनात सारजेंट सीता राम आनन्द (मृतक) और दो अन्य व्यक्तियों प्रेम नाथ और किंदार नाथ में झगड़ा हुआ। चूंकि दोनों पक्षों में समझौता हो गया, इसलिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस दिल्ली द्वारा आगे कोई कारबाई नहीं की गयी। सार्जेंट सीताराम आनन्द की पत्नी श्रीमती शक्ति रानी ने सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, लुधियाना से शिकायत की कि काशमीर मेल में यात्रा करते समय रास्ते में उसके पाति की मृत्यु हो गयी क्योंकि दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक डिब्बे में बैठने की जगह को लेकर दो लड़कों ने उन्हें पीटा था। पोस्ट मार्टंम की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, दिल्ली ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 304 (सदोष मानव-वध जो हत्या की काटि में नहीं आता) के अधीन मामला दर्ज कर लिया है दोनों अभियुक्तों अर्थात् भोला नाथ नगर, शाहदरा के निवासी मोहन लाल के लड़के प्रेम नाथ और किंदार नाथ को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Expo. 67 Exhibition at Montreal

5791. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Indian exhibits at the Expo. 67 International Exhibition at Montreal, Canada;

(b) which of the items have evoked considerable interest of the foreign industrialists and attracted orders from foreign firms; and

(c) the extent of orders received for each of these items from foreign firms during and after the exhibition and the steps being taken to comply with them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
(a) The following are the main exhibits:—

(1) Light and Heavy Engineering goods:

Lathes, milling machines, shaping machines, drilling machines, industrial and diesel engines, air compressors, pumpsets, hardness testing machines, threading and screwing machines, refrigerators, oil circuit breaker, typewriters, teleprinters, air coolers, motors castings, motor-cycles and cycles, automobile ancillaries, precision tools and instruments, electronics, tool grinder, aluminium foils, abrasives, ball bearings, electricals and household appliances, transistor radios, intercommunication system, television sets, amplifiers and sound equipments, HMT watches, razor and other blades, pressure valves, hand knitting machines etc.

(2) Chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, paints, medicines etc.

Cosmetics, chemicals, dyes, pharmaceuticals, paints, medicines etc.

(3) Minerals and Metals

Calcium chloride, bicromates, zinc oxide, titanium, sulphur, iron ore, bauxite, ferro-manganese, kynite, steatite, mica etc.

(4) Textiles

Cotton, woollen, silk and rayon textiles, ready-made garments and hand-loom goods etc.

(5) Agricultural products including foodstuff and marine products

Tea, coffee, cashew, spices, cardamom, cigarettes, tinned food stuff/ fruits liquor, sugar, confectionary, tobacco and cigarettes/bidis etc.

(6) Misc. items

Sports, coir, jute, plastics, wooden decorative articles, skins, leather and rubber goods, books and publication, shellac, handicrafts and other misc. items.

(7) Scientific Research

Scientific and surgical instruments and equipment, atomic research equipment, stereo-signal generators etc.

(b) and (c). Total business concluded up to 1st July, 1967 amounts to Rs. 25,52,000 which includes Rs. 10 lakhs for H.M.T. watches (movement and cases), Rs. 15 lakhs for human hair, Rs. 50,000 for printed jute fabrics and Rs. 2,000 for hardness testing machines and bench grinders.

81 trade enquiries have also been received for Engineering goods viz., Auto and Truck Tyres, Storage Batteries, Hand Knitting Machines, Pressure Valves. Stainless Steel Wares, Pad-locks, Clocks, Hair and Shoe Brushes, Cocomflex, H.M.T. Watches, Milling Machines, Lathes and Drills, Amplifiers, Sound Equipments, Inter-communication System, Transistor Radios, Shaping Machines etc. 50 trade enquiries have been received for other items viz., tinned foods, Marine products, Cashew and other dry fruits, spices, Cigars, Handicrafts, Wooden items, leather products, loose diamond, gems and Jewellery, Cotton and Woollen garments, oil and water paintings, and chemicals. These are being processed directly by the Indian Exporters with the Canadian importers. Assistance is being given by the S.T.C. in respect of items sponsored by them.

Chemical Plant and Machinery Association of India

5792. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of the move made by the Chemical Plant and Machinery Association of India to form a consortium to undertake the designing and supply of complete plant on turn-key basis;

(b) whether the consortium will be entrusted in the first instance to undertake designing and fabrication of fertilizer plants; and

(c) whether Government will suggest ways and means as to how best the technical knowhow and capacity indigenously available will be fully utilised?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). No proposal in this regard has been received from the Chemical Plant and Machinery Association of India.

(c) It is Government's policy to encourage the use of indigenous technical expertise and consultancy services to the fullest extent possible.

Industrial Development in Madhya Pradesh

5793. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan granted to Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government for industrial Development during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the industries to which the said loan was granted;

(c) the amount proposed to be granted for the purpose to Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof indicating the amount granted during 1966-67?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Geological Survey of Madhya Pradesh

5794. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geological survey of Madhya Pradesh has been conducted by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, when and the areas covered thereby; and

(c) the result of the survey?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has been conducting almost every year, since its inception, geological mapping and preliminary mineral surveys in most areas of the State. Reconnaissance surveys of the State are now practically complete and mapping on 1:63,360 and smaller scales on modern maps are now in progress. Detailed investigations by large scale mapping, geophysical surveys and drilling have also been carried out for minerals like iron ores, coal, base metals and bauxite. During the Second, Third and the current Plan periods, a total of over 40,000 sq. km. was mapped on 1:63,360 and smaller scales in different parts of the State. Large scale mapping of about 12,700 sq. km. was also conducted for coal, base metals, etc.

(c) Workable deposits of coal, manganese ore, iron ore, bauxite, corundum, sillimanite, cement and flux grade limestone, dolomite, diamond, talc, fluorite and ochres have been recorded. The details of reserves of the mines found in various parts of the State given in the Appendix laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1057/67.]

मिराज-कोल्हापुर मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

5795. श्रीमती विजयमाला छत्रपति: श्री मंशु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने मिराज-कोल्हापुर मीटर गेज लाइन (दक्षिण रेलवे) को बड़ी रेलवे लाइन में बदलने तथा इस योजना को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार किया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यदि इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाता है तो इससे माल ढोने की बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो जायेगी और याड़ का विस्तार करने पर काफी धन खर्च करना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या नियम किया गया है?

रेसबे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) से (ग). मिरज-कोल्हापुर खण्ड को मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलने और साथ ही मिरज में यानान्तरण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना को चौथी योजना में शामिल करने के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही नियम किया जायेगा, जो यातायात की आवश्यकताओं और धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योग

5796. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: क्या आर्थोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने तथा कौन कौन से उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इस काम के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है?

आर्थोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) :
(क) तथा (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग

5797. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या आर्थोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को 1967-68 में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कोई ऋण अथवा अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

आर्थोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री: (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद): (क) तथा (ख). बर्तमान प्रणाली के अनुसार योजना में स्वीकृत लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए किए गए व्यय के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्य सरकारों को ऋण तथा अनुदान वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में दिया जाता है और इसका आधार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत खर्चों का वार्षिक विवरण होता है। राज्य सरकारें इन योजनाओं पर व्यय अर्थोंपाय ऋण में से करती हैं जो कि केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्रालय उनको प्रदान करता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता इसी में समायोजित कर दी जाती है।

Setting up of a Cotton Mill at Mau, Azamgarh District

5798. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for financial aid with a view to set up a cotton mill at Mau, Azamgarh District; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shah Qureshi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Booking of Cars

5799. Shri Girraj Saran Singh:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancellations of bookings of new cars has nearly been as high as new booking in June, 1967;

(b) whether the number of cancellation is going up since April, 1967.

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) how these figures compare with the figures in corresponding period last year ?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taking over of Textile Mills

5800. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the reduction made in the number of workers in those textile mills which have been taken over by Government, mill-wise;

(b) the increase in the production of cloth in these mills; and

(c) the amount spent by Government on new machinery for these mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1058/67.]

Freight Increase

5801. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of recent freight increase on the delivered prices of

minerals like manganese, iron-ore and coal at distances of 300 km., 500 km. and 1,000 km;

(b) whether Government have received representations from mining industries in regard to the adverse effects on export of minerals and internal consumption; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) As the Hon'ble Member would readily agree, the delivered prices of minerals like manganese ore and iron ore would depend on the quality of the product, which varies over a wide range. Besides, these minerals do not have an open competitive market and there are no public price quotations. There being a few big customers, the prices are negotiated between the buyer and the seller. In the circumstances, the percentage increase in the delivered price resulting from the recent revision of freight rates cannot be worked out.

The percentage increase in the freight rate itself, at 300 kms., 500 kms. and 1,000 kms., is shown in the statement Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1059/67.]

In the case of coal, the pit-head prices of different grades are notified by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals. On the basis of that, the percentage increase in the proportion which freight charges form of the pit-head price has been worked out and is shown in the statement Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1060/67.]

(b) A representation has been received from the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries against the freight increase on iron ore and manganese ore for export.

(c) The representation is under examination.

Textile Mill Machinery

5802. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a programme for the gradual replacement of the textile mill machinery in the textile mills so that cotton imports can be reduced; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafiq Qureshi): (a) and (b). The requirements of replacement and expansion of the textile mills were assessed in the context of *inter alia* the targets for indigenous manufacture of textile machinery and of production of textiles in the Fourth Plan. Replacements will reduce wastage and to that extent consumption of cotton.

Passenger Fares

5803. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the passenger fares of I Class, II Class and III Class for a distance of 100 miles or equivalent in Kilometres, that existed during 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1955-56 and 1965-66 and the fares that are now in force?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Prior to 1st January, 1948, passenger fares varied from Railway to Railway. It has not been possible in the time available to collect information in respect of all the Railways for the years 1925-26, 1935-36 and 1945-46. Information has, however, been collected in respect of nine Railways and is tabulated in a statement at Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1061/67.]

The fares that existed in 1955-56, 1965-66 and fares in force with effect from 15-6-67 are given in a statement at Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1062/67.]

Import of Components for H.M.T. Watches

5804. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of components imported for H.M.T. watches from 1960-61 onwards year-wise;

(b) the cost of imported components per watch; and

(c) the cost of components manufactured in India per watch?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cement Factory in Gujarat

5805. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dropped the idea of accepting the proposal of a cement factory at Bhavanagar in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the details of Government scheme for establishing a cement factory at Bhavanagar?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The cement industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, with effect from 13th May, 1966 and it is no longer necessary for anyone to obtain a licence for setting up cement factories anywhere in India.

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

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर रेलवे पुल

5806. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर बना हुआ रेलवे पुल अपनी

सौ वर्ष की निर्भारित अवधि पूरी कर चुका है;

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस पुल को तोड़ने तथा एक नया पुल बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वै. मू. पुनाचा) :
(क) यद्यपि यह पुल लगभग 100 वर्ष पूर्व 1867 में बनाया गया था, लेकिन उस समय केवल डाउन लाइन ही खोली गयी थी। 1933 में इसके गार्डरों का बदला किया जा चुका है। भ्रप लाइन 1913 में खोली गयी थी।

(ख) जो नहीं, पुल की हालत बिल्कुल ठीक है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Exploitation of Iron Mine

5807. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-million Dollar project to exploit a iron mine is being worked out by a consortium of the Indian Government, a U.S. mining firm and three Japanese firms;

(b) if so, whether a basic accord to carry out prospecting work amongst the constituents of the consortium has been arrived at; and

(c) whether the work of prospecting will be in the State of Mysore?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Government has under consideration

proposals for detailed investigations and exploitation of magnetite iron ore deposits in Kudremukh area in Chickmagalore District, Mysore State which has been prospected by the National Mineral Development Corporation. An offer of technical and financial collaboration in conducting metallurgical tests and pilot plant investigations preliminary to commercial exploitation of the deposit has been received from an American firm together with its three Japanese associates. The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of Small Cars

5808. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Bureau has recently submitted two proposals for the manufacture of small cars;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of manufacture thereof and their likely price on road; and

(c) the salient features of the cars?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Messrs. International Industrial Development Bureau, New Delhi, had submitted one proposal in October 1966, and another in March 1967 for the manufacture of a low cost car in India. They are now pursuing the latter proposal.

(b) and (c). The salient features of these proposals are indicated below:

Name of the Collaborator	Selling price of the car as indicated in the proposal	Capacity of the proposed plant per annum
(1) M/s. Lepage Co., Consulting Engineers, Antwerp, Belgium.	Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 6,000/-	25,000 Nos.
(2) M/s. Citroen of Paris, France	Rs. 12,000/-	75,000 Nos.

The estimated costs of manufacture of the cars have not been indicated.

Raid on Ticketless Travellers on Northern Railway

5809. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that surprise raids were made on the ticketless travellers on the Northern Railway during the last week of June 1967;

(b) if so, what are the revelations made as a result thereof;

(c) whether amongst the ticketless travellers, there were also Railway officials; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend surprise raids on other Railways also?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) 1984 persons were detected travelling without tickets or otherwise irregularly by the Northern Railway and the Central Ticket Checking Squad.

(c) Yes. There were a few Railway officials also among those detected.

(d) Such surprise raids are already being conducted by Railway Squads. The Central Ticket Checking Squad also proposes to conduct such raids on other Railways.

Spinning Mills

5810. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Government have given instructions to the Industrial Licensing Authority not to give any more licences for setting up of spinning mills in the country in view of the shortage of cotton and in view of high price of cotton products and low purchasing power of the consumer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): In view of the present cotton shortage, the question of keeping in abeyance

further licensing of spinning units in the country is under the consideration of Government.

Hindustan Motors Limited, Calcutta

5811. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4123 on the 30th June, 1967, and state:

(a) whether any case has been instituted against the Hindustan Motors, Calcutta for trading a large number of shares which are not genuine.

(b) if so, the details of the cases lodged against the Hindustan Motors and the action taken thereon; and

(c) what other action Government propose to take against the management of the said firm?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of taking action would arise only on the completion of enquiry which is in progress.

New Industries in Assam

5812. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by Government in the Fourth Five Year Plan for starting new industries in Assam State;

(b) the names of those industries; and

(c) the names of places where they are proposed to be started?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The possibilities of setting up a Central Plant at Bokajan and a Paper Mill in Cacher district of Assam are being examined. No separate provision has been made

in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan for these two projects in Assam but the requirements will be met out of the overall provision made in the Plan for setting up Cement and Paper plants.

Fastest long distance Train between Delhi and Howrah

**5813. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhrendranath:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the fastest long distance train between Delhi and Howrah;

(b) if so, when the train is likely to be commissioned;

(c) whether Government propose to charge a higher fare for travelling by this train; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). Except some preliminary thinking on the subject there has been no concrete proposal so far in this regard.

Manufacture of Tubular Roof Structure

5814. Shri Beni Shankar Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few years some new factories have come up for the purpose of manufacturing tubular roof structures which have become very popular for its cheapness and durability as compared to the Angular Structures;

(b) whether Government are aware that tubes and pipes are the main ingredients of this industry and they are all manufactured in the country;

(c) whether Government are also aware that from the 1st April, 1967 all these tube manufacturers have formed into an association and increased the prices of all grades of tubes by over 22½ per cent on average taking away from it its quality of economical working;

(d) whether it is a fact that no foreign exchange is involved in the manufacture of these tubes and yet the manufacturers have increased the prices; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to see that this association is made to restore the prices of the tubes to its old level and thus save the nascent industry from annihilation and 20,000 workers from getting out of employment?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Apart from the units in the small scale sector, there are only two units in the organised sector, engaged in the production of tubular structures, using black (un-galvanised) tubes.

(c) According to reports received by the Government, there has been an increase in prices of some categories of steel pipes and tubes as from 1-4-1967.

(d) No foreign exchange expenditure is involved in the manufacture of black tubes but zinc has to be imported for galvanised tubes.

(e) At a meeting with the manufacturers of steel pipes and tubes held on 2-6-1967, they were asked to furnish detailed justification for the price increases given effect to, by them. Data furnished by them are under examination by the Government.

Drinking Water on Dadar Railway Station

**5816. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for drinking water at Dadar Station of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. Adequate arrangements exist to supply water to the Railway passengers at Dadar Railway station.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEBAN ON CARRYING UNLICENSED BOWS,
ARROWS ETC., IN SILIGURI SUB-DIVI-
SION OF DARJEELING DISTRICT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व
के निम्नलिखित विषय को प्रोत्तर गृह कार्य
मंत्री का व्यापार दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:-

“शास्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय
सरकार की अधिसूचना, जिसके द्वारा पश्चिम
बंगाल के जिला दार्जिलिंग के सिलिगुड़ी
सब-डिविजन में बिना लाइसेंस कमान, तीर
और भाले उठाने पर रोक लगाई गई।”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, you would recall the grave concern expressed by this House when it discussed the situation in the Naxalbari area on June 13, 1967. At that time a hope had been expressed that normalcy would soon be restored in that area. This hope was however belied by a renewed escalation of violence with dacoity, murder, kidnapping and looting. A number of licensed guns were taken away and large quantities of paddy and rice were looted in obvious preparation for a long and violent struggle. A final effort to wean away the rank and file of the peasantry from the extremist elements was made by the State Government by announcing a liberal surrender policy assuring those who might surrender that they would be released on bail. In spite of this policy, which was given wide publicity, violent activities continued and none of the wanted persons surrendered. Reports continued to be received that mobs armed with bows, arrows and spears and in some cases fire arms were committing acts of criminal assault, rioting and looting in several areas of the Siliguri Sub-Division. There was also reason to believe that attempts

were being made to bring a large number of bows and arrows into the Siliguri Sub-Division from across the international border.

It was in these circumstances that we thought that it was necessary to regulate the carrying and to prohibit the import and transport of bows, arrows and spears within the limits of Siliguri Sub-Division. We consulted the West Bengal Government about these proposals on July 3, 1967. Their reply was received on July 5, 1967 in which they stated that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Siliguri had issued orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting movement of any person armed with bows, arrows, spears, etc. that this would serve the purpose of the proposed notifications and that the necessary notifications would be issued by the State Government, if considered necessary.

We did not think the proposed orders under the Arms Act had become unnecessary because of the Magistrate's Orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. I, therefore, discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal on July 8, and explained our views to him. He then agreed that the Central Government might issue the proposed notifications under Sections 4, 11 and 12 of the Indian Arms Act. Two notifications were accordingly issued on July 10, 1967, one under Sec. 4 to regulate the carrying of bows, arrows and spears, and the other under Section 11 and 12 to prohibit the import and transport of these arms. I would like to clarify that the notification under Section 4 regulates only the carrying of bows, arrows and spears, and does not in any way effect the more possession of such arms.

We also sent a communication to the State Government briefly mentioning the reasons for our action. They were: First, the notifications would add to the deterrent effect of the order under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. since offences under the Arms Act are punishable with much heavier

sentences than those of breaches of a 144 Cr. P.C. Order. Second, mere bringing in or transport by any means whatever, would become penal offences, which object was not served by the order issued by the Magistrate. Third, the State Government did not have powers to prohibit the import or transport of these weapons, and it was preferable because of the common object they were intended to serve that orders under all the three sections should be issued by the Central Government. Finally, it was mentioned that the issue of these notifications would strengthen the hands of the State Government by giving additional powers to the local Magistrates and the police.

The Arms Act is a Central law and with perfect constitutional propriety the Government of India can, therefore, exercise powers and discharge their responsibilities under that Act, entirely on their own. But it has been our practice in the past to consult the State Governments in many matters constitutionally falling within the Central sphere and to give careful consideration to the views of the State Governments. This is a sound practice and we have every intention to continue it. That is the reason why, in the present case, we consulted the State Government, and followed that up by a personal discussion with the Chief Minister in our anxiety to carry the State Government along with us in a matter of common concern.

भी प्रत्यक्ष विहारी वाजपेक्षी : प्रधानमंत्री गृह मंत्री महोदय ने ग्राम्स एक्ट की धारा 11 का उल्लेख किया और 12 का भी। धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसे अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करनी है जो अधिकारी आने जाने वाले हैं विधार्यों पर कंट्रोल करे, किसी व्यक्ति को तलाशी ले, उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे। पहले इस एक्ट में लोकल गवर्नर्मेंट को यह अधिकार दिया गया था लेकिन बाद में एक्ट का संक्षोषित हुआ और यह अधिकार

केन्द्र के अधीन कर दिया गया। केन्द्र के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई सूचना को कार्यान्वित कराने की। लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है, मैं उन के शब्दों को उढ़ा करना चाहता हूँ :

"Though this is a Central Act, the power to implement the provisions of the notification solely rests with the State Government."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री की जो व्याख्या है उस से सहमत हैं या इंडियन ग्राम्स एक्ट की जो धारा 11 है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात के लिए बांधती है कि वह अपने अधिकारी नियुक्त करे, उस से सहमत हैं?

इस संबंध में मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि प्रगर कोई राज्य सरकार इस अधिसूचना को कार्यान्वित करने से इनकार कर दे जैसा कि कलकत्ता से आने वाले समाचारों से जात होता है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार जरूरत नहीं समझती कि इस पर ग्रमल किया जाय तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्थिति क्या होगी? क्या इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई अधिसूचना को ग्रमल में लाने का भार केवल प्रादेशिक सरकार पर है या केन्द्रीय सरकार पर भी कोई जिम्मेदारी है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, there are two aspects of the problem. As far as law is concerned, the position is very clear. Certainly, there are some responsibilities on the State Government. That is exactly what I said. But, then, there are certain responsibilities, legal and constitutional responsibilities under the Act on the Central Government, in the discharge of which we have issued this notification. Well, our present intentions are to help the State Government to improve the situation, because the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Chief Minister in his discussions with me had indicated his desire to act effectively there. I would like to trust him and support him in his effort. My main purpose would be to give powers to strengthen the State machinery, if he wants. But if he does not produce results what can be done next. I cannot anticipate what Government would do on hypothetical cases.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का आदी नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार से गृह मंत्री महोदय कोई भी व्यवस्था करें मगर जिस एक्ट के अंतर्गत यह अधिसूचना जारी की गई

Mr. Speaker: He has answered all that by saying that the cannot anticipate that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि गृह मंत्री ने एक अधिसूचना जारी कर दी और वह अमल में आये इस की कोशिश वह नहीं करना चाहते?

Mr. Speaker: He is not denying what is said in the Act. He only says, how can he now anticipate what will happen.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल अलग है। 10 तारीख को नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया। नोटिफिकेशन आमंत्र एक्ट की 11 धारा के अंतर्गत किया गया। वह 11 धारा यह कहती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने अफसर वहां तैनात करेगी। वह केन्द्र को यह छूट नहीं देती है कि वह अपने अधिकार डेलीगेट कर दे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने अधिकारी तैनात नहीं करना चाहती तो यह नोटिफिकेशन जारी करने का मतलब क्या है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have explained my point. If the hon. Member wants me to go into everything that I want to do, or possibly he wants me to do something which will create problems....

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: No, that is not my intention.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I hope it is not his intention.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Here is the Act. How does the hon. Minister go against the provisions of the Act?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not going against the provisions of the Act. Really speaking, the Central Government expect the officers of the State Government to act according to the Act. If they do not do it and then what results appear, I must watch before I say something.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Sir, may I submit....

Mr. Speaker: He has understood the question. Probably he is not in a position to answer the question now.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): It is an admitted fact that the problem in that area essentially is a problem of land, that it arose when the adibasis were evicted from their land by the jotedars and that being incensed by the fact of their being deprived of their livelihood they tried to take back their land. Therefore certain clashes took place. I would like to know whether the Home Ministry has come to consider bows and arrows as more dangerous than the guns that their police carry; secondly, whether these bows and arrows were lifted to the status of dangerous arms after hearing Peking Radio and, thirdly, whether taking advantage that has been conferred on their policy by the idiotic broadcasts of Peking Radio the Home Ministry is issuing liberally licences

to the jotedars to hold firearms and try to arm them in order to suppress these Adivasis and thereby create a dictatorships of the landlords in this area.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, the hon. Member has introduced political elements into this question; but, certainly, if he wants to discuss that, I am prepared to discuss that also. Peking Radio is not as much a concern to me as it is to him, but if it is of concern to him it is equally of concern to us. This attitude towards the bows and arrows was taken according to the events that were taking place in that area. When bows and arrows were used in these violent activities to which I made a reference, naturally, one has to take notice of it. Another aspect of the fact which I have made a mention of is that we have reason to believe that these bows and arrows were transported across the international border. Firearms is a limited thing but when bows and arrows are used as aggressive weapons—it is an indigenous weapon and can be transported easily—it can become a mass weapon of use. Does he want to use that for solving the land problem? That is the question.

Shri S. A. Dange: When the jotedar uses the gun, the Adivasi is going to use bows and arrows.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We had not done that so far. Why is it that we have decided to do it now? Our idea is not to ban them permanently. It is a temporary phase. This arose because these were used in a mass action to solve the land problem which is exactly what we are objecting to.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : श्रीमन् 1931 की कांगड़ी कांग्रेस में गांधी जी के चरणों के सामने बैठकर कांग्रेस ने यह प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि हथियारों पर किसी तरह की पाबन्धी गुलामी की निशानी है उस प्रतिज्ञा को याद दिलाकर मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बजाय इस के कि

नागरिकों से हथियारों को छीना जाय क्यों न कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाय कि कोई शब्द भी वहां पर गढ़वाल न कर सके? क्या वे लायल पिपिल नहीं हैं अगर लायल पिपिल हैं तो हथियारों से लैस किया जाय अगर लायल नहीं हैं तो सरकार इस तरह का इन्तजाम कब तक खीचेगी?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I certainly share his sentiments about the general restriction on arms, but it a temporary phase. I hope, normalcy returns there, and when normalcy returns we will withdraw it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): May I know?

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: If you guillotine me this way, it will not serve any purpose. I have to say something very relevant.

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, he cannot. How can I help it?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: You give me a chance to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: How can I prevent the other 500 then? You tell me that in my room; you convince me and I will give you an opportunity.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I saw you in your Chamber and you promised to look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: You want to ask only one question; the other 500 Members also want to ask only one question. How can I discriminate? Where can I draw the line? There can be only five names on a call-attention. The rule has been changed last week; it was not months ago or years ago.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I sent a call-attention notice, not the 500 Members in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Even if 50 Members give a call-attention notice, only five names are printed on the Order Paper.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: 12 Members gave a call-attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot break the rule which was made only last week.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Possession of arms like bows and arrows is a part of the custom of the Tribal people; and these Tribal people are not going to obtain licences for these customary rights that they have been enjoying for so long. At the same time, section 144 imposed by the State Government serves the purpose of limiting the use or demonstration of bows and arrows by the Tribals.

The second argument offered by the hon. Minister is that surreptitiously they might import arms from some foreign countries. Even if people surreptitiously import arms from their friendly countries or foreign countries, they are not going to obtain licences for that from this Government as the instances of the Mizo hostiles and the Naga hostiles having arms and ammunitions from China and Pakistan have amply demonstrated.

In that context may I know whether our Home Minister, while holding full-fledged discussion about the imposition of the Arms Act in Naxalbari with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, in order to prevent the turmoil that is at present operating in the capital of West Bengal, Calcutta, or was it the political purpose, as alleged by certain sections of the people, to bring about a rift in the United Front Government there so that he might impose the President's Rule there?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got a magic wand to bring about a split in anybody's mind. If there are weaknesses inside, they work themselves.

I would like to give the reply to the basic point that he has raised, whether we are banning the possession of these things. There is no question of requirement of any licence to possess these things. What we are banning is the carrying of them, transporting

them, bringing them from other countries, purchasing them.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: You are not banning the carrying of fire-arms by jotedars. Section 144 does not ban the carrying of fire-arms by jotedars. This is a very discriminating order.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the way; it will not be replied to.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Section 144 does not ban the carrying of fire-arms by jotedars. This is a very discriminating order.

Mr. Speaker: May I request you to sit down? **Shri Vasudevan Nair.**

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The hon. Minister has made an assessment of the situation in Naxalbari area after the 30th of June and therein he has said that he has come to the conclusion that the situation has not improved and that, rather, the situation has deteriorated. Everybody knows that the West Bengal Government has moved in the matter. Every report indicates that after the 30th of June the situation has improved and that the incidents are rare. I should like to know how the Home Minister has come to a contrary conclusion. I want to know whether he has received any reports from the West Bengal Government on the basis of which he has come to this conclusion or whether he has come to this conclusion on the basis of some other reports. I should like to get the number of incidents that have occurred and I should like him to establish, contrary to the reports from the West Bengal Government and even from the reports of impartial observers and newspaper men, how the Minister comes to this exaggerated conclusion that the situation has worsened there. I should like to know what is his interest in exaggerating the situation out of all proportion, whether it suits his political interest or not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is asking me to give my opinion. I do not know

whether you would like me to give my opinion.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I should like to know whether he has received the reports from the West Bengal Government on the basis of which he has come to this conclusion. What is the basis of his conclusion?

Mr. Speaker: He had said that he discussed it with the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Generally, when the Minister makes a statement about a situation in a State, he has a machinery to get information from that State and he gets the report from the State Government. I should like to know whether the reports of the West Bengal Government are the basis on which he has come to this conclusion.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, we get the reports from the West Bengal Government. It is very obvious. The West Bengal Government itself worked out a plan of operation/action and they did it because the situation was not under control. This is a very obvious thing. My assessment is based on information that the West Bengal Government, supplies to us. Certainly, we have also our own sources of information.

—

12.50 hrs.

**RE. CALL ATTENTION NOTICES
AND ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS**
(Query)

Mr. Speaker: I have received today a number of Call Attention notices on a very serious matter. About 23 policemen have been killed in Manipur. It is a very serious matter and, naturally, everybody is concerned about it.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I have tabled an adjournment motion also.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a number of Call Attention Notices and adjournment motions. I need not announce the names of the Members. I am saying that it is a serious matter and everybody would be concerned about it. I thought we could take it up. But, naturally, they will have to get information; they do not have detailed information. I am requesting the Minister to tell us something about it tomorrow evening. We are not going to have the Call Attention notice in the morning.

Shri Hem Barua: Do I understand my adjournment motion stands?

Mr. Speaker: Both are there, the Call Attention notices and the adjournment motion. All of them are there. I have not rejected anything. I am requesting the Minister to get some information—naturally I want them to get some information—and tell us something about it tomorrow evening.

श्री ब्राजाशीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
मेरा निवेदन यह था कि ये जो 23 सिपाही
सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स की बटेलियन के मरे हैं
जिन नागार्पों ने हमला किया है स्वाभाविक
है कि उन की संख्या बटेलियन से अधिक
थी। इस लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मामला
बड़ा गम्भीर है इस को केवल ध्यान आकर्षण
के रूप में न ले बल्कि एडजानेमेंट मोशन
के रूप में ले।

Mr. Speaker: What is the use of beginning a discussion now? It is not proper. If all the 30 or 40 members begin a discussion like this, what will happen? So, it is not proper. I have asked for information. Tomorrow, we shall see. After that, if there is anything necessary, I will certainly give him a chance; I will not deny him.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1967-68)—
contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Coming to the debate on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, about three hours are now left. No member from the PSP has spoken so far. There are also other friends who have not spoken; I have got the names; for instance, the Swatantra Member, Mr. Gadilingana Gowd, has to speak. The Jan Sangh has also got about 18 minutes or so. The other parties also have got some time; the SSP has got about 4 minutes. The Congress men also have got some time; three or four Congress members will also speak. But not even one member from the PSP has spoken so far.

Mr. Lakhan Lal Kapoor.

श्री तुलशीदास जाथव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस फूड एपीकलबर, कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट एंड कोऑपरेशन पर जो डिस्कशन चल रहा है उस में दो राज्य भवियों ने ही ढेढ़ दो घंटे से अधिक ले लिया है इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस पर समय बढ़ाया जाय ताकि कम से कम हर एक प्राप्त के प्रतिनिधि को बोलने का मौका मिल सके . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will he please sit down I have heard him.

श्री तुलशीदास जाथव : मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस पर बहुत से बोलने वाले हैं इसलिए इस पर दो ढाई घंटे का समय और बढ़ाया जाय। हम में से बहुत सारे लोग इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए विशेष रूप से बाहर से यहाँ इस मीके पर आये हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is clearly understood. Yesterday also he made that

point. Only to make speeches, if he wants an extension of two hours, he will lose the debate on the Demands in respect of External Affairs Ministry and other Ministries. It is not the Speaker who will lose anything, but the members will lose the debate on the Demands of External Affairs Ministries and the other Demands.

Mr. Lakhan Lal Kapoor.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय भर्ती यह यहाँ की परिपाठी रही है कि अगर कोई डिरेलमेंट हो जाता या तो रेलवे मिनिस्टर महोदय उस बारे में हाउस में स्टेटमेंट दिया करते थे . . .

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He is raising it just to eliminate information. I do not know why you are giving him indulgence.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Tiwary may please sit down. That is a point of information and not point of order.

Mr. Lakhan Lal Kapoor may start speaking.

श्री लक्षण लाल कांडूर (किशनगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय सुनते में तो यह बड़ा ही मधुर लगता है कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है परन्तु दुख इस बात को देख कर होता है कि जेतों में लगे 76 प्रतिशत: जनसंख्या वाला भारत कुल जनसंख्या के 6 प्रतिशत: जेती करने वाले देश अमेरिका के सचिवालय के दरवाजे पर बारों मास भीख की झीली फैलाये खड़ा दिखाई पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वाधीनता को प्राप्त किये बीस वर्ष का एक लम्बा भरसा गुजर गया पर आज तक हम किसी एक मामले में भी आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बन पाये। हम किसी एक भी समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके हैं।

जहाँ तक उचित का प्रश्न है सिवाई की योजनाओं पर अभी तक जितना सभ्या

खर्च किया गया है वह नाकाफी है और सिचाई के लिए भी हम आज तक भारत-निर्भर नहीं हो सके हैं। पिछली तीन खर्च-वर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि पर जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है वह भी नगन्य है। अभी तक सिचाई पर कुल 1250 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया जबकि तीन योजनाओं पर 18000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि तीन योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप जो हमारे सामने नतीजा प्राया है उस के अनुसार कीरीब कीरीब 12 फीसदी रुपया कृषि और सिचाई पर खर्च किया गया है। यह तो वही हुआ कि ज्यों ज्यों दबा की मर्ज बढ़ता गया।

जहाँ तक भूमि सुधार का प्रश्न है मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि आजादी के 20 वर्ष हो गये हैं और हमारे सामने खाद्य की समस्या एक भौत बन कर खड़ी है लेकिन फिर भी हम ने भूमि सुधार के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है। भूमि सुधार के अन्तर्गत जहाँ तक धरती का बंटवारा है उस धरती के बंटवारे के सम्बन्ध में आज तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है जबकि नेशनल सैम्पुल सर्वे के कथनानुसार भारत के अन्दर खेतों में लगे 75 फीसदी लोगों के पास कुल 10 प्रतिशत धरती है। 50 फीसदी छोटे किसानों के पास तो कुल 3 प्रतिशत धरती है जबकि 20 प्रतिशत अभीर किसानों के पास 75 प्रतिशत है। ऐसी हालत के भीजूद रहते देश में जो भयंकर गरीबी व कृषि संकट है उस का हल नहीं निकल सकता है। आखिर इस देश के अन्दर कब तक यह सामाजिक न्याय होगा? उन गरीबों को जमीन कब मिलेगी? कब तक भूमिहीनों को जमीनों का अधिकार मिलेगा? खेतिहार भजदूरों को मिलिकियत कब मिलेगी? यह दो तरह की नीति कब तक चलती रहेगी कि कुछ लोग इस तरीके से इस देश के गरीबों की कमाई पर गुलचर्चे उड़ाते रहे और जो इस देश की 80 फीसदी आजादी है

वह इस तरीके से दाने-दाने को मुहूरताज रहेगी? कब तक इस का फैसला होगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश के अन्दर एक क्रान्तिकारी भावना पैदा हो रही है अन्न संकट को लेकर भूमियों को लेकर और मंहगाई को लेकर, और एक भयंकर क्रान्ति की भावना देश में फैल रही है और यदि अभी से उस प्रोग्राम दिया गया तो किर उस को सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जायगा।

जहाँ तक भूमिहीन और खेतिहार भजदूरों का प्रश्न है एम्प्रेयर रिफार्म्स कमेटी ने सन 1950 में कहा था कि कृषि सुधार की किसी योजना में खेतिहार भजदूरों की उपेक्षा करनी देश की कृषि व्यवस्था में एक रिसेट घाव को बढ़ाते रहने देना है। किन्तु भूमिहीन किसानों की हालत यह है कि जगभग 16 प्रतिशत बिलकुल बेकार रहते हैं। 1951-57 के बीच उन की आय 11 प्रतिशत गिर गई है जबकि परिवार के व्यक्तियों की संख्या 4.3 से बढ़ कर 5.4 हो गई है। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में उन के बसाने के लिए 1.5 करोड़, 5 करोड़ और 8 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर देखा जाय तो इन 15 वर्षों में कुल 18.5 करोड़ रुपया हुआ जो कि खेतिहार भजदूरों को बसाने के लिए रकड़ा गया था। इन तीनों योजनाओं के लगभग 18,000 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च में लगभग 0.1 प्रतिशत दरअसल खर्च किया गया है। इस तरह मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो गरीबी का अन्त हो सकता है और न ही जो खाद्य के उत्पादन की शक्ति गरीबों में है उसके साथ मैं ही कोई न्याय हो सकता है। इसलिए इस न्याय को करने के लिए सरकार को तुरन्त सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं विहार का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि विहार के अन्दर 30 मिलियन एकड़ द्वाते के लायक भूमि है जिसमें केवल 20 मिलियन भूमि में खेती होती है। बाकी 10 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन परती

[श्री लक्षण नाल कपूर]

पढ़ी हुई है। उसी बिहार में करीब 30-32 लाख ऐसे बेतिहर मजदूर हैं जिन के पास रहने लायक भी जमीन नहीं है। आखिर जो जमीन परती पढ़ी हुई है उस को बेतिहर मजदूरों में क्यों नहीं बंदवा दिया जाता है? अगर यह भूमि किसानों को दी जाती है तो ऐसा करने से उत्पादन में बढ़ि होगी।

इस के अलावा सरकार के मामने एक योजना होनी चाहिये कि जो अब संकट देश के सामने है उस को एक आर्थोगिक नीति बेती के सम्बन्ध में बना कर हल किया जाये। बेती को आर्थोगिक आधार पर चलाया जाना चाहिये। इस के लिये एक भूमि सेना का निर्माण करना चाहिये और रेलवे निनिस्ट्री, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री और फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के अन्तर्गत जो जमीन हैं और परती पढ़ी हुई हैं, उस को ले कर वहां पर कोषापरेटिव फार्मिंग इस भूमि सेना की मार्फत की जा सकती है।

जहां तक किसानों को उद्धार देने का प्रश्न है, उस के अन्दर उन को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। जो लोग सरकारी कर्जे लेते हैं उन को 500-1000 रुपयों के लिये भी दर्जनों आफिसर्स के पास जाना पड़ता है और महीनों दौड़ना पड़ता है। उस 1,000 रु के लेने में उन को 200-300 रु अपने पास से खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। उन्हें सहूलियत से कर्जे नहीं मिलता है, इस लिये वह बेती पर पूँजी नहीं लगा सकते हैं। जहां तक बैंकों का सवाल है, उन्हें बैंकों से भी पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इस लिये बैंकों से तो अनाज का ब्यापार करने वालों और सट्टेबाजों को ही पसा मिल पाता है। बिहार में 1963-64 में किसानों को बैंकों से 3 फीसदी कर्जा मिला वहां उसी वर्ष में उद्योगपतियों को 57 फीसदी कर्जा मिला है। इस तरह की आर्थोगिक नीति चला कर हम देश का उद्धार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिये किसानों को

बैंकों से रुपया दिलाने की अवस्था की जानी चाहिये, और सरकार की तरफ से जो पैसा दिया जाता है उस के लिये भी कोई सीधा साधा उपाय होना चाहिये कि किसान एप्लाई करे और उस को तुरन्त पैसा मिल जाये। इस से उन को कुछ राहत मिलेगी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे देश के लिये एक नेशनल फूड पालिसी बनाई जाये। नेशनल फूड बजट होना चाहिये। साथ साथ फूड का ट्रेड एक कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से सारे देश में चलाया जाये। सारे देश में यूनिफार्म तरीके से राशनिंग लागू करना चाहिये और जो जोनल सिस्टम है उस को खत्म किया जाये। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब यहां किसी पार्टी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, किसी दल को आपत्ति नहीं है जोनल सिस्टम को खत्म करने पर, तो उस को लागू रखने से क्या कायदा है। इस से तस्कर ब्यापार बढ़ता है, करपान बढ़ता है और जो डेफिसिट प्राप्त हैं उन को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। कलाध का कंट्रोल होना चाहिये और क्राप और कैट्ल इश्योरेंस होना चाहिये, जिस से लोगों को राहत मिल सके।

मैं कुछ चीनी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आज बिहार में चीनी उद्योग संकट से गुजर रहा है। करीब करीब 12 कैपिट्रियां बन्द होने वाली हैं। उस का जो भाव आज दिया जाता है वह बहुत कम है। इस की बजह से आज वहां के किसान और दूसरी चीजों का उत्पादन फरना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और गन्ने की कीमत कुछ बढ़ाये। कम से कम 4 रुपये प्रतिमन गन्ने का दाम करने से कुछ सहूलियत किसानों को मिल सकती है। इस से जो गन्ने की मिलें हैं वह चालू रह सकती है और यह संकट दूर हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से पाट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पाट के ऊपर आज मिनिमम प्राइम किलो करनी चाहिये। आज जो उत्पादक हैं उनके सामने संकट हैं और किसान लोग पाट की खेती छोड़ते चले जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन को उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती। वे बड़े उत्थानपत्रियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। उस की मिनिमम प्राइम कम से कम 60 रु. सरकार की तरफ से फिल दोनों चाहिये। तभी पाट का काम आगे चल सकता है।

जहां तक विकास खंडों का सवाल है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उस से ग्राम का विकास होता है। ग्राम विकास खंड आज राजनीति के ध्वने बने हुए हैं। जितना भी रुपया इन के ऊपर पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में खर्च किया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उस से किसी तरह का लाभ ग्राम-जीवन को पहुँचा है। उन के द्वारा किसी तरह का विकास हुआ है यह मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। इस लिये उन को खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। जितनी जल्दी वह समाप्त होते हैं उननी जल्दी ग्राम-जीवन सुखी बन सकता है और प्रगतिशील बन सकता है, नहीं तो उन का जीवन दूधर होने जा रहा है।

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION—Contd.

श्री तुलशीशास जाथव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी स्पीकर साहब से हमने बात

की है। आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस फूड की बहस का जो समय है इसको आप आज छः बजे से सात बजे तक बढ़ा दें। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। 22 तारीख तक ये डिमांड्ज चलने वाली हैं। अगर आज आप यह फैसला कर दें कि छः बजे से सात बजे तक और इस पर बहस चलेगी तो एक बांटा और मिल जाएगा और इससे कोई प्रलंबर भी नहीं पड़ेगा। बाकी डिमांड्ज के लिए जो समय है वह भी कम नहीं होगा।

श्री शिव नारायण (वस्ती) : मैं भी वहां मौजूद था। स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि अगर आप लोग छः बजे से सात बजे तक बैठना चाहें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The private Members' business will conclude at 5.30. There is half-an-hour discussion. I will convey your request to the Speaker and if I get his concurrence, I will follow it. The question of quorum will always arise.

Now, Shrimati Nirlep Kaur—absent. Shrimati Jayaben Shah.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड डिवेट पर तीन दिन से बहस चल रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट में खर्च करें।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : पंद्रह मिनट तो दें। फूड आज हमारे लिए सब से ज्यादा चिन्ता का विषय बन गया है। सारे देश में फूड शार्टेंज हैं। इस शार्टेंज का क्या कारण है? इसकी तपसील में, इसके कारणों की हमें खोज करनी होगी। हमें सारे देश की एथिकलचर की जो हालत है उसको देखना होगा। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो छोटे से छोटा किसान है उसकी

[श्रीमती जयावेन शाह]

क्या हालत है, इसको हमें देखना होगा, क्या हम उसके लिए कर सकते हैं, इसको हमें देखना होगा। कितना उसको हम मजबूत कर सकते हैं, इसका उपाय हमें करना होगा। अगर हमने इसको किया तभी हमारे देश में पैदावार बढ़ सकती है अन्यथा नहीं। इसके बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमें सोचना होगा और काम करना होगा।

यह बात सही है कि विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है और लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि यह हालत पैदा क्यों हुई। यह कहा जाता है कि दो साल से वहां ड्राइट पड़ा हुआ है। यह सही भी है। लेकिन वास्तविक जो स्थिति वहां की है उसको भी हमें अंगों से अोक्सल नहीं करना चाहिये। वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर हाफ नेकिड, हाफ स्टार्ब्ड लोग रहते हैं। वहां लोगों की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां की जो खेती है वह बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है। वहां पैदावार बहुत कम होती है। किसान को वहां बहुत कम मदद मिलती है।

लैंड रिफार्म की जो बात है वह बुनियादी बात है। वह सब से बुनियादी चीज़ है। अगर हम प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो सारे देश में हमें लैंड रिफार्म के पीछे पड़ना होगा। जब तक किसान यह अनुभव नहीं करेगा, जब तक उसको इस बात का एहसास नहीं होगा कि जो काम वह करता है, उसका जो परिणाम है, वह उसको मिलने वाला है, उसका जो लाभ है वह उसको प्राप्त होने वाला है और वह जिस जमीन को जोतता है कह उसकी जमीन है, तब तक पैदावार का बढ़ाना बहुत मुश्किल है। मैं इसको एम्फेसाइज करना चाहती हूँ कि सारे देश में इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि जो छोटे से छोटा किसान है, जो मजबूर है उसकी खेती अच्छी हो सके।

यह खेती की ही बात नहीं है बल्कि हर खेत में ऐसा होता है कि जो तगड़ा होता है, जिस के पास पैसा होता है, जिस के पास साधन होते हैं, वह आगे बढ़ जाता है, उसको और भी सहूलियतें मिल जाती हैं, उसको और भी कर्ज़ी मिल जाता है लेकिन जो गरीब होता है वह पीछे रह जाता है, उसको केंडिंग नहीं मिलता है। जो छोटा किसान होता है उसको या तो केंडिंग मिलता नहीं है और अगर मिलता है तो बहुत कम मिलता है। जिन के पास कम जमीन हैं वे अगर अपनी जमीन को माटंगेज कर भी दें तो उनको बहुत कम केंडिंग मिलेगा। मंदी महोदय ने बतलाया था कि वह केंडिंग फैसिलिटीज देने के बारे में कुछ कर रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा हो जाता है तो मैं उनको धन्यवाद दूँगी लेकिन आज हालत यही है कि जो 65 परसेंट किसान हैं वे ऐसे हैं जिन के पास पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन है और उनको कोई केंडिंग नहीं मिलता है। सीड़ की हालत यह है कि यह तब दिया जाता है जब बुवाई का मौसम चला जाता है, जब बारिश हो चुकती है। कभी सीड़ मिलता है तो बैल नहीं मिलते हैं, केंडिंग नहीं मिलता है और अगर केंडिंग मिल जाता है तो सीड़ नहीं मिलता है। अगर ऐसी हालत रहेगी तो एप्रिल की तरकी हम नहीं कर पायेंगे, जो पैदावार है उसको हम नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे। हमें चाहिये कि हम छोटे छोटे किसानों की मदद करें।

हमारे शिन्दे साहब ने कहा है कि 1971 तक हम फूड के मामले में सैल्फसर्किशट हो जायेंगे। मैं उनको धन्यवाद दूँगी अगर हम ऐसा हो सके तो। हम इस काम में उनको पूरी पूरी सहायता भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। फिर भी मैं याद विलाना चाहती हूँ कि जो बड़ा, असली और बुनियादी सवाल है उसकी ओर से हमें अंगों बन्द करके नहीं बैठ जाना चाहिये। जो आजकल हालत है उस में अगर आप चाहें

कि देश की पैदावार बढ़े तो यह असम्भव बात है। मैं जितनी भी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स हैं चाहे वे कांग्रेस की हैं या अपोजीशन पार्टीज की हैं—इस में पार्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं है—जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं चाहे विहार है, बंगाल है या उड़ीसा है, सब को जल्दी से जल्दी यह तय करना चाहिये कि किस तरह से थोटे किसानों की हालत को सुधारा जा सकता है। आज उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं समझती हूँ कि उनकी हालत क्यों सुधारने का एक ही तरीका है, कि भूमि सुधारों को लागू किया जाए, लैंड रिकार्सं को लागू किया जाए। ऐसा करके ही उनकी ताकत को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

जो भी पैदावार होती है उसके बाद सबाल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का आता है। मुझे बार-बार यह कहना पड़ता है कि जोनल बन्दी से हमें बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। हमारे देश के जो किसान हैं वे भी बोलते हैं और मैं भी बोलती हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि किसानों को इस जोनल बन्दी से बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। महारानी पटियाला ने कहा था कि उनके यहाँ भाव बहुत नीचे चले गये हैं जिसकी वजह से किसान लोग मजबूर होते हैं कि कैंटल को ब्लैट खिलायें। इस जोनल सिस्टम से देश की एकता को भी खतरा है। हमें अगर रिम्युनरेटिव प्राइस किसान को देनी है तो इस जोनल सिस्टम को हमें खत्म करना होगा। यह जोनल सिस्टम चल नहीं सकता है। इससे भारी नुकसान है। मैं आपको गुजरात की बात बताती हूँ। वहाँ कुछ मनी काप्स होती हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि उनको न उगा कर अनाज पैदा करो। हम इसके लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन अगर ऐसा किया गया तो क्या हालत होगी? ग्राउंड नट, काटन आदि ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। अगर जोनल सिस्टम का मतलब यह है कि कुछ लोग, कुछ प्रान्तों के लोग भूखों मरें तो यह हो

नहीं सकता है। इससे खराबी ही पैदा होगी। कहीं पर तो तीस और पचास रुपये किंवद्दन का भाव हो और कहीं पर डेढ़ दो सौ तो यह चल नहीं सकता है। यह केवल जोनल सिस्टम की वजह से है। इधर उधर के काम करने से काम नहीं होगा। बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। तीनों मिनिस्टर बदल गए हैं। उनके पीछे हम लगे हैं। जो डिफिसिट स्टेट्स हैं उनको हम लाचारी की हालत में नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं, उनकी लाचारी में हम फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। हम डिफिसिट मंगों की सी हालत में रहना नहीं चाहते हैं। कोई नहीं रह सकता है। सारे देश को इसके बारे में सोचना होगा। इतने मात्र से काम नहीं चल सकता है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की मीटिंगें बुला लें और और और अपने कर्तव्य की इतिहासी मान लें। मैं इस सेवीय अवस्था का विरोध करना चाहती हूँ। किसानों को इससे बहुत भारी नुकसान पहुँचा है, देश का एकता को भारी हानि पहुँचती है। इसको जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म किया जाए।

मैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सम्बन्धी एक जहरी बात की तरफ गवर्नर्मेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। गवर्नर्मेंट को हर एक अप्रित को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए जिन किसानों के पास दो, चार, पांच एकड़ जमीन हैं, उन को फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से अनाज नहीं लेना चाहिए। इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को यह कह देना चाहिए कि जिन किसानों के पास जोतने की जमीन है, उन को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नर्मेंट नहीं ले सकती है और न ही लेनी चाहिए। इस के अतिरिक्त जो लोग इनकम टैक्स देते हैं, गवर्नर्मेंट उन की भी जिम्मेदारी न ले, क्योंकि वे लोग बाहर बाजार से अनाज खरीदने में समर्थ हैं। आखिर गवर्नर्मेंट देश के सब पचास करोड़ लोगों की जिम्मेदारी कैसे ले सकती है? अगर यह पालिसी तय कर दी जाये, तो

[श्रीमती जयाबेन जाह]

किसान अपने लिए खुद ही कुछ न कुछ पैदा कर लेंगे और अनाज के सम्बन्ध में सेल्फ-सफिलेट बन जायेंगे। इस समय जो व्यवस्था है, उस के अन्तर्गत किसी भी कामों के लिए ले ली जाती है। यह बुरी बात है। मंत्री महोदय को इस पर विचार करें।

हम बहुत में काम अपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं, जिस के कारण हम बहुत गड़बड़ में पड़ जाते हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सब कामों की प्रायर्टी निश्चित की जाये और इस बात का पूरा व्यान रखा जाये कि जो प्रोग्राम बनाए गए हैं, उन में से कितने सक्सेस-फुल हुए हैं। आज एशिकल्चर के सम्बन्ध में जो दिक्षणें हैं, उन की तरफ व्यान देना चाहिए। इस देश में किसी जमीन जोतने लायक है, हम अभी तक उस को जोत नहीं सके हैं। अभी भी किसी फेलो लैंड पड़ी हुई है।

हमारा यह भी अनुभव है कि जब भी हम कोई इमारत या कारखाना प्रादि बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिए अच्छी से अच्छी एंप्रोकल्चरल लैंड ले लेते हैं। यह नीति तय कर देनी चाहिए कि फूड एंड एशिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्रीज की इजाजत के बिना एक हंच भी कल्टीवेल लैंड किसी अनुपादक काम के लिए नहीं ली जायेगी। हम ने यह भी देखा है कि शहर से ज़रा दूर स्थित ऐसी जमीन को तो नहीं लिया जाता है, जहां अनाज नहीं पैदा हो सकता है, लेकिन शहर के करीब की अच्छी लैंड को, जहां बेटी हो सकती है, टेक्निकल औपीनियन का हवाला दे कर ले लिया जाता है। जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, पक्के तौर पर यह फैसला हो जाना चाहिए कि जब तक हमारे देश ने अन्न की कमी है, तब तक एशिकल्चरल लैंड को दूसरे कामों के लिए कम

से कम देना चाहिए। आज सारे देश में यह स्थिति है कि अच्छी से अच्छी बेटी की जमीन अनुपादक कामों के लिए ले ली जाती है। यह बुरी बात है। मंत्री महोदय को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

आज देश में बड़े बड़े खेत बनाने की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है। हमें यह बात अपने दिमाग से निकाल देनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां जो असच्च छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, उन को हर प्रकार की सुविधा देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हमें अपने देश में इटेंसिव कार्मिन्ग पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए। हम को हर एक खेत में कुएं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और किसान को पानी और सीड़ प्रादि की हर प्रकार की सहायता देनी चाहिए। अगर हम इस काम के फैसले लग जायें, तो उस का रिजल्ट देखने के लिये हमें 1971 तक नहीं रुकना पड़ेगा, बल्कि हम उस के रिजल्ट बहुत जल्दी देख सकेंगे।

जहां तक फर्टलाइजर का सम्बन्ध है, हम उस पर इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं और उस के कारखाने लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हम उस की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां आर्थिक मैन्युर के बारे में क्या काम किया गया है। प्रोग्राम तो तैयार कर के छाप दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा अनुभव है कि उन का पांच परसेंट काम भी नहीं होता है। अगर हम ने अपनी बेटी को बढ़ाना है, उस में जान डालनी है, तो हमें आर्थिक मैन्युर की तरफ ज्यादा व्यान देना होगा। अमरीका के लोग भी अब यह महसूस करने लगे हैं कि केवल सिथेटिक फर्टलाइजर से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उस के साथ आर्थिक मैन्युर को भी जोड़ना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने इतने सालों के बाद यह अनुभव प्राप्त किया है, लेकिन जो चीज हमारे देश में मौजूद है, जिन का शुरू से ही इस्तेमाल

किया जाता रहा है, हम उस को क्यों नहीं अपनाते ? बाहर से फ़र्टलाइजर लाने पर जो फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च किया जाता है, जो फेट लगता है, अगर वह रुपया पानी, सीड़, मैन्युर और कम्पोस्ट के लिए दिया जाये, तो हमारी खेती में बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है ।

शूगर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि चूंकि उस का उत्पादन कम होता है, इसलिए उस पर कंट्रोल करने की ज़रूरत है । श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि हम सीमेन्ट को डीकंट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं और उस को डीकंट्रोल किया गया । उस से क्या हुआ ? कोई खास नुकसान नहीं हुआ । अगर शूगर का कंट्रोल खत्म कर दिया जाये, तो मेरे खायाल से हमारे देश में शूगर के बगैर कोई मरने वाला नहीं है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि शूगर को डीकंट्रोल किया जाये ।

आज किसान के सामने अपनी खेती के सम्बन्ध में कितनी अनसरटेन्टी है । अगर बारिश ज्यादा होती है, तो उस को नुकसान होता है और अगर कम होती है, तो उस को नुकसान होता है । कभी उस को अच्छा बीज नहीं मिलता है और कभी किसी और कठिनाई का उस को सामना करना पड़ता है । इसलिए हमारे देश में क्राप इन्शोरेंस बिल्कुल ज़रूरी हो गया है । प्रगर हम अपने देश की खेती और किसान को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस दिशा में अवश्य कदम उठाना चाहिए । मुझे आशा है कि इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कोई बिल लाया जायेगा ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have passed through two years of very serious food crisis. During this period we extended our beggar's bowl to all countries in the world and even the nursery children handsomely responded to our call of distress.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): We cannot live without it, because we are so used to it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yet, in spite of their generosity, vast areas of our beautiful land have been devastated by famine and lakhs of our people and our cattle perished.

After 20 years of independence and three five year plans we have to depend upon heavy foreign imports to feed our people. We indulged in tall talk and played with grandiose plan, but we failed to recognise the fact that food is the primary and basic need for existence. We freely borrowed from international markets and supplemented it by deficit financing. We wasted all that wealth on splendours and fineries. We ignored the demands of the peasants and now the country is starving and we are deficit in food.

The cost of living has gone up and the poor man's life has become unbearable. He is finding it difficult to make both ends meet. In October, 1965 the price index of all cereals was 141. It shot up to 195 in March, 1967. The price index of rice during this period went up from 141 to 184. Since then, the Government of India have thrice increased the prices of foodgrains, twice to reduce the food subsidy and once to counteract the increase in prices consequent upon the devaluation of the rupee. Thus, Sir, the common man now finds it difficult to pay for his meagre rations. At the same time, the quantity of rice allowed has been going down. To purchase rice from the black market at Rs. 3 per kilo is beyond his dreams. Therefore, the condition of the common people all over the country, especially in Kerala, has changed from bad to worse.

Last year, the Government of India imported 10.36 million tons of foodgrains at an estimated cost of Rs. 523.31 crores. The loss in the food distribution is expected to be Rs. 130 crores. Therefore, by reducing dras-

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

Finally the subsidy on foodgrains and by removing the entire subsidy on fertilizers, the Government of India went to break even on their expenditure account on the food front. Sir, I consider this attitude a blatant betrayal of the people of this country.

Again, with 10.6 million tons of imported foodgrains and 3 lakhs tons of gifts, the Central Government could not maintain a steady supply to meet the needs of the deficit States. This is mainly due to the fact that the surplus States did not allow the Government of India to procure food as they used to do in the past. The Central Government's purchase of rice fell from 15.6 lakhs tons in 1964-65 to 6.6 lakhs tons in 1965-66 and to 4.84 lakhs tons in 1966-67. The Governments of the surplus States do not allow the Food Corporation of India to purchase direct from the peasants. These Governments purchase the grains on their own initiative and sell it on their own terms. They discard and ignore with impunity the directions of the Government of India!

During the last three months the Kerala State did not receive even 60 per cent of their allocated quota of rice, which we were assured we would be getting by the Food Minister and other Ministers on the floor of the House. The rationing system in Kerala has broken down. The poor people of Kerala have been forced to subsist on 3 ounces of rice per day per adult. You know, Sir, that 3 ounces cannot feed even a chicken. While the people of Kerala get only 3 ounces of rice per day at a high price, the neighbouring State of Madras supplies one measure of rice per rupee. Is this not discrimination? How could you expect the people of Kerala to put up with this discrimination?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Annasahib Shinde): Is that the only ration?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: We get wheat. But we are not accustomed to taking wheat. Then why don't you give stones? It is as good as eating stone, so far as we are concerned, because we are not accustomed to eating wheat.

The Central Government refuses to give a proper or reasonable price for the rubber which we produce. They take away all the foreign exchange we earn from our cash crops like pepper, cardamom, tea and coffee and fish. Yet, the Central Government plead their inability to direct the surplus States to sell their surplus production to Kerala. Though we pay through the nose, we are treated as beggars and some State Governments take a ghoulish glee in delaying our supplies and tormenting us. They put impediments on our path and make our people suffer much. I do not know why, but it is there.

Is it any wonder that the people of Kerala have begun to regret the part they played in the struggle for independence and the unification of India? Is it any wonder that the people of Kerala have lost all faith in the promises of the Central Government? Now the people of Kerala feel that they cannot take the word of the Government of India and cannot rely on the assurances of the Government of India.

Sir, the spokesman of the Swatantra Party accused the Government of India on six counts. I condemn the Government on six counts, from an entirely different angle, on six other counts. Sir, I condemn this Government for their failure to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and sugar even after 20 years of independence.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): The Kerala Government?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Not the Kerala Government; the Central Government. How can the Kerala Government do it? Secondly, I condemn this Government for their failure to evolve a national food policy. Thirdly, I condemn this Government for their failure to give the land to the peasants. Fourthly, I condemn this Government for their grandiose planning which ignored the minor irrigation projects and fertilizer production. Fifthly, I condemn this Government for increasing the prices of foodgrains and fertilisers. Sixthly, I condemn this Government for pampering the surplus States and consigning the deficit States to food riots.

Now, Sir, I have six demands to make on the Government of India. They are the following. Firstly I demand that the cuts on the food subsidy and the fertilizer subsidy should be restored. Secondly, I demand that the Food Corporation should be directed to finalise the conditions of employment of the employees of the Food Department and ensure that the deputationists and new recruits do not get preference over them. Thirdly, I demand that the Central Government should take direct control over the levy and the distribution of the excess grains of the surplus States. Fourthly, I demand that adequate loans be made available to the deficit State of Kerala to expand their food production to the utmost limit. Fifthly, I demand that one of the few State farms to be set up with Russian help should be located in Kerala. Lastly, I demand that adequate rice supplies should be rushed to the State of Kerala to prop up the rationing system, which is now in utter collapse.

As for the plea that there is overall shortage of rice in the world market, may I bring to the notice of the House—I can even lay it on the Table of the House—a letter to our Food Minister from Mr. William J. Drought to supply the necessary rice from USA provided we are prepared to give the money?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may pass on that letter to the hon. Minister.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, Sir. Now I seek the intervention of the hon. Minister, through the Chair, to see that the poor State of Kerala receives the badly needed foodgrains without delay.

श्री रघुवीर तिहं शास्त्री (बागपत) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब लेती और अनाज पर चर्चा होती है तो सब से पहले देश के किसान की तस्वीर हमारे सामने आती हुई दिखाई देती है। कुछ लोग किसान को एक वर्ग के रूप में भी कहते हैं। परन्तु मेरा कहना यह है कि किसान तो राष्ट्र है, वही जनता है क्योंकि उस की 85 प्रतिशत आबादी देश में बसती है। वर्ग 15 प्रतिशत में कोई हो सकते हैं। 85 प्रतिशत को वर्ग कहना उस के साथ अन्यथा नहीं है।

श्रीमन, इस के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की दो आवश्यकताएँ होती हैं—एक भोजन, दूसरी सुरक्षा। इन दोनों आवश्यकताओं की जिम्मेदारी किसान अपने ऊपर लेता है और कहना तो यह भी होगा कि आज हमारी भूखी और कृषकाय राष्ट्र-माता के लिए दो पदार्थों को जकरत है—खून और पसीना। और किसान ही वह सच्चा सपूत और वीर है; वही ऐसा बफादार है कि जो अपना पसीना भी देता है और खून भी देता है। शांति के समय में किसान खेत में खड़े होकर हल और फावड़ा हाथ में लेकर अपना पसीना बहाता है और लड़ाई के समय वही किसान रणनीत में जा कर अपना खून भी बहाता है। इस आधार पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किसान का सम्मान देश में होना चाहिए और किसान को सब से बड़ा प्रिविलेज बलास देश में समझा जाना चाहिए। परन्तु यहाँ उलटा हो रहा है और हो यह रहा है कि आज देश में सब से ज्यादा किसान की उपेक्षा है। सरकार की अफसरणाही

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह भास्करी]

किसान को बहुत नीची निगाह से देखती है। दफतरों में उसे थके लगते हैं और सरकार की बात आती है तो किसान तो यह अनुभव करता है कि देश में कोई सरकार ही नहीं है, देश में कोई कानून ही नहीं है, कोई अदालत नहीं है, कोई लोक तंत्र भी नहीं है। अगर देश में कोई तंत्र है तो पैसा तंत्र है। देश में कोई सरकार है तो पैसा सरकार है। देश में कोई कानून है तो पैसा कानून है। देश में कोई अदालत है तो पैसा अदालत है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम सब यह चाहते हैं कि देश का सम्मान रहे तो किसान का सम्मान करना होगा। अगर किसान का सम्मान नहीं करें तो देश के सम्मान पर ठोकरें लगती रहेंगी। आज देश के बड़े बड़े लोग विदेशों में जा कर मुट्ठी मुट्ठी भर अनाज मांग रहे हैं। क्या यह देश का अपमान नहीं है? इस अपमान को किसान बचा सकता है और किसान तभी बचा सकता है जब किसान का देश में सम्मान हो।

इस के साथ मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से यह पता चलता है कि सिचाई का रकबा हर साल बहुत बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कागजों में दिखाया जाता है है सिचाई का रकबा, इस में सिचाई का पानी तो बढ़ता नहीं है। रकबा बढ़ने का मतलब यह है कि सिचाई का कर बढ़ जाता है। सरकार के कोष में अधिक पैसा जरूर आने लगता है लेकिन सिचाई का पानी नहीं बढ़ता। मैं आप को अपने तजुँबे के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ। पूर्वी जमुना नहर हमारे यहां है। वह उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारन पुर, मुजफ्फरनगर और मेरठ तीन पश्चिमी जिलों को सींचती है। यह नहर सैकड़ों साल पहले बनी थी और उस समय की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बनी थी। उस समय की आवश्यकता यह थी कि सूखे से बचाव के लिए नहर

निकली थी। सधन उत्पादन के लिए वह नहर बिलकुल बेकार है। उस समय बहुत थोड़ी जमीन पर बेती होती थी।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सैकड़ों सालों में सिचाई का क्षेत्र बहुत बढ़ गया, रकबा बहुत बढ़ गया, सिचाई के रेट कई गुना बढ़ गए, सिचाई विभाग के जो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं उन की लूट खसोट भी जमाने के साथ पहले से बहुत ज्यादा हो गई, यानि अपटूटे हो गई मगर कुछ नहीं बढ़ा है तो वह पानी नहीं बढ़ा है। आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे यहां सिचाई विभाग के अधिकारी जिस गांव में सारी फसल भर पानी नहीं मिलता वहां से भी सिचाई कर वसूल करते हैं। एक गांव के लोगों ने बताया कि हमने नहर के अधिकारी को चैलेंज किया कि जब से हम ने बीज बोया है और जब काटा है, इस बीच अगर राजवाहा आया हो? आप अपना रिकार्ड देख लें। एक बूंद भी पानी आया हो तो सिचाई कर वसूल कर सकते हो, लेकिन जब पानी आया तो सिचाई कर क्यों वसूल करते हो? लेकिन अधिकारी ने कहा कि ऊपर का ग्रांडर है; हम पैसा जरूर लेंगे और सारे गांव से सिचाई कर लिया गया जब कि सच्चाई यह है कि सारी फसल भर एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं आया। तो इस से बढ़ा अत्याचार और व्यूरोकेसी और क्या हो सकती है?

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे यहां स्वतंत्रता का आनंदोलन चल रहा था तो स्वतंत्रता आनंदोलन के हमारे मंचों से कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता भी नेता बड़े जोर जोर से गला फाढ़ फाढ़ कर कहते थे कि हमारी गंगा और जमुना, फिर पैसा किस बात का लिया जाता है? हमारी ही नदी, हमारा ही पानी, पैसा किस बात का? आज वह किसान बड़ी संख्या में जीवित

है और उन के कानों में इन नेताओं के यह शब्द गूंज रहे हैं और वह कहते हैं कि यह जो भ्रंगजी जमाने के गंगा और जमुना के पंडे वे वह आज के नये पंडों से बहुत बेहतर थे । वह दक्षिणा लेते थे तो पानी तो देते थे । लेकिन आज का गंगा और जमुना का पंडा हम को पानी भी नहीं देता और हम को लूट भी लेता है । दक्षिणा भी कई गुना बड़ा दी । आज हमारे यहां की यह फीलिंग है ।

अब दूसरी बात सुनिये, हमारे यहां के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि आज कल सरकार फैमिली प्लार्निंग पर बड़ा जोर दे रही है, तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि फैमिली प्लार्निंग के साथ साथ कनाल-प्लार्निंग भी हो रही है । हमारे यहां की जो नहर है, वह सूखी होने के कारण बोझ कहलाती है । अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक श्रीमती जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं, जो पैराशूट से हां उतार दी गई थीं, हालांकि वह उत्तर प्रदेश की रहने वाली भी नहीं थीं । उस समय पुराने घ्याल के लोग इस नहर के प्रश्न को लेकर तरह तरह की बातें कहा करते थे । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि हमारे यहां नहर है, लेकिन सूखी है, बिलकुल निकम्मी है हमारे यहां के मुजफ्फर नगर जिले के जो कांप्रेस के कार्य कर्ता थे, उन्होंने एक दफा मिं० के० एल० राव को अपने यहां बुलाया था । मिं० राव यहां नहीं बैठे हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब भी खाद्य भंडालय पर बहस हुआ करे तो कम से कम सिर्वाई मंत्री को यहां पर अवस्थ उपस्थित रहना चाहिये । अच्छा तो वह हो कि इन दोनों विभागों को मिला दिया जाय, लेकिन अगर मिलाया नहीं जा सकता तो तो कम से कम उनको यहां अवस्थ उपस्थित रहना चाहिये था । तो उनको वहां बुलाया गया, एक लाख किसानों को वहां पर इकट्ठा किया गया, राव साहब के साथ काफ़ी रोना-पीटना हुआ, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के सिर्वाई मंत्री और चीफ़ इंजीनियर भी वहां पर उपस्थित थे, उसके बाद राव साहब

वहां पर कुछ बायदे करके चले आये, लेकिन पता नहीं उसके बाद उनके कानों पर जूँ भी रेंगी हो, या उनके बायदों की कोई प्रतिक्रिया हुई हो । एक प्रतिक्रिया जरूर हुई—जो वहां पर कांप्रेस के नेता थे, जिन्होंने कि राव साहब को बुलाया था, इतना रुपया खर्च किया था, किसानों को इकट्ठा किया था, उनको बाद में किसानों से निबटना मुश्किल हो गया और बाद में स्थिति यह बनी कि उनको कहना पड़ा कि हम इस कांप्रेस में नहीं रहना चाहते और वे कांप्रेस छोड़ कर हमारे पास आ गये । इससे हम को तो कायदा हो गया । मैं केवल यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर्ज जाते हैं, लोगों से बायदे कर आते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद करते कुछ भी नहीं हैं । यही हालत यमुना की अन्य नहरों की है—हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश से इनका बड़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध है, इसलिये इन क्षेत्रों की जनता का सामूहिक हित इसी में है कि पहाड़ों में किसाऊ नामक जगह पर यमुना का शीघ्र एक बांध बनाया जाय । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से उसका प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस काम के लिये 150 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्र से मांगती है, इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस राशि की व्यवस्था कर के इस योजना को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात सुन कर आपको अचम्भा होगा कि नहरी क्षेत्र में सरकार बिजली के कूएं नहीं लगाने देती है । इस पर सरकार ने फासले की पाबन्दी लगा रखी है । पानी आप दे नहीं सकते, नहरों से पानी देने की आप गारन्टी नहीं दे सकते और किसान अगर खुद पानी की व्यवस्था करना चाहे, तो उसको भी आप करने नहीं देते । आज के युग में ऐसी बातें चलें—यह बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक हैं । किसानों को हवतंतता होनी चाहिये कि वह जहां भी बिजली के कूएं बनाना चाहता है, उसको बनाने दिया जाय । मैं

[श्री रघुवीर लिंग शास्त्री]

चाहता हूँ कि यह पाबन्दी हटाई जानी चाहिये।

सरकार के जो ट्यूबवेल लगे हुए हैं, उनकी दुर्दशा की भी आपको जानकारी होनी चाहिये। कई कई दिन तक वहां बिजली नहीं आती है, मोटर का एक पुर्जा खराब हो जाता है तो महीनों ट्यूबवेल खराब पड़ा रहता है। मेरे इलाके में ऐसे अनेकों ट्यूबवेल हैं जो वर्षों से खराब पड़े हैं और उनकी मुरम्मत पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

अब मैं एक नीति सम्बन्धी बात कहता हूँ, हो सकता है कि मेरे साथी कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों को यह बात अच्छी न लगे। आजकल लगान बन्दी का आनंदोलन चल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कुछ राजनीतिक दबाव में आ कर लगान बन्दी की घोषणा की है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के अपने जिले का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए कहता हूँ कि हमारे किसान इस बात से चिन्तित हैं—वे कहते हैं कि लगान माफ करके वे उसका दूसरा विकल्प क्या करेंगे। जमीदारों के शोषण की जो बात कही जाती है, वह अब वहां नहीं है, जमीदारों का शोषण वहां समाप्त हो चुका है, वहां पर कोई भी बड़ा किसान नहीं है। सरकार ने सीरिंग लगा दी है कि 12 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन किसी किसान के पास नहीं होती। सरकार ने तो 12 एकड़ का सीरिंग लगाया है, लेकिन कुदरत तो इस सीरिंग को और नीचे ले जा रही है। एक भी किसान ऐसा नहीं खिलेगा जिसके पास 10 एकड़ भी जमीन हो। अगर किसी के पास ही भी, तो उसके चार-चाँच बटे इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि वह कब बंटने में आती है। लगान बन्दी की बात एक राजनीतिक बात है, देश के राजनीतिक लोग और सरकार के लोग जरा सोच-समझ कर कदम उठायें। किसान चाहता है कि नुक्ते से लगाव चाहे एक का दो रुपया ले लो, लेकिन सुविधावें

दो, पानी दो, ग्रन्था बीज दो, खाद दो। आज उसे हर बीज रिश्वत से, ब्लैक मार्केट से लेनी पड़ती है। पानी ब्लैक में लेना पड़ता है, ट्रैन्टर भी ब्लैक में लेना पड़ता है। बम्बई और कलकत्ता के लोग दिल्ली से ट्रैक्टर खरीद कर फिर ब्लैक में बेचते हैं। मैं एक छोटा सा किसान हूँ, बहुत बड़ा किसान नहीं हूँ, मेरे यहां एक कच्चे बीचे में 6 मन गेहूँ पैदा हुआ है, 300 रु. मुझे एक बीघा से आमदानी हुई है, अगर 300 रु. में से 1 रुपया सरकार ले ले, तो कौनसी बड़ी बात है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि लगान माफ़ न किया जाय, किसान लगान देने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन उस रकम को किसानों पर ही खर्च किया जाय, उसको सुविधायें देने में खर्च किया जाय। किसान के खेत में पैदावार हो तो लगान उसे नहीं अब्दरता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं, मेरे सुप के 15 मिनट हैं, वे मुझ पूरे मिलमे चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं है।

We have to finish this today. Just one more minute. That is all.

श्री रघुवीर लिंग शास्त्री : सरकार की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि डेरी का बहुत विकास हो रहा है, इतना दूध का चूंच बन रहा है, यकून बन रहा है, लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डेरी विकास का मतलब यह आलूम पड़ता है कि दिल्ली जैसे जहरों के आस पास सैकड़ों भील दूर तक जो देहात फैले हुए हैं, उनके किसानों के बच्चों के मुह से दूध छीन कर दिल्ली लाया जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार शहर वालों को दूध पिलाना चाहती है तो पिलाये, लेकिन सरकार अपनी गऊशालायें खोल कर पिलाये, स्वयं दूध के पशु पाले, वहां के लोगों का दूध यहां ला कर ब पिलाये।

एक बात मैं गन्धे के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। गन्धे का मूल्य जो किसान की दिया जाता है वह बहुत कम है। आज लकड़ी का मूल्य भी नसे से बहुत ज्यादा है, हमारे महां हर जीज बड़ी तेजी से मंदगी होती जा रही है, लिंबिंग इन्डेक्स बढ़ता जा रहा है लेकिन गन्धे का मूल्य पहले जो प्राइस थी, उसी के आस पास रखा जाता है। इस पर फिर से आपको विचार करना होगा तब गन्धे का मूल्य बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। कम मूल्य होने के कारण इस फसल में भिलों को गन्धा नहीं मिला।

एक बात मैं खाद के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां रसायनिक खाद का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है। रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि यह कई गुना बढ़ा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को आज पता नहीं है कि किस भिट्ठी में नाइट्रोजन चाहिये, किस में फास्टोरस चाहिये और किसमें पोटाश चाहिये। इसमें अन्यथा धून खाद डालने से बड़ी हानि होती है। इसके लिये लेबोरेट्रीज खोलनी चाहिये, जो किसानों को सताह दें। जब तक लेबोरेट्रीज नहीं खुलती हैं, तब तक एप्रीकल्चर कालेजों की लेबोरेट्रीज को काम में लाया जाना चाहिये।

गोबर की खाद की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। गांवों के लोगों को वैकल्पिक इधन—कोयला गांव में पहुँचेगा तो गांव के लोग गोबर जलाना बन्द कर देंगे। जब कोई भीज जलाने के लिये नहीं मिलेगी तब गोबर ही जलायेंगे। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये तथा गोबर जलाने को अनुसारित करके कोयले का जो इधन है, जो वैकल्पिक इधन है, वह उनको दिया जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow today.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : एक बात मैं चायतों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता था।

आप आज्ञा नहीं देते हैं, तो यहां पर समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद

Shri GaddeGanna Gowd (Kurnool): I do not know Hindi, nor do I know English so well as to express my views with all the force that the subject needs. Nevertheless, with a view to seeing that the majority of the members of this hon. House understand me what I submit to you, I venture to speak in English alone.

I have heard one of the hon. members of this House submit to you that, in America, in spite of only 7 per cent of the population being farmers, they produce foodgrains not only to feed the people of their own country but also to send them abroad. But in our country, where 70 per cent of the people are farmers, we have not been able to produce enough to feed at least 70 per cent, the agriculturists themselves. What are the reasons for this state of affairs in our country? My leaders have submitted to you during the general discussion on the Budget and also on the Demands for Grants that it is due to the faulty food policy of the Government. Now I want, by giving instances, to prove that it is wholly on account of the inadequate assistance to the farmers and on account of the ineffective implementation of their schemes that the present food scarcity has been created by the Government themselves.

Now we have to examine this. There must be either of these reasons for this state of affairs: either the ryots are not willing to produce more or the Government's schemes are not properly implemented. I am a farmer myself, and I have been cultivating my lands myself with the assistance of some employed labourers. So, I know their difficulties. It is human instinct to earn more and to be very happy by producing more and earning more. But what is to be done? The Government policies to benefit the farmers are not reaching them at all. I shall illustrate this point by taking item by item.

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd]

Government have constructed several projects after spending crores of rupees, as for instance, the Tungabhadra project, the Nagarjunasagar project, the Bhakra-Nangal project and several others. In the First Plan, they had spent Rs. 6159 lakhs, in the Second Plan Rs. 15,266 lakhs, in the Third Plan Rs. 40,275 lakhs and in the year 1966-67 they have already spent Rs. 15,580 lakhs on schemes to increase food production. But I would submit that even after they have spent crores of rupees, there has not been complete development. You will be surprised to know that the Tungabhadra project was completed in 1954, but although it is now thirteen years since then, not even 50 per cent of the area registered under the ayacut has been developed. I was a member of the First Lok Sabha and in 1954 I had spoken about this very point at that time. If you will kindly refer to c-3196, Vol. 9, Part II of the Lok Sabha Debates, you will find that is what I had stated at that time:

Now, coming to Tungabhadra project crores of rupees have been spent on the construction of this project, but the lands have not been reclaimed. I see from the Progress Report of the Planning Commission that only 2000 acres have been brought under cultivation instead of 12,600 acres which was expected to be brought under cultivation. This is due to the fact that the Government has not offered.....

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कल्दाय (उज्जैन) :

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मनिमंडल का कोई मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है। जो राज्य मंत्री उपस्थित हैं वह भी कुछ पढ़ रहे हैं। भाषण को नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not proper. Let not the hon. Member disturb the proceedings of the House. We are hard pressed for time.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is very unfair.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy): I am also present here.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I had further said:

“...This is due to the fact that the Government has not offered facilities to agriculturists by granting loans to reclaim lands. Loan applications have been pending with the Government for several months, in some cases for nearly two of three years. I hope that the Government take interest and take necessary steps to see that these applications are disposed of at least within three months after receipt of application by the Government.”

This was what I had submitted about thirteen years ago. I have come here today to submit to you a similar complaint. Of course, I do not want to make any vague general remarks, because then the hon. Minister might say that it is not capable of being verified. Therefore, I would like to quote from the letter of the Collector, Kurnool in this regard. I am a member of the local advisory committee of the Tungabhadra project. Therefore, the notes were furnished to us by the Collector.....

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The discussion on the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry is already over.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: It is very relevant, because unless we irrigate the lands, we cannot get enough food, without water, how can we produce more food?

The collector has said that an extent of 37,165 acres as wet and 1,08174 acres under irrigable dry is localised in Andhra area. In other words, 108,174 acres has been registered as aycut under irrigable dry.

"An extent of 39,190 acres including non-ayacut has been developed as wet and an extent of 50,746 acres including non-ayacut has been developed at I.D. upto the end of April 1966".

It is very clear from this that only one-third of the registered aycut has been developed. What is this due to? I submit the ryots have not got any assistance from Government for reclaiming their lands. But Government say that the ryots are not co-operating.

Loans are given by Government through three agencies: the Revenue department, panchayat samitis and co-operative societies. As regards the functioning of the Revenue department, I have to submit that they take years to grant loans. Here also I would like to read a portion from my speech in this House in 1957 (March), just after the elections in which I did not get re-elected. In saying all this, I do not want the Minister to misunderstand me and think that I want all this assistance for myself. I only want that the ryots should be helped.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He is in a position to help others.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: That is my intention.

This is what I said then; I quote from the debates of 26 March 1957:

"According to the Land Improvement Loans Act, loans are given to agriculturists for improving their land. About 4½ years ago, I myself put in a petition for some loan for improving my land. After one year, I got an endorsement

from the Collector saying that my loan application was misplaced and they wanted another application"—

I got the endorsement after one year!....

"The correspondence went on and after two years, I was asked if I would accept a loan of Rs. 10,800 whereas I had asked for about Rs. 15,000 for purchasing a tractor and for constructing a tank bund. As there was already 2½ years delay, I thought I could get at least Rs. 10,800 and utilise it for constructing the bund. Unfortunately, after one year's correspondence, again I was asked whether I would accept Rs. 5,000. This was after 4 years of my application. Then I wrote to the Government strongly saying that if it was not possible for the Government to give me Rs. 10,800, as they said earlier, my loan may be rejected. I have expressed it in strong words to impress upon Government the necessity to see that the loan applications are not delayed for such a long time. It is now nearly 4½ years and I have not yet received any reply. I will not be surprised if I receive an endorsement saying my loan is rejected taking my last sentence. The last sentence was put in only with a view to express my strong feelings against such a long delay."

This was in 1957. Unfortunately, after that I had no opportunity to represent the matter to you. The loan application was rejected and the reason given was that 'the applicant does not need the loan.' Now I am bringing this matter again before you after 11 years. This is the way the Revenue department functions and gives loans.

Coming to the panchayat samitis, they say they have been decentralised

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd]

and therefore we have got more facilities to help mostly the ryots. But let me tell the House what the position is in this respect. To get a loan of Rs. 500 from a panchayat samiti, one has to spend Rs. 150 by way of bribe to the village officer, village level worker and so on. (Interruption). Here again I want to make it very clear that it is not my case that I am pleading; I only want that help should be given to the ryots for their agricultural operation. I say all this here because only now I get an opportunity to represent these difficulties of the ryots before this House. When I am saying all this, I am not exaggerating at all. I was myself a member of a panchayat samiti for a long time.

As regards pumping sets, they do not have any confidence in the ryots. They fear that if money is given to the ryots, they would not purchase the pumping sets. Therefore, they want us to purchase in some company with which they have got dealings. The concerned extension officer will have some understanding with them. If they are sold at Rs. 1,200 in the market, we have to pay Rs. 1,700. There are also instances where these company people issue vouchers without supplying the pumping sets at all.

Similarly, Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 750 for wells. They say: "You are getting Rs. 750 free. Why not you give us Rs. 250? What are you going to lose?" This is how they ask. They are now very bold. Ten, 15 years ago they were afraid of their superior officers, now they are not at all afraid, because the Government is entrusting them with the collection of defence bonds, saving certificates etc. He says, "The Collector has fixed a target for me, therefore you must give me", without any fear of any superior officer. This is the state of affairs as regards loans.

Co-operative societies also give loans. The by-laws say that they should not give more than Rs. 350. A friend on the other side was also president of

this state society there, and I am sure he will not contradict me. They could not give a loan of more than Rs. 350. I am told that now it has been increased to Rs. 500. Supposing a ryot has got four or five acres of land, if he gets only Rs. 350, what is he to do with it? He will have to spend it on something else, and food production is thus prevented.

Another important point is this. If 85 per cent of the people repay their loans punctually and if there are arrears in respect of only 15 per cent for whatever reason, the whole society will not get any loan at all. This is the state of affairs.

Coming to co-operative joint farming societies, I had the opportunity of going through the literature of so many other countries, including our Government schemes also. They do not at all function properly. It should not be misunderstood that I am saying this because I belong to the Swatantra Party and I am opposed to this co-operative joint farming. In 1959 I got the farming society registered, but it took me 18 months, I wanted all the benefits of this scheme to produce more. Till I threatened the Registrar that I would bring it to the notice of the Central Government the society was not registered. Having been registered under these circumstances, not a single pie has been given to that society, but that society is still working. I do not want any loan for that society, it can stand on its own legs.

Because our Co-operation Minister is here, I would like to refer to processing and marketing societies. I am the President of the Adoni Co-operative Marketing Society, for which Government has given Rs. 4 lakhs for construction of a ginning factory and oil expellers. They have not provided any working capital. Thus, the society is losing Rs. 30,000 every year. What it has earned in other business it is now losing because we have entered into a contract with Government for minimum supply of electricity charges.

Though I have some two or three more points, I shall close now since my time is up.

श्री मृशुंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंग) : असली बात शुरू करने के पहले एक दुख की बात में यह कहूंगा कि संयोग से हमारे दोनों ज्ञात मंत्री आज ऐसे हैं कि दोनों मिल कर भी कठवाय जी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर ये अपने ही जैसे आदमी बनायें तो अच्छी बात नहीं कही जाएगी। कठवाय जी जैसे न बना सकें तो कम से कम हमारे जैसे लोगों को तैयार करें खिला पिला कर। अपने ही जैसे करेंगे तब तो मैं इन्हें सफल मंत्री नहीं कहूंगा और जैसे आज इन्हें कठवाय जी नहीं देख सके, वैसे आगे भी नहीं देख सकेंगे।

हमारे यहां सब से बड़ी विपत्ति यह रही है कि हम हयेशा विपत्ति में पड़े रहे हैं और सर्वकालिक आपत्ति में फँसे रहने के कारण कभी भी, एक बार भी हम लोग कोई लौगरेंज प्लार्निंग नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम बराबर एमरजेंसी में पड़े रहे हैं। इस कारण से जो हमारा प्लार्निंग होता है वह कागजों पर चाहे जितना दुरस्त हो किन्तु काम में जाकर अस्तनुलित हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं सब से पहली बात यह कहूंगा कि कृषा करके आप लोग यह सोचें कि कैसे सन्तुलित प्लान सांख बरस के लिये, तात बरस के लिये, दस बरस के लिए बनाया जाये, न कि केवल इस साल की आपत्ति को दूर करने के लिए इसको किया जाए। अबतक तक यही होता रहा है। जब आप सन्तुलित प्लान लौगरेंज पर करेंगे तब केवल भोजन की, अधार की बात सोचने से काम नहीं ज्ञेशा उसके साथ साथ कई और चीजें लगी ही हैं और जब सब का सन्तुलन होगा तब आहार की भी व्यवस्था हो सकेगी।

फूड के साथ साथ हमें कौदर भी चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे यहां बैल-शक्ति के बिना

काम नहीं जलेगा। कौदर के साथ साथ फटिलाइजर भी चाहिये और फटिलाइजर दोनों तरह का चाहिये, आर्गनिक भी और इनशार्गनिक भी। केवल इनशार्गनिक से काम जलने वाला नहीं है। आर्गनिक में जो कठिलाइजर हैं उस पर मैं बाद में कहूंगा।

फटिलाइजर को बचाने के लिये हमें प्लूल भी चाहिये, जलावन भी चाहिये नहीं तो आर्गनिक फटिलाइजर जो है वह जलता जला जाएगा। प्लूल का बन्दोबस्त करने के लिए जंगल से लकड़ी लाई जाए और साथ साथ हम कोयले के बन्दोबस्त भी हम गांबों में करें।

एक और छोटा सा सुझाव मैं इस सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूं। इस पर भी हमें बहुत और देना होगा। गांव गांव में हम ऐसे बूढ़ा लघाने की व्यवस्था करें, गांव वालों को हम इसके बारे में बतायें कि ये ऐसे बूढ़े हैं जो खेतों के आलों में लग सकते हैं और जो जल्दी बड़े हो सकते हैं और जलावन की लकड़ी भी काफी हमें इनसे मिल सकती है। इसके साथ साथ यह भी हम उनको बतायें कि इनके पत्तों से खेत को लाघ पहुंचेगा और छाया से कोई फसल बरबाद नहीं होगी। दो एक नाम मैं आपको बता सकता हूं। जैन जैत है और अगर इश्वरती लकड़ी भी लेनी है तो भीशम है। अगर बन विभाग ऐसा कोई पेड़ निकाल सके जिसमें कोई फल भी मिल जाए तब सोने में खुबन्ध सुहागे की बात हो जाएगी।

इसके अलावा हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि किसान को हमेशा फाइनेंसिस की कमी रहती है और इस कमी को कैसे पूरा किया जाए। उसकी आर्थिक शक्ति अगर बढ़ाई जाएगी तो आपकी सारी स्तरोंमें व्यावरी की बढ़ी रह जाएगी क्योंकि वह साधनों के अभाव में काम ही नहीं कर सकेगा और जितनी दूर तक आप उसे ले जाना चाहेंगे वह नहीं पहुंच सकेगा।

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

उसको और भी सुविधायें चाहिये । उसको बोज चाहिये, बैल चाहिये, खाद चाहिये । जहां तक खाद का सम्बन्ध है मैं बहुत जोरों से आपसे कहूंगा कि अभी तक इनआर्गेंनिक पर आपका जोर बहुत ज्यादा रहा है । अपनी जगह पर यह ठीक है । किन्तु हमें यह नहीं भूलना होगा कि इनआर्गेंनिक खाद के मामले में हम अमरीकी पैटेन्ट पर चल रहे हैं । अमरीका में चाहे जितने गण हों लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि अमरीका बहुत नया देश है तीन चार सौ वर्ष से वहां खती चली है, पहले से नहीं चली आ रही है । इसलिए वहां पुराने जंगलों को काट कर पुराने मैदानों में जो खेती हो रही है और वह अभी तक पुरानी शक्ति के बल पर हो रही है और वहां भी लोग अब इस कमज़ोरी को देखने लगे हैं कि यदि खेत की शक्ति बनाये रखना है तो उनको आर्गेंनिक खाद चाहिये ही उसके बिना उनका काम नहीं चल सकता ।

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat now. There was a proposal that we should sit beyond 6 P.M. today which has not yet been accepted. In case we sit beyond 6 P.M. today he may resume his speech at 6 P. M., otherwise tomorrow.

We shall now take up Private Members' Business.

श्री वेवराव पांडित (यवतमाल) : क्या आज हमें उँचाई के बाद बैठना है या नहीं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was not present when this issue was discussed. Please resume your seat.

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTH REPORT

श्री हरवयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : श्रीमन, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सभा संरक्षकारी सदस्यों के विषेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन से जो सभा में 12 जुलाई को पेश किया गया था सहमत है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th July, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: TIBET—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now resume the Private Members' Resolution on Tibet. Before we take up the debate, I wish to inform the House that the time allotted for it was two hours. The time consumed is 1 hour 35 minutes, and the balance is 25 minutes.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Please extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the question. I have received a number of requests from many hon. Members including Shri Chatterjee, Shri Banerjee and others. What is now to be done?

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : एक चंटा समय बढ़ा दीजिए और सब सदस्यों पांच पांच मिनट दिए जायें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour more will do? There are a number of requests from hon. Members.

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : एक घंटे के बाद फिर देखा जायेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Nath Pal, that is not the question. We will now decide the time. I think one hour will be sufficient, and 25 minutes for the Minister concerned. So, it comes to 1 hour and 25 minutes, within which period we should conclude. After all, such long debate has taken place.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम दूसरे प्रस्ताव को आने देंगे । हम उसको खत्म नहीं होने देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Nayanar. Mr. Madhu Limaye has set the time-limit—five minutes for each Member. Let us follow it.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह टाइम-लिमिट मेरे लिए है ।

श्री महत्त्व दिग्बिजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : आप पांच मिनट के समय में समाप्त करने के लिए कह रहे हैं लेकिन कोई कोई सदस्य तो एक घंटे तक बोलता है ।

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was in 1954 that India accepted the sovereignty of China over Tibet, in the trade agreement which was concluded between India and Tibet. My hon. friend Shri Goel referred to the historical facts of this matter. He said that till 1913, Tibet was quite an independent country. While I do not want to go into the details of past history, I may point out that what the hon. Member said is not correct. From 710 A.D. onwards, Tibet accepted the relation of China and gradually became part of China. Even in 1913, in that treaty, Sun-Yet-Sen did not sign it and Chiang also did not accept it. It was only a British imperialistic conspiracy.

In 1903, Lord Hamilton, the British Secretary of State for India stated that "Tibet must still be regarded as province of China." Then, in 1904,—these are the facts which have been stated—the British Foreign Minister in his official despatch to the British Ambassador to Russia cited Tibet as "That province of Chinese Empire." Then, in 1907, Britain used the words, "Chinese suzerainty over Tibet." There was the question of the buffer-State. This question is not a new one. It was an old slogan. Some hon. friends said in the course of the debate on the floor of the House that Tibet should be considered as a buffer-State. Let me point out here that a British official, Sir Basil Gould, who had worked as a British representative in Tibet, openly declared that there should be a buffer-State and we must consider Tibet as a buffer-State. That is not a new slogan.

I now come to the question of Chinese invasion. Some hon. friends here said that China invaded Tibet in 1950 and the process of extermination of race and religion and also the nation of Tibet started. The friends who are saying like this are indirectly supporting the Portuguese argument which attacks India in the name of Indian Army's invasion of Goa. Can we accept that argument? No. It is impossible. They say that they ruled over Goa for 400 year but the Indian army marched into Goa and invaded it. Still some hon. friends here say that in 1950 China invaded Tibet. Is it not a historical fact? If we take the cultural, traditional, geographical and historical facts, can we now say that Burma is a part of India? Only in 1935 Burma became an independent country. Only in 1935 Ceylon became an independent country. Can we say that Ceylon and Burma are parts of India. We cannot talk like that. We have to accept some historical facts. That is why in 1954, in the trade agreement, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said on the floor of the House in Lok Sabha on 15th May:

"I am not aware that at any time during the last few hundred

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

years, Chinese sovereignty, or if you like suzerainty, was challenged by any outside country."

Those who want that Dalai Lama should be recognised as the head of the Empire Government want to re-establish the old feudalism and serfdom in Tibet.

Under Lama's regime what was the social condition of Tibet? 80 per cent of the population of Tibet constituted peasants and herdsmen. The aristocracy in Tibet during Lama's regime consisted of 200 to 300 families who were controlling the Tibetan Government. The landless Tibetan serfs were forced to work for the feudal lords without getting one meal a day. If a Lama killed a serf no law could punish him. Hands and feet of many serfs were tied when they were unable to work whether due to illness or due to weakness of the body. I have here some facts taken from western authors. This is from a new publication of 1962 by H. E. Richardson. What was the social condition in Tibet? It is said:

"Society in Tibet was divided into upper and lower classes, nobles and ordinary men...In theory all land in Tibet belonged to the State from which the noble land owners and great monasteries held large estates."

What about the administration? It is said there:

"The administration of justice was guided rather by custom and usages for which Tibetans have the profound regard. Lawful punishments included mutilations such as the cutting of a hand or foot and putting out the eyes."

This was written by an American author. H. E. Richardson.

Those who want to liberate Tibet by sending the Indian army want to re-

establish the old feudalism and serfdom. Our Swatantra and Jan Sangh friends want to re-establish Lamaism, which means feudalism and serfdom in Tibet.

Those who talk so much about humanitarian grounds never talk about the suppression of negroes in New York. Those who talk about Lama's freedom never support the fight for independence by the North Vietnam people against the American Imperialists and the South Vietnam people. They also do not take up the cause, on humanitarian grounds, of the two lakh innocent boys butchered by American imperialism, by American bombers. The American imperialism in Vietnam is killing the innocent boys by poison gas. Yet, they talk of human rights and individual liberty! Those who want to subjudge the people of Vietnam, those who want to suppress the people of Taiwan and South Korea, they want to re-establish Dalai Lama in Tibet. They want to liberate Tibet. Then, why not liberate Pakistan? It is a historical fact that Pakistan was once part of India. It became a separate country only in 1947. It is a historical fact which we cannot deny. So, if you want to send an Indian army to liberate Tibet, why not do it in the case of Pakistan also?

Then, when Dalai Lama came to India he brought with him tons of gold and jewellery. He has got his office in New Delhi where officers are working. American agents and foreign delegates are visiting that place quite often. How far is it proper for our Government to allow such things to take place in our country?

I want to know whether the Government of India is going back from its earlier position. On the 14th of June, in reply to a question the hon. Minister stated on the floor of the House "we would reconsider our policy in regard to Tibet." What is the meaning of that? With all respect I say that even though Shri Chagla is a famous lawyer and renowned judge,

as a politician he has been wavering and vacillating.

On April 27th 1959 Prime Minister Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha about Tibet wherein he said:

".....feeling of kinship with the Tibetan people derived from long-established religious and cultural contracts. It was an instinctive reaction. It is true that some people in India sought to profit by it by turning it in an undesirable direction. But the fact of that reaction of the Indian people was there. We have no desire whatever to interfere in Tibet."

Then, what is the meaning of sending Dalai Lama to Tibet now? We may have our boundary dispute and difference of opinion with China. But in real fact Tibet is part of China, just as Goa is part of India. So, you cannot liberate Tibet. Liberation of Tibet means interfering in the internal affairs of China.

On the 21st June, while speaking in the United Nations General Assembly on the West Asian situation, our hon. Foreign Minister said:

"Settlement of international disputes through peaceful means, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of States...."

Then, are we sending Dalai Lama with the Indian army to liberate Tibet? There are our disputes with Pakistan? Are we settling them by sending our army? There are disputes between India and China; between China and Burma for six years there has been border dispute. Such disputes have to be settled peacefully. We should never accept the use of violence for the settlement of such border disputes. Therefore, we want to know whether India is going back on Pandit Nehru's decla-

ration on the floor of the House in 1954 "We have no desire whatever to interfere in Tibet."

So, I oppose this Resolution because I accept this declaration of Pandit Nehru. Tibet is part of China and we must accept it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had the privilege of being a member of the Tibet Commission appointed by the International Commission of Jurists when the Dalai Lama wanted to place some materials before us. As it was a quasi-judicial body to examine the charges, I was one of those who wanted to cross-examine the Dalai Lama, because the main purpose of the body was to find out whether his charges were justified, and that could be done only by cross-examination of the man who was making the charges. I am very happy to tell you in the House that Dalai Lama promptly responded and appeared before the Commission and subjected himself to a fairly severe cross-examination.

There was a big charge-sheet comprising many charges. I do not want to take up the time of the House by reiterating the whole thing but I may read out some of them. When we are saying that this liberation of Tibet by China was an absolute mockery, it means that there is some justification. The serious charges made and placed before us were:—

"Life, liberty and security have been violated; Forced labour has been inflicted on the Tibetans; Torture and cruel and degrading treatment have been inflicted; Rights of home and privacy have been violated; Freedom of movement within the state, and the right to leave and return to Tibet have been denied; Marriages have been forced upon unwilling parties; Property rights have been arbitrarily violated; Freedom of religion and worship have been systematically denied; Freedom of the expression and communication of ideas is totally

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

lacking; Freedom of association is denied; The right to representative government is denied; There is a wanton disregard for the economic rights of man in relation to his country's resources; Conditions of labour do not conform to minimum standards in respect of rest and limitation of hours; The right of an adequate standard of living is denied; The right to participate in the cultural life of the community is denied; The limitations imposed on the rights of the Tibetans far exceed any which are reasonably referable to the requirements of public morality, public order and the welfare of society."

In short, almost all the basic human rights, they complained, were violated. There was a very serious charge that after the so-called liberation of Tibet by the Chinese people, there was a deliberate and calculated policy of genocide adopted by the Chinese Government. It is a very serious charge of crime against humanity.

I should tell you that we—that means, three Indian lawyers and ex-Judges, that is, Mr. Justice Rama Prasad Mukerjee, myself and Shri Purshottam Trikamdas were there; a very eminent Judge of the Supreme Court of Colombo, who later became the Chief Justice of Colombo, was there; very distinguished Judges of some of the European courts including a Judge of the Supreme Court of a Scandinavian country were there and a brilliant professor of Oxford was associated with the Commission—we all came to the conclusion that we could not convict China of deliberate genocide of Tibetans as such but we did hold that it was established beyond doubt on the evidence that a calculated policy of religious genocide was adopted. That means, not merely disrespect to religion, not merely an attempt to convert people to the cult of Communism by force or other means, but there was a deliberate attempt to stamp out the established

religion of the country. That is the charge that was established.

You will be amazed to know that all sorts of methods, which I need not recount here, were adopted. They not merely pulled down monasteries. You know, Sir, the whole Tibetan life, structure of society and Government to a large extent was based upon the culture and religion of India. One of the greatest saints and prophets of Bengal went to Tibet at the invitation of the then Ruler of Tibet and established Buddhism there, which is a kind of Mahayana system. It took a distinctive shape and that determined the pattern of life in Tibet. It may be right or it may be wrong; you may like it or you may dislike it.

15.19 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair]

But what we did find was that a deliberate and calculated attempt was made to uproot that life by force and fraud and by methods fair and foul, mostly foul. That is a very serious charge. As a matter of fact, monasteries were ransacked; Lamas were subjected to torture; anyone who would not accept the Communist creed or the Communist way of life would be subjected to all sorts of persecution. There was a large number of cases of forced marriages. The peculiar method of Chinese was adopted very painfully and dreadfully. I am sorry to say that to a large extent India was responsible for the degradation of the people of Tibet. We did not do our duty at the critical hour. We are guilty of serious lapses and bunglings at all critical stages. To a large extent, this led to the unfortunate situation which led to the Chinese invasion of India. If we had been strong, if we had been forthright in condemnation when the 17-point Agreement of 1951 was violated, the things would have been different.

What is more is this. We did not do our duty in allowing Dalai Lama to put forward his case before the people

of the whole world. I think we ought to have some steps in seeing that Dalai Lama had full facilities in presenting his case before the whole world and in shaping the world opinion. At one time, Dalai Lama himself said, "I am hoping we shall get some assistance from your country and from your Government to put forward our grievances before the whole world, certainly before the Asiatic world". But we know he was disappointed. Our Government adopted a very pathetic attitude, an attitude of pathetic weakness—I do not want to say connivance—in this matter and Dalai Lama was not given the proper opportunity and the proper facility in putting forward his case before the whole world. The whole world should know that there has been a deliberate attempt at religious genocide which this Parliament and all freedom-loving people of the world should condemn. It is not merely a question of degradation but it is a question of deliberate eradication of the religious and cultural life of a country. That is the worst thing that has happened. My friend was saying, "Do you want to revive theocracy?" No, Sir. We do not like to re-impose a theocratic State. Whatever be the form of the Government, that should be determined by the people of Tibet. That is perfectly clear. It should be their job; it must be left to them. There is no question of imposing this kind of domination, not merely domination but cruel domination, of this character completely deprived of all the basic fundamental rights of freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of forming associations or unions.

My hon. friend was talking of Pakistan. We are never interfering with the people of Pakistan. We want Pakistan to improve itself by the genuine expression of people's will there. But that we did not allow in Tibet. That is our grievance and that is the great misfortune. Today our greatest regret is that the cultural and

religious life that was set by Indian inspiration has been destroyed in calculated, deliberate, wilful and perverse manner by the so-called forces of liberation which means not the liberation of the people but persecution and torture and degradation of the human race. That should stop in the interest of humanity and in the interest of protection of basic human rights.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I have in these last 16 years talked on the subject of Tibet. The first time I talked in 1950 immediately after Tibet had been occupied by China. I said then that a buffer State has been destroyed and that it is a danger to us. My Communist friend said that the administration there was cruel and that there were certain customs which he did not like and which we also may not like. Even the British people could have said that they had a justification in conquering India because there were pindaris and there were things and prevalence of sati and slavery. Actually, they did say that they had come to civilise us and that they had come to bear the whiteman's burden. Is this a justification?

He also gave the example of the treatment meted out to Negroes in America. Because the Negroes are ill-treated in America, will he want the Chinese to go and liberate the Negroes?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): You raise it in the UNO.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You raise it in the UNO! There is no justification for conquest.

In England, in the beginning of the 19th Century, as late as the 19th Century, if you stole a goat, you were given the punishment of death. Are we to say that the English people were barbarians and some other hordes of people should have gone and liberated them? I do not understand what is the meaning of this liberation. You say that the Dalai Lama was an absolute ruler. But now Dalai Lama has no power at all. Do the people

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

go and pay their obeisance to Dalai Lama or not? Are they mad? There are certain customs which prevail in a country; they are not due only because of power, but they are due to tradition, they are due to convention. We cannot quarrel with them.

He gave the example of Pakistan. Have we gone to Pakistan and imposed a democratic rule upon them because we think that the totalitarian rule is barbarous? Every-kind of totalitarian rule, whatever be its colour or complexion, is barbarous in the present day. So, shall we go and liberate the people of Pakistan or of the United Arab Republic?

An hon. Member: China:

Shri J. B. Kripalani: China, of course, is a favourite with them. So, I am not giving the example of China.

The governance of a country is the function of those who are governed. If they have got to liberate themselves, they will liberate themselves from the native tyranny. It does not give the right to another nation to go and interfere in the matter. Whatever I have seen of Tibet, of Tibetans, I find that they have love for their Lama, they have reverence for him. It may be right or wrong. We have reverence for our images. It may be wrong from the point of view of Musalmans. Are we, therefore, to be condemned for it and considered as barbarians? I do not know what is barbarous and what is not barbarous? What happens in China today is, to my mind, absolutely barbarous. That does not justify our interference in their affairs as they are doing from day to day in our internal affairs through their radio. There is no justification for it.

I do not know whether my Communist friends know that the population of Tibet was 2 to 3 millions. Now, the Chinese have gone in as many numbers in order to civilize those

people. There is absolutely no justification of this. Moreover, as I have held, this was a buffer State and we had every right to see that this buffer State was not conquered by people who might some time come over and invade our country, and that has actually happened. This Treaty of 1954 was made between us and the Chinese; so long it was stated that the Chinese had suzerainty over the Tibetans and that that suzerainty had descended from the emperors. The Chinese themselves were slaves to those emperors.

Those emperors of the Manchu dynasty prescribed for them a long pigtail as a mark of slavery. The Manchus themselves had conquered China and imposed their rule upon it. That Manchu dynasty had several times invaded Tibet and sometimes conquered it but sometimes they were thrown off. The Tibetans had never consented even to that suzerainty. But supposing there was suzerainty and the Communist Government in China had a right to that suzerainty, then, I think, according to the high creed of the Communists, according to Marxism, suzerainty would be an imperial conception; it would not be a democratic conception; it would not square with the advanced ideas that the communists pretend to have.

The whole point is that the communists, when they are in a minority in a country, have extra-territorial loyalty but when they acquire power and come into government, they become nationalists; in fact, they not only become nationalists, but they become rabidly expansionist. This was the case with Russia and this is now the case with China. There is nothing extraordinary in the Chinese conquering that country by force and grafting their own population in that territory.

What has happened is the destruction of this ancient nation of Tibet. Neither in language, nor in customs nor in manners are the Tibetans

Chinese in any way. In fact, they had more affinity with India than with China. And the Chinese had absolutely no claim on that territory.

When that treaty was made, I had said in this Parliament that that treaty was made in sin because it put the seal of our approval on the enslavement of an ancient nation. After all the Tibetans did not trouble any other people. They were going on with their life in those regions of theirs. They never went out. They never allowed anybody else to come in from outside. They were living their own way of life. All people have a right to live their own life. Other people, on account of their supposed superior civilisation should not try to impose that civilisation upon them. I do not know what the meaning of the world 'civilisation' or 'culture' really is. Supposing today, Christ were to come out from his grave, would he be more civilised than we moderns are? Did he know how to use electricity; he had never heard of it? He would not have seen a motor-car: he would not have the knowledge that we have got. Supposing Buddha came here today, will he be more civilised than we are. We would say that we are more civilised because we have so many gadgets, we have so many printed books, this, that and the other.

Sir, I would submit that civilisation is a matter of the heart; civilisation is a matter of the inner heart or the inner man. Civilisation is a matter of the soul of man. Civilisation does not consist in the trinkets that we have in the external world. I am sure I have more knowledge than my grandfather. He had no knowledge of electricity; he had no knowledge of aeroplanes; he had not travelled as I have done. Shall I say then that he was a barbarian? If that was so, then all our ancestors were barbarians. This is a strange definition of civilisation and culture. May I point out to the communist friends that their own ancestors were much less civilised than they are, they were much less cultur-

ed than they are, and they had less knowledge and they had not travelled much and they did not go out of their areas? Therefore, on that ground, would the communist friends consider them as barbarians? If they are prepared to consider their ancestors as barbarians, then, of course, and then only, they can have a justification to consider others as barbarians. Europe considered itself more civilised than the Asian and African countries. In Africa, there are people who are cannibals. Are you going to conquer them on that account. Will that be doing good to humanity? All that you can do is to do as India did. What did India do? People in India carried their culture to other countries by peaceful means. They sent priests. As my hon. friend said, a man went from Bengal—he should have said 'went from India'—and carried Buddhism to Tibet. We carried Buddhism to Ceylon, to South-East Asia, to China, to Japan. This is the way. Conquest is not the way. Even if we consider our own civilisation to be superior, conquest is not the way to spread it. You cannot convert people by means of arms even though you have superior power.

So I say this has been a great rape of Tibet and it is a standing blot on us, that we did not raise our voice when we could have done so. I know that. I have gone to other lands. This question of Tibet came up in conversation. They said: 'You were the most concerned. You fellows did nothing. Do you expect us to take your burden upon ourselves? We are far off. China is no threat to us.'

China was a threat to us. But the authorities here were blind to it. Even at that time a letter was written by Sardar Patel to Jawaharlal Nehru. You can read that letter. It clearly says that there was a danger from China on account of the destruction of Tibet.

So every right-minded man will think that the liberation of Tibet is a problem with which the whole world is concern-

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

ed. If the world considers itself to be civilised and not to be communist only, then I suppose it is the duty of UNO to take up this question.

Shri Sradakar Supakar (Sambalpur): The arguments that have been put forth, that something very bad occurred at the time of the Chinese occupation of Tibet, it was interference in their social affairs, it was interference in their religious affairs, all that may be conceded. But the present question is whether at the present moment, as the Resolution recommends, "the Dalai Lama should be recognised as the head of the Emigre Government of Tibet and all facilities and help be extended to him by the Government of India to liberate Tibet from the colonial rule of Communist China." can be supported.

India as a Government did, at the time of the Chinese occupation of Tibet, take a particular stand. We entered into an agreement with China. Our position has consistently been that China is the suzerain authority so far as Tibet is concerned. If we take up that position, then the question of Tibet comes within the domestic jurisdiction of the Chinese People's Republic.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Suzerainty is not sovereignty.

Shri Sradakar Supakar: Having accepted that position, what can we do now? Can we legally wriggle out of that position? Once a treaty has been entered into with China, is it now possible to back out?

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): How are we backing out of privy purses?

Shri Sradakar Supakar: That may be possible in internal affairs are concerned, but so far as international dealings are concerned, I ask this specific question. Is it open for us now, having accepted all these years China to be the suzerain authority, in what way can we rescind or avoid that agree-

ment into which we entered, especially after 1954.

This matter was raised in the General Assembly of the United Nations. Unfortunately at that time only a small member of the United Nations, namely El Salvador, so far as I remember, raised this matter, and it did not get the support even of the major powers. After all this, after the lapse of so many years, I do not know whether it will be possible for us to take up the issue. If after a lapse of 15 or 16 years we now come forward, with the background of the recent happenings in Peking, with a change in our attitude, I do not know what the world will think of us.

Therefore, both from the legal aspect and from the constitutional aspect, my personal opinion is that it would not be proper to support this resolution.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The rape of Tibet by China, with the connivance and, at times what appeared to be, the consent of the Government of India, will go down in the history of modern India as one of the tragedies, and every future Indian will read it with a sense of guilt and shame.

We cannot completely escape from the responsibility which the Government of India shares for the rape of these unfortunate people, and it was nothing short of a rape.

Let us remember that the Tibetan leaders and the people of Tibet were very apprehensive regarding the suggestions of Mao China, and they tried to resist, and, remembering their great tradition of friendship with this country, they hopefully turned to us for help, succour, guidance, sustenance. Far from standing by these people who were trying to raise the banner of their freedom, we advised them to unfurl and lower it. Had it not been for this dubious advice given by us, the history of modern Tibet would have been different. These brave and

ancient people would not have submitted so meekly to the Chinese authorities. They would have continued their fight for freedom.

One of the shameful chapters of modern India's history is this, that India which stood by Abyssinia when it was resisting Mussolini's Italy, India which, in spite of its bondage, stood by Republican Spain in resisting the Fascists of Spain, India which supported other countries and particularly China when China was the victim of Japanese aggression, that same India, when she became free, far from standing by the small, innocent nation which has been an ancient ally, friend and neighbour, good neighbour, model neighbour, ideal neighbour, India, far from standing by the duties of a neighbour, asked Tibet to succumb to the blandishments of China. Our guilt, therefore, our share of responsibility, cannot be washed away by legal quibbling as the Hon. Member from the Congress Party just now was trying by taking shelter under certain niceties of law. If you want to know the law, the law is against the Government of India. Tibet had been a free nation. Those who want to say that Tibet was a satellite of Peking, let them study history...

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade):
There are two histories.

Shri Nath Pai: I will quote you history; you will be changing history. Particularly, Mr. Vasudevan Nair. I am coming to Moscow. I know I was interrupted like this when in 1958 I pointed out the threat from China. I was told by Mr. Vasudavan Nair and Mr. Indrajit Gupta to 'stop this hymn of hatred against China; China is our ally'.

Shri Vasudavan Nair: Even today we will say that; we have the courage to say that.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Chairman, you witnessed that they had to take back their word and eat a humble pie and condemn the Chinese aggression against

this country. I am going to prove, Mr. Chairman, that free India bears the main guilt, if any nation apart from the Chinese is guilty of betraying the freedom of the people of Tibet. I want to say this particularly for the benefit of my distinguished friend Mr. Vasudevan Nair who deeply is in agreement with me but for the sake of record is perhaps pretending to disagree with me, that when we raised the question of Tibet's freedom, the Soviet position, in those times, used to be different from our own. But the question of Tibet is identical with that of Outer Mongolia. The relationship between Outer Mongolia and Peking and the relationship between Tibet and Peking were more or less identical. The Soviet Union today has taken the stand that Outer Mongolia should be completely a free independent sovereign nation and State. We see that there is an independent, sovereign State. Those who quote history should remember the history of Mongolia. Mongolia at least was sometimes under the suzerainty of the Manchus but Tibetans never. There is another history. If there was a kind of nominal suzerainty of Peking over Lhasa, there were occasions in the long and distinguished history of Tibet when Tibet imposed its suzerainty on Peking and extracted tribute from Peking. There are occasions when Tibetan generals went to Peking and extracted some tribute and I think the scholar of history there will corroborate me when he spoke on this.

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया (कमीज) :
पूरे नी बरस ।

श्री नाथपाई : पूरे नी बरस ।

I would like, Mr. Chairman, that we do not forget in betraying the freedom of Tibet, we have put India's freedom in jeopardy. The bayonet which was a thousand miles away from the frontiers of India now point to Delhi. If today the Chinese are in a position to threaten us any time they like, it is because we never fully realised that in destroying the basis of Tibetan freedom, we are not only betraying the

[Shri Nath Pai]

Tibetan people but we are putting the freedom of India achieved after so much labour into jeopardy, in danger, at the tender mercy of the masters of Peking. We should not be afraid of doing our duty. It is never too late for a nation to rectify its mistake. What a fallacious and untenable argument for a speaker there to stand up and say: Can we undo it? Yes; what has been wrong should be undone at the first opportunity. We made a mistake in 1954. 1967 is not late to undo it. Let us not be intimidated by the Chinese. We have been told about Tibet being a backward people and the superior civilisation of China coming to their rescue. That a Marxist should raise this kind of argument makes us really hang down our head in shame because that was patently the plea of imperialists who went to Africa: they were cannibals and the superior civilisation of Europe was to be brought to them. That was the plea and justification for the European's imperialist, colonial rule being imposed on the people of Africa. We reject it; we resist it and we never accepted it. But the same argument is being raised here against the Tibetan people that they were amputating the hands of their fellow countrymen. So, the Chinese should go and do it for the Tibetans?... Interruptions.) What does it mean? If at all my hand is to be amputated, I would prefer my fellow countrymen do it than foreigners coming and doing it. That has been the essence of sovereignty and freedom. If the Tibetans were doing this kind of thing, I do not like the hands being amputated. As Mr. Chatterjee pointed out, as a student of law I went to Chelmsford and I was shown the place where in 1948 an Englishman was executed for stealing a chicken. Now, nobody there would suggest that since this was the barbarous punishment that one Englishman was meting out to another Englishman, the Englishmen should be under the superior rule of somebody else. What the people do to themselves is entirely their concern. Mr. Chairman, this is the norm, this is the criterion and this is the justifi-

cation, for sovereignty, for independence and for freedom.

I would now briefly say this thing. We made a mistake; some others did it, but all Indians must share in the guilt because we did not raise our voice at that time as strongly as we should have done, but it is not late; we see the dimension of the folly committed. Some of us did, but not perhaps as vigorously as we ought to have; we should have done it more vigorously, more consistently, more persistently because those who were...

डा० राम मनोहर सोहिया : एक ही तरीका था—हम इस सरकार को शत्रु कर देते।

श्री नाथ पाई : वह तो होना चाहिए लेकिन आज भी हम बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं और हमें उसको करना चाहिए।

Our voice should be strongly raised. I know that you are ready to call another Hon. Member. But I would make this suggestion. Let us look at it. Even today we are finding an interesting development; belatedly Moscow is perhaps realising the injustice done; when the danger began to come closer to the frontiers of Soviet Union, when the Soviet Union threatened with a new challenge from China in Sinkiang. The leaders of Moscow now are trying to talk in terms of the right of the people of Tibet to freedom, to sovereignty and to independence. There is a new development: Radio Tashkent is regularly broadcasting.

श्री मनु सिमये : वे आज नहीं तो कल करेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर सोहिया : स्टालिन ने किया था लेकिन इन लोगों को पता नहीं है।

Shri Nath Pai: This is a beginning: Moscow has made the right beginning. It will go along with us. Will India have the courage? I appeal to the External Affairs Minister. These are very concrete proposals. It has been our tradition to stand by all people in their struggle for freedom. Let us begin first with our neighbour. Let us encourage and accept the Tibetan people's right to freedom. I do not want the Lama system; I do not want the theocratic system; I here entirely agree with Shri N. C. Chatterjee. But I do stand unequivocally—I am not going to be an apologist—for the right of the Tibetan people to absolute freedom. I do not want a buffer State for my benefit. I want to see a free Tibet because I believe in Independence, in my independence. Therefore, I want to see an independent and free Tibet. I do not want a satellite India; I much less want a satellite Tibet which is a satellite to Peking. Let us have the courage and support the struggle for freedom of Tibet.

The Khampas are among the bravest of Asians. Let us not with folded arms sit back and bank on legal niceties. What can we do? When there is a struggle for freedom, whenever a people rise against a tyrant, there is the right of every sovereign nation which believes in freedom to stand by that freedom. It was this stand which France took and supported the American war of liberation. It was the posture we took in Spain when China was resisting Japan. We should take the same stand without being worried as to what Moscow thinks, or what Peking thinks or what somebody else thinks. Luckily, Moscow is beginning to agree. Have the courage; supply the arms to the brave Khampas. All that they need is not an Indian division; all that the Khampas need is the regaining of freedom, and some arms. If Peking is not hiding the fact that it is supplying arms to Indians when they are trying to bring about dismemberment of our country, when the Mizos and Nagas are getting arms—time and again, the External Affairs Minister and the Defence Minister

make this candid admission in this House that the arms are made in China—why are we afraid? Not only that. The Peking Radio has said it openly: even in Naxalbari they say that the light that is shining in Naxalbari has been inspired by the teachings of Mr. Mao. If this is the audacity of Peking—I am concluding, Sir—why should we not have the courage of our convictions? Let us stand by the right of the people of Tibet to freedom. Let us try to undo the wrong we did to them in 1954. Let us bravely supply the arms that they need. I am going to say things bravely. We were told all the while about diplomatic niceties, about Peking being angry with us. Peking is a bully. If Peking had the courage, then they would have destroyed the might of the Americans and taken Matsu and Quemoy. But they dare not do that. The presence of the sixth fleet terrorises them. They will attack timid India; they would try to take the territory of India because here is a pusillanimous, timid administration. I say Peking is basically a bully. When they are confronted with superior might, they will not have the guts. So, when there is a new generation of India, it is not going to acquiesce in this crime of betrayal of our neighbour.

We want, therefore, this Government unequivocally to recognise the right of the Tibetan people to full freedom. What social system they evolve is absolutely their right. Let China have communism if the people of China want it. If the Russians want communism, they are welcome. The Tibetan people's right to freedom must be upheld by India. In this year's UN General Assembly, the spokesman of India must not be an apologist for the enslavement of the people but must be the champion of the people on behalf of the people of India to the freedom of the people of Tibet. Mr. Chagla who is now having the support of an overwhelming section of this House will have the courage to rectify the past mistake which has been nothing but a shameful mistake.

अंग रम्बर्ट रिह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन साहब, कीजी नुस्ता-ए-नजर से, ज्योग्राफियाई लिहाज से और मुल्क की हिक्केजत के रूप से तिब्बत हिन्दुस्तान की ढाल है। वह ढाल हम ने अपने ही हाथों से खो दी। जो बात गलत हुई है, उस को बार-बार सही कहना और बड़ी गलती है। चीन के मामले में हमें यह अदेशा नहीं या कि मुस्तकबिल में जर कर ऐसी ऐसी बातें होंगी। चीन सिर्फ हमें ही नहीं, रूस, अमरीका, सारे एशिया और अफ्रीका को निगलना चाहता है। चीन सारी दुनिया के लिए खतरा है और इस अवदहे को हम ने लगाम ढालनी है, उस को कंट्रोल करना है।

चीन का जो बानी है माओ-स्से-तुंग, उस ने अपनी किताब में एक बार नहीं, बार-बार ज़िक्र किया है कि दुनिया का वह एक लाख मुरब्बा भील इलाका चीन का है, जिस में लद्दाख, नेका, भूटान, सिक्किम, बर्मा और इन्डोचाइना आ जाते हैं। माओ-स्से-तुंग के बाद जो इस का जानशीन होगा मार्शल लिन पियांग्रो, उस ने अपने दस हजार अलक्ष्मा के एक आटिकल में लिखा है कि यूरोप और शुमाली अमरीका तो शहर हैं और उन को छोड़ कर एशिया, अफ्रीका और जनूबी अमरीका बर्गरह दुनिया के सारे के मारे मुल्क देहात हैं और और हमें इन देहात को शहरों के चंगुल से बचाना है। उस का इशारा है कि एशिया, अफ्रीका और जनूबी अमरीका में हम ने एक खूनी इनकलाब लाना है। माओ-स्से-तुंग को सब से पहली निशाह हिन्दुस्तान पर है। उस ने जो यह कहा है कि हम ने फ़ास पहुंचना है, लेकिन कलकत्ता की मार्फत पहुंचना है, तो उस का सीधा इशारा हिन्दुस्तान से है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा मुकाबला उस दुश्मन से है, जो अमन की बात नहीं जानता, जो बातचीत को नहीं समझता, जो गांधी के धर्मियाई को नहीं अपनाता।

वह कहता है कि ताकत तोप के दहाने से निकलती है और अमन की बातचीत किसी गोल-मेज कांफेरेंस में नहीं होती है, बल्कि अमन की बातचीत मैदान-जंग में गोलियों की अंकार और तोपों की दानादन करती है। हिन्दुस्तान का मुकाबला ऐसे दुश्मन से है।

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं आप की मार्फत हाउस से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक तिब्बत का नालूक है, वहां दलाई लामा के होने या न होने का सबाल नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की जिन्दगी का सबाल है। हिन्दुस्तान एक एक जम्हूरियत है, जिस के ऊपर चीन हमारी भजी के छिलाफ़ एक डिक्टेटराना "इज्म" लादना चाहता है। अगर चीन और हमारे बीच में तिब्बत एक बफ़र स्टेट की शक्ति में रहता, तो हजारों साल के लिए एक बड़ी फ़ौज, नेवी और एयर फ़ोर्स का हमारा ख़ब्ब बच सकता था, लेकिन तिब्बत के बीच में निकल जाने के बाद चाहे हम अपनी फ़ौज को बीस डिविजन से बढ़ा कर यी डिविजन कर लें, चाहे अपनी हवाई फ़ौज और नेवी को दस गुना कर लें, लेकिन हमारे देश को एक बड़े खतरनाक और ताकतवर देश से चीबीस बंटे, हर लम्हे और हर खड़ी खतरा बना हुआ है।

राजनीति में हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब, मैकाविल एक दुनिया का माना हुआ सियासितदां पैदा हुआ है, उस ने अपनी किताब "दि विसेज" में कहा है कि वह देश होशियार देश नहीं है जो एक जातिर और रासिद देश, एक खतरनाक देश के साथ एतबार करे, उस के एतबार में आये। यहां मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने यह गलती की कि जो हम ने चीन पर एतबार किया और उस के साथ दोस्ती का हक निभाया। मैं यहां इस हाउस में आप के मार्फत यह बात पूरे जोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि एशिया

मैं दो ताकतें हैं। एक जम्हूरियत की ताकत जिस का सरदार हिन्दुस्तान है और दूसरी एक ऐसी ताकत जो जंगेबाज ताकत है वह चीन के पास है। इन दोनों का ज़रूर ही टकराव होना है, आज हो, कल हो, दस साल में जा कर हो। अब उन में जो तिब्बत को एक रोल प्रदा करना था, अफसोस है वह डाल हम ने खो दी। मैं आप को यहां यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां डिप्लोमेसी का सबाल हो, जहां राजनीति का सबाल हो, उन में हम ने कब क्या कहा था उन को मानने का सबाल नहीं पैदा होता। रूम अपनी बात को मानता है कि हम ने 50 माल पहले क्या कहा था? क्या ट्रीटी थी? मियासत नाम ही इस का है कि ट्रीटी और मुहायदे 24 घंटे के अन्दर बदलते हैं। हम ने कोई बात किसी जमाने में की। उन बक्त ब्या हालत थी? आज ब्या हालत है? एक स्वार्थी और बदमज़ नड़ाकू के साथ हमारी दुश्मनी हो गई। चूंकि चीन का रखेया हमारे साथ वह रखेया नहीं जो उन बक्त था और वह हालात बदल गए हैं, न सिर्फ चीन के साथ बल्कि दुनिया के साथ, तो मैं कोई बजह नहीं समझता कि वह जो गलती से हम ने हड्डी मुह में उठायी वह हड्डी मुह में उठाये रहे। वह मैं ठीक नहीं समझता। जो बात ठीक नहीं है उस को हमें परसू नहीं करना है। मैं पूरे जोर के साथ आप के मार्फत अपने भाईयों से कहना चाहूंगा, मेंबर साहबान से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें तिब्बत के मामले में एक बड़ी मजबूत नीति अपनाना है। तिब्बत के मामले में एक ऐसी नीति अपनाना है जो बड़ी मजबूत हो। वह नीति यह है कि हर वह चीज जो चीन के खिलाफ हमारे काम आ सके, उस को हमें इस्तेमाल करना है। इस्तेमाल कोई हमें बाजीगर का तमाशा करने के लिए नहीं करना है, देश को बचाना है, जम्हूरियत को बचाना है। और उस के लिए दलाई लामा से बढ़ कर कोई और नहीं हो सकता जिस का इतना असर अपने देश में और देश के अवाम में हो। मैं तारीफ

करता हूं मिनिस्टर साहब की जो उन को यहां पनाह दिया, और उन के साथ बड़ा अच्छा सलूक किया। यू० एन० ओ० में यह चीज जाती है तो यू० एन० ओ० में दलाई लामा को पूरा मर्पेट है आज चूंकि चीन भी हमारे खिलाफ हमें नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिए हर बात का इस्तेमाल करता है तो हमें भी इंट का जश्न पत्तर से देना है। चीन हमारे प्यार से, मुहब्बत से या किसी कहानी से नहीं मानेगा। चीन एक जंगेबाज देश है। उस के सामने महात्मा जी की फिनास्फी से काम नहीं चलेगा। वह नहीं मानता यह फिनास्फी।

16 hrs.

तो मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि य० एन० ओ० में पूरे जोर के साथ यह मामला उठाया जाय और जितने एशिया व अफ्रीका के देश हैं उनकी सारी ताकत और उन के बोट को दलाई लामा के हक में इस्तेमाल किया जाय। एना एटमास्फेयर कियेट किया जाय एशिया में और अफ्रीका में। उसी में जम्हूरियत का और उसी में फी बर्ल्ड का अला है। और यह रिक्सी तरह से दब गए दस साल पहले जैसे चीन के साथने, उसी तरह से घुटने टेक दिए तो हिन्दुस्तान गया, पाकिस्तान गया और सारा एशिया गया अफ्रीका गया। यह पहले का चीन अब नहीं है। यह इतना ताकतवर देश बन गया है, मैं कोई तारीफ नहीं करता, रूप को भी यह खालेगा। एक लाख मुरब्बा मील जमीन रूप की अपनी बताता है, मंचूरिया की तरफ अपनी जमीन बताता है, इधर जितने और देश हैं, वियटनाम की तरफ, उधर अपनी जमीन बताता है। तो यह जंगेबाज देश है। वह देश जो अमन की बात नहीं करता बात-चीत में यकीन नहीं करता, उस के साथ मैं यह समझता हूं कि राजनीति इसी में है, डिप्लोमेसी इसी में है और देश का हित इसी में है, अपने कौम और मुल्क का मफाद

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

इसी में है कि दलाई लामा को सरोंट बिना जाय और जित बात से बाइना को कड़म किया जा सके, उस बात को यू० एन० एम० के जरिए या और दूसरे पोलिटिकल जरियों से किया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस की ताईद करता हूँ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I oppose entirely and totally this mischievous, perverse and utterly irresponsible Resolution which has been placed before the House.

I have heard with the respect that is their due speeches by eminent colleagues of mine in this House and when Shri N. C. Chatterjee was speaking I was reminded of the saying that we live to learn. He gave us what appeared to me at least a horror comic on which he tried to build a case in favour of this mischievous Resolution.

I heard with much greater respect Acharya Kripalani even though I had a feeling that I had heard much of it before and while I appreciated some patches of profundity in which happily for us he happened to slither. I discovered that he had a Rip Van Winklish approach. He seemed to be unaware of the kind of world we live in. With his philosophical propensities it appeared to me very strange that he does not even know the nature of revolutions.

I did not mind my good friend, Shri Nath Pai's speech though I wonder from time to time why so much eloquence is utilised for the wrongest imaginable purposes. But he had many excursions into history telling us, for instance, a fact, which I do not counter because it is a fact, that perhaps at one point of Lhasa extracted tribute from Peking. Nobody contests that proposition.

But if on the basis of an analogy of that description we are going to discuss in the House of the People of our country international questions of moment which are going to affect not only the interests of our country but the whole world and of the cause of inter-

national peace, if we are going to discuss policies on such basis, how can I blame Shri Devgun or somebody or my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, claiming control of Vietnam as a part of the *swaranabhuma*, a part of the greater India which my country's representatives had gone out to colonise hundreds of years ago, kept them under their control for many hundreds of years and left their massive specimens of work in architecture, sculpture and so many other things.

We have heard these wonderful things only in order to buttress the wicked idea which this Resolution puts before us that we should do what—recognise the Dalai Lama, as if it is a very simple matter, give recognition to the Dalai Lama as representing a legal government in exile, and that we do what—give him all the help that we can to liberate Tibet from the colonial rule of Communist China.

Acharya Kripalani is a highly respected figure in the country. When we were young we had learnt to respect him. I do not want to say anything in relation to him which is disrespectful, but I cannot understand why he does not realise that a revolution has overtaken the world in the last 20 years, that during a revolution as well as on the eve of a revolution excesses do take place. Does he not know when Madame Roland was executed she pointed out at the statue of Liberty and said, "Oh, Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"? He is a student of history, a professor of history and all the rest of it. Does he not know that in the name of liberty, justice and religion many excesses have taken place in the world? But is that any reason why we should abjure religion, justice, democracy, socialism or revolution? Are we not ready and willing in this country to pay the price of change, to pay the price of revolution?

Are we going to throw away the baby out along with the bath-water because the newly-born baby has got

to be cleaned of the filth that it brings along with it? Are we going to throw out the new society like a newly-born baby? The revolution has happened in this part of world; we are not parties to that revolution. We may have a lot of things against China. I myself, in this House, have not hesitated to condemn Chinese conduct when it requires condemnation. Even now China is behaving in an irresponsible manner. Her exhibitionism which is taking the attention of the world's people away from serious tasks of anti-imperialism is something which we condemn. But however much we might dislike China, however much we be feeling that China has tried to hurt our country and our self-respect, and to that extent we cannot easily forgive China, are we to forget all the historical perspective? Are we to forget that if the Chinese revolution had not happened in 1949, we could not have been living in what some people call the third world? There would not have been the two worlds to balance and tilt, one against the other. We would all have gone into the umbrella which Mr. Masani opens up in this House from time to time and we would have belonged to the same empire whose territories are to extend not only over India but as Mr. Masani might say from the Mekong river to the Sinai desert. We would have been part of that set-up. Are we going to forget all that has happened?

Our country recognised Tibet as a part and a region of China. If you say that in Tibet certain things have happened about which we have got to take certain steps, are we always in a position to interfere? Is it always right to interfere? Where was our righteous indignation, where was Acharya Kripalani—I do not like to bracket his name with Mr. N. C. Chatterjee—where was Mr. N. C. Chatterjee with his horde of international lawyers when in Indonesia half a million people were hacked to death only on suspicion of being Communists? Did they not read in the papers, bourgeois papers, which they applaud and read from day to day, foreign clergymen, white-skinned clergymen, saying that they could not

sleep at night because they heard the noise, the thud, of lethal weapons against human flesh when half a million people were done away with? Where was humanitrianism? Do you go and interfere? No. They tried to talk about the desirability of India's intervention in Hungary in 1956. They did not interfere. Maybe, certain things have happened. These things do happen. I do not deny that. I myself have said that these things happen. The things that happen which are bad have got to be repudiated. What do we do? Do we go on interfering? Do we not have a historical perspective? Mr. Nath Pai is reading a lot of history these days. Are you trying to have some sort of historical perspective? What do we do about this part of the world? How do we go-ahead? What are going to be our relations with China whatever might be the provocations? Are we going to be goaded and provoked by the Chinese machinations and the Chinese perversities into a course of conduct which is perverse? It will land the whole world in disaster. Are we not going to take our stand on a principled basis?

Now, we may have a lot of things against Pakistan. I see, from time to time, our friend Mr. Chagla who is sometimes so polite that it becomes a little boresome but sometimes he makes brave postures. Only yesterday, he was goaded by certain questions in regard to a dispute with Pakistan on some disputed area to say, "If it becomes necessary, we shall do something about it and adopt other means to push them out." He has said that we should do something about Tibet. It is a question of our policy. Let him not forget that he is Foreign Minister of this country; let him not forget that he has a bigger job than to come with a brief on *ad hoc* issues to champion the cause with tremendous vehemence; let him not forget that his every word in the House is something which might affect for better or for worse the interests of this country as well as of the peace of the world. We find him doing that. When I hear the Congress Members also who compete in this

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

chauvinism with the uttermost chauvinists on the other side, when I see this kind of thing, I wonder which way we are going. If we are going to be provoked by Chinese attitude and China definitely wants us to be provoked so that we may get into trouble, if we are going to be provoked by the Chinese attitude, even the qualified acceptance, even the kind of a polite acceptance of the resolution which Mr. Chagla can frame with characteristic ability, would be a dangerous thing to do. Let us throw out this kind of Resolution. This is an utterly irresponsible matter, something which goes against the basis of India's foreign policy. We have decided for good or for ill and we cannot just change it because certain things have been reported, because Mr. Nath Pai made an admirably eloquent speech. We cannot change our policy because somebody makes an eloquent speech. In that case some of us would be changing the councils of the world from time to time. It does not happen. The world does not move in that way. Mere verbal pyrotechnics do not bring about changes in the world. That is why we have to behave in a responsible manner.

We have to remember that a revolution has taken place and, in this country, we have to make up our mind whether we are ready ourselves to pay the price of change. Sometimes we might feel that a change requires too heavy a price; I know it requires too heavy a price. We are more or less accustomed to a kind of life where change would be a very heavy price to pay. But at the same time, don't we realise that, as far as the millions of our people and every other people are concerned, the price of no change is no less heavy, much heavier as a matter of fact?

I was abroad recently and I heard a British writer who said that, in Shanghai, before the revolution, every year 28,000 dead bodies would be picked up unclaimed from the streets, and after the revolution, that kind of thing does not happen. That was the sort of price

that China had to pay before there was the revolution, before there was the basic change, and if the Chinese people decide that they will have the change, we cannot stop it. Therefore, we also have to make up our mind: because we do not make a basic change, our people suffer. Are we ready to pay the price of change? We must be ready to pay the price of change. I know, there are profound people here in this House who give us all kinds of ideas, confederation with XYZ country and all that. I am always in favour of such things—world government, if you please. But let us do it on the basis of historical perspective and understanding which leads to abjuration of the kind of irresponsible Resolution which has come before this House. I strongly oppose this Resolution and I do hope that... (Interruptions).... the speeches of so many very eminent speakers will not... (Interruption) influence the mood and decision of the House.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He is more eloquent than Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri B. K. Dasgupta (Cooch-Behar): I feel happy to take part in the discussion of such an important Resolution moved by one of the hon. Members of this House.

The foreign policy of a country is never rigid, nor is a stalemate, but it is always flexible and it changes with the exigencies of circumstances and situations that we find at both national and international levels.

If we go through all the documents and records given by the Government of India to China in a Rangoon meeting held some years back between the Indian and the Chinese officials, we will find that it has been made clear that the Britishers, during their rule in India, never recognised the suzerainty and sovereignty of China over Tibet. It was only in the later period that there was a change. In 1954, our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru made certain concessions to China regarding

Tibet. Even before that, the Government of India, both before and after the Partition, had certain administrative relations such as posts and telegraphs, such as communications and such as the stationing of armed guards over Tibet. All these things clearly prove that the Chinese had never any sovereignty over Tibet.

In the 1954 agreement, our late Prime Minister and we as the people of India gave certain concessions to China under a specific understanding from the Chinese Premier Chou-en-lai that Tibet would always remain as an autonomous region, and further in the hope that we would have a peaceful neighbour on our border and that in that case we would be in a position to do certain constructive work in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would remind the hon. Member that he would get only five to six minutes in all, and not more.

Shri Nath Pai: Depending on the quality of the speech, you may give him time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have only five minutes or six minutes in all.

Shri B. K. Dasgupta: Kindly give me five more minutes so that I could have ten minutes in all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he must finish in about five minutes. If he were to go into all this history, then he would have very little time left.

Shri B. K. Dasgupta: I have gone through the records of the House. In 1954, in the course of a discussion on Tibet, it was Shri J. B. Kripalani who had said that we were surrendering our rights and the coming generation would suffer from present leadership. To this, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru replied:

"The special privileges of the Government of India at Lhasa and Tibet were signs of imperialism, and while negotiating with China for permanent peace in the northern

border, we have to make sacrifices."

As a matter of fact, we have sacrificed and we have bartered away our hard-earned freedom, and especially in our northern and north-eastern frontiers, and since that time we have paved the way clear for the Chinese people to rape on our territory and to our utter cost threaten the security of India every now and then. This was the first blunder that we made regarding this Tibetan issue.

On the other hand, the Chinese Government did not honour any of the special privileges granted to us under the agreement of 1954. Firstly, they expelled all the Indian traders both from Lhasa and Central Tibet and other places thereby affecting trade with Kashmir and other North Indian centres. Then, the Chinese restricted the entry of Hindu pilgrims to Mansarovar and Kailash. Further, they forcibly occupied a vast tract of our territory in the neighbourhood of North and North-Eastern region of our border. All these unilateral transgressions by China culminated in the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962.

When China had rejected all the arguments and all the terms of the agreement of 1954, how are the Government of India bound by that agreement? Again, in February, 1959, when the trouble arose in Lhasa and an armed revolution broke out in Tibet against the Chinese and when the Chinese committed colossal genocide—what Shri N. C. Chatterjee has said as religious genocide as well—the Tibetans and His Holiness the Dalai Lama and to seek asylum in India. At that time, our Prime Minister Nehru said:

While we should extend all help for rehabilitation of the 50,000 Tibetan refugees, it was not proper for the Dalai Lama to indulge in political activity."

The mind of the late Prime Minister Nehru was working at that time on these lines namely that we should not

[Shri B. K. Daschawdhury]
do anything which might provoke China against us.

Thus, we find that the policy that we pursued in the past and that we are pursuing today on this Tibetan issue is based on fear complex from China. To be brief, Sir, I would like to point out that....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute more.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury: One hon. Member has characterised this resolution as 'irresponsible' and asked how an exils government could be allowed to function here. I would like to place before this august House some specific instances to sow that India has always extended her support to revolutionary freedom movements in Asia and Africa. In 1949, when Indonesia was fighting for its freedom and when its leader, Sukarno was imprisoned, it was the Government of India which gave financial help to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs initially to open an office in New Delhi styled 'Azad Indonesian Government' to do propaganda against the atrocities perpetrated by Holland on Indonesia. Again in 1954, when the Tunisian rebels were fighting against alien rule, we allowed the revolutionary government in exile which was established, to open an office in New Delhi to propagate the ideals of the exile government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must conclude now—last sentence.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury: I am concluding.

So the time has come for use to revise our policy in regard to Tibet. With these words I support the Resolution and I hope that this House would do something so that posterity may feel that regarding the Tibet issue were fooled at a certain time but we were never to be fooled for all time.

ओ क० ना० तिबारी० (बेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूँ। जो कुछ श्री नायपाई और श्री चटर्जी ने कहा है, मैं उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता लेकिन उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा मैं उस के साथ हूँ और उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जैसे व्यक्ति, जो कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति रह चुके हैं, जब यहाँ से रिटायर हुए तो सब से पहले उन्होंने पटना में स्टेटमेंट दिया कि भारत सरकार की सब से बड़ी गलती हो गई कि उसने चाइना की सुजरेन्टी तिब्बत के ऊपर मान लिया है। इस गलती के लिये कांग्रेस की और से और सभी श्री और मे बोलते हुए कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि इस में यह बाधा है, वह बाधा है यह कानूनी प्रड़चन है, वह कानूनी प्रड़चन है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आपको क्या प्रड़चन मालूम होती है? जब कभी भारत के अन्दर प्रड़चन मालूम होती है तब आप संविधान का प्रमेंटमेंट कर लेते हैं, तरह-तरह की मारी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन जब बाहर का मामला होता है, उस बक्त आप को मारी अकल प्रा जाती है। उस के लिये आप कुछ बोलते नहीं हैं। समारे यहाँ एक कहावत है जो लंगड़ी बलार होती है वह घर में ही शिकार करती है, बाहर शिकार नहीं करती। यही बात श्री मुकर्जी के बारे में मालूम होती है। जब देश के अन्दर की बात हो तो उन को सारा रेवोल्यूशन यहाँ पर मूँझता है, लेकिन जिस समय देश के ऊपर खतरा है—प्रगर तिब्बत बफर स्टेट रहे हो तो वह खतरा हम से दूर रहेगा और हम को चाहिये कि हम कोशिश करें कि तिब्बत को बफर स्टेट रखें—उस बक्त दुनियां भर की बातें उन को सूझती हैं। वह नेशनल इंटरनेशनल स्पर्क्सेस की दलीलें देते हैं। वह कह रहे थे कि किस रास्ते से हम लोग जा रहे हैं यह

उन की समझ में नहीं आता । वह किस रास्ते से जा रहे हैं यह हमारे समझ में भी नहीं आता । हम लोगों की समझ में तो नहीं आता इस लिये कि पीकिंग रेडियो को उन के नेता श्री डांगे को कहते हैं कि रेनेगेड हैं, दुनिया भर की गाली देते हैं । कहते हैं कि वह रिवोल्यूशनरी नहीं है, रिएक्शनरी है । एशिया के सम्बन्ध में जब वह बात करते हैं तो भेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि रशिया रेवोल्यूशनरी है या चाइना रिवोल्यूशनरी है । किस मत को ये मानते हैं, कोसिंगिन के मत को या माओ के मत को ? हमारे ऊपर खतरा है जैसा कि नाय पाई साहब ने कहा है । चाइना नक्सल-बाड़ी तक पहुंच कर प्रापेंगेंडा कर रहा है । यह मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह बात हमारी तरफ से ही नहीं कही जा रही बल्कि रशियन ब्राडकास्ट से यह मिछ होती है । उन में यह कहा जा रहा है जितने शक और शुचाहात थे वे सब के बह हमारे ठीक निकले और उसको रशियन ब्राडकास्ट स्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं ।

भूतान और मिक्कम को और भारत के बोर्डर पर नक्सलबाड़ी तथा दूसरी सभी जगहों पर चीन से खतरा है । नेट्रेस्ट जो प्रेस रिपोर्ट है उसको मैं बताता हूँ चीन ने तिब्बत से नेपाल में कोडाली तक सड़क बनाई है उससे नेपाल को कोई मदद नहीं मिली है और उसको बना कर एक तरह से खतरा पैदा कर दिया है । उसने अपना सारा प्रापेंगेंडा पहुंचाने के लिए रास्ता बना लिया है । यह भी रिपोर्ट है आठ दस टन की गाड़ियां नहीं बल्कि साठ-साठ टन तक की गाड़ियां चलने लायक पुल बना दिये गए हैं । यह किनी बृजनगर प्रेस की बात मैं नहीं बता रहा हूँ । यह रशियन प्रेस और रशियन ब्राडकास्ट की बात मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ ।

भारत की रक्षा के लिए यह आवश्यक है तिब्बत में जिस तरह से हो दलाई लामा की मदद की जाए, जिस तरह से

दलाई लामा हमारे साथ पेश आते हैं उसी तरह से हम उनके साथ पेश आएं । तिब्बत को बफर स्टेट बनाने के लिये जितनी ताकत हो सके, हम लगायें ।

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): I rise to support this resolution, and I am sorry that I am unable to describe it, as Prof. Mukerjee did, as a perverse and a mischievous resolution.

Before I give my arguments in order to support this resolution, I would request this House to have the temper of yesterday evening. You wanted to correct your mistakes yesterday, and my communist as well as other friends were one at that time. I can say the amount of heat we generated at that time did not deserve the magnitude of the problem, because you just do not draw a sword to kill an ant.

Here is a case where you committed a mistake in 1954. It is time, the right time, to correct our mistake and to generate that much of heat as you generated yesterday. I especially request the hon. Minister to show the same temper as Mr. Chavan showed yesterday to correct his mistake.

I do not want to support this resolution just by going into its history, but I would like to say that by establishing such a Government over here, or by accepting this resolution, you are killing several birds at one stroke. First you are satisfying yourself that you are supporting justice and human rights.

I am not asking this country to support human rights in South America, but here is a country which is your neighbour. You have a cultural obligation towards that country, you have associations of thousands and thousands of years with them. There does not seem to be any risk in supporting Tibet, but even if you are taking a risk, it is worthwhile taking it. Finally, on humanitarian grounds I would request the hon. Foreign Minister to take this risk-

[Shri R. K. Amin]

Secondly assuming for the time being that you establish such a Government here, what will be the implications, you ask yourself. Remember that China which is interfering in your affairs, irritating you time and again, will now feel that India has started a game. Attack is the best policy of defence. Defending yourself within your territory is sometimes wrong. It is time for us to attack China, in the sense of creating a situation where China might feel that India might attack them, and in that situation probably a balance will come in the thinking of China. Otherwise, so long as you are confining yourself to your own territory, China will find it very convenient to come to Naxalbari sometimes, to Mizo sometimes, to Nagaland sometimes and to Aksai Chin sometimes, and keep you under tension all the while. Why not keep China under tension by creating a Government of Tibet over here?

It will serve also a third purpose. If we have a Government of Tibet over here, it will be convenient to create international opinion in favour of Tibet, and to put China in the wrong box. From time to time you can create that atmosphere, and a time might come when China is a house divided against itself.

You can accompany Tibet at that time and correct your mistake which was your mistake in 1954. It is not, I say, too late or too hard. I would conclude with this sentence. Sir, I would say to our Foreign Minister: if you are really convinced that it was a mistake in 1954, it is never too late to correct our mistake. I am sure that the temper that was showed yesterday evening, if the same temper could be shown today on this issue, you have drawn out the sword in order to kill a giant or to do a courageous thing.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कप्रीज) : आचार्य हिरेन मुकर्जी ने आचार्य हृष्णानी को ताना मारा कि वह श्रीत बरस पुराने पड़

गए हैं जब उन्होंने यह ताना मारा तो मेरे मन में आया कि उनकी दुनिया आज ही जम गई है और वह समझते हैं कि इस बदल ही कान्ति आखिरी कान्ति है और अब आगे कोई कान्ति नहीं होने वाली है। सब से पहले मैं आचार्य मुकर्जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ—

एक माननीय सदस्य : आचार्य कब से बन गए ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विद्यार्थी हिरेन मुकर्जी कहूँ ?

श्री अच्युत सिंहये : प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह आखिरी कान्ति नहीं हुई है, अभी और अनेकों कान्तियां होने वाली हैं और दुनियां को न जाने और कितने मजे देखने हैं। उन में शायद एक मजा यह भी देखना है कि जो कुछ चीन ने अपने पिछने कुछ दो चार सौ बरसों में हिन्दुस्तान के कमज़ोर जमाने में हड़पा है वह उसको निश्चिन्ता पड़े। निश्चिन्ता इसलिए नहीं पड़े कि हिन्दुस्तान ले ले बाल्क इसलिए कि वह आजाद हो जाए। कान्तियां अभी बहुत होने वाली हैं।

एक बात जहर साफ में कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी मैं तिब्बत के ऊपर बोलूँ तो कोई ऐसा न समझे कि मैं युद्ध अवस्था शक्ति की बात कर रहा हूँ। जहरी नहीं है कि केवल इन्हीं दो अवस्थाओं की बात हो। मैं युद्ध नहीं चाहता चीन से। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मैं जब तक चीन सुधरता नहीं तब तक उससे शक्ति भी नहीं चाहता। इसलिए अभी हम को एक तीसरे दीर में से गुजरना है जब हमको अपना मत बनाना है, हमको अपनी नीति बनानी है, उसको दुनिया में फेलाना है, अपनी संकल्प शक्ति को मजबूत करना है। तिब्बत के मामले में संकल्प शक्ति चाही-

एक हो सकती है कि तिब्बत आजाद पहने रहा है और आगे भी हीना चाहिये ।

मैं कभी भी मैकमेहन रेखा को भारती स्वीकृति नहीं दे सकता । मैंने कभी दी भी नहीं और न देना चाहता हूँ । इस सदन में अक्षयर कहा गया है कि चीन मैकमेहन रेखा को नहीं मानता और यह सरकार मैकमेहन रेखा को माला को हमेला जाकर करती है । एक बात मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की ओर आजाद तिब्बत की रेखा मैकमेहन रेखा हो सकती है तो किन चीन के साथ मैकमेहन रेखा कभी नहीं हो सकती है । अगर तिब्बत कभी आजाद हु गा तो मैकमेहन रेखा हमारी सामा हो सकती है ।

तिब्बत के मामले में अगर कही किसी को डर हो कि हम तिब्बत का मामला उठायेंगे तो चीनी लोग काश्मीर का मामला उठा देंगे ।

ओ मधु विनये : उठा चुके हैं चीरा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां के चीनी उठा चुके हैं तो यहां के लोगों उन के लोगों को भी उठाना होगा जिन्हें पता नहीं कि उनके स्तानिन ने कब क्या कहा था और अबके लोगों आगे क्या कहने वाले हैं । जो उठाने वाले हैं उन से मैं चाहूंगा कि यह चीन और तिब्बत का मामला भारत और काश्मीर का नहीं है, भारत काश्मीर का मामला तो अगर चीन की उपमा देना चाहते ही तो चीन और सिक्किंग का मामला है, तेकिन चीन और तिब्बत का मामला इंग्लिस्तान और मालटा का मामला है । यह तब भी रहता हूँ जब कोई उदाहरण और कोई उपमा देना चाहते हो । मैं चाहता हूँ कि विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित जी इसके ऊपर हां जा न कह दें । विल्कुल इंग्लिस्तान और मालटा का मामला है ।

आज इसाई सामा हमारे देश में है । मैं इस मौके पर कोई कड़ा भर्त नहीं कहता हूँ, क्योंकि आज मैं चागला साहू को चिना नहाँ चाहता हूँ । वैसे मैं प्राप्त यहां आता भी नहाँ, क्योंकि मेरा भरीर बच्चा नहीं है । कब उस्तों उम्मीद, सताईप बरत का एक तिब्बती लड़का, जो दी ग्यारहवेव, भेरे पाल आया । वह एक तिब्बती बदकार का सम्पादक है । वह इसाई सामा जी के बिलने के लिए आ रहा था । उस ने उसी उत्सुकता से बुझ से खाली एक सबाल पूछा, “क्या तिब्बत कभी आजाद होया ?” उत्सुकता और दिल में कहक ! आज जह भी ची रणधीर सिंह को सुन रहा था, तो दौड़े सबका कि कहाँ भेरे दिल में ताकत होइ, तो मैं उस को ताकत के साथ आजाद देता । मैं भी कभी पच्चीस, छब्बीस बरा का था । मैं जो कभी अपने देश की आजादी के लिए कहक के साथ बोला करता था । लेकिन मुझे मैं ताकत ज्यादा भी, क्योंकि आजादिर हम तीस, चौतीस करोड़ थे । मैं कभी यह बहूं पूछा करता था कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होगा या नहीं । लेकिन जब जोड़ी ज्यादातेज ने मुझे पूछा कि क्या कभी तिब्बत आजाद होगा, तो जोड़ी देर के लिए मुझे उदास हो जाना पड़ा । उदास हो कर खाली यह कहा कि अगर दुनिया को तरकी करना है और आजादी के रास्ते जाना है, तो मुझे देता चाहता है कि वह आजाद होगा ।

मैंने उठ को बहु कि यह बात अलग है कि आज चीनी यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि तिब्बती जाति के साथ खून का मिश्रण कर के उस का नामोनिशान तक मिटा दें, लेकिन किर भी उन को हजार कोशिशों के बावजूद एक ऐसी नई जाति पैदा होगी, जो चीनी नहीं होगी और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि तिब्बत की वह जनता उठेगी और आजाद होगी । जैसे, मैं बुद्ध देश कर आया हूँ कि मैकिस्कों में बसने वाले कोई स्पैनी नहीं हैं, वे दिव्यांशी तीर पर भी स्पेन के दूधील नहीं

[दा० राममनोहर लोहिया]

है और कई बातों में स्पेन की निन्दा करते हैं।

उस बक्त मैं यह बात उस लड़के को बहुत ताकत के साथ नहीं कह पाया—आज भी नहीं कह पा रहा हूँ। नेकिन मैं एक बात साक कर देना चाहता हूँ। जो हिन्दुस्तान पिछले एश हजार वरस से कमज़ोर रहा है, जिस की सीमायें नष्ट होती रही हैं, वह हिन्दुस्तान अगर कभी मजबूत हुआ—आज नहीं तो अगले दस, पंद्रह, बीस पचास—वरस में तो उस की सीमायें कौन सी होंगी? पिछले हजार वरस रों जो संभायें बताई जाती हैं—अंदेरी जगाने की सीमायें, अफगान जगाने की सीमायें—जब मैं अफगान कह रहा हूँ, तो मेरा मतलब पठान नहीं, बल्कि नादिर जाह बगीरह रों है—मगल जगाने की सीमायें, ये सब ऐसे जगाने की सीमायें हैं, जब भारत कमज़ोर रहा है। नेकिन कह: ऐसा भी बक्त या सकता है, जब भारत मजबूत हो और उस बक्त के लिए मैं आप को प्रचीन भरत की आखिरी राजवंशी, कल्नीज के आखिरी कवि, राजराजेश्वर की “चक्रवर्ती राज्य” की यह परिमाणा सुना देना चाहता हूँ: बिन्दुसार से ले कर कल्या कुमारी तक जो राज्य हो, वह चक्रवर्ती राज्य होता है और बिन्दुसार का मतलब है मानसरोवर।

हिन्दुस्तान की ये सीमायें जिस सन्धि के द्वारा निर्धारित की गई हैं, हम ने उसी सन्धि को भाग्य रखना है और उसी को स्वीकार करना है, उन सन्धियों को नहीं, जिन का जिक कुछ लोग इधर उधर की दो बार नितार्वें पढ़ कर किया करते हैं। वे कमज़ोर हिन्दुस्तान की सन्धियाँ हैं। शक्तिशाली हिन्दुस्तान की सन्धि के अनुसार इस देश की सीमायें बिन्दुसार से लेकर कल्या कुमारी तक हैं और बिन्दुसार का मतलब है कैलाश मानसरोवर, पूर्ववाहिनी

बहुपुत्र। इस सम्बन्ध में इस बक्त मन्सर बगीरह के वे सब उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, जो भारत या काश्मीर के कई अफसरों ने मूले बताये हैं, क्योंकि उस में बक्त सग जायेगा। लेकिन शक्तिशाली भारत की उत्तर में जो सीमा रही है—शायद उस बक्त जीन न रहा हो, तिम्बत या—वह कैलाश मानसरोवर तक भी।

अगर मंदी महोदय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता का इस नेते है, तब तो तिम्बत को सम्पूर्ण आजाद होना चाहिए। अगर वह राष्ट्रीयता का पहलू नेते हैं, तो मैं बीच की बात बता देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जीन और भारत की सीमा कैलाश मानसरोवर और पूर्ववाहिनी बहुपुत्र ही हो सकती है। आज से कोई भी मैंकमोहन रेखा का नाम न ले। वह केवल धार्मिक स्थान की बात नहीं है, केवल धार्मिक अधिकारों की बात नहीं है, बल्कि वह राजकीय अधिकारों की बात है। इसलिए अगर मंदी महोदय कभी संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जायें, तो वह वहां मानवीय अधिकारों की बात न करें। क्या वे जीनी तिम्बत में मानवीय अधिकार देंगे, जो अपने घर के प्रन्दर ही मानवीय अधिकारों का यह हाल बनाये हुए हैं कि यही पता नहीं है कि वहां का राष्ट्रपति कौन है, हुआओ-ची है या और कोई है, वह बेचारा पीकिंग में है और उसकी बीबी शंघाई भी है। क्या मंदी महोदय ऐसे लोगों से मानवीय अधिकारों की बात करेंगे? नहीं। मैं चागला: साहब से यह अनुरोध कहनगा कि वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जा कर कभी भी मानवीय अधिकारों की बात न करें।

वह वही पर जा कर बात करें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता के आधार पर तिम्बत की सम्पूर्ण आजादी की, राजकीय आजादी की। और अगर वह राष्ट्रीय आधार लेना चाहते हों, तो मैं एक बीच की बात निकालना चाहता हूँ।

आयद भारत और चीन की सीमा फ़िलहाल, बक्ती तोर पर, यह पूर्ववाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र रहे। मैं सलाह देना चाहूँगा कि तब जो दलाई लामा आज करीब करीब शरण में तो नहीं है, जो यहाँ गढ़ से दिये गये हैं, उनको इस नेपाल और मानसरोवर के बीच के इलाके में एक स्वतंत्र राजा—ऐसा नहीं कि वह बिलकुल एक निरंकुश राजा बनें बल्कि एक संवैधानिक राजा—के रूप में बिठाया जा सकता है।

मेरे पास एक नक्शा है, जो करीब दस हजार भारतीय भरों के अन्दर पहुँच चुका है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को इसकी एक प्रति दृग्गा और अगर आप की इजाजत हो, तो आप इस नक्शे* को सदन के पटल पर रख दीजियेगा। इस नक्शे का शीर्षक है: “या आजाद तिब्बत या कैलाश मानसरोवर”—या तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता के हिसाब से आजाद तिब्बत और या राष्ट्रीयता के हिसाब से कैलाश मानसरोवर। मैं इस नक्शे से एक वाक्य आप को पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ।

“तिब्बत पूरा आजाद है और रहना चाहिए। तिब्बत चीन का हिस्सा नहीं है। एक, भाषा; दूसरे, लिखान; तीसरे, जमीन का ढलाव; चौथे, रहन-सहन; पांचवें, धर्म; छठे, इतिहास; सातवें लोक-इच्छा के कारण तिब्बत और हिन्दुस्तान भाई हैं। या तिब्बत आजाद हो, नहीं तो कैलाश मानसरोवर हिन्दुस्तान में मिले।”

जमीन के ढलाव के बारे में मैंकमोहन रेखा की जो बातें कही गई हैं, वे बिलकुल मिथ्या हैं, क्योंकि जमीन का ढलाव सिधू नदी, गंगा नदी और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी से मालूम होता है। जमीन का ढलाव कैलाश मानसरोवर है।

और लोक-इच्छा तो बिलकुल साझे हैं। तिब्बत का वह छब्बीस, सत्ताईस बरस का लड़का,

सोदी ग्यालसेन, जो कल-परसों मेरे पास आया, लोक-इच्छा ने कर आया था, कसक और उत्सुकता ले कर आया था। इस सदन को उस जैसे लड़के के दिल को तसल्ली देने के लिये कोई न कोई काम करना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय यह याद रखें कि जब मैं छब्बीस का था, तो मेरे पीछे ताकत थी, तीस पैंतीस करोड़ की ताकत थी लेकिन उस बेचारे के पांछे तो क़ाली पचास लाख हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि वह जबाब देते बक्त जरा उस लड़के को याद रखें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may hand it over to the Table² office, as laid down in the procedure. It is not laid on the Table of the House. Now, Shri Chagla.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is one feeling which has risen above party conflicts and party differences, and that is our great and deep sympathy for the sufferings of the people of Tibet. Sir, I have had the privilege of knowing Dalai Lama for a long time and I have heard from his own lips the agony of his people, the tyranny, the oppression, the cruelty with which an ancient culture is being sought to be wiped out. But, with all the sympathy that I have and I share it with practically everybody in this House, we must not forget to be realistic. And I would appeal to the House to bear in mind the important distinction between the political status of Tibet and the people of Tibet.

As far as the people of Tibet are concerned, I agree with what my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee has stated, because that is the finding of an important judicial body, a body that was manned by eminent judges from all over the world and lawyers of repute. That body came to the conclusion that Tibet is indulging in, what he called, religious genocide.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

An hon. Member: China.

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am sorry, China. China is indulging in religious genocide. I will go further. China is indulging in cultural genocide. You can kill the soul of a man or the soul of a people without being guilty of genocide in the ordinary sense of the term, namely, exterminating people. You may not liquidate people, and yet you may kill the soul of people. You may not uproot the people, but you uproot the tradition, the history and the culture of the people and, according to the evidence laid before this body, as Shri Chatterjee has stated, this is what is happening. Now, the question is: what do we do?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Recognise them.

Shri M. C. Chagia: I can quite understand the House telling me what is the use of sympathy when we cannot do something.

Shri Piloo Mody: Arm them.

Shri M. C. Chagia: Arm whom?

Shri Piloo Mody: Just give them 10 guns with your own hand as a gesture.

Shri M. C. Chagia: May I say that, as far as the people of Tibet are concerned, we have done everything, through the United Nations, to raise our voice of protest against what is happening there. The resolution with regard to human rights, to which the people of Tibet are entitled, as any other people in the world, has been passed, supported by this country. You may say that the United Nations has not been able to go beyond that. There are many resolutions on the file of the United Nations which have remained unenforced, unimplemented. Take the resolution on South Africa. The United Nations has solemnly passed a resolution that no country shall trade or do business or have commerce with South Africa, and yet how many countries today are flouting that resolution? We are loyal to it. But I say that a majority of the members

prefer filthy lucre to loyalty to that institution. But the fact remains that the world body has condemned China for a very serious offence, namely, that she has trampled upon the human rights, the inalienable rights of the people of Tibet. Whatever more can be done can only be done through the United Nations.

Shri R. K. Amin: Why not by India?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am coming to that.

When the Dalai Lama came to this country, we welcomed him; we honoured him, we respected him; we said, "You are our respected guest, you can stay in our country as long as you like." Thousands of refugees came here—the one that my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, mentioned. I know—my heart goes out to that young man who asked of Dr. Lohia, "When will my country be free?"—many Tibetans have asked that question. As Minister of Education I had a great deal to do with Tibetan institutions—Tibetan schools and hostels—and I know what is means to be driven out of your country. You have passion for your country and you want your country to be free.

But the question is: How do we help the Dalai Lama? It is curious that the Dalai Lama himself has never asked the Government of India . . . (Interruption).

Shri Piloo Mody: Too much of a gentleman.

Shri M. C. Chagia: The Dalai Lama himself has never asked the Government of India that he should be recognised . . . (Interruption).

अर्द्ध रात्रि (पुरी) : हम लोगों की प्रपत्ति करने आदा करना चाहिए, प्रपत्ति करना चाहिए ।

Shri Nath Pai: Shall we get him to ask you? Within 24 hours he will do that.

Shri M. C. Chagia: The Dalai Lama himself has never asked us that he should be recognised... (Interruption)

Shri M. R. Masani (Rojkot): He knew what the answer would be.

अर्थात् विषये : आप ने आकर किया ?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I say that the Dalai Lama may not have asked the Government but that he has wished it has been expressed to many people?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I know what the Dalai Lama wanted. He wanted a resolution to be passed in the United Nations which will go further than the resolutions that we have been passing in two or three sessions.

अर्थात् विषये : आप से ज्यादा तुल नहीं दिल सकता था । इसलिए इसी पर संतोष कर लिया ।

Shri Randhir Singh: This is bad. We never interrupted you.

अर्थात् विषये : अरे, तो यह इंटरव्यू कहाँ ? बाब में एतत्व बाबक कह दिया तो इंटरव्यू हो गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: The Dalai Lama wrote to us to say that he wanted to visit several countries. We said, "Certainly, we will give you every facility." He wanted to go to South-east Asian countries. We said, "We will write to our ambassadors and you will get every facility to meet and talk to people."

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I ask one question whether the Dalai Lama will be pleased or displeased if you recognise him as a refugee government here?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad): Without asking?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Yes, without asking.

Shri M. C. Chagia: If I say tomorrow that the Dalai Lama is the King of Tibet, of course, he will be pleased. But that is not the question. Are we going to judge international questions by asking whether a particular person is pleased? The question is: How are we going to help the Dalai Lama? Is this course that is proposed going to help him or Tibet or the People of Tibet?

Let us analyse it. There are occasions when one must use cold logic and not sentiments. Are we in a position today to mount an invasion on Tibet?

आ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर हम नहीं ।

Shri M. C. Chagia: Quite so.

आ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तेकिन दस वर्ष तक इन बात को सारी बुनियाँ में फैलाया और फिर उसके बाद देखा जायगा, शायद चंगे इतना कमज़ोर हो जायगा ।

Shri M. C. Chagia: The only result of such a course might be a flare-up on our border or more oppression..... (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pal: You are only worried about it.

आ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चामत्रा साहब, एक बात का आप जवाब दीजिये । बचपन में आप भूत से ज्यादा डरते थे क्या ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Not only that, it might result in more oppression, more cruelty against the Tibetans. The Chinese can be a very vindictive people and they are. I do not believe in making empty gestures—it is no use—unless I have the power and strength to implement any decision that I take. If we could do it today, well, it would be a different thing. But if we are not in a position to do anything, just to pass a resolution which might have serious repercussions, which cannot help Tibet today, which cannot help Dalai Lama . . . (Interruptions). You

[Shri M. C. Chagia]

need not shout at me. I feel as strongly as you do about the sufferings of the people of Tibet. I am trying to explain to you what is the best thing that we can do to help Tibet, situated as Tibet is, situated as India is, situated as China is, in the international context: What is the best thing that India can do? May I say this? You cannot re-write history; you cannot wish away the past. Many of us would like to have history different from what it is. But you cannot do it. What the pen has written is written there.

17 hrs.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): There is nothing in history as a settled fact. What was done in the past can be undone now.

Shri M. C. Chagia: But that is not history; that is tomorrow. What I am saying is, what has happened cannot be changed.

Shri Piloo Mody: We must participate in the writing of history; we cannot let history overrun us. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have had patient hearing from this side and I expect you too to be patient. There should not be any running commentary.

Shri M. C. Chagia: This is a historical fact. However much we might regret, we have admitted a certain political status of Tibet. We have accepted, admitted and recognised the fact that China has sovereignty over Tibet . . . (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Nath Pal: Don't say that. We did not accept that. Did we accept that? It is suzerainty, not sovereignty. Once again, you are repeating the same thing. (Interruptions).

Shri Randhir Singh: What is all this? (Interruptions).

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (लालगढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनिया के कितने राष्ट्र हैं जो तिब्बत को स्वतन्त्र कराने के लिये तैयार हैं, क्या यू०एस०ए० भी इसके लिये तैयार है? जहाँ तक मुझे पता है भारतीय भी तैयार नहीं हैं और चांग-काई-शेक भी तैयार नहीं हैं, जिनके लिये कि ये बातें करते हैं।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: My friend has mentioned the name of Chiang-kai Sheik. I have been there only about five months back and he told me that the question of Tibet will be decided by Tibetans themselves . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Shashi Bhushan Vaipiyay: This is wrong.

चांग-काई-शेक भारती ट्रेस्टरी भी जेना चाहता है।

(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am only giving the latest information.

श्री मधु सिंह: उनके दिमात में नहीं जायगा, छानला साहब को बतलाइये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are discussing a very delicate issue. If they want to ask for a clarification . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I know that the Government has taken a stand and he has to defend it. My question is this: here is the House; he has seen the consensus of opinion of this House (Interruptions) I have some respect. (Interruption) but these people have no respect . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All the Hon. Members may please resume their seats.

We had a very good debate. All points of view were presented. When Government is dealing with a very delicate situation in the international affairs, the members should not make this sort of hue and cry. The House is divided . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मंडु लिम्पे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नये रिविजनिस्ट्स और पुराने रिविजनिस्ट्स को छोड़ कर सब इसके हक में हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The Hon. Minister.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : अभी तक ब्रजनेव की चिट्ठी नहीं पाई है, कल तक आ जायगी।

Shri M. C. Chagla : All that I can say is that Government will keep this policy with regard to Tibet under constant surveillance and will try to see what more can be done through the United Nations to help the people of Tibet and to alleviate their sufferings. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member : We do not want charity; we want libe ration.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : डा० राम सुभग सिंह ये छागला साहब को सिखाने कि चुप रहो।

श्री रमधीर सिंह : जब मिनिस्टर साहब को मुनते नहीं हैं, तो क्या करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Mr. Shri Chand Goel. I would request him not to take much time.

श्री शिव नारायण : जब मेम्बर्स मुनना नहीं चाहते तो वह क्या करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I am calling Mr. Shri Chand Goel. He has a right to reply.

Shri J. B. Kripalani : May I point out that there have been at least three speeches made by Congressmen supporting this resolution? When it is

said that there is a consensus it does not mean unanimity. But I am certain that the overwhelming majority of the House is in favour of this resolution.

Some hon. Members : No.

श्री शीखन गोयन (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह जान कर और वह देखकर बड़े खुशी हुई कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन सदन के लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने किया है। चा०-पांच स बड़ादी सदस्यों को छोड़कर सबने समर्थन किया है। कांग्रेस दल की ओर से जितने माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं उन लोगों ने भी इस का समर्थन अपने भावण देते हुए किया। इसी प्रकार से अन्य दलों के जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं उन्होंने भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमें दीवार पर लिखी हुई जो चीज है उस को गहराई से पढ़ना चाहिये और आज आपने देश की जनता किस दिना में सोचती है तथा संसार के दूसरे देश किस दिना में सोच रहे हैं उस को भी पूरे तीर पर अध्ययन करना चाहिये।

आज इस बात में कोई गुबहा नहीं कि संसार के अन्दर अनेक इस प्रकार के राष्ट्र हैं, अनेक इस प्रकार के देश हैं जो चीन के इस बढ़ते हुए साम्राज्य से जयभीत हैं। मैं आप की सेवा में निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि संका, चाइलैंड, कम्बोडिया, लाओस, दक्षिण वियत नाम, फ़िलिपिनो, आदि देश, जहां पर 2 करोड़ के करोड़ चीनी बसते हैं और अन्दर से चीनी एजेंट के तौर पर काम करते हैं, इन देशों के देश अस्त उन के बारे में यह सोचते हैं कि वह उन देशों के लिये कभी भी लड़ता साबित हो सकते हैं। इस लिये वह सारे देश आज हमारे समर्थन में खड़े हैं। आज हमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अन्दर और उन के बाहर इस दिना में प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि जहां संसार में इस दिना में जुनमत जागृत हो रहा है उन सारे देशों को

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गौयत]

हम सुलगित करें। भारत का अंतर्व्य है कि वह उन देशों को नेतृत्व करे।

तिब्बत के दास बनने वे हमारी हितों को सब से ज्यादा चांट जो पहुंचो है वह इस से कि हमारे कुछ कम्पुनिस्ट भाइयों ने आपत्ति उठाई कि यह जा बफर स्टेट का भास्त्र है वह एक प्राचीन कल्पना है, पुराना विचार है। लेकिन आज हमारे दोस्त श्री हीरेन चूर्जी ने, जिन को मैं समझता था कि एक काविल पार्लियामेटेरियन है, अपनी दलील को तर्क के बायाय लूज टाक के ऊपर आश्रित करने को कांशिश की है। जैसे कहा जाता है कि यह बेंगल इज नॉर्थ ग्रूप, रपोर्ट अनुच्छेद १४ इस लिये उन्होंने जोर जोर से बोल कर बनने के मैं जान डालने की कांशिश की कानों कोई अकुलेमिक ढंग से विचार हा रहा है। वह यह बात भूल गये कि इस दिन हम ने तिब्बत के ऊपर चोन के अधिकार का सहायता दे दी उस दिन जा भारत-तिब्बत की सीमा थी वह २७०० मील लम्बी सीमा और भारत की सीमा बन गई और चोन ने उस पर अधिकार प्राप्त करते हो कह दिया कि वह सारी सीमा अनिवार्य है।

इस लिये आज सब से अनुकूल प्रबसर है जब कि चोन के अन्दर कानित हो रहा है और यह मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कहता, उत्त के नेताओं और समाचार पत्रों ने कहा है कि चीन जा आज देशों को सहायता का बाटा दरता है कि इह सहायता भाल है और यह संतार में अपने जाये सम्मान को बनाये रखने के लिए योद्धा बांडे करता है, उत में किसी तरह का दम नहीं है, हम कई कदम उठाएँ। हमारे भूतपूर्व सेनापति जनरल करियाप्पा ने कहा था कि भगव इन मामले में देर हाथों तो उत्तरों बढ़ जायेंगे, मामलय पेचादा हागा और हम का संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सहायता लेनो पड़ेगी। आज इन बात का समय है कि इस सारी परिस्थिति का नाम उठा कर हम काम क। आज भारत के अन्दर तिब्बत के ग्रनेक आदमों अपने

बरों ने निकाले हुए पढ़े हैं। वहां पर उन का बोवन दूसर बनाया जा रहा है और चोन को उत्तर से जो आश्वासन तिब्बत को मिला था कि वह उन के आन्त के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे, उनको तड़ा याया है। इस हस्तक्षेप का क्षय यह है कि वहां पहले लहासा के अन्दर २० हजार तिब्बती निवास करते थे और केवल ५ हजार चोनी थे वहां अब विलुप्त इस का उल्टा हो गया है। आज वहां ५ हजार तिब्बती रह गये हैं और २० हजार ने करोड़ चोनी पहुंच गये हैं। चोनीयों ने उन की आवा, उन की संस्कृति, सब चांजे बदल दी है, आज ग्रनेक संगों को मौत के घाट पर उतार जा रहा है। संराजन के नेता पर सड़े बनाने की और दूरी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

मैं समझता हूं कि आज भानवता के नाम पर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ के नाम पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जो चेप्टर है, उसके टम्स पर विचार करते हुए और संतार के पिछे देशों में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस पर विचार करते हुए, इन के तिवा कोई चारा नहीं है कि जा तिब्बती और लामा जरणार्थी के लिए मैं हमारे देश में हूं हम उन ती सहायता करें, तब दोहरा लामा का बंधा नेक जाता है स्वार्टार के ताकि तिब्बत देश स्वतंत्र हो कर पहले की तरह से हमारा विजय है जाये और जा सम्भालित जाता है वह दूर हा जाये।

इन सारी बातों का विचार करते हुए सभी माननीय सदस्यों का मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri Hanumanthalya.

Shri Hanumanthalya (Bangalore) : I am not making a speech; I am making a respectful submission to the House.

In matters of foreign policy, every party in this House had to forge a united front. We cannot frame our foreign policy and implement it successfully with snap votes or with partisan victories or defeats. As you know, even in the UK and USA, it is a bipartisan attitude that is adopted in regard to foreign policy. In this country, taking the existing political situation into consideration, it is the multi-party view that has to prevail; the approving seal for our foreign policy has to be almost unanimous.

Regarding the Resolution of Shri Goel, it is true that many members of this House are in agreement with it; it is also true that many members of the Congress Party are in agreement with it. (*Interruptions*).

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) : No.

Shri Hanumanthalya: We in the Congress Party have discussed the West Asia situation; there also similar differences of view have existed. We know that sometimes we agree with Opposition parties in matters of policy.

What the Hon. External Affairs Minister has said is by way of clarification of the present position and the previous history. Nobody can prevent us from taking further steps in the matter of changing, modifying or altering our foreign policy. The only thing is unanimity, the sanction of unanimity must be behind it. If this Resolution is pressed to a division, may be outsiders may construe it as evidence that some of us are against this Resolution.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We are against it.

An hon. Member: There is no unanimity.

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): We are also against it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not permitting a speech now. If Shri Hanumanthalya wants to appeal to the

Mover to withdraw the Resolution, he may do so.

Shri Umanath: Are there two spokesmen for the Congress Party?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: He is a senior statesman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wishes, he may appeal to the Mover to withdraw the Resolution. I thought he wanted to do that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He was once a Chief Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot permit him to make a speech.

Shri Umanath: After the Mover has replied, what is this procedure you are adopting? How you must allow me an opportunity to have my say on the subject.

Shri Hanumanthalya: I am concluding.

Shri Umanath: After the Mover replies, if you allow another Hon. Member, you must allow others also. I take this as a precedent to insist that I must be allowed after this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I never allowed a speech. What I said was that if an Hon. Member wanted to make an appeal to the Mover to withdraw the Resolution, that could be done. There was no question of withdrawal.

Shri Hanumanthalya: You are right I admit.

श्री मु. च. चांगड़ा (कासगेज) : यह साबित है कि यह पार्टी को बाल कर रहे हैं, हाज़ित की नहीं।

Shri Umanath: Why cannot Mr. Chagla say that many of them agree. Let Mr. Chagla, as a representative, say so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You wrote to me that you want to make an appeal. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hanumanthalya: You cannot threaten me.

Shri Umanath: You also cannot threaten me. It is not a question of threatening. I am asking about procedure. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the specific understanding that without going into political matters you were going to make an appeal to withdraw, I gave you permission. No politics.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore I am making an appeal to the Mover of the resolution to withdraw it and allow us, some of us, to see how far we can agree with the spirit of the resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he agreeable

श्री श्रीबंद गोपन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूकि कांगड़ा पार्टी का भी लाभग पूरा सम्बन्ध हमें हासिल है इस कारण मैं समझता कि तिब्बत की नीति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार परिवर्तन करेगी इस भर भरांसे के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन को वापस लेता सूता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to put it to vote. He will have to take the leave of the House for withdrawal.

Shri Nath Pai: I am rising on a point of order. The main debate is now over. We are now coming to procedural matters. The latest ruling which I obtained from the Speaker on this subject...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On adjournment motion.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know why we should be required to vote. I am quoting from page 409 of May, Sixteenth Edition. Would you kindly get your copy? I do not know if you have.

Shri Randhir Singh: He is not pressing. It is talked out.

Shri Nath Pai: I am submitting to you that the latest ruling applies to all motions. I want to make it abundantly clear, but let us go very slowly, without pushing one another into a false position. If the Mover of the

Motion at the end of the allotted time, declares on the floor of the House, with your consent, that he does not want to press it, the matter ends there. Mr. Goel has said very clearly within our hearing that he does not want to press it. I would like to read out from the House of Commons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before you read, I would like to point out a very minute distinction. I will read out Direction 44.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप डाइरेक्शन पर है, मैं रूल पर हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It reads:

"If at the end of the debate, a member who has moved an amendment or a motion which has also been proposed by the Chair..... and the amendment or motion is not put by the Chair to the vote of the House, such amendment or motion shall be deemed to have been withdrawn by the leave of the House."

It says "if he does not press". He has now withdrawn. For withdrawal we cannot. We must, therefore, take a vote.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरा प्लाइंट आप आंडर है अध्यक्ष महोदय, बोट लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। रूल 339 पर मेरा प्लाइंट आप आंडर है। यह रूल इस प्रकार है: . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप मान रहे हैं मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न? अगर मान रहे हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। अगर नहीं मान रहे हैं तो मेरा तो 339 यह प्रस्तावों के बारे में इस प्रकार है:

Rule 339: A Member who has made the motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.

(2) Leave shall be signified, not upon question, but by the speaker taking the pleasure of the House. The Speaker shall ask: "Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?" If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: "The motion is by leave withdrawn". But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises

to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion."

तो पहरे आप लेजर सोचियत।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a nice distinction you are pointing out. I was going to follow that procedure.

Is the House agreeable to the withdrawal of the motion?

Several hon. Members: Yes....
(Interruptions.)

Shri Umanath: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to put the question.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. The question is...
(Interruptions.) No. I put it to vote. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Dalai Lama should be recognised as the Head of the Emigre Government of Tibet and all facilities and help be extended to him by the Government of India to liberate Tibet from the colonial rule of Communist China."

Those in favour of it will say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against it may say 'No.'

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it...
(Interruptions.)

बी मधु लिमये : यह क्या ? आप को देखते नहीं रखता था।
(अवश्यान)

Ask for the pleasure of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I asked. If a single voice is there, I have to take the vote; there is no other way. Shri Umanath and I think one other Member also rose there.

बी मधु लिमये : प्रोतीजर के घनुसार चलिए।.....(अवश्यान)..... एक एक करके चलिए न। इतना जल्दवाजी रखों करते हैं?.....(अवश्यान).....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: लद बाजी का सवाल नहूं है। **Mr. Limaye** should withdraw this word. See the record of what you have said....

बी मधु लिमये : मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा।
(अवश्यान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have to withdraw that statement. If you like to walk out, I do not mind. It has finally been decided by the House now. I shall take up half an hour discussion. Nothing doing.

बी मधु लिमये : मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा।
न वाक आउट कहूंगा न कुछ कहूंगा।
आप प्रोतीजर के घनुसार चलिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is lost.

Shri Ploo Mody: What is lost!

बी मधु लिमये : पहले लेजर लेजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have taken the pleasure of the House.

Shri Ploo Mody: Sir on point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Mody, with your weight you cannot threaten me like this..(Interruptions.) Is this not a threat?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, there is no question of threat. My request to you is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My decision stands.

बी मुहम अमद कम्पाय : यह क्या अमदी आप दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is wrong. What do you mean?

Shri Piloo Mody: Sir, on a point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what? (Interruptions.) That has been disposed of.

श्री यो ह० शर्मा (भनुसार): उपायक भूदेव, आप हाने आवेदन में आकर बात कर रहे हैं, उससे ऐसा हो रहा है...
... (व्यवसान) ... इस से आप के पद की शिक्षा को बहापा पहुंच रहा है।

आ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस पर वोट ले जिये।

Shri Piloo Mody: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we cannot allow the procedures of this House to be decided between quarrels between individual Members and the Chair. The procedure is quite clear. The procedure has not been followed. Our request to you, therefore, is that you should follow the procedure as read out.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

आ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस पर वोट ले जोजिए।

श्री मधु नित्यो : मैं नियम को मानता हूँ, मैं कहाँ इकार कर रहा हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you defy the Chair, nothing can be done. I am going to explain what I did. When I pointed out the nicety, I again took the pleasure of the House. Even if there is one voice, which is a voice of dissent, then I have to put it to the vote. (Interruptions.) I put it to the vote, and you never challenged it.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. At this rate, I will have to adjourn the House; (Interruption).

Shri Piloo Mody: There is no difference of opinion between the House and you. We both agree, the House as well as the Chair agree, to a certain procedure. There is only one difference of opinion between the House and the Chair on this specific point: we maintain that the procedure as read out has not been followed, or has been incompletely followed. This is what we say. It is for you to satisfy us if the procedure has been completely followed or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will tell you (Interruption). When I have listened to you, you will also have to give me a patient hearing. As Shri Piloo Mody said, first, I took the pleasure of the House. When there was Shri Umanath and I think, Shri Vasudevan Nair also, who raised a dissenting voice, I put it to the vote, because under the rules—now, the Hon. Member read half of the rule, and so I will read it fully—it has to be put to the vote. First, they were not willing to withdraw.

श्री मधु नित्यो : आप नियम के अनुसार चलिये, तब हमें होई एतराज नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was one dissentient voice. They are all Hon. Members of the House. (Interruption) What is this? Then I took the vote. At that time, you never challenged.

श्री मधु नित्यो : हमने चेलेन्ज किया था, सब ने चेलेन्ज किया किया था।

श्री रवि राय : मेहरबान, करके दोदारा वोट ले जोजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Nothing will be recorded. (Interruptions).**

Shri Bal Raj Madhok : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, here is a matter in which the whole country is interested. Here is a matter on which there is a general consensus of opinion.

**Not recorded.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There are a few Members who are against it. But in this House, we go by the majority, by a simple majority. When the Speaker said, "pleasure", the pleasure of the House is that it is in favour of it. But, in order to maintain the unity of the country, the Hon. Mover did not want to press the motion. It was in the interest of the country. It was in the interest of maintaining the unanimity of this House. That gesture should have been reciprocated. I am really sorry that when such a good gesture was made that should have been accepted with grace. Because some people whose very life in the country is doubtful objected, you said there is no pleasure of the House. It is not fair (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To make the record straight I may say that everything was followed according to the rules but you are making a request to the Chair to take the votes a second time. I am accepting that request.

श्री मु. अ० लां: उत्तराधिकार मंडोदरी, यह हाउस को रेस्टर्ज को बराबर करने का सवाल है। अण्डर ब्रेगर इन नरह से हाउस को रूटिंग को चेन्ज कराना हाउस की तीव्रीत है और इन नरह से यापही तीव्रीन है। (वर्षवान)

17-37

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

उन तिर्यं पर दोगरा विचार होना सुनातिर नहीं है, सही बात नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: It is a very simple matter. Vote was taken once but the Deputy-Speaker said that he would take the votes again.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I followed the procedure. I asked the pleasure of the House. Then some Hon. Members said "No". I took the vote. That was not challenged. But Shri Madhu Limaye made a request

that votes be taken a second time and I agreed.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, the Mover of the motion made a request that he be allowed to withdraw the motion.

Shri Naib Pai: In view of the consensus of the House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever that may be. The Deputy-Speaker asked the pleasure of the House. Generally it was agreed that he should be allowed to withdraw but, as the Deputy-Speaker just now pointed out, perhaps somebody objected to that. Then he put the motion to a voice vote and he declared the motion as lost. He passed on to the next item and called Shri Panigrahi to raise the half-hour discussion. Under the circumstances, should it be taken up again?

Mr. Speaker: The position is very clear. He took a voice vote, but he wants to confirm it. He himself has said that because some Hon. Members requested him he had agreed to put it a second time. Therefore, may I put it again to the vote of the House? The same thing will happen now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What is the motion?

Mr. Speaker: When the Chair is standing, I will not allow it; I will not allow anybody to stand. Either you stand or I stand. Only one can stand at a time. When the Speaker is on his legs there is no point in Members getting up. That is what we were discussing in the committee since 4 o'clock. The leaders of the Opposition and the concerned minister were also there. When the Speaker is on his legs, for people to get up and begin speaking is not proper.

The position as it stands now has been explained by the Deputy-Speaker. May be, somebody did not challenge it immediately and as Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said, he had already gone on to the half-an-hour debate. It is quite

[Mr. Speaker]

possible. But there is some confusion about it and they demanded it to be put to vote again. The Deputy-Speaker had conceded that he would put it again, if I have heard him correctly.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is going to be put to the vote—the motion to withdraw the Resolution or the Resolution itself?

Mr. Speaker: The Resolution.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He had already requested the House to allow him to withdraw the Resolution. That should be put to vote.

Shri Hanumanthaiya rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hanumanthaiya, please resume your seat. I have heard your speech also. In the name of an appeal you made a speech. It is for the first time that I have heard somebody making a speech after the Minister has replied. Somebody being allowed to make a speech created all this confusion; otherwise, there is no trouble at all. The Minister must appeal to the Member to withdraw it; but after the Minister's speech somebody is asked to get up and appeal for withdrawal, that is something very strange. Therefore the trouble started.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: No.

Mr. Speaker: I know.

Shri Sheo Narain rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain, please do not add to it.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am not speaking anything different from what has been said by the Chief Whip.

Mr. Speaker: After he has explained you need not say anything.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have not completed. What the House wants is that the motion for the leave of the House... (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is he the spokesman of the House? Who the hell is he?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You do not even hear. What is this?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You stop your nonsense.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I will obey your ruling.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why are you talking now? What right have you to talk?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have got a greater right than you have got to speak. Do not be under that misapprehension.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are ridiculous enough.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have got the right.

I am not speaking anything different from what the Chief Whip has said.

Mr. Speaker: Why are you speaking then?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This kind of brushing aside people's opinion I cannot understand. Give me only one minute and I will finish. Do not interrupt me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, as you said, it is for the first time in this Parliament that someone is getting up and speaking a second time, a third time, a third time and a fourth time.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: When a Member asks permission to withdraw, that proposition must be put to vote. That is the request we are making.

Mr. Speaker: Please help me. I would only appeal to all sections of the House to help me. Let us proceed with the business. The Deputy-Speaker has already put it to the vote. He read the Resolution also. I heard that he was reading it.

Shri Tulshidas Jadav rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am on my legs; please sit down. I am not going to hear anybody. When I am on my legs, I am not going to hear anybody.

I have heard it with my own ears that he read the Resolution. You may agree with me or may not agree. The question that was put to the House was for the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

The Deputy-Speaker had taken the vote also. But because it was questioned, as to whether 'Ayes' have it or 'Noes' have it, he agreed to put it to vote again.

श्री मधु लिमये : लीव टु विद्हा यह भी तो एक किस्म का प्रस्ताव है।

Mr. Speaker: He has read the Resolution also. If you want I will read it again. There is no objection to that. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Dalai Lama should be recognised as the Head of the Emigre Government of Tibet and all facilities and help be extended to him by the Government of India to liberate Tibet from the colonial rule of Communist China."

Those who are in favour may say 'Aye'..(Interruption).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The hon. Member asked for leave to withdraw the motion.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: I have already made that submission.

Mr. Speaker: This is to be put to the vote. The rule 339 says:

"But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion."

Shri Madhu Limaye: Which motion?

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to understand it. The rule 339 says:

"The Speaker shall ask: 'Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?' If no one dissents,

the Speaker shall say: 'The motion is by leave withdrawn'. But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion."

Which motion is the question I am trying to understand. To ask for the leave of the House to withdraw a Resolution is not a motion. The motion is a regular one. This is the motion. The vote has already been taken. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप किस पर बोट ले रहे हैं, यह तो बतलाइये।

Shri Shri Chand Goel: May I make a submission? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Goel, please resume your seat; all of you should resume your seats.

The leave for the withdrawal of the Resolution has been rejected by some Members; they have protested against it.... (Interruptions). I do not agree that he has committed a mistake. The only point now before the House is whether the motion which he put to vote has been passed or rejected.

Shri Khadilkar: Because it was not challenged, I said, " 'Noes' have it, 'Noes' have it." Then some Members tried to stage a walk-out and I went to the next time. They requested me to do it again.

Mr. Speaker: If only you had passed on to the next item, it would have ended there. You have put the Motion or Resolution, whatever it may be, to the vote of the House and the vote is challenged, whether 'Ayes' had it or 'Noes' had it. Therefore, I will again put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Dalai Lama should be recognised as the Head of the Emigre Government of Tibet and all facilities and help be extended to him by the Government of India to liberate Tibet from the colonial rule of Communist China."

Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 9]

Amat, Shri D.
 Amersey, Shri M.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Amin, Shri Ramchand-
 dra J.
 Atan Das, Shri
 Baru, Dr. Maitreyee
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun
 Singh
 Bhati, Shri Maharaj
 Singh
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah,
 Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Deh, Shri D. N.
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal

AYES

Digvijai Nath, Shri
 Mahant
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath
 Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kamleshwar Singh,
 Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kunte, Shri Dittatraya
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
 Madhekar, Shri Bal Raj
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Nath Pai, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
 Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Awadesh Chandra Singh,
 Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpal, Shri Shashi-
 bhushan
 Bajpal, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh,
 Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Heeraj Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.

Jaggaiah, Shri K
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Lakmi Bai, Shrimati
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandai, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohinder Kaur, Shri-
 mati
 Mukherjee, Shri H. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Anurit
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan

{17.56 hrs.

Nayar, Shrimati
 Shakuntala
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Ramamoothy, Shri P.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sharma, Shri Benu
 Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Ram
 Avtar
 Sharma, Shri Yajna
 Datt
 Shastri, Shri Prakash
 Vir
 Shastri, Shri Raghubir
 Singh
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shastri, Shri Shiv
 Kumar
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Soni, Shri M. L.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Vibhadra Singh, Shri

Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintan-
 mani
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narayan Singh,
 Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.

Sethuramai, Shri N.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shukla, Shri S. N.

Shukla, Shri Vidya
Charan
Sonavane, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Surendra Pal Singh.
Shri
Sursingh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri
K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Ulkey, Shri M. G.
Umanath, Shri

Shri Nath Pai: Shri Hanumanthaiya has abstained but his vote is not indicated on the board. His abstention also must be indicated. He has conscientiously and deliberately and with a full sense of responsibility abstained. That is a valuable vote but that has not been recorded there.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): He did not press the button. Therefore, it is so. He would make the position clear.

Shri Nath Pai: He did claim that he had abstained.

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक की परम्परा यह रही है कि जब भी डिवीजन होता है तो घंटी बजने के पांच मिनट बाद लाडी के दरवाजे बन्द हो जाते हैं और जब यह सूचना आ जाती है कि दरवाजे बन्द हो चुके तब डिवीजन कराया जाता है। परन्तु आज इस परम्परा का उल्लंघन हुआ। दरवाजे खुले हुए थे और आप ने डिवीजन कराया। इसके ऊपर मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहूंगा कि क्या यह कानूनी है?

—
18 hrs. ..

Mr. Speaker: I know that it is wrong. So, we are correcting it.

The point has been raised whether the button was not pressed by Shri

Hanumanthaiya. If he wanted to abstain, he should have pressed that button and the other button also which has to be pressed along with it. If he did not want to do so, or if he wanted to go out, nobody can force him.

The result* of the division is : Ayes 54; Noes 91. The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it. The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived

श्री राम भनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा सामने इस मशीन के रिजल्ट को देखिये, उस का टोटल गलत है।

Mr. Speaker: The total is wrong** by one in the machine; we will get it corrected....

Shri Balraj Madhok: The whole House admires the moral courage of Shri Hanumanthaiya.

Mr. Speaker: Half hour discussion.

—
18.02 hrs.

+WHEAT REQUIREMENT OF ORISSA

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): This question relates to the supply of wheat to Orissa. I am grateful to you for allowing this discussion.

In reply to an unstarred question on 30th May, the hon. Minister stated that the Orissa Government

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Sarvashri Kushok Bakula, S. N. Maiti, B. K. Daschowdhury, J. B. Kripalani, Ghayoor Ali Khan and Molahu Prasad also recorded their votes for "AYES".

NOES: SHRI Ramji Ram.

**The actual total for "NOES" was 92.

†Half-AN-HOUR Discussion.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

requested for an allotment of 15,000 tonnes of wheat per month, but the State could be supplied only 6,800 tonnes in March, 4,800 tonnes in April; for May the allotment to Orissa was 10,400 tonnes and for June 10,800 tonnes. But the question remains as to how much of this wheat allotted to Orissa in May and June has actually been delivered to the State.

According to the statistics given by the Central Government, in March Orissa was supplied 6,800 tonnes of wheat, in April 4,800 tonnes, in May 10,400 tonnes, in June 10,800 tonnes. But according to the State Government's information, the quantity of wheat due to the State Government from the Centre from January to June this year comes to 63,000 tonnes. But the State Government received from January to April only 8,000 tonnes of wheat. Therefore, in place of 63,000 tonnes which were to be received from the Central Government till June, the State Government has been allotted till April only 8,000 tonnes. In May and June, another 20,000 tonnes were supplied, making it 28,000 tonnes in place of 63,000 tonnes.

This raises the point that the allotment of wheat to the State has not been sufficient. According to the demand of the State Government, wheat has not been supplied; whatever difficulties were there, the actual allotment to the State has not been delivered in full. This is the State Government's report. We have not been told also what is the allotment for July. When the hon. Minister replies, he might inform us about that also.

In answer to one of my questions in this House on 30th May, Government had replied that so far as the export of rice is concerned, Orissa supplied 71,739 tonnes of rice to West Bengal, and upto 20th May the State Government procured 1,81,400 tonnes of rice. According to State Government sources, till 7th June 1967, Orissa has given to the Central Government 78,000 tonnes of rice and

directly to West Bengal 5,500 tonnes of rice, and in terms of paddy seeds 6,700 tonnes of paddy seeds to Bihar. The Government and the hon. Minister are aware that Orissa had two successive drought years in 1965-66 and 1966-67. The drought of 1965-66 was the worst in a hundred years in Orissa, and I am glad you have given me this opportunity to raise this matter. The paddy crop lost in 1965-66 was estimated to be Rs. 61.50 crores and in 1966-67 it was worth Rs. 55 crores. Out of the present procurement of 1,81,000 tonnes, already 85,000 tonnes have been exported to West Bengal, and the coming three to four months are going to be very difficult. Orissa will require for its own consumption one lakh tons of rice for the next four months at 25,000 tonnes a month, but the present stock position is only 95,000 tonnes.

Recently, hon. Minister, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, went to Orissa and had discussions with the State Ministers and officials. We do not know what actually happened, but it appears that he has been able to persuade the State Government to export 15,000 tonnes of rice every month for the coming three months. That means 45,000 tonnes. The hon. Food Minister may throw some light on this. Mr. Sinha also assured that if Orissa supplied more rice, he would persuade the Centre to allot more wheat to Orissa, but even whatever is being allotted is not being delivered. In place of 63,000 tonnes of wheat, so far only 28,000 tonnes has been given, and that too only on paper. I do not know actually how much has been delivered.

Therefore, the situation is very difficult in Orissa, and presently from many parts of Orissa reports of starvation are coming. The coarse rice and fine rice sent to West Bengal from Orissa are being sold in West Bengal at 95' paise and Rs. 1.10; that same coarse rice and fine rice is being sold in Orissa at Rs. 1.30 and Rs. 1.50 respectively in the open market which

is beyond the purchasing power of the people.

As the hon. Food Minister himself has said, the next three months are going to be very difficult and for Orissa too.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Not for Orissa. The Orissa Government knows better than you.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: But they have also said that the Centre should give more wheat to the State. So, I submit that the hon. Food Minister should give more wheat to Orissa, so that we can meet the difficult food situation there, and the people of Orissa may be saved from suffering.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Panigrahi finds any stick good enough to beat the Orissa Government with, because while discussing the wheat situation, he has switched on to the market price of rice etc. Sir, in this regard I would like to point out that inspite of two consecutive years of drought, the Orissa Government has been supplying its surplus rice to the deficit areas in this country. According to the Chief Minister's Conference on 8th April, it was decided that 75,000 tons of rice will be made available to the central pool. Besides completing their part of the agreement they have further supplemented it by additional export of nearly 15,000 or 20,000 tons. On the other hand, the Central Government has completely failed in fulfilling their part of the agreement, namely, in the supply of 15,000 tons of wheat every month regularly. We are getting frantic telegrams from our constituency and other places that wheat is not available and people have been shouting for atta specially in the western districts. Unless there is human approach to this problem, the situation would be very difficult. A few days back, I wrote to the Food Minister here that in my own district 2500 tons of gratuituous relief wheat has been rotting. It was taken there during the last famine and it is not

released for sale and it is deteriorating. Still, they cannot get clearance from the Centre to release this wheat for sale. Sometime back, this wheat was sold in Dhenkanal district and objection was raised, as this wheat was meant for free distribution and it could not be sold. Is it not possible to release this wheat for sale. Let that stock be replenished by the Government when other wheat is available. There should be a practical approach to this problem and a solution should be found. The Central Government cannot fool all the people in Orissa all the time. They cannot hoodwink all the people there. They made a solemn promise that they would supply 15,000 tons of wheat every month. As a matter of fact their supply in March was 6800 tons, April—4000 tons and May 10,000 tons and June 10,000 tons.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Is he asking a question or making a speech?

Shri P. K. Deo: This approach that the Swatantra-led Government would be discredited is not a proper approach. I caution this House that if this approach continues, the free flow of the surplus rice from Orissa will not be made easy.

18.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The people of Orissa have been quite alert of their responsibilities.

So long as the Central Government do not fulfil their part of the contract in supplying adequate wheat, there would be no movement of surplus rice from my State whether it is West Bengal or any other place.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): I want to put some question.

Shri Sonavane: Make a speech. There are no rules governing business in the House....(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going to allow only questions.

Shri Sonavane: The treatment to a member belonging to the Congress should not be partial like this. He was allowed to make a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. I am following the procedure of the House.

Shri Sonavane: In his case the procedure was not followed.

श्री रवी रायः (पुरी): आप ये की जब बहस होती है तो सवाल पूछने के साथ साय दो तीन मिनट सब बोलते हैं। ऐसा होता है। विष्टनाम पर मैं बोलता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may tell you that I will have to enforce the procedure very strictly. I am going to be very strict. After a speech for 10 minutes, there will be questions for 10 minutes. Then, if there are more questioners, I will call the Minister to give his reply; otherwise, there will be no time. I am going to follow the rule strictly. (Interruption) Every-time should you show me the way that I should follow the procedure? I am not going to listen.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): A long question and a short speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speech.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: I want to know from the hon. Minister two or three things. The first is, whether he thinks that the Orissa Government can befool the Central Government.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That, he should put to Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Whether the Central Government is prepared to be fooled by the State Government. That is No. 1. The second question is this: the State Government is meeting a commitment of sending supplies, 1,10,000 tonnes of rice already, and there is a further commitment of 15,000 tonnes of rice every month. In the meantime, in my own district, I know that within the last two or three months, the price of rice

has gone up by 50 per cent. Orissa is one of the poorest States in India and you can realise the difficulty.

Shri P. K. Deo: He is the biggest-cultivator.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: I am much bigger than the Maharaja; I want to know what the Central Government is going to do to relieve the distress of the poorer sections of the people who cannot say anything on account of the large quantities rice being exported, and as a consequence, the price is going up. Unless it is supplemented by rice from other State or wheat from other States..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going to call the Minister now.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Just one thing. Although Orissa has in the recent past been considered to be a surplus State, is it known to the Minister that though there will be some persons who might be getting more rice and having more production, still, there are poorer sections who depend on purchasing the rice and are poorer than in the other States?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will you come to your question?

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: I have finished my question.

Shri S. Kundu: One question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling the Minister. I am following the procedure. I cannot and I am not going to deviate from the procedure.

Shri S. Kundu: What is the procedure?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have got to intimate to me your name.

Shri S. Kundu: We have done it. The Speaker told you to call us when he left. We come from Orissa

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have sent your names just now?

Shri S. Kundu: Much earlier. You must be a little kind to us. If you want to gag our mouths, it is a different matter. We have always obeyed you. Now, the mystery of wheat is somehow connected with—I feel so and I think it is bad—the mystery of politics. The question is, when there is abundance of wheat in some parts of India, the wheat does not go to Orissa. We have been pining and pining and demanding for it. When the Minister without portfolio—because he had no work he was sent to Orissa—came there he gave a categorical assurance that the Government will see to it that immediately wheat wagons are rushed to Orissa. The Government there said that they would consider the suggestion to send more rice. I put a question here, why did you, in view of such a statement, curtail the wheat quota which was allotted to Orissa by 100 tons. The Minister said that there were special reasons. What were the special reasons (*Interruption*). Sir, Orissa is actually not a surplus State. The people are poor. Their consumption level is low. They cannot buy foodgrains. They live on roots and leaves. That is how the State has more foodgrains. In spite of that, in spite of all the suffering, we are sending rice and we are prepared to send rice. We will go all the way to tell our Government to send rice. But two or three months before there was almost chaos. There was no wheat completely. First of all I would like to know, after Shri Satya Narayan Sinha made that statement how much wheat has gone. The hon. Minister himself assured a regular flow of wheat and that the State should not be discriminated on political grounds. When we are prepared to send more rice to other States and as a matter of fact we are sending, wheat in that proportion should come to us. The few months that are coming are very lean months, very bad months for Orissa. There is no communication. There must be some starvation deaths and people must be dying in districts like Kalahandi and others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will adjourn the House at 6.30 and ask the hon. Minister to reply while winding up the debate of the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry.

Shri S. Kundu: Sir, I will take only two minutes. Sir, the people of Orissa should not be denied wheat on any political consideration.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You are in the same boat as the Rajah from Kalahandi.

Shri S. Kundu: My boat is different; it is not leaking.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not quite sure whether your boat is leaking or his boat is leaking.

Shri S. Kundu: My grievance before this House is this.

Shri Sonavane: What is the question. Sir, are you following the rule or not? He is making a speech.

Shri S. Kundu: Therefore, my demand is that some sort of body should be set up of representatives of the governments in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa and they should regulate the supply of wheat. The entire wheat supply in that area must be left to that body.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We will leave everything to it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष प्रहोदय, मेरा एक सवाल तो प्रोक्योरमेंट के बारे में है। मैं मंत्री प्रहोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो टार्गेट उड़ीसा से मुकर्रर किया गया है वह बराबर शेड्यूल के मुताबिक चल रहा है या नहीं? दूसरी बात डिस्ट्रिक्ट-ब्यू़न के बारे में है कि जो गेंहूं तकसीम करने के लिये भेजा जाता है उसके लिये बेरिकाई किया गया है या नहीं कि वह ठीक से हो रहा है? देहातों के लिये जो कोटा हरिजनों और मजदूरों वर्गरक्त का है वह ठीक एजेन्सी के द्वारा तकसीम हो रहा है या नहीं?

श्री रवी राय: मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ मध्यम महोदय। सवाल पूछने से पहले मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ दो बाब्य में कि उड़ीसा अनाज के सिलसिले में एक बचत का प्रदेश नहीं है। असल में उड़ीसा के लोगों की कप शक्ति कम है और इस चीज़ को जगजीवन बाबू पूरी तरह से समझेंगे कि आदिवासी लोग और हरिजन लोग वहां ज्यादा तायदाद में हैं, उन की कप शक्ति कम है। जगजीवन बाबू के दिमाग में यह बात जो धंस गई है कि उड़ीसा एक बचत का प्रदेश है, खाने के मामले में यह गलत है। असल में यह नवकृष्ण चौधरी उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंडी का कहना था कि जैसे मान लीजिए कि पी० के० देव का इलाका है, बरगढ़, संमलपुर, कालाहांडी वहां जो गेहूँ दिया जाता है, लोगों को देने के लिये। वह व्यापारी लोग वहां जाकर काला बाजार में बेच देते हैं, वह बरगढ़ और संमलपुर को जाता है और वहां से वह मध्य प्रदेश को भेज देते हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि उड़ीसा के लोग चावल खाते हैं गेहूँ नहीं खाते हैं, यह गलत है। इस और जगजीवन बाबू का और उड़ीसा की सरकार का भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि पिछले तीन महीने से हर महीने 15 हजार टन भेजने का जो बादा था क्यों उसमें घाटा पड़ा? क्या मंडी जी यह आश्वासन हाउस को देंगे कि आगे चलकर इस तरह का घाटा नहीं पड़ेगा? और जो केन्द्रीय मंडी विधान सभा में उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंडी राजेन्द्रनारायण सिंह देव को और उन्होंने इस विधान सभा में भी रखा है जो इनको महेनजर रखते हुए इस तरह का घाटा नहीं होना चाहिए और जो आश्वासन दिया है वह आश्वासन पूरा होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister. Please be very brief and precise.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I will take only two or three minutes.

Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to explain the Government's position on this problem. At the outset I must explain that there has been no misunderstanding whatsoever between the Orissa Government and the Government of India. Unnecessarily some aspersions have been made. But may I assure Shri Deo that it would be our endeavour to give all the co-operation to Orissa....(Interruption).

There is some misunderstanding about wheat supply also. I do not mean to say that there have not been some shortfalls. Occasionally, there have been; but, in fact, in January there has been no short-fall at all; in February also there was no shortfall but slightly more quantity than allotted was supplied. In March there was a shortfall of 1,200 tonnes. In April there was a shortfall of 3,700 tonnes.

श्री रवी राय: जब जगजीवन बाबू इस सदन में उड़ीसा सरकार की तारीफ किए हैं कि वह दूसरे प्रदेश को ठीक समय पर चावल भेजता है तो उड़ीसा को गेहूँ देने के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा क्यों हुआ?

श्री प्र० के० देव : यह नाम-कांप्रेस गवर्नरेंट जब से आई तब से ऐसा हुआ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May was the most difficult period in the country from the point of view of supplies and there were many areas in the country like Bihar, east UP, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat where really Government had to give some priority to avoid distress and human suffering. In May there was some shortfall, but since June there has been over-supply; instead of 10,800 tonnes we have supplied 12,400 tonnes and in

July we think that more or less the entire quantity which has been allotted would be supplied.

There was some reference made in regard to Shri Satya Narayan Babu's visit to Orissa.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is the total amount supplied?

Shri Annashib Shinde: Why do you want to go into details? May I say that your figures were not correct?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I am quoting State Government's figures

Shri Annashib Shinde: He may be a Member of our Party but the figures quoted by him were not correct.

May I assure the House that henceforward whatever be the understanding between Orissa Government and the Government of India it shall be

our endeavour to see that according to the assurance we shall try to make supplies to the Orissa Government and whatever additional quantity Orissa Government has promised to supply to West Bengal, it will be our endeavour to see that equivalent quantities of wheat will be made available to Orissa Government. I think no misunderstanding should be created.

I must take this opportunity to thank the Orissa Government and the Orissa Chief Minister for helping the country in a very difficult period.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: We hope, they will take the same attitude.

18.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the July 15, 1967/Asadha 24, 1889 (Saka)
