LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 8, 1967/Agrahayana 17, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock.
[Mr. Speuker in the Chair]
OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER; I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri M. M. Haq, who passed away at Okhla on the 4th December 1967 at the age of 61.

Shri Haq was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE
*541. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

 (a) whether the question of nationalisation of foreign trade has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या में जान सकता हूं कि इस वक्त कितना व्यापार एस०टी० सी० के द्वारा होता है और कितना प्राइवैट फर्मों के द्वारा होता है? श्री मुहम्मद सक्षी क्रेसी: जहां तक हमारे आयात का ताल्लुक है। सन् 1966-67 में उस का कुल टोटल 1886 करोड़ होता है। उस में गवर्नमेंट के जिए से 1144 करोड़ आया है। निर्यात का जो कारोबार है वह बिलकुल फी है लेकिन एस० टी० सी० का हिस्सा उससे में 32 करोड़ तक पहुंच चुका है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार को कुछ इस बात का पता है कि प्राइवेट फर्में जो आयात करती हैं उन से आप को ज्यादा प्राफिट है या सरकार को एस॰ टी॰ सी॰ के द्वारा जो आयात होता है उससे उसे ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है?

बी मुहम्मद राफ्री कुरेशी: आयात के बाद जो फ़ायदा होता है मुस्तलिफ़ यूनिटों में, मुस्तलिफ तरीकों से होता है और उस का इनहिसार मुस्तलिफ बातों पर होता है। उस यूनिट की एफिशिऐंसी कैसी है, मैनैजमेंट कैसा है, कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन क्या है इन तमाम चीजों का इस में दारोमदार रहता है।

भी यशपाल सिंह: कुछ यह पता नहीं लगा कि किस से आप को ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है? जैसा कि पिछली दफ़ा बतलाया गया था कि प्राइवैट फर्में 100 रुपया लगा कर 35 रुपया वापिस करती है और सरकार 100 रुपया लगा कर साढ़े नौ रुपया वापिस करती है। इस से कुछ ज्यादा पता नहीं लगा है कि आपको प्राइवैट फर्मों से ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है या एस॰ टी॰ सी॰ से ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है?

वी मुहम्मद सक्ती कुरेशी: जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है इस वक्त तक हम ने केवल विम्स, विग्लैट्स और शूज का ही हम ने निर्यात किया है। इस देश से बाहर उस में जिस क़दर हम ने आयात किया है उस से ज्यादा हम ने निर्यात किया है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: As most of the functions of foreign trade have been taken over by STC and MMTC and in view also of the fact that there have been certain political resolutions to that effect, are Government examining the possibility at the present stage?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member has not been categorical as to what Government have to examine. But the fact is that the STC has not taken over the entire trade. We have started exporting wiglets, wigs, falls and also shoes, and are importing synthetic and nylon wares through STC. MMTC is exporting ores.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: If the press reports are any indication, the STC is likely to take over more and more export trade from time to time. On the other hand, the experience is that over the last few years STC and its associate MMTC had not been able to stand in competition with the free export enterprise. It had been living under the protection of various state patronages and state monopolies. In view of that, may I know whether it is true that, in spite of the bad experience, STC is thinking of taking over more private trade? And secondly, may I know what was the experience of STC in sealing with the rupee countries where it has been widely reported that India has been great loser by this rupee payment arrangement?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: With regard to the first part of the question, the answer is no. With regard to the second part, our experience with the East European countries has been a very happy one, and we are doing very well.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: How do you explain the resolution of the Congress working Committee?

SHRI RANGA: That he ignores.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Some time back, soon after the general elections, the Working Committee of the ruling party passed a ten-point programme with great fanfare, and one of the items included in the programme was the nationalisation of import trade. I should like to know from the Minister whether the Governmeat led by that party has taken that decision into

consideration, and whether, if not today at least in the near future, they are thinking of implementing that directive from the Working Committee?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The point is that we have accepted the principle of a mixed economy, in which both the private sector and the public sector have a place. And this is not the forum to discuss party affairs.

श्री रिव रायः जो आप घोषणा करेंगे उस की पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already stated that wherever Government feels the necessity of taking over any trade which is affecting the economy of the country, its trade and commerce, definitely we will do it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारीं : स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार-पोरेशन में कितने रुपये की लागत है, कितना रुपया इस के ऊपर खर्चा बैठता है और इस की आमदनी कितनी होती है?

भी मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी: इस स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन पर इस वक्त तक जो सरमाया लगा हुआ है वह 2 करोड़ रुपये का है पेड अप कैपिटल और इस का जो कारो-बार है वह तकरीबन 13 करोड़ रुपये से पिछले साल से बढ़ कर 32 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुच चुका है।

WATER METERS FOR BHILAI AND DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

*542. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water meters valued at Rs. 5,18,578/- for Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Works were purchased in 1962 and 1963;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that these water meters were not put into use till the 31st December, 1966;
- (c) whether the meters were found defective but the manufacturers refused to take them back; and

(d) if so, whether any inquiry was instituted to fix responsibility for the loss and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) These meters were purchased during the period from January 1962 to September, 1964.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). None of the water meters purchased by Bhilai Steel Plant has been found defective. Information has now been received from Durgapur Steel Plant stating that none of the water meters was found defective. Some meters had been damaged in transit and these were later replaced by the suppliers.

श्री प्रेम बन्द वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और इस की बड़ी अहम्मित है और वह इसलिए कि जो एक छोटा सा सवाल है वाटर मीर्ट्स का उस के बारे में जब हम क्वैश्चन देते हैं तो वह यहां आता नहीं है और वह अनस्टार्ड में भेज दिया जाता है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि यह वाटर मीटर का छोटा सा मामला एक बड़े मामले का छोटा सा हिस्सा है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अव सवाल पुछें।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: में मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के अफसरों ने भिलाई और दुर्गापुर कारखानों के कर्मचारियों के लिए 5972 वाटर मीटर 1962-63 में खरीदे और 31 मार्च 1966 तक सिर्फ़ 190 वाटर मीटरों का इस्तेमाल किया जबकि कुल मीटरों की लागतमय इंटरैस्ट के 31 मार्च 1966 को 2,78,078 लाख रुपये थी?

क्या यह भी दुरुस्त है कि जिस फर्म से यह मीटर खरीदे गये उस ने लगभग तमाम नाकारा मीटर दे दिये और फिर उन्हें लेने से इंकार कर दिया जबकि रक़म की अदायगी बगैर प्रौपर जांच व चैिंकग के कर दी गई और जिस आदमी ने यह सौदा किया था वह आदमी वहांसे जा चुका था?

क्या यह भी दुरुस्त है कि जिन बंगलों और स्टाफ के क्वार्टरों के लिये यह मीटर लिये गये थे वह 1960 में बने थे और 1966 को 31 मार्च तक खाली रहे और सरकारी रिपोर्ट मताबिक उन बंगलों का किराया 3 लाख 4 हजार रुपये बनता था । 1 लाख 59 हजार रुपये उन बिल्डिंग्ज की देख भाल कलरे के लिये वाच एंड वार्ड स्टाफ जो रखा गया, जो चौकीदार रखे गये उनकी तनस्वाहों पर खर्च किया गया। 1 लाख 95 हजार रुपये जो पैसा खर्च किया गया उस पर इंटरैस्ट का होता है । इस तरह से 6 लाख 58,000 रुपया यह और 7 लाख 78 हजार रुपया वह है। यह मामला 14 लाख 36 हजार 660 रुपये का होता है। में मंत्री महोदय से पछना चाहता हं कि इस सिलसिले में क्या कोई इनक्वायरी उन्होंने की है और अगर की है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ? इस सब की जिम्मेदारी किस पर डाली गई है?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा॰ चन्ता रेड्डी): इस में दो तीन सवाल उठाये गये हैं। एक तो यह कहा गया है कि खरीदने के बाद बहुत असें तक वे बेकार रखे गए। यह जो खरीदने का काम हुआ वह 1962 से लेकर 1964 तक किया गया। 1960 और 1961 में सप्लाई करने के लिए कहा गया था। यह बात नहीं है कि 1960 और 1961 में ही इनको खरीद लिया गया था। दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने पूछी है कि खरीदने के बाद उन में कुछ खराबी थी। भिलाई में और दुर्गापुर में जो आए उन में कोई खराबी नहीं थी। ट्रांस्पोर्ट में कुछ जो खराबी पैदा हो गई थी इन मीटरों में उनको मैनुफैक्चरजं ने रिप्लेस भी किया।

यह भी पूछा गया कि उनको फौरन लगाया क्यों नहीं गया। जहां तक लगाने का सम्बन्ध है जो छोटे लेबरर्ज थे जिन के मकानों में इनको लगाया जाना था उनकी तरफ से रिजिस्टेंस हुआ। इसकी वजह यह यी कि मीटर लगाने का मतलब यह होता कि उनको पानी का खर्चा देना पहता। बिना खर्चा दिये हुए वे पानी का इस्तेमाल करना चाह रहे थे। मीटर लगाने से उनको यह तकलीफ होती कि उनको पैसा देना पड़ता। इस वास्ते उनकी तरफ से रिजिस्टेंस हुआ। यह कहना कि मैनेजमेंट ने एम्प्लायीज की किसी भी बिलिंडग में नहीं लगाया है सही नहीं है। 860 वाटर मीटर भिलाई में लगाये गये है। दुर्गापुर का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है एक हजार से ज्यादा जिनकी तनस्वाह है उनके मकानात में और जो नाम-एम्प्लायीज हैं जों 225 हैं और जिन की पांच सौ से ज्यादा तनस्वाह है उनके मकानों में मीटर लगाने का काम जारी है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: रिपोर्ट में यह है कि
31 मार्च 1966 तक 190 मीटर केवल लगे।
में जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकारी रिपोर्ट
सही है या जो आढिट रिपोर्ट हमें मिली
है वह सही है? दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि
सात लाख रुपया खर्च करके जब मीटर खरीदे
गये चे तो क्या इस बात का पता नहीं लगाया
गया था कि कर्मचारी इसकी मुखाल्फित करेंगे?
छ: साल तक को खरीद कर आपने रख छोड़ा
और बाद में आप कहते हैं कि मुखाल्फित
हुई है।

हा॰ चन्ना रेड्डी: आडिट रिपोर्ट का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह भी सही है क्योंकि वह 1966 तक की है। मार्च, 1967 में लगाने का काम शुरू हुआ। इसलिए जो बयान में दे रहा हं वह भी सही है।

क्यों इतनी देर इनको बेकार रखा, इसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूं। 1960 और 1961 में उनको भेजने के लिए कहा गया और 1962 से 1964 तक उनको खरीदा गया। जहां तक वर्कर्ष की तरफ से रिजिस्टेंस का सवाल है मैंनेजमेंट को इसकी कस्पना नह थी कि वे नहीं चाहेंमे। इसलिए एक साल के करीब जो वक्त खराब हुआ वह वर्कर्ज की रिजिस्टेंस की वजह से हुआ।

श्री राम चरण: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इनको क्या डी॰ जी॰ एस॰ डी॰ की मार्फत खरीदा गया या कंसर्ड अफसरों ने डायरेक्टली इनको खरीदा?

डा॰ चन्ना रेड्डी : पब्लिक सैक्टर के लोगों ने डायरेक्ट इनको खरीदा।

बी अटल बिहारी बाजपेवी: मंत्री महोदय, के उत्तर से यह बात साफ नहीं होती कि मीटर इतने दिनों तक क्यों पड़े रहे। आपने कहा है कि 1963 में खरीदे गये लेकिन जैसे जैसे मीटर खरीदे जाते रहे वैसे-वैसे ये लगाये नहीं जाते रहे। कुछ काल तक मीटर बेकार पड़े रहे। में जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके लिए सरकार ने जांच करके किसी अधिकारी को जिम्मेदार ठहराने का प्रयत्न किया है। मजदूरों की ओर से जो विरोध हुआ वह तो बाद में हुआ। लेकिन उससे पहले बेकार पड़े रहने का क्या कारण था?

बा० चन्ना रेड्डी: यह ठीक है कि उनको खरीदने के बाद फौरन लगाने का काम नहीं कया गया। किसी को में डिफेंड करना नहीं चाहता हूं। 1962 और 1964 के बीच खरीदने का काम हुआ। फौरन लगाने का काम क्यों नहीं किया गया इसकी में जरूर जांच करूंगा। जहां तक मजदूरों की रुकावट की वजह से न लगने का सम्बन्ध है हमारी यह मान्यता है कि मजदूरों को साथ ले कर, उनको समझा बुझा कर चलना पड़ता है।

भी मनु माई पटेल: देरी से जो इनको लगाया उस में तो आप का कसूर हुआ ही। लेकिन जितने खरीदे गये उन में से ज्यादा आप लगा नहीं सके। बहुत से बच गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आवश्यकताओं से ज्यादा के लिए आर्डर देने की क्या जरूरत थी?

बा॰ चन्ना रेड्डी: आर्डर तो ज्यादा का नहीं दिया गया और वह इस तरह से कि अगर हम सारे मजदूरों के मकानों में इनको लगायें तो ये कम पड़ेंगे। ज्यादा मीटर खरीदने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है यह बिल्कुल साफ है।

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

*543. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is planning to enter into the field of production of exportable goods; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes,

Sir.

(b) State Trading Corporation is already engaged in the production of wigs, wiglets and falls made of human hair. The STC is also planning to set up a factory for machine made footwear for the export market.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Chairman of the STC reported to the press sometime back that besides these two items mentioned by the minister, STC is contemplating to expand its activity in the production of goods that are exported. If that is so, actually is there any programme to expand the activities of STC in this regard?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As and when STC feels the necessity of entering into the export market for the benefit of the export trade of the country, definitely it will do so.

DR. RAMEN SEN: That was not the question. It was reported in new papers that the S. T. C. Chairman gave some information to the press that besides the two items which the minister stated, STC is trying to expand its activity for the production of certain goods meant for export.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There is no such programme under contemplation now.

DR. RANEN SEN: It has been reported earlier in this House that machine tools and certain other goods exported particularly to the East European countries have been sent back to India by these Governments because they were below the normal standard. The PAC also had recommended that such things should not occur and STC should go into the quality of those goods which are to be exported. Inview of this, may I know whether STC thinks it necessary to enter into the production of such commodities which are exported?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As I have already stated, STC is already engaged in the production of wigs, wiglets and shoes. The target fixed for production of shoes is about 10 million pairs, out of which STC has set up a factory in which 1 million pairs will be produced in a year. 9 million pairs will be produced by the private sector and other agencies. It is with a view to maintain quality and competitiveness of our commodities that STC has taken these steps.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI: In view of the fact that many of the private exporters have been indulging in malpractices in export trade, the idea of taking over the trade and nationalising it was in the air. Will the minister give a categorical answer whether he is prepared to explore the possibilities of nationalisation of the entire export trade in view of past experience, and for that purpose productive effort should also be taken over by the public sector?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already said that there is no proposal to nationalise the entire export trade now.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: According to the articles of association, the STC is supposed to indulge in trading and not in manufacturing activities. Of late there have been serious complaints from Razno exports of Soviet Russia, which has been rejecting footwear imported from India on a large scale. Therefore, instead of trying to enter into the manufacturing field, why does the STC not provide technical assistance, packing and finance for small-scale manufacturers of Agra, Meerut and other parts of UP instead of going into the manufacturing field, which is completely against the whole concept and definition of trade?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is nothing

wrong in that conception. If the manufacturers can indulge in trading, why not traders indulge in manufacturing? I cannot understand anything wrong there. They are not debarred from doing it. In order to see that the goods are made better by those who are manufacturing them, if they are not doing it properly—by giving them more help they do not do it better—it is only by setting an example that can be done, and that is what is being done.

श्री ग्रो० प्र० स्थागी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यता है कि एस॰ टी॰ सी॰ फारेन कन्ट्रीज के कैंपिटल में सेलिंग सेंटर्स बना रही है? क्या इसके द्वारा जो एक्सपोर्ट यहां के प्राइवेट लोग कर रहे हैं उससे इस को हानि नहीं पहुंचेगी?

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी: जो सेंटर बाहर एस० टी० सी० ने कायम किए हैं उससे काफी मदद हमारे एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड को मिलेगी।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: May I know whether the government is considering the desirability of setting up a wig factory at Tirupathi, which is considered to be the largest centre where human hair is available?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We have already set up a wig factory at Madras, There is no proposal to set up a factory at Tirupathi at this stage.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBIAH: Why not?

SHRI RANGA: They do not want to be polluted by STC.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether it is a fact that STC is importing nylon and nylon yarn and then exporting it? If so, what is the difference between the import price and export price?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Both import and export of nylon is channelised through the STC, there is no much difference so far as the price at which nylon is purchased by STC is concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know the price at which they are importing and exporting nylon, because I am told there is a scandal about the difference in price.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There are different varieties of nylon: not just one variety. There are different counts. So far as the price is concerned, I require notice.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीख: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एस० टी० सी० के कारखाने बगैरह बनाने का काम शरू करने के पहले जो आयात निर्यात का इसका व्यापार होता है उस के लिए जो गोदामों की आवश्यकता है क्या वह गोदाम बन चुके हैं क्या? क्योंकि अभी अभी जब सल्फर विदेश से लाया गया बम्बई में तो उसके लिये गोदाम ढंढने के लिए जब एस॰ टी॰ सी० के डाइरेक्टर बम्बई गए तो एक एयर कंडीशंड टैक्सी में उन्होंने परे दिन भर शहर का भ्रमण किया जिसमें 600 रुपया सिर्फ गोदाम ढंढने का टैक्सी का खर्च किया। मामली टैक्सी लेकर उन के प्रतिनिधि जब उन के पास आये तो वह बोले कि में एस० टी० सी० का डाइरेक्टर हं, मेरे लिए आर्डिनरी टैक्सी ? मेरे लिए एयर कंडीशड टैक्सी लाओ। इस प्रकार 600 रुपये उस पर खर्च किए। तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि बम्बई या दूसरे बन्दरगाहों पर जहां माल आता है, वहां गोदाम बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था आप के पास है या नहीं? और जो बम्बई में सल्फर के मामले में डाइ-रेक्टर ने एक दिन में एक टैक्सी पर 600 रुपया खर्च किया उस डाइरेक्टर को जांच कर के सजा देने का काम करेंगे क्या?

श्री मृहस्मद शक्ती कुरेशी: जहां तक सल्फर का ताल्लुक है यह सवाल भाई मधु लिमये जी ने बहुत दफे यहां पर उठाया है.....

श्री मधु लिमये: यह गोदामों के बारे में है।

श्री मृहस्मद शक्री कुरेशी: जहां तक 600 रुपये खर्च हुआ है वह मामला जेरे तहकीकात है। उस पर में कुछ कहना नहीं बाहता। लेकिन जहां तक गोदामों की सह- लियत का ताल्लुक है मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि उस का पूरा पूरा इन्तजाम किया गया है।

श्री जीवं फर्नेग्डीख : गोदामों का वह बोलते हैं कि पूरा इन्तजाम किया गया है तो जब इन्तजाम किया है तो 600 रुपया एक दिन में क्यों खर्चा?

MR. SPEAKER: He does not know. He said that he will enquire into it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, just now the Deputy Prime Minister said that the STC wants to show by example that our manufacture can be improved. In that context, may I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that some time back 50,000 pairs of shoes were exported to Soviet Russia by STC and all of them were found below standard. In view of this, may I know whether Government have tried to evolve any measure to check quality control so far as STC is concerned?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Exports were canalised through STC to Soviet Union and other countries. STC was itself not manufacturing shoes. When we got complaints that the shoes were not of the quality and standard required by the buyer, keeping that in view, STC decided to manufacture shoes so as to set up an example for other manufacturers who are exporting.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, he has not answered the question. What about the 50,000 pairs that were rejected.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Hem Barua repeat his question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The hon, Deputy Prime Minister just now said that the STC by manufacturing things wants to set up an example for other manufacturers how things could be improved. In that context I just wanted to know from Government if Government are aware of the fact that some time back 50,000 pairs of shoes were exported to Soviet Russia by the STC and the shoes were returned because they were below standard. If so, may I know whether Government have evolved any measures to control the quality of manufactured goods by STC?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There is a quality control system employed by STC and STC is looking at every pair to see that the shoes are according to the quality required and according to the contract.

SHRI RANGA: What about the 50,000 shoes that were rejected?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I agree that there has been some rejection.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा: भारत के विग्स की विदेशों में बहुत मांग है। तो इसका दाम बढ़ाने की कुछ कोशिश करेंगे और इस से कितना हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल रहा है?

श्री मुहम्मद शाकी कुरेशी: जी हां। विग्स का जहां तक ताल्लुक है एक किलो विग्स का दाम उतना ही हमें मिलता है जितना एक किलो चांदी का है। हमारी इस वक्त जो विग्स की फैक्ट्री है उस का आंडर 17 करोड़ रुपए का है। उसमें से 60 लाख रुपये का विग्स हमने एक्सपोर्ट किया है।

श्री शिव चरण लाल: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि आप ने बालों का जो व्यापार शुरू किया है बड़े बड़े बाल काट कर विदेश भेजते हैं उस में कितना फायदा हुआ है?

भी मृहस्मद शक्ते कुरेशी: उस में तकरीबन 1 करोड़ 17 लाख रुपये के झाडंसं बुक किए हैं और इस वक्त तक जो हम ने माल भेजा है वह तकरीबन 60 लाख रुपये का है।

श्री शिव चरण लाल : मुनाफाा कितना है ?

श्री मुहम्मद् शक्री कुरेशी: इस में हमें काफी मुनाफा है | Sir, I wish to be excused. This is a trade secret and I cannot disclose the profits.

श्री मधु लिनये : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट ट्रेंडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा सूती कपड़ा तथा जूट का जो निर्यात होता है क्या उस में जिस को स्विच ट्रेड कहा जाता है वह हो रहा है? ग्रौर अगर हो रहा है पूर्वी योरप के देशों द्वारा तो इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?।

श्री मुहम्मद शक्ती कुरेशी: बच्चा जूट का कोई निर्यात एस० टी० सी० के जरिए नहीं होता।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्विच ट्रेड ? सूती कपड़े के बारे में श्रौर जूट के बारे में स्विच ट्रेड ?

श्री मुहम्मद शक्री कुरेशी: एस० टी० सी० न सूती कपड़ा बाहर भेजता है श्रीर न जूट भेजता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्विच ट्रेड का जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This switch-trade is linked up, because there is an allegation that switch-trade is going on in East-European countries. STC is not exporting jute nor cotton textiles, so the question of switch-trade does not arise.

NON-BANKING COMPANIES

*544: SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-EOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of non-banking industrial and commercial companies that have been permitted to accept short and long term deposits to meet their financial needs;
- (b) the total amount deposited with such firms as on the 31st March, 1967 and the interest rates offered on these amounts;
- (c) whether any of the firms which were allowed to accept such deposits have gone into liquidation;
- (d) whether complaints have been received about non-receipt of interest and capital from some of these firms on the due dates; and
- (e) if so, whether Government contemplate to take effective measures to safeguard the interests of the depositors with such firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI):

(a) The non-banking companies do not require prior permission to accept deposits from the public.

- (b) According to returns received by the Reserve Bank of India from the non-banking non-financial companies, 1569 companies held deposits aggregating Rs. 160-23 crores at the end of March, 1965. Information for later periods can be available only when the Reserve Bank receives and compiles the returns. The rate of interest varied between 5 and 12 per cent per annum.
- (c) According to present information available with the Department, three such companies have gone into liquidation.
 - (d) Yes, Sir.
- (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1915/67].

भी जार्ज फर्नेन्डीख: जब मुल्क में बैकिन की व्यापार करने वाली काफ़ी संस्थायें हैं, सरकार का स्टेट बैंक घाफ़ इण्डिया भी है धीर इस वक्त जब कि बैंकिंग के सम्बन्ध में कभी राष्ट्रीयकरण, कभी सामाजिक नियन्त्रण— इस किस्म की बातें चलती हैं—तो फिर इन 50–60 कम्पनियों को 150 करोड़ इपया 5 फीसदी से 12 फीसदी व्याज पर जमा करने की इजाजत क्यों दी जाती है धीर सरकार इस फैसले पर क्यों नहीं घा रही है कि को घसल में बैंकिंग का व्यापार करने वाली कम्पनियां नहीं हैं, उन को इस ढंम से पैसा जमा करने की इजाजत न दी जाय?

बोधोगिक विकास तथा समझाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरहीन असी अहमद): मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि खास कर ऐसे कार्मों में जैसे हायर परचेज सिस्टम के सिये मगर दूसरी इंस्टीचूशन्य से रुपया मिलने में दिक्कत ही तो कोई एतराज होना न चाहिए।

श्री आवं फर्नेन्डीख: मैंने हायर परचेंच की बात नहीं कही है। जैसे इण्डियन एक्स- प्रेस 11 परसेन्ट पर रुपया मांग रहा है, तो वह असवार की हायर परचेज के लिये नहीं मांग रहा है, इसी तरह से इन्जिनियरिंग कम्पनीज हैं, प्लास्टिक कम्पनीज हैं, दूसरी कम्पनियां हैं, वे बैंकों के पास न जा कर लोगों से पैसा मांगते हैं, क्योंकि बैंकों में उन को सिक्योरिटी या शोयरटी देनी पड़ती हैं— यहां इस दृष्टि से जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है ? इसलिये में चाहता हूं कि इस का साफ उत्तर आ जाय, तय में दूसरा प्रश्न पृष्ठ्रं।

भी फखरहीन अली भहमव: यह तो एतबार की बात है, लोगों को उन पर एतबार है और जब इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपेन्ट के लिये पैसे की जरूरत है, दूसरी जगह से उन को नहीं मिलता है—तो यह नहीं समझ में भ्राता कि इस जरिये से जब रुपया मिल सकता है, उस पर एतराज क्यों किया जाता है।

मी जार्ज फर्नेन्डीख: घभी मंत्री महोदय में यहां पर उत्तर दिया कि 50-60 कम्पनियों के पास करीबन 150 करोड़ रुपया है। इन में से तीन कम्पनियां लिक्वीडेशन में है—क्या इस की उन को जानकारी है, क्या उन के पास इम की कोई शिकायत घाई है कि दिल्ली की एक कम्पनी के पास बम्बई के 100 लोगों नें पैसा जमा कराया था घ्रीर जब साल भर पूरा हो गया तो कम्पनी लिक्वीडेशन में चली गई। जब लोग कम्पनी से घपना पैसा मांगते हैं तो कम्पनी की घ्रोर से उन की चिट्ठियों का जवाब तक नहीं जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में ग्राप उन कम्पनियों को पैसा लेने के लिये क्यों इजाजत देते हैं।

श्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो नियम सदन के पटल पर रखे हैं, उस में एक्जेम्पशन देने का नियम भी है—

"The Reserve Bank may, if it considers it necessary for avoiding any hardship or for any other just and sufficient reason, grant extensions of time to comply with, or exempt any company or class of companies from, all or any of the provisions of this directive".

तो इस का मतलब यह हो गया कि जो भी नियन्त्रण लगाया, उसमें उन के लिये पहले से छूट की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। तो जब आप ऐसा कोई निर्णय लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो क्या आप ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही करने के सिये तैयार हैं कि जिससे वह पैसा जो बहां जमा किया जाता है उस का कोई बीमा ही सके, ताकि यदि कम्पनी विगड़ जाय तो लोगों को उनका पैसा वापस मिल सके? दूसरे ऐसी कम्पनियों के डाइरेक्टरों के खिलाफ़ सस्त कानूनी कार्यवाही कर के उन के ऊपर चींटिंग का आरोप लगा कर, उन्हें सीघे जेल भेजने की व्यवस्था के लिए तैयार हैं?

की फखरहीन असी अहमद : पहले तो मैं उस सवाल का जवाब देना चाहता हूं जिसमें कहा गया कि 160 करोड़ रूपया सिर्फ 50 कम्पनियों के पास है। यह गलत है—हमने जो फिगर बताई है वह 1569 है, 50 कम्पनियों का इस में कोई सवाल नहीं है।

दूसरे जहां तक रिजर्व बैंक का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने डाइरेक्टिब्ज दे रखी हैं कि कम्पनियों को किन-किन हिदायत के मातहत काम करना है। प्रगर वे उन डाइरेक्टिब्ब के मातहत काम नहीं करती हैं तो रिजर्व बैंक के इंस्पैक्शन के बाद या जब हमारे पास शिकायतें प्राती हैं तो इंस्पैक्शन के बाद जब यह मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने किसी डाइ-रैक्टिब को तोड़ा है तो उन के खिलाफ़ कार्य-वाही की जाती है, उन के खिलाफ़ किमनल-केस भी प्रगर जरूरत होती है तो किया जाता है।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: There are two aspects of the problem. One aspect is, as pointed out by Shri Fernandes, that there are certain companies which indulge in this sort of cheating and that they should be strictly dealt with. There is another aspect and that is the genuine leading industrial companies require loans for their ordinary industrial operations. The restrictions affect industrial activity. If they are unable to obtain sufficient advances

MR. SPEAKER: What he has said you are repeating; you are supporting the Government.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Has the Government ascertained that genuine industrial activity is being adversely affected? The restrictions which have been laid down by the Reserve Bank should be relaxed. That is my point. The relaxation is necessary in genuine cases.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank are concerned, they are to the advantage of industries requiring financial assistance from such companies. As far as the malpractices indulged in by some of the companies are concerned, whenever any such practice is brought to our notice or to the notice of the Reserve Bank, action is taken and, in some cases, even criminal cases have been filed.

श्री बॉकार लाल बेरवा: दिल्ली में ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियों का श्रापने चालान किया है, जिन्होंने हायर-परचेज के नाम से चीटिंग की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियां हैं श्रीर कितनों का चालान किया है?

श्री फडरहीन अली अहमद : 8 कम्पनीज के सिसाफ क्रिमनल केसेज पेन्डिंग हैं।

PRECISION INSTRUMENT PROJECT, PALGHAT

*546. SHRI C. CHAKRAPANI : SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a project in the public sector to manufacture precision instruments at Pudussery, Palghat district, Kerala has been sanctioned;
- (b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the project during the Fourth Plan; and
- (c) the reasons for not completing the project during the Third Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Detailed Project Report for setting up a Mechanical Instruments Plant at Pudussery, Palghat by Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (a public sector unit), with assistance from U.S.S.R., received from Prommash export, Moscow was approved by Government in August, 1966. This Project estimated to cost about Rs. 9 crores was expected to be completed in 1970. A provision of Rs. 13.2 crores has been included in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan for investment in instrumentation Ltd., Kota towards the two projects at Kota and at Palghat. The committed expenditure upto the end of March, 1967 on Palghat Project alone is of the order of Rs. 32 lakhs.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: It is reported in the press that there is a move to shift the project from Kerala to some other place. May I know whether there is any such move?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. A. AHMED): There is no such proposal.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: 7 he projects at Kota and Palghat have been approved. I do not know why there is delay in the completion of the projects. When does the Government expect to complete these projects?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The idea was to start these two projects, one at Kota and another at Palghat. According to the present arrangement, because of the demand and also because of the fact that the Kota project, which has already been started, and which will go into production next year, if some additional amount is spent on that project it will be more economical than to invest in another project. That is why for the present, till the situation improves and the resources are available, the project in Kerala has been postponed.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The statement of the Minister really causes a lot of concern to the people of my State because we have had such experiences in the past also. I should like to know what is the idea of this postponement. Can he at least indicate by what time the Government propose to really start the work on the project?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It cannot be started immediately. We shall consider the question when the Fourth Five Year Plan is discussed and prepared.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: In the statement, the Minister has started that this project will be completed in 1970. In that very statement, he says:

"A provision of Rs. 13·2 crores has been included in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan for investment in Instrumentation Ltd., Kota towards the two projects at Kota and at Palghat."

At the same time, he says that the project will cost Rs. 9 crores. May I know what is the exact amount that will be set aside for the completion of the project during the Fourth Plan?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The statement refers to two projects—one in Kota and the other in Kerala. The estimate for both now comes to about Rs. 15-9 crores. So far as the project at Kota is concerned, that is already being established and it will go into production next year. So far as the project at Kerala is concerned, it was expected that this would be completed by 1970, but on account of the resources difficulty and on account of the slackening of demand, it is now not possible to proceed with the project in Kerala. We want to complete the project in Kota and try to get our requirements from that project.

डालमिया सीमेंट फैक्टरी को ऋण

*547. भी यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि डालिमिया की एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी को लगभग एक करोड़ बीस लाख रुपया का ऋण दिया गया है;
- (स) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त रामि में से केवल 40 लाख रुपये पर ही चार प्रतिकात की दर से क्याज लिया गया है;
- (ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि फैक्टरी के लिये कुछ भूमि भी दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिये गये ऋण तथा आवंटित की गई भूमि का व्योरा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह): (क) से (घ). डालिमया मुप के सीमेण्ट कारखाने उड़ीसा, हरियाना तथा मद्रास में स्थित हैं। यह पता नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किस कारखाने का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो सवाल पूछा गया है यह डालिमया की जितनी भी सीमेंट फैक्टरीज हैं उन सब के बारे में है क्योंकि उन्होंने जो सीमेंट फैक्टरीज लगाई हैं उन सब को ऋण दिया गया है। इस के प्रलावा इस सवाल का नोटिस परम्परा के मुताबिक 21 दिस पहले दिया गया था तो यह 21 दिन का समय मिलने के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय ने घावश्यक जानकारी देने में अपनी असमर्थता बताई है तो इसका कारण क्या है? इसके ध्रतिरिक्त आप ने श्रीर भी लोगों को इस प्रकार का ऋण दिया है जिन्हें कि काफ़ी व्याज की छूट दी गई है तो ऐसी सीमेंट फैक्टरीज डालने वाले कितने लोग हैं?

अौद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुट्दीन अली अहमद): जैसा कि मूल सवाल के जबाव में हम ने बतलाया है डालमिया ग्रुप के सीमेंट कारखाने बहुत से राज्यों में हैं भौर हर एक स्थान से हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में इनफौरमेशन मंगवाई है कि किस को कितना-कितना रुपया लोन दिया गया है भौर कहां-कहां सूद छोड़ा गया है। जब वह जानकारी हमारे पास भा जायेगी तो हम उसे सभा पटल पर रख देंग्ने।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 21 दिन पहले सूचना दी थी उस के बाद भी जानकारी मभी तक नहीं मंगाई जा सकी है तो इस का कारण क्या है भौर मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि ग्रासिर उन्हें यह जानकारी मंगाने के लिए कितना समय ग्रीर चाहिए, दो महीने चाहिए, एक महीना चाहिए या दस दिन चाहिए ग्रासिर कुछ तो बतलाइये या पांच साल के बाद जब कांग्रेस नहीं रहेगी तब उस के बाद यह जानकारी ग्रायेगी?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I seek your indulgence, Sir. The question is whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 12 million has been advanced as loan to a cement factory owned by the Dalmias. That is why we have said that we do not know to which cement factory the hon. Member is referring to..

भी राम सेवक यादव : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है · · · ·

MR. SPEAKER: No. 'Vyavastha' here. He will get his chance to put a question. Let the hon. Minister complete it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Then we have given the information that the Dalmias have cement factories in a number of Strees and we do not know which particular factory the hon. Member is referring to. In any case, we are trying to get the information from every State with regard to the loan given by the financial institutions and the State Government and when the information is available, we shall place it on the Table of the House.

श्री रिव राय: यह डालिमया जैन कम्पनी के खिलाफ वह जो सरकार से पैसा लेकर टैक्स इवैजन किया था उस के चलते विवियन बोस किमशन बैठाया गया था तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जबिक डाल-मिया जैन कम्पनी के खिलाफ इस तरीके की श्रिकायत है और यह मान लिया है वह चार कम्मनियां हैं तो यह लोन किस को दे रहें हैं? विवियन बोस किमशन के चलते यह जो कर्जा सरकार की श्रोर से दिया जाता है उस की वह सफ़ाई देवें।

श्री फखरहीन अली अहमद: वह इत-फौरमेशन हम ने मंगाई है श्रीर जब यह श्रायेगी उस वक्त श्रानरेबुल मैम्बर यह सवास पूछ सकते हैं भीर उसका जबाव उन्हें उस समय दिया जा सकेगा।

भीं रिव राय : मेरा सवाल है कि वह इसे मानते हैं कि डालिमया जैन ग्रुप की चार कम्पिनयां हैं जिनको कि वह यह लोन दे रहे हैं लेकिन किस को दे रहे हैं उस की जानकारी उन के पास नहीं है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार यह लोन की सहायता उन को देती है इस को वह मानते हैं। तो मेरा सवाल है कि विवियन बोस किमशन बैठने के बाद जब यह कम्पनी इतनी बदनाम हो चुकी है तो उस को क्यों यह कर्जा वगैरह दिया जाता है?

श्री फखरहीन अली अहमद : ग्रव देने का सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि वह तो हैज बीन ऐडवांस्ड बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा हर एक जगह से हम ने वह इनफौरमेशन मंगाई है कि किस-किस को कितना-कितना रुपया लोन दिया गया है श्रीर वह इनफौरमेशन मिलने पर सदन की टेबुल पर रख दी जायगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द ६ छवाय: जानबूझ कर टाला जा रहा है।

श्री रिव राय: मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि डालिमया सीमैंट के चार कारखाने हैं श्रीर इसलिए उनको जबाब देने में दिक्कत हो रही है कि किस कारखाने के बारे में जानकारी मांगी जा रही है तो मेरा कहना है कि मैं किसी के बारे में नहीं जानना चाहता हूं मेरा साधारण प्रक्न मंत्री महोदय से यह है कि क्या डालिमया जैन को सीमेंट फैक्टरी लगाने के लिए कर्जा दिया गया? यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि दी गई, जमीन वगैरह की सहूलियत दी गई तो कहां दी गई श्रीर कितनी दी गई सह साधारण इत्तिला वह दे दें?

श्री फखक्ह्वीन अली अहमवः सवाल यह है कि कब दिया गया जब तक यह इनफौर-मेशन न श्राये तब तक हम किस तरह से बतल सकते हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, whenever a question is tabled and the question is found to be vague, it is always, I mean, rather a convention here that the Member concerned is contacted and he asked to be specific. In this particular case, did your office ask the Member to specify the information or not, because the Minister is taking shelter behind the so-called 'vagueness'? And 'vagueness' is to be defined by you and not by the Ministry.

Oral Answers

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्र से दिया होगा। केन्द्र ने उन को कुछ दिया होगा राज्य सरकार ने ग्रलग दिया होगा तो वह केन्द्र का बतला दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Let him place it on the Table.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, this is a question in respect of Dalmia's cement factory asking whether Government has advanced loans to the factory taking less interest. In this connection, will the Government say whether the policy of the Government is to advance loans to the capitalists especially, not only to Dalmia but to various other capitalists in this country like Birla and Tata charging less interests and at the same time charging more interest from crores of people, that is, the ryots when they advance loans to them? What is the policy of the Government in respect of advancing loans to the capitalists and charging less interest? And so far as ryots are concerned, they charge a higher rate of interest. Is it the policy of the Government to support the capitalists.. (Interruptions) Just I would like to know what the policy of the Government is because this is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: This is question Hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to have a categorical statement about the policy of the Government in this They are supporting capitalists by way of advancing loans with less interest but they are sucking the ryots who are the backbone of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you have repeated the same question thrice.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:and keeping the policy of socialism.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There is no question of charging one less interest and the other more interest. No policy of discrimination is being pursued by the Government and there is no such policy. The rate of interest is charged according to the rate laid down for various industries and no one is given any concessional rate.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: the question comes in the form of an allegation that Rs. 12 million was advanced as loan but interest was charged only on Rs. 4 million at the rate of 4%. That works out to about 1%. Now, in view of the fact that Industrial Finance Corporation is unable to give loans even to co-operative industries as are found in Assam like the Co-operative Jute Mill and it is also charged 71% interest and the Government is paying about that interest to the public when they take a loan, will the Government clarify whether there is any provision under which big industrialists can be given loan at 1 or 2 per cent interest ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: First of all, the information with me is only in regard to the main question . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking whether any loan has been given at 1 per cent rate of interest.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am not aware of it.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: The hon. Minister is suppressing the information and is not giving it. I do not know whether he is not willing to collect the information and give it. As far as the Dalmia concern is concerned, the head office is in Delhi, and Government could very well obtain the information by even telephoning to them and finding out the total amount of loan which they had received from the Government of India or from the various State Governments in such and such a year. The hon. Minister could have easily got this information, but he is withholding it. It is up to you, Sir, to consider whether you should pull up the hon. Minister or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not advise the Ministers to go to private companies for information. I have already said that he may collect the information and place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: There are officers in the Secretariat, and they could very well contact that company; they can very well go and inspect the company and get the information. May I know whether it is a fact that loans have been given by the various State Governments to these four companies or factories located in each State? He may collect this information later on, but at least this question must be answered by him.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the question now.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: My question is this. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India have advanced any loan either during this year or during the previous year and if so, the amount they have advanced to the Dalmia concerns?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The information is being collected.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: Another commission of inquiry has to be appointed for this.

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ग्रापने पैसा दिया, ग्राप मुख गए हैं।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जानकारी इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से ऋण दिये जाने का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी जानकारी तो कहीं बाहर से इकट्ठी नहीं करनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कितनी रकम के ऋण दिये गये हैं श्रीर कितनी रकम पर बिल्कुल सूद की छूट दी गई है या कम रेट पर ऋण दिये गये हैं?

भी फखरहीन अली अहमद : केन्द्रीय सरकार तो कोई लोन नहीं देती है। ये तो फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज से लोन लिये जाते हैं। OPERATION AND WORKING OF RAILWAYS
DURING CHINESE AGGRESSION

*548. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

- (a) whether during the Chinese attack in 1962 and Pakistani attack in 1965, certain difficulties as regards operation and working of Railways were experienced on some routes; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far for removing these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री जगन्नाय राव जोशी: युद्ध के दिनों में राजस्थान तथा पंजाब के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में जहां जहां रेल कर्मचारियों ने हिस्सा लिया उनकी जानें खतरे में थीं। ऐसे जिन जिन लोगों की जानें खतरे में थीं उनको इनश्योरेंस के नियमों के भन्तगंत लाने का विचार क्या शासन ने किया है, यदि नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): The main question refers of the difficulties in operation and working of railways during the emergency on certain routes. The question was not precise about what kind of protection we were to extend to the railway employees during the times of emergency. This matter was examined and it was considered that war risk insurance for serving railway employees was not considered necessary.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: It was part of the operational difficulties. इनके नियम बहुत मजेदार हैं। उन दिनों में जो सफर करने वाले यात्री होते हैं उनकी भी जानें खतरे में रहती हैं। पिछले सत्र में कृप्यम में एक्सीडेंट हुन्ना था। तब बताया गया वा कि कई ग्रच्छे नौजवान युवक विद्यार्थी,

भच्छी क्वालिफिकेशन के मारे गये थे। जब कम्पेंसेशन मांगा गया तो बताया गया कि उनके ऊपर कोई डिपेंडेंट नहीं है भीर जो कम्पेसेशन दिया जाता है वह उनकी तनस्वाह के हिसाब से दिया जाता है जो कई दिनों तक चलता रहता है। यद के क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों को भी सफर करना पड़ता है ग्रौर यात्रियों को भी करना पड़ता है ग्रौर दोनों की ही जानें खतरे में रहती हैं। It was part of the operational difficulties. ऐसे कई लोग रेलवे के मरे हैं, उनको जान से हाय घोना पड़ा है। अगर उस पर वार इनश्योरेंस लागु नहीं किया जाता है तो कम से कम नियमों में संशोधन तो किया ही जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: On such occasions, when an emergency arises, the risk would be not only to the railway employees but to everyone, in fact, every citizen. Therefore, it is a very broad question that has to be tackled and it could not be confined only to one sector of the employees serving under Government; it has to extend to everybody. This question has been broadly examined. Whenever such occasions arise other measures will have to be taken instead war risk coverage.

Secondly, when accidents take place, payment of compensation to the victims who have suffered on account of such accidents is done under a separate procedure laid down under the Indian Railways Act where a claims commissioner is appointed, who goes into the details of every individual case and decides the quantum of compensation that needs to be paid. According to this procedure, due compensation is being paid.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: That is exactly what I would like to know...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या यह सच नहीं है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के समय असम में और पाकिस्तान से लगी 94LSS/67—2 हुई राजस्थान की सीमा में जहां बाड गेज नहीं है, मीटर गेज है या छोटी गेज है, वहां माल ढोने या जवानों को पहुंचाने में रेलवे को कठिनाई हुई? क्या सीमा प्रदेशों का ख्याल रख कर और सुरक्षा का विचार करके इन क्षेत्रों में ब्राड गेज ले जाने का रेल मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Yes, this is being done in consultation with the Ministry of Defence. Whatever that Ministry would like the railways to provide for, such arrangements are made by the Railways.

भी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष गारू, आपके द्वारा मैं रेल मंत्री से जाना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के आक्रमण के समय क्या कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों की गतिविधियां सन्देहास्पद पाई गई थीं और उनके खिलाफ रेल मंत्रालय ने किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई की? यदि की, तो कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध और क्या कार्रवाई की?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: A few instances of desertions have come to our notice and those employees were removed from service. Subsequently also, certain reports have reached the railways through the intelligence department, and due action has been taken to remove them from service.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Adhyaksha Garu, after the Pakistani aggression of 1965...

SHRI NATH PAI: If you are allowing it, let them at least pronounce it correctly, because I heard it as *Daru* which is totally different.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Nobody would mind *Daru*. Probably even Shri Morarji Desai would not mind it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him proceed with the question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: After the Pakistani aggression of 1965, our rail-road communication with Pakistan was disrupted and it stands closed uptil now. In this connection, have Government negotiated with Pakistan for reopening of these lines?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: This forms part of our overall negotiation with Pakistan to restore normalcy, both in respect of transport and communications.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: During the Chinese and Pak invasions, how many cases of sabotage on the railways were reported on the eastern and western frontiers? Has any inquiry been made into them and if so, what is the result thereof?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: As per information available with me, there was no case of sabotage during that particular time.

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA: In view of the transport bottleneck in the State of Assam from which our passage to the rest of India is so narrow between Pakistan and China (Tibet) will the Minister take into account the question of restoring the railway line which we had before partition through East Pakistan.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: As I observed earlier, in consultation with the Defence Ministry, whatever is needed, from that aspect of the question, for security reasons, such works are undertaken by the railways.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I know whether a ceritan person who was dismissed is a result of being considered security risk was, in fact, a follower of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and it is rather ridiculous that he should have been removed when he was in fact a pro-Indian element?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I have no information about this particular case.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION
ANTIBIOTICS PLANT, RISH/KESH

S. N. Q. 11. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 50 lakhs of perishable raw materials are brought by the Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh;
- (b) whether technologists trained in USSR are being victimised because they complained against the mismanagement of this plant;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been made into this; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir. The value of the present stock of raw materials liable for deterioration on long storage is Rs. 33·16 lakhs. This is well within the stock level indicated as necessary for the project in the project report.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) and (d). Do not arise.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the report that a number of ill-qualified, inexperienced officers are brought largely from Bhilai without following the wellestablished procedures regarding advertisement, interviews and such things, and also in view of statement sent out by the union, signed by one thousand workers, against the management's malpractices, and especially the unjust transfer of the Deputy Chief Engineer, may I know if the Minister will take some serious steps about these allegations, particularly when it is reported that the malpractices alleged against the Deputy General Manager (Technical) are being investigated by the CBI, but all kinds of hinderances are being placed for motivated reasons in the way of that enquiry?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I do not know whether he is referring to Mr. Chari, one of our officers.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not know the name.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Some complaints have been received, they have been investigated, we have looked into that, and we are advised that there is absolutely no foundation in those complaints.

As regards recruitment, we are looking into it, and I do not think there is anything which is very extraneous or very secretive in this matter. One of the unrecognised unions made very irresponsible charges against the officers, and we find that there is no truth in any of them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I had said also something about the CBI report. In view of the CBI appearing to be carrying on some kind of investigation, and also reports do come to us from different sources about the frequent stoppages of the plant

on account of wrong persons being put in charge and such reports like the anti-cancer drug, called Jawaharene, whose cultures have been lost and not even the police have been informed about them in view of these reports, in view of the CBI also being in the picture, may I know if something would be done to save this Rs. 35 crore plant which was going to play a basic role in our economy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WEL-PARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): I am surprised at this question because what is being done is to see that the IDPL is organised in the most efficient manner. I have the highest of respect for Mr. Indrajit Singh who rendered very yeoman service to the Bhilai steel plant, and he is now the Chairman of IDPL, and we are pulling this whole organisation out of the doldrums in which it was.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: So, it was in doldrums?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Yes, it is being pulled out, and I think it is going forward. and is going to achieve results. In the process some transfers have to be made, certain reorganisations have to take place, and I would like this House to back the Chairman who is trying to do this, because he should be judged by the results. He has shown excellent results in Bhilai, and I am absolutely convinced after the detailed discussions I have had not only with him : both I and my colleague have visited Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras, we have visited all the plants, talked to all the people concerned, and we are fully satisfied that the steps that are being taken are in the interests of IDPL.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Mr. Speaker, I seek your protection. I want information, I am not interested in Indrajit Singh or whoever it is, I do not know him. I only say I have heard reports about an Indian discovery of an anti-cancer drug, whose cultures were lost and not even the police were informed, and I have been nformed of the plant not working on account of certain difficulties arising. I have been informed also of the CBI being in the picture and I wanted that in view of these reports which come to us some steps should be taken. I am not interested in Indrajit Singh or whoever he might be.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: About some culture being lost, it is a fact that there was a question about it: I do not recollect whether it was in this House or in the other House. What happened was, by mistake it was thrown out; it was not deliberately done. That was the finding of the investigation that was made.

About the CBI, I may tell the House that so far as I am aware the enquiry was not into the conduct of any officer but into that of a business house. And they siezed some documents in the Bombay firm's premises, but there was nothing to support the allegation that there was a plot to sabotage the plant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happyto know that Shri Asoka Mehta just now replied that he has seen the plant himself and has gone to Rishikesh. I am happy, that that is the proper place for him. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Chairman or the Managing Director did not constitute an enquiry into the breakdown of the water intake point which kept the plant completely shut down for over a month, and he did not make any enquiry into it because he was a favoured officer, Mr. C. N. Chari, the Deputy General Manager. I want to know whether there was any breakdown and the production was stopped for one month and, if so, whether the Chairman had constituted any enquiry or not, and if not, why?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: There was a breakdown because of the unusual flow. The matter has been gone into very carefully. Certain construction defects were discovered and they were being set right. The whole matter has been fully gone into.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
CACO'S DONATION TO ORISSA CHIEF
MINISTER

*545. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE VELOPMENT AND COMPANY AF-FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Allocation and Coordination Organization gave a donation of rupees one lakh to the present Chief Minister of Orissa at the time of the last General Elections; and whether the organization spent this (b) 1962-63 NIL

(b) whether the organization spent this money out of the fund meant for the development of the Cement industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) It has been reported by the Organisation that its President gave a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to Shri R. N. Singh Deo on 29th December, 1966. This donation has been indicated as a contribution to the Swatantra Party.

(b) The above amount was part of a sum of Rs. 31·16 lakhs said to have been placed at the disposal of the President of C.A.C.O. in furtherance of the objectives of the Organization during the year 1966. A part of the amount has, in effect, come out of the amounts meant to be utilized for extra expansion reserve.

TRAINING IN U.S.A. OF RAILWAY OFFICERS IN MECHANISATION OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

*549 SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of officers sent to U.S.A.
 for training in connection with the mechanisation of accounting system on the
 Indian Railways;
- (b) the total cost incurred on them since 1962-63, year-wise;
- (c) whether the payment was made in rupees or dollars; and
- (d) the mode of selection of the officers and where they have now been posted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) None was sent exclusively for this training. However, four of the officers sent to U.S.A. in 1965-66 and 1966-67 under U.S. AID Programme for "Top Management Training" studied, among other things, the aspect of mechanisation of the accounting system as current on American Railways.

(b) 1962-63 NIL 1963-64 NIL 1964-65 NIL · 1965-66 Rs. 23,500/-(approximately) 1966-67 Rs. 57,600/-(approximately)

- (c) (i) The entire expenditure was incurred in rupees in India.
 - (ii) The four officers were also permitted to take traveller's cheques to the extent of Rs. 380/- each from their own money.
- (d) (i) The officers are selected for training in U.S.A. taking into account their qualifications, seniority, experience, record of service etc.
 - (ii) The four officers are presently posted at New Delhi, Chittaranjan and Perambur, Madras. One of the two officers posted in New Delhi is on deputation to the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फेक्टरी, बंगलौर

*550. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगलौर स्थित हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी में उत्पादन काफी घट गया है तथा इस समय इसकी काफी बड़ी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ग) सरकार ने पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि नये क्रयादेश प्राप्त किये जा सकें और उपरि-व्यय कम किया जा सकें?

अतैद्योगिक विकास तथा समदाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखस्ट्टीन इत्ती अहमद): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मशीनी औजारों की मांग अल्याधिक गिर जाने के कारण। (ग) कम्पनी ने विविध प्रकार का उत्पादन करने के लिये कार्रवाई की है। उसने देश और विदेश में बिकी आन्दोलन और तेज कर दिया है। ऊपरी खर्च में कमी करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

ORDERS ON PRIVATE FIRMS FOR WAGONS

- *551. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the 1967-68 orders for wagons and other Railway equipment placed with private sector firms are adequate to utilise fully their existing production capacity;
- (b) whether advance orders for 1968-69will also be placed; and
- (c) whether allocation of orders between different firms is being done solely on the basis of tenders or also with a view to combating recession?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Orders placed for wagons for production during 1967-68 were to the extent required to meet the anticipated traffic and were adequate to utilise their capacity at the present level of production.

So far as orders for other Railway equipment placed with private firms are concerned, comprehensive information is not readily available as it involves considerable time.

- (b) Offers have already been made to the wagon builders for their acceptance.
- (c) Allocation of orders between different firms for wagons was done both on the basis of tenders and with a view to combating recession.

REPORT BY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

•552. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of 20 members of Parliament had submitted a report on the 11th September, 1967, pointing out tre-

- mendous losses suffered by the three steel plants, viz. Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai in public sector;
- (b) if so, the main suggestions and obser vations made in the report; and
- (c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Convenor of Parliamentary Delegation has sent three reports on their visits to the Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and to the headquarters of Hindustan Steel Ltd. at Ranchi; the Delegation did not visit the Durgapur Steel Plant. In these reports, a reference has been made to the financial working of these Plants and Hindustan Steel Ltd. upto and including the year 1965-66 and to production being below capacity thereafter. The reports contain suggestions for bringing about improvements in the working of these Plants and the labour situation and increasing productivity. These have been noted and will be implemented to the extent practicable.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE AND COAL TO JAPAN

- *554. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have renewed agreements for the export of iron ore and coal to Japan; and
- (b) whether Government have investigated the consequent effects of these exports on our potential economy, development and world-market competition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) . 1. Coal

- There was no agreement with Japan for the export of coal and there was no renewal.
- (ii) Does not arise.
- 2. Iron Ore
 - (i) Yes, Sir.
 - (ii) Yes, Sir. According to accepted Indian as well as international technical opinion, India is amongst

the first few countries in respect of proved as well as potential reserves of iron ore. As such and without any detriment to our potential economy or industrial development, increasing exports of iron ore can be sustained from this country with a view to earning muchneeded foreign exchange to make industrial development possible. As regards world market conditions, due to a number of other producers having also come up in recent years, and improvement in port conditions and ship sizes relating to the iron ore trade, generally the formerly realised export prices cannot be expected now by any producer including India; on the other hand, steel is a basic need and consequently iron ore is one of the most certain products to count upon in an export plan, like ours.

FOUR-WHEELER WAGONS

•555. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 4-wheeler wagon and 8-wheeler box wagons with 55 tonnes carrying capacity are becoming obsolescent and the latest wagons manufactured in the U.S.A. carry about 78 tonnes of materials;
- (b) if so, the reasons for placing orders with U.S.A. for 4-wheeler wagons; and
- (c) whether Government have made studies of the wagons manufactured in U.S.A. and whether they consider modifying these orders and future acquisition programmes to ensure that the country's rolling stock does not become absolete?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No, Sir. There is continued need for 4-wheeler wagons as well as 8-wheeler BOX wagons which continue to be ordered as and when necessary. Indian Railways also have special type wagons of high carrying capacity ranging between 62 and 132 tonnes.

- (b) No orders have been placed in U.S.A. for such wagons.
- (c) In the light of replies to (a) and (b) above, the question of modifying wagon ordering programmes does not arise. How-

ever, the Research Designs and Standards Organisation of Railways is constantly engaged in evolving new wagon designs, so that types in use meet requirements of traffic in this country. Wagon designs abroad are also being studied to keep abreast of developments in other countries.

Written Answers

EXPORT OF CEMENT

*556. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have explored the possibility of exporting cement to neighbouring countries and if so, the results thereof:
- (b) the quantity of cement proposed to be exported; and
- (c) the steps taken to increase the production of cement to meet the requirements of exports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Cement has 'been decontrolled with effect from 1-1-1966 and the Central Organisation of the cement industry has not exported any quantity so far. There is a proposal to export 1,80,000 tonnes of cement to Kuwait during the period ending June, 1968.

(c) As the entire production of the country is more than sufficient to meet the general public and Government requirements, there is enough cement available for export.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN DELHI

- *557. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
 Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of new industrial estates Government propose to develop during the next 12 months in Delhi and the broad outlines thereof:
- (b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the health of the people residing near Delhi Cloth Mills and Birla Cotton and Weaving Mills in Delhi, has been deteriorating on account of the smoke creatating from the chimneys of these mills; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to shift mills and factories from the city of Delhi and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A proposal to establish an Industrial Estate at Bijwasan is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and would be placed on the Table of the House.

WORKING OF CEMENT DECONTROL

*558. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have reviewed the working of cement decontrol; and
 - (b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration and the decision will be announced before the end of the year.

RAIL LINK BETWEEN HALDIA PORT AND KHARAGPUR JUNCTION

- *559. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that originally it was decided that rail link with the Haldia Port in West Bengal will be maintained with Kharagpur Junction through Bhagwanpur area of Contai Sub-Division;
- (b) whether some preliminary survey work for this purpose was undertaken and some progress in this line was also made;
- (c) if so, the amount spent on the preliminary survey work;
- (d) whether the original scheme has now been abandoned and an alternative Mecheda-Haldia route is being constructed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No Sir Only an alternative alignment taking from Jakpur, 7 Kms. east of Kharagpur and passing via Pingla and Mayna area, and not via Bhagwanpur, was also considered, but subsequently dropped as it was not found suitable.

- (b) and (c). Preliminary survey of about 22 kms. from Jakpur to Pingla was carried out as part of the survey for the Panchkura-Haldia rail link. As no separate accounts were maintained it is not possible to give the exact amount spent on the investigations for the alternative route. However, the expenditure is considered insignificant as only certain preliminary investigations had been carried out, and such investigations for alternative routes are always necessary before the most suitable alignment on which the line is to be constructed is decided upon.
- (d) and (e). A decision was taken subsequently to fix the take off point at Panchkura as, from the operating point of view the take off from Panchkura was considered more advantageous than Jakpur since bulk of the traffic to and from the Port will originate from or move to destinations in the Calcutta area or beyond. Moreover this alignment suited the requirements of the Port Authorities as well and would also be shorter and more economical.

COTTON EXPORT PROMOTIONS SCHEME

- *560. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have formulated
 a new cotton exports promotion scheme;
- (b) whether they propose to reimpose the levy on imported cotton;
- (c) if so, the reason for reimposing this scheme;
- (d) the mode of payment from the collections made as a result of this levy;and
- (e) the Agency for collecting the levy and for the disbursement of incentive payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (e). Both the Government and the cotton textile industry were greatly concerned at the steep fall in exports of cotton textiles consequent on the discontinuance of the erstwhile export promotion scheme after devaluation. The Indian Cotton Mill's Federation had been examining various measures necessary for reviving exports of cotton textiles and they inter alia, proposed revival in a revised form of the scheme of cash assistance in force prior to June 1966. The scheme provides for the collection of a voluntary contribution from the consuming mills against their imports of global cotton, in order to make the cash assistance scheme ! self-financing. For want of a more satisfactory alternative, Government had no objection to the revival of the scheme which the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have reintroduced from 1-9-1967 for a period of six months in the first instance.

The collection of the contribution from the mills and the disbursements of cash assistance is the responsibility of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation.

EXPORT OF JUTE TO NEPAL

•561. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Nepal Government have approached the Indian Government for the supply of 2,00,000 maunds of refined jute;
 - (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) when the jute is likely to be supplied o Nepal; and
 - (d) the terms and conditions of export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A request for the supply of 2 lakh maunds of fine jute has been received on 7th December, 1967 from the Government of Nepal through our Embassy in Kathmandu. The request will be examined.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने की योजना

*563. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी: क्या औद्यो-गिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने तथा वहां का औद्योगिक विकास करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ताकि इन क्षेत्रों की गरीब जनता की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार किया जा सके;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और
- (ग) किन-किन क्षेत्रों में इस योजना को अधिकतम सफलता मिली है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (ग). सभी राज्य सरकारें तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन पहाडी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न ग्रामीण तथा लघ उद्योगों के विकास कार्यक्रम को कियान्वित कर रही हैं। पहाडी क्षेत्रों के विकास की राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की सिफा-रिशों के अनसार एक अर्न्तमंत्रालय कार्यकारी दल का गठन अप्रैल. 1966 में किया गया था जिसका काम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में पहाडी क्षेत्रों में खादी तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास की सचना देना था। कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट योजना आयोग को मिल गई है और वह अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना 1969-74 के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इस रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखेगा।

MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES AND OTHER RAILWAY EQUIPMENT IN IRAN

*564. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA'JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has entered into an agreement with Iran for the setting up of some units for the manufacture of locomotives, wagons and other railway equipment in Iran;

- (b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and
- (c) to which other countries India exports railway equipment and how much foreign exchange is earned thereby annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD, SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) During 1966-67, India exported railway wagons and equipment worth Rs. 82.5 lakhs to Kenya, Burma and U.K.

SHORTFALL IN PRODUCTION IN BASIC INDUSTRIES

•565. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been persisted shortfalls in production in some of the basic industries, for example Cement, Fertilizer etc., during the successive Plan periods;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to check the short-falls?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). There is no shortfall in cement production during the successive Plan periods. However as regards the fertiliser there have been shortfalls mainly due to unexpected delays in execution of projects licensed uring the Plan periods and also due to the time taken by the industrialists to finalise their foreign collaboration terms.

- (c) As regards the shortfall in fertilizer industry, the following measures have been taken to check the fall in production:
 - (1) All fertilizer factories licensed before 31-12-1967 will be free to fix prices of their products and to organise their own distribution for a period of seven years from the commencement of commercial production subject to the condition that they sell to Government upto 30% of their products at a price to be

- mutually settled. This has been done mainly to invite foreign participation in this industry.
- (2) Fertilizers are now put up under I.D.A. Assistance priority group for maximising production in these units.
- (3) Government have also taken steps to minimise dependence on imported sulphur by planning the production of part of the phosphatic fertilizers based on (i) sulphuric acid based on pyrites (indigenous or imported) and sulphurous gases available from smelter plants of nonferrous metal projects (ii) nitricacid (iii) hydrochloric acid and (iv) imported phosphoric acid.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE

*566. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that agreements have been concluded by MMTC with some foreign countries for the supply of iron ore this year; and
- (b) if so, the main features thereof and how the price agreed to compares with the price of such supplies before the devaluation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sale contracts for the export of about 8 million tonnes of iron ore during the current year are under implementation by the M.M.T.C. In all contracts with Japan and West European countries the prices are fixed in shillings/Dollars. In case of the contracts with East European countries, our prices are expressed in Indian rupees. As a result of devaluation the prices in our contracts with these countries have been marked up by 57.5%. These prices, compare favourably with the predevaluation prices.

CENTRAL STATUTORY ORGANISATION FOR PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

*567. SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that he has suggested to Government to form a central statutory organisation on the model of the British Steel Corporation to look after the public sector steel plants; and
- (b) if so, the details of the proposals and also the circumstances necessitating such a reorganisation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). After study of the structure of the British Steel Corporation, during my recent visit to the United Kingdom, and the report of Administrative Reforms Commission and on the lines of our previous thinking the desirability of setting up of a somewhat similar Central body for Public Sector Steel Plants in India has been indicated in my report to Government. The whole question of re-organisation of Public Sector Steel Industry is presently under examination.

LICENSING POLICY

•568. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUS-TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COM-PANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a further liberalisation of the licensing policy by Government; and
- (b) if so, the limit fixed below which licences will not be required?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). According to the liberalised licensing policy announced in January 1964, industrial units whose fixed assets *i.e.* investments in land, building and machinery do

not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs, are not required to obtain an industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, except for certain specified industries. Since then there has been no further revision of this limit of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Accident at Bhadli on Jalgaon-Bhusawal Section (C. RLy.)

- *569. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that there was a serious accident on the 18th November, 1967 at Bhadli station on the Jalgaon-Bhusawal section of the Central Railway;
 - (b) if so, the causes thereof; and
- (c) the number of persons injured and loss to railway property as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) At about 21·18 hours on 18·11·1967 while No. 543 Dn Parcel Express was starting from Bhadli station, No. 39 Dn Bombay—Nagpur Express entered the station and collided with it.

- (b) The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay.
- (c) In this accident 42 persons were injured of whom 4 sustained grievous injuries, 12 minor injuries and the remaining 26 only trival injuries. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2,25,350/-.

Indian Cargo Seized by Pakistan

- •570. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that according to an official assessment made in Bombay, 90 per cent of the Indian cargo seized by Pakistan during 1965 conflict still remains unreleased;
- (b) whether the total damage has been estimated at Rs. 101 crores;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of the goods seized by Pakistan have deteriorated and are becoming unsaleable;

- (d) if so, in what manner Government propose to get the seized cargoes released at the earliest; and
- (e) in view of the failure of Government to obtain release so far, whether government will now decide to declare the goods as lost property and see that the claims of the owners are settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). An abstract of claims compiled by the Custodian of enemy property from the claim applications received by him upto 31-3-67 from Indian Nationals is laid on the Table of the House which totals to Rs. 101-26 crores. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1916/67].

The Government of Pakistan have been releasing only the 'Aid' and 'Naturally insured' cargoes since the Tashkent Agreement. Cargoes worth about Rs. 70·14 lakhs have so far reached India on release from Pakistan.

- (c) it is not possible to give any definite information about the condition of the cargoes still in their possession as our Missions in Pakistan have no access to the places where the cargoes are lying.
- (d) and (e). In accordance with an agreement made by us with the U.K. Underwriters Association, the various insurance companies are making efforts to get the available goods released and are settling claims of the importers for the goods which have been irretrievably lost.

SALE OF CARS BY MPS.

3466. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who sold or transferred their cars within the prohibitory period of two years, with the makes of these cars;
- (b) the amount for which the transaction is supposed to have been done in each case and the nature and particulars of the documents by which these transfers were effected; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against the Members as well as against the purchasers and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1918/67].

महाराष्ट्र में लघु उद्योग

3467. श्री देवराच पाटिल : क्या भौद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) महाराष्ट्र के देहाती और **महरी** क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों को शीघ्र स्वाफित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;
- (ख) इस काम के लिये चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है; और
- (ग) केन्द्रीय और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों के बीच इस योजना की कियान्विति किस प्रकार से समन्वित की जा रही है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) महाराष्ट्र में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं दी जाती है:

- तकनीकी सहायता ।
- प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी परामर्श देने काली सेता ।
- प्रवन्ध संबंधी तथा तकनीकी प्रशि-क्षण सेवा।
- ऋण के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा भेजे गए मामलों की आंच पड़ताल।
- 5. किराया खरीद के आधार पर मशीनों की विकी बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की सहायता से सघन आन्दोलनों का आयोजन करना।

- नियंत्रित तथा दुर्लभ कच्चे माल का वितरण करना ।
- कच्चे माल तथा पुर्जों के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का आवन्टन करनां।
- 8. केन्द्रीय सरकार के माल खरीदने के कार्यक्रम आदि में लघु उद्योगों द्वारा भाग लिए जाने के लिये उनकी सची तैयार करना।
- (ख) चौषी पंजवर्षीय योजना में लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 507 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की है और यह ठीक से बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इसमें से कितनी राशि ग्रामीण औद्योगिकरण के लिए इस्तेमाल की जायेगी। इसके अति-रिक्त योजना आयोग ने ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यक्रम के अन्तगंत 20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था अलग से कर दी है।
- (ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच समन्वय मुख्य रूप से वार्षिक योजना पर चर्चा सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल के कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा के द्वारा किया जाता है। लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त कार्यालय के अधिकारी तथा बम्बई स्थित लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान द्वारा भी समय-समय पर राज्य उद्योग विभाग विचार विनिमय किया जाता है।

ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले कारखाने

3468. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) किन-किन राज्यों ने ट्रैक्टर बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने की अनुमति मांगी है;
- (ख) किन किन राज्यों को यह अनुमति देदी गई है;

- (ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब में प्रस्तावित ट्रैक्टर-निर्माण कारखाना स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी है; और
 - (घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखक्ट्टीन झली अहमद): (क) से (घ). नवम्बर, 1967 में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत 20 अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टरों के 12,000 वार्षिक क्षमता वाले एक कारखाने को लुधियाना में स्थापित करने के लिए एक आवेदन-पत्न पंजाब राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम से प्राप्त हुआ था। यह आवेदन-पत अभी विचाराधीन है।

किसी भी दूसरी राज्य सरकार ने पिछले कुछ समय में कृषि ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए कारखाना लगाने की अनुमति नहीं मांगी है।

ESTIMATES OF IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN MYSORE

3469. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL,
MINES AND METALS be pleased to
state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Bureau of Mines have estimated the high grade iron ore in South Mysore at only 12 million tonnes as against the estimate of 216 million tonnes given by the Intermediate Ports Development Committee;
- (b) if so, the basis of the Indian Bureau of Mines' estimate;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Mysore State Government have estimated the deposits of iron ore around 710 million tonnes; and
- (d) the reasons for such wide differences in the estimates put forth by these agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):
(a) The Indian Bureau of Mines carried out a survey of the iron ore deposits of Chitradurga-Tumkur districts in 1962 and estimated 12-3 million tonnes of iron ore of 65 % iron contents. Subsequently a joint

survey of the areas with the State Department of Mines and Geology was undertaken in 1964 by the Indian Bureau of Mines and the reserves estimated at 16.41 million tonnes with 62.5% iron contents. The Intermediate Port Development Committee has mentioned an estimate of 276 million tonnes. The basis of this estimate is not known.

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- (c) The Indian Bureau of Mines have taken into consideration 10 as the tonnage factor and 50 percent as the recovery factor.
- (c) and (d). Estimates made by the Mysore Government are much higher than those of the Indian Bureau of Mines. It is proposed to carry out a joint evaluation of the reserves on the basis of the surveys carried out by various agencies.

REPORT BY : ARY DELEGATION
REGARDING PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIAL
UNDERTAKINGS

3470. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a 20-Member Parliamentary delegation to the eastern region had submitted a report to the Government on 11th September, 1967 projecting a dismal picture of huge losses in most of the public sector industrial undertakings;
- (b) if so, the total amount of loss suffered by the undertakings as pointed out by this delegation;
- (c) the other salient features of the report; and
- (d) the Government's reaction on the observations and suggestions made by this delegation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A team of members of Parliament visited various Public Sector Undertakings located in the eastern region of India of which the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarainpur were two units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

- (b) A total loss of about Rs. 337 lakhs upto 31-3-1966 was reported in respect of H.E.C. and no loss in respect of H.C.L.
- (c) and (d). The visit of the team was an unofficial one and no final report was required to be submitted. However, the leader of the team has sent certain comments on the visit to the various Ministers concerned of the undertakings visited by the team.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE SCHEME TO MANUFACTURE SCOOTERS

- 3471. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the date when the sub-committee to examine the scheme to manufacture scooters in the country was appointed and the particulars of the work done by it so far;
- (b) the names of members of the subcommittee and their special qualifications to examine this problem and to submit report on it;
- (c) the addresses of applicants seeking licences for the manufacture of scooters and the names of this foreign collaborators, if any, with the names and types and number of scooters they seek to manufacture with the possible sale price of such scooters to the prospective buyers;
- (d) the amount, particulars and value of foreign components required by these manufacturers every year; and
- (e) the date by which the Government expect to take a final decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The sub-coramittee was appointed on the 26t.. September, 1967.

The Sub-committee has met and examined the pending schemes with the available data. In order to obtain the latest position of the schemes which might have undergone some change particularly in the light of the Rupee Devaluation and indigenous development of machinery and automobile ancillaries, the sub-committee sent out a proforma to the sponsors of the schemes for obtaining the latest data about the

schemes. The last date for submitting the additional data was the 1st December, 1967. The data since received is being examined by the sub-committee.

- (b) the composition of the Scooter subcommittee is given below:
 - Shri N. J. Kamath, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—(Chairman)

Members

- Shri N. Radhakrishnan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.
- Shri B. S. V. Rao, Development Officer (Auto).

All the three officers are conversant with the problems and the present stage of development of the Scooter industry. Shri Kamath and Shri Radhakrishnan were also Chairman and Member respectively of the Committee which had screened the entire let of applications received by Government for the establishment of new Undertakings for the manufacture of scooters/autocycles. Shri B. S. V. Rao is the Development Officer in charge of this industry in the Directorate General of Technical Development.

- (c) and (d). It is not considered proper to divulge at this stage the details of the various pending proposals, before these have been examined and a decision taken.
- (e) Government can take a final decision only after the report of the sub-committee has been received and it has been considered by the Licensing Committee and the latter has made its recommendations. It is likely that the decision may be taken by the middle of March, 1968.

गंगेश्वरी सघन क्षेत्र

3472. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वाणिष्य मंत्री 16 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2836 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मुरादाबाद जिले के गंगेश्वरी सघन क्षेत की सेवाओं में गम्भीर अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच में इस वीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और (ख) इस जांच की कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (भी मुहम्मद शक्ती कुरेशी): (क) तया (ख). जांच अभी चल रही है और शीघ्र ही पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है। अतिरिक्त जानकारी एकत की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

CYCLE STAND AT DELHI KISHANGANI STATION

3473. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 628 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

 (a) whether the cycle stand at Deihi Kishanganj Station has since been provided;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) when this stand is expected to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

- (b) There has been some difficulty and consequent delay in providing the cycle stand as the proposed land had earlier been earmarked for the construction of staff quarters.
- (c) Tenders were invited and finalised. The contractor is being asked to start the work.

GEM AND JEWELLERY EXPORT PROMOTION
COUNCIL

3474. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Export Promotion activities undertaken by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council during the last eighteen months;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a large amount is being spent by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council in the administration o the replenishment scheme;
- (c) the details of amount utilised for the export promotion activities; and

(d) the measures taken to help and develop the exports of gem and jewellery items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The export promotion activities of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council during last eighteen months of its existence were as follows:

- Organising gem and jewellery export trade from within the country.
- (ii) Providing guidance, facilities and service to exporters in regard to export procedures and completion of other formalities.
- (iii) Attending to trade enquiries from foreign buyers and circulating them among the members.
- (iv) Publishing Monthly Bulletins containing important commercial information relating to gems and jewellery.
- (v) Publication of brochure for external publicity.
- (b) There is no separate head in the budget of the council for expenditure on administration of replenishment scheme. The total approved budget of the Council for the last year and current year is:

	1966-67 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.
(i) Expenditure on		
Non-code Ac-		
tivities	1,87,855	1,34,800
(ii) Expenditure on		,
code projects	9,630	87,000

- (c) The total amount utilised on code activities, advertisements and development of public relations incurred by the council during 18 months of its functioning is Rs. 12,000/.
- (d) Apart from the promotional activities of the Council in part (a) above, the other measures taken to help and develop exports of gem & jewellery items are (i) providing facilities to import non-indigenous materials used in the manufacture of products exported (ii) allowing import of rough and unprocessed materials under Customs

Clearance Permits on the account of foreign buyers and re-exporting the finished products and (iii) allowing import of machinery and equipment on a selective basis to export oriented units.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR GEMS AND JEWELLERY

3475. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that applications for import licences in the case of gem and jewellery items are routed through the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council whereas applications for import of other items are made direct to the licensing authoties;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether an Import licence application routed through the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council results in duplication of work and delay; and
- (d) if so, the purpose of setting up Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main reasons for routing import licence applications in respect of exports of gems and jewellery are:

- (i) There is no technical department in the Government which can deal with various technical issues that may arise at the time of considering the grant of Import Licences in regard to these items, specially in the matter of correct invoicing.
- (ii) In the gem and jewellery business, there are many occasions when a consignment that has been sent overseas is required to be brought back unsold for re-processing or re-fashioning. The problem arises of verifying whether what has been brought back is the same as what was sent out. To face these difficulties it has been considered desirable to have a body which is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the discipline of the

- industry to exercise a double check on the exporter and advise the licensing authority.
- (c) In view of the reasons indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question above there is no duplication or delay involved in routing the applications through the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council;
- (d) In addition to the scrutiny of the replenishment applications, the promotional functions of the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council are (i) Organization of the export trade in gem and jewellery rom within the country (ii) providing uidance and facilities to exporters in regard to export procedures and completion of various other formalities (iii) Investigation of export markets through Market Surveys and other media and participation in Exhibitions (iv) Giving publicity to Indian goods in India and abroad (v) attending to trade enquiries from foreign buyers and circulating them amongst exporters (vi) publication of monthly bulletin containing important commercial information.

SUB-SOIL SURVEY OF KUTCH

3476. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to State:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a special sub-soil survey for groundwater is proposed to be undertaken in Kutch, Saurashtra and North Gujarat by the Geological Survey of India;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this survey, the first of its kind in Gujarat, is intended to help solve problem of drinking water in these areas in the Gujarat State; and
- (d) the date of commencement of this work and the estimated time of completion of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):
(a) to (d). Systematic groundwater studies which have been in progress for several years, will be continued by the Geological Survey of India during 1967-68 in Sabar-

kantha, Kaira, Dangs and Panchmahals districts of Gujarat. The studies are proposed to be extended to other districts during the Fourth Plan Period. The surveys are intended to solve problems of water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The work involved being of a continuous nature, it is not possible to indicate the precise date for its completion.

H.M.T. EXPORTS

3477. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS BE pleased to state:

- (a) the quantities and value of stocks held by Hindustan Machine Tools on the 30th September, 1967;
- (b) whether some exports are contemplated even at loss to reduce this accumulation;
- (c) the efforts being made to diversify the production in order to prevent accumulation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) On 30th September 1967 the stock of machines was 577 numbers valued at Rs. 324 · 8 lakhs.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The Company have already executed collaboration agreements with a number of foreign parties for the manufacture of several sophisticated machine tolls. They also intend to manufacture various types of presess and printing machinery in two separate subsidiaries to be set up for the purpose. They have also plans to manufacture hydrotel milling machines, power operated chucks, clamping devices and Jig Boring machine.

DRY FOOD PACKETS AT STATIONS

3478. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway has introduced dry food packets in paper cartons from the 5th of October, 1967 for passengers boarding trains at Madras Central Station;

- (b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to introduce such system on other
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Railways also: and

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THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Railways have already instructions to consider sale of dry food packets at such of their stations where there is demand and also to popularise this facility.

On all the Railways, the facility of dry food packets has already been introduced at certain important stations. But due to poor patronage, this facility had to be discontinued at some of those stations.

बिरिकया स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्मी पर यात्री शैड

3479. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलचे मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगें कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य रेलवे पर खिरकिया स्टेंशन के प्लेटफार्मों पर बनें हुए यात्री शैंड बिल्कुल ग्रपर्याप्त हैं;
- (स्व) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान यात्री शैडों का विस्तार करनें का सरकार का विचार है; ग्रोर
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) से (ग) । डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर लगभग 2300 वर्ग फुट तक शैंड का विस्तार किया जा रहा है भीर यह काम पूरा होनें वाला है। इसको घ्यान में रखते हुए इस स्टेंशन पर प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए जो स्थान उपलब्ध है वह इस सटेंशन पर इस समय जितना यात्री यातायात होता है उसके लिए पर्याप्त है भीर इसे बढ़ाने का भ्रमी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

सहेरिया सराय स्टेशन के पास सिगनल का खम्बा

3480. श्री केदार पस्वान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगें कि :

- (क) क्या बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा जिले में लहरियासराय स्टेंशन के दक्षिण में सिगनल के सम्बे रेल की पटरी के इतना निकट हैं कि उससे प्रायः यात्री टकरा कर मर जाते हैं;
- (स) सिगनल के सम्बे के साथ टकरा कर ग्रबतक कितनें व्यक्ति मर चुके हैं; ग्रौर
- (ग) उस स्थान से सिगनल का खम्बा नहटानें के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मृ॰ पुनाचा): (क) जी नहीं । लहेरिया सराय सटेशन के सभी सिगनल मानक परिचलन परिमाप से परे हैं।

- (स) 1965 से म्रब तक दो व्यक्ति जो पायदान पर यात्रा कर रहे थे (जोकि भारतीय रेल म्रिचिनयम की घारा 118 के मन्तर्गत एक म्रपराघ है) भौर बाहर की भ्रोर झुके हुए थे लहेरिया सराय स्टेशन के म्रप बाहरी सिगनल के खम्बे से टकरा कर मरे हैं।
- (ग) यद्यपि मीटर लाइन के लिए परि-माप की अधिसूची के अनुसार रेल पथ के केन्द्र से सिगनल के खम्बें की न्यूनतम निर्घारित दूरी केवल 6 फुट ३ इंच हैं, लेकिन अप बाहरी सिगनल का खम्बा रेल पथ के केन्द्र से 8 फुट 1 इंच की दूरी पर स्थित है। चूंकि रेल पथ से सिगनल के खम्बे की दूरी न्यूनतम दूरी से बहुत अधिक है इसलिए सिगनल के सम्बे को हटाने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

IMPORT OF CARTRIDGES

3481. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Trading Corporation issued licences for the import of cartridges from Czech firms in 1966;
- (b) whether it is a fact that not a single cartridge could be bought because the firms could not meet Indaian orders during the validity period of the licences;
- (c) whether S.T.C. has increased the import quota of cartridges from 1.25 to 4 per cent this year to attract tourists;

- (d) if so, whether licences have been issued to that effect;
- (e) whether Government propose to permit arm dealers to manufacture cartridges;
 and
 - (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Licences were issued by the C.C.I. & E. to the State Trading Corporation for import of cartridges from Czecholovakia. in 1966.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) The import quota for this year is 4% as against ad hoc releases during the last two years.
- (d) Applications for the licences have been forwarded by the State Trading Corporation to the C.C.I. & E. but no licences have been issued so far.
- (e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN NIZAMABAD AND PEDDAPALLI

3482. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey was conducted by the then Nizam State Railways, Hyderabad in or about 1946 for laying a Railway line between Nizamabad and Peddapalli via Karimnagar, now forming part of Andhra Pradesh and South Central Railway;
 - (b) if so, the result thereof;
- (c) whether Government have any proposal to take up the above line in the Fourth Plan in view of growing commercial importance of this area; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a). A Final Location Survey for a broad gauge railway line from Latur to Ramagundam (near Peddapalli) via Nizamabad was carried out in 1946 by the Ex. N.S. Railway. A Traffic Survey for Nizamabad-Ramagundam line was also carried out during 1955-56.

- (b) The proposal was considered unremunerative cwing to the poor return on the capital.
 - (c) No.
- (d) Owing to the tight financial position of the Railways and the limited funds made available for construction of new railway lines during the Fourth Plan, construction of this line will naturally have to wait for better times.

AERIAL MINERAL SURVEY

3483. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the programme of aerial mineral survey to be undertaken with U.S. collaboration is likely to be extended to cover about ten other regions;
- (b) if so, the names of other regions which may be include in the survey programme and the names of those which fall in Gujarat; and
- (c) when the programme is to be undertaken and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

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

सवाई माघोपुर जंकशन पर पुल का निर्माण

3484. श्री,मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगें कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे पर शहर को जाने वाली सड़क के झार पार, के सवाई माघोपुर रेलवे जंकशन पर एक रेलवे पुल के निर्माण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब तक ग्रारम्भ किया जायेगा; ग्रौर
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं:?

रेलवे मंती (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) जी हां। (स) ग्रीर (ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने नौषी योजना की अविध में सवाई माघोपुर के वर्तमान समपार की जगह एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का अन्तिम प्रस्ताव रखा है। रेलवे ने जून, १६६७ में राज्य सरकार से इस पुल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ब्यौरे मांगे थे। इनके मिलने पर, इस काम को रेलों के अगले निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में आगे आवश्यक कारवाई की जायेगी।

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनें

3485. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइने बनाने का विचार है;
- (स) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; ग्रौर
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नयी लाइनों के प्रस्तावों को म्रभी तक म्रन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी राजस्थान सरकार की सिफारिश पर पोकरन-जैसलमेर लाइन (105 कि॰ मी॰ मीटर लाइन — लागत 3.11 करोड़ रुपये) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

गरहारा ट्रांसशियमेंट याड

3486 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर भीर पूर्वी रेलवे पर बरौनी जंकशन के निकट गरहरा में एक बड़ा यार्ड है जिस में लाखों रुपयों की सरकारी सम्पत्ति जमा रहती है;
- (स) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस यार्ड में ट्रांशिपमेंट के लिये लासों मन धनाज उतारा तथा चढ़ाया जाता है;

- (ग) क्या इस यार्ड के चारों ग्रोर कोई बाड़ न लगी होने के कारण वहां से लाखों रूपयों की सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी वस्तुओं की चोरी हो जाती है जिसके लिये सरकार को क्षतिपूर्त्ति देनी पड़ती है; ग्रौर
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस यार्ड के चारों भ्रोर बाड़ लगा कर इसे सुरक्षित बनाने के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है भ्रोर यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) जी हां।

- (स्र) जी हां। वहां यानान्तरण के लिए काफी मात्रा में भ्रनाज उतारा भौर चढ़ाया जाता है।
 - (ग) जी नहीं।
 - (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सोनपुर रेलवे जंकशन पर रैस्ट हाऊस

3487. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में सोनपुर सबसे बड़ा और सबसे अघिक महत्वपूर्ण जंकशन है;
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सोनपुर स्टेशन पर उस क्षेत्र से मैजिस्ट्रेटों तथा टिकट निरीक्षकों के कार्य के दौरान अथवा उसके बाद विश्राम करने के लिए कोई गैस्ट हाउस अथवा रैस्ट हाउस नहीं है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों .की सुविधा के लिये सोनपुर जंकशन पर सरकार का विचार एक रैस्ट हाउस बनानें का है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक बनाया जारेगा; और
- (इ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा):(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर सोनपुर एक महत्वपूर्ण जंकशन स्टेशन है।

- (स) जी नहीं। यहां मधिकारियों के लिए एक विश्वाम कक्ष है जिसे मैजिस्ट्रेट भी इस्ते-मास में ला सकते हैं मौर चल टिकट परीक्षकों के लिए एक रनिंग रूम है।
 - (ग) से (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

धनबाद डिवीजन में रेलवे गार्ड

3488 भी रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेसवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के धनबाद डिवीजन के रेलवे गार्डों ने भ्रपनी शिकायतों के बारे में एक ज्ञापन पत्र रेलवे प्रशासन को दिया है; और
- (स्र) यदि हां, तो उन्होंनें इस ज्ञापन पत्र में क्या क्या विभिन्न मांगें की हैं तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मृ॰ पुनाचा) :(क) भीर (ख). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है श्रीर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पत्रातु में फायरमैन

3489. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्रातू (हजारी बाग, बिहार) में सीनियर फायरमैंनों तथा सैकण्ड फायरमैंनों को उनके मधिकारों से बंचित करके डीजल इंजिन क्लीनरों को पदोन्नत करके डीजल इंजिन के असिस्टेंट ड्राइवर बनाया जाता है;
- (स) क्या रेलवे में कोई ऐसा नियम है कि केवल वरिष्ठता के ग्राघार पर ही पदोन्नति की जाये: श्रौर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो पत्रातू में इस नियम का उस्लंघन करनें के क्या कारण हैं और क्या दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करनें का विचार है ताकि मविष्य में वरिष्ठता के अनुसार पदोन्नति के नियम का पूरी तरह पालन किया जाये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सबा-पटल पर रस दी जायेगी।

CASES UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

3490. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons/firms challenged under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 all over the country during the last three years; and
- (b) the number out of them punished and acquitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD, SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1919 /67]

मूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये "रिवीलर" उपकरण

3491. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ब्रिटेन के एक राष्ट्रजन ने 'रिवील र' नामक एक उपकरण बनाया है, जो भूमिगत खनिजो और जल का पता लगाता है और इसका मूल्य केवल 72 पींड है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस उपकरण के आयात या अपने देश में ही इसका निर्माण करने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये हैं, जिससे कि कुएं और नलकूप लगाने के लिये भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण किया जा सके ?

इस्पात, खान तथा खातु मंत्री (डा० चक्का रेड्डा): (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था को 'रिबोलर' जैसे किसी उपकरण का ज्ञान नहीं। तथापि भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण के पास खनिज पदार्थों और भूगर्भ जल के अन्वेषण के लिये आवश्यक सब प्रकार के नवीनतम और उच्च स्तर के ठीक ठीक काम

करने बाले भूवैज्ञानिक, विद्युत पूर्वेक्षण उपकरण है।

बन्नैस और मई, 1967 में निर्यात 3492 श्री बो॰ प्र॰ त्यागी : क्या

3492. जा जा० प्र० त्यांगा: क्या वाचिक्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का दावा किया है कि अप्रैल और मई, 1967 में वर्ष 1966 के इन्हीं दो महोनों की अपेक्षा निर्यात में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है,
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वस्तुत: इन दो महीनों में वृद्धि के बजाय निर्यात में 10.5 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई थी,
- (ग) यदि हां, तो ठीक जानकारी न देने के क्या कारण हैं, और
- (घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रति-किया है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कूरेशी):(क) सं(घ).स्मरण रहे कि लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4205 केलोकसभा में 30-6-1967 को दिये गये उत्तर में अप्रैल-मई 1967 के निर्यात के आंकड़े अप्रैल-मई 1966 की तुलना में दिये गये थे। उत्तर तैयार करते समय भूल से अप्रैल-मई, 1967 के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात मृत्य के जो आंकड़े दिये गये थे वे वास्तव में अप्रैल-मई, 1966 से सम्बन्धित थे और अप्रैल-मई 1966 के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये आंकडे अप्रैल-मई 1965 से सम्बद्ध थे। उस समय अप्रैल-मई 1967 के आंकडे उपलब्ध नहीं थे। इस भूल के कारण अप्रैल-मई 1966 और अप्रैल-मई 1967 के व्यापार निष्पादन के बीच गलत तुलना हो गई। आंकड़ों के प्रयोग और उनसे निष्कर्ष निकालने में जो बृटि हई उस पर अत्यन्त खेद है। सम्बद्ध अवधियों के बारे में शुद्ध विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है:

Written Answers

निर्यात (पुर्नानर्यात सहित) अप्रैल-मई के विषय में

	1967		1966	
	₹0	दस लाख	रु०	दस लाख
	करोड़	डालर	करोड़	डालर
अप्रैल-मई	172.77	230.4	126.56	265.9

नोट—रुपयों में दिये गये आंकड़ों की तुलना नहीं की जासकती क्योंकि 1966 के आंकड़े अवमूल्यन रूर्व के रुपये में हैं और 1967 के आंकड़े अवमूल्यन के पश्चात के रु० में हैं।

Dealings of Former H. M. T. Chairman, with M/s. Bharat Fritz Warner, Ltd., Bangalore

3493, SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri M. K. Mathullah, former Chairman of the Hindustan Machine Tools, was found to have shown some undue favours to the private firm named M/s. Bharat Fritz Warner Ltd., Bangalore resulting in an undue benefit of Rs. 2 crores or more to the firm;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs circulated this fact to all other Ministries and if so, the specific purpose and the result thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against Shri Mathullah and M/s. Bharat Fritz Warner in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) During an investigation of certain allegations against M/s. Bharat Fritz Warner

Ltd., Bangalore, it was found that the Chairman and Managing Director of Hindustan Machine Tools, a had shown some favours to the private firm in question. While the exact value of the benefit thus derived by the private firm could not be assessed it is however clear that it is not as much as Rs. 2 crores.

(b) and (c). The evidence available was not sufficient to sustain any action against the Chairman and M/s. Bharat Fritz Warner Ltd. Administrative action has however been taken.

MANUFACTURE OF GUNS IN A FACTORY NEAR AHMEDABAD

3494. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a factory for manufacturing guns in the private sector has been licensed in the vicinity of Ahmedabad;
- (b) if so, the name of the factory and the names of its promoters and collaborators, the details of the agreement of collaboration, the amount of capital invested and the output of the guns expected to be manufactured annually; and
- (c) the various uses to which the guns manufactured at the above factory can be put to?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b): M/s. National Rifles Ltd., have been permitted to set up a factory in Ahmedabad for the manufacture of air rifles/air pistols (gas type) in collaboration with M/s. Hammerlie GmbH. Hunting and Sporting Arms Factory, Tiengen/Hochrhein, West Germany, the terms of agreement being a lump sum payment of DM 60,000 and in addition a royalty of 5% (taxable) on the exworks selling price for a period of ten years. The names of directors of the company are (1) Shri Bahubali Gulabchand, (2) Shri Vinod L. Doshi (3) Shri Chandrahas K. Vissanji, (4) Shri Keshav Govind Prabhu and (5) Shri Nandlal Varma. It has been ascertained that an amount of about Rs. 2.51 lakhs has been invested upto 30-6-67. According to the programme, production will start with 5,000 Nos. in the first year rising to 22,000 Nos. in the third year.

(c) These air rifles/air pistols can only be used for training civilians in the preliminary stage. They are comparatively cheaper and further fire arms rifles ranges are not necessary for practices with these rifles/pistols.

DIARY PROJECTS IN DELHI

3495. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases where licences have been issued by Government to persons in the private sector to set up diary projects in and around Delhi with foreign collaboration in the last three years; and
- (b) whether any of them has already gone into production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अधि-कारियों द्वारा जीपों का बुरुपयोग

3496. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अधिकारी सरकारी जीपों का प्रयोग अपने निजी कार्यों के लिये और फिल्में देखने जाने के लिये करते हैं तथा इस प्रकार पेट्रोल पर खर्च होने वाले हजारों क्ययों के सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है;
- · (ख) क्या निगम के अधिकारियों को अपने निजी कार्यों के लिये निगम की मोटर-गाड़ियों का उपयोग करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके रोकने के लिये सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (खो प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा जीपों के गलत प्रयोग करने के आरोप के विषय में कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं। इस प्रकार की एक शिकायतें पर सरकार अभी जांच कर रही है। दूसरी शिकायतों पर जांच की जा चुकी है और उनको सत्य नहीं पाया गया है। राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अधिकारी व्यक्तिगत काम काज के लिये, निश्चित दरों पर पैसे दिये बिना निगम की गाड़ियां प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR INVENTIONS

3497. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for giving financial assistance to encourage inventions and outstanding achievements in the field of applied science and technology; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have established an Inventions Promotion Board for encouraging inventions and outstanding achievement in the field of applied science and technology, and for promoting inventive talent in the country.

(b) The encouragement given by the Inventions Promotion Board is in two forms wiz. (a) Prize Awards (b) financial assistance. The Prize Awards are given for outstanding invention and these are announced on 26th January and 15th August every year. Financial assistance is given for the development of inventions which are found to be technically feasible and commercially viable. It covers cost of material, labour, provision of workshop and other facilities, assistance for obtaining patents and other costs upto the prototype stage.

Applications containing full technical details in the prescribed forms for awards and financial assistance are initial scrutinised by the technical staff of the Inventions Promotion Board and thereafter opinions of at least two experts in the respective field are obtained. The departmental assessement and the experts opinion are finally examined by a committee which decides on the award and quantum of financial assistance to be granted in each case.

IMPORT OF RAW WOOL

3498, SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the raw wool imports after the national Emergency were mainly for the purpose of producing defence goods;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that large part of the wool imported for this purpose was diverted for the production of goods for civilian consumption;
- (c) whether these goods for civilian consumption were sold at prices ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per meter when the manufacturing cost and the cost of import facilities was only Rs. 4 to 5 per meter; and
- (d) whether these parties were punished for their illegal diversion of imported raw material for civilian use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir. Out of the total imports of wool and other materials of the order of Rs. 1148 lakhs inclusive of about Rs. 250 lakhs provided by the industry out of its actual user licences, for defence requirements, wool and other raw materials of the value of only about Rs. 62 lakhs having been declared surplus to Defence requirements, were diverted for production of goods for civilian consumption.
- (c) In the absence of any price or distribution control on woollen fabrics for the civilian market, Government have no definite information on this point.

(d) The matter as to whether there was in fact any illegal diversion as alleged, is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SENIOR ACCOUNTS OFFICER, WESTERN RAILWAY, DELHI

3499. SHRI NAMBIAR: SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-LAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any representation about the misbehaviour of the Senior Accounts Officer, Western Railway, Delhi with the staff has been received by Government;
- (b) if so, the main points in the representation:
- (c) whether Government have scrutinised the complaints; and
 - (d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

- (b) The main points of the representation
 - (i) that the Senior Accounts Officer, Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, threatened the Office-bearers of the Ungraded Railway Accounts staff Association for forming the Association; and
 - (ii) he abused the President and the Secretary of the aforesaid Association and tried to extract statements from them.
 - (c) Yes.
- (d) The complaint was not found to be correct.

विदेशों में प्रदर्शन कक्ष

3500. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये भारत ने विदेशों में कहां कहां प्रदर्शन कक्ष स्थापित किये हैं;

- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन वस्तुओं को प्रदर्शन के लिये वहां रखा गया है, वे वर्षों से वहीं पड़ी हैं क्योंकि नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें बेचानहीं जासकताः और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य मंद्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) प्रदर्शन कक्षीं की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संस्था LT 1917/67] I

- (ख) जी, नहीं।
- (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

IMPORT OF RUBBER

3501. SMRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI M. L. SONDHI: SHRI S. KUNDU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of natural rubber imported into the country during the 10 Months from January to October, 1967 and the total cost thereof;
- (b) the stocks of imported natural rubber now in the country;
- (c) the average monthly consumption of rubber in the country; and
- (d) the special efforts made to increase rubber production in the country and to cut down imports of natural rubber?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 14,018 tonnes of natural rubber valued at Rs. 474 lakhs were imported in the country during January to August, 1967. The figures for September and October are not yet available.

(b) The total stock of natural rubber in the country, including imported rubber, at the end of September, 1967 was 26,788 tonnes. Separate figures for stocks of imported rubber are not available.

(c) At present, the monthly average consumption of both natural and synthetic rubber in the country is about 8,750 tonnes.

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(d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1920 /671

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF DHARAMKOT (H.P.)

3502. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Geological Survey of India has finalised its report on the extent of limestone deposits in the Dharamkot area of Dharamsala:
- (b) if so, the main conclusions of the report;
- (c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY)1 (a) and (b). No, Sir. Detailed investigation by the Geological Survey of India for limesstone near Dharamsala is in progress, Report on the investigation will be prepared after it is completed.

(c) A copy of the report will be supplied to the Parliament Library .

बरहामपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3503. भी गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि बरहामपूर नगर की जनता को रेलवे सम्बन्धी जानकारी प्राप्त करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में बरहामपूर में रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है;
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सुविधा कभी कभी जनता को प्राप्त नहीं होती,

क्योंकि वहां कोई भी व्यक्ति टेलीफोन नहीं सूनता और वे सब अन्य कामों में लगे रहते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, ताकि स्टेशन से 3 मील की दुरी पर रहने वाले बरहामपूर के निवासी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें?

रेसवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मृ० पुनाचा): (क) बरहामपूर स्टेशन पर अलग से कोई पूछताछ कार्यालय नहीं है। फिर भी, जनता की पुछ-ताछ के लिए सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्या-लय और माल गोदाम में सार्वजनिक टेली-फोनों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

- (ख) माल गोदाम के टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है और इस टेलीफोन को माल गोदाम के कर्मचारी सुन लेते हैं। कभी-कभा, जब सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय के कर्मचारी परिचालन इयुटी में व्यस्त होते हैं, तो उस कार्यालय में टेलीफोन के सूनने में कठिनाई होती है।
- (ग) दिन के समय सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में एक पूछ-ताछ क्लर्क की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव पर मध्य रेलवे प्राधिकारियों द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION IN FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

3504. SHRI P. GOAPALAN: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated target for the production of machine tools as included in the draft Fourth Five Yar Plan;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the estimated target for machine tool production in the Fourth Plan has been reduced; and
 - (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The production target for machine tools for 1970-71 as indicated in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 105 crores.

(b) and (h). The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised. In view of the changed economic situation and the decline in demand for machine tools, the target may have to be revised downward.

FOREIGN COLLABORATIONS

3505. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-VELOPMENT AND COMPANY AF-FAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of foreign collaboration ventures approved by Government in the current year with industry-wise break-up;
 and
- (b) the amount of foreign capital involved in these ventures?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 164 cases of foreign collaboration have been approved by Government during the period January to October, 1967. Lists of such cases, approved during January-March, 1967 April-June, 1967 indicating inter alia the items of manufacture have been published in the "Journal of Industry and Trade", August and September, 1967 respectively. Similar list for the period July-October, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT-1921/967] .

(b) The amount of foreign capital involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 8·14 crores. SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS FROM G.D.R.

3506. SHRI BENI SHAKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the G.D.R. has offered to supply fertilizers during 1967; and
- (b) if so, the amount to be paid for this purchase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount to be paid for the purchase is Rs. 9.44 crores subject to additional freight that might result out of the closure of Suez Canal.

उबंरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये इंजीनियरी सार्थ समूह

3507. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है । क विभिन्न इंजीनियरी कम्पनियों ने उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये एक साथ समूह बनाया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है: और
- (ग) तकनीकी विकास तथा अब तक की प्रगति की ध्यान में रखते हुए नये प्रकार के इस सयंत्र की ड्राइंग सप्लाई करने का काम किस एजेंसी को सौंपा गया है?

अोद्योगक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरहीन असी अहमव) : (क) से (ग) . जानकारी इक्कट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

PRODUCTION IN PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

3508. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND ME-TALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether production in all the three public sector Steel Plants has increased;
- (b) if so, the comparative figures in 1964 and 1965;
- (c) whether all these plants are also likely to be expanded; and
 - (d) if, so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The comparative ingot production figures in 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given below:

(In thousand tonnes)

1964-65 1965-66
(1) Rourkela 979 1,065
(2) Bhilai 1,131 1,371
(3) Durgapur 1,006 1,001

(c) and (d). The first expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant is already complete and that of Durgapur and Rourkela is nearing completion. As regards further expansion, a decision on the expansion of Dugapur and Rourkela Steel Plants has been deferred. Further expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant is under consideration.

NEW VICTORIA COTTON MILLS, KANPUR

3509. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the New Victoria Cotton Mills, Kanpur has remained closed for the last 40 days;
- (b) whether it was closed for want of cotton;
- (c) if so, the steps taken to supply cotton to the mill;
- (d) whether steps have also been taken to reopen this mill; and
 - (e) if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mill is lying closed since 3rd October, 1967.

(b) to (c). Information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY COST ACCOUNTANTS

- 3510. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether cost accountants have submitted a memorandum to the Company Law Board asking Government to allow Chartered Accountants with 10 years experience to do cost audit;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MECHANISED FOOTWEAR UNIT

- 3511. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether State Trading Corporation has decided to set up a mechanised footwear unit; and
- (b) if so, where it will be located and the cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Unit is proposed to be located at Jajmau near Kanpur city. The total cost of the Unit including its working capital is estimated at Rs. 2 crores.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN CANNANORE

3512, SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: SHRI P. GOPALAN: SHRIMATI SUSEFLA GOAPALAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state;

- (a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of iron ore deposit has been found in Cannanore district of Kerala;
 - (b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to send a survey team to assess the extent of iron ore deposit, and if so when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No., Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) and (d). During 1963-64, a detailed search by the Geological Survey of India in Cannanore district, for the southernly extension of the iron ore bands of Puttur taluk, indicated South Kanara district, Mysore, indicated that the Dharwar schist belt with the associated iron ore band do not extend into Cannanore district, except for magnetite-quartzite (a thin stringers of poor grade iron ore). The main occurrences of iron ore around Puttur are the magnetite veins near Chilmettaru and West of Kamal abettu on Vitla-Puttur Road, which contain about 56.83 per cent iron. The only ore worth mentioning in the Kasaragod area, are the thin segregations of secondary hydrous iron oxide, resembling limonite, occurring as thin stringers and lenses within the thick cappings of laterite. These are scattered and sporadic, hardly exceeding 5 to 8 cm, in thickness. The most important of these occurrences are seen in the road cuttings on Kasaragod-Jalsur road, at Bela, Chemvattur and Shemani. As iron ore bodies, they are much too insignificant to merit attention.

ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS TO STAFF OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, DEIHI

3513. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: SHRI K. RAMANI: SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters allotted to the Northern Railway staff and the staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, since the latter category of staff was re-registered for allotment of quarters separately; and

(b) if the number of quarters allotted to the Western Railway staff is negligible, whether Government are considering the allotment of quarters to the Western Railway staff and also to make good the previous deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF **RAILWAYS** (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi are not registered separately for allotment of quarters by the Northern Railway as there is no such separate pool of quarters. The number of quarters allotted to the Northern Railway staff and staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway form the date of decentralisation of the ex. Railway Clearing Accounts Office, i.e. 10-7-53, is as under:

- 3,405 (i) Northern Railway
- (ii) Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

The percentage of non-essential staff (to which category this staff of Western Railway belong) provided with house for the Northern Railway and Western Railway Traffic Accounts staff is as follows:--

Class III Class IV 10.44% 22.30% Northern Railway Western Railway Traffic Accounts 11% 29%

(b) From the figures given in reply to (a) above it will be seen that the Western Railway staff have received a higher percentage in the allotment of quarters and therefore there is no proposal for special consideration in allotting quarters to the Western Railway staff.

Staff

MEETING OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES EASTERN AND SOUTH-FASTERN RAILWAYS ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENTS

3514. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Eastern and South-Eastern Railway employees was organised by the All Inoia Railway Accounts Staff Association at Calcutta on the 16th September, 1967;

- (b) if so, whether any resolution passed at the said meeting was sent to Government:
 - (c) what are their demands; and
- (d) the steps Government propose to take to fulfil those demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The demands are:
 - (i) withdrawal of mechanisation particularly from the Traffic Account's Office.
 - (ii) Proper assessment of staff requirement by conducting job analysis and that no staff should be rendered surplus.
 - (iii) Unification of two grades of Railway Accounts Clerks and filling up of the existing vacancies in the cadre of Account's Clerks (Grade 1).
 - (iv) Need for looking into the case of Senior Account's Clerks who are at the maximum of their recruitment grade.
 - (v) Need for avoiding transfers of Senior Staff.
- (d) Government consider that with the increase in volume of work on the Railways it is essential to introduce modern tools of accounting and management and therefore a certain amount of mechanisation and automation is essential. The staff are. however, protected from any retrenchment and their avenues of promotion have also been protected on the basis of the cadre that existed on 20-8-66. Transfers of staff in the interests of administration cannot altogether be eliminated, but an assurance has been given that staff would not be transferred from their present station directly as a result of the installation of computors unless they are willing to be transferred. While it is not possible in the interests of work to amalgamate the two grades of Accounts Clerks, the question of granting some benefit to the staff at the maximum of the initial recruitment grade is receiving conaideration.

IRUGUR RAILWAY STATION
3515, SHRI E, K. NAYANAR:
SHRI K, RAMANI:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the people of Irugur village of Coimbatore District regarding Pucca Railway Station with all facilities at Irugur Station; and
- (b) if so, the main points made in the memorandum and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been represented by the people of Irugur village that Irugur station should be made a regular station and provided with improved amenities such as waiting shed, drinking water tap, latrine, raised platform etc.

Irugur is a contractor-operated train halt. The proposal for its conversion into a flag station with improved passenger amenities has been examined and found not feasiable for want of adequate justification.

EASTERN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES CONSU-MERS BISUDH COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., JAMALPUR

3516. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government received any memorandum dated the 28th September, 1967 from the Honorary Secretary, Eastern Railway Employees Consumers Bisudh Cooperative Society Ltd., Jamalpur regarding mal-practices in the Society;
- (b) if so, the main points made in the memorandum;
- (c) whether Government propose to investigate the matter; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes,

- (b) The memorandum mainly deals with the mismanagement in the affairs of the Society.
 - (c) Yes.
 - (d) Does not arise.

RECESSSION IN ECONOMY

Written Answers

3517. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1788 on the 24th November, 1967 and state the names of the concerns/industries on which orders have been placed to fight recession and the amount of order given to each concern?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): 1. Offers have been set to the wagons Builders and a Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1922 167].

2. So far as orders for other Railway equipment placed with private firms are concerned, comprehensive information from all Railways and production Units has to be complied involving considerable time and effort which may not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved.

पश्चिम बंगाल में पटसन मिल

3518. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) पश्चिम बंगाल में कितने पटसन मिल हैं;
- (ख) इन मिलों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है भौर उनमें स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; भौर
- (ग) वर्ष 1966-67 में पटसन उद्योग से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): (क) से (ग). जान कारी एकत्र की जा रही है श्रीर यथा शीघ्र सन्ना-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे पुल

3519. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : .

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में हो कर जाने वाली रेलवे लाइनों पर कुल कितने पुल हैं;
- (स) गत दो वर्षों में बनाये गये पुलों की संस्था कितनी है; भीर
- (ग) कितनें पुल बीस वर्ष से म्रघिक पुरानें हो गये हैं ग्रौर समय-समय पर उनकी मरम्मत करनें के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा):

- (क) पैंतीस
- (ब) तीन
- (ग) घट्टाइस । जब कभी श्रावश्यक होताहै, उनकी श्राविषक मरम्मत की जातीहै ।

भारत के विदेशी व्यापार पर पश्चिम बंगाल की स्थिति का प्रभाव

3520. श्री जगन्नाय राव जोशी : श्रो अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पश्चिम बंगाल की राजनैतिक स्थिति ने भारत के विदेशी व्यापार तथा भारत में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है; ग्रौर
- (स) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शक्तीं कुरेशी): (क) तथा (ख). विदेशी व्यापार ग्रान्तरिक एवं बाह्य दोनों प्रकार के विभिन्न दबाबों में प्रभावित होता है। किन्तु भारत के समस्त विदेशी व्यापार पर पिष्टचम बंगाल की राजनीतिक स्थित जैसे किसी एक तत्व से पड़नें बाले प्रभाव का कोई भी निश्चित श्रममान लगाना सम्भव

नहीं है। फिर भी, अप्रैल से सितम्बर, के निर्यात ग्रांकड़ों से पता चलता है कि वे 1966 की उसी अवधि के दौरान हुए निर्यात की तुलना में ग्रंघिक हैं।

भारत में विदेशी निवेश के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति का ग्रभी से मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता।

EXPORT OF SHOES TO USSR 3521. SHRI B. K. MODAK: SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that leather shoes (Gent's size) are being exported to U.S.S.R. through the State Trading Corporation;
 - (b) if so, the cost per pair:
- (c) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has secured orders from American buyers to supply gent's size shoes:
 - (d) if so, the cost per pair;
- (e) whether there is a difference in rates of shoes exported to U.S.S.R. and America; and
 - (f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). It is not in the business interest of S.T.C. to disclose the prices. The cost per pair depends on the design, quality of raw material, workmanship etc. used in each variety as per specifications and other factors, and due to the above reasons, there is some difference.

Missing of Russian Cables from N.C.D.C. Colliery Stores

3522, SHRI B. K. MODAK : SHRI GANESH GHOSH : SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Russian cables worth several lakhs of rupees are missing from the store of Surakachar Colliery of N.C.D.C. at Banki-Mogra;
 - (b) if so, the total value thereof;
- (c) whether a criminal case under Cr. P.C. has been registered; and
- (d) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS: (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is true that some Russian cables have been found missing from the store of the N.C.D.C. in Surakachar colliery.

- (b) The approximate value of the cables is about Rs. 85,000/-.
- (c) and (d). A case was lodged with the Police Out-post at Banki-mogra on 27-7-67 and the police investigation is continuing.

CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS IN MADRAS

3523. SHRI B. K. MODAK SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have sought financial assistance from the Central Government to take over the closed textile mills;
 - (b) if so, the decision taken in the matter;
- (c) the total financial assistance sanction ed; and
- (d) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The Chief Minister of Madras discussed with the Commerce Minister on the 30th September, 1967 the question of reopening of the closed mills in Madras. He was assured that the Central Government would consider the matter as sympathetically as was possible on the merits of each case. In pursuance of this assurance, an Officers Group was appointed. This Group is already examining the cases of two mills, namely, Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited and the Cam-

bodia Mills Ltd. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Officer's Group.

EXPORT OF OIL CAKES

3524. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the oil cake exporters have complained of non-availability of shipping space and heavy freights for the exports;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to help the exporters in this respect; and
- (c) the total quantity of oil cakes exported in the last three years; and the value of therefo?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c)

Year	Qty.	Value
	(in '000'	(in Rs.
	tonnes)	lakhs)
1964-65	1,246	3,924
1965-66	828	3,464
1966-67	821	4,689

REVISION OF PRICE OF PAPER

3525. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-VELOPMENT AND COMPANY AF-FAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Paper Mills' Association has demanded an upward revision in the price of paper; and
 - (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED)

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The matter is being reviewed.

PUNISHMENT TO RAILWAY OFFICERS FOR ACCIDENTS

3526. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of accidents in which the Railway Gazetted Officers have been held responsible and punished during the period 1965 to 1967?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): During the period 1-1-1965 to 31-10-1967, there were 3 train accidents in which gazetted officers were held responsible. In one case disciplinary action has been taken and in the remaining two disciplinary action is in progress.

बिस्तयारपुर-राजगीर सैक्शन (पूर्व रेलबे) पर चलती गाड़ी में डाका

3527. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पूर्वी रेलवे के बिस्तयारपुर-राजमीर सैक्शन में, जैसा कि 9 भगस्त, 1967 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में छपा है, 34 घंटों के भ्रन्दर चलती गाड़ी में दो बार डाका डाला गया था भीर डाकू यात्रियों की बहुत बड़ी धनराशि लेकर भाग गये थे;
- (स) यदि हां, तो ग्रब तक कितने डाकू पकड़े गये हैं भौर उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; भौर
- (ग) डाकुग्रों द्वारा जान ग्रौर माल को कितनी हानि पहुंचाई गई थी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा) :(क) से (ग). जी नहीं । सही स्थिति यह है कि 3-8-67 को 5 5 बी॰ ग्रार॰ सवारी गाड़ी में पिस्तौल ग्रीर छुरा दिखा कर डाका डालनें की केवल एक घटना हुई। श्रनुमान है कि लगभग २२२ रुपये की कीमत का माल लूटा गया। किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। बिहार शरीफ की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस नें भारतीय दंड संहिता की घारा 395 के ग्रघीन मामला नं० १ ता॰ 3-8-67 दर्ज किया है जिसकी ग्रभी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है। ग्रभी तक न तो कोई गिरफ्तार किया गया है ग्रीर न माल ही बरामद हुग्रा है।

सिलिगुड़ी-तिनसुकिया रेलगाड़ी के तीसरी श्रेणी के डिक्बे में बम

3528. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिलीगुड़ी-तिनसुकिया पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ी के तीसरी श्रेणी के **एक डि**ब्बे में एक बम पाया गया था जैसा कि 9 भगस्त, 1967 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में समाचार प्रकाशित हुमा है;

- (स) क्यायह भी सच है कि फरवरी भौर भप्रैल, 1967 में इस लाइन पर तीन बम विस्फोट हुए ये जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सैकड़ों लोग मारे गये थे; घीर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनामों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रैलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) जी नहीं।

- (स्र) सिलीगुड़ी-तिनसुकिया स्रष्ड पर फरवरी '67 से भप्रैल '67 तक की भविध में बम विस्फोट के दो मामलों की रिपोर्ट की गयी थी । पहले विस्फोट में केवल एक व्यक्ति मारा गया भीर पांच व्यक्ति घायल हुए, जब कि दूसरे विस्फोट में न कोई मारा गया भ्रौर न धायन हुमा ।
- (ग) पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे सतरनाक क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय बरत रही है :---
 - (i) केवल दिन के समय सवारी गाड़ियों का चलाना ।
 - (ii) सेना, इंजीनियरिंग गैंगमैन, श्रीर सेना के ग्रघीन तैनात रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल द्वारा रेल-पथ पर गस्त लगाना ।
 - (iii) सूर्यास्त के बाद मावश्यकता पड़ने पर यात्री गाड़ियों के मागे सर्च-नाइट विशेष गाड़ी चलाना ।
 - (iv) ग्रासूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए दीमापुर-मणिपुर रोड में रेलवे, राज्य सरकार भीर केन्द्रीय रक्षा युनिटों के एक मासूचना कक्ष की स्थापना करना ।
 - (v) प्लेटफार्म ग्रौर चलती गाड़ियों में यात्रियों ग्रौर उनके सामान की ग्रच्छी तरह जांच करना।

- (vi) महत्वपूर्णं प्लेटफार्मों पर लाउड-स्पीकर द्वारा यात्रियों को सावधान करना ।
- (vii) महत्वपूर्ण सवारी गाड़ियों को सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, रेसवे सुरक्षा दल भीर रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल के कर्मचारियों की निगरानी में चलाना ।

पूर्व रेलवे में रेल सेवाओं में अस्त-व्यस्तता

3529. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में भौर सियालदह सैक्शन पर विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर साद्य प्रदर्शनकारियों द्वारा घरना दिये जाने के कारण रेल सेवाएं ग्रस्त-व्यस्त हो गई यीं, जिसका समाचार 8 नवम्बर, 1967 के दैनिक हिन्दी समाचार पत्र 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित हुम्रा है;
- (स) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; भीर
- (ग) रेल सेवाओं की ग्रस्तव्यस्तता के कारण कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) यद्यपि 8 नवम्बर, 1967 के नवभारत में ऐसा कोई समाचार नोटिस में नहीं भाया है, सेकिन यह सही है कि अगस्त, 1967 में साद्यान्त मान्दोलनकारियों द्वारा पूर्व रेलवे में स्नासकर सियालदह डिवीजन में, गाड़ियों के भाने-जाने में रुकावट होने की घटनाएं हुईं।

- (स) उपद्रवों के दौरान सवारी गाड़ियां सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस भौर रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दस के कर्मचारियों की निगरानी में चलायी गयीं। जिन स्थानों पर इस तरह की घटनाओं की सम्भावना थी वहां पुलिस के दस्तों को भी नियुक्त किया गया ।
 - (ग) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है।

क्यों रोड और युटक रेखने स्टेशकों के बीच रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उत्तर जाना

3530. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री रा०स्व० विद्यार्थी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1967 के पहले सप्ताह में दक्षिण-पूर्वी रेलवे पर कर्गी रोड भौर घुटक रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच मालगाड़ी के 15 डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे:
- (स) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितवी हानि हुई;
- (ब) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति वियुक्त की है; ग्रीर
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) जी हां, दुर्घटना 2-9-1967 को हुई।

- (स) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 25,000 रुपये की हानि होने का धनुमान है।
- (ग) और (घ) रेलवे प्रधिकारियों की एक समिति ने दुर्घटना की जांच की । जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के भनुसार यह दूर्घटना, धरी गर्म हो जाने के फलस्वरूप इंजन से दसवें माल डिब्बे का जरनल ट्र जाने के कारण हुई।

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT FACTORY LUCKNOW

3531. SHRI P. GOPALAN: SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any project in public sector to manufacture opitical instruments in collaboration with the German Democratic Republic proposed to be established at Lucknow, U.P. has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the time by which the project is likely to be completed and the total amount sanctioned for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHHMED) : (a) and (b). Government of India have approved in principle the proposal of the Government Percision Instruments Factory, Lucknow which is under the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, for collaboration with M/s. Carl Zeiss Jena, GDR in the manufacture of certain Scientific instruments including optical instruments. The State Government have indicated that the project, originally estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 39 lakhs is now estimated to cost Rs. 184 lakhs and that the collaboration agreement with M/s. Carl Zeiss Jena has not been finalised so far.

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS BRANCHES OF THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

3532. SHRI P. GOPALAN: SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned and the working strength of the Sub-Heads, Clerks Grade I and Clerks Grade II in the Traffic Accounts Branches and General Accounts separately on the Indian Railways as on the 1st April, 1959, 20th August, 1966 and 1st October,
- (b) the precentage of staff reduced in the Traffic Accounts Branches and the General Accounts Branches separately on the Indian Railways Zone-wise; and
- (c) whether the variation in the percentage is high between the Railways, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

SENIORITY IN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

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3533. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-LAN:

> SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the seniority in the Accounts Department of the Indian Railways is maintained in respect of General Accounts and the Traffic Accounts Branches;
- (b) whether the seniority of both the branches is combined or maintained separately; and
- (c) whether any transfers upto the posts of Clerks and Sub-heads are made from General Accounts Branch to the Traffic Accounts Branch or vice-versa?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The position is not uniform on all the Railways. The seniority of General Accounts and Traffic Accounts staff is combined on some Railways and separate on some others. On a few Railways, it is maintained separately in respect of certain categories of staff. and for other categories, it is combined.

(c) Normally, such transfers are made where staff are borne on a combined seniority list.

CLERKS GRADE I IN ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

3534. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: SHRI NAMBIAR: SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of the vacancies of the Clerks Grade I in the Accounts Department of the Indian Railways are kept unfilled and reserved for direct recruitment of Graduates;
- (b) if so, the number of vacancies remaining vacant on 31st October, 1967 on each Railway separately;

- (c) whether the 55 per cent quota of Clerks Grade I in the Accounts Department is being maintained;
- (d) whether in view of the present ban on recruitment of Accounts Clerks since 1959, Government are considering to scrap this reservation quota and to fill up vacancies by promoting the serving employers without any reservation; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?
- THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, at present.
- (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.
- (c) The prescribed percentage of 55% has not been changed.
- (d) and (e). This, among other matters, comes under consideration from time to time.

OVERCHARGE SHEETS IN FOREIGN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, WESTERN RAILWAY, DELHI

3535. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 8000 overcharge sheets have been shown as outstanding in the monthly progress report of the Section concerned in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned for the clearance of the arrears of overcharge sheets numbering 7,000;
 - (c) if so, the reasons for this discrepancy;
- (d) whether such arrears in work due to the shortage of staff; and
- (e) if so, the responsibility fixed for declaring staff surplus resulting in accoumulation of arrears?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, But only a small percentage of these are to be checked. For the rest only a record has to be kept of the fact that it has been passed for refund.

- (b) It is proposed to pay an honorarium of Rs. 2,053 for the clearance of 5560 overcharge sheets and not 7000 as stated.
- (c) The balance overcharge sheets were cleared by the staff during office hours for which no honorarium is to be paid.
 - (d) No.
 - (e) Does not arise.

NEW CEMENT UNITS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

3536. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has prepared any scheme to set up new

- cement units in the public sector and if so, the number of units to be set up;
- (b) the production capacity and employment potential of the new units;
- (c) the names of places where these units are to be located and the estimated outlay on each of them; and
- (d) the time by which these units are expected to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMAD): (a) to (d). Cement Corporation of India has sumitted to Government for approval project reports of cement plants for the following locations with capacity, employment potentia etc. as noted below against each:

Location	Item	Annual capacity (tonnes)	Employ- ment potential (persons)	Estimated cost (Crore of Rs.)	Likely date of com- missioning
Mandhar (M.P.)	Portland cement	200,000	500	4.46	In 1969
Kurkunta (Mysore)	Do.	200,000	500	4.40	Do.
Neemuch	Do.	200,000	500	4-91 ٦	In not less than three
(M.P.) Jagdalpur	Do.	200,00	500	5.375	years after appro- val is given.
(M.P.) Tandur (A.P.)	Do.	200,000	500	4·49 }	
Mehrauli (Delhi)	Masonry cement	50,000	100	0.66	In about one year after the project is approved.

Out of the above locations, Mandhar and Kurkunta have been approved in June, 1966. All other locations and the project reports received are under consideration of the Government of India.

ZINC AND LEAD ORE MINES

3537. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient attention has not yet been paid to the problem of developing zinc and lead ore mines in the country and the progress made in this respect has not been very satisfactory;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefore; and
- (c) the steps taken for the proper development and exploitation of the zinc and lead ore mines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS: (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. At present the only known commercially workable zinc and lead ore mines in the country are situated in Zawar area in Rajasthan. These were benig worked

by a private company who were producing about 500 tonnes of ore per day. The undertaking of the company was taken over by Government in October, 1965 due to the inability of the company to implement expansion of the mines and complete the construction of the zinc smelter. Hindustan zinc Limited, a Central Government undertaking, which now owns and manages the mines has taken steps to further develop the mines. The production capacity of lead and zinc ore has been increased from 500 tonnes to 750 tonnes per day which will be further increased to 1000 tonnes per day shortly. Beneficiation capacity has also been augmented at the mines site to match the increased production of ore. Steps have also been taken to further increase the ore production to 2000 tonnes per day with requisite additional beneficiation capacity. The construction of the zinc smelter of 18,000 tonnes of zinc metal per annum capacity has been completed and it is expected to be commissioned shortly. Exploration and prospecting work is also being taken up in the Zawar area to prove additional deposits with a view to raise the production of ore even beyond 2000 tonnes per day.

(b) Does not arise.

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(c) Apart from Zawar area, intensive exploration and aerial surveys have also been undertaken to locate new lead and zinc ore deposits in the country. As soon as commercially workable new deposits are located, it is the intention of the Government to undertake their development and exploitation.

ORDERS FOR RAILWAY WAGONS PLACED ON PRIVATE FIRMS

3538. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that large orders of Railways wagons have been placed with different firms recently; and
- (b) if so, whether those firms have started manufacturing the wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Proposals for procurement of 16,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers from the private sector have been finalised and the offers have been

- sent to the various wagon builders for acceptance.
- (b) The above proposals are for manufacture of wagons during 1968-69. The fabrication is expected to commence after March, 1968 against firm orders to be placed on them.

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF STAFF IN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICES

3540. SHRI JYOTIAMOY BASU: SHRI K. RAMANI: SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the sanctioned and the working strength of the Sub-heads, Clerks Grade I and Clerks Grade II in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway Delhi, Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway, Delhi and the Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Ajmer separately as on 1st April, 1959, 20th August, 1966 and 1st October, 1967 respectively; and
- (b) whether the strength is on the decrease. if so the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF UNGRADED ASSOCIATION

3541. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU SHRI K. RAMANI: SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ungraded Accounts Staff Association gave intimation to Government to organise a demonstration before his residence on 16-9-1967;
- (b) whether any deputation of the Railway employees called upon him to hand over the memorandum;
 - (c) if so, what were their demands;
- (d) whether any reply was given to the ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association; and
- (e) the steps Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The grievances of the staff of the Traffic Accounts and Compilation Branches of the Western and Northern Railways which formed the subject matter of the resolution, included the following demands:

- (i) Mechanisation should be withdrawn from the Traffic Accounts Officers on Indian Railways.
- (ii) Promotions of the staff should be thrown open and normal conditions for promotions as obtaining prior to simplification should be restored.
- (iii) Proper assessment of the staff requirement should be made conducting job analysis, and no staff should be rendered surplus.
- (iv) The assurances given by the Railway Administration that no staff will be transferred from their places of work should be implemented and the 7 employees who were transferred to Dohad should be called back.
- (v) Adequate facilities should be given for promoting such of the staff who have been blocked on Rs.
- (vi) Class IV employees should also be given adequate facilities for promotion.
- (d) No reply is given normally to any sectional and/or unrecognised Associations.
- (e) While the demands are examined on their own merits, grievances of Railway staff are discussed with Organised Labour at the different levels of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery. It has been considered necessary to introduce a measure of modernisation of the tools of management and therefore Computors are being installed, and to start with Traffic Accounts work will be taken over by the machines. The staff have, however, been assured of the protection of avenues of advancement based on the cadre as it existed on 20-8-66 and no retrenchment of existing staff is contemplated.

As regards the specific question of transfer of seven employees to Dohad, two transfers have already been cancelled and the question of re-transferring the other five is also under consideration. The problem of stagnation of some staff at Rs. 180 in the initial grade is receiving consideration.

SHIFTING OF RAILWAY PRESS AND FORMS DEPOT FROM GAUHATI TO NEW JALPAIGURI

3542. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government received representations from the public as well as from the employees against the proposal to shift the North-East Frontier Railway Press and Forms Depot from Gauhati to New Jalpaiguri;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Railway Administration propose to give up the proposal in view anticipated difficulties that are likely to be confronted by its employees if the shifting is carried out?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. Representations have been received against the proposal to shift the Forms Depot. The Railway have no Press at Gauhati.

- (b) Due to administrative reasons which were expected to lead to greater efficiency.
- (c) At present status quo is being maintained. books, A modified proposal to stock books, forms and stationery at both the Depots at Gauhati as well as New Jahpaigarl is, however, under consideration.

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर सोने के स्थानों के दिक्टों की चोर वाजारी

3643. श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में सोनें के उपलब्ध स्थानों के टिकटों की बड़े पैमाने पर चोर बाजारी चल रही है;
- (स) क्या कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी इस मामले में हाथ होने का शक है;
- (ग) क्याइस मामले में कोई जांच की गई है; भौर

(म) यदि हां, तो उसकी उपपत्तियां क्या हैं और भाप लोगों के लिये, जो केवल तीसरे दर्जें में ही यात्रा करते हैं; शयन डिब्बों में स्यानों (बर्घों) के ग्रारक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान करने की दिष्ट से सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

रेसवे मंत्री (भी चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) तीसरे दर्जे में सोनें के स्थान के लिए दिल्ली में टिकटों की बढ़े पमानें पर ऐसी चोर बाजारी नोटिस में नहीं द्यायी है।

(स) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता । वापान को लौहे-अयस्क का निर्यात

3544. श्री रचवीर सिंह शास्त्री : स्या वानिच्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सितम्बर, 1967 में जापान का दौरा करनें वाले भारतीय वाणिज्य ग्रौर उद्योग मंडल के प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने सरकार का ध्यान जापान को बड़े पैमाने पर सौह-श्रयस्क के निर्यात के किये जाने की सम्भावना की स्रोर स्नाकर्षित किया है; स्रौर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाजिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भी मुहम्मद शक्री क्रैरशी): (क) और (ख). यह सच है कि भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल के प्रतिनिधिमंडल के, जो इस वर्ष सितम्बर में जापान गया था, प्रतिवेदन में, धन्य बातों के म्रतिरिक्त, यह भी उल्लेख है कि जापान में बढते हए लौक-म्रयस्क व्यापार में भारत का ग्रंश 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 30 प्रतिशत किया जा सकता है, यदि परिवहन तथा पत्तन सुविघाम्रों की निश्चित व्यवस्था हो भीर उसके भतिरिक्त भाव प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक हों तथा भ्रयस्क भ्रच्छी किस्म की हो। इससे सरकार की घारणा की पुष्टि होती है। भारत से लौह-ग्रयस्क का निर्यात करने वाली संस्थाएं जापान के इस्पात मिलों से लगातार सम्पर्क रखती हैं भौर इन विषयों पर विचारों का भादान-प्रदान निरंतर होता रहता है।

जापान के बाजार में भारतीय भ्रयस्क के सिये संभावनाएं उन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बातों में से हैं जिनके भाषार पर लौह-भयस्क के निर्यात के कार्यक्रम की योजना सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता के माधार पर तैयार तथा कियान्वित की जा रही है।

भारत के बोमाइट/बोमाइन तथा मंधक के भण्डार

3545. श्री रचबीर सिंह शास्त्री: स्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपूर, मसुरी ग्रीर जैसलमेर के निकट ब्रीमाइट/ श्रोमाइन के ग्रीर ग्रन्दमान ग्रीर निकोबार द्वीपों में फास्फेट के बहुत बड़े मंडार होने के संकेत मिले हैं:
- (स) इस बारे में भारत के भृतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के क्या धनुमान है,; ग्रीर
- (ग) इन भंडारों के निकाले जाने भौर उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात, बान तथा घातु मंत्री (डा॰ चन्ना रेडी): (क) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्सण संस्था को कानपूर, मसूरी, तथा जैसलमैर में ब्रोमाइट के तथा ब्रोमीन भौर झंडमान निकोबार दीपों में फास्फेट के बड़े निक्षेपों का कोई पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न उत्पन नहीं होते । ISSUE OF IMPORT LICENCES

3546. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Engineering, Cotton Textile and Jute Industries that were given priority of maintenance import licences have failed to put up satisfactory export performance of their finished goods since June, 1966 on wards;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the priorities will be revised in the light thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Exports of engineering goods, cotton textiles and jute manufactures showed a decline of 16%, 28% and 14% respectively during the year following devaluation compared to the preceding Year. Export performance of these items however improved during June-August 1967, the increases compared to exports during June-August 1966, being 27%, 12% and 9% for engineering goods, cotton textiles and jute manufactures respectively.

- (b) The reasons for fall in exports were :-
 - (i) In the case of engineering goods, the time taken for re-adjustment of export programmes in the changed situation arising from devaluation and revised Government polities and a reduction in overseas demand;
 - (ii) In the case of cotton textiles, lower production due to non-availability of the desired qualities of cotton at ceiling price, reduction of imports by U.K., and the dislocation caused by devaluation;
 - (iii) In the case of jute manufactures, the high price for our jute and jute goods due to short crops in the country during the successive seasons. competition from Pakistan and the emergence of synthetic substitutes.
- (c) Industries have not been included in the 'priority' list on the basis of export performance. However, priority industries are being urged to improve their export performance.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY LINE TO N.E.F.A. REGION

3547. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to extend railway line to N.E.F.A. region;
- (b) if so, the total length of line proposed to be constructed; and
- (c) whether the construction work has been started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

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

MACHINES MANUFACTURED BY H.M.T. PINJORE

3548. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the machines manufactured at H.M.T., Pinjore are costher than similar machines manufactured by the private sector industries in Punjab;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the matter is being enquired into?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No. Sir. The electrically controlled Milling Machines which are manufactured by H.M.T., Pinjore are not being manufactured by any other party in India. The other types of Milling Machines manufactured at Pinjore are also not being made in the private sector to the same specifications or quality.

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED FROM EXPORTS

- 3549. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India from exports during the last three years (year-wise); and
- (b) the total value of exports through Government agencies like the State Trading Corporation and the value of exports by private companies during 1966-67 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The total value of exports (including re-exports) during the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 (upto August, 1967) is as follows:

Year			Value in Rs. Lakhs	Value in U.S. Dollars Millions	
1964-65				816,30	1,714.9
1965-66				805,64	1,692 · 4
1966-67				1,094,94	1,557.9
1967-68				460,68	614 · 2
(upto A	lugi	ast, 67).	,	

(b) Figures for sector-wise export earnings are not available as the export statistics are maintained for the country as a whole.

UNECONOMIC RAILWAY LINES

3550. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are considering to wind up uneconomic railway lines;
- (b) if so, total number of uneconomic lines and the total mileage covered by such lines;
- (c) whether Government have investigated the causes of the line becoming uneconomic;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A study of the uneconomic branch lines is in progress with a view to ascertaining whether any such line should be closed down.

- (b) The tentative list consists of 63 branch lines and the total kilometrage is about 4,380.
- (c) to (e). Broadly, poor traffic and high operating costs are responsible for a line being uneconomic.

MAROONIPG OF JODHPUR-BARMER EXPRESS NEAR TILWARA

3551. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jodhpur-Barmer Express was marooned by flood waters on the 8th September, 1967, near Tilwara;

- (b) if so, the circumstances under which this train entered such deep waters;
- (c) the steps taken to evacuate the marooned passengers; and
- (d) whether an enquiry has been conducted into the circumstances of the incident, if so, the findings therefo?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). On noticing an unusally wide expense of flood water over an Irish bridge situated between Tilwara and Balotra stations at about 1.30 hours on 8-9-67, the driver of 98 Dn. Barmer-Jodhpur Express brought the train to a halt as it appeared to be unsafe to proceed further. The train could not be backed to Tilwara as the track and bridges in the rear had also got submerged due to sudden "flash floods" in the Luni river. The train had therefore to be detained in the middle of the section.

(c) As the stranded train could not be approached by road or rail due to fleods, the assistance of Air Force and Army authorities was soguht for air-dropping food and evacuation of the 500 odd passengers in the train. The rescue operations by means of boats started early in the morning of 9-9-67 and by the evening all passengers had been evacuated to a safe spot where food-supplies and medical assistance were provided. Buses were also chartered to take the passengers to Jodhpur.

(d) No.

बैक्यूम पाइपों को हटाकर रेसगाड़ियों का रोका जाना

3552. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : स्या रेल बे मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या दो डिब्बों के बीच वैक्यम पाइपों को भ्रलग करके रेलगाडियों को रोकने की घटनायें रेसवे प्रशासन के घ्यान में आई हैं; घौर
- (स) यदि हां, तो यात्री इन पाइपों को न हटाने पायें, इसके लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री भी चे० मु० पुनाचा) । (क) भौर (स). जी हां, ऐसे कुछ मामले

नोटिस में भाये हैं। चूंकि इस तरह की षटनाओं से, जिनका सम्बन्ध कानुन और व्यवस्था की स्थिति से होता है, काफी तादाद में भीड़ शामिल रहती है; ग्रतः राज्य सरकारों को स्थिति से भवगत रखा जाता है, ताकि वे उपयुक्त निरोधात्मक कार्रवाई कर सकें। इसके भलावा रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा रेलवे सुरक्षा दस भीर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता से भी कार्रवाई की जाती है।

निर्यात

3553. भी निहास सिंह : यी विमृति मिथ :

क्या वाजिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) रुपये के भवमूल्यन के पश्चात् गत दो वर्षों में भायात किये गये माल की कीमत कितनी है तथा भवमूल्यन से पहले के दो वधीं में कितने मूल्य का भ्रायात किया गया तथा मवमूल्यन के पश्चात् कितनी म्रतिरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा सर्च करनी पड़ी; ग्रीर
- (स) निर्यात को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बानिच्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद सफी कुरेसी) : (क) रुपये के मवमूल्यन से पहले तथा पश्चाल् के क्यों में भायात किए गए माल के मूल्व निम्नलिक्ति हैं:---

भवधि	मूल्य लास रूपयों में	मूल्य लाख ग्रमेरिकी डालर में
जून 1965—मई 1666	1,437,42	30,197,89
जून 1966 मई 1967	2,037,83	27,171.07

है:--

भवमूल्यन के पश्चात् कोई भविरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा सर्च नहीं की गई। इसके विपरीत, गत वर्ष की तुलना में 3,026. 8 लाख डालर की राशि विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में बचाई गई।

(स) निर्यात कम करने का प्रक्त नहीं उठता ।

पटसन का निर्यात

3554. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या वाणिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन कम्पनियों ने पटसन तथा चोरियों का निर्यात किया है;
- (स) उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्रजित की गई: ग्रीर
- (ग) कौन-कौन से देशों को बोरियों का निर्यात किया गया था ?

वाणिक्य मेतालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कूरेंगी): (क) पटसन की बनी हुई वस्तुचों के नियात के लिए लाइसेंस लेना भ्रपेक्षित नहीं है परिणामतः सभी निर्यातक कम्पनियों के नाम तत्काल प्राप्य नहीं हैं।

(स) मूल्य की दृष्टि से पटसन की बनी हुई वस्तुम्रों का निर्यात निम्नलिखित है:---

1964-65 : 168 34 करोड ६०

भयवा 3545 लाख डालर

1965-66 : 182.71 करोड़ ६०

ग्रथवा 3831 खास डालर

1966-67 : 235.20 करोड़ श्रथवा 3344 लाख डालर

(ग) प्रमुख देशों के नाम निम्नलिखित

संयुक्त राज्य ममेरिका बिटेन

सोवियत रूस भास्टेलिया न्युजीलैण्ड बेल्जियम पश्चिमी जर्मनी नीदरलैण्ड फ्रांस बल्गारिया युगोस्लाविया चेकोस्लाविया हंगरी जर्मनी लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य रूमानिया संयुक्त ग्ररब गणराज्य नाइजेरिया सुडान इष्डोनिसिया इयोपिया घाना सीरिया ईरान केन्या यगान्डा केनाडा ग्रजंनटाइना चिली

INDUSTRIES IN HARYANA STATE

वेरू

3555. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Haryana is more backward in industries as compared to other States in the country:
- (b) whether Government propose to initiate certain schemes to set up big and small industries in this State; and
 - (c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Haryana is among the relatively industrially less developed States in the country.

(b) and (c). Government have no specific proposals at present. However, in finalising the schemes and projects to be included in the Annual plans and the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the question of their location in different States will receive careful consideration taking all the relevant factors into account.

हिन्दी शब्दकोष का प्रयोग

- 3556. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या ग्रीचोनिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किये गये तकनीकी पारिभाषिक शब्द संग्रह का उनके मंत्रालय के हिन्दी विभाग द्वारा प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है;
- (स) यदि हां, तो उसमें किस हिन्दी शब्दकोश का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है:
- (ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मंत्रासय में हिन्दी के बड़े कठिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है जिसको समझने में कठिनाई होती है; भीर
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भासान हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने की ***** ?

भौद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन स्नली अहमद): (क) भौर (स). इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी भनवाद में जो तकनीकी शब्द इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं वे बामतौर पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित पारिभाषिक शब्द-संग्रह से लिये जाते हैं। इसके भ्रतिरिक्त भावश्यकता पड़ने पर डा० हरदेव बाहरी के वृहत् अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी कोष तथा भागव (धंग्रेजी-हिन्दी) शब्द कोष से भी सहायता ली जाती है।

(ग) भौर (घ). उपयुक्त तथा सही भावों की प्रमिव्यक्ति की प्रावश्यकता को प्यान में रखते हुए जहां तक सम्भव होता है सरल भाषा प्रयोग करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

स्टैमलैस स्टील की आयातित चादरें 3557. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, बान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने मूल्य की स्टेनलैंस स्टील की चादरों का. वर्ष-बार. भायात किया गया:
- (स) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई को घ्यान में रखते हुए स्टेनलैस स्टील का भाषात बन्द करने का सरकार का विचार है: भौर
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण *****?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 का भाषात इस प्रकार है:---

वर्ष	स्टेनलैस स्टील की चादरें झौर प्लेटें	स्टेनसैस स्टील शीट कोटिड
	(मूल्य	हजार रुपये)
1962-63	(मूल्य 30,382	हजार रूपये) 1,288
1962-63 1963-64		

किये गये स्टेनलैस स्टील के झांकडे झलग से उपसञ्च नहीं हैं। ये भौजारी भौर मिश्र-इस्पात के आंकडों में सम्मिलित है जिनका श्रायात नीचे दिया जाता है:---

	(मूल्य हजार रूपये)
1965-66	2,14,932
1966-67	2,35,054

(स) भीर (ग). भाजकल स्टेनसैस स्टील के मायात पर बड़े प्रतिबन्ध हैं। जैसे ही दुर्गापुर का मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाना स्टेनलैस स्टील का उत्पादन करने लगेगा उस समय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुये भाषात में यथा सम्भव मात्रा में कमी की जाएगी।

चैकोस्लोवाकिया ट्रेक्टरों के पुर्जी को जोड़कर टैक्टर बनाने वाले कारखाने की स्थापना

3558. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : स्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के मतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7256 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में ट्रैक्टर कारसाने की वित्तीय ग्रावश्यकता सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन का भ्रध्ययन कर लिया गया है तथा क्या उक्त परियोजना के बारे में भन्तिम निणंय कर लिया गया है; भौर
- (स्त) यदि हां, तो निर्णय को कब तक त्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (भी फखरहीन अली अहमद): (क) विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के प्रथम भाग की जिसमें परियोजना की भाषिक सम्भाव्यता का भ्रष्ययन किया हुन्ना था, सरकार के तकनीकी सलाहकारों तथा धन्य संबंधित विभागों के परामर्श से जांच कर की गई है। इस जांच के दौरान जो बातें सामने माई उन पर चेक विशेषज्ञों के दल से चर्चाकी गई बी जो इसी प्रयोजन से सितम्बर, 1967 में भारत द्याया था। चर्चा के दौरान जो महत्वपूर्ण बातें उठाई गई उनमें एक बात यह थी कि परियोजना के लिये प्रस्तावित कुल विनियोजन की राशि बहुत मधिक है मौर उसमें यथासम्भव कमी करने के उपायों का पता सगाया जाना चाहिये । चेक विशेषक्रों ने ऐसा करनास्वीकार कर सिया है भीर दिसम्बर, 1967 के भन्त तक एक भनुपूरक रिपोर्ट देने के लिये कहा है।

(स) इस परियोजना पर मन्तिम निर्णय 1968 के प्रारम्भ में किये जाने की बाशा है।

हिन्दी स्टेनोप्राफर

- 3559. भी मोलह प्रसाव : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के कितने पद हैं:
- (स) गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के भादेशों के भनुसार भनुसूचित जातियों तथा भनुसूचित द्यादिम जातियों के लिये ग्रारक्षित पदों की संस्या कितनी है:
- (ग) क्या सभी भारक्षित पदों पर मनु-सचित जातियों तथा प्रनस्चित प्रादिम जातियों के लोग काम कर रहे हैं; भीर
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण ž ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्नार्ह्(): (क) दो।

- (स्र) शुन्य।
- (ग) भीर (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर

3560. भी मोलह प्रसाव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के कितने पद हैं;
- (स) यह मंत्रालय के भादेशों के भनुसार उनमें से अनुसुचित जातियों के लिए पद ग्रारक्षित हैं: भीर
- (ग) स्याइन सभी भारक्षित पदों पर प्रनस्चित जातियों तथा अनुस्चित प्रादिम

जातियों के ध्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं: भीर बदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-काव मंत्री (श्री फखरहीन अली अहमव) : (क) एक भी नहीं।

(स) भीर (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

GOODS SERVICE ON THE CONTAINER RAILWAYS

3562. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is proposed to start a container goods service on the railways in the near future; and
- (b) if so, what would be the difference in freight between such trains and ordinary train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Container goods services have been introduced on the Indian Railways on a few routes. On the Bombay-Ahmedabad and Delhi-Bombay routes containers used are of 4.5 tonne pay-load capacity each; a service using smaller collapsible containers to suit the specialised requirement of traffic has been introduced between Gwalior and New Delhi. More container services are being prospected for introduction.

(b) There is normally no difference in principle in the freight charges for container services. The rates charged are computed on the basis of rates under Traiff classifications for the rail-borne portion of the journey, plus some charge, determined by mutual negotiations, for the collection and delivery services rendered by the railways at the terminal towns.

HOWRAH-DELHI SUPER-EXPRESS TRAINS

3563. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to run a superexpress train between Howrah and New Delhi:

- (b) if so, when; and
- (c) whether it will run daily?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

- (b) Technical details of the proposal are in the process of finalisation and as such no date for its introduction can be given at the moment.
 - (c) Frequency is yet to be decided.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY F.I.C.C.I.

3564. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has pleaded against preferential treatment, including subsidies to the small scale industry in a memorandum recently submitted to the Administrative Reforms Commission; and
 - (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has addressed a letter to the Working Group on Small Scale Sector set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission in response to a Questionnaire sent by the latter. The letter will be examined by the Government of India if and when it is referred to them.

ACCOUNTS OF HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD.

3565. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. was established in 1953 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 11½ crores and that its present working capital is estimated at 37½ crores;
- (b) whether the Company's profit in 1963-64 was 14.5 per cent which dropped to 3.4 per cent in 1965-66;

- (c) whether the Company's achievements have not come upto even 25 per cent of its expectations; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs and whether any steps have been taken on the basis of which better results could be expected in future years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore was incorporated on 7th February, 1953 with an authorised capital of Rs. 12 crores. The present Issued and Paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 12 crores. Actual working capital of the company as on 30th September, 1967 was Rs. 12:30 crores.

- (b) The percentage of profit after tax to the capital employed was 14.5 in 1963-64 and 3.4 in 1965-66.
 - (c) No. Sir.
 - (d) Does not arise.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL

3566. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government relaxed the distribution and price control of coal in order to stimulate coal consumption in the country;
- (b) if so, how far the objective has been achieved and the comparative figures for the period since relaxation of control and last year during the same period;
- (c) whether there has been any increse in price of soal; and
- (d) whether there has been any increase in the export of coal during this period as compared to last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) No, Sir

COAL STOCK IN NAHAN FOUNDRY

- 3567. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that on physical verification of coal stocks in Nahan Foundry, it was found short by 234.825 M. Tonnes; and
- (b) if so, whether any investigation was made for the disappearance of such a large quantity of coal and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The physical verification of stock of hard coke in March 1965 disclosed a shortage of 234-825 M. tons.

(b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have stated that necessary enquiries have been instituted and that the matter is under the consideration of the Board of Directors of Messrs. Nahan Foundry Ltd.

LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS

3568. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of late running of trains in October, 1967;
- (b) whether the causes of late running of trains have been investigated and, if so, in how many cases it has been found due to negligence on the part of running or station staff:
- (c) whether any action has been taken against the defaulting officials and if so, in how many cases action was taken to punish the defaulters in October, 1967; and
- (d) the mesures contemplated to be taken to see that the trains run on time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) During October, 67, the percentage of passenger carrying trains running late ranged between 9 and 27 on the Broad Gauge and 6 and 19 on the Metre Gauge.

(b) and (c). Yes. In about 2400 cases. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the staff found prime facie at fault. (d) A close watch is kept at all levels on the day-to-day performance of passenger carrying trains and everything feasible is done to ensure their punctual running. Special punctuality drives are also launched from time to time.

AIR CONDITIONED COACH INCHARGE/ ATTENDANTS OF N. E. RAILWAY

3569. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Air Conditioned coach Incharges/Attendants on the North Eastern Railway have been made representations regarding improvement of their working conditions and pay status; and
 - (b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

AIR-CONDITIANED COACH INCHARGES ON NORTH-EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

3570. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that N. E. Railway has only one hand to look after the Airconditioned coach while its counterpart on the North-East Frontier Railway has two to handle this job;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the A/C coach in-Charges on North-East Frontier Railway are getting extra duty allowance for night shift, while the A/C coach in-Charge of North-Eastern Railway is denied this legitimate claim; and
 - (e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

RAILWAY GUARDS OF N. E. RAILWAY

3571. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railway Guards of North-Eastern Railway have launched an agitation against the D.T.S., Varanasi demanding among other things better working conditions:
- (b) if so, the nature of their demands;and
- (c) Government's reaction thereto?

 THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
 (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b).

 Yes; some guards who were issued with orders of transfer for administrative reasons
- (c) No notice is taken of such demonstrations.

have started an agitation.

BETAD-RAJKOT RAILWAY LINE

- 3573. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct Betad-Rejkot railway line by joining Jasdan-Rajkot by rail communication; and
 - (b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A fresh traffic survey for Rajkot-Jasdan railway line (M.G.—61 KMs.) has been carried out and the survey report is under preparation.

(b) A final decision regarding construction of this line will be taken after the results of the surveys mentioned above are known. However due to paucity of funds, the chances of construction of this line in the near future are very slim.

FOREIGN COLLABORATION

- 3574. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements for Government and private sector projects approved by Government so far with country-wise break-up;
- (b) the total amount of foreign capital involved in these agreements and the number of foreign technicians in India at present on account of these collaborations; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to discourage further foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DE-VELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 2409 cases of foreign collaboration—both in the Public and Private Sectors-have been approved by Government during the period January 1960 to September, 1967. A statement showing country-wise break-up of these cases is given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. L.T.—1923/67).

- (b) The figures of foreign capital involved in these collaboration cases as well as the number of technicisns employed have not been separately worked out. Hewever, the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin Jenuary 1967 contains a detailed study of foreign investments in India.
- (c) Government Policy is to discourage foreign collaboration and foreign investment in fields where indigeneus knewhow and expertise have been sufficiently developed.

LOCAL TRAINS IN DELHI

- 3575. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to increase the number of local trains for Delhi and its neighbouring area;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government have made any survey for making more halting stations in Delhi for local trains;
 - (d) if so, the report of the survey;
- (e) the number of people who travel daily from Delhi to Ghaziabad, from Delhi to Faridabad, from Delhi to Sonepat and from Delhi to Bahadurgarh;
- (f) whether it is a fact that the number of trains is inadequate for them to travel from Delhi to these places; and
- (g) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove their difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Yes. In order to eater to the increase

in traffic in Delhi area, one pair of additional trains each on the New Delhi-Ballabgarh, New Delhi-Ghaziabad, New Delhi-Hapur and Delhi/Delhi Sadar Bazar-Jarhi Harsaru sections, have been introduced from 1-12-67, in addition to the extension of New Delhi-Ghaziabad shuttles to and from Dankaur from 1-10-1967.

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The approximate number of passengers who travel daily from Delhi to Ghazia-bad, from Delhi to Faridabad, from Delhi to Sonepat and from Delhi to Bahadurgarh is given as under:—

Delhi to Ghaziabad	. 3,62	5
Delhi to Faridabad	23	8
Delhi to Sonepat	. 58	4
Delhi to Bahadurgarh	. 18	6

(f) and (g). Some overcrowding was noticed on a few suburban trains in Delhi area. The above noted additional trains have been introduced and action is also being taken to augment loads of existing suburban trains to provide additional accommodation.

TRAVELLING INSPECTORS OF ACCOUNTS

3576. SHRI UMANATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the weekly working hours of the T.I.As. on the Western, Central and Northern Railways separately which form the basis for assessment of staff requirements;
- (b) whether working hours have been reviewed with a view to refix the time required for each inspection and to remove the hardships caused to the T.I.As on account of disallowance of T.A. and debiting of leave; and
 - (c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MENISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना

3577. श्री रा० स्व० विकार्यी: क्या इस्यात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) बोकारो इस्पात कारसाने के सिये भूमि समतल करने के लिये कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है;
- (स) इस कार्य में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों तथा मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है; तथा उनके वेतन भादि पर प्रति मास कुल कितना व्यय होता है, भौर
- (ग) क्या सरकार प्रधिकारियों की सख्या घटानें पर विचार कर रही हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा॰ खन्ना रेड्डी): (क) नवस्वर 1967 के ग्रन्त तक 6 करोड 30 लाख रुपये के लबसब।

- (स) तीन भफसर भौर न्यारह दूसरे कर्मचारी। मासिक वेतन विल लगभग 8560 रुपये।
 - (ग) जी, नहीं।

बिलासपुर-कटनी सैक्शन पर गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

3578. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 सितम्बर, 1967 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के बिलासपुर-कटनी सैक्शन पर मालगाड़ी के 15 डिब्बे पटरी से उत्तर गये थे;
- (स) यदि हां, तो दुर्घेटना के क्या कारण वे ;
- (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है; ग्रौर
- (भ) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप जन-धन की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवें मंत्री (भी कें मृ पूनाका): (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का भाशय 2-9-67 को घटित पटरी से उतरनें की उस घटना से हैं, जिसमें दक्षिण-वं रेलवे के विलासपुर कटनी खण्ड के करगी रोड और घटकु स्टेशनों के बीच एक माल-गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी।

- (स्र) जांच सिमिति के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि घुरा गर्म हो जाने की वजह से इंजन से दसवें माल-डिब्बे का जनंल टूट गया।
- (ग) जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
- (घ) इस में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई भीर न ही कोई घायल हुआ। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 25000 रुपये की क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

केरल में विरेन किस स्टेशन पर लोगों की भीड़ द्वारा हिसात्मक कृत्य

3579. श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव: क्या रैलवे मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1967 के दूसरे सप्ताह में केरल में चिरेन किस स्टेशन पर उत्तेजित लोगों की भीड़ ने रेलवे लाइनें उखाड़ दी थीं तथा रेलवे कर्मचारियों को मारा पीटा था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई थी; और
- (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेंलवे मंत्री श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाबा: (क) से(म). जी नहीं, सही स्थिति यह है कि खात्रों की एक हिंसक मीड़ ने 10-8-67

को चिर्रामिकिष भ्रौर मुख्कम्मपुषा स्टेशनों के बीच किलोमीटर 799 3-4 पर रेल पटरी के बीस-बीस फुट लम्बे दो टुकड़ों को रेस-पय के ग्रार-पार रखकर उसे ग्रविरुद्ध कर रसा था। उन्होंने रेल-पटरी के ये टुकड़े पास के समपार से उखाड़े थे। इस बाघा के कारण गाड़ी नं० 101 एरणाकूलम-तिरुवनंतपूरम् एक्सप्रेस को रुकना पड़ा । कुछ छात्रों ने बाद में इस बाघा को हटा दिया ग्रीर गाडी को जाने दिया । किसी रेल कर्मचारी को पीटा नहीं गया था श्रीर न ही जान-माल की कोई हानि हई। तिरुवनंतपुरम् की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस नें मारतीय रेल अधिनियम की घारा 126 के मघीन एक मामला दर्ज किया था लेकिन राज्य सरकार के म्रादेश पर इसे छोड़ दिया गया ।

PRODUCTION OF MACHINE TOOLS

3580. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Fourth Plan target of production for machine tools is being lowered dractically; and
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised. In view of the changed economic situation and the decline in demand for machine tools, the target indicated in the draft outline of the plan may have to be revised downward.

NEW UNIT OF HMT

3581. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that HMT has planned to set up two new units in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh recently; and
- (b) if so, the location and other details thereof and the time by which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). According to the original estimate, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited were to set up two new machine tool factories during the Fourth Plan period in addition to expanding three of their existing factories at Pinjore, Kalamassery and Hyderabad. One if these new factories was to be in Madhya Pradesh and the other in Uttar Pradesh. These factories were intended to be set up after the completion of the expansion schemes. However due to the steep fail in demand for machine tools, the Company have deferred all their Fourth Plan schemes. They will review the position after watching the trend of demand for machine tools for some more time.

EXPORTS OF BIRDS

3582. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian birds and squirrels are popular abroad and a large number thereof is exported every
- (b) if so, the number of birds exported every year and the foreign exchange earned thereby during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government have received any complaints from foreign buyers that Indian exporters are painting birds' plumage artificial colours; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto? THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE COMMERCE (SHRI MINISTRY OF MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes
- (b) The number and value of birds exported during 1964-65 to 1966-67 are as follows:-

	Quantity	Value
Year	(in '000' Nos.)	(in '000' Rs.)
1964-65	13,67	18,39
1965-66	15,30	21,15
1966-67	17,05	29,72

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

CASUAL LABOURERS IN SEALDAH DIVISION

3583. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 6 thousand casual labourers work in the railway division of Sealdah;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that although the State Government pays to same kind of labour Rs. 4.0 to Rs. 4.5 per day the Railway Deptt, pays only Rs. 2.0 per day:
- (c) whether these casual labourers are used for doing vital works like construction of new lines and many of them are working for more than eight-ten years, they are not recruited in permanent vacan-
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the casual labourers are not entitled to get the benefit of medical aid as is enjoyed by other Railway workers; and
- (e) if so, the measures Government propose to take to improve the service conditions of these casual labourers and to give them facilities for being recruited as permanent hands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. OONACHA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

MAIL DISASTUR NEAR ALIPURDUAR JN. 3584. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the causes of the train disaster near Alipurduar Junction on the 28th September, 1967 have been investigated; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, who held a statutory enquiry into this accident, is awaited.

RAIL LINK BETWEEN POKARAN AND JAISALMER

3585. SHR! D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

- (a) whether the railway link between Pokaran and Jaisalmer has been completed and commissioned for passenger/goods traffic :
- (b) if so, whether the station at Pokaran has been provided with all the prescribed passenger amenities; and
- (c) if not, by what time they will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Not yet. Only linking of the main track has been done and the departmental trains are running at present. The project is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. The rail link from Pokaran to Jaisalmer takes off at a point about 3 KMs, short of Pokaran and not from Pokaran Station yard. The existing passenger facilities at Pokaran are considered adequate at present.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED COTTON 3586. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation is opposed to Government's proposal of routing the imported cotton through the State Trading Corporation:
- (b) whether the Federation has submitted a self-financing scheme to raise funds to push up textiles exports;
- (c) whether Government have considered the scheme; and
 - (d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There has been recently no occasion to specifically as certain their views on this particular point.

- (b) and (c). Yes, Sir.
- (d) pending the formulation of a more satisfactory alternative, Government have concurred in the implementation ICMF's scheme for the promotion of the exports of the products of the Cotton Textiles Industry.

MODEL WOOLLEN MILLS, BOMBAY

3587. SHRI MADAU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allocation of 50,000 pounds of 2/15 and 1/10s worsted yarn to the Model Wollen Mills, Bombay by the Textile Commissioners Office in an improper and illegal manner;
- (b) whether Government have received the report of the Deputy Director in the Textile Commissioner's Office in this regard:
- (c) whether this allocation brought a benefit of one million rupees to the mills concerned; and
- (d) if so, the action taken on the Deputy Director's report and other information received by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The allegations in regard to the allocation of 50,000 lbs. of 2/15s and 1/10s worsted yarn to the Model Woollen Mills, Bombay, are under examination in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

3588. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the losses sustained by the public, Exchequer, workers and Industry as a result of sort time working in cotton textile industry in the Bombay region;
 - (b) if so, the broad features thereof;
- (c) whether Government have since verified this information and gathered material in respect of other textile centres in India; and
- (d) if so, the main features of such a study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A serious shortage in supplies of domestic cotton owing to the prevalence of drought conditions had developed at the beginning of the cotton year 1966-67. The Indian cotton Mills Federation suggested a block closure of all mills for a period of 15 days to deal with the situation. After discussions with all the interests concerned, namely, labour, grower, industry and trade, it was decided that a compulsory extra closure of mills for a day in each week would be a better alternative to block closure for the purpose of diminishing the imbalance between the demand for and the supply of cotton. A statement was accordingly made by the then Commerce Minister on the Floor of this House and thereafter, steps were taken to promulgate the Cotton and Staple Fibre Textile Mills (Regulation of working) Order, 1966 according to which cotton and staple fibre textile mills were required to observe an extra holiday every week with effect from the week commencing the 12th December, 1966. When the cotton position improved in April 1967, the compulsory holiday was revised to one extra holiday every fortnight from the 10th April 1967. With further improvement in the cotton position, the Order was rescinded with effect from the 1st September 1967.

Since the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, did not contain any provision giving powers to Government to issue the Order mentioned above, an Ordinance was promulgated on the 23rd December 1966, to suitably amend the aforesaid Act. This Ordinance was replaced by the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1967.

The steps taken have tended to minimise the difficulties in which all interests concerned with the processing of cotton had been placed in consequence of ga short crop.

PRICES OF COTTON SEEDS

3589. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of cotton seeds have fallen in recent months;
- (b) whether the export of these seeds is being promoted/subsidised by Government to help the farmers;
- (c) whether there is any scheme to expand oil extraction capacity; and
 - (d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir not at present.
- (d) Does not arise.

LETPZIG AUTUMN FAIR

3590. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the Leipzig Autumn Pair which was held from the 3rd to 10th September in East Germany,
- (b) if so, whether the Indian goods were sold heavily and there was a great rush in the Indian Pavilion; and
- (c) the total expenditure involved and the total amount earned by selling the goods or by participating in this Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Some Indian firms took part in the Fair through the Leipzig Fair Agency, a private organisation, which coordinated their participation.

- (b) Many of the samples of Indian goods on display were sold after the Exhibition and the Indian Pavilion attracted a large number of visitors.
- (c) Government did not incur any expenditure. The expenditure involved was met by the participants themselves. According to information available, contracts for export of Indian goods worth Rs. 16 million to G.D.R. were concluded as a result of this participation.

MANUFACTURE OF PRINTING MACHINES

3591. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that H.M.T. is proposing to manufacture printing

machine for letter-press printing such as, treadle and cylinder machines;

- (b) if so, when they are likely to be manufactured; and
- (c) whether any foreign collaboration will be required in this regard and, if so, the country that has agreed for collaboration, and the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. do not propose to manufacture ordinary Treadle and cylinder printing machines. They however, propose to manufacture Automatic Cylinder Presses, Presses and Platen Presses in a Subsidiary Company with foreign collaboration. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

ACQUIRING OF COAL STOCKS FROM **PRODUCERS**

3592. SHRI MARANDI: SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take powers to acquire coal stocks from producers;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposals and when these powers are likely to be enforced; and
- (c) how far it will help Government in solving the coal problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No. Sir.

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

MEETING OF G.A.T.T. IN GENEVA

MARANDI: Will the 3593. SHRI Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the 20th anniversary meeting of GATT in Geneva, moved a Resolution regarding changes to be made in commercial policies to fac i tate expansion of trade of the developing countries;

- (b) if so, the response of other countries thereto: and
- (c) the decisions arrived at in the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI OURESHI): (a) to (c). No formal resolution was moved at the 20th Anniversary meeting of GATT, but the Indian Delegation endeavoured to secure the inclusion in the programme of work items and measures intended to secure improved trading opportunities for export products originating in developing countries. The conclusions reached at the meeting have been summarised in the annexure laid on the Table of the House. LPlaced in Library. see No. LT 1924/67].

IMPORT OF BORING RIGS FROM RUMANIA

3594. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of Prime Minister to Rumania, the Government of Rumania offered to supply 100 tube-well boring rigs immediately and 500 within six months; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto? THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.
 - (b) Does not arise.

UNIPORMS TO RAILWAY EMPLOYERS

3595. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rules for supply of uniforms to Railway employees in various zones of Indian Railways are identical;
- (b) if not, the reasons for disparity in the rules; and
- (c) the steps taken to remove such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Prior to 1963 each Railway had its own Dress Regulations for supply of uniforms to the respective railway staff. In February' 63 orders for standardisation of uniforms were issued

based on the recommendations of the Railway uniforms Committee. According to these orders certain categories which had been getting uniforms previously but which as per the recommendation of the uniforms Committee were not entitled to uniforms were allowed to continue to be supplied with the uniforms, t1 styles conforming to those indicat .ne uniforms Committee.

In view of the need for economy, order. were issued in January' 66 holding in obeyance the orders referred to above except to the extent that if the older Dress Regulations prior to the issue of Board's letter issued in February'63 happened to be more liberal than the new, then the new regulations should apply. These orders are being reviewed periodically depending upon the financial position of the Railways.

HAULING OF CALCUTTA-BOMBAY MAIL BY DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE

3596. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the date from which diesel locomotive will begin hauling Calcutta-Bombay Mail via Allahabad:
- (b) the date from which II class sleeper coaches would be attached to the aforesaid Mail; and
 - (c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Sh:i C.M. POONACHA): (a) and (c). Dieselisation of Calcutta-Bombay Mails via Allahabad will be considered as and when sufficient number of diesel locomotives become available after meeting the demands of goods traffic.

(b) So far second class sleeper coaches have been introduced on certain important long distance Mail/Express trains in replacement of full second class coaches. Since there is no full second class coach running on Howrah-Bombay Mails (via Allahabad) the question of introducing a second class sleeper coach on this train has not been considered.

PASSENGER BOOKING FROM JUNEHTA AND SONTALAI STATIONS

3597. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger

booking from Junehta and Sontalai Stations of the Central Railway has not yet begun: and (b) if so, causes for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Sontalai station is already open for booking of passengers and their luggage, parcels, etc.

As regards Junehta station, necessary passenger booking facilities will be providsoon as funds become available.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER

3598. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY:

> SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of copper produced in and required by the country annually;
- (b) whether Agnigkundhla mines, when in full swing, would fill the gap; and
- (c) if not, whether copper deposits in Narbada Valley will be explored and whether India is likely to become self-sufficient in the production of copper in near furture?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) There is only one unit viz. Indian Copper Corporation Ghatsila (Bihar), producing copper in the country. Their production was 9,333 tonnes during 1966 and 7.258 tonnes during January to October, 1967. The present demand of copper is estimated at 90,000 tonnes which is expected to go up to 175,000 tonnes by 1970-71.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Survey for Minerals including copper ores is proposed to be conducted by Geological Survey of India in Narbada Valley in Madhya Pradesh, but India is not likely to become self-sufficient in copper in the near future.

SLEEPER EXPRESS TRAIN

3599. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of running sleeper coaches on all Express trains for long journeys has been considered; and (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a). Yes. Sleeper coaches have been provided on all Mail and Express trains involving night journeys.

(b) Does not arise.

RAIL ROAD TRANSPORT

3600. SHRI LAKHANLAL GUPTA: SHRI G. S. MISHRA: SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that tobacco, walnuts, onions, bananas exported from the country are mainly transported to Ports of export by road transport; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for transporting by road transport in preference to Rail which is cheaper?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) It is correct that onions and tobacco for export are transported to the port mainly by road. Walnuts move partly by rail and partly by road and bananas, mainly by rail.

(b) Whether the exporter chooses one mode of transport or the other would really depend on the cricumstances of each individual case. Broadly speaking, exporters of onions prefer road transport because the traffic originates in areas not far from the port of export and road transport is better suited for short distance traffic. On the other hand, for bananas, rail transport is preferred because it saves jolts and spoilage in transit and the distances are fairly big. It is hardly necessary to add that rail transport may not always be cheaper. It would entail, in most cases, some transport by road at either end and that may appreciably put up the total costs.

IMPORT OF ART SILK YARN

3601. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of art silk yarn has been discontinued due to abolition of export scheme for art silk fabrics;

- (b) if so, whether Government propose to revive the scheme for export promotion art silk fabrics and, if so, when;
- (c) whether the art silk powerloom weaving industry which has been badly hit with the discontinuance of import of this raw material has demanded that Government should fix reasonable prices of indigenously produced art silk and synthetic and arrange for its equitable distribution on installed loom basis; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to save the industry from closure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is a fact that import of art silk (rayon yarn) has been discontinued due to the abolition of Export Promotion Scheme for art silk fabrics. Certain imports of other types of manmade fibre and yarn are however, allowed to be made to meet along with indigenous yarn, the overall requirements of the art silk weaving industry.

- (b) No. Sir.
- (c) It is a fact that the art silk powerloom weaving industry has been making representations to Government regarding the price fixation and distribution of indigenous art silk and synthetic yarn.
- (d) Certain steps in this direction have already been taken and brought into force.

YARN FOR HANDLOOMS

3602. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the handlooms pay not less than 25 per cent higher prices for the yarn they buy by of reeling bundling, baling charges plus insurance and transport and profits of mills and middlemen as agreed to by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Ashoka Mehta; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to remove the disparity in the prices of yarn bought by the handlooms from mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir. The Powerloom Enquiry Committee report refers to handicaps of powerloom industry vis-a-vis the mills and not the handloom industry.

- (b) The following steps have been taken:
- (1) No excise duty is levied on yarn in hank form in which it is consumed by the handloom industry for counts less than 29 Nf and for 29Nf and above the rates of duty have been fixed at levels lower than the corresponding rates of yarn in non-hank form in which yarn is consumed by the Mill sector.
- (2) A rebate is given on the sales of handloom cloth effected by the Co-operative sector at the rate of 5 paise per Rupee. Special additional rebates are also allowed on the sales of handloom cloth during specific periods in a year.

ART SILK WEAVING INDUSTRY

3603. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage or raw material required for the Art Silk Weaving Industry:
- (b) whether due to the stoppage of imports of raw materials, the prices of indigenously produced art silk and synthetic yarn have gone very high;
- (c) whether the industry has approached Government for the allotment of rupees 24 crores of imports to meet the short-fall of raw material;
- (d) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the large-scale unemployment of workers in the industry in view of the closure of the Looms due to shortage of raw materials; and
- (6) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-1925/67.1

HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS CONSTRUC-TION LIMITED

3604. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the small engineering establishments have represented to Government against the bank guarantee (of Rs. 1.5 lakh) clause in the tenders invited by the Hindustan Steelworks Construction . Co. Limited, and
- (b) if so, the raction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF FISH

3605. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of fish catch in India during 1966-67;
- (b) the value of fish exported from India during 1966-67 and to which countries, country-wise; and
- (c) how much canned fish, if any, was exported out of India during that year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI OURESHI): (a) The fish catch in India during the Calender year 1966 was of the order of 1367 4 thousand tonnes

(b) and (c). A Statement in laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. see No. LT-1926/67].

EXPORT OF TEA

3606. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the price of Indian tea per kilo vis-avis Ceylonese tea in Europe and America before and after the devaluation of rupee:
- (b) the total annual export of tea to Europe and America vis-a vis Ceylonese tea before and after the devaluation separately:

- (c) whether there was an increase in the export of Indian tea after devaluation; and
- (d) if so, what other factors contributed to this increase besides the devaluation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI OURESHI): (a) The exact prices at which individual consignments of Indian and Ceylon teas were sold in Europe and America before and after devaluation are not available. A statement showing the average unit value per kilogram of tea exported from India and Cevlon to principal importing countries of Europe and America before and after devaluation is laid on the Table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1927/67]

- (b) Another statement showing the annual exports of Indian and Ceylon teas separately to Europe and America during 1965-66 and 1966-67 on July-June basis is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See 'No. LT-1927/67]
- (c) Not immediately after devaluation. But exports of tea have picked up in 1967 inasmuch as during the period Ist January to 15th November, 1967, a quantity of 170.25 million kilograms of tea have been exported from India as against a quantity of 141 ·15 million kilograms of tea exported in the corresponding period of 1966.
- (d) Higher production and generally better quality.

MINERAL EXPLORATION IN ORISSA

3607. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have explored the mineral wealth of Orissa particularly the iron and manganese ores;
 - (b) if so, the result thereof; and
- (c) the quality of iron ores which Government propose to export to Japan from Orissa mines within the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Workable deposits of Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, dolomite and vanadiferous magnetite ore have been located.

(c) An annual export target of 1 · 5/2 million tons of Iron Ore of 62/61 % Fe content is planned for the next five years from Diatari area.

IMPORT OF SULPHUR

3608. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state at what stage the negotiations with the U.S.A., Canada and certain other countries for the import of Sulphur stand at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The -information being of a confidential nature it will not be in the public interest to furnish details in regard to these negotiations.

TRADE WITH NEPAL

3609. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ouestion No. 3544 on the 23rd June, 1967 and state:

- (a) whether Government have examined the details of the licensing system introduced by Nepal for the import of some major items from India; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto? THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes
- (b) This question is proposed to be discussed with the representatives of His Majesty's Government of Nepal in the. Inter-Governmental Joint Comnext mittee meeting.

रेलगाड़ियों का लुटा जाना

3610. श्री नायुराम अहिरवार : स्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में 1 सितम्बर, 1967 से 31 भक्तूबर, 1967 तक की भविध में रेल गाडियों (यात्री गाडियों तथा मास गाडियों) के लुटे, जानें की कितनी घटनायें हुई ;

- (स) ये घटनायें किन स्थानों में तथा किन तारीसों को हुई;
- (ग) उनमें कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई; ग्रौर
- (घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ग्रीर उसका क्या परिणाम निकसा है।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटन पर रखा गया है। जिसमें क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-1928/67]

COMPENSATION PAID BY RAILWAYS

3611. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of compensation paid by the Railways for damage and pilferage of, goods during transport in the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67; and
- (b) the steps taken to prevent the damage and pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1929/67].

- (b) The following are among the steps being taken to prevent damage to and pilferage of goods:-
 - (i) emphasis on proper packing of goods to avoid their getting damaged in transit;
 - (ii) proper riveting of wagons and E.P. locking of wagons carrying valuable goods, so as to prevent running train thefts;
 - (iii) loading of goods damageable by wet in watertight wagons and speedy repair of wagons that are not water-tight;
 - (iv) provision of adequate covered accommodation in goods and parcel sheds, on a programmed basis, to prevent damage by wet during storage;

- (v) insistance on provision of dunnage where required, in the case, for instance, of wagonload consignments of sugar, grain and pulses and oilseeds;
- (vi) taking of special precautions when damageable goods are transported in open wagons, such as covering them securely with tarpaulins and, where necessary, providing an escort:
- (vii) ensuring pedlocking of luggage vans, parcel vans, etc.;
- (viii) educating staff and labour in careful handling of goods and organising, now and again, "stop rough handling" and "stop rough shunting" campaigns;
- (ix) escorting of important goods train by R.P.F. Armed staff;
- (x) utilisation of R.P.F. plain clothes staff for collection of Crime Intelligence with a view to tracking down known criminals;
- (xi) patrolling of affected sections by R.P.F. Armed staff;
- (xii) collection of intelligence and tracking down of receivers of stolen property and criminals;
- (xiii) posting of Railway Protection Force guards in yards, sheds, platforms and at strategic points.
- (xiv) providing basic security measures at all transhipment points/parcel offices and goods sheds.

COST OF PRODUCTION

3612. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated cost of production at the Bokaro Steel Plant; and
- (b) the average cost of production of steel in the existing private and public sector plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):
(a) Rs. 286.50 per tonne of steel ingots at the first stage.

(b) The average for 1966-67 is as follows:

ī	Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	Indian Iron & Steel Co.
Open Hearth steel ingots	279 -75	245 -10	281 -54	267 -47	294 · 58
L. D. Steel ingots.	272 -99		-	-	_

SMALL INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN EAST AFRICA

3613. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Afric-Indo Industrial Development Corporation has suggested to Government to set up small industrial projects in East Africa; and
- (b) if so, whether the suggestion has been considered and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Afric-Indo Industrial Development Ltd. made no suggestion about the Government of India setting up small industrial projects in East Africa. What they have asked for is training and other facilities in India for personnel who can set up small-scale industries in East Africa. We have gladly agreed to help.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT

3614. SHRI S. R.;DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Partnership Act so as to make the office of the Registrar of Companies effective; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No Sir. The Indian Partnership Act is administered by the State Governments through the Registrars of Firms appointed by them. Registrars of Companies have nothing to do with the administration of that Act.

(b) Does not arise.

लघु उद्योगों के लिये आयात लाइसँस

3615. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी: क्या वाणिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में खोटे वैमान के उद्योगों के विकास के विचार से भपने नोटिस संस्था 155 भाई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०)/66 दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर 1966 के भघीन श्रायात लाइसेंस देने के लिए आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किए थे; और
- (स) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश से कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज कानपुर ने सिफारिश की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रासय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहस्मद शक्री कुरैशी): (क) जी, हां।

(**T**) 1573 I

मधु उद्योगों के लिये आयात लाइसेंस

3616. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या काणिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) सूचना संस्था 155 प्राई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०) 66 दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 1966 के प्रत्युत्त में उद्योगों के निदेसक, कानपुर द्वारा मुरादाबाद, (उत्तर प्रदेख) से कितने मूल्य के लाइसेंसों के लिये धाबेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे, धौर उद्योगों के निदेसक, कानपुर ने कितनी कीमत के लाइसेंस दिये जाने की सिफारिश की थी; धौर
- (स) किन-किन घातुओं के संबंध में साइसेंस के लिये धावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा उन वाणिज्यिक निकायों और संस्थाओं का व्यौरा क्या है, जिन्होंने इन धायात-साइसेंसों के लिये धावेदन-पत्र दिये थे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद राफ़ी कुरैशी): (क) मुरादाबाद जिल्ला से लगभग 8.72 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के भावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। उद्योग के निदेशक, कानपुर द्वारा केवल 13,28,000 रुपये मूल्य के लाइसेंस जारी करने की सिफारिश की गई थी।

(स) पीतल, लोहे ग्रीर ई० पी० एन० एस० की वस्तुमों एवं वर्तनों के निर्माताम्रों से मस्युमीनियम, तांबा, सीसा, निकल, टिन तथा जस्ता भायात करने के लिये भावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए ये। उन वाणिज्यक निकायों तथा संस्थामों के ज्यौरे, जिन्होंने इस प्रकार प्रायात नाइसेंसों के लिये भावेदन किया था, एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं जिन्हें बाद में प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

M/s. Gramophone Co. Ltd., Calcutta

3617. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Gramophone Co. Ltd., Calcutta has been in monopoly control of manufacturing gramophone records and gramophones in India and whether it is entirely a British concern;
- (b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from the exports of its products;
- (c) whether it is a fact that exports are under-invoiced and profits remitted direct to England from their offices in the importing countries; and
 - (d) if, so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) M/s. Gramophone Co. of India (P) Ltd., Calcutta, who was the only manufacturer of mechanical gramophones, discontinued production from August 1964. They are at present the only firm manufacturing gramophone records in India, although two other units, whose schemes have been approved, are yet to implement the manufacturing programme.

The Gramophone Co. of India (P) Ltd., was registered in August 1946 and M/s. Gramophone Co. Ltd., Calcutta had been functioning as a branch of the present company of the same name incorporated in U.K. The proposal of the Gramophone Co. of India (P) Ltd. for conversion of the India Branch of the Gramophone Co. Ltd. into a wholly owned subsidiary of the U.K. Company as well as the intention to offer shares to Indian public in stages has been approved by the Government.

(b) Exports of gramophone records mainly accounted for by this Company during the past two years are as follows, the other items of export being negligible:-

Year	Value		
1965-66	Rs. 20-32 lakhs		
1966-67	Rs. 38-89 lakhs		

(c) and (d). No report of any such irregularity has been received.

कलकत्ता में वैगनों का रोका बाना

3618. श्री रघुवीर सिंह सास्त्री: श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी: श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:

क्या दिलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंने कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा से कलकत्ता को मेजे गये मोटे मनाब से मरे वैगनों को प्रभी तक कलकत्ता में रोक लिया गया है;
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ट्रकों से कलकत्ता मेजे जा रहे मोटे झनाज पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है;
- (ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई श्रम्यावेदन मिला है; भौर
- (ष) इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा।

रेसवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां, हरियाणा राज्य के स्टेशनों से मक्का के कलकत्ता मेजे गये परेवणों के कुछ मालडिब्बों को कलकत्ता में रोक लिया गया है।

(स्त) जी नहीं।

- (ग) इन परेषणों को कलकत्ता में छोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में व्यापारियों के भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। कुछ व्यापारियों द्वारा कुछ याचिकाएं भी दी गई हैं भीर वे निवटारे के लिए दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में पड़ी हैं। मामलों की जांच हो रही है।
- (घ) माग (ग) के उत्तर में जो स्थिति बतायी गई है, उसे देखते हुए यह कह सकना संभव नहीं है कि इन मामलों का म्रान्तिम निबटारा कब तक हो जायेगा।

कीयला निकालने पर नियंत्रण

3619. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यामी: क्या इस्पात, खान तचा घातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने कोयला खान मालिकों पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है कि वे कोयला खानों से सीमित मात्रा तक कोयला निकाल सकते हैं; और
- (स) यदि हां, तो देश में लगातार बढ़ती हुई कोयले की मांग को घ्यान में रखते हुए यह रोक क्यों लगाई गई है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) नहीं, महोदय।

(स) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

IMPORTS FOR PAINT INDUSTRY
3620. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether seventy per cent of the total imports allowed for the paint industry is through tied loans necessitating purchases to be made from the U.S. sources;

- (b) if so, how the prices paid for such import compares with those imported from other countries; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to hold the prices of raw materials by exploring free markets?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Generally, the prices of raw materials from American sources are higher than those prevailing in general currency areas.
- (c) Import from general currency area is limited by the availability of foreign exchange. However, the question of allowing imports from other sources is being examined.

HIGH COST MANUFACTURING CAPACITY

3621. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the specific steps Government are taking to discourage the rapid growth of 'an excessively high-cost manufacturing capacity' which has created serious sectoral imbalance in the economy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1930/67.]

TRADE DELEGATION FROM AFGHANISTAN

3622. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from Afghanistan visited India in July, 1967;
- (b) the outcome of the talks and whether any agreement was entered into for future trade; and
- (c) if so, whether a copy of the agreement will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a result of the discussions with the Trade Delegation from Afghani-

the Trade Arrangement with the-Royal Afghan Government was extended for a period of one year with effect from 1st August, 1967. A copy of the Trade Arrangement is already available in the Parliament Library.

PRODUCTION OF TEA IN DEHRA DUN

3623. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to undertake a techno-economic survey of the tea growing areas in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra-Mandi) and Dehradun; and
- (b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) The State Governments have, however, been requested to arrange for comprehensive surveys being undertaken of areas suitable for tea cultivation in their States. The Tea Board has been asked to cooperate in the matter of providing technical assistance for such surveys.

STANDARDS OF KANGRA AND DEHRADUN TEAS

3624. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3570 on the 23rd June, 1967 and state the nature of action taken on the representations of the Kangra Tea Planters Association and Dehradun Planters Association for fixing standards of Kangra and Dehradun teas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD, SHAFI QURESHI): The matter is still under consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF FAST TRAINS

3625. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to run long distance trains with 75 miles per hour; and
- (b) if so, the routes to be covered by these fast trains and from which date these trains will start running?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

BOMB EXPLOSION NEAR CALCUTTA

3626, SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether one Sub-Inspector of the Railway Protection Force was killed and another injured by a bomb near Calcutta recently;
 - (b) if so, the details of the incident;
- (c) whether adequate protection has been given by the West Bengal Government to the Railway Protection Force; and
- (d) whether Government propose to reinforce the R. P. F. in West Bengal due to troubled conditions there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) On 16-11-1967, at about 02.30 hrs., Shri A. Goswami, Sub-Inspector (Armed Wing), Sealdam, and late Shri M. M. Saha, Sub-Inspector, Railway Protection Force, Sealdah, along with Railway Protection Force Armed Party, while checking load of a goods train at Chitpur Outer signal, found two Wagons with doors open. The Guard of the train informed them that a gang of criminals had committed theft of about 20 bags groundnut seed. Inspector Saha rushed to the spot with his party in a pick up van to arrest the criminals and to recover the stolen property. While they were approaching Dum Dum Junction Bridge, both the Sub-Inspectors spotted the criminals and jumped out of the van, chased them and apprehended one of the criminals near Dum Dum Cabin. While both the Sub-Inspectors were proceeding from North to South in pursuit of other criminals, they were suddenly attacked by the criminals and a hand bomb hit Sub-Inspector Saha directly, resulting in his death on the spot. Sub-Inspector (Armed Wing) Goswami, finding the situation grave, fired two rounds from his revolver but the criminals escaped in darkness. Shri Goswami, Sub-Inspector (Armed Wing) received injuries and was admitted in the B. R. Singh Hospital as an indoor pationt. Government Railway Police,

registered case No. 56 dated 16-11-1967 u/ss 147/148/149/324/353/307/302 IPC and 6(3) Indian Explosives Act, which is under investigation.

- (c) Normally no protection is provided by the State Government Police. The Railway Protection Force as any other citizen exercises the right of private defence of life and property.
- (d) Armed parties of Railway Protection Force are deputed to assist the unarmed staff of Railway Protection Force as and when considered necessary.

सूचाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों को जस्ता चढ़ी नासीदार चादरों की सम्लाई

3627. श्री राम चरण: क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखा-प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये मार्च, 1967 में 500 टन जस्ता चढ़ी नालीदार चादरें मंबूर की थीं;
- (स) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यापारियों ने, बिनके पास ये स्टाक था, इसे विनियंत्रण होने तक रोके रखा भीर बाद में चोर बाजार में बेच दिया; भीर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यकाही की गई है?

इस्पाल, खान तथा धातु मंत्रास्य में राज्य-मंत्री (भी प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (ग). यह सच है कि जस्ता चढ़ी नालीदार चादरों की सप्नाई के बारे में सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों को प्रप्रता दी गई थी और विनियंत्रण के पश्चात् उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भावेदन किया था कि स्टाकिस्ट राज्य सरकार के भनुदेशों का पासन नहीं कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार से कहा गया था कि वह नये इन्डेंट (मांग-पत्र) भेज दे और सप्लाई के लिए इन इन्डेंटों को प्राथमिकता दी गई। राज्य सरकार को यह भी सत्ताह दी गई कि यदि किसी स्टाकिस्ट ने विनियंत्रण से पूर्व सप्लाई करने से इन्कार किया है तो लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) मादेश के मन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

RAILWAY RESTAURANT AT GUNTAKAL STATION

3628. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6436 on the 21st July, 1967 and state:

- (a) Whether any final decision has been taken to run departmentally the Railway Restaurant at Guntakal station on Southern Railway;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a large number of passengers have complained about the scarcity of suppliers and bearers; and
- (c) if so, the number of bearers and vendors employed in the restaurant?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Though it was proposed earlier to give up departmental working of the Restaurant at Guntakal and hand it over to a Contractor, on reconsideration, the Railway is continuing the departmental arrangement. With effect from 1st October 1967, certain measures have also been taken to improve the sales at the Restaurant.

(b) and (c). No. There has been no complaint about the inadequacy of bearers and vendors. Five bearers and vendors are working in the Restaurant and they are considered adequate for the custom offering Restaurant.

PLANT FOR SPECIAL STEEL

3630. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to set up a special Steel Plant at Durgapur; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). An Alloy Steel Plant under Hindustan Steel Limited is being set up at Durgapur. It will produce 100,000 ingot tonnes to be rolled into 60,000 tonnes of finished products of alloy and special steels per annum. The Plant has already gone into partial production.

BUFFER STOCK OF COTTON

3631. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal recently mooted by Government to create a buffer stock of cotton has made any headway; and
- (b) if not, the impediments faced in the process ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The question of creating a Buffer Stock for raw cotton is being examined by a Committee set up for this' purpose by Government. Its report is awaited.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S ADDRESS TO ANDHRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

3632. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Australian Trade Commissioner, while addressing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce in August, 1967 had stated that there was ample scope for Indian businessmen to invest their capital in Australia;
- (b) whether he also suggested that it would be in the interest of both the countries if Indian businessmen and industrialists visit Australia to make an on-the-spot assessment and explore the possibilities of investment;
- (c) if so, whether Government propose to pursue the matter; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). We have no official information regarding the statement made by the Australian Trade Commissioner while addressing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce in August, 1967. We have, however, seen a press report published in September 3, 1967 issue of the Financial Express wherein it was mentioned that the Trade Commissioner had held out possibilities of Indo-Australian M94LSS/67—5

joint ventures in Australian industries while addressing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce. If any industrialist approaches us for the setting up of any joint venture in Australia, all assistance will be given to him within the framework of our declared policy regarding setting up of joint ventures abroad.

मध्य रेलवे के चांदनी स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे फाटक का बन्द किया जाना

3633. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के चान्दनी स्टेशन से एक फर्लांग की दूरी पर, खंडवा स्टेशन की ओर स्थित रेलवे फाटक को बन्द कर दिया गया है और इससे निकट-वर्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इस फाटक को फिर से खोलने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा):
(क) और (ख) चांदनी स्टेशन से लगभग
एक फर्लांग की दूरी पर इटारसी की ओर
स्थित समपार नं॰ 167 (चौकीदार युक्त
'ग' श्रेणी का समपार) के जिरए बहुत कम
यातायात गुजरता था, इसलिए अगस्त,
1964 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुमोदन
से उसे बन्द कर दिया गया । आस-पास के
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निवासियों की ओर से इस
समपार को बन्द कर देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई
शिकायत नहीं मिली है। अभी तक इस समपार
को फिर से खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं
है।

हसनपुर और झनझरपुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन

3634. श्री केदार पस्वान : क्या रेसवें मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हसनपुर और झनझरपुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने काविचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता [।

नहरिया सराय और कुशेश्वर के बीच रेलवे लाइन का बिछाया जाना

3635. श्री केदार पस्वान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्यायह सच है कि परिवहन साघनों के न होने के कारण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर लहरिया सराय और कुशेश्वर के बीच याता करने में लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन दो स्थानों को रेल द्वारा जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा): (क) इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई अध्यावेदन नहीं मिला है।

- (ख) जी, नहीं।
- (ग) धन की कमी के कारण निकट मिविष्य में प्रस्तावित लाइन के निर्माण को पर्याप्त प्राथमिकता मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

नाइलोन के घागे का आयात

3636. श्री बसवन्त : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में नाइलोन के कितने घागे का आयात किया गया और उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की की गई;

- (ख) 1967-68 में नाइलोन के कितने धार्गका आयात करने का विचार है;
- (ग) क्यादेश में इस मांग को रेयन के धागे से पूरा किया जा सकता है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो नाइलोन के धागे का और आयात करने का क्या प्रयोजन है? वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शक्री कुरैशी): (क)

	मात्रा (लाख कि० ग्रा० में)	मृत्य (करोड़ ६० में)
1965-66	26.16	2.68
1966-67	39.10	4.99

- (ख) 6 करोड़ रूपये मूल्य के संश्लिष्ट धागे के लिये राज्य व्यापार निगम को दिये गये आयात लाइसेंस पर 1967-68 में 4० लाख कि० ग्रा० नाइलोन धागे का आयात किया जायेगा। अब 3 करोड़ रूपए का और नियतन किया गया है और इसके कुछ भाग का आयात मार्च 1968 तक किये जाने की आशा है।
- (ग) तथा (घ). कृतिम रेसम बुनाई उद्योग के लिये रेयन धागा तथा संक्लिप्ट (नाइलोन) धागे दोनों ही कच्चे माल है। रेयन धागे का स्वदेशी उत्पादन रेयन वस्त्रों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है। परन्तु संक्लिप्ट (नाइलोन) धागे के स्वदेशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये इस प्रकार के धागे का आयात अपरिहार्य है ताकि बुनाई कारखानों, विशेषत: मिश्रित वस्त्रों का उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों को पूर्ण रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो सके।

बरौनी और कटिहार के बीच बड़ी रेसवे लाइन का बिछाया जाना

3637. श्री लवण लाल कपूर: क्या

रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि बरौनी और कटिहार के बीच बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तैयार की गई थी और इसकी कियान्विति में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा) :

- (क) जी, नहीं।
- (ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

INDUSTRIES AFFECTED BY RECESSION

3638. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-VELOPMENT AND COMPANY AF-FAIRS be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the industries affected by recession and the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The industries more seriously affected by the recession are Engineering Industries in general and in particular industries manufacturing railway wagons, wire ropes, steel structurals, machine tools and commercial vehicles. The fall in production in these, has in turn affected the production of ancillary industries like steel pipes and tubes, welding electrodes, grey iron, steel and malleable castings.

The steps taken to counter the effect of recession on industrial production include review of the various developmental programmes with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the affected industries, emphasis on the development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors; banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed and announcement of the new credit policy in a bid to counter the recessionary trends in the industry.

PRODUCTION OF MACHINE TOOLS IN FOURTH PLAN

3639. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to lower the Fourth Plan target for machine tools production by about Rs. 30 crores; and
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised. In view of the changed economic situation and the decline in demand for machine tools, the target indicated in the draft outline of the plan, may have to be revised downward.

SCALES OF PAY OF RAILWAY OFFICERS

3640. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: SHRI S. C. BESRA: SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal to bring the scales of pay of railway officers on par with those of other Ministries was under consideration; and
- (b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The representation from the Railway Gazetted Officers is for revision of their scales of pay in line with the revision made in other Departments of the Government of India and is under consideration.

EMPLOYMENT AND PROMOTION OF S.C. EMPLOYEES ON RAILWAYS

3641. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Scheduled Caste employees have been reverted on the Southern Railway and transferred to distant places in contravention of the existing rules from the last two years; and

(b) if so, the caste-wise statistics of such reversions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

TRANSFER OF RAILWAY STAFF FROM S. C. RAILWAY

3642. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whather it is a fact that a large number of employees who had opted for Southern Railway at the time of the bifurcation of the Railway into two, have not been transferred yet from the South-Central Railway against the spirit of the promise given:
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether clerical staff in particular from Hubli of the South Central Railway have been making repeated requests to implement the earlier promise and that they had even resorted to direct action for this transfer; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not transferring them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a), (b) and (d). At the time of giving options it was made clear that mere exercise of an option did not entitle an optee to automatic transfer according to his option. Transfers of optees have been effected on 'man to man' basis between South Central and Southern Railways in accordance with priorities laid down for the purpose, as permitted by the administrative convenience of the Railways concerned. On this basis, 220 out of about 2362 optees have been sent to South Railway.

In addition, a special dispensation was also given to such of the optees in the recruitment grades of Hubli, Vijayawada Divisions etc. of South Central Railway to the effect that they could also seek transfer to Southern Railway on loss of seniority.

The optees not covered by any of the provisions referred to above are not intended to be transferred to Southern Railway.

(c) It is correct that some staff in Hubli have been pleading for transfer to Southern Railway on the basis of their options. It is, however, not correct to state that any promise had been made to them that those who opt would necessarily be transferred.

IRON ORE DEPOSIT

3643. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) the present State-wise estimate of the total iron ore deposit in the country;
- (b) if so, the quantity available in each State; and
- (c) the extent of exportable surplus after meeting the requirements of public sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES METALS (DR. **CHANNA** REDDY): (a) and (b). The total possible reserves of all the types of iron ores, i.e., hematite, magnetite and limonite and spathic ore, in India are estimated at 21,478 million tonnes and out of these hematite ore constitutes 17,810 million tonnes. The total proved and indicated reserves of high grade hematite ores in India are estimated to be of the order of 5,623 million tonnes. A table showing proved and indicated reserves in various States in India is given below :-

		(in million tonnes)
A. Hematite ores—		
1. Andhra Pradesh		42
2. Bihar		1,063
3. Goa		239
4. Kashmir .		5
5. Madhya Pradesh		1,589
6. Maharashtra .		27
7. Mysore		918
8. Orissa		1,723
9. Haryana .		2
10. Rajasthan .		5
11. Uttar Pradesh		10
TOTAL		5,623

in	mil	lion	tonnes)	

		20
		5
		61
		310
		218
		614
c or	es—	508
	c ore	c ores—

(c). During the year 1966 the production of iron ore was 26.5 million tonnes and exports were over 13 million tonnes. In view of extensive iron ore deposits in the country, it will be possible for some time to export sizeable quantities of iron ore. ு

Foreign Collaboration for Mining Iron ore

3644. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are contemplating foreign collaboration in iron ore mining; and
- (b) if so, the names of the countries with which such collaboration is envisaged and the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Government has under consideration the proposal for detailed investigation and exploitation of the Kudremukh Magnetite iron ore deposits in Mysore which have been prospected by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. An offer of technical and financial collaboration in conducting metallurgical tests and pilot plant investigations preliminary to commercial exploitation of the deposits has been received from an American firm together with its three Japanese associates. The offer is under consideration.

WORK LOAD ON ENGINEERING STAFF

3645. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be [pleased to state:

(a) whether the work load on Railway

Engineering staff has increased substantially as compared to 1952;

- (b) whether the permanent cadre of Engineers has also been increased; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

FERRO TYPERS IN RAILWAY DRAWING OFFICES

3646. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cadre of of Ferro typers in the Railway drawing offices is skilled; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for not giving them the scales of skilled labour?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

CLASS III DRAWING AND OUT-DOOR ENGINEERING STAFF

3647. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Class III Drawing and outdoor Engineering staff on the Northern Railway have been declared surplus and provided with alternative jobs without any pay protection;
- (b) whether similar staff declared surplus in 1946 were given due pay protection: and
- (c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination and the steps taken to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

- (b) Some protection of pay was given when fixing the pay of the surplus staff who were absorbed in alternative employment at that time.
- (c) The question whether a similar pro tection may be given to staff who are being and have been declared surplus at the present time is under consideration.

CONFIRMATION OF CLASS III DRAWING STAFF AND OUT-DOOR ENGINEERING STAFF

3648. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are cases of Class III Drawing and out-door Engineering staff of the Northern Railway not having been confirmed yet although they have put in more than 15 to 20 years service; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

PAY SCALES OF DRAWING STAFF

3649. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a memorandum for revision of pay scales of Drawing staff and redressal of other grievances has been received from the Indian Railways Drawing Staff Association; and
 - (b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b), Yes. It is under consideration.

EXPORT ASSISTANCE SCHEME 3650. SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI N. R. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether export assistance schemes are proposed to be modified to meet the impact of the devaluation of the sterling; and
- (b) if so, the nature of changes proposed to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Certain requests have been received for Modification in the scale of assistance now available against exports of certain products to counter the effect of the devaluation of pound sterling. These requests are being examined.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB

3651. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (o) whether his attention has been drawn to the statements made by the Punjab Ministers that Punjab has not been given any heavy industry, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (b) whether the Punjab Government have sent any proposal for some project in public sector; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. In the matter of location of Central Projects, Government have always recognised the importance of balanced regional development, subject to inescapable techno-economic considerations.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The Punjab Government have proposed that one of the Central Industrial Projects, included in the draft outline of Fourth Plan, for which no location has yet been determined, may be located in Punjab. The Projects suggested by the State Government are:—
 - 1. New Unit for Power Boilers.
 - 2. Second Cable Factory.
 - Additional Capacity for Machine Tools.
 - Electronics.
 - 5. Agricultural Tractors.
 - Other Fertilizer Products.
 - 7. Paper and Pulp Schemes.
 - 8. Expansion of Drugs and Pesticides.
 - 9. Export Oriented Spinning Mills.
 - North Western Refinery.

मुगलसराय रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर पूछताछ कार्यालय

3652 श्री यसवन्त सिंह कुरावाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी के मुगलसराय रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर रेलवे पूछताछ कार्यालय में प्रवेश के लिये 15 पैसे का टिकट खरीदना पड़ता है और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप जनता को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;

- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस पूछताछ कार्यालय को प्लेटफार्म से बाहर स्थापित करने का है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तें इसके क्या कारण

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा)ः (क) मुग़नसराय का रेलवे पूछताछ कार्यालय प्लेट-फार्म पर स्थित है, इसलिए कानूनी तौर पर केवल वे ही लोग उस तक पहुंच सकते हैं जिनके पास यात्रा-टिकट हो या प्लेटफार्म टिकट हो जिसका मुल्य 15 पैसे है। इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी कठिनाई होने की कोई शिकायत या आरोप नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). मुग़लसराय जंकशन पर अधिकतर ऐसे यात्री आते-जाते हैं जिन्हें एक गाड़ी बदल कर दूसरी गाड़ी लेनी होती है । पूछताछ कार्यालय की वर्तमान स्यित ऐसे यातियों के लिये सुविधाजनक है। सीधे जाने वाले और साथ ही स्थानीय थावियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुये पूछताछ कार्यालय का स्थान बदलने के सवाल पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में दफ्तरियों के लिये वर्बी

3653. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के सभी डिवीजनों में दफ्तरियों (श्रेणी IV) को सदी तथा गर्मी की वर्दियां दी जाती हैं ;
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में दफतरियों को कोई भी वर्दी नहीं दी जाती ;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण ह ;
- (घ) उत्तर रेलवे के सारे डिवीजनों में चौथी श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(इ) कितने का चारियों को वर्दियां दी गई हैं कितने कर्मचारियों को वर्दियां नहीं दी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) से (ग). उत्तर रेलवे वेश-भूषा विनियमों के श्रनुसार सभी मण्डलों, जिनमें बीकानेर मण्डल भी शामिल है, के **द**फ्तरी वर्दी पाने के हकदार नहीं थे। यद्यपि संशोधित वेश-भुषा विनियमों के म्रनुसार वे **वर्दी पा**ने के हकदार हो गये हैं तथापि म्रापात-स्थित के कारण, उन्हें वर्दी सप्लाई करना 14-1-66 से स्थगित कर दिया गया है, यद्यपि हो सकता है, इस बीच कुछ दफ्तरियों को वर्दी सप्लाई कर दी गयी हो।

- (घ) 31-3-67 को 1,20,302.
- (ङ) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है।

उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में फिटरों की मर्ती

3654. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

- (क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे की सभी डिवीजनों में उन सहायकों (हैल्परों) को, जिन्हें फिटरों के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था, फिटरों की पद संख्या दे दी गई है;
- (स्त) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में ऐसे फिटरों को पुनः हैल्परों के पद पर पदावनत कर दिया गया है भीर नये फिटरों को भर्ती कर लिया गया है;
- (ग) क्यायह भी सच है कि वे हैल्पर, जिन्हें इस प्रकार फिटरों के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था, इस पद के लिये हुई परीका में उत्तीर्ण हो गये थे झौर वे इस पद पर दो वर्ष कार्य कर चुके थे;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें पदावनत कर पुनः हैल्पर बना देने के क्या कारण हैं; भौर

(**ड**) इस प्रकार कितने हैल्परों की फिटरों के पद पर पदोन्नति की गई थी और उनमें से कितने हैल्परों को पुन: पदावनत कर दिया गया है ?

रेसवे मंत्री (भी चे॰ मु॰पुनाचा): (क) से (इ.) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है भीर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

PAYMENT OF SUBSIDY BY THE IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLER

3655. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made towards the settlement of cases of payment of subsidy by the Controller of Iron & Steel;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some cases have been taken to the court of law: and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Out of about 12,000 subsidy claim bills aggregating about Rs. 41 crores, about 1,800 bills involving about Rs. 95 lakhs are only outstanding now.

- (b) and (c). Three cases have been taken to Court. The details are :
 - (i) M/s. Ashoka Marketing vs. Government for Rs. 1.02 lakhs approximately. This has been decided in favour of Plaintiff and decretal amount paid.
 - (ii) M/s. Ashoka Marketing vs. Government for Rs. 1.18 lakhs. Court decided in favour of Plaintiff but Government has filed appeal.
 - (fii) M/s. Bajoria Agency vs. Government. The case is subjudice.

PROPOSALS FOR INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD STATES

3656. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invited proposals from the Directorate of Indus-

- tries in Backward States for correcting the regional imbalances in industrial development in the backward States:
- (b) if so, whether Government have received proposals from the Directors of Industries in Backward States; and
- (c) if so, whether these proposals have been considered by Government and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AF-FAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Government have not specially invited any proposals from the Directors of Industries for industrial development in the Backward States. However, proposals for development of industries in backward areas are given preference consistent with techno-economic factors.

OFFICES OF S.T.C. IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

3657. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of offices maintained by the State Trading Corporation in foreign countries and the establishment expenses of each of these offices; and
- (b) the percentage of India's trade with each of those countries where these offices have been located in the last three years and the actual value of the STC's direct exports to these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1931/67].

EXPORT OF PROCESSED FOOD

3658. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of countries to which processed food is exported at present;
- (b) the nature of the processed food exported; and
- (c) whether Government have drawn up some programme to boost its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1932/67]

(c) According to the existing scheme, cash assistance and import replenishments are being given to the processed food industry.

SMALL INDUSTRIES IN KERALA

3659. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have initiated a scheme for intensive development of small industries in Kerala; and
- (b) if so, the number of units which have been cleared and the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) An intensive campaign for the development of small scale industries was organised under the joint auspices of Central Small Industries Organisation, the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. and the Government of Kerala at Ernakulam from 31st July to 2nd August, 1967.

(b) 1,073 applications for the supply of machinery valued at Rs. 3.67 crores have been accepted by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

PRICE OF RUBBER

3660. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received complaints that the cultivators are not getting the prices which have been fixed by Government for Indian natural rubber; and
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps to enforce the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the notification in the Gazette of India of the statutory minimum and maximum prices for the various grades of indigenous natural rubber on October 20, 1967, purchase/sale of rubber below the minimum, or above the maximum, price notified has already been made an offence punishable under the law. In order to see that the demand for natural rubber also picks up, Government have suspended the issue of fresh licences and revalidation of old licences for import of natural rubber since April 1967. As a result of these steps Government expect that in the next few weeks, growers will have no difficulty in securing the prices notified by Government.

IMPORT OF 5-STAND COLD ROLLING MILL FROM U.S.S.R.

3661. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a 5-Stand cold rolling mill with a capacity of 5,75,000 tonnes of steel sheets per year is being manufactured in the U.S.S.R. for installation in India under the orders of the Government of India;
- (b) if so, the cost of this mill and the place where it will be installed; and
- (c) the reasons which prompted Government to place order for the manufacture of this mill with the U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) (a) to (c). There is no proposal to import a 5-Stand cold rolling mill from the U.S.S.R. It is, however, intended to instal a 4-stand 2,000 mm Continuous Cold Rolling Mill, capable of producing about 5,75,000 tonnes of cold rolled sheets per year in the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant. Equipment for the cold rolling mill shop is being procured partly from the U.S.S.R. (Rs. 420 million) and partly from India (Rs. 126 million).

Managing Agencies

3662. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADO-RIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

 (a) the number of Managing Agencies that have ceased to function in the year 1967;

- (b) the names of the companies in whose cases the renewal of Managing Agencies was approved during the year 1967; and
- (c) the names of the industries in which those Managing Agencies were renewed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) During the period 1-1-67 to 30-11-67 a total of 108 managing agencies have ceased to function.

Between 1-12-67 to 31-12-67, 12 managing agencies are due to expire.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1933/67.]

IRON ORE MINES IN MANIPUR

3663. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there were a number of Iron Ore Mines in the Union Territory of Manipur:
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the mines are now neglected and no work is being done on them:
- (c) if so, the reasons for the present deplorable state; and
- (d) whether Government have examined the mines and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. However, small nodules of limonite, a very poor grade of Iron Ore occurs in the swampy tracts of Manipur.

(b) to (c). Does not arise.

THEFT OF COPPER WIRE ON EASTERN RAILWAYS

3664. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that theft of overhead copper wire has been on the increase in the suburban sections of the Eastern Railway during the past few months;
- (b) if so, the loss suffered by Government on this account; and

(c) the steps taken to check the thefts of overhead copper wire?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). No. There has actually been substantial improvement in that the value of property stolen has come down from Rs. 25,696 during January to June 1967 to Rs. 7,559 during July to October 1957.

- (c) The following steps have been taken to prevent such thefts:—
 - (i) Close co-operation is being maintained with police including C.I.D.;
 - (ii) Patrols and ambush watch is deployed at affected places;
 - (iii) Joint raids are conducted for rounding up criminals; and
 - (iv) Intelligence is collected about receivers of stolen property and raids are made at their shops and hideouts.

IMPORT OF INDIAN STEEL PRODUCTS BY SOUTH VIETNAM

3665. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that South Victnam which was one of the biggest buyers of Indian steel products has stopped importing Indian steel;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by Government on this account, and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to revive the import of Indian steel by South Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being looked into and appropriate steps are being taken.

Ex-Servicemen in Mechanical Department of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

3666. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in fixing the initial pay of ex-servicemen employed in

the Mechanical Department at Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop, their service period with the military has not been taken into consideration, as a result of which they have been denied of service ranging from 10 to 17 years;

- (b) whether it is a fact that ex-servicemen who are clerks, Combatants or non-Combatants at Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop have been given the benefit of past service in the military while fixing their initial pay; and
- (c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the case of ex-servicemen who are not clerks, but are employed in Mechanical Department at Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop and whose number is more than 300 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (c). There are separate sets of orders governing fixation of pay of ex-servicemen who are not combatant or non-combatant Clerks or Clerks of the Military Accounts Department and these have been followed while fixing their pay.

(b) Yes.

पश्चिम रेलवे के उपनगरीय सैक्शन के स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्मो पर शंड

3667. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई उपनगरीय सेक्शन पर कितनें स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्मों पर शत प्रतिशत शैंडों की व्यवस्था हो गई है भीर कितनें स्टशनों पर 50 प्रतिशत शैंडों की व्यवस्था की गई है :
- (ख) किन-किन स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्मी पर कोई शैंड नहीं बनाए गये हैं :
- (ग) ऐसे स्टेशनों पर धुप तथा वर्षा से बचाव के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और
- (घ) इन स्टेशनों पर शैडों की कब तक व्यवस्था हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा) : (क) 12 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर पूरी लम्बाई में. 11 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर माधी या इससे ग्रधिक लम्बाई में भौर 4 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर भाषी या इससे कम लम्बाई में शैंड की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

- (स्व) मीरा रोड ।
- (ग) और (घ) प्लेटफार्मों पर शैंड की व्यवस्था जैसे सुविधा सम्बन्धी काम रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति की सलाह से निर्धारित कार्यऋम के ग्राधार पर किये जाते हैं। यह समिति विभिन्न स्टेशनों की जरूरत ग्रीर धन की उपलब्धताको घ्यान में रखती है। मीरा रोड स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर शैंड की व्यवस्था करने के काम को भावी निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा. बशर्ते इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो ।

FOREIGN AID

3668. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether he stated in the Press Conference on the 31st October, 1967 that unless the flow of foreign aid to India rises sharply in the next few years, India's debt repayments in 1970 will exceed the foreign aid received in that year;
- (b) if so, the implication of this statement; and
- (c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the outflow of funds from th country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Commerce Minister in his Press briefing on 31st October, 1967, on Algiers Charter, referred to the magnitude of the problem of debt-servicing of the developing countries in general and not specifically to that of India, and to the fact that if the present trends continued, the inflow of aid would before long be adequate only for servicing the debt repayments of developing countries. India, along with other developing countries, has been drawing the attention of the developed countries. and international financial institutions to this disconcerting trend and requesting them to increase the volume of aid and improve its terms and conditions and in the case of imminent difficulties to make speedy arrangements for re-financing and rescheduling of loans on soft terms and conditions. So far as the debt-servicing burden of India is concerned, the aid giving countries have been approached, both bilaterally and through the Aid India Connsortium, to re-finance the payment of debts which have fallen due.

RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN TALCHAR AND BERHAMPUR

3669. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway line between Talchar and Brahmpur touching Angul, Athmalik, Purunakatak etc:
- (b) if so, the progress made in this connection:
- (c) if not, whether any representations have been made to State Government or Central Government to make survey in connection with the construction of such a line; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ·C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) and (d). The Hon. Member himself had represented for undertaking a survey for this line during the Fourth Plan. However, in view of the difficult position regarding funds and resources and as the proposed line does not serve any specific major industries which are likely to develop a large volume of traffic, there are little chances of this line being considered for construction in the near future. Hence, even if a survey is carried out at present, the results of the survey may become outdated if at all the construction of this line is to be considered at a distant future date, thus rendering the expenditure on the survey infructuous, which the Railways can hardly afford in the present difficult ways and means position.

RAILWAY TRAVEL CONCESSIONS TO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

3670. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of educational associations which have facilities of Railway travel concessions:
- (b) the names of the educational or teacher's associations which have been applying for Railway concession facilities to their delegates to attend the annual Conference for the last 3 or 4 years:
- (c) the reasons for denying such facilities to the above Educational or Teachers' Associations; and
- (d) the total membership of the association if any to which Railway concession facilities have been sanctioned by the Railway Board so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) There are no educational associations enjoying the facility of rail concession as a standing arrangement. It is only for their annual conference that certain educational associations are granted a concession. The names of educational associations which have been granted such concession during the past 5 years are shown below:

All-India Secondary Teachers' Federation

All-India Federation of Educational Associations.

Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad.

All-India Primary Teachers' Federa-

All-India English Teachers' Conference. Indian Association of Teachers of French.

Indian Association of the Teacher Educators.

All-India University Urdu Teachers' Association.

Indian Adult Education Association.

All-India Music Teachers' Triennial Conference.

All-India Islamic Studies Conference (Institute of Islamic Studies) and

Convention of the Teachers' of Deaf in India.

(b) There are a number of educational or teachers' associations which have applied for such concession during the past few years but have been refused the concession. From records available, the names of such associations are as follows:

Indian Federation of Pre-Primary Institutions.

All-India Pre-Primary Education Conference.

International Council of the Aryasamaj Educational Institutions.

All-India Association of Colleges of Physical Education.

All-India Federation of University Colleges Teachers' Organisations.

National Convention of Students & Youth convened by Hind Vidyarthi Yuvaka Sammelan.

Young Lecturers.

- (c) The reason for not agreeing to the request for railways concession facilities to associations mentioned in part (b) is the necessity of controlling the area of concessions in the light of the fact that the number of such associations is growing while the railways' capacity to absorb the burden of these concessions continues to remain limited.
- (d) The information is not available with the Railways.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

3671. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment has been made of the resources of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for industrial development;
- (b) whether any industrial policy for the tenitory has been worked out, and
 - (c) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Tre Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries had conducted a survey to assess the Industrial development potentialities of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1961.

- (b) Government's general industrial policy applies equally to this territory.
 - (c) Does not arise.

EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCE TO CHALDREN OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

- 3672. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is a disparity in the present rules governing Railway employees and other Central Government employees regarding the children's educational allowances when studying at an outstation; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to remove this disparity?

THE MIISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Schemes of Children's Educational Allowance on the Railways and other Central Government Servants are basically diffetent. Whereas on the Railway side educational assistance is admissible in those cases where a Raiway servant is compelled to send his child or children to a school away from the station at which he is posted. owing to absence of a school or schools of the 'requisite standard' at the station at which he is posted, on the Civil side there is no such clause and the benefits of this Scheme would accure when the child or children of the Government servant study in a school away from the station at which he/she is posted and/or is residing. No steps are proposed to be taken to remove the disparity as the Railway's provisions for assistance in the matter of educational assistance for their children are more liberal.

KHALASIS AT STORE DEPARTMENT OF CHITTARANIAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

- 3673. SHRI DEVAN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that there are about 180 Khalasis at the Store Department of Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop doing such work as counting, weighing, sorting, etc.
- (b) whether it is a fact that about 78 out of them have been designated as Store-mazdoor and given higher pay than the rest although they are doing the same work as counting, weighing, sorting etc. and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). A departmental Committee examined the duties of 184 Khalasis of the Stores Department of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and found that only 78 only of them were actually engaged in work such as counting, weighing, sorting etc. Hence, 78 were classified as Stores-mazdoor. The number of such Stores-Mazdoors is 82 at present. The question of discrimination does not arise in the case of others.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY LINE TO IMPHAL OR MANIPUR

3674. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any scheme for extending the Railway line to Imphal or any other place in the Union Territory of Manipur;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government have examined the possibility of having a rail line in the Union Territory of Manipur; and
- (d) if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Any Railway line in this area will be costly both for construction and later maintenance. It will have limited transport capacity on account of the restrictive gredients and sharp curves. It is not likely to be remunerative. The Railways in their present difficult financial position can neither afford the huge investment on a new line in this area nor they can bear the recurring loss likely to occur in the operation of such a line.

फ़ंटियर मेल से नकदी के बक्सों की चोरी

3675. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 नवम्बर, 1967 को पश्चिमी रेलवे के नागदा और रोहल खर्द स्टेशनों के बीच फांटियर मेल से नकदी के दो बक्से चोरी हो गये थे जिनमें 3 लाख रूपया था; भीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो नकदी के इन दो बक्सों को बरामद करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा):

- (क) जी, हां।
- (स) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल भौर यातायात कर्मचारियों का एक खोजी दल तूरंत भेज दिया गया था श्रीर वे नकदी के दोनों बक्सों भ्रौर चुरायी गयी पूरी सम्पत्ति को बरामद करने में सफल रहे। पांच ध्रमि-युक्तों को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

रेलवे-डिब्बॉ की कमी

3676 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) इस समय भारतीय रेलवे में डिब्बों की श्रेणीवार कितनी कमी है ;
- (स) देश में डिव्बे बनाने की कुल क्षमता कितनी है; श्रीर
- (ग) उन 14 फर्मों के झावेदन पत्र कब से विचाराधीन हैं जिन्होंने डिब्बे बनाने की मनुमति मांगी थी भीर इस सम्बन्ध में उनको कब तक उत्तर दिये जाने की संभावना हे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे॰ मु॰ पुनाचा) : (क) मौजूदा गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए सवारी डिब्बों की प्रायः कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन जिन दिनों प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा श्रारक्षित डिब्बों की मांग बढ़ जाती है, रेलों को कुछ कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है।

(ख) इस समय देश में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 1200 सवारी डिब्बे प्रतिवर्ष बनाने की क्षमता उपलब्ध है, जिसमें बिजली गाडी के डिब्बे भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) सवारी डिब्बे बनाने के लिए केवल 14 ग्रगस्त, 1967 का एक ग्रावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुन्ना है। रेलवे बोर्ड इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है।

EXPORT OF IRON ORE THROUGH KARWAR AND BELIKERI PORTS

3677. SHRI RAJASEKHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Mysore has sent a protest letter to the Central Government about the dccision of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to stop export of Iron ore through the Karwar and Belikeri ports;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has attempted to export only five lakhs tons of iron ore from the above ports though about 35 lakhs tons of ore are available in Bellary: and
- (c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI OURESHI): (a) A letter was received from the Chief Minister, Mysore in which the Central Government's attention was drawn to the fall in exports of Iron Ore through Karwar and Belikeri Ports.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1934/57]

कस्तुरबा सेवा मन्दिर

3677. श्री बासुरेवन नायर : क्या बाजिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पटियाला में राजपुरा स्थित कस्तूरबा सेवा मन्दिर, जिसे सादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग से वित्तीय सहायता मिलती है, एक भ्रतिथि गृह चला रहा है ;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस भ्रतिथि गृह का व्यय 1,00,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष होता है; भीर

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यौरा क्या

वाणिण्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री महम्मद शकी करेशी) : जी. (香) नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

KASTURBA SEVA MANDIR AT RAJPURA

3677-B. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kasturba Seva Mandir at Rajpura in Patiala has received financial aid from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;
- (b) if so, the amount given to this Seva Mandir so far :
- (c) whether it is a fact that the funds have been misused by setting up an Iron Smelting Machine at Jaurat, District; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESH : (a) Yes,

- (b) Rs. 226.33 lakhs against which outstanding loans are Rs. 29.28 lakhs.
- (c) No such misutilisation has yet been reported.
 - (d) Does not arise.

SETTING UP OF INSPECTION FACTORIES

3677-C. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-VELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up two Inspection Factories with the help of UNESCO and with foreign collaboration; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) I am not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

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ग्रामोद्योग सहकारी समितियां

3677-घ. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पूरी: श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री: श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में ग्रामोद्योग सहकारी समितियां और ग्रामोद्योग आश्रम के नाम से कुछ संस्थायें स्थापित की गई थीं; और उनमें खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के लाखों रुपये विनियोजित किये गये थे :
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से अधिकांश संस्थायें बाद में बन्द कर दी गई थीं और अपनेकों का दिवाला भी निकल गया था:
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इस धन के व्यापक दूरुपयोग के बारे में कोई जानकारी मांगी है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो रुपये के गबन के लिए कौन व्यक्ति मुख्यतः दोषी पाये गये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ्री कुरैशी): (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकव की जारही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विनोबा ग्रामोद्योग संघ 3677-इन्धी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री: श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधीन देहरादून

में विनोबा ग्रामोद्योग संघ के नाम से एक संस्था स्थापित की गई थी:

- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संघ के अधिकांश उच्च पदाधिकारी एक ही परिवार के व्यक्ति हैं;
- (ग) क्यायह भी सच है कि जब यह ग्रामोद्योग संघ लाखों रुपये की हानि उठाने के पश्चात बंद होने को था तभी इन व्यक्तियों ने राजपुरा में नेहरू स्मारक प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना की थी: और
- (घ) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने इन दोनों संस्थाओं को ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में अब तक कितना रुपया दिया है और क्या सरकार ने यह मालूम कर लिया है कि इस रकम का उचित उपयोग किया गया

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री महम्मद शक्री कुरेशी): (क) विनोबा ग्रामोद्योग संघ, देहरादून का संस्था पंजीयन अधिनियम, 1860 के अन्तर्गत 1957 में पंजीकरण हुआ था परन्तू यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसकी स्थापना खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधीन हुई थी यद्यपि आयोग ने इस संघ को अनुदान एवं ऋण दिये हैं।

- (ख) प्रबन्धक कमेटी के 13 सदस्यों में से 4 परस्पर सम्बन्धी थे किंतु एक ही परिवार के सदस्य नहीं थे।
- (ग) यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि भारी हानि उठाने के परिणामस्वरूप विनोबा ग्रामोद्योग संघ के समापन के करीब होने के कारण ही नेहरू स्मारक प्रतिष्ठान, राजपुर की स्थापना की गई थी। बल्कि तिब्बती नेहरू स्मारक प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना तिब्बती शरणाथियों के पुनर्वास के उद्देश्य से की गई थी । जहां तक नेहरू स्मारक प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना करने वाले सदस्यों का प्रश्न है विनोबा ग्रामोद्योग संघ के केवल कुछ ही सदस्य इसके सदस्य थे परन्तु प्रतिष्ठान के और भी अन्य सदस्य है।

(घ) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग बम्बई ने दोनों संस्थाओं को आरम्भ से अब तक निम्नलिखित धन राशि का वितरण किया:—

(लाख रुपयों में)

अ	अनुदान	
विनोबाग्रामो- द्योग संघ,		
देहरादून तिब्बती नेहरू स्मारक प्रति-	2.59	14.09
ष्ठान, राजपुर	0.09	4.72
जोड़ 	2.68	18.81

1965-66 तक दिये गये अनुदानों तथा ऋगों के बारे में प्राप्त उपयोग के प्रमाण-पन्न, निम्नलिखित हुँ:—

(लाख रुपयों में)

अनुदान	ऋण
विनोबा ग्रामो- चोग संघ, देहरादून 07.93 तिब्बती नेहरू स्मारक प्रति-	9.78
ष्ठान, राजपुर —	1.41

1966-67 में दी गई राशि के उपयोग के प्रमाण-पत्नों के प्राप्त होने का अभी समय नहीं हुआ है।

माल यातायात

3677-च. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री शरदानन्द : श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के परि-चालन व्यय में हाल ही में वृद्धि हो गई है जब कि माल यातायात से होने वाली आय में कमी हो गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस**के क्या कारण** हैं;
- (ग) 1967-68 के दौरान रेलवे को कितना घाटा होगा;
- (घ) क्या इस कारण रेलवे के विकास संथा विस्तार यात्री सुविधाओं और रेलवे कर्मचारियों की रियायतों में कमी होने की सम्भावना है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होने से रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और भावी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा):
(क) यह सही है कि हाल में परिचालन व्यय वढ़ गया है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले सात महीनों में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अविध की तुलना में माल यातायात से आमदनी भी लगभग 9 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ी है।

- (ख) रेलों के परिचालन व्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः सितम्बर, 1967 से कोयले की कीमत में वृद्धि और कर्मचारियों को अति-रिक्त मंहगाई भत्ता देने के कारण हुई है। माल यातायात प्रत्याशा से कम रहा है और यही हाल उससे होने वाली आमदनी का है। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि इसका मुख्य कारण देश में व्याप्त आर्थिक मंदी है जिससे औद्योगिक गतिविधियों में कमी हुई है।
- (ग) इस वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने में अभी चार महीने बाकी हैं, इसलिए 1967-68 में रेल संचालन के परिणाम का कोई निकटतम अनुमान लगाना असाम-यिक होगा ।
 - (घ) कोई खास नहीं ।
 - (ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कोयसे के उत्पादन में कमी

3677-छ. श्री मागेन्द्र झा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रो 11 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8930 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रोय कोयला विकास निगम के कोयला-उत्पादन में हो रही कमी को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) कोयले का बाजार मंदा हो जाने के कारण राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को उत्पादन संयत करना पड़ा जिससे कि निगम के कोयला उत्पादन में 1966-67 में कुछ गिरावट आ गई। आशा है कि निगम का उत्पादन इस वर्ष तथा अगले वर्ष मांग के अनुरूप बढ जायगा।

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE STATE

3677—H. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press statement issued by the Finance Minister of Mysore on the 4th November, 1967 which appeared in all the papers in Mysore State alleging that the Central Government's delay and day-to-day interference in the industrial development in Mysore State is the reason for deterioration of the development of Industries in Mysore State; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STOPPAGE OF ASANSOL-PURI EXPRESS

3677-I. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any officers of the South Eastern Railway met the people of Basta, Haldipada, Nilgiri Road, Khantapara and Markona Railway stations of the South Eastern Railway between the 20th September and 12th October, 1967 and explained the view point of the railway administration when these people had threatened to hold up Asansol-Puri Express train if its stoppages were not restored at those stations; and
- (b) if so, the names and designation of such officers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes..

- (b) (i) Shri E. J. Simoes, Divisional Superintendent, Kharagpur discussed the issue of additional stoppages with the Railway Users Consultative Committee on 23-9-67 at Ghatsila station. He also met a deputation at Rupsa station on 26-9-67 led by Shri Chintamoni Jana, M.L.A.
 - (ii) The Divisional Superintendent, Shri E. J. Simoes, the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Shri K. P. Roy, and the Divisional Operating Superintendent, Shri J. S. Oberoi, met a deputation of local people at Markona on 28-10-67 in this connection.
 - (iii) Shri E. J. Simoes, Divisional Superintendent and Shri B. S. Banati, the new Divisional Operating Superintendent, also met a deputation of local people at Khantapara on 3-11-67 in connection with the stoppages of 397/598 Express trains.

DEMURRAGE AND WHARFAGE CHARGES

3677-J, SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the wharfage and demurrage chargeable by the South Eastern Railway from the Durga Glass Factory, Orissa Industries and other factories at Barang has been substantially waived;
- (b) if so, the amount of demurrage and wharfage charged and waived during the last five years at Barang and the steps being taken to realise the waived amount from the parties concerned;

- (c) whether Government have taken any action against the concerned Railway staff:
- (d) whether Government have instituted any enquiry into the matter; and
 - (e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Wharfage chargeable from those firms has been substantially waived but not demurrage.

(b) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1935/67]

NATIONALISATION OF BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

3677-K. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to the then Minister for Industry, Shri K.C. Reddy, to nationalise the British India Corporation;
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the letter on the Table of the House:
- (c) the reason for not nationalising the British India Corporation;
- (d) the arrangement made between the Government and Bajorias for running the British India Corporation; and
- (e) whether Government propose to lay a copy of agreement, if any, on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes Sir, a copy is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1936/67].
- (c) and (d). The LIC holds 16.67 per cent and Government acquired 22.21 per cent of the shareholding of BIC. The Bajoria Group who acquired 41% of the shares expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Government and the LIC to have a Board of Directors appointed by the shareholders that would command the general confidence of the public and Government. It was felt

that with a properly constituted Board in collaboration with the other bulk shareholder Government would have the necessary measure of influence over the company. Hence it was not felt necessary to nationalise the company. The management and control of the company vests in the Board of Directors, the composition of which including changes made from time to time is approved by the Central Government.

(e) There is no agreement as such between the Government and the Bajorias in the matter. Therefore the question does not arise.

ACCIDENT AT IDGAH AGRA

3677-L. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Railway Officer involved in the accident which occurred at Idgah Agra on the 11th March 1967 was not examined in the accident enquiry; and
 - (b) is so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No railway officer was involved in the accident. On 11-3-1967 a block irregularity took place due to the station master on duty at Idgah station incorrectly lowering the signal for the reception of train No. 2 AC on the same line on which the motor trolley of a railway officer had been earlier received correctly.

(b) Does not arise as the officer had nothing to do with the accident.

SALE OF RUSSIAN TRACTORS

3677-M. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the Russian tractors are being sold to the Indian farmers at higher rates and lot of black marketing and malpractices are going on in their sales;
- (b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and
 - (c) if so, the result of the enquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Russian Tractors imported by the S.T.C. are sold through the agents appointed by the Corporation at prices fixed by it. No complaint has been received regarding sale of tractors at higher prices than those fixed by the Corporation.

(b) and (c). Since no specific complaint has been made, no enquiry has been made. However, sales returns from the business associates of S.T.C. are regularly received and scrutinised by the Corporation.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

3677-N. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-VELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that gross profit of the British India Corporation has been going down steadily since 1963 to the extent that from Rs. 236 lakhs in 1963, it has come down to Rs. 11 lakhs in 1966;
- (b) if so, the reasons of this fall and the remedy proposed;
- (c) whether it is being proposed to sell five Sugar Mills owned by the British India Corporation;
 - (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government propose to have its own nominee as Managing Director of the British India Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMPANY DEVELOPMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the profits earned by the Company during the period 1963 to 1966 and the reasons for decline in profits is laid on the Table of this House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1937/67] The Board of Directors would take such action as may be necessary to arrest the decline in its profitability.

(c) The Company does not own any sugar mills but it holds shares in two other companies which between themselves own six sugar factories. The Company has sold its shares in the said two companies.

- (d) As the Company did not get any return on its investment at all in one of the sugar companies during the last three years and as the yield of its investment in another sugar company was negligible, the Company sold its shares on the advice of its banker.
- (e) Government approved the appointment of the Managing Director for the Company for a period of five years with effect from 1st November, 1962. Government have not received any application for appointment of the Managing Director for the Company.

श्रीलंका में भारतीय साडियों की विकी

3677-ण. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्रीलंका सरकार द्वारा वहां के सीमाशुल्क अधिका**रि**यों को हाल ही में जारी किये गये आदेश की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्हें यह निदेश दिया गया है कि वे भारत से वहां पहंचने वाली सभी माडियों को जब्त करलें।
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हैं; और
- (ग) ऐसे आदेश जारी करने का श्रीलंका सरकार का क्या उद्देश्य है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री महम्मद शफ़ी कूरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जान-कारी एकत्र की जारही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

COLLISION OF STEAMERS

3677-P. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that two steamers plying between Mahendru Ghat and Paleza Ghat collided in the river Ganges recently;
- (b) if so, the damage caused to the steamers; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the drivers of the steamers at fault?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, on 21-9-1967 while negotiating to pass by the side of passenger steamer Sarju already anchored in the river, passenger steamer Gomati collided with it at about 03 · 45 hours between Paleza Ghat and Mahendru Ghat.

(b) As a result, the bow of passenger steamer Sarju as well as the stern of the passenger steamer Gomati got cracked. The planks of the main deck of passenger steamer Gomati were also damaged.

The cost of damage to the steamers was estimated at approximately Rs. 3000/-

(c) Departmental action is in progress against the staff at fault.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY GIVEN ON 14.7.67 TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5780 REGARDING IMPORT OF STEEL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In my reply to Unstarred Question No. 5780 given in Lok Sabha on 14-7-1967 I had stated as below:—

"(a) The value of imports of steel in 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 89 ·60 crores approximately".

On rechecking the data furnished in the monthly bulletin issued by the Iron and Steel Controller for May, 1966, it is noticed that there were some printing errors for which a corrigendum has already been issued. The correct position is as below:—

Import of Iron and Steel in 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 87-79 crores. In addition import of ferro alloys valued at Rs. 0.81 crores, and pipes, tubes and fittings valued at Rs. 10.75 crores was also made. Pipes, Tubes and fittings being finished items are licensable by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and do not normally figure in Iron and Steel data.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FLIGHT OF WEST GERMAN CHAN-CELLOR OVER PAKISTAN OCCUPIED PARTS OF KASHMIR

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she may make a statement thereon:

"The reported flight over Pakistanoccupied parts of Kashmir by Dr. Kiesinger, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany specially in the light of his statement in Delhi that West Germany was neutral in its attitude towards India and Pakistan."

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir,—

(Interruptions)

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अनु-वाद की व्यवस्था है, हिन्दी में बोला करिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The House wants to hear. You are not the only Member who is interested. The whole House is anxious to hear.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री की मातृभाषा हिन्दी है और अनु-वाद की व्यवस्था यहां है

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow this. English also may be spoken, There are several other hon. Members who would like to hear in English also.

श्री रिव राय (पुरी) : वह बोल रही हैं हिन्दी में ∵ं

MR. SPEAKER: This won't do. It will have a reaction. The work of the House will have to be carried on. In this way, it cannot be carried on.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): If this is going to be a foretaste from these gentlemen with regard to Hindi, then this country will again unfortunately come to be split up here and now. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want any Member to disturb any other Member. Any Member can choose any one of the two languages, English or Hindi. But to shout "Hindi, Hindi" like this is not proper.

भी रिव राय: इनको जिस वोट दाता ने भेजा है वह हिन्दी भाषी है : :

भी राम सेवक यादव : इनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है

भी रिव राय: यह प्रधान मंत्री हैं। इनको, अपनी मातृभाषा का आदर करना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has the same liberty as the hon. Member. She can choose the language. (Interruption) Will you all kindly sit down? (Interruption) I would not allow this. Both the languages are there. The translation is there.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय मोरारजी के ऊपर या किसी भी गैर-हिन्दी इसाके के लोगों के ऊपर कोई नहीं हिन्दी लादने की बात कह रहा है। जो हिन्दी इलाके के लोग हैं वह तो कम से कम हिन्दी में बोला करें।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Teruchirappalli): Every minute and every hour, it cannot be done. It must be left to the Member concerned to speak in any language he chooses. One cannot compel him to speak in a particular language. (Interruption). We want to hear. We cannot allow this. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: As I said, two languages are there and every hon. member must be allowed to speak in whichever language he or she wants to speak. If some members starts in English and if somebody shouts "Hindi", than if some other member starts in Hindi, others will shout "English". (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये: अगर अहिन्दी इलाकों के लोगों के लिये पूरी स्वतन्त्रता है, तो हिन्दी इलाकों के लोगों के लिये नहीं है, उनको हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहिये।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): If I put a question in English I must get an answer in English, so that even if the translation mechanism fails, I will be able to follow the reply.

श्रीमित इन्दिरा पान्धी : मुझे हिन्दी में बोलने में कोई एतराज नहीं है ... (श्रवपान) ... लेकिन इस सदन का यह नियम रहा है कि जिस भाषा में प्रश्न पूछा जाय, उसी भाषा में उत्तर दिया जाय । यह काल एटेन्शन अंग्रेजी भाषा में किया गया है, इस लिये मैं अंग्रेजी में जवाब दे रही है ! ...

श्री मधु लिमये : वह नियम भी गलत है। MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister is on her legs and she must be allowed to make the statement.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sometime ago, several Pakistani newspapers carried reports alleging that a West German spokesman in Islamabad had said that West Germany supported the principle of self-determination in Kashmir. The Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi also issued a press release on November 28, 1967 and I quote:

"Rawalpindi, November 28: A West German spokesman said here last evening that West Germany favoured the settlement of the Kashmir dispute on the principle of justice and on the basis of self-determination".

We naturally made enquiries from our High Commission in Islamabad and from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi about the truthfulness of these reports.

Our High Commission in Islamabad ha s informed us that the statement in the Pakistan High Commission's press release was based neither on the joint communique issued at the conclusion of Chancellor Kiesinger's visit to Pakistan nor on the statement of any West German Spokesman in Islamabad. The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi has categorically affirmed that the reported statement was not made by any member of the West German delegation.

We have examined the joint communique issued summarising the results of the talks between Chancellor Kiesinger and President Ayub Khan in Islamabad. The only reference to Kashmir in the joint communique appears in paragraph 6 which I shall read out. I quote:—

"The President of Pakistan explained to the Chancellor the situation with regard to Indo-Pakistan relations. In this connection, he expressed his Government's concern at the growing military imbalance in the Sub-continent and reaffirmed his Government's desire to seek a peaceful and honourable solution of all disputes with India, including the dispute of Jammu & Kashmir. The Chancellor took note of Pakistan's position and expressed the hope that these disputes would be peacefully resolved."

It is clear that the German Chancellor merely took note of Pakistan's position and expressed the hope that these disputes would be peacefully resolved. This is in consonance with the Tashkent Declaration.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I now deal with another question. It is about the route followed by the Aircraft carrying the German party. We have been informed that there was a proposal for Chancellor Kiesinger to visit Gilgit. was not, accepted Later, on the 27th November, a sight-seeing flight to Nanga Parbat and K-2 was planned. As the House is aware, Nanga Parbat was first climbed by a German expedition. Since then the Germans have been interested in this mountain. This flight was cancelled because of bad weather. On the 28th November on their way from Rawalpindi to Lahore, the West German party was flown to Nanga Parbat and K-2. According to our information, the West Germans were not told that they would be flying over Gilgit, Hunza or Skardu and they have assured us that the flight was solely for purposes of sight-seeing and that it had no political significance.

Hon'ble Members are familiar with the general behaviour pattern of a section of the press in Pakistan. Every time an important visitor goes to that country, an attempt is made to distort his statements and actions. I doubt if the world is misled by such antics.

भ्री सखन लाल कपूर (किश्नगं**व**): ** श्रीमधुलिमये: **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing need be re-

बीमती सुशीला रोहतगी (बिल्लौर) : मान्यवर इस सदन में आज तक यह व्यवस्था MR. SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister

भी राम सेवक यादव : शर्म करो. शर्म की जिये।

श्रीमती सशीसा रोहतगी: आप या मैं? मैं कहती हं थोड़ा धैर्य कीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: It is very indecent, I would say. I would protest against it, one hon. Member saying like this against another Member. When they have a right to put a question in any language they choose, if they can put questions in Kannada, Tamil or Telugu, why should they say such things when a question is put in English? Even the very language they use is very insulting It is not proper.

भी राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER: You shout 'sharam' and now you want to raise vyavastha. This way I cannot run this House. You cannot show tolerance about a language here in this House. I do not think the people will be able to show tolerance outside. If here you cannot tolerate one hon. Member speaking one language, how do I expect the people outside to tolerate it. You have the right to speak. You speak in Hindi. Let anybody

नहीं की गई है कि यहां के सदस्य केवल हिन्दी के ही अखबार का अध्ययन करें, अगर वह अंग्रेजी के अखबार का अध्ययन करें तो उसका तर्जमाहिन्दी में आकर करें। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था होती तो मैं उसका स्वागत करती। अगर इस सदन में व्यवस्था होती है कि हम केवल हिन्दी में ही प्रश्न भेजने के लिये अधि-कारी है तो मैं उसके लिये तैयार हं, परन्तू जब तक ऐसा निर्णय नहीं होता, उस वक्त तक हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में भेज सकती है। मैं सदन से निवेदन करूंगी कि आज जो हमारे कानपुर में हमारे अपने घर में जो काण्ड हआ है, कृपा कर के 😬

^{**} Not recorded.

· [MR. Speaker]

speak in Hindi. We welcome it. We do not want to say 'sharam' and all that kind of thing against another Member. Is it fair ? I would like the House to take note of it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

MR. SPEAKER: You have the liberty to talk anything. I allow you. Go on, talk

भी राम सेवक यादव : यहां भाषा के प्रश्न को से कर अभी आपने कहा कि जब यहां कन्नड, तेलग, तमिल में प्रश्न पूछे जा सकते हैं. चर्चा उठाई जा सकती है, तो अंग्रेजी में भी उतनी ही आजादीं है। मेरा विनम्न निवेदन यह है कि चाहे आप जो व्यवस्था दें, शिरोधार्य है, से किन इस पर बोड़ा विचारिये, संविधान को देखिये । क्योंकि हमने संविधान में जो व्यवस्था की है, उसमें ऐसा है कि अंग्रेजी उत्तरोतर हटती जायगी, उसकी जगह देशी भाषायें आर्येगी · · · व्यवधान · · · इसलिए वह जो छुट देने का सवाल है तो यह तो अहिन्दी इलाक़ों को हम देना चाहते हैं और इसलिए उनको छूट देने पर हम कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं लेकिन यह जो संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि अंग्रेज़ी उत्तरोत्तर हटती जायगी इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि जो हिन्दी इलाकों के लोग हैं उनको अपनी मातुभाषा में ही बोलना चाहिए यहां तक कि मंत्रियों को भी जो कि हिन्दी इलाकों से चुन कर आते हैं उनको भी अपनी मातुभाषा में ही बोलना चाहिए। यहां संसद में अनुवाद की व्यवस्था मौजूद है ही कि जो भाषण यहां अंग्रेजी में होते हैं उनका अनवाद हिन्दी में होता जाता है और हिन्दी के भाषणों का उसी समय हिन्दी में अनुवाद होता जाता है। इसलिए हिन्दी भाषा भाषी इलाके वालों को अंग्रेज़ी में बोलने की छट देने का सवाल ही नहीं है • • •

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has the liberty to say anything he wants. That, unfortunately, is the position of the Speaker. But, when the hon. lady Member was asking a question, the type of language which he used was such that I wonder if 10 Members in this House will support him... (interruptions)

flight over Pak. Occupied

Kashmir--CA

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We cannot tolerate this imposition of Hindi

श्री मधु लिमये : जो व्यक्ति हिर्न्दा इलाके से चनाव जीत कर आये हैं और वह यहां पर हिन्दी में न बोल कर जब अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं तो यहां पर उन्हीं लोगों को टोका जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, that cannot be accepted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The supporters of Hindi are making it difficult for us to function here.....

MR. SPEAKER: I would request Shri Lakkappa to resume his seat.

भी मधु सिमये : क्या प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी में नहीं बोल सकती हैं? यह अगली बार नहीं **जीतने वार्ल**(हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to accept the suggestion that those hon. Members who come from Hindi speaking areas should speaking Hindi. That is not the rule at all....(interruptions). Members coming from non-Hindi-speaking States speak in Hindi. Nothing prevents them from doing that. Similarly, members coming from Hindispeaking areas can speak in a language other than Hindi. I would not have minded it if there was only an interruption. But the way in which the language was used against a lady Member pained me. That is why I pointed it out. Now, shall we calm down, all of us, and go to the business of the House?

श्री मृ० अ० स्तां (कासगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाएंट औफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य द्वारा इसी सदन की एक माननीय लेडी मेम्बर के लिए जो बेशरम का लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किया गया है वह शब्द अन-पार्लियामेंटरी है। आपने भी एक्सैप्ट किया है कि वह अनपालियामेंटरी है तो मैं चाहता हं कि उस लक्ष्म को हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स में से ऐक्सपंज कर दिया जाय और बेहतर यह होगा कि वह मैम्बर उसके लिए माफ्री मांग लें।

MR. SPEAKER: Even when remarks have been made against the Speaker I have not expunged them for the simple reason that they must be on record, so that the hon. Member who has said that must feel himself sorry for uttering those words.

बीमती मुशीला रोहतगी: माननीय सदस्य श्री रामसेवक यादव ने हिन्दी में ही बोलने के लिए जिस भावना का परिचय दिया उस भावना को मैं बड़े आदर के साथ स्वीकार करती हूं। हिन्दी के प्रति जो उनकी श्रद्धा व अनुराग की भावना है, मैं उससे अपने को सम्बद्ध करती हूं। उन्होंने जो मुझे शर्म करो, शर्म करो कहा था उसके पीछे जो उनकी भावना थी उससे मैं असहमत नहीं हूं बाक़ी मैं यह ज़रूर चाहूंगी कि हमारी आपस में एक दूसरे के लिए भावनाएं अनुष्ठी हो जायें।

·Certain facts have emerged out of the statement. First and foremost, the German Chancellor had rejected the offer to fly over occupied Kashmir; secondly, he was not aware of this flight and, thirdly, no member of his delegation had made any comments on the issue of self-determination. Therefore, Pakistan stands guilty of triple charges -firstly, of acting against the avowed intentions of Dr. Keisinger; secondly, of keeping him in the dark; and, thirdly, of imputing a statement to his delegation. Therefore, I would like to ask the Prime Minister, apart from making inquiries what steps has the Government of India taken to impress upon the German Chancellor the character, the extent and the nature of the Pakistani propaganda which aims to mar our relations with friendly nations and also to damage India's image abroad.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that any action needs to be taken. The very fact that this sort of thing has happened will show the Germans how the Pakistanis carry on their propaganda. I think, this is enough propaganda in our favour.

भी कामेरवर सिंह (खगरिया) : क्या आवान मंत्री जी बतलायेंगी कि भारत सरकार ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी को पाकिस्तान में निकली कुई खबरों को खंडन करने के लिए कहा है तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी की हरकतों को जो सदा भारत विरोधी रही हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए पूर्वी जर्मनी से डिल्लोमैटिक रिलेशन स्थापित करने के बारे में नये सिरे से विचार कर रही हैं?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : हमने इस बारे में अपने यहां जो पश्चिमी जर्मनी के राजदूत हैं, उनसे भी बातचीत की और हमारे जो **हा**ई कमिश्नर इस्लामाबाद में हैं उनसे भी पूछा। हमें उनके राजदत ने विश्वास दिलाया कि उनकी पार्टी के किसी भी सदस्य ने यह बात नहीं कही थी और इस मामले में वह खुद जांच कर रहे हैं। जहां तक पूर्वी जर्मनी का प्रश्न है माननीय सदस्यों को मालम है कि उनसे हमारी दोस्ती है, अच्छे रिश्ते हैं और वहां हुमारे व्यापारी नमाइन्दा उनके साथ हैं। जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न उन्होंने डिप्लोमैटिक रिश्ते का कहा है, यह प्रश्न दोनों जर्मनी का बहत ही पेचीदा है और हम कोई बात ऐसी नहीं करना चाहते हैं जिससे वह और पेचीदा हो या जिससे उस जगह कोई टैंशन बढ़े। हमें खुशी है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने अपनी नीति थोड़ी बहुत बदली है और वह, जो पूर्वी योरप के देश हैं, उनके साथ कुछ अपनी दोस्ती बढा रहे हैं। हम मानते हैं कि इससे वहां की जो हालत है वह कुछ सुधरेगी।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I ask the Prime Minister whether she has seen a book by Franz Josef Strauss, called *The Grand Design*—A European Solution to German Reunification—which has the backing of a person occupying an important position in the West German Government? I quote from the book:—

"It must play its part in a co-ordinated joint effort to develop the African, Latin American and Asiatic countries in agreement with the United States, taking advantage of the fact that there are certain areas

where European influence is easier to accept than American influence."

Further Mr. Strauss says—for the benefit of the Prime Minister—

"The Hallstein Doctrine applies primarily to the uncommitted countries of the world and in their diplomatic relationahips with Germany, it will be necessary for any future European union to insist that they deal in the matter with the Bundesrepublik alone."

May I ask whether it is not a fact that the West Germans provide music for the Government of India and for the city of Delhi while military, diplomatic and strategic support is being promised and provided to Pakistani revanchists and jehadists ? Does the Prime Minister now consider that the German action has the real purpose of forcing India to acquiesce in Pakistani aggression by pressurising India to accept a certain international settlement which is in the making and of which we are getting some straws in the wind? May I ask pointedly why the External Affairs Ministry did not inquire as to what are the guarantees of German neutrality on the Kashmir question? May I ask why is India tied down to the hostile doctrine? May I ask, finally, why was the Indian High Commissioner in no hurry to lodge a protest?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am always glad to be educated. I think that education is a continuing process and the hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, is always willing to help us in this regard. I cannot, however, accept his thesis with regard to Germany or the conclusions which he has reached. I have already said, in answer to a previous question, that this whole question of Germany is an exceedingly complicated one. We are fully in touch with the situation and we feel that this question is one that should be resolved by the European States in a spirit of mutual understanding of each other's point of view. We should not on our part, take up any position or action which would introduce further complications in a very difficult situation.

With regard to Germany pressurising us into any position or their taking up a specific attitude with regard to Kashmir, this is no so. We are not being pressurised by anybody either into accepting what Pakistan is saying or in any other way. We are, as I said earlier, constantly reviewing where our interests lie and where the interests of world peace lie and we forge our policy accordingly.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री कामेश्वर सिंह के प्रश्न के उत्तर में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यहां के पश्चिमी जर्मनी के दूत ने इनको बताया है कि पाकिस्तान में जो खबरें छपी श्री उनमें तथ्य नहीं था। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसी बयान के द्वारा पश्चिमी जर्मानी की सरकार ने या दिल्ली स्थित उनके जो राखदूत हैं या दूतावास है, उसने इस खबर का स्पष्टीकरण या खंडन किया है? बयान के द्वारा किया है?

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है। जिस तरह पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने बावजद इस बात के कि रूमानिया का रिश्ता पूर्व जर्मनी के साथ है, रूमानिया के साथ भी कटनीतिक रिश्ता कायम किया है और पश्चिमी जर्मनी की नीति में यह जो परिवर्तन आ रहा है परिवर्तन को और आगे ले जाने के लिए क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर भी कभी विचार किया है कि निर-पेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन बला कर उनके सामने यह सवाल रखा जाए कि सभी निरपेक्ष देश एक साथ दोनों जर्मन राज्यों को मान्यता दें? अगर सोलह सतरह देश एक साथ ऐसा करेंगे तो रूमानिया के बारे में जिस तरह हौलस्टाइन डाक्टिन दफना दिया गया है उसी तरह पश्चिमी जर्मनी को सतरह अठारह देशों के बारे में भी करना पडेगा क्योंकि अकेले एक देश का मामला फिर यह नहीं रह जाएगा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह तो माननीय सदस्य एक सुझाव दे रहे हैं।

श्री सधु लिसये: मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं, कोई सुझाव नहीं दे रहा हूं। मैंने यह कहा है कि क्या पश्चिमी जर्मनी की सरकार ने कुछ बयान के द्वारा स्पष्टीकरण किया है? उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, this is about the flight over Pakistan occupied parts of Kashmir. If she can answer it, well and good. I have no objection. But your question is pertaining to something about Rumania and all that. The foreign affairs debate is coming up in the House. She has already given notice of it; the notice is before the House. You can ask about Rumania and all those things there. If she can answer it, I have no objection.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: मानर्नाय सदस्य के सवाल का दूसरा हिस्सा इतना लम्बा था कि पहले हिस्से को मैं भूल गई थीं।

उन्होंने यह पूछा है कि क्या पश्चिमी जर्मनी के राजदूत ने या किसी और ने कोई बयान दिया या सरकार ने दिया है। हमें यहां उनके राजदूत ने कहा है कि वह इस विषय को देख रहे हैं कि उनको इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं है।

भी मधुलिमये: खंडन नहीं किया है।

भीमती इन्बिरा गांघी : उन्होंने कह दिया है कि यह बात झुठ है।

श्री मधु लिमये: निरपेक्ष देशों का सम्मेल बुलाने के बारे में कोई इरादा है आपका?

बीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अर्भा आपने सुझाव दिया है। उस पर मैं विचार करूंगी। तुरन्त मैं इरादा कैसे बता सकती हूं, आप सोच सकते हैं।

र्षी जार्ज फरनेंग्डीज (बम्बई-बिक्रिज):
जब दो देशों के प्रधान मन्त्री अथवा इतर लोग
मिलते हैं तो बातचीत के बाद जो बयान निकलता है उसमें कुछ ऐसी मोठी मीठी बातें जरूर
लोगों के सामने पेश के की जाती हैं जबिक
असलियत बातचीत के दौरान में कुछ और
रहती है और इसको हम सभी लोग जानते हैं।
मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि डा॰ कीसिंगर जब यहां
आए ये और उनसे जो आपकी बातचीत हुई
उस वक्त पश्चिमी जमंनी में जो नक्शे छपे हैं
और जिनमें हिन्दुस्तान का कुछ हिस्सा चीन का

और कुछ हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि का पाकि-स्तान में बताया गया है, उसके बारे में भी कुछ बात चली थी और इसके बारे में कुछ खुलासा उन्होंने किया था ?

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी की ओर से कभी सीधे तौर से या ईरान या किसी दूसरे मुल्क के जिरये पाकि-स्तान को जो मिलिट्टी सहायता मिलती है उसके बारे में कोई उनसे आपने खुलासा लिया था?

सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जर्मनी के अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है अभी अभी कि जब दिल्ली में डा० कीसिंगर और प्रधान मंत्री जी की बातचीत हुई उस बातचीत में हमारी तरफ से यह कब्ल किया गया था कि पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता हम नहीं देंगे। असल में यह विषय डा॰ कीसिंगर ने प्रधान जी से छेडा या और प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से यह साफ और स्पष्ट अ।श्वासन देने में आया था कि हम पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता नहीं देंगे। ये खबरें पश्चिमी जर्मनी के अखबारों में पिछले चार-पांच दिनों में छपी हैं। इसलिए मैं इस बात का खुलासा चाहता हं प्रधान मंत्री से कि अगर जर्मनी के अखबारों में इस तरह की खबरें छपी हैं और ये गलत हैं तो जाहिरा तौर पर आपने इनका अभी तक खंडन क्यों नहीं किया 흄 ?

बीमती इन्विरा गांधी: मानर्नाय सदस्य ने तीन प्रश्न पूछे हैं। पहला प्रश्न नक्कों के बारे में हैं। ये नक्शे कुछ तो काफी पुराने हैं 1963 के हैं और एक दो बाद के भी हैं। पुराने नक्शों के बारे में हमने पूछ-ताछ की थी और जर्मन सरकार ने हमें बताया था कि ये सरकारी नक्शे नहीं हैं, कोई प्राइवेट फर्म हैं क्रम्के हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंग्डीज : चीन ने भी ऐसा कहा था जब शुरुआत—हुई थी तब।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीन में प्राइवेट इस तरह की फर्में नहीं होती हैं। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांघी : दूसरा प्रश्न उनका यह या कि पश्चिमी जमंनी ने पाकिस्तान को कोई हियार दिये हैं या नहीं ? जहां तक हमारी इत्तिला है ईरान के द्वारा कुछ जहाज, सैंबर जैंट जहाज, जमंनी से ईरान गए ये और ईरान से वे पाकिस्तान पहुंचे हैं। हमें वैस्ट जमंनी की सरकार ने आश्वासन दिलाया है कि वह इनको वापिस मंगवायेगी और वह नहीं चहिती है कि उनका कोई भी भेजा हुआ सामान या चं ज दूसरे देश से पाकिस्तान पहुंचे।

जहां तक तीसरे सवाल का सम्बन्ध है हमने कोई आध्वासन किसी को नहीं दिया। लेकिन यह सब है कि उन्होंने अपनी राय इस विषय में जरूर जाहिर की थी, हमसे भी जाहिर की थी कि उनकी इच्छा है—जबर्दस्ती की बात नहीं है —उन्होंने जरूर कहा कि उनकी यह इच्छा है कि हम इम्र बात को बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचें।

्रवी वार्व कर्नेन्डीच: तो आपने उसको कबूल किया ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: जी नहीं।

श्री बार्च फरर्नेन्डीब: आपने क्या किया? और अभी जी अखबारों में आया है कि आपने कबूल किया है उसका खंडन?

श्रीमतो इन्दिरा गांधी: मैंने स्पष्ट कहा कि हमने कोई आश्वामन नहीं दिया है। जहां तक अखबार में क्या निकल। है उसकी मुझे कोई सूचना नहीं है। उपको मैं देख लूंगी।

स्रो अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसी बारे में

MR. SPEAKER: I want to tell you one thing. You want to put a question on this. When 20 people give notice of a calling attention, lots are put and only 5 people are picked up. Because, you say, you have put a short notice question, you want to ask a question. I do not know whether you have given a short notice question because the Minister must accept it. It is not in the hands of the Speaker or his Secretariat. In the calling attention notice, the other five people have no chance and you want a chance. How can I allow you?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Sir, it was disallowed on the ground that a calling attention motion has been admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: May be so. Five or six people who have given calling attention notice have no chance. Ten people give notice for a Calling attention motion; only five people are picked up by lot and the other five people get no chance. The other five people are sitting in this very House, they are not allowed because they have not come in the lot. I have not given them a chance. How can I then give you a chance?

बी शिवनारायण बस्तीः अध्यक्ष महोदय''...'

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you because you will raise an important question.

12 ·46 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday and to-day, a number of hon'ble Members came to me and gave notices of adjournment motions, calling attention motions and so many other things about law and order situation, Sec. 144 being imposed and schools being entered....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir,....

MR. SPEAKER: It is impossible. I am on my legs. Won't you allow me also, let alone other Members? You have interrupted me. Therefore, I want to clarify first: about Bengal, about Banaras, about Allahabad, those incidents cannot be discussed here. It is a State subject.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): The Central Reserve Police have committed attrocities in West Bengal. It is the Central Reserve force and not the State police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, if you read this newspaper, Sir,....

MR. SPEAKER: This will not be taken down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: **

^{**}Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. You may take your own time. I was only talking about places whee it is really the responsibility of the Centre. Schools have been entered, some students have been pulled out or some teachers have been assaulted, Sec. 144 order has been issued and so many things are there—a bundle of them. Therefore, all the Members are interested; it cuts across Party lines....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose-

MR. SPEAKER: Let me take a decision about them. May I ask the Minister to get us the correct information tomorrow—tomorrow means the next working day, i.e., Monday—so that we may decide.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो बात कही है वह दूसरी है। मैंने जो कल ऐडजनंमेंट मोशन दिया था उसमें पुलिस ने जो लाठी चार्ज किया जिसमें कई कौसिलसं जरुमी हुए, उसके बारे में वह था

MR. SPEAKER: I mentioned Sec. 144. I did not want to mention names because so many people have given notices. It is not proper to mention the names. If you are getting up, it will encourage others also to get up. But the friends who came to me know that they have brought it to my notice. If I mention one name and do not mention other names, then the trouble comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, Mr. Chavan brought one division of the army and deployed it there...(Interruptions)
They are entering the houses of law-abiding citizens robbing the people of their precious things; Sir, represesion has been let loose.
Will you read this paper? Sir this is a matter, which must be discussed on the floor of this House. We cannot take it so lightly.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, my adjournment motion about the attack on the Madrasi Higher Secondary School....

MR. SPEAKER: That also will come in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, give us an opportunity to discuss this.

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम-पुर): आपने गृह मंत्री महोदय को कहा कि वह वक्तव्य दें। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप एक घंटे की चर्चा की इजाजत दे दें · · ·

MR, SPEAKER: After the information in the considered then.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेवी: इसमें तो बड़ा समय लगेगा। एक बार मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य देंगे फिर हमको कुछ कहना पड़ेगा। अगर आप एक घंटे की चर्चा शुरू कर दें और उस चर्चा को सुन कर मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे दें तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: He must leave that portion to me. Only day before yesterday, we discussed the question of law and order in Delhi for over an hour. Of course, Parliament is responsible for Delhi; but Parliament is not responsible only for Delhi. The whole of India is Parliament's responsibility. Therefore, if everyday we discuss something about Delhi, this House will be converted into the legislature of Delhi. That should not be.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The Central Police force, the Border Police force have been deployed in Calcutta. They are systematically torturing peace-loving citizens of Calcutta. We cannot allow this to continue. We must have a discussion on that. Democracy is being turned into a mockery.

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

12 · 52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF CEMENT CORPORATION
OF INDIA AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1911/67]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) The Cost Accounting Records (Cycles) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1244 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1967.
 - (ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Cement) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1245 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1967.
 - (iii) The Cost Accouting Records (Tyres and Tubes) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1260 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1967.
 - (iv) The Cost Accounting Records (Caustic Soda) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1261 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1967.
 - (v) The Cost Accounting Records (Room Airconditioners) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S. R. 1447 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September 1967.
 - (vi) The Cost Accounting Records (Refrigerators) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1448 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1967.
 - (vii) The Cost Accounting Records (Automobile Batteries) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1467 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1967.
 - (viii) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Lamps) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1503 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1912/67]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) ACT AND INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951.

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFFI QURESHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- A copy of Notification Nc. 32(24)-CG-FMC)/67 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1967 issued under section 14 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1913/67]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 4138 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1967 under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industrics (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1914/67]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (MANIPUR) 1967-68

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD, SHAFFI QURISHI): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Union Territory of Manipur for 1967-68.

12.53 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1967 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th November, 1967."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1967, which

has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December. 1967."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Court-fees (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1967 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:

- The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

12.541 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) (Repeal) Bill, 1967 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 14th November, 1967.

12 · 55 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE NINTH REPORT

संसद कार्य तथा संचार मंती (डा॰ राम सुषता सिंह): श्रीमन्, में प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि यह सदन कार्य-मंत्रणा समिति के नवें प्रतिवेदन से दसवें प्रतिवेदन द्वारा संशोधित रूप में जो कमश: 1 दिसम्बर तथा 7 दिसम्बर को सभा में पेश किए गए थे, सहमत है।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report as amended by the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st December and 7th December 1967 respectively".

The motion was adopted.

12 · 551 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

संसद कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुमग सिंह): श्रीमन्, 11 दिसम्बर 1967 को प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह का इस सदन में सरकारी कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार होगा:

- (1) राजभाषा विधेयक, 1967 पर आगे विचार तथा उस पर मत लिया जाना एवं राजभाषा संबंधी संकल्प पर आगे विचार तथा मत लिया जाना।
- (2) प्रवर समिति से आये हुए गैर-कानूनी कार्यवाहियां निरोधक विधेयक, 1967 पर विचार और उस पर राय लिया जना।
- (3) निम्नलिखित पर विचार तथा मत लिया जाना:
 - (क) 1967-68 के लिए पूरक अनुदानों (साधारण) की मांगें।
 - (ख) 1964-65 के लिए अति-रिक्त अनुदानों (साधारण) के लिए मांगें।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli): I submit that sometime may be given to discuss the situation brought about by the excesses of the Central police and the military in Calcutta. There is a very serious situation prevailing there. The citizens are not able to live in peace and they are feeling insecure. At least one hour should be allowed to discuss this matter during the next week.

MR. SPEAKER: In future, we may not have the Business Advisory Committee then. What is the use of the Business Advisory Committee if all these things are decided here only?

SHR1 S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I was present in the Business Advisory Committee. I know what happened there. I agree with it. My only submission to you is that some time should be found for this. A motion is likely to be tabled on the Delhi situation. I also feel that the police excesses committeed in Delhi and in the Banaras University should be discussed. I only want your help in getting another motion admitted on the question of the excesses committed by the Central Reserve police in Calcutta. Some time should be found for that also.

MR. SPEAKER: He is only saying what others have already said.

12 · 57 hrs.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMEND-MENT) BILL AND RESOLUTION RE: OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday some amendments had not come in time because some were misplaced or were late in being given. I said I would extend the time for admission of the amendments by an hour or so. Shri Ranga wishes to move his amendment.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st day of the next session". (157)

I would like to say that if any of us is not in favour of this Bill, we have given to ourselves, the members of the Swatantra Group, freedom to take whatever line they would like at the time of voting according to the dictates of their conscience keeping in view what they consider to be the best interests of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Member who wants to move amendments may intimate to me. Let us fix some time at least now so that Members may not say that they had missed the chance and so on. Up to 2 P.M. they can give amendments, and after that, it is not possible.

Now, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani may resume her speech.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): What about the amendments that I gave notice of yesterday?

MR SPEAKEK: They are all there. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will they be taken as moved?

MR. SPEAKER: Up to 2 P.M. even today they can give amendments. I have already said that.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलराम-पुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रो० रंगा ने कहा है कि उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी को स्वतन्त्रता दे दी है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी भी स्वतन्त्रता देगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection.

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस राज भाषा विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ मुझे कहना था, वह मैंने कल कह दिया था, अब मैं केवल एक-दो बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हैं।

इस विधेयक में कोई अविध निर्धारित नहीं की गई है कि कब तक अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी इस देश की राज भाषा बन जायगी। हम लोगों ने पहले 15 साल की अविध रखी थी और 15 सालों की अविध में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं हुई। इस समय कहा जा रहा है कि अगर हम अविध निर्धारित करेंगे तो दिलाण के हमारे भाई नापसन्द करेंगे, इस लिये अविध निर्धारित नहीं की जा रही है। मैं इस समय सरकार से जानना चाहती हूं कि उनका इरादा क्या है? अगर इस विधेयक के लाने का इरादा यह है कि हम हमारे

वहिन्दी प्रान्तों को हिन्दी सीखने के लिये, हिन्दी में काबलियत हासिल करने के लिये और समय दें. तो इस पर हमें कतई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन अगर यह इरादा हो कि इस विधेयक के पीछे अंग्रेजी हमेशा चालू रहेगी, तो फिर इस विधेयक के प्रति हमारी बहत आपत्ति होगी। इस लिये हम लोग, जैसे हमारे दक्षिण के भाई चाहते हैं कि उन पर हिन्दी लादी न जाय, दूसरी तरफ़ हम चाहते हैं कि संविधान ने जो फैसला किया हुआ है कि राजभाषा हिन्दी होगी, तो हम चाहते हैं कि कोई समय मकर्रर करें कि उस समय तक हिन्दी राजभाषा हो जायगी और सब लोग उसमें काबिल हो जायेंगे। इसके लिये मैंने एक अमेन्ड-मेन्ट दिया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि उनके सामने कुछ दिक्कतें हैं, उन दिक्कतों को सामने रखते हुए एक बीच का रास्ता निकालने का प्रयत्न किया गया है कि साल के साल इसमें अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारित करें और हर साल मल्यांकन करें कि हिन्दी की प्रगति लाने के लिये हमने कितना काम किया है और जो चीज करें उसकी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने आ जाय. ताकि सदन परिचित हो जाय कि हमने हिन्दी का कितना प्रसार और प्रसति की है।

दूसरी बात इस विधेयक में प्रावीजन है कि जब तक अहिन्दी भाषी सारे प्रान्त राजी न हों, तब तक अंग्रेज़ी से हिन्दी में चेन्ज-ओवर न हो। इस पर हमें एतराज है। जैसे हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि उन पर जबरन हिन्दी थोपी जाय, वैसे ही हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि दूसरी स्टेटों पर अंग्रेजी योपी जाय। इस्मातरह से तो जब तक वे न चाहेंगे. हिन्दी आ नहीं सकती और उसकी प्रगति एक जायगी। इसलिये में बड़ी नम्प्रता से सरकार से अपील करना चाहती हं कि वे लोग इस चीज को देखें और इन दोनों समस्याओं की तरफ अच्छी तरह से तवज्जह दें, क्योंकि इसके बारे में बहुत लोगों के मन में काफ़ी भावनायें हैं, इस लिये इन दोनों भावनाओं के बीच में एक समन्वय लाने की कोशिश करनी M94LSS/67-8

चाहिये और इस का रास्ता निकालना चाहिये।

अब जो प्रस्ताव है-भाषा के सम्बन्ध में, उसमें हमने कुछ संशोधन दिये हैं, उनके बारे में सविस्तार मैं पीछे बात करूंगी। लेकिन इस समय मैं सरकार से इतना ही कहना चाहती हं कि हिन्दी 1965 के बाद से हमारी राज भाषा है, मगर अब जो विधेयक आया है, इस विधेयक के पीछे जो झलक दिखाई पड़ रही है उसमें अंग्रेजी को ऊंचा स्थान देने का प्रयत्न किया है। हमने जितने संशोधन दिये हैं, अगर आप लोग अच्छी तरह से देखेंगे तो हमने केवल इतना ही प्रयास किया है कि हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी के बराबर रखा जाय। हिन्दी को ऊंचा स्थान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, न सही, मगर अंग्रेजी के बराबर का स्थान तो मिले। अगर मैं फिगेरिटिवली आपको बताऊ-अग्रेजी मैडम उस ऊंचे सिहासन पुर आसीन हैं, बहुत अच्छी तरह से आसीन हैं, अौर मजब्ती से बैठी हुई हैं, हिन्दी माता दरवाजे के बाहर खडी हुई हैं, वह टुकर-टुकर ताक रही है, उसको आगे बढ़ने की हिम्मत नहीं है, हम लोगों ने फैसला किया और उसका हाथ पकड़ कर उसको आगे बढ़ाया, परन्तु आगे बढ़ते-बढ़ते हाथ छट गया और वह खड़ी हुई है और मैडम उसी तरह से बैठी हुई है। हम यह परिस्थिति नहीं चाहते हैं--हम यह चाहते हैं कि कम से कम उसको बराबरी की कूर्सी तो दें। मैं यह देख रही हं कि इस विधेयक में हमको इसी वात की प्रार्थना करनी पड़ रही है कि हिन्दी को कम-से-कम अंग्रेज़ी के बराबर का स्थान तो दो-इस इन्टैरिम पीरियड में, ताकि हिन्दी की प्रगति कुछ आगे बढे।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldoi): It always happens. The wife always gets preference over the mother.

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : अब में अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि आपके मन में जो भाव है कि हम दबाये जायेंगे, हमारी भाषा प्रगति नहीं पायेगी,

[भीमती सुचेता कृपलानी]

इसिलये अंग्रेजी रखना चाहते हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हं-अगर हिन्दी राज्य भाषा वास्तविक रूप से बने और हिन्दी का व्यवहार हम करें तो जितनी प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं. वे और ज्यादा विकसित होंगी अगर जब तक हिन्दी भाषा पूरी तरह से आये, उस समय तक हम अंग्रेजी का सहारा ले कर चलेंगे, जैसे एक लंगड़ा व्यक्ति ऋच का सहारा ले कर चलने का प्रयत्न करता है, उसी तरह अंग्रेजी का ऋच लेकर हम सब प्रान्त चलेंगे तो भाषाओं के विकास में देर होगी। इस लिये दक्षिण के भाईयों को जो डर है और वे चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहे तो इससे उनकी भाषा विकसित नहीं होगी। मैं समझती हूं कि हमारी भाषाओं की प्रगति तभी होगी जब भारतीय भाषायें और हिन्दी को हम अपनायेंगे और हिन्दी को अपनी भाषा बनायेंगे।

कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेज़ी जरूरी है, लिंक लैंग्वेज के रूप में दुनिया के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने के लिये। मैं मानती हूं कि अंग्रेजी जानने से हमें कुछ फायदा है, विदेशों से अपना कारोबार चलाने में मदद मिलती है। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहती हूं कि अंग्रेजी 200 साल यहां रही है, यह रहने वाली भाषा है और काफ़ी अंच्छा स्थान इसका हिन्दुस्तान में रहेगा, लेकिन हम यह कहें कि हम राजभाषा हिन्दी को न बनायें, क्योंकि हमें अंग्रेज़ी चाहिये----विदेशों के साथ कारोबार के लिये, तो मैं पूछना चाहती हं कि दूनिया में बहत-से अन्य भाषाओं वाले मुल्क हैं, वे क्या दुनिया के साथ, दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ इन्टरनैशनल कामों को नहीं करते हैं ? अगर दूसरी भाषाओं के लोग अपनी भाषा में सारे देश का काम चलाकर भी इन्टरनैशनल काम के लिये अंग्रेजी या अन्य कोई भाषा सीख सकते हैं, तो हम भी ऐसा कर सकते हैं। दुनिया में हम अपना स्थान बनाये रखने के लिये जर्मन सीखें, फेन्च सीखें, रिशयन सीखें और जो दनिया की प्रधान भाषायें हैं. उनको सीखें, इसमें किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती।

अब में सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहती हूं, एक बात में हिन्दी प्रेमियों से भी कहना चाहती हूं। आज कल एक होड लगी हुई है-जो हिन्दी की उपासना करते हैं उन्होंने भाषा को कितना आडम्बरपूर्ण बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है, जिससे वह कठिन होती जा रही है। भाषा तब ही प्रगति कर पायेगी. जब कि वह जनता की भाषा होगी । मैं बंगला के बारे में कह सकती हं—जो भाषा बिलकुल क्लिष्ट भाषा थी, मुश्किल थी, साधारण लोग जिसको समझ नहीं पाते थे, उस बंगला भाषा की प्रगति एक नदी की तरह से बढ़ी और वह बहने लगी, जब श्री रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकूर ने अपनी शक्तिशाली लेखनी से इसको जनसाधारण की भाषा बनाया । कितने सुन्दर ढंग से उन्होंने भाषा की प्रगति की, जिसको आज हम समझ सकते हैं, उसका आनन्द ले सकते हैं। इसी तरह से नदी में पड़े हए पत्थर को जब हम हटा देंगे, तभी नदी गति से बहेगी और उसमें साधारण लोग आकर आचमन, स्नान, पान, सभी कुछ कर सकेंगे। इस लिये भाषा की नदी को हम बहायें, लेकिन यदि हम समझते हैं कि हिन्दी में संस्कृत भर कर उसको आडम्बर-पूर्ण बना दें, तो वह जनता की भाषा नहीं बनेगी और न हिन्दुस्तान की राजभाषा बनेगी। हिन्द्स्तान की राजभाषा वही हिन्दी होगी जिसमें कुछ गुजराती लफ्ज होंगे, जिसमें बंगला और मराठी के लफ्ज भी होंगे, तमिल के शब्द भी होंगे। जो भाषा आज य० पी० में बोली जाती है या बनारस में बोली जाती है या खड़ी बोली है, वह राजभाषा नहीं होगी। जिसमें हम सारे भारत से कुछ न कुछ शब्द लेंगे, यहां तक कि हम उसमें अंग्रेजी से भी कुछ शब्द लेंगे ।

अब अगर अंग्रेजी के शब्द जैसे इंजन और स्टेशन से हम सब लोग वाकिफ़ हो गये हैं तो हिन्दी में इंजन और स्टेशन ही चलने चाहिएं न कि इंजन के लिए हम वाष्पचालित यंत्र आदि शब्द गढ़ कर चलायें। अंग्रेजी के वह शब्द जो कि हिन्दी में काफ़ी जमाने से प्रचलित हैं और सभी लोग उनको बखूबी समझते हैं, उनको हिन्दी में उसी तरह चलने दिया जाय। आखिर 200 साल अंग्रेज हमारे साथ रहे हैं तो उसकी कुछ-न-कुछ छाष तो हमारे ऊपर पड़नी ही चाहिए।

13 hrs.

में कहना चाहूंगी कि उर्दू भी हमारी निजी भाषा है और अगर कोई समझे कि हिन्दी का प्रसार उर्दू को दबा कर किया जाना है तो वह भी सही बात नहीं है। उर्दू भारतीय भाषा है, उर्दू का जन्म भारत में हुआ है और उर्दू की प्रगति भी भारत में ही हुई है।

में समझती हूं कि इस सदन के सारे लोग हमारे साथ सहमत होंगे कि आज जो यह देश में तरह-तरह की सेनाएं खडी हो रही हैं जैसे कभी शिव सेना, कभी नाग सेना, कभी बानर सेना, हनुमान सेना वा लंगुर सेना या हिन्दी सेना, यह जो देश में इतनी सारी सेनाएं बन रही हैं यह सेनाएं देश को बर्बाद कर देंगी। इस तरह की प्राइवेट सेनाओं से देश का काम नहीं होने वाला है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सब लोग यहां बैठ कर संजीदगी से उसके ऊपर विचार करें। बेशक अगर कोई किसी को भावना व्यक्त करनी हो तो करे, झगडा अगर किसी बात को लेकर करना हो तो करे लेकिन उसे संजीदगी और शान्ति से करे और उसका फैसला करे लेकिन इस तरह से यह जो प्राइवेट आर्मीज बना कर देश में खडी कर दी गई हैं जैसे कि फियडल स्टेट में होता था। हमने देखा कि दूसरे मुल्कों में हरएक शक्ति-शाली व्यक्ति अपनी प्राइवेट आर्मी रखता था और लड़ता था, वैसा करना अनुचित है। इस तरह की प्राइवेट आर्मी बंगाल में पहले थी। वहां के जमींदारों ने लठियालों की आर्मी रख ली थी। उनका काम होता था कि जाकर किसी की गरदन उतारें और अपना काम बनाने के लिए किसी का सिर फोड़ें। आजकल के वातावरण को देखते हुए मुझे लग रहा है कि हम धीरे-धीरे उसी फियुडल स्टेट की हालत में चले जा रहे हैं। एक, एक गिरोह अपने-अपने लठियाल तैयार कर रहा है, प्राइवेट

आर्मीज तैयार कर रहा है। जो फैसला पार्लि-यामेंट में होना चाहिए, जो फैसला लेजिस्लेचर्स में होना चाहिए वह फैसला सड़कों पर करने का प्रयास है। यह तरीक़ा अपनाना देश को बर्बाद करना है। अगर आप हिन्दी को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दी की सब से बड़ी कुसेवा करना चाहते हैं उसकी मुखालफ़त करना चाहते हैं तो बेशक यह तरीका आप महण करें। लेकिन अगर आप हिन्दी की तरक्की करना नाहते हैं, उसकी सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो यक्नीन जानिये कि उसके लिए यह तरीका कदापि नहीं है। जबरन कोई भाषा नहीं सीखता है, भाषा लोग प्रेम से सीखते हैं। हिन्दी भाषा का प्रचार और विकास तभी संभव है जबिक हिन्दी में अच्छी-अच्छी सुन्दर पुस्तकें लिखी जायं और यदि ऐसा किया जायगा तो लोग स्वतः हिन्दी की ओर आकर्षित होंगे और हिन्दी बढेगी।

में अपनी बात कहना चाहती हूं कि में हिन्दी अच्छी बोल सकती हं, समझ सकती हं लेकिन मझे हिन्दी के लिखने पढ़ने की आदत नहीं है और न मैं ने हिन्दी क़ायदे से सीखी ही है। मगर जब मैं जेल में थी तो मैं तूलसीदास जी की रामायण बड़े प्रेम से पढ़ती व सुनती थी क्योंकि उसके पढ़ने और सूनने में बड़ा ही मन को आनन्द व संतोष प्राप्त होता था। एक दफ़ा मैं बिहार में गई हुई थी। विद्यापित की किताब एक मित्र के घर में पाई हालांकि वह मैयल में थी, रीजनल लैंग्वेज में थी तो भी चुंकि वह बहुत सुन्दर पुस्तक थी, उसकी भाषा व शैली भी बहुत सुन्दर थी इसलिए मैं उस किताब को पढ़ने के लिए ले आई। इसलिए मैं अपने हिन्दी प्रेमी भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहंगी कि अगर वह चाहते हैं कि अधिक-से-अधिक अहिन्दी भाई हिन्दी पढ़ें तो हिन्दी की अच्छी व सुन्दर पुस्तकें अधिक-से-अधिक मात्रा में निकलवायें और वह देखेंगे कि लोग स्वतः हिन्दी की ओर खिचे चले जायेंगे।

में यह मानती हूं कि सचमुच में एस० एस० पी० और डा० लोहिया ने हिन्दी के विकास व

[बीमती सुबेता कृपलानी]

प्रसार के लिए प्रयास किया है, उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी में चाहे वह कार्यकर्त्ता किसी भी प्रान्त से आया हो उसको हिन्दी सिखाई है। यह बहुत तारीफ़ की बात है। लेकिन में आज सब से ज्यादा यादव जी को कहना चाहती हं कि आज हिन्दी को बढ़ाने का जो आपने रास्ता निकाला है यह बहुत ग़लत रास्ता है। इस तरह से जबरदस्ती करके और सीनाजोरी से आप हिन्दी को लाना चाहते हैं तो उस तरह हिन्दी नहीं आने वाली है। इससे अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी चिढ़ जायेंगे और वह हिन्दी को नहीं अपनार्येंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक कहानी बतला कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी। एक कांग्रेस के बड़े पूराने मित्र जो कि अपने प्रान्त में मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं उन्होंने मुझे थोड़े दिन हुए बतलाया कि जब वह पहले-पहल पालियामेंट में आये तो उन्होंने मन में यह इरादा किया वह यहां हमेशा कोशिश करके हिन्दी में बोलेंगे। लेकिन हुआ यह कि पहले ही दिन जब वह पार्लियामेंट में आकर बैठे तो पार्लियामेंट के एक कोई सदस्य ने कहीं एक आध लफ्ज अंग्रेजी में बोल दिया तो इसके लिए पालियामेंट में काफी झगडा हुआ। जब शाम को कहीं पार्टी यी और बहां उनकी मलाकात उन लोगों से हई जिन्होंने कि अंग्रेजी में वोल देने पर इतना झगड़ा किया था, वहां पर जब उन्होंने पूछा कि भाई यह तम लोगों ने ऐसा क्यों किया तो वे उनके पीछे पढ गये और उलटे वहां उनको लैक्चर देने और उपदेश झाडने लग गये। बस, तंग आकर और चिढ कर उन्होंने उसी दिन से ऐसा इरादा कर लिया कि वह अब हरगिज हिन्दी में नहीं बोलेंगे।

में आप लोगों से हाथ जोड़ कर विनती करती हूं कि यदि आप हिन्दी का प्रसार करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दी की सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो आप हिन्दी को सुन्दर बनाइये ताकि लोग खुद आकर हिन्दी सीखें। भाषा खबरन किसी के ऊपर आपको लादने की चेप्टा नहीं करनी चाहिए। इसलिए में कहूंगी कि हिन्दी की सेवा आप करिये। हिन्दी का प्रेम से प्रवार करिये, लोगों का मन जीतने की कोशिश्व करिये। लेकिन यह जो आज आप जवरदस्ती कर रहे हैं, जो सेना लाठियों वाली इधर, उधर पुना रहे हैं उसको रोकिये। में कहना चाहंगी कि जो भी पार्टी या व्यक्ति आज इस तरह से लड़कों को भड़का कर उनकी सेनाएं बना कर और हाय में लाठियां देकर घुना रहे हैं वह देश का अहित कर रहे हैं और हिन्दी की सेवा नहीं, कुसेवा कर रहे हैं। समय रहते वह इससे बाज आयें। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

13 · 06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMEND-MENT) BILL AND RESOLUTION RE. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER; Shri Amiyanath Bose.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Official Languages Bill and the Resolution that the Home Minister has introduced in this House will be of lasting effect on the future of our country.

Therefore, these are subjects which must be discussed in a dispassionate manner. The atmosphere of passion, the atmosphere of heat that has been generated by a section of Members of this House, I thlnk, is most unfortunate.

I believe, Sir, that two main principles have to be observed in discussing this Bifl. The first and the most important principle is that in a country of many languages like ours the language policy should be so framed that it strengthens and does not destroy national unity. The second important principle is that no language can be imposed on people by mere law, and I want to repeat it here. I have practised as a lawyer for

more than 20 years, and purely as a lawyer I want to say that language is not a matter of an article of the Constitution, it is primarily a matter of historical growth. It took years, many many years, for the language of Moliere, of Goethe and of Shr kespeare to become the national languages of France, Germany and England. It may very well be, and I say so not merely as a Bengali standing in this House but as an Indian that the language of Tagore, the neclassical language of India, may one day become through pure historical growth the national language of this great country.

But, however, to return to the first principle, I say that there is a genuine fear among non-Hindi-speaking people about this language, the imposition of Hindi on them. It is not a question whether it should be done or not, but that fear is there. I say that that fear is widespread in Begngal. That fear was not there in East Asia. I will give you a historical instance. Sir, you know that most of the members of the Azad Hind Fouj and the Azad Hind Movement came from the State from where Professor Ranga comes-the State of Madras. But under the supreme leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose the Azad Hind Fouj, the Azad Hind Government and the Azad Hind Dal accepted Hindusthani language in Roman script as their language. It was done because there was no fear among the Madrasis, the Tamilians and the Bengalis there that language would be used as an instrument of oppression. Today, it must be clearly stated, and I say so as a Bengali, that there is a genuine fear in my State that the language policy may be used and is being used as an instrument of oppression of non-Hindi-speaking people.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): 1 do not think every Bengali feels like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will prove an exception.

SHRI A MIYANATH BOSE: I cannot speak....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Half of the Bengalis feel that they should not have the foreign language. I like Bengali. I like Hindi. But English is a foreign language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are an exception, I accept it.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको ऐसा रिमार्क नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री मधु सिमये (मृंगेर) : यह ठीक कह रहे हैं बनर्जी साहब ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Merely because a man comes from Bengal he cannot say that he knows the feelings of Bengal. I know Bengali (Interruptions).

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): Sir, is it an issue between two Members? When his turn comes Shri Banerjee can saw what he wants to say. Now he has not been called upon by the Chair to speak.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I came to this House—not here, but there in the gallery—as a student, when my revered father, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose was the Leader of the Congress Assembly Party here, when Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the Leader of the Muslim League I had never found such pandemonium in the House in those days that we find today. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : वृह गुलाम असेम्बली थी।

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: They fought against the British. Certainly, they had as much courage as my friend, Shri Limaye, to fight against British imperialism. My father spent 8 years in prison, British prison.

I say that the three-language formula, in respect of which the Resolution has been placed, if it is sincerely pursued, if we in Bengal really try to learn Hindi, if people in UP try to learn either Bengali or any southern language, if that intercourse takes place as the three-language formula enunciated in the Resolution states, then, I believe time will come when we shall develop that, composite culture that India alone can produce. Before that, in spite of what my esteemed and learned friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has stated, as long as Bengalis do not accept Hindi to be the link language, English must be maintained, and that is all that I am demanding now. .(interruptions)

SHRI N. S. SHARMA (Domariaganj): Ouestion.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: My good friend of the Jan Sangh does not represent Bengal. Let me remind my esteemed friend of the Jan Sangh what the founder-President of the Jan Sangh had to say in the Constituent Assembly. With your permission, May I read it out? This is what Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerji, founder-President of the Jan Sangh, stated in the course of Constituent Assembly debates on the 13th of September 1949.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Let me inform my hon, friend that Dr. Mookerii was not the President of the Jan Sangh when he spoke in the Constituent Assembly. Let us put the records straight.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I know that amount of history. Shri Vajpayee corrects me that he was not the President of Jan Sangh then. But Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji remained Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji even when he became the President of the Jan Sangh, of which Shri Vajpayee is the leader now.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA: Why don't you read what Shri Subhas Chandra Bose has said ?

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : I know perhaps a little more about Subhas Chandra Bose than my hon. friend.

श्री मध लिमये : जनसंघ या ही नहीं उस समय।

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: This is what Dr. Mookerji said:

"We will have to decide realistically whether for certain special purposes English should still be continued to be used in India. As some of my friends have already stated, we might have rid India of British rule-we had reasons for doing so-but that is no reason why we should get rid of the English language. We know fully well the good and the evil that English education has done to us. But let us judge the future use of English dispassionately and from the point of view of our country's needs. After all, it is on account of that language that we have been able to achieve many things; apart from the role that English has played in unifying India politically, and thus in our attaining political freedom opened to us the civilisation of large parts of the world. It opened to us knowledge, specially in the realm of science and technology, which it would have been difficult to achieve otherwise. Today we are proud of what our scientists and our technical experts have done."

These are not my words; these are the words of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji on this article of the Constitution, article 343, which is the subject matter of discussion.

Let me remind, English language is not inconsistent with our national character. Rabindranath Tagore wrote his Geetanjali for which he was given the Nobel Prize, in the English language.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA: No; translated.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : Geetanjali in Bengali is not the Geetanjali in English. The Geetanjali that was presented for the Nobel Prize is a collection of poems of Tagore which he wrote in the English language.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA: It is wrong; it was a translation of the Bengali. (Interrup-

SHRI S. N. BANERJEE: He wrote it in Bengali.

श्री मध लिमये : इस प्रकार की कविता अंग्रेजी में लिखी ही नहीं जा सकती।

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : It was translated by Tagore himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must remember the original inspiration. Let us remember, he was honoured as a poet in Bengali which was more important.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He was given the Nobel Prize because he was the greatest poet of Bengal.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : The Essays on the Bhagwad Gita, written by Aurobindo Ghose was in the English language. The original draft of the Quit India Resolution by Mahatma Gandhi was in the English language and it was translated into Hindi.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): The Congress was started by an Englishman!

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: The first proclamation of the provisional Government of Azad Hind, the first free Government of India, was written by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the English language... I know, Subhas Chandra Bose in 1938 as the President of the Congress suggested before

Roman script....(Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये: वह ठीक है। अंग्रेजी तो
नहीं न? हिन्दुस्तानी ठीक है। ''नेताजी
को और महात्मा जी को काहे को बदनाम कर

the Haripura Congress that Hindustani in

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is misquoting everyone including in uncle.

रहे हैं? वह बड़े लोग थे, ऊंचे लोग थे।

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I know. Subbas Chandra Bose in 1938 as the President of the Congress suggested before the Haripura Congress that Hindustani in Roman script should be the *lingua franca* of India, but you by your attitude are making Hindi or Hindustani unpopular throughout the country

Therefore, I say—mark my words—win over the people of India to Hindustani by love. We know, the people of India will take to Hindustani only as a result of historical growth. Win them over, not by coercion because you cannot win them that way. We, Bengalis and Madrasis, can fight you also...(Interruptions).

SHRI N. S. SHARMA: Talk of Bengali then, not of English.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Terucherappalli)
We are ready for the fight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: You know, Sir, my speech has been punctuated—I will not use a stronger expression—with interruptions. I like interruptions. As a law-yer practising in court, I often face interruptions from the court, but not shouts and abuses. I say, I left Congress in 1947 because Congress betrayed India in accepting the partition of India. I left Congress with my father and a few others because Congress committed treachery. Since 1947, this is perhaps the first time that I am supporting what has been proposed to this

House by the Congress Government. I am supporting it because this is, at least, a compromise which is acceptable to the people. I say, let us today take the resolve, not by burning posters in the streets of Delhi, not by burning buses in Lucknow, Allahabad, Banaras and other places.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What happens in Calcutta?

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is different.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I do not agree with Mr. Nambiar's politics. But I at least say, neither the Communist Party (Marxist) nor the Communist Party of India have taken anything but a reasonable attitude towards this language question. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Member to ignore the interruptions and address the Chair?

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: To conclude, I say, so far as we are concerned, so far as the people of Bengal are concerned, we maintain that English must be preserved as the link language till everybody voluntarily accepts Hindustani as the link language. (Interruption) I know some people have become nationalists after 1947. I have been a nationalist since my childhood.... (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : 1947 तक !

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: My friend has become overnight a patriot after 1947 when the British have left, because of the fight of the Azad Hind Fauj. Therefore, I say, the three-language policy must be pursued sincerely, energetically, so that all over India people learn not only English but two other languages also. English is necessary to maintain the high standard of scientific, technical and medical education: English is necessary to maintain the legal fabric of this country....(Interruption) I at least can speak very bad Hindi but I challenge my friend on the other side to speak in this House in the language of Tagore. The day he does that, I shall agree to learn Hindi ... (Interruption) I say, this is not a matter of passion. This is a matter which has to be dealt with very dispassionately. The feelings of every section of the Indian people, the feelings of

. . .

Official Languages

[Shri Amiyanath Bose] every State, must be considered. There must be national consensus, to borrow an expression of our Home Minister. I extend my support to the Bill and the Resolution moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan with the qualifications I have stated.

भी मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यहां पर आरोप किया गया कि किसी मद्रासी स्कूल पर हमला किया गया है . . .

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): There are so many.

श्री मधु लिमये: इस तरह की बात यहां पर कही गई है। अगर यह सही बात है, तो बहुत खराब चीज है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसका खलासा करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister was present yesterday and I had asked the Home Minister to take note of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं, वह इसका जवाब दें।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: May I submit to the Deputy-Speaker that an Adjournment Motion has been given in the name of the Members from Madras State as well as some Independent Members on the incidents that have taken place in Delhi and it is under the consideration of our Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; I also remember, the Speaker observed before the House was adjourned for lunch today that he was considering it and that he would certainly provide some time for discussing incidents in Delhi.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर उनको खुलासा करना है तो करें · · ·

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. I now stand corrected. The position is that the Speaker has directed the Home Minister to make a statement.

भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहनी है। · · · SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There were attempts to stop the train, Southern Express...(Interruption) The South Indians cannot travel now. There is a lot of obstruction there. Who is responsible for that? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I said, the Speaker has informed the House that he has directed the Home Minister to make a statement. Let us wait till Monday.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Till Monday, can the trains be stopped? The trains must go to Madras and also come from Madras. We want this hooliganism to be ended. Or, we will mend it.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयो : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि कल कुछ ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is urgency, whatever information is available I will ask...(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुनिये । मुझे यह कहना है कि स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कि सोम-वार को गृह मंत्री जी वक्तव्य दें। लेकिन मैं अपने मिलों से सहमत हं कि सोमवार को देर होगी। कल सदन में जो बातें कही गई है. मैंने उनके बारे में पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है, उनमें से कुछ बातें गलत हैं। वे बातें अंग्रेजी की न्यूज एजेन्सियों ने, अंग्रेजी के समा-चार पत्नों ने सारे देश में फैलाई हैं और उनकी प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है। इस लिये जो बातें गलत हैं, उनके बारे में गृह मंत्री जी को मौका दीजिये कि वे उनका खण्डन करें। क्यों कि अगर हम देश में बातावरण को सम्रारना चाहते हैं तो गलत बातों का प्रचार होना ठीक नहीं है। कल कहा गया है कि मैसूर के तीन एम० एल० ए० आये थे 🗥

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: Three MLAs of Madras were attacked at Agra.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (Tiruttani): He has no right to say that what was said yesterday was wrong.

Res.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: He has no authority to speak on those incidents. The Madras MLAs were attacked.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: He has no right to say that what was said here yesterday was wrong unless it was investigated by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let Mr. Vajpayee finish. Then I will give an opportunity to his Leader also.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलराम-पूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह बात यहां पर कही गई, तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमको यह बात बुरी लगी कि कोई मद्रास के एम० एल० ए० दिल्ली आयें या आगरा आयें और उन पर हमला किया जाय। हम इसकी निन्दा करते हैं। हम इस बात को बिल्कूल पसन्द नहीं करते हैं और जो लोग ऐसे काम कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ हमारी कोई सहानभति नहीं है। लेकिन तथ्यों को सामने रखना होगा। मैंने आज आगरा से सम्पर्क किया है--आगरा में क्या हुआ है, गृह मंत्री इसके सम्बन्ध में अपनी जानकारी दें। जहां तक मुझे मालुम हुआ है —मद्रास के एम० एल० ए० कार में बैठ कर आगरा में घम रहे थे--वहां पर विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है--उसको कोई गलत समझे या सही, यह दूसरी बात है। वहां पर कारों की प्लेटों को जो अंग्रेज़ी में होती हैं, उनको पोता जा रहा है। उनकी कार के अंग्रेजी नम्बर को पोतने के ऊपर उस कार में बैठे हुए लोगों के साथ कुछ विवाद हुआ। लेकिन जब विद्यार्थियों को पता लगा कि वे मद्रास के एम॰ एल॰ ए॰ थे. तो विद्यार्थियों ने उनसे माफ़ी मांगी। क्या वह एम० एल० ए० इस बात से इंकार कर सकते हैं कि विद्या-थियों ने नहीं किया ' ' (ब्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जहां तक दिल्ली की बात है दिल्ली में किसी स्कूल पर हमला हुआ या नहीं हुआ इस बात की जांच की जानी चाहिए। अगर हमला हुआ है तो हम उसकी निन्दा करेंगे लेकिन कुछ घटनाओं को लेकर अगर सारे देश में प्रतिक्रिया पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा। MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Anbazhagan, you want to say some thing?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: Yes, Sir.

Yesterday, the Deputy leader of the DMK raised the issue that some sort of an attack is going on against the South Indians here. Also, as those people who are representatives from the Assembly of Madras who have come here were attacked when they went to Agra. These are all things for which the Madras Government itself may raise the issue with the Central Government in due course. They are Assembly Members and this is a very serious thing.

Sir, the whole movement—the anti-English Movement—is causing such a havoc in this country and especially to those people who do not know Hindi and especially the MPs. here. We do not know Hindi. We are not bound to learn Hindi. There is no necessity for us, the Tamil people or the Bengali people, to learn Hindi. We may respect the Hindi people. We may respect their language. We may respect their culture. But, in no way can we accept Hindi as superior to our language, our culture or our civilization.

And we, because we have not learnt Hindi and our sign-boards are not in Hindi and because in the cars or taxis that we engage the numbers as well as the letters are not in Hindi, we are attacked. Sir, such hooliganism is to be condemned by all sections of this House. I want the Government to take notice of this issue and the serious repurcussions that may occur in future.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. It is all right. I accept what my hon'ble friend Shri Vajpayee has said just now that they have nothing to do with these incidents, and that he deplores them. But I think it is the duty of all of us and, more especially, of our friends who have taken special interest in seeing that Hindi is accepted by the whole of India and by this Government and by this Parliament, to so conduct themselves here and set an example to the people outside and also appeal to the people outside to

[Shri Ranga]

see that such incidents as we have been experiencing during the past four or five days all over northern India, are not indulged in, that they do deplore these things and that they want a calm, cool and wise consideration to be given to this very vital matter. Till now I have not seen any such appeal and I do hope all our friends who are interested in Hindi hasten to make such an appeal and also use their influence as individuals, as statesmen and as leaders of parties to see that this kind of atmosphere is not conbined. Otherwise, what is likely to happen I am sure, Sir, they are experienced enough to know and realise, because, after all the whole of India is not Hindi-speaking and quite a large portion of India and its population are non-Hindi-speaking. They are watching what is happening. They are not any less excitable than the Hindispeaking people, nor are they less enthusiastic about their own languages and their link language, if our Hindi friends are not prepared to accept English. For them, any how, English has served, Sir, as the link language and they are just as passionate about it as a medium of communication amongst themselves, and between themselves and the Hindi-speaking people as our Hindi people are. Therefore, it is just as well for them to try to assert and recover their own balance of mind and their own wisdom. I do not mean to say that they do not have it, but it is possible for everybody to lose it for a while; they might have lost it for a few days, but let them recover whatever wisdom they are capable of commanding and set an example to their own people and to the rest of the people also by their own behaviour here, by showing tolerance towards so many of us who believe in English as being the best possible link language and also to the people outside who are not able to reconcile themselves to their idea that Hindi alone should be the link language. It will take some time when possibly India may make up her mind in a calmer manner and in a less controversial fashion on some link language; what it is we cannot say now. So many of us want English. My hon. friend here was saying the other day 'Oh, it is a slavish mind which wants English'. I would say that according to me, English has become as much a national language as any one of the other languages. (Interruptions) am entitled not only to have my opinion but also to have my feelings about it, just as my hon. friends are. I want Hindi too. I have no objection. I have had no objection to Hindi. Indeed, when Bapu was alive, we were all wanting to develop Hindi as our national language. But today I find that we have turned it into a political weapon, a political argument and a political instrument with the result that it has now become more an apple of discord than a symbol of unity. Therefore, I make an appeal to my friends to bear with us just as we are prepared to bear with them.

SOME HON, MEMBERS rose-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, we shall put an end to it. Let us put an end to this controversy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose-

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli): I am not going to say anything controversial. Kindly allow me just one minute....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापूड्) : मेरा निवेदन केवल इतना है कि इस प्रकार की घट-नाएं जो हमारे कानों में पड रही हैं, हमें यत्न यह करना चाहिए कि किसी प्रकार से इन घटनाओं में वृद्धि न हो। कल की घटना है कि मेरे पास जिस समय यह मूचना आई कि हार्डिंग ब्रिज के पास में जो तेलगु भाषा भाषियों का हायर सैकेंडरी स्कल है वहां किसी प्रकार की घटना हुई, मैं स्वयं उस स्थान पर पहुंचा केवल इस बात को देखने के लिए कि उस घटना म कितनी वास्तविकता है। मुझे हर्ष के साथ आपको यह मूचना देनी है कि केवल वह सूचना वातावरण को बिगाड़ने की दुष्टि से थी । वास्तविकता उसके अन्दर कुछ नहीं थी । में अपने मित्र श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी से इस विषय में सोलहों आने महमत हं कि गृह-मंत्री जी को इस विषय में सख्ती से निर्णय लेना चाहिए। किसी भी दक्षिण भारतीय भाषा के स्कूल पर व्यक्ति पर या किसी प्रकार के संगठन पर भी हो। यह मही है कि हमारा

संघर्ष अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ़ है, भारतीय भाषाओं के खिलाफ़ हमारा संघर्ष नहीं है और इसी दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं कोई इस प्रकार की घटना हो तो तत्काल उसको दबाया जाना चाहिए और उसमें सख्ती से पेण आना चाहिए।

लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो बात में आपको कहना चाहता हूं और गृह मंत्रालय को कहना चाहता हूं बह यह है कि 1965 की तरह अंग्रेजी के जिन अखबारों ने अंग्रेजी की समाचार एजें-सियों ने जैसे वातावरण को उस समय बिगाड़ा था, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वातावरण को बिगाड़ने के लिए इस प्रकार की घटना को अतिरंजित करके पेश किया जा रहा हो इसलिए उसकी तह में भी जरूर पहुंचना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let us close this chapter. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I would just take only one minute. The situation is very serious....

डा॰ महावेच प्रसाद (बांसगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। एक विवाद उठा और होम मिनिस्टर क्लैरिफ़ाई करने के लिए खड़े भी हुए लेकिन आपने उनको बैठने के लिए कह दिया और विवाद बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him not please bring in other things. First I looked towards the Minister to find out whether he had any information; at that time, he did not respond. Therefore, I looked at the other side. Now, the hon. Member may resume his seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Really, I echo your voice when you say that you want to close the chapter. Therefore, I would request all my friends who are advancing Hindi almost like fanatics inside the House and outside to take a lesson....(Interruptions) This is a very serious thing. They must take a lesson from this; if they are going to create a situation inside the House and out-

side then it will have its consequences; they have created an inflammable situation; we are getting letters from the non-Hindispeaking States; we are getting telephonic calls from Bengal and we are getting letters from Bengal in regard to this. As for the situation in UP, I could understand it. But now, if in Delhi, in the capital city, under the very nose of the Home Minister, they are just going to create a bedlam of the Hindi fanatics, I want to warn, through you, those Hindi fanatics who think that patriotism is their monopoly, who think that Hindi is the symbol of patriotism, who think that to be a votary of Hindi is to be equated with patriotism, that they must take the warning that if they want to create a situation that will pave the way for the disintegration of India, they are playing with fire. If the image of United India, which is in the heart of all, is to be preserved and protected, then they must behave in this House calmly, with dignity and with a sense and a spirit of national emotional integration.

One word more. You said that the Home Minister would make a statement on Monday. The situation may not wait for you. The possibility and danger of serious repercussions is there in other States also. Therefore, the urgency of the situation demands that the Home Minister make his statement today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nambiar.

श्री य० द० शर्मा :(अमृतसर): माननीय सदस्य ने अभी धमकियां दी हैं। उनकी धम-कियां नहीं देनी चाहिये थीं।

श्री मधु लिसये: में गृह मंत्री से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। वह मैंने उनसे मांगा है।

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह दिल्ली का मामला है और मुझे आप बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): May I say a few words?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is ready, I will call him.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I got up earlier also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call him in a moment. Shri Nambiar.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I would not incite, I would not inflame. I accept the sentiments expressed by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. But the fact is that he has got a wrong report. In my house, there are two children, a girl and a boy, who are studying in the Madrasi school. They were beaten. The girl wept. She was left out. The boy was also beaten. They boy told me this. Let him come with me and find out for himself. I am his neighbour. I am in I? Windsor Place and he is in 1, Canning Lane. What I have said is a fact. Truth is truth. I can prove it to him.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): The worsening of the situation has to be prevented. Everybody is agreed on that. Shri Vajpayee says he regrets these incidents. What is required is the prevention of these incidents, not expression of regrets after the event. He is not responsible. I am not holding anybody responsible. At the same time, the sentiments on the other side have got to be taken note of, whatever may be our views about it.

My suggestion is this—it may not be accepted, but I want to make it. Can we all parties meet unofficially, if not officially, in the Central Hall and issue a joint appeal with no reservations? Not even the Hindi protagonists should have any reservations about us. Let us say that we may fight out this controversy in any other way, but not this way.

SHRI. S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): For once I agree with Shri Dange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: The procedural experts may say whether, Parliament itself can pass an emergency resolution on this question of amicable and peaceful relations on this controversy.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-ARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I categorically deprecate all the acts of vandalism that may have occurred anywhere in the name of language or in any other name. It should be within the competence

of each and every citizen of our country to go anywhere unhampered or unhindered. The name plates today, as you now, are mostly in English, so they must not be removed by anybody.

As to what the leader of the Communist Party says, we are prepared, because a joint appeal must go to everybody (interruptions) The ruling party is here, but the acts of vandalism which are quoted here have happened where other parties are also ruling.

बी कंबर लाल गुप्त: में प्रोटैस्ट करता हूं। हमको आप आज्ञा नहीं देते। आप हमें जवाब देने नहीं देते हैं। में जो यह कह रहे हैं इसके खिलाफ जबदंस्त प्रोटैस्ट करता हूं। राम सुभग सिंह जी ने जो कहा है उसके खिलाफ में स्ट्रांगली प्रोटैस्ट करता हूं (इंटर-प्संज) दिल्ली का मामला है। वह हमें एक्यूज कर रहे हैं उघर से और ये इघर से। हमें आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: The leader of DMK says that he is having a separate culture. I am prepared to adopt his culture. In my opinion, Indian culture is a composite one; it may be in Madras or Kashmir, we are having the same culture. Even if there is a little difference, we at least are prepared to adopt his culture, and also study all the languages of India.

On behalf of the Congress Party, I give you the fullest assurance that we will do all that is humanly possible to prevent these incidents.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): I have a suggestion. Today language is not the problem. We have got to see that these small, little kids who are today roaming about, whose feelings have been roused unfortunately....

AN HON. MEMBER: By whom?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: By whom is not the problem. The problem is to see that these feelings are assuaged. A mere appeal by all of us from the Central Hall may not reach those boys. Therefore, my humble request to the Congress, and the Prime Minister personally, is that immediately a huge meeting should be organised in Delhi, where all parties, people belonging

to all parties, make a fervent appeal to the boys in Delhi to rise above this parochialism. This problem can be solved by discussion, but let not feelings be roused against South Indians or by the South Indians against North Indians. Let us put an end to it. Therefore, I make a humble appeal that the time has come when all parties must sink their differences on this question by rising to the occasion and make a big appeal to the citizens of Delhi, particularly to the students. Otherwise, things will go out of our hands. Mere written appeals will not do.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्यर से आप लोगों को बुलाते जाते हैं। हमें आप बुलाते नहीं हैं? हमारी माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती सुणीला रोहतगी के मकान पर अटैक हुआ : ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want to repeat it. We have read it in the papers.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप एक मिनट दें, मैं खुद जा कर आया हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इनकी वात भी सुन लीजिये, ये घूम कर आए हैं।

थी कंवर लाल गुप्त : कल जब श्री मनोहरन ने सदन में यह बात कही कि कुछ रीडिंग रोड के ऊपर और राउज ऐवैन्यू पर जहां नांन हिन्दी वालों के स्कुल हैं वहां कुछ शीशे वगै-रह तोड़े गए हैं, बच्चों को पीटा गया है, स्कूल में डिसटरबेंस किया गया है तो में वहां गया। यह भी कहा गया था कि कुछ हिन्दी बोलने वाले लोग वहां पर गए और नौन-हिन्दी वाले जो बच्चे ये उन पर अटैक उन्होंने किया और उनको चोटें पहुंचाईं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको बहुत दुख हुआ और मैं स्वयं कल शाम को वहां गया स्कूलों में, राउज ऐवैन्य में भी गया, रीडिंग रोड के बंगाली स्कूल पर भी गया, बटलर स्कूल पर गया और में पूलिस स्टेशूंस पर भी गया। एस० पी० से मैंने बात की । पुलिस के सब से बड़े अधिकारी से बात करने के बाद जो स्थिति सामने आई है वह जिस तरह से यहां पर कलर दिया जा रहा है, वैसी पोखोझन वहां नहीं थी। पोखीशन यह थी कि डी० ए० वी० के बच्चों को ले कर के आसपास के स्कूलों के वच्चे गए। यह ठीक है कि ग्लास वगैरह भी तोड़े। लेकिन डी० ए० वी० स्कूल के भी शीशे तोड़े हैं, बंगाली स्कूल के भी टूटे हैं, बटलर स्कूल के भी टूटे हैं, बटलर स्कूल के भी टूटे हैं

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): He is not running the Government here; he is not the Government; let the Government say what has happened.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उसमें किसी भी हिन्दी या गैर-हिन्दी का भेदभाव नहीं था। और आपको यह सुन कर आश्चयं होगा कि एक स्कूल के बच्चे निकल कर दूसरे में गए। यहां तक कि बंगाली स्कूल के बच्चे भी उसमें शामिल हुए स्कूल बन्द कराने के लिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहने का मतलव इतना ही हैं

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Outside there is 144; inside also 144?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose--

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If every Member from the Delhi constituencies is going to speak, it is not possible. Shri Gupta has spoken and made some suggestions. Please conclude.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । मतलब इसको हम भ्रच्छा नहीं समझते । यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसको यह कलर देना कि यह हिन्दी ग्रौर गैर-हिन्दी का झगड़ा है यह बात नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हं भ्रपनी तरफ से भौर भ्रपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सास कर के कि जहां तक हिन्दी का प्रश्न है किसी भी गैर-हिन्दी व्यक्ति को ग्रगर यहां कुछ हमा तो वह देश के विरोध में होगा। ऐसा करने वाला देश के प्रति गद्दार होगा ग्रीर सब से पहले हमारे ऊपर चोट लगेगी। गैर-हिन्दी वालों को पहले यहां रहने दिवा जायेगा, हम बाद में रहेंगे। इस तरह की बात दिल्ली के भंदर नहीं हो सकती। कोई करेगा तो मैं ब्रौर मेरी पार्टी उसका डट कर मुकाबिला करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister.

Official Languages

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I crave your indulgence, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting. I will appeal to you. Please resume your seat.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: This is a game of maligning the Jan Sangh Government. It is wrong. I just now have returned from the Madrasi School where I addressed the students. They listened to me and I was able to assure them, and they accepted my Shri Shukla should thank us for advice. this. Otherwise, playing one party against the other, by the Congress, would create a vicious situation. It is wrong to blame the Jan Sangh. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister. I have called him more than once.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Immediately after this question was raised in the House yesterday, we got into touch with the Delhi Administration and called for a full report about the alleged incident. We got a small bit of report yesterday and almost a full report today morning. It was stated that some students who were on stirke went out of their schools and colleges and went round to several other schools and colleges, trying to make the students in those colleges and schools come out on strike. Wherever there was some resistance, they were shouting-slogan-shouting-and in a few stray cases there was stone-pelting. Apart from this, no other incident of any kind happened in which any non-Hindi speaking person was beaten or assaulted. (Interruption) No such incident has happened where any non-Hindi school has been attacked or any assault has been done; some stray incidents have happened. The police took very prompt action and precautionary measures have also been taken to see that such incidents do not take place. As far as the students are concerned, I must say that it is only a very small section of students who are indulging in hooliganism. By and large, a large section of Delhi students have maintained calm and discipline. It is not as if the whole student population or a majority of them are indulging in this kind of thing. About those who are doing this, we are taking necessary action to see that they do not succeed in disturbing the peace of those people who have not come out in strike.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about the attempt to stop the Southern Express?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, please resume your seat now. (Interruptions). Nothing will go on record now. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Seth Govind Das.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: The children of Mr. Mayavan, an hon. member of this House, were beaten. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If certain incidents are there, certainly the Home Minister will welcome information and I can say this much that he would also investigate about the truth of those incidents. When all of us are concerned, let that concern be reflected in our speeches here. All the shouting and counter-shouting is reported outside. We should make a really serious effort to restrain ourselves. You can argue your point of view but we should remember that language is a sensitive element in our society. Therefore, I would appeal to every member who participates in this debate. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has endorsed Comrade Dange's suggestion. The members will have to be restrained. If anyone indulges in any shouting or countershouting, rousing passion, passion will be reflected outside. (Interruptions). Seth Govind Das.

डा॰ गोविन्द बास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भाप इस बात को मानते हैं कि यहां पर जो हल्ला-गुल्ला हुमा है उसमें मैं ने कोई भाग नहीं लिया । मैं चुपचाप बैठा हम्रा सारी बातें सुनता रहा हुं · · ·

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir. Mr. Lakkappa asked a categorical question that there has been disturbance in the Southern Express. He wanted to sow what protection has been provided by the Government so that there may not be any difficulty with regard to the Southern Express. He should reply to that question.

^{**}Not recorded.

SHRI NAMBIAR: He wants the Southern Express to be started.

डा॰ गोविन्द दासः उपाघ्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा था कि हम इस तरह से बर्ताव करेंगे तो कोई भी काम हो नहीं पायेगा

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I can say that we shall not allow anybody to stop the Southern Express from proceeding from New Delhi. (Interruptions).

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Govind Das—

श्री क॰ ना॰ तिवारी (बेतिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट श्राफ़ श्रार्डर है। श्रमेण्डमेन्ट का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाय, हम लोग इस पर श्रमेण्डमेन्ट देना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On that point the Speaker has given a ruling this morning. He will fix the time. I am not concerned with it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-ARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : You may request the Speaker....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for you to request him. There is no point of order.

हा० गोविन्द बास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को सारा सदन जानता है कि मैं नें इस सारे हल्ले-गुल्ले में, एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है भीर में आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि भगर हम को प्रजातन्त्र चलाना है तो जिस तरह भाज कल यहां हल्ला-गुल्ला, बोरगुल होता है, उससे हमारा प्रजातन्त्र भाज नहीं तो कल भीर कल नहीं तो परसों असफल हो जावेगा। इस लिये यहां पर हमको बड़ी शान्ति से काम लेना चाहिये।

जहां तक दिल्ली ग्रौर भारतवर्ष के ग्रन्य स्थानों की घटनाग्रों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता ग्रौर श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि इस तरह की घटनायें यदि किसी के द्वारा भी की जायें, चाहे वह हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी हो, हिन्दी का समयंन करने वाला हो या किसी ग्रन्य भाषा का, तो उन सब का विरोध करना, उन सब को लानत भेजना, यहां के तमाम नागरिकों का कर्त्तंच्य होना चाहिये।

मैं सारी उम्र गांघी जी के साथ रहा हूं, उनके चरणों में बैठ कर जो थोड़ी-बहुत सेवा मुझ से हो सकी है, मैंने की है, इस लिये किसी भी हिंसात्मक कांड से चाहे वह मनसा-बाचा-कर्मा किसी प्रकार का हिंसात्मक काण्ड हो, मेरी कोई सहानुभूति नहीं हो सकती।

श्रपना भाषण श्रारम्भ करने से पहले, मेरे पूर्व जो हमारे सुभाषवाबू के कुल के एक बंगाली सदस्य ने कहा, उनसे में कहना चाहता हूं कि सारे भारत में, इस देश में एक राष्ट्र की श्रावश्यकता है—यह बात किसने कही थी? यह बात सब से पहले श्राचुनिक बंगाल के पहले नेता राजा राम मोहन राय ने कही थी—एक बंगाली ने कही थी

श्री समर गृह : राजा राम मोहन राय ही ग्रंपेजी को लाये थे—गलत बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये।

डा० गोविन्द दास : उस समय राजा साहब ने ब्रह्म समाज की स्थापना की थी । केशवचन्द्र सेन ब्रह्म समाज के उनके बाद के नेता हए, उन्होंने भी इसी बात को दोहराया । उस समय भारतीय साहित्य के सूर्य थे-बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय-वह भी बंगाल के थे। उन्होंने भी वही बात कही, जो राजा साहब ने कही थी। शारदा चरण मित्र भी बंगाली थे, उन्होंने एक पत्र निकाला, जिसका नाम देवनागर रखा गया, उस पत्र में सारे भारतीय साहित्य को देवनागरी वर्णमाला में प्रकाशित किया जाता था। मभी हम लोगों ने संसदीय हिन्दी परिषद की भोर से उस पत्र को फिर प्रका-शित किया है। नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया, मुझे खेद है कि इस वक्त उनका उद्धरण मेरे पास नहीं है कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में क्या

[डा॰ गोविन्द दास]

कहा था परन्तु उन्होंने भी हिन्दी का समर्थन किया था। तो सबसे पहले इस देश में एक राष्ट्र-भाषा की ग्रावश्यकता है, इस बात को बंगाल से कहा गया। बंगाल उस समय सारे देख का नेतृत्व करता था, बंगाल के बाद नेतृत्व गया महाराष्ट्र में — लोक मान्य तिलक नें भी वही बात कही ...

श्री समर गृह: ग्राप नेता जी की बात कैसे कहते हैं। हिन्दी के साथ हम भी हैं, नेताजी हैं, सब हैं, लेकिन ये हिन्दी के दुश्मन हैं। श्रंप्रेजी के खिलाफ़ उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा है।

बा॰ गोविन्द दास: महाराष्ट्र के बाद नेतृत्व गया गुजरात में। स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती और महात्मा गांधी ने क्या कहा—आप सब जानते हैं। तो हिन्दी को स्वतन्त्रता के पहसे राष्ट्र भाषा का जो पद मिला, वह पद किसी हिन्दी भाषी के प्रयत्न से नहीं मिला, वह महिन्दी भाषी लोगों के प्रयत्न से मिला।

माज मैं इस विघेयक का विरोध करने को खड़ा हुमा हूं। इसमें कई सुघार हो रहे हैं, लेकिन इस विघेयक के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह मत है कि गये को घोने से वह घोड़ा नहीं हो सकता। बाहे कितना ही सुघार इसमें किया जाय, यह विघेयक प्राखिर में प्रंप्रेजी के समर्थन का ही विघेयक रहेगा। प्रंप्रेजी के सम्बन्ध में इस विघेयक में जो कुछ कहा गया है, मेरा यह अन्दाज है कि इस विघेयक के प्रनुसार अगर काम चला तो इस देश में सदा सर्वदा के लिये अंग्रेजी ही चलेगी।

हम ने संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को राजभाषा बना दिया था, 15 वर्ष के धन्दर हिन्दी राज-भाषा का स्थान ने लेगी, यह हमने निर्णय किया था। 15 वर्षों तक सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया, वह हमारे सामने है। मैं प्रति वर्ष या तो शिक्षा धनुदान के ऊपर या वित्त विषेयक के ऊपर या गृह मंत्रालय के ऊपर कहता रहा हूं, सहेजता रहा हूं कि सरकार जिस तरह

हिन्दी का काम कर रही है, उस प्रकार यदि हिन्दी का काम किया गया तो हिन्दी कभी म्राने वाली नहीं है। इस विधेयक के पास हो जानें के बाद यही बात होने वाली है। इस लिये बड़े खेद से, मुझे जो एक ग्रलंकार मिला था---पद्मभूषण का, उसे भी मुझे कल रात सरकार को वापस करना पड़ा । मुझे उसे वापस करते हुए खेद हुग्रा। वह पद्मभूषण ग्रलंकार मुझे मिला था, मेरी थोड़ी-बहुत राष्ट्रीय सेवाम्रों के फल स्वरूप, मेरी भाषा की सेवाग्रों के फल स्वरूप। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है भौर जो कुछ सरकार करने वाली है, उससे श्रंग्रेजी ही पनपेगी श्रौर श्रंग्रेजी का इस देश में पनपना, जिसे 175 वर्षों के ग्रंग्रेजी राज्य के बाद भी दो प्रतिशत लोग भी नहीं समझते--एक ग्रराप्ट्रीय बात है, देश के हित की चीज नहीं है।

कहा जाता है कि पं॰ जवाहर लाल नेहरू के आश्वासन के आधार पर यह विषेयक लाया जा रहा है। मैं एक छोटा-सा साहित्यकार हूं, नाटककार भी हूं और नाटक का मनोविज्ञान से बड़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध है · · · (व्यवधान) · · · मनोविज्ञानिक दृष्टि से व्यक्ति के जो मत आरम्भ में होते हैं, वे ही सही मत होते हैं, बाद में जो कुछ भी वह कहता है, वह दूसरे प्रभावों से कहता है। जिस समय संविधान सभा चल रही थी उस समय हमारे मित्र अन्योनी साहब ने और दूसरे कुछ लोगों ने चाहा कि हमारे संविधान में अंग्रेजी को उसके शेड्यूल में एक भाषा के रूप में रखा जाय। मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं कि पंडित जी ने उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा था—

"There is an insidious move on the part of some to include English as one of the languages of the Eighth Schedule. This is obviously a wrong thing to do, as English is not an Indian language. Though it is acquired and owned as mother tongue by some Indians like the Anglo-Indian community, it should be enough if we recognise the need to learn English or modern European languages. It would be absurd, therefore, and un-

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warranted too, to include Enlglish as an Indian language in the Schedule. This move to include English is to by-pass the basic principles of the replacement of English by India's national language. It will be wholly in contravention of the spirit and contents of the Constitution and the modern history of our people during the last half century."

जिस ऐंग्लो इंडियन समाज के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा उसके नेंता श्री फ़ैंक एन्योनी, उसी जबलपुर नगर से ग्राते हैं जिस जबलपुर नगर से हैं। वह मुझे हिन्दी फैनेंटिक कहा करते हैं शौर मैं उन्हें अंग्रेजी फैनेंटिक कहा करता हूं। यदि हिन्दी का समर्थन करने वाले हिन्दी फैनेंटिक कहे जाते हैं तो जो श्रंग्रेजी के समर्थक हैं वह श्रंग्रेजी फैनेंटिक हैं। जब ऐन्थोनी साहब नें स्वयं क्या कहा था वह भी मैं श्राप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। ऐन्थोनी साहब नें सन् 1949 में कहा था:

"I realise that English cannot, for many reasons, be the national language of this country."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाहरलाल जी इतनें बडे प्रजातंत्रवादी थे कि वह कभी यह बात नहीं कह सकते थे कि इस देश का यदि एक राज्य भी वह चाहे कि भ्रंग्रेजी चलती रहे तो मंग्रेजी चलती रहे। फिर म्रगर उन्होंनें ऐसी कोई बात कही है तो वह संविधान के विरुद्ध है, पंडित जी की मेरे मन में इज्जत जितने यहां लोग हैं उनसे शायद ग्रधिक ही होगी कम नहीं होगी, लेकिन मैं यह कहे वगैर नहीं रह सकता कि संविधान के विरुद्ध पंडित जी ने यदि कोई ग्राश्वासन दिया है तो संविधान पंडित जी से बहुत बड़ी चीज है। हम लोग जो संविधान के प्रति वफ़ादार रहनें की भ्रपथ लेते हैं उनका यह कर्त्तंव्य हो जाता है, चाहे वह पंडित जी का ग्राश्वासन हो, पंडित जी के ऐसे ग्राश्वासन को हमें तोड़ देना चाहिए। फिर पंडित जी के ग्राश्वासनों की इतनी बातें कही जाती है तो महात्मा गांधी का इस बारे में क्या कहना था उसको भी तो हमें देखना होगा . . .

SHR SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): You can amend the Constitution.

का॰ गोविन्द दास: जी हां, वह ठीक होगा कि संविधान में संशोधन कर दिया जाय। मैं ने जिस दिन यह बिल यहां पर रक्खा गया था कहा था कि ग्रगर ग्रापको यही सब करना है तो ईमानदारी के साथ कीजिये, संविधान में परिवर्तन कर दीजिये मुझे कोई ग्रापत्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन जब तक संविधान जैसे का वैसा रहता है तब तक मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक संविधान के विरुद्ध है। इतना ही नहीं कहूंगा, मैं ग्रागे कहूंगा कि ग्रगर यह विधेयक यहां पर स्वीकृत हो जाता है तो मेरे सदृश व्यक्तियों का, कम-से-कम मेरा यह कर्त्तंच्य होगा कि इस मामले को मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले जाऊं कि यह संविधान के विरुद्ध है...

श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त : कांग्रेस से त्यागपत्र भी दे दीजिये।

डा॰ गोविन्द दास : पंडित जी के म्राश्वा-सनों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, लेकिन पंडित जी से जो बहुत बड़े गांघी जी थे, उनको हम बिल्कुल भूल गये। उनकी शिक्षाम्रों का हमें स्मरण नहीं है। म्रब म्राप देखिये कि गांघी जी ने सन् १६१८ में क्या कहा था। देश का नेतृत्व उनके हाथ में म्रा रहा था। गांधीं जी ने कहा था:

"यह भाषा का विषय बड़ा भारी और बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यदि सब नेता सब काम छोड़ कर केवल इसी विषय पर लगे रहे तो बस है। यदि हम लोग भाषा के प्रश्न को गौण समझें, या उघर से मन हटा लेंगे, तो इस समय लोगों में जो प्रवृत्ति चल रही है, लोगों के हृदयों में जो भाव उत्पन्न हो रहा है, वह निष्फल हो जायेगा। भाषा माता के समान है। माता पर जो प्रेम होना चाहिए, वह हम लोगों में नहीं है।—हम अंग्रेजी के मोह में फंसे हैं। हमारी प्रजा अज्ञान में डूबी है। हमें ऐसा उद्योग करना चाहिए कि एक वर्ष में राजकीय सभामों में, कांग्रेस में, प्रान्तीय सभामों में

[डा० गोविन्द दास] ग्रौर ग्रन्य सभा-समाज ग्रौर सम्मेलनों में ग्रंग्रेजी का एक भी शब्द सुनाई न पड़े। हम ग्रंग्रेजी का व्यवहार बिल्कुल त्याग दें।"

उसके बाद में एक बात ग्रीर कहूंगा कि यह प्रश्न केवल हिन्दी का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह एक ग़लत बात कही जाती है कि हिन्दी वाले यह चाहते हैं या वह चाहते हैं। हिन्दी की निस्बत मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं तो केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ़ हिन्दी और ग्रन्य भारतीय भाषाएं हैं भौर दूसरी तरफ़ अंग्रेज़ी है। झगड़ा हिन्दी श्रौर भारतीय भाषात्रों के बीच का नहीं है, बल्कि झगड़ा है हिन्दी, भारतीय भाषाश्रों श्रौर श्रंग्रेजी का। यह झगड़ा क्यों हो रहा है? यह झगड़ा जिसको कि श्रंग्रेजी में लोक्स एंड फिशंज कहते हैं, उसके कारण हैं। यह झगड़ा कोई सिद्धान्त के कारण नहीं है। लोगों को यह मय है कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी बहुमत में हैं इसलिए यदि हिन्दी ग्रपने उचित स्थान पर रहे तो लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलेंगीं। मैं हिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों का कृपापात्र हूं। मैं उनसे स्नेह रस्रता हं। मैं उनकी तरफ़ से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि या तो म्राबादी के मनुपात से म्राप नौकरियों के स्थान निश्चित कर दें या हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी यह त्याग करने के लिए भी तैयार हो जायेंगे कि ग्रगले 10 वर्ष या 20 वर्ष तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में उन्हें कोई जगह न दी जाय श्रीर सब नौकरियां श्रहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को दे दी जायं। दरग्रसल यह जो झगड़ा है, वह इसलिए है।

हमारी जितनी भाषाएं हैं, बाहे वह उत्तर की भाषा हो या दक्षिण की भाषा हो, एक ही संस्कृति की भाषा हैं, एक ही ख्राघार की भाषाएं हैं। उत्तर की भाषाएं, संस्कृत से निकली हैं, लेकिन दक्षिण की भाषाग्रों को ग्रगर ग्राप देखें तो ग्राप उनमें भी काफ़ी प्रतिकात संस्कृत के शब्द पायेंगे। गांधीजी नें इस सम्बन्ध में जो कहा था उसे ग्राप देखें: अंग्रेजी को प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का या हिन्दी का स्थान नहीं देना चाहिए। अगर अंग्रेजी ने यहां लोगों की भाषाओं को निकाल न दिया होता, तो प्रान्तीय भाषाएं आज आक्ष्ययंजनक रूप में समृद्ध होतीं। अगर इंग्लंड फंच भाषा को अपने राष्ट्रीय काम-काज की भाषा मान लेता, तो आज हमें अंग्रेजी का साहित्य इतना समृद्ध न मिलता। नामंन विजय के बाद वहां फंच भाषा का ही जोर था, लेकिन उसके बाद लोक-प्रवाह विशुद्ध अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में हो गया। अंग्रेजी साहित्य को आज हम जिस महान् रूप में देखते हैं, वह उसी का फल है।

इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में झगड़ा अंग्रेजी हिन्दी का नहीं है। एक तरफ़ हिन्दी व अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषाएं हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ अंग्रेजी है।

हमारे लिए स्वतंत्रता सब से बड़ी चीज है। स्वाघीनता के लिए हम लड़े थे। गुलामों की न कोई भाषा होती है, न कोई संस्कृति होती है, न कोई सभ्यता होती है और न ही कोई धमं होता है। इसलिए स्वराज्य, स्वतं-व्रता हमारे लिए सब से बड़ी वस्तु है। अब स्वतंत्रता के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपिता ने क्या कहा या वह भी आप समझ लीजिये:

"अगर स्वराज्य अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले भार-तीयों का और उन्हीं के लिए होने वाला हो, तो निस्सन्देह अंग्रेजी ही राष्ट्रभाषा होगी लेकिन अगर स्वराज्य करोड़ों भूखे मरने वालों, करोड़ों निरक्षरों, निरक्षर बहनों और दिलत व अन्त्यजों का हो और उन सब के लिए होने वाला हो, तो हिन्दी हो एकमात्र राष्ट्रभाषा हो सकती है।"

स्वराज्य के बाद हमारे देश में तीन बातें सब से आवश्यक हैं। पहली बात है एकता, दूसरी बात है देश की समाजवादी रचना और तीसरी बात है देश का आर्थिक विकास, जो कि बज्ञानिक प्रगति पर अवलम्बित है। एकता के सम्बन्ध में भी राष्ट्रपिता क्या कहते हैं वह आप देखिये।

Official Languages

"यह बात नहीं कि में भाषा के पीछे दीवाना हो गया हूं।—फिर भी में भाषा पर इतना जोर इसलिए देता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय एकता हासिल करने का यह एक बहुत जबरदस्त साधन है और जितना दृढ़ इसका आधार होगा, उतनी ही प्रशस्त हमारी एकता होगी।"

समाजबाद की रचना अंग्रेजी से कैसे होगी
यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। समाजबादी
रचना में समूचे समाज को भाग लेना होगा।
समूचा समाज जिसमें केवल 2 प्रतिशत लोग
अंग्रेजी जानते हैं वह अंग्रेजी के द्वारा समाज-बाद की स्थापना कैसे करेंगे यह मेरी समझ के
बाहर है। जहां तक वैज्ञानिक प्रगति की बात
का सवाल है, इस सम्बन्ध में में डा० कोठारी
का मत आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।
उन्होंने कहा था:

"The immense practical advantage of acquiring knowledge......in one's own language (mother tongue) cannot be gainsaid. It is difficult to guess and remember technical terms if these are in a 'foreign language'. It would result in parrot-like learning, mental strain and the stifling of intelligence.

Basic concepts of science often have their root in primitive experience. One's initiation into science would not be 'natural' and the graps and understanding would suffer in vitality and breadth, if one used one term to describe a concept inside the science class-room and another term for it outside the class-room.

If the scientific terminology was foreign to the language of dialy use, those not specialising in science would find it difficult to remember anything of science which they read at school, and retain interest in science.

The training of skilled workmen, craftsmen and tradesmen can be most easily carried out in the language of the region concerned.

A large-scale 'popularisation of science' can be achieved only if done in the regional language." में हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री श्री त्रिगुण सेन को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने निर्णय कर लिया थ्रीर ध्रमी जो शिक्षा ध्रायोग का प्रतिवेदन यहां स्वीकृत किया गया उस में भी स्पष्ट हो गया कि ध्रव हमारी शिक्षा का माध्यम हमारी भारतीय भाषाएं होंगी। लेकिन में त्रिगुण सेन जी से ध्रापकी मार्फत कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई नई नीति नहीं है। जब श्रीमाली जी शिक्षा मन्त्री थे तब उन्होंने भी यह बात कही थी। मुझे इस बात का भय है कि डा॰ त्रिगुण सेन के जो मातहत लोग हैं वे कहां तक उनके ध्राश्वासन को कार्यरूप में परिणत करगे। ग्रगर वे कार्यरूप में परिणत हो जाएं तो बहुत से हमारे प्रश्न हल हो जाते हैं।

वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्घ में भी राष्ट्र पिता के वचन ग्राप सुन लें। उनका कहना या:

"यह कभी नहीं हो सकता कि हजारों लोग ग्रंग्रेजी भाषा को ग्रपना माध्यम बनायें ग्रोर यह ग्रगर मुम्किन हो, तो भी चाहनें लायक तो कतई नहीं। इसकी सीघी सादी बजह यह है कि ग्रंग्रेजी के जरिये मिलनें वाला उच्च ग्रीर पारिभाषिक ज्ञान, ग्राम लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच सकता। यह तो तभी हो सकता है कि जब इस ज्ञान का प्रसार, ऊपर वालों में भी किसी देशी भाषा के द्वारा हो।"

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि त्रिगुण सेन जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको वह कार्यरूप में परिचत करेंगे।

अब मैं अग्रेजों के दो उदाहरण पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहूंगा। आयरजैंड के विख्यात किंव, यामस डेविस कहते हैं।

"A nation without a mother-tongue cannot be called a nation. The defence of of one's mother-tongue is more essential than the defence of the boundaries of one's motherland, because the mother-tongue is a more powerful barrier to the intrusion of foreigners than even the natural barriers of rivers and mountains."

[डा॰ गोविन्द दास] भ्रंभेजी के एक भौर प्रसिद्ध विद्वान हमारी भा-षाभ्रों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कहते हैं इसको भी देख लें। हमारे यहां तो यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी भाषा सक्षम नहीं है लेकिन एक ग्रंग्रेजी लेखक कहता है कि यह गलत है। हम कहें कि हमारी भाषाएं सूक्षम नहीं हैं तो यह हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात होनी चाहिये। प्रमुख विद्वान श्री ऋस्ट कहते हैं:

"Indian vernaculars are magnificent vehicles of speech and capable of expressing any human conception and being the vehicle of the highest scientific education."

केवल हिन्दी ही नहीं समस्त भाषाम्रों के सम्बन्ध में उनका यह कहना है।

भव मैं क्योंकि कांग्रेस दल का हं इसलिए कांग्रेस दल के सदस्यों को कहना चाहता हं कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेंस की नीति बहुत स्पष्ट है। 1949 में कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी नें कहा थाः

"It is the considered policy of the Congress, which has been adopted in the Constitution of India, that Hindi, as the national language of the country, should be encouraged and at the same time the great Provincial languages should also be encouraged in their respective areas and should normally be the medium of work in those areas."

कांग्रेस का पूरा अधिवेशन जोकि 1958 में गोहाटी में हम्रा था उस में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था जिस में कहा गया था:

".....there should be a strong link between these languages. Such a link cannot be a foreign language, however important this may be. It can only be an Indian language."

माज कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व जो कुछ कहता है वह महत्व का है या कांग्रेस ने स्वयं भपने प्रस्तावों में जो कुछ कहा है वह महत्व का है। मैं कांग्रेस के संसद सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हं कि किसी दबाव में या किसी झगड़े में न पडकर इस विधेयक को वे पूर्ण विरोध करें,

इसके पक्ष में मत न दें भीर मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि इस विघेयक में कोई सुधार सम्भव नहीं

ग्रव ग्राप इस विषेयक की कुछ धाराग्रों को लें। सर्वप्रथम यह किसी भी राज्य को वीटो का मधिकार देता है। जब दिल्ली प्रदेश हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का एक शिष्ट मंडल हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री से मिला था तब उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा था कि इस प्रकार का मधिकार किसी एक राज्य को नहीं रहेगा। प्रजातन्त्र में इस प्रकार का भ्रधिकार किसी एक राज्य को दिए जाने का क्या ग्रर्थ है। इसका ग्रर्थ तो यह है कि नागालैंड के सदश कुछ लाख की श्राबादी वाला राज्य भी हम पर शंबेजी लादे रख सकेगा। कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी लादी जा रही है। जो कुछ हो रहा है उस में मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दी तो क्या लादी जा रही है, ग्रंप्रेजी लादी जा रही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि चह्वाण साहब के संकल्प में यह कहा गया है कि "संघ सेवाम्रों भयवा पदों के लिए भरती करने के हेतू उम्मीदवारों के चयन के समय हिन्दी का ज्ञान ग्रनिवार्यतः ग्रपेक्षित नहीं होगा।" या तो यह निकाल दीजिये या फिर इसको रखना चाहते हैं तो फिर उसी के साथ भ्राप मंग्रेजी भी जोडिये।

एक बात मैं भ्रीर कहंगा कि हम को इस देश का जनमत जानना है तो गोम्रा के सम्बन्ध में यदि हम जनमत ले सकते हैं तो इस विषेयक के सम्बन्ध में हम जनमत क्यों नहीं से सकते। विघेयक को म्राप प्रसारित कर दें जनमत के लिए। मैंनें इसके बारे में संशोधन भी मेजा है। दो मार्च तक म्राप लोगों की राय लेनें के लिए इसको प्रसारित कर दें। पर इस से भी ठीक बात यह होती कि इस विवेयक पर ग्राप देश का जनमत उसी प्रकार ले लें जिस तरह का जनमत ग्रापने गौग्रा के सम्बन्ध में लिया था।

ये कुछ बातें थीं जो विषेयक के सम्बन्ध में मैं भाप से कहना चाहता था। मैं भन्त में कहंगा 579**5**

(Amdt.)

Bill & Res.

कि भाषा का प्रश्न मानव जीवन में सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मानव सष्टि कः सर्व श्रेष्ट प्राणी इसलिए है कि जो ज्ञान शक्ति निःसर्ग ने मानव को दी है वह किसी श्रन्य प्राणी को नहीं दी। इस ज्ञान शक्ति का श्राघार भाषा है। भन्य कोई प्राणी मानव के सदश नहीं बोलता। इसलिए भाषा का प्रश्न मत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। हिन्दी ही इस देश की राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं है। मैने, जब मैं हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का 1948 में भ्रष्यक्ष था उस वस्त भी कहा था और धब भी कहता हं कि हमारे संविधान में जितनी भाषायें रसी गई हैं वे सब हमारी राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं। क्षेत्र अलग अलग हो सकते हैं। केन्द्र का काम हिन्दी में चले, लिंक लैंगएज. सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी चले भीर प्रान्तों का कार्य अपनी-श्रपनी माषाओं में हो।

जो बातें मैंने कही हैं मैं आशा करता हूं कि संसद के सभी सदस्य उन पर संयम के साथ विचार करेंगे भ्रौर इस विधेयक का विरोध कर इसको पारित नहीं होनें देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री शास्त्री जी।

भी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक भीर यह जो संकल्प है

खपाध्यक्ष महोदयः माननीय सदस्य ग्रगली बार ग्रपना भाषण जारी रखें।

SHRI S. C. JAMIR (Nagaland) : Sir. I would like to make a small clarification. Nagaland Government has decided to have English as the official language for obvious reasons. One thing is : Nagaland has joined the Indian Union officially only in 1961. During all these years the medium of instruction for our boys was English. We have just started learning Hindi. Though we do not hate any other language, for our own convenience we have decided to adopt English as our official language. It does not mean that we are opposed to Hindi. Our boys are learning Hindi. But if you want to impose Hindi on Nagaland, it will

be just like asking a boy of five to run a hundred yards race with a fifty-year old man.

I would like to appeal to all the Members to consider that it is in the fitness of things that Nagaland has decided to adopt English as its official language. We do not have any prejudice against any language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shri Thirumala Rao have tabled two amendments to the resolution, namely amendments Nos. 62 and 63. We shall take them as moved.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: They are not here to move it. Notice may be waived but they must be here to move it personally. Otherwise, those amendments cannot be taken into account.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When they were handed over to me, I could see that Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani was here. But I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member who was speaking. Technically, what Shri Sezhiyan says is right. But I had seen Srimati Sucheta Kripalani when the thing was handed over to me. But I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member who was speaking.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : We have no objection to your waiving notice. But they must be here to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendments were handed over when the hon. Mover was here, and then they came to me.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It is not the procedure of this House.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: It is not the procedure of this House to have an amendment moved in that manner. The Mover ought to be here to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What happened was that I did not want to interrupt the Member who was speaking.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You are setting up a wrong precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani is here. She might formally move them.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I beg to move :

"That in the resolution, in part 2 of para 1, for "an annual report" substitute "an annual assessment report". (62)

That in the resolutinon, in para 4, for

"And, whereas it is necessary so ensure that the just claims and interests of persons belonging to non-Hindi-speaking areas in regard to the public services of the Union are fully safeguarded;

This House resolves-

(a) that compulsory knowledge of Hindi shall not be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services or posts excepting any special services/posts for which a high standard of Hindi knowledge may be considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of the service or post."

substitute :

"And, whereas it is necessary to ensure that the just claims and interests of people belonging to different parts of the country in regard to the public services of the Union are fully safeguarded;

This House resolves—

(a) that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services or posts except in respect of any special services or posts for which a high standard of knowledge of English alone or Hindi alone, or both, as the case may be, is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such service or post". (63)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I want to move an amendment to the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But is it ready?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Yes, it is ready. I beg to move:

That in the amendment moved by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, printed as S. No. 63 in List No. 12 of Amendments,—

for "that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required"

Substitute :-

"that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall not be required" (64).

This is a very simple amendment. Instead of the words "compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required" I want to substitute the words compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall not be required."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the amendment been numbered?

Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR: I do not know the number. But is an one-line amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a oneword amendment. Is it necessary to clarify it?

The amendment is as follows.

Amendment moved :-

That in the amendment moved by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, printed as S. No. 63 in List No. 12 of Amendments,—

for "that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be be required"

Substitute :-

"that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall not be required" (64).

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is it necessary for the amendment to have a number?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, it will be numbered later or.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SIXTEENTH REPORT

श्री ग० च० दीक्षित (खंडवा)ः श्रीमान, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हं कि:

"यह समा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विषेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 16वें प्रति- वेदन से, जो 6 दिसम्बर, 1967 को सभा में पेश किया गया था सहमत है।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15 · 334 hrs.

RESOLUTION Re: CROSSING OF FLOOR BY LEGISLATORS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on the 11th August, 1967 namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a highlevel Committee consisting of representatives of political parties and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Government to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects and recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy."

The time allotted for this resolution was 2 hours.

We have already exhausted 2 hours and 56 minutes on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We wanted more time for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall have to decide and set some time-limit to this discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We shall have 1 hour more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we have 1 hour more?

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH: (Nandyal): We shall have 1 hour, so that by 5 p.m. we shall be able to finish this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it agreed then that we shall have 1 hour more for this?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee may resume his speech. But let him be very brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I had just started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken 2 minutes already. He can have three more minutes now.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछली मर्तबा कह रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य श्री वेंकटासुब्बया यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन में लाये हैं उस के लिए मैं उन को बघाई देता हं ग्रीर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हं कि जो संशोधन मेरे परम मित्र श्री मध लिमये भौर मैंने दोनों न मिल कर प्रस्तुत किए हैं वह संशोधन और मान लिया जाय तो कोई कानुनी भ्रड्चन या संवैधानिक भ्रड्चन उस के सामने प्रस्तुत नहीं होगी। यह दल-बदल या फलोर-ऋसिंग की बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय. ग्राई कैसे ? ग्राज ग्राप देख रहे हैं कि सारे देश के सामने एक यह मसला बन कर खड़ा हो गया है। ग्राखिर एक पार्टी को छोड कर दूसरी पार्टी में जो जा रहा है चाहे वह श्रसेम्बली का मेम्बर हो चाहे पार्लियामेन्ट का मेम्बर हो उस के ऐसा करने से देश में जो प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों के ग्राघार पर पार्लिया-मेंटी सिस्टम है, गवर्नमेंट जो हमारे देश में है उस में काफी झटकालारहाहै। ग्रभी कल या परसों सवालों के दौरान में जब मणिपुर की बात हो रही थी तो हमारे चव्हाण साहब ने कहा कि वह इस चीज से सहमत नहीं हैं ऐसा हो। लेकिन उन के कहने के बावजूद भी म्राज भी मौर म्राप देखें चाहे वह हरयाना हो या पंजाब, या बंगाल उस में वह चीजें चल रही हैं। खास कर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, द्याप भाज देखें बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है? दल-बदल की मनोभावना को ग्राखिर ग्राप कैसे बदल सकते हैं?

[श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी] 15-37 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA in the chair.1 सभापति महोदय, वहां जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन के साथ केवल 17 व्यक्ति हैं। भ्राप सोच सकते हैं कि बंगाल जैसी एक ग्रसेम्बली जिस में कि 200 से ज्यादा सदस्य हैं उस में एक व्यक्ति जिस के साथ में केवल 17 मेम्बर हों वह ग्रा कर मुख्य मन्त्री बन जाय तो सरकार कैसे चलेगी? भ्रौर यही बात जब कि भृत-पूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री श्री ग्रजय मुखर्जी ग्रौर हमारे बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिन्हा समझानें की कोशिश कर रहे थे सदस्यों को कि ग्राखिर वह जनतंत्र की ग्रवहेलना न करें भौर भ्रपने दल में वापस भ्रा जायें तो उसी वक्त यह सोचा गया कि राज्यपाल हस्तक्षेप करें ग्रौर एक चुनी हुई सरकार को खत्म कर दें। तो मेरा कहना केवल इतना है कि म्राज यह मसला केवल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है। मुख्य सचेतकों की कान्फ्रेंस जो हुई थी शिमला में जहां पर इस सवाल को काफी जोर से उठाया गया था उस में मैंने, मेरे साथी कंवर लाल जी ने. श्री पटेल जी ने श्रीर जितने भी सचेतक की हैसियत से गाए थे, सब ने नम्त्र निवेदन किया था भौर भाज मैं दोबारा नम्म निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि हमारी प्रघान मन्त्री साहिबा या गृह-मन्त्री जी ऐसे कान्फ्रेंस का श्रायोजन करें कि जिस में तमाम राजनीतिक दलों के लोग हाजिर हों श्रीर उसमें हम कोई ग्राचार-संहिता, कोड ग्राफ कान्डक्ट निर्घारित करें वरना यह चलने वाला नहीं है। ग्राज मजाक के लिए भले ही कोई ग्राया राम बीस हजार, गया राम 40 हजार लेकिन उससे चलनें वाला नहीं है क्योंकि भ्राज सारे देश के सामने यह सवाल है कि श्राखिर इस बीमारी को जो कि एक नासूर की शक्ल ले चुका है कौन रोक सकता है? यह वही दल रोक सकता है जिस के हाथ में केन्द्र की सत्ता है, जो सब से पूरानी पार्टी है ग्रौर वह ग्रगर इन घादशों के ग्राघार पर चले तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा--- ग्राप से भौर मेरा परा विश्वास है कि यह चीजें रुक सकती हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

रहा या कि यह जो सवाल भ्राज सारे देश के चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के सामने हो, चाहे बिहार की सरकार के सामने हो, मैं शासक दल या कांग्रेस दल से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि ग्रब बंगाल में यनाईटेड फंट की सरकार नहीं है, चाहे गलत हो या सही हो, लोग मानें या न मानें, बी० पी० घोष वहां पर मुख्य मन्त्री हैं, चाहे कुछ दिनों के लिए हों, भ्रपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि क्या वाकई जिसके साथ 17 भ्रादमी हों उनका समर्थन कर के इस देश की पूरानी प्रणाली या परम्परा के ऊपर उन्होंनें कूठारा-घात किया है या नहीं किया है। यह बात म्रपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि बी०पी० मंडल जैसे व्यक्तियों को जो उन्होंनें बिहार में समर्थन करनें का वायदा किया है. जिसके फलस्वरूप वहां पर भी वही परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होने वाली है, जो बंगाल में हुई है-स्या यह उचित है। वहां पर नये गवर्नर साहब गये हैं, उन के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, उन को कोई माननें के लिये वहां पर तैयार नहीं है, लेकिन वह जरूर गवर्नर हैं--बेमुल्की राजा-नवाब मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, वह जार्ये, गवर्नर हाउस में रहें, लेकिन वहां पर कोशिश हो रही है कि श्री ग्रनन्तशयनुम ग्रांयगर ने जो फैसला दिया था, जो उन्होंनें माना था कि जनवरी में वहां की श्रसेम्बली बुलाई जायगी, उस श्रसेम्बली को जल्दी बुलानें की कोशिश हो रही है, वही हथियार जिससे वंगाल की 9 महीने की मिनिस्ट्री की हत्या की गई, उसी हथियार को बिहार में भी इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश हो रही है। मैं गृह-मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वाकई कांग्रेस की मदद बी॰ पी॰ मंडल को मिलेगी, जैसी पी॰ सी॰ घोष को मिली है, क्या वाकई वह सरकार चला सर्केंगे? यदि हम दो मिनट के लिये भूल जायें कि हम किसी पार्टी या दल में हैं तो क्या दल बदलते हुए प्रजाता न्त्रिक

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उसूलों के ब्राघार पर जो सरकारें चला रहे हैं, दल बदलते बदलते कहीं हम दल-दल में तो नहीं घुसते जा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ब्रगर वह इस प्रस्ताव को मान लें, संशोधन के साथ, तो क्या देश की उन्नति होगी। या नहीं होगी।

माज यह सवाल नहीं है कि कौन किस दल में है, लेकिन जो हो रहा है इसकी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पर होगी भ्रौर मैं दोबारा कहता हुं कि जिस दिन उन्होंने मेरे परम मित्र श्री म्रशोक मेहता को छाती से लगा लिया था, उसी दिन उन्होंने बीज बोया या इस चीज का भौर उन को मालुम होना चाहिये था कि देश में यह होने वाला है। जब उन के दल के पास लोग चले जा रहे थे, तब तक तो वह मौरल था, भ्राज भ्रचानक यह चीज---इम्मोरल हो गई क्योंकि ग्रब उन के पास से लोग चले जा रहे थे। इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हुं, लेकिन अमेन्डेड फौर्म में, यदि हमारे ग्रमेण्डमेंट को वह मान लें, तब मैं इसका समर्थन करता हुं भ्रौर उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे श्रब ऐसे श्रादमियों को न लें।

एक चीज और कह कर मैं सामोश हो जाऊं।—मुझे मालूम हुमा है कि हमारे इसी सदन के एक सदस्य, जिन्होंनें काफी हद तक कोशिश की थी कि वेस्ट बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट, हमारी यू० एफ० गवर्नमेंट न रहे, —प्रो० हुमायू कबीर, उन को फिर से सरकार में लेने की बात चल रही है, उन को शायद फिर से कैबिनेंट रैंक दिया जा रहा है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सी कैबिनेट में ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: केन्द्रीय सरकार में, केन्द्रीय मंत्रीमंडल में उनको इन्कलूड कर लिया जाय। लेकिन श्रव सुना है कि चूंकि उन्होंने मंत्री मंडल में लिये जाने लायक काम नहीं किया है, वह तो गवनंर ने किया है, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने चूंकि इतना बड़ा काम किया है कि य० एफ० मिनिस्ट्री खत्म कर दी है, इसलिये ग्रब उन को भ्रलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यांलय का वाइस चांसलर बनाया जा रहा है—इस तरह से आप उन का डिफेक्शन करायेंगे, तो कराइये, सारा देश मानें, चाहे वाइस चांसलर हो या कैंबिनेट मिनिस्टर हों, लेकिन बंगाल की जनता यह कहेगी कि बंगाल में मीर जाफ़र के बाद भ्रगर कोई पैदा हुआ है तो प्रो० कबीर है, भीर वह इस को हमेशा कहेगी।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. There are two kinds of defection.

One, which was mentioned by Mr. Banerjee —

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: One is defection; the other is infection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be no disaffection.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA :--where some offer is made-of Ministership or any other office,-and the person leaves his party and crosses over. Another is, an offer is made and he crosses back again. This is a pure and simple case of corruption. But there are other features of defection which are much more important, and in the present atmosphere of uncertainty, instability, in certain States, we should not lose sight of that. That is my plea. That is, if there is some measure proposed by Government about which I differ very strongly, I must have the right to say that I resign from this party and stay out as an independent or. join any other party. For example, take devaluation. Nowhere was it there, in any manifesto of any party. The measure is brought before the House, and I feel strongly that is going to harm the country; then I must have the right to leave the party and stay out. There have been a number of defections like that.

The name of Churchill was mentioned. Why go so far? Take Acharya Kripalani. Is that a case of defection? He left the Congress party and joined the PSP; he then left the PSP and came back; he became an independent. The only party from which he did not disaffect is Sucheta party!

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): It is not fair. Mahatma Gandhi wanted, the Congress to be dissolved; do not forget that. They have been untrue to Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: It is much more true in respect of the Jan Sangh party than the Congress party. They are going against the very principles, the very foundations that were laid by Mahatma Gandhi. Let us not bring Mahatma Gandhi into this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is talking of history.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I am also talking of history. There were Mahatma Gandhi's policies and programmes; they have not also followed them. Anyway, the Congress is blamed for encouraging defections. I ask, what about those gentlemen on the other side? They are all defectors from the Congress. (Interruption) They may give different meanings for defection. Defection means, you join a party and for some reason you resign from the party, having a strong reason to resing from that party. It is not only to get some office; you may from another party. But it is defection all the same. This defection should not be encouraged, and I cannot conceive of any measure which the Government of this country is going to propose which would remove one kind of defection and encourage the other. I am against this proposal.

Something was quoted from Mahabharata. I also know a little about Mahabharata. Was it not in the battle of Kurukshetra that the first attempt was made for defection? When Karna was asked to join, the Pandavas, was it not Kunti who revealed to Karna that she was his mother and pleaded? Though Karna's heart was breaking, he did not change sides. I maintain that the very fact of asking for defection there was right. If Karna had joined the Pandavas that also was right. If he did not, that was also right and for that reason, Karna has got a place as a lovable character in the whole of Mahabharata. So, defection itself is not to be condemned. Why one defects is important. For that, I do not think. you can devise any machinery by which you can solve this question.

Suggestions were being made that one must resign and go. Suppose, I resign on the question of devaluation, you say, "you go and get the verdict of your constituency". I go back and get the verdict of my constituency in my favour. That means the opinion in my constituency has changed. Meanwhile, the opinions do not change constituency-wise. Opinions must have changed in the country also. If I come back, I have a right of ask the Government, it is for you to prove that the country is also with you; we have given the proof that there has been a change. So this question of recall and resignations will not solve the problem. The problem arises because we are in a stage where we have not formed political parties distinctly. For example, in England, there are constituencies like labour constituencies and conservative constituencies. There is a floating population and that really affects the change. When a number of parties join together and when Governments are formed with small splinter groups there is instability in its very composition. Instability was bound to come and when it comes there is a hue and cry. Therefore, I suggest that some time must be given so that the political institutions in our country are more stabilised and we should not rush into having some committee to make some recommendation.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापूड़) : सभापति महोदय, श्री वेंकटासुब्बया जो इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक हैं वह इस सदन के बहुत पूराने भौर श्रनभवी सदस्यों में से हैं। मझे प्रसन्नता होती यदि यह प्रस्ताव श्री वेंकटासुब्बया ने 1967 के चनावों से पहले इस सदन में लाया होता। क्योंकि उस समय देश के ग्रधिकांश राज्यों में कांग्रेस मंत्रिमंडल थे ग्रौर साथ ही साथ उस समय तक दल परिवर्तन की प्रवत्ति पर कांग्रेस वालों को बहत चिन्ता भी नहीं हुई थी। भले ही किन्हीं लोगों ने दल परिवर्तन करके चाहे वह मिनिस्टर्स बनें हों चाहे वह राज्यपाल बनें हों ग्रथवा और दूसरे किसी प्रकार के पदों पर वह बैठाये गये हों। लेकिन ग्राज कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य की ग्रोर से इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव भाने से यह संदेह होना स्वाभाविक है कि ग्राज इनको 17 वर्ष के

बाद यह चिन्ता क्यों उत्पन्न हुई कि यह दल परिवर्तन की प्रवृत्ति बड़ी घातक है भौर इसके **ऊपर रोक लगानी चाहिए। ग्रगर सिद्धान्ततः** बह बात सही थी तो उनके हाथ में जब सारे राज्यों का शासन था धौर केन्द्र में भी यह भारी बहुमत में थे उस समय यह विघान का भी निर्माण कर सकते थे ग्रौर उसमें कुछ नई परम्पराग्नों को प्रारम्भ भी कर सकते थे। लेकिन बास्तविकता तो यह है कि ग्राज ग्रपने हाथ से खिसकते हुए शासन को देख कर उनके मस्तिष्क में चिन्ता है कि ग्रब जो दूसरे दलों में लोग प्रधिक मात्रा में जा रहे हैं कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक दिन 9 राज्यों की तरह से पूरे देश से भी हमारी समाप्ति का मध्याय न लिख दिया जाय इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सारी बातों को लाने के पीछे श्राप की भावना चाहे कितनी ही शुद्ध क्यों न हो लेकिन लोगों को जैसा मैंने कहा उस तरह से ग्राप के लिए सोचना स्वाभाविक है।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हं कि यह प्रवृत्ति इस देश में रोकी जा सकती बी प्रारम्भ में जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ था भीर दूसरे दलों से लोग निकल-निकलकर सत्ता-रूढदल में जारहे थे। उस समय ग्रपनी महत्वाकांक्षाग्रों में ग्रथवा ग्रन्य किसी कारण से प्रेरित न होकर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भ्रपने ऊपर ही यह प्रतिबंध लगाया होता क्योंकि वह सिद्धान्तहीनता थी ग्रौर यह निश्चय कर लिया होता कि इस प्रकार के लोग जोकि दूसरे दलों के टिकटों पर चुन कर ग्राये हैं ग्रौर श्रवसरवादिता से प्रेरित होकर हमारी पार्टी में शामिल होना चाह रहे हैं ऐसे सिद्धान्तहीन भौर भवसरवादी व्यक्तियों को हम भ्रपनी पार्टी में स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे तो भी एक म्रादर्श परम्परा हो सकती थी। उस स्थिति में भाज इस कांग्रेस पार्टी की ग्रोर से ग्राये हए इस प्रस्ताव का देश में बहुत स्वागत होता।

सदस्य जो दल परिवर्तन करते हैं विद्यान सभाघों में या संसद में वह दो प्रकार के हैं। एक सदस्य वह जो पार्टियों के टिकट

पर चुन कर ग्राते हैं ग्रीर एक मेरे जैसे सदस्य हैं जो कि किसी पार्टी के टिकट पर चुन कर नहीं ग्राते बल्कि ग्रपनी सेवाग्रों को ग्रपनी पार्टी बनाते हैं ग्रौर निर्दलीय चुन माते हैं। हमारे संविधान के एक बहुत बड़े ज्ञाता नें श्री के॰ सन्तानम ने दल परिवर्तन की प्रवत्ति पर एक लेख लिखा है। मैंने उसे बढ़े गौर से देखा है। श्री के० सन्तानम ने श्रपने लेख में कहा है कि यह ग्रिषकार केवल उन सदस्यों को तो दिया जा सकता है जो किसी दल के ग्राघार पर चुन कर नहीं ग्राते । लेकिन मैं परम्परागत दृष्टि से श्री के० सन्तानम के इस मत से सहमत नहीं हूं क्योंकि जो सदस्य जनता से निर्दलीय ग्राघार पर चुन कर ग्राते हैं भीर जनता ने जिन भावनात्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए उन्हें विघान सभा या संसद में भेजा है तो उस प्रतिनिधि का यह नैतिक दायित्व है कि वह जब तक उस जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में है तो वह उसी रूप में रहे जिस रूप में कि वह वहां से निर्वाचित हुआ था। ग्रगर उसे ग्रपने स्वरूप में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करना है तो उसे पहले सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र देकर दुबारा जनता के पास जाकर विश्वास प्राप्त करना चाहिए। हरियाणे के पहले शिक्षा मंत्री श्री हरद्वारी लाल से सिद्धा-न्ततः मेरा कई बातों में विरोघ लेकिन मैं श्री हरद्वारी लाल के उस क़दम की सराहना करता हूं कि जब उन्होंने दल परि<mark>वर्तन</mark> किया तो दल परिवर्तन के साथ साथ उन्होंने त्यागपत्र भी दिया, फिर चुनाव लड़ा भौर विजयी होने के बाद उन्होंनें ग्रपना स्थान ग्रहण किया। इस तरह की परम्परा हमारे देश में प्रारम्भ होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक दल परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में क़ानून बनाने का प्रश्न है वह तो जो हम से भी पुराने जनतंत्र हैं, या जहां भी इस तरह की जनतांत्रिक प्रणालियां हैं, उन देशों में भी इस प्रकार का क़ानून नहीं है सिवाय स्विटजरलैंड को छोड़ कर । पर बह क़ानून भी इस प्रकार का नहीं है जिस प्रकार

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री] का क़ानून बनाने के सम्बन्घ में श्री वेंकटा-सुब्बया ने ग्रपनें इस प्रस्ताव के शब्दों को रखा है। मेरा भ्रपना कहना इस प्रकार का है जो कि मैं जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि कभी कभी इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो जाती हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर जैसे ग्रभी यह राज भाषा संशोधन विधेयक चल रहा है। राज भाषा संशोधन विधेयक पर ग्रगर कोई सदस्य हिन्दी भाषी राज्य से चुन कर ग्राया है ग्रीर वह जानता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी टिकिट पर मैं चुन कर ग्राया हूं कांग्रेस पार्टी इस सम्बन्ध में गलत निर्णय लेने जा रही है जो हमारे मतदाताओं की भावना के विरुद्ध है। ऐसे ग्रवसर पर वह कांग्रेस पार्टी को छोड़ कर विरोधी दल में म्राकर बैठता है तो म्राप बतलाइये उसके सम्बन्ध में संवैधानिक स्थिति क्या होगी? इसलिए मैं चाहता हं कि इस को क़ानुन न बनाया जाय बल्कि इसके लिए कुछ परम्पराएं निर्घारित की जानी चाहिएं। जो इस देश की पार्टियां हैं वह तै करें कोई व्यक्ति निर्देलीय चुन कर म्राया है या किसी भ्रन्य पार्टी के टिकट पर चुन कर ग्राया है ग्रगर वह किसी निहित स्वार्थ को लेकर किसी अन्य पार्टी में, या सत्ताघारी पार्टी में शामिल होना चाहता है तो उस पार्टी को इस प्रकार की परम्परा निर्घारित करनी चाहिए कि वह उसको कहें कि ग्राप फिर से चुनाव के दंगल में जाएं, जनता के सामने फिर म्राप जायें म्रौर वहां से फिर मतदान के द्वारा निर्वाचित होकर हमारे टिकट पर ग्रायें तभी म्राप हमारी पार्टी में शामिल होनें का म्रधिकार रसते हैं। यह अधिकार वैधानिक रूप से न दिया जाय बल्कि यह भ्रधिकार परम्परास्रों के रूप में दिया जाये। बजाय इसके कि सरकार कानून बना कर उसके ऊपर रोक लगाये बेहतर यह होगा कि यह पार्टियां जो ग्राज इस दल बदल की प्रवृत्ति के कारण चितित हैं वह स्वयं इसके सिए कुछ अपने लिए नैतिक बंघन बनायें। वह कुछ इसके लिए भ्रादर्श परम्परा स्थापित कर

सकें तो वह भ्रधिक उपयुक्त होगी। भ्रपेकाकृत

इसके कि भ्राज जैसे श्री वेंकटासुब्बया ने इस प्रस्ताव के शब्दों को रखा है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तावक के प्रस्ताव की भावना का भादर करते हुए जो वह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं।

16 hrs.

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : सभापित महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री वेंकटासुब्बया नें रक्सा है मैं उसका समर्थन करनें के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जहां तक डिफैक्शंस का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह डिफैक्शंस एलैक्शन के बाद ही नहीं होते हैं, वह एलैक्शन से पहले भी चलते हैं। बहुत सारे भाई कांग्रेस पार्टी को बिलौंग करते हैं लेकिन अगर एक पार्टी से टिकट नहीं मिला तो दूसरी पार्टी की तरफ झुक जाते हैं और दूसरी पार्टियां भी ऐसे लोगों को टिकट दे देती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह डिफैक्शंस का जो मामना है वह एलैक्शन के बाद ही नहीं चलता है बिल्क वह एलैक्शन से पहले चल पड़ता है।

जहां तक इस डिफैंक्शन की बीमारी का सवाल है पहले भी इस डिफैक्शन का जिक किया गया है। यह डिफैक्शन ग्रगर कोई उसूली बिना पर हो तो समझा जा सकता है लेकिन इस एलैक्शन के बाद जिस तरीक़े से उस दिन हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने म्राज के भ्रायाराम भौर गयाराम का जिक्र करते हुए बतलाया था कि यह डिफैक्शन ग्रायाराम ग्रोर गयाराम का बन गया है। वह कोई उसूल या बेसिस पर नहीं चल रहा है। यह डिफैक्शन महज इस वास्ते चल रहा है कि कोई पार्टी उनको लोव्स दे देती है, प्रलोभन दे देती है, तो इस तरह के ग्रवसरवादी लोग उस पार्टी की तरफ़ चले जाते हैं भौर दूसरी पार्टी उससे ज्यादा प्रलोभन देती है तो वह पहली पार्टी को छोड़ कर दूसरी पार्टी की तरफ चले जाते हैं। यह डिफैक्शन की बीमारी ग्राज की राजनीति में इतनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है कि माज पब्लिक को सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों झौर उनके कार्यकर्तात्रों से एक प्रकार की चिढ़ सी

हो गयी है भ्रौर उन पर से उनका एक तरह से विश्वास सा उठ गया है क्योंकि देखनें में यह ग्रा रहा है कि जिन लोगों को एक, एक लाख ग्रौर दस, दस लाख मादिमयों ने मपने वोट देकर लेजिस्लेचर में भेजा है ग्राज वह रुपयों के लिए बिकने शुरू हो गये हैं। भ्रगर यही सिलसिला जारी रहा तो जनता की ग्रास्था लोकतंत्र पर नहीं रह सकेगी भौर देश के भ्रन्दर हम इस डेमोकेसी को क़ायम नहीं रख सकेंगे। इस तरीक़े से तो कोई भी सरकार हो वह कभी भी मुस्तिकल तौर पर नहीं चल सकती है जैसे कि भ्रापनें देखा है कि हरियाणे की सरकार वह मुस्तिकल तौर पर नहीं चल सकी क्योंकि हर रोज वहां राजनीति पार्टियों की सदस्य संख्या घटती भीर बढ़ती रहती है भीर यह पता नहीं रहता कि विधान सभा में भ्रमुक सदस्य जो सुबह एक पार्टी में है वह शाम तक वहीं पर रह सकेगा या नहीं या शाम को दल बदल कर लेगा। **ग्राज यह जो बीमारी है उसका इलाज ढूंढने** के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि हमनें एक उपाय इस संकल्प द्वारा एक कमेटी का रक्खा है। प्रस्तावक महोदय कहते हैं कि यह ग्राज जो डिफैक्शंस हो रहे हैं इस पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी बैठा दी जाय जोकि इस बात को देखे कि इन डिफैक्शंस को किस तरीक़ें से रोका जा सकता है भौर मैं समझता हूं सभी को इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत व समर्थन करना चाहिए। ग्रगर इस समय इन डिफैक्शंस को नहीं रोका गया तो उसका नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि हमारी जनता की ग्रभी जो प्रजातांत्रिक मास्था में भावना व श्रद्धा है वह मधिक दिन क़ायम न रह पाये भौर इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह डिफैक्शन का सिलसिला प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक गम्भीर खतरा बनताजा रहा है। इसलिए बहुत जरूरी है कि उन्होंनें जो संकल्प रखा है उसकी तरफ घ्यान दिया जाए।

सवाल यह है कि इसके लिए कानून बनाया नाए या पार्टियां इसके लिए सहमत हों। जहां तक पार्टियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हं कि सात ग्राठ राज्यों में हमारा कांग्रेस का राज

नहीं रहा है लेकिन उसके बावजूद जहां-जहां युनाइटेड फंट बनें वहां पर उन लोगों ने बहुमत प्राप्त करनें के लिए कांग्रेस वालों को प्रलोभन दिये फिर चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश हो या कोई ग्रौर प्रान्त हो। प्रलोभन दे कर उन्होंने सदस्यों को भ्रपनी भ्रोर खींचा। यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि पहले इस तरह के संकल्प को क्यों नहीं लाया गया । मैं कहता हूं कि जिस वक्त बीमारी भ्रपने पूरे रंग में दिखाई दे उसी वक्त उसका इलाज हो सकता है। फोड़े को चीरा उसी वक्त दिया जा सकता है जब पीप भर जाए। कच्चे को दिया जाएगा तो वह दुस्स्त नहीं होगा। स्राज इतनी पीप भर गई है कि म्रगर चीरा नहीं दिया जाएगा तो यह देश के लिए घातक हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कैंसर है ।

श्री हमराज : कैंसर की सूरत हो गई है भौर कैंसर ठीक हो सकता है।

भी मध् लिमये (मुंगेर) : शुरू में ही करना चाहिये था ।

श्री हेम राज: कैंसर उस स्टेज पर पहुंच गया है जहां इसको चीरने की स्नावश्यकता है म्रगर सभी पार्टियों ने मिल कर इसका कोई इलाज नहीं किया तो इससे हमारा जो प्रजातंत्र है उसको ही खतराहो सकता है। इसलिए मैं जितनी पार्टियां हैं, उनके लीडरों से कहुंगा कि वे यहां पर उनके जो शिरोमणि हैं स्रौर उनको गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। कल शायद एक सवाल के जवाब में हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब नें कहा भी था कि सारी पार्टियों के जो लीडर हैं अगर वे इस बात के लिए रजामन्द हों तो वह पहल करने के लिए तैयार हैं। चूंकि रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से तजवीज मा रही है इस वास्ते ग्रगर सभी पार्टियों के लीडर रजामन्द हों तो इसके बारे में सोच विचार किया जा सकता है, मिल बैठ कर कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है। उसमें यह भी देखा जा सकता है कि कोई कानून बनाने की भावश्यकता है या नहीं है। जिस तरह से

[श्री हेमराज]

स्विटखरलैण्ड में रिकाल का कानून है प्रगर उस तरह का कानून यहांभी बन सकता है तो प्रच्छा होगा, तो वह भी देश के लिए फायदेमन्द साबित हो सकता है। दोनों ही उपाय इसके लिए हो सकते हैं। श्री वेंकटासुब्बया का जो रेजोल्यूशन है वह प्राखिरी शब्द नहीं है। वह तो एक तज-बीख रख रहे हैं हाउस के सामनें कि जो बीमारी है इसको दूर करनें के लिए कोई उपाय ढूंढा जाना चाहिए। अगर कोई उपाय निकल ग्राए तो बहुत ग्रच्छा होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने एक ऐन दुस्स्त मौके पर यह प्रस्ताव हाउस के सामने रखा है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उनके इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हं।

श्री जी० भा० कुरालानी (गुना):
समापित महोदय, यह सवाल बड़ा ही पेचीदा है।
देसने में प्राया है कि कभी-कभी व्यक्ति नहीं
बदलता है लेकिन पार्टी बदल जाती है।
हम सब लोग कांग्रेस में थे। लिमेय साहब भी
कांग्रेस में थे। वाजपेयी जी भी कांग्रेस
में थे—

गृह कार्य मंत्री श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : वाजपेयी जी भी थे ?

श्री मधु लिमये: जेल गए हैं।

श्री जी० भा० कृपातानी: बहुत से हम में से कांग्रेस में थे। कांग्रेस हम लोगों ने छोड़ी। हम लोगों ने छोड़ी या कांग्रेस वालों ने कांग्रेस को छोड़ा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कांग्रेस बालों नें कांग्रेस को छोड़ दिया, इसलिए हम लोगों नें छोड़ दिया। एक ग्रीर बात भी है। कोई भी बड़ा ग्रादमी मर जाए तो उसके बच्चे को या उसकी विघवा को ले ग्राते हैं ग्रीर वह बच्चा ग्रीर विघवा जो है वह किसी से भी पराजित नहीं हो सकता है। बड़े बड़े घुरंघर सामने खड़े हो जायें तो वे भी खत्म हो जाते हैं।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : बच्ची भी ग्रा जाती है। श्री जी० मा० कृपालानी: बच्चे में बच्ची भी ग्रा गई।

ऐसी हालत में अगर रिकाल का कायदा बनाया भी जाए तो रिकाल करने के बाद फिर वह विघवा आ जाएगी। मैं समझता हूं कि थोड़े दिनों में कांग्रेस में खाली विघवांबें और बच्चे-बच्चियां और आफ्रेंन ही रह जायेंगे।

श्री स॰ मो॰ बर्नजी: कांग्रेस ग्रनाथालय हो जाएगा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बग्ती): बड़ा ग्रनाया-लय तो उघर खुला हुग्रा है।

श्री जी॰ मा॰ ह्याजानी: हमारे ऊपर हंसी करें, श्राप क्यों उसमें पड़ते हैं। इलैक्शन होते कैसे हैं। श्राप जानते हैं मैं हमेशा बाई-इलैक्शन में श्राता हूं। जब मैं श्रमरोहा से खड़ा हुश्रा था तब जीबीस मिनिस्टर हमेशा वहां मौजूद रहते थे हमारी मदद के लिए। चल्हाण साहब भी श्राए थे। चल्हाण साहब उन दिनों डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर जो सारे देश की डिफेंस करता है, हमारी भी श्रीर कांग्रेस वालों की भी, उसको इसमें श्राने की क्या जरूरत थी। मुझे माफ करें जो मैं कहनें जा रहा हूं उसके लिए। वहां एक जात थी जिस जात वालों का नाम जौहान था। राजपूतों की वह जात है। वहां क्ताया गया कि चल्हाण साहब भी उसी जात के हैं।

सब जितनी जगहें थी, जहां-जहां मीटिगें हो सकती थीं, जहां-जहां कोई जा कर रह सकता था, जैसे ट्रेबलर्ज बंगलो थे सब के गब उन्होंनें ले लिये थे। जीपें जो सरकार के मातहत रहती हैं वे भी सब ले ली थीं। हम क्या करें। चौबीस-चौबीस जहां मिनिस्टर मौजूद हों भौर एक-एक मिनिस्टर एक-एक जगह रखा जाता था, गैस्ट हाउस वगैरह में ती इलैक्शन भागें-नाइज भी वही करता था और सब काम बही करते थे। यह तो एक इलैक्शन की बात हुई। दूसरी बाई इलैक्शन की बात मैं बताता हूं। यह भ्रमी हुई है गुना में।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी: (खारगोन): रायपुर में कोई नहीं गया था।

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानीः ग्रपनी जान बचायें तो वहां श्राएं।

रायपूर मैं गया । वहां मुझ से कहा गया कि तुम्हारा सिम्बल क्या है। मुझे बताया गया कि वहां खाली दो सिम्बल ही चलते हैं, एक दीवा चलता है भ्रौर एक बैल चलते हैं। मेरे पास बैल भी नहीं था श्रीर दीवे का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है सारा हिन्दुस्तान ग्रंघेरे में पड़ा है तो मैं दीवा कहां से लाता। मुझे बताया गया कि यहां के वोट ग्रापको नहीं मिलेंगे। मुझे वोट मिले भी नहीं क्योंकि खाली सिम्बल जानते ये भौर कुछ जानते नहीं थे। दे हू नाट नो एनी-थिंग। महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे, वी मस्ट एजकेट अवर मास्टर्ज । वोटर्ज को एजुकेशन तो कोई मिला ही नहीं। वहां पर हमारी मीटिंग्ज में लाठियां भी चलती थीं । एक मादमी है उसका नाम है, मि॰ मिश्र । वह मिश्र नहीं थे, वह तो समझिये राक्षस हैं। भीर उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे कौन हटा सकता है ? मैंने तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बनाया। वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बनाने वाले थे, किंग मेकर थे ''

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्वीन मेकर।

श्री बी० भा० कृपलानी: खैर, ग्राप ही सही हैं, क्वीन मेकर ये। तो उसको कौन कुछ कर सकता या? हमारी मीटिंग में बलवा करा देता या। हमारा सेकेटरी गया या उसकी बांह तोड़ दी। ''(व्यवधान) ''शुक्ला ने भी बड़ी मेहरबानी की।

फिर गुना में क्या हुआ ? वहां एक-एक कान्स्टीट्यूएंसी में दो-दो मिनिस्टर रहते थे भौर सारा काम करते थे। क्या हम समझ सकते हैं कि कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट उसके हाथ में नहीं होगा ? मिनिस्टर जो जा कर बैठेगा तो बेचारा गरीब श्रादमी क्या करेगा ? मैंने भ्रपने सामने देखा, कोई गया, कहा कि हम प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं तो पोलिंग श्राफिसर प्रोटेस्ट लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हमने देखा जनरल एलेक्शन में दो पेपर देने थे। कहीं-कहीं जगह एक ही देते थे और कई-कई जगह और ऐसी बातें करते थे। प्रोटेस्ट वह नहीं लेते थे। मैं खुद मौजूद हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि माई, लिख लो हमारा। लेकिन वह कहता है कि हमको हुक्म है, लिखनें का हमें कोई श्रस्तियार ही नहीं है और जो हो रहा है, वह हो रहा है। ऐसे-ऐसे एलेक्शन होते हैं। फिर एलेक्शन में जो छोटी जाति के होते हैं, माफ कीजिएगा, उनको खूव शराब पिलायी जायगी

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयाः : दादा, श्रापकी बेटी सुभद्रा जोशी का सिर तोड़ दिया गया।

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी : ठीक है, यह भी ठीक है। ऐसे ही न एलेक्शन होता है कि उस बेचारी का सिर तोड़ दिया किसी ने ? ऐसा चलता है तो फिर कैसे होगा ? हम ग्रापकी बात मानते हैं कि सिर तोड़ दिया जो हमारे तरफदार थे तो ऐसे ऐलेक्शन में फिर रिकाल क्या होगा ? श्राप सच कहते हैं उसको हम मान लेते हैं।

श्री शशि मूवण बाजपेयी: आपका अनुयायी नहीं था, कोई श्रीर था।

श्री जी० मा० कुपालानी: तो हम क्या करें भाई? लेकिन जहां सिर भी तोड़ा जाता है, लाठी चार्ज भी होता है, जहां सारा ऐडिमिनि-स्ट्रेशन इकट्टा हो जाता है वहां क्या एलेक्शन होगा ? मैं ग्रापको बताता हूं जब ग्रमरोहा से मैं लड़ रहा था तो एक ब्रादमी कांग्रेस का बनु-यायी था, वह हमारे बरिखलाफ पी० सी० सी० का चेयरमैन था। तो ऐसे ही चंकि कांग्रेसमैन में हमारे दोस्त तो हैं ही, तो हम ऐसे ही बात कर रहे थे। उसने कहा कि तुमको इतनी हिम्मत है कि जवाहरलाल के बरखिलाफ़ खड़े हो ? मैंने कहा कि जवाहरलाल के बर-सिलाफ? जबाहरलाल तो यहां खड़ा नहीं है। यहां तो कोई भीर खड़ा है। ... (व्यवचान) . . . खबर नहीं, कौन था? भाई मझे मालम नहीं है कौन था ? तो हमको बता-

[श्री जी॰ भा॰ कृपालानी]
इए, जब ऐसा एलेक्शन हो, उसमें ग्रगर कोई
दल बदल दे ग्रीर वह शराब पिला कर ग्राया हो
या किसी राजा महाराजा के मातहत ग्राया
हो, तो फिर उसको क्या करोगे? उसको फिर
वह राजा महाराजा दे देंगे।

तो बात यह है कि इसकी दवा एक ही हो सकती है। वह यह कि हम प्रपने जो वोटसं हैं उनको पूरी विद्या दें। खाली सिम्बल्स पर न चलें। नाम लिखा जाय। एक-एक मादमी का नाम लिखा जाय। फिर कोई न दे तो न दे। और बेवकूफ वोट न दे तो उसमें नुकसान ही क्या है? यह कर दिया जाय। इससे क्या होगा वह म्रादमी पढ़ना लिखना भी सीख जायगा। उसे जोश होगा कि मुझे वोट देना है। यह जो सिम्बल रखा जाता है जिसमें म्रादमी का नाम ही नहीं भीर मैं यह भी कहता हूं कि यह जितने बड़े-बड़े पन्ने निकलते हैं, एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो, इनको वहां कौन पढ़ता है? मैंने तो इसी वास्ते कोई मैनिफेस्टो निकाला ही नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्टियां निकालती हैं मैनिफेस्टो ।

श्री जी० भा० क्पालानी : पार्टियां निका-लती हैं लेकिन यह पार्टियां भी नहीं समझती हैं। मैनिफेस्टो है पांच पेज का या सात पेज का। भौर उन्होंने एक श्रक्षर भी पढ़ा नहीं, वह पांच पेज का मैनिफेस्टो कहां से पढेंगे ? भौर मैनिफेस्टो तो होता है एक ही किस्म का सब का। पी० एस० पी० भी कहती है कि हम सोशलिस्ट हैं। एस० एस० पी० भी कहती है कि हम सोशलिस्ट हैं भीर कांग्रेस भी कहती है है कि हम सोशलिस्ट हैं। कम्यूनिस्ट भी कहते हैं कि हम सोञ्चलिस्ट हैं। यह नहीं कहते हैं कि हम डिक्टेटरशिप लायेंगे। वह कहते हैं कि हम डेमोकेसी के साथ बंधे हुए हैं धौर फिर जनसंघ भी कहता है कि हम हिन्दू सोशलिस्ट हैं। स्वतंत्र पार्टी जो है वह भी कहती है कि सोशल जस्टिस हम लाना चाहते हैं। वह भी सोशलिस्ट हैं। तो इनके मैनिफेस्टो में फर्क क्या है? फर्क तो कुछ है नहीं। कोई भी कायदा करेंगे यहां कायदा कोई होगा ही नहीं जब तक इस देश को ऐसी विद्या नहीं भायेगी, वोटर्स को विद्या नहीं भ्रायेगी, वोटर्स भ्रपना हक नहीं जानते होंगे, भ्रपनी ड्यटीज नहीं जानते होंगे भौर जनरल ऐटमास्फेयर ऐसा हो कि जिसमें ऐसे भगर कोई खाली मिनिस्ट्री के वास्ते दल बदले तो उसकी पब्लिक म्रोपीनियन उसको कहे कि यह नहीं हो सकता, तब तक कुछ नहीं चलने का। इंग्लैंड में मैं समझता हूं कि सदियों में एक दफा कोई ऐसा केस होता है। भ्रमेरिका में भी ऐसा ही है। यह जो कायदा भ्राप करेंगे, भ्राप कीजिए लेकिन, यह सब बातें भ्राप लोग याद रख लीजिएगा कि यह श्राफेंन्स ग्रौर विडोज को कौन निकालेगा ? ग्रौर शराब पिलाने वालों को कौन निकालेगा। जो रूपये से ग्राते हैं उनको कौन निकालेगा ? हम जानते हैं एक बड़ा ग्रच्छा ग्रादमी था कांग्रेस का ही था. कोई यंग मैन, मोरारका, उसने अच्छा काम भी किया लेकिन वह खत्म हो गया। उसने भी लाखों रुपया खर्च किया होगा लेकिन भौर ज्यादा लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के दूसरा श्रादमी ग्रा गया श्रीर वह खत्म हो गया । क्या उसने काम किया क्या नहीं किया उसकी किसी को परवाह ही नहीं। तो यह भाई म्रन्धेर नगरी चौपट राजा वाला हाल है। स्राप जानते नहीं हैं, घ्रन्धेर नगरी में क्या होता था? एक खनी था। उसको लाया गया बादशाह के पास । बादशाह ने कहा ले जाकर फांसी पर चढा दो। जल्लाद ग्राघे घंटे के बाद फिर उसको ले भाया भौर कहा कि यह जो फन्दा है यह उसके गले में नहीं भाता है। तो बादशाह ने कहा कि ऐसा है तो जिसके गले में झाता हो उसी को फांसी पर चढ़ा दो। तो यह बातें हमारे देश में चल रही हैं। ऐसी बातें दूसरे देशों में भी शायद होती हों।

जब तक ग्रादिमयों का मारल टोन नहीं बदलेगा तब तक यह बातें चलेंगी। मारल टोन को बदलने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

Legislators 5820 (Res.)

मैं कहता हं कि हम जिम्मेदार हैं। हम जिन्होंने कि लडाई लड़के भीर तकलीफें देख कर के स्वराज्य हासिल किया, इसके लिए फैसला कर सकते हैं। जैसे लीडर होते हैं वैसे ही जनता होती है। जैसे नेता है चलाने वाले ग्रन्धे वैसे ही उनके पीछे चलने वाले हैं। बोथ विल फाल इनटू दि पिट। यह हमारा हाल है। भ्राप कोई भी कायदा करें, लेकिन कायदा कहां चलता है, यह सरकार कोई भी कानुन बनाये, मुझे उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन उस पर काम नहीं होता है। चाहे श्रंग्रेजी को हटाइये, चाहे हिन्दी को लाइये, लेकिन जो कुछ ये करेंगे, वह गलती ही करेंगे, क्योंकि इनकी मन्शा ही गलत है। इनकी मन्शा सिर्फ यही है कि हम यहां बैठे रहें, चिपटे रहें-इसलिये एक दूसरे से क्यों लड़ते हो।

ये डिफेक्शंज क्यों होते हैं--डिफेक्शंज इसलिये होते हैं कि कांग्रेस वाले चाहते हैं कि हम कुर्सी पर बैठे रहें। ग्रब जिस कांग्रेसी को कुर्सी नहीं मिलती है, वह कहता है चलो, दूसरी जगह चलें, वहां कुर्सी मिल जायगी। किसी ब्राइडियोलोजिकल डिफरेन्स की वजह से कोई नहीं छोड़ता है। मध्य प्रदेश में जो हम्रा, बिहार में जो हुमा--वे वही कांग्रेस के मादमी हैं, उसी थैली के चट्टे-बट्टे हैं।

भी शशी भूषण बाज्येयी : बड़े शर्म की बात है।

श्री जी० मा० क्पालानी : शर्म कहां भाती है हम लोगों को । शर्म तो भाती ही नहीं है । विनोवा भावे जी कहते हैं--श्रम दान करो. लेकिन हमारे लीडर कहते हैं--शर्म दान करो, वहां शर्म है कहां ? यह डिजीज बडी रेडिकल डिजीज है, इसके लिये रेडिकल रेमिडी चाहिये। कन्वेन्शन तो ग्राप बना ही नहीं सकते---जब तक कि सारी पार्टियों के लोग इस पर सच्चाई से न टिकें, तब तक कन्वेन्शन नहीं बन सकती।

"We should moralise and spiritualise politics. We have made a devilish mess of M94 LSS/67-10

politics". I am sorry to say like that, in which we are all involved and unless the leaders and the people reform themselves.

जनता बेचारी क्या करे। जब उनको लीहर-शिप दो, तब वे चलते हैं। लीडर शिप के वगैर ग्रादमी चल नहीं सकता-

They cannot be raised by their bootstraps unless the leaders.

जब तक लीडर्स नहीं चलेंगे, यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। यही श्रादमी जो महात्मा गांधी के कहनें पर अपनी जान देते थे, यही आदमी ग्राज पांच पैसे के वास्ते दूसरे की जान ले रहे हैं---यह क्या हो रहा है ? लीडरशिप खत्म हो गई है, लीडरशिप बेईमान हो गई है, फेथलैंस हो गई है, विश्वासहीन हो गई है। हमारे लोगों को दुनिया इस तरह देखती थी कि ये वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंनें नान-वाइलेंस से स्वराज्य लिया, लेकिन भाज वह सब खत्म हो रहा है। हम को तो रोना ही पड़ता है-वह रोना यहां रोते हैं, तब भी मादमी हंसते हैं, क्या करें ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : चेयरमैन साहब, वैकटसूर्वया साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भाव है, उस से मेरा झगड़ा नहीं है। वह चाहते हैं कि लोग भ्रपना दल न बदलें, बिना प्रतिनिधिक संस्थाम्रों से इस्तीफा दिये वह न छोड़ें--तो भाव तो उन का ठीक है, लेकिन उस में कानून के द्वारा इस चीज को रोकने की जो झलक मुझे दिखाई दे रही है, मैं मानता हं कि यह सम्भव नहीं हो पायेगा । भगर वह इस तरह से कानुन में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं, तो सबसे पहले जो हमारी संसदीय प्रणाली है, जिस चुनाव व्यवस्था पर वह प्राधारित है, उस में इन को परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । हमारे संविधान के ग्रनसार प्रादेशिक चुनाव क्षेत्रों में देश को बांट दिया गया है भीर हर एक चुनाव क्षेत्र से प्रतिनिधि खड़े होते हैं भीर चुने जाते हैं । तो बहुत कुछ हद तक, जैसा कि भाषार्य जी नें कहा-कुछ लोग चुनाव चिन्ह को बोट

[श्री मधु लिमये]

देते हैं। लेकिन इधर १५ सामों से बहुत सारी बातें बदली हैं भीर हम लोग देखते हैं कि मब लोग व्यक्तियों के माघार पर भी बोट देते हैं। अभी हम लोगों ने देखा कि नीचे किसी कांग्रेसी को बोट देते हैं, तो ऊपर विरोधी दल के आदमी को बोट देते हैं या इस से उल्टा भी होता है--तो इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारी चुनाव प्रणाली में व्यक्तियों भौर उम्मीदवारों का भी लिहाज मतदाता करते हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति में किसी पार्टी के टिकट पर एक व्यक्ति जीत जाता है, ग्रगर वह दल बदलता है तो इस पर कानन के द्वारा रोक कहां तक सम्भव है। ग्रब ग्रगर कोई नई चनाव व्यवस्था ग्राप जारी करते हैं भौर उम्मीदवारों के नाम के जो बक्से रखे जाते थे, उस की जगह पर हर एक दल के नाम का बक्सा माप रखते हैं श्रीर जो मतदाता हैं, वे श्रफ्नी इच्छा के श्रनुसार किसी भी दल वाले बक्से में भ्रपना वोट डालता है तो बात दूसरी है। हर एक दल अपने उम्मीद-वारों की सूची बनाये भीर जिस दल को १० प्रतिशत वोट मिलेंगे, उस दल के १० प्रतिशत उम्मीदवार निर्वाचित घोषित किये जायेंगे, ऐसी हालत में यदि कोई उम्मीदवार दल बदलेगा तो आप मना कर सकते हैं कि यह दल का वोट था श्रौर दल परिवर्तन के कारण भव उस को लोकसभा में या विधान सभा में रहनें का कोई म्रधिकार नहीं है। तो क्या वैंकटसूबैया साहब इस तरह से चुनाव पद्धित में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं जिससे कि प्रतिनिधियों का और उम्मीदवारों का चयन करने के बजाय. लोग भ्रपना बोट दल को दे दें ? भ्रगर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाती है तो इस के बारे में कोई वैधानिक या कानूनी इन्तजाम हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात, जैसा आचार्य जी ने कहा— कभी-कभी सवाल आता है कि बदला कौन ? वल बदला या उस वल का सदस्य बदला? उदाहरण के लिये मान लीजिये, आवेवाले चुनाव में या और किसी चुनाव में जैसे प्रखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी ने 10 सूत्री कार्य-कम बनाया कि राजाभों के निजी कोष धौर विशेषाधिकार खत्म करना चाहिये, ऐसा कार्य-त्रम बनता है श्रीर उस पर उस दल की हुकुमत अमल न करे तो ऐसी स्थिति में उस दल का सदस्य कह सकता है कि चुंकि चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में दिये गये प्राश्वासन की पूर्ति हमारी सरकार नहीं कर रही है, इस लिये उस दल से हम हट जाते हैं भीर ग्रगर इस तरह के वैचारिक ग्राधार पर या वचनों की पूर्ति न करने के कारण यदि कोई उस दल को छोड़ता है तो उस पर भी कानुन के द्वारा रोक लगाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा । इस लिये सब से ग्रच्छा तरीका यह होगा कि संविधान में प्रतिनिधियों को वापस बुलाने का हम इन्तजाम करें।

हमारी चुनाव पढ़ित में यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर एक जीते हुए उम्मीदवार को 51 प्रतिशत बोट मिलें। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि पांच-छः उम्मीदवार खड़े हो जाते हैं, तो जिसको ज्यादा बोट मिलता है वह चुना जाता है।

तीस प्रतिशत बोट पाने वाला उम्मीदबार भी जीत जाता है इस लिये वापिस बुलाने का श्रगर इन्तजाम श्राप करेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत की शर्त श्राप को रखनी पडेगी कि श्रगर 60 प्रतिशत मतदाता कहते हैं कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि हमारी इच्छा के धनसार काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, हमारे विश्वास को खो बैठे हैं तो उन लोगों को भ्रपने प्रतिनिधि को वापिस ब्ला लेने की सुविधा होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि मैं देख रहा हूं कि दल परिवर्तन इस वक्त जो चल रहा है यह दो किस्म का है। मध्यप्रदेश में जब हुआ तो उस दिन मैं भोपाल में था । मैं उस समय वहां की विधान सभा कक्ष में था श्रीर मैंने ग्रपनी श्रांखों से देखा है कि मूसलाधार वर्षा हो रही थी भ्रीर 8-10 हजार लोग हार लेकर जो कांग्रेस से टट कर विरोधी दल बालों के

साथ बोट देने जा रहे थे, तो उन के स्वागत के लिय, हार भीर पुष्प गुच्छे लेकर, बाहर खड़े थे । लेकिन झाज जो बंगाल में संयुक्त मोर्चा है उस से जब डा॰ पी॰ सी॰ घोष भौर उन के साथी टूटे तो यह बिलकुल साफ बात है कि जनता के सामने श्राने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सके। वह ग्रपना मुंह छिपा रहे हैं। **प्राप पृष्ठेंगे कि क्या श्राप इस बात को श्र**च्छा समझते हैं ? नहीं, लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दल परिवर्तन इस वक्त जब कांग्रेस से होता है तो जनता उस का स्वागत कर रही है भौर कांग्रेस विरोधी मोर्चों से या गैर-कांग्रेसी मोचौं से जब लोग टूटते हैं तो इस परिवर्तन को जनता माज म्रच्छा नहीं समझ रही है। यह बात सही है क्योंकि मैंने यह भोपाल में देखा । मैं दल परिवर्तन कोई ग्रच्छी चीज नहीं समझता लेकिन इस बारे में ग्राम लोगों की भावना मैं कह रहा हूं कि 8,000 लोग मुसलाधार वर्षा में खड़े थे भोपाल में हार लेकर । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं पी० सी० घोष का स्वागत करने के लिये जनता कलकत्ते में खडी नहीं थी, इस लिये फर्क तो है।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि श्री वेंकटासुब्बैय। का जो प्रस्ताव ग्राया है उस प्रस्ताव के पीछे भाव तो ठीक है लेकिन वेंकटासूब्वैया साहब भूल जाते हैं कि कुछ बीमारियों का इलाज बीमारी के बहुत दूर तक फैलने के बाद नहीं होता है। बीमारी को होने ही न देना यह उस के लिये सब से घच्छा उपाय है। मसलन 1948 में जैसा कि माचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव नें कहा था--हम लोग सब से पहले कांग्रेस से घलग हो गये हैं-- और जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा किसी कूर्सी की लड़ाई को लेकर हम ग्रलग नहीं हुए। यह तो कोई भी मानेगा कि 1948 में पुरानी कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग जब कांग्रेस से मलग हो गये तो कुर्सी नहीं मिल रही थी इस लिये वह भ्रलग हुए थे। निश्चय ही वह इस लिये मलग नहीं हुए थे। उनको कहा जा रहा था कि ब्राप रहिये कांग्रेस में भ्राप को कुर्सी भी मिल जायगी श्रीर भ्राप की बातें भी हम सुनेंगे । लेकिन हमारे लोग भ्रलग हो गये · · · ·

श्री शिव नरायण : श्राप की उम्र क्या थी ?

16.34 Hrs.
[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

श्री मधु लिमये : श्राप क्या जानते हैं ? मैं 16 साल से कांग्रेस में हूं, कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में हुं। मैं यह म्रर्ज कर रहा था कि कांग्रेस से सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग जब मलग हो गये तो एक प्रच्छा लोकतांत्रिक मादर्श पेश करने के लिये आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव भीर उन के साथियों ने विधान सभा से इस्तीफा दिया, जुनाव लड़े, हारे भी लेकिन एक मच्छा भ्रादर्श पेश करने के लिये उन्होंने यह काम किया । उस वक्त कांग्रेस नें उन के खिलाफ बाबा राघवदास को खड़ा किया था जिनसे कि वह हारे। उस वक्त हमारी अपेक्षा थी कि कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता माचार्य नरेन्द्र देव भौर उन के साथियों के द्वारा जो काम लिया गया था उस की इज्जत करेंगे, ब्रादर करेंगे ग्रौर ऐसी ग्राचार संहिता तैयार करेंगे जिससे जो काम घ्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव ग्रीर उन के साथियों ने किया वही सब लोग भविष्य में करेंगे। लेकिन यह हुआ नहीं । आज मुझे याद आ रहा है सुचेता जी श्रभी बैठी थीं, 1953 की बात है दादा हमारी पार्टी के चेयरमैन थे. मैं सेकेटरी था । ग्रांध्र का मामला ग्राया था। दिल्ली में ही हम री राष्ट्रीय समिति की बैठक हुई थी। मैं छोटे लोगों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि उन की बात कर रहा हूं जो 17 साल तक स्वतंत्र देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं, उन्होंनें घांघ्र में प्रजा सोसलिस्ट पार्टी के म्रांध्र नेता, म्रांध्र केसरी श्री टी० प्रकाशम से यह कहा कि नया घांध्र राज्य बना है, मैं वेंकटासुर्वेग्या साहब, ग्राप के राज्य की बात कर रहा हूं, यह मसबार वाले लिस्रते हैं कि उत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में ही दल परिवर्तन

[श्री मधुलिमये]

होता है। मेरा कहना है कि दल परिवर्तन धाप के राज्य में सब से बड़े पैमाने पर हुआ, मद्रास में हुआ भीर केरल में भी हुआ। जब नया भांध्र राज्य बना या तब भ्राप लोगों का बहमत नहीं था। मेरी राय नहीं थी कि भ्राप के साथ कोई मिली-जुली सरकार बनाई जाय। मैं तो पहले से खिलाफ हं क्योंकि मैं जानता हं कि माप के साथ कभी मिल-जुल कर काम नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक एकाधिकार शाही का घमंड धाप लोगों के हृदय में है तब तक ग्राप लोगों के साथ मिल कर काम करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता । में इस के विरुद्ध या लेकिन प्राचार्य जी भौर दूसरे लोग हैं वह चाहते थे कि मांघ्र राज्य नया बना है भीर स्थिरता के लिये श्रगर जरूरी हो तो मिली-जली सरकार बनाई जाये । इस के लिये राष्ट्रीय समिति इजाजत वेने के लिये तैयार थी। लेकिन नेहरू साहब ने टी॰ प्रकाशम को क्या कहा ? नेहरू जी ने उन को कहा कि हम भाप को मुख्य मंत्री बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं बशर्ते कि आप प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की सदस्यता को छोड दें धौर कांग्रेस के सहयोगी सदस्य बनें। जब जबाहरलाल नेहरू जैसे लोग ऐसा काम कर सकते हैं तो फिर भौरों की बात ही क्या है ? श्रमी-श्रमी नेतृत्व की बात उन्होंने की। गांधी जी के बाद सब से ऊंचा स्थान कांग्रेस में जवाहरलाल जी का था लेकिन जवाहरलाल जी ने खद टी॰ प्रकाशम के बारे में इस तरीके का काम किया। हमारे दल में राष्ट्रीय समिति में इस की चर्चा हुई कि क्या प्रकाशम साहब को छट दी जाये सदस्यता छोड़ने की तो इस का मैंने डट कर विशेध किया या भीर कुछ नेताओं के साथ मेरा कुछ झगड़ा भी हुमा था । उसके बाद लगातार यह परम्परा चली । ग्रब सुचेता जी सदन में ग्रा गई हैं, मैं समझता हं उन को 1953 की बात याद होगी जब टी० प्रकाशम को जवाहर-लाल जी के द्वारा कहा गया कि वह प्रजा सोजलिस्ट पार्टी की सदस्यता छोड दें भ्राप को मांध्र का मुख्य मंत्री बनाने के लिये हम तैयार हैं।

ग्रसल में भवसरवादित। भीर सिद्धान्तहीनता का जो सिलसिला चल पड़ा था उस का सूत्रपात उस समय से हुआ है। इस लिये वेंकटासुबय्या साहब से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हं कि ग्राज जो भाप प्रस्ताव ले भाये हैं वह प्रस्ताव क्या इसलिये नहीं ले ग्रा रहे हैं कि उत्तरप्रदेश में जो हुआ, मध्यप्रदेश में जो हुआ उस से आप के मन में यह डर पैदा हुआ कि कहीं यह लोक-सभा में भी हो जाय तो भ्राप की सरकार टट जायेगी ? वह हो या न हो लेकिन प्राप के मन में डर है। ब्राज इस की ब्राप को चिन्ता होने लगी है। बाकी भ्राप ने स्वयं इसी दल परिवर्तन का सहारा लेकर जहां-जहां भी गैर-कांग्रेसी हकुमतें स्थापित हुई थीं उन को एक, एक करके खत्म कर रहे हैं। हम विरोधी दलों की सरकारों को भ्राप रहने कहां दे रहे हैं? बंगाल में खत्म कर दिया, हरियाणा में खत्म कर दिया, पंजाब में खत्म कर दिया भीर उत्तरप्रदेश स्रीर बिहार में भी दल-बदल लोगों के जरिये ग्राप हमें खत्म करना चाहते हैं। मैं श्राप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वेंकटासुब्बया साहब का जो प्रस्ताव भाया है उस के पीछे कांग्रेस पार्टी का कोई उच्च सिद्धान्त वगैरह नहीं है। क्योंकि जब इनको श्रिविक वोटों की जरूरत नहीं थी तब भी ये लोग इसरे विरोधी दलों को खत्म करने के लिये प्रयत्नशील रहते थे । कोई दल नहीं बचा है, न हमारा दल बचा है, न प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बची है, न जनसंघ बचा है भीर न ही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बची है क्योंकि चन्द्रजीत यादव जैसे सदस्य ने पार्टी से त्यागपत्र उत्तर-प्रदेश में दिया लेकिन इस्तीफा देकर कभी चनाव नहीं लड़ा । इन के यहां मौलिचन्द्र शर्मा का किस्सा है। एक दिन ग्रविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर जब बहस चल रही थी तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ताना मारा था कि क्या विरोधी दलों को संगठित करने का भीर मजबूत बनाने का भी हमारा काम है ? उन का

ताना मारना तो ठीक है लेकिन मैं यह मर्ज करना चाहता हं कि इस दल परिवर्तन भौर भ्रवसरवादिता को फैलाने का काम सब से बड़े दल ने भीर सब से बड़े नेता ने, उस दल के, किया।

ठीक है। भगर पुराने इतिहास को भाप भुला देना चाहते हैं भौर कोई नया रास्ता स्रोलना चाहते हैं तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हं कि उस में कानून की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। माप भापस में बात करें भौर कोई रास्ता निकालें। लेकिन दल परिवर्तन के लिये कानुन ही नहीं होना चाहिये। सार्वजनिक जीवन को शुद्ध करने के लिय म्राचार संहिता चाहिये। राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा कहां से म्राता है ? चुनावों में हिसाब किताब की बात भी इस में प्राती है। कई तरह की बातें उठेंगी। इन सब को किस तरह से रोका जाये, यह भी सोचना होगा । ये सब मामले हैं भौर भगर इन सब मामलों के बारे में कोई भाचार संहिता या कोई घापस में समझौता करने के लिये घाप लोग तैयार हों तो हम इस में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे, हम भी भ्रापके साथ बात करने के लिये तैयार हैं बावजूद इस तजबें के कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में सार्वजनिक जीवन की धारा को जहरीला बनाने का काम भाप के दल ने भीर भापके दल के बड़े नेता ने किया है ।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli): One from this side also should be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every group was given an opportunity. Now it is too

SHRI NAMBIAR : From my party nobody spoke.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You very late on the scene.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Give me an opportunity as early as possible; just five minutes.

भी नाथपाई (राजापूर) : हमारी तरफ से किसी का यहां भाषण नहीं हुआ है। हमने आपको चिट्ठी लिखी है। आप उसको देखिये। मिश्र जी भाषण करना चाहते हैं। उनको मौका देना बहुत आवश्यक है और आवश्यक ही नहीं अनिवार्य भी है। उन्होंने यहां एक विधेयक रखा है इस सवाल को ले कर। उनको मौका देना जरूरी है।

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(Res.)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Acharyaji and Mr. Madhu Limaye also had in different ways raised fundamental issues, but I wish to make it clear that while supporting the resolution, it does involve us in deeper issues. (Interruption).

SHRI NAMBIAR: A person who has crossed has not got the right to speak!

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: A person who has not crossed the floor is now speaking. Now, Sir, it is a question of dissent also. It is not only a question of defection. One can dissent and it is due to dissension in world history that tides have turned. Mr. Churchil dissented with the leadership of the Conservative Party and it was a grave dissent.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mc-Donald

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Not only McDonald. One can go from one end to the other. I cannot take the time of the House, but a lot of time of the House was taken by those on the other side. If it is a question of equality, then I need to be given a comparable time, compared to the time that was given to the other speakers on the other side of the House. The Law Minister on this side has also said that the Governmet is supporting it.

Now, the question of dissent is completely different from the question of defection or crossing the floor, because crossing the floor has been immoral, and when one crosses the floor the immediate necessity is to resign. That is the constitutional practice, and one does resign when one considers the issue fundamental. But here, the difficulties are there. One does not resign because the issues were varied. The whole country got divided on grounds of religion, language and other regional issues. The people themselves became grave dissenters. A multitude of dissenters crosses the streets of India. That is the reason that is making dissension [Shri Bedabrata Barua]

or even defections fashionable. I cannot agree with Shri Madhu Limaye, with all the accusations that he makes-defection from the Congress party is more honourable or less dishonourable than defections from the Opposition. I am happy today he is more sober, after this party has suffered from defections, than some time ago. At that time he was full of glee and very pleased at the defections. He told me, the pattern of Indian politics is changing; the whole thing would require re-definition and so on. He expected things would go from bad to worse and the opposition would fatten at the cost of the Congress Party. Now all that has completely changed because of defections in his party.

Sir, I ask, where is the floor to cross? That is why the resolution needs to be discussed in greater detail and in a committee. There are Congress Governments and there are non-Congress Governments also. The direction of the Indian constitutional development is there will be a two party system...

SHRI NAMBIAR: Defection is one thing, but purchasing is another thing.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA. When 10,000 people will be there to greet a man who defects, I think that is enough price paid. When a man is greeted by 10,000 people along with an honourable office, it is no longer purchase; it becomes honourable! What is the price and in what terms? In terms of money or honour or ideology or in terms of what? A time comes in the history of man to stand up and say "I do dissent" when some ideas are welling up from inside. It happened with Socrates and others; history alone will show who was more correct.

All parties having middle-class intelligentsia, the intelligentsia get knocked out and lesser intelligentsia take their place. In that way, all parties tend to become a caucus. A man begins to revolt and that revolt acquires the nature of a dissent, because one goes against the fundamentals of a party. Even then, one cannot justify defection. But is it his duty to remain silent in the party when he finds something which goes against the fundamentals of his party? Suppose the party belives in a classless society

and you are playing up castes. If he has been there for 20 years, say, in that party, he has a duty every moment to give up all temptations, to stand up and say "I stand by the principles of the party". If dissent is sufficiently strong in the party, there would be no necessity to go and express his dissent outside.

Since this is a matter which affects all parties, it has to go to a committee to be discussed there. But this matter cannot be settled by legislation. I had discussed it with the mover and I wanted to propose an amendment, but for certain reasons, I could not do it. The resolution says,

"The House is of opinion that a high level committee consisting of representatives of political parties . . ."

1 wanted to substitute it by saying,

"a committee consisting of representatives of all sections of the House . . ."

Then it goes on to say:

"and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Governments to consider the problem of legislators changing beir allegiance from one party to another . . ."

I wanted to substitute it by simply saying "changing their allegiance". Otherwise, this resolution may lead to fragmentation of parties. Suppose there are 24 MLAs and they divide into two parties. Who defects from whom? It would become difficult. Then the resolution goes on to say:

"and their frequent crossing of the floor in all aspects and recommends to the Government the volving of a special machinery and taking of effective measures by suitable legislation . . ."

Here I would like to say "by establishing acceptable conventions and if necessary by enacting suitable legislation". The terms of reference may be that it should not only go into the question of suitable legislation. Legislation cannot be always in place. It may not be always possible to legislate in matters because it may become, as I told this House when the discussion started, that it may lead to a legislator, who is a representative of the people, becoming a prisoner of the party whip. That is not something

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which democracy desires. It is a question that ultimately there must be certain safeguards and that is why it cannot be under the Constitution. As Shri Limaye said, only parties are to be voted, but the question is that parties consist of individuals. So it would be more appropriate to have certain conventions and those conventions should guide the functioning of democracy, should have the acceptability and also should have certain enforceability into which matters only a high level committee can go into. With these words, Sir, I support the resolution.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the resolution brought forward by Shri Venkatasubbaiah in its principle and in its wording, I will only request hon. Members of this House to look at this matter from the point of view not of any party interests, not of influencing the constituencies, but from the greater good of the country. That alone is necessary for considering such a matter.

This problem has been developing with us from the very inception of the Constitution and democracy. In the 1951-52 elections, three States-Madras, Orissa and PEPSUfound that the Congress did not have the requisite number to form ministries. All the same the Congress Party came to power somehow or other. The means are well known. I do not want to blame any party. But it becomes necessary to bring these facts because a bigger python was so far gobbling up smaller ones, but now one of the smaller snakes, as is usual in nature, is trying to gobble up a python. Both must be considered in a sober way. The process repeats itself. Therefore, it is necessary that both the Opposition and the Government should be sober while discussing this matter. It is not by mere alchemy that these Congress minorities in three States after the 1951-52 elections, in Kerala and Orissa after 1957-58 and in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan after 1962 were turned majorities and the Congress Party still came to power. How? What process was used by them? What was their modus operandi? I do not want to say what others are saying. The general knowledge is that persons were somehow purchased. As Shri Limaye just now referred, even politicians of a very high order did not find any fault with this cross-

ing of the floor. At that time the position was different, the python was very big and therefore the pinch was not felt by the python. Now the situation has changed. The democratic federal structure has really come to decided. Therefore, everybody is feeling like this. That is why I welcome Shri Venkatasubbaiah coming with such a resolution.

In this election what has happened. In three States although the Congress was returned in a majority, non-Congress governments are functioning and in one State where the Congress was returned in a majority the Congress government is functioning-I am referring to Rajasthan. The position has become such, this practice has been so great in magnitude and extent, that we know now that it is nothing but some corrupt motive that has made these people to cross the floors. It is well-known, as stated in this House by the Home Minister, that sometimes four times or six times the same member is crossing the floor, from this side to that side. Virtually, they are political acrobats, who do not stop by only going from one side to the other. They go, come back and again go, sometimes blundering into their own side also by crossing the floor. What is the motive of this? It is very clear. They want office. It is for the lure of office that they go from this side to that.

One more example comes from Bihar. While going from this side to that side, somebody feels that he can somehow lead a group and go out and that, in that case, he can become the Chief Minister. That has been the sole motive of these people for crossing the floor. What else can it be ? It is nothing but corruption. If they are not taking money, it is power which they are after. It needs to be checked. This needs sobriety of thinking in the whole country.

Here I come to the question of the relationship of the person who is elected with the electors. There is an implicit contract between the voters, the citizens of this country, and the person who is elected. I do not agree with the hon. Member who was saying that we can change sides. No, we cannot. One can develop, one can change his views; that is welcome. You can change your views, stand for election again with your new changed views and then

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

elected; that is welcome. But, after having been elected for some principles on a particular party ticket, to change your views overnight without getting re-elected is a crime. Because, therein comes your relationship with your voters. The voters are not your slaves. You have no right to get elected on some views or principles and then change your principles after election. You cannot do that. The relationship between the voters and the member who is elected is that of a contract as between a client and his lawyer. You have to look after their interests, because you have promised to do so at the time of the elections.

Shri Madhu Limaye was just now advocating that one can change his views because it is the personality of the person that has given him votes. How do you know that it is your personality and not the principles for which you stand and which you menttioned in your election manifesto are responsible for your success in the election? What percentage of the votes do you ascribe to the personality and what percentage to your principles or election manifesto? It cannot be divided that way. Once you go to the people and say "I am so and so; I will do such and such thing" the people rely on you and elect you. Once you are elected, you are their representative and not their matser. You cannot overnight change your principles for your interest or for the sake of a party; in fact, you cannot cross the floor for the sake of anybody, without getting re-elected. Therefore, just as a lawyer cannot go against the interests of his client, similarly, once a member is elected because he stands for certain principles, he cannot change his colour, the colour under which he won the election, unless he stands for reelection. It is immoral and it is a crime for a member to change his principles without standing for election again. He cannot change his principles unless he gets the sanction of the electorate by standing for election again; otherwise, he cease to be their representative.

Of course, Congress, is now trying to come round to the view that crossing the floor is not good. I do not agree with the view that because they have done something wrong in the past, even if they suggest something good, it should be thrown out. If there is something good in their suggestion, it must be accepted.

Once we admit that we believe in democracy we cannot say that we have been elected because of our personality. Once you believe in democracy and adult suffrage, you must give credit to the intelligence of the voters. They have got intelligence and they have voted you for your principles, and not for your personality.

17 Hrs.

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, this Resolution is an important Resolution. It is more important because it has been brought forward by an hon. Member belonging to the ruling party, the Congress. I have got a doubt and, therefore, I want to put him a question; I think, the hon. Member will explain it afterwards. Is the Congress prepared actually to carry out the spirit of this Resolution? Persons who cross the floor and overnight change their party affiliation must forfeit their right to represent the people. Is the Congress Party prepared to accept and implement such a thing? I doubt very much if they will do that.

Our party did not accept this floor-crossing. The people must have the right to recall. That is what we have incorporated in our programme. If a person, who got elected by the people, changed his colour, betrayed the people and crossed over as he pleased, then that must be the line taken. What is the Congress Party going to do about that?

I will squarely place the blame on the Congress Party for what all things are happening in this country. Some other hon. Members have explained it. In my State, Madras, what happened in 1952? Out of 384 MLAs, only 152 were there with the Congress but no less a person than Shri C. Rajagopalachari was nominated by the Governor and he was allowed to become the Chief Minister. Then he worked out a formula and actually made another party which opposed the Congress, to defect and won some 12 MLAs from Toiler's party by giving them ministerships. Is it not true?

Who started this defection business from 1952 onwards? In 1953 in the TravancoreCochin State there was a party, called Tamilnad Congress. It had nothing to do with the Indian National Congress. It got some eight seats or something and the Congress Party was in a minority in the Assembly. But they induced that party members to defect by giving them ministerships and set up the Congress Party ministry. Is it not inducing defection? It was done by the Congress Party at that time.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, has said what happened in 1954 in Andhra. Is it not a piece of history that Shri Prakasam, a veteran Congress leader, was actually induced to defect from the Opposition? He was in the Opposition at that time. The Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party was there in the majority and the Congress Party was in the minority in Andhra. He was induced to defect; he defected and he became the Chief Minister. Then, who is the culprit? I want to know that.

Now you are bringing forward this Resolution. I welcome it; it is a good Resolusion. But what has happened now -the latest thing of Dr. P. C. Ghosh? What has the Congress Party done in Bengal? Is it not having any connection whatsoever with it ? I have no time otherwise I could quote from what a leader of the Congress Party, no less a person than the Treasurer of the Congress Party, Shri Atulya Ghosh, has stated in New Delhi two days ago. He said that the Congress Party was ready to join the coalition and accept ministership. That is coming.

All these things very clearly show that the Congress Party is not prepared to allow any other Opposition party to come to office and exercise power. They actually want to cling to power and in one way or another topple any other Opposition party that comes into power. By giving office and by corrupting members of other political parties they have created a kind of political grasshoppers. Some Congress Members tried to explain that

There are two fundamental questions. We should not mix those two. A person, who is in a party having a reactionary ideology and programme, may give it up to accept another progressive ideology and programme and join another party. We cannot call it the same thing as we call floor crossing for office, power, ministership, money and all these things.

Therefore, let the hon. Member explain to us how the Congress is going to finish this thing.

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(Res.)

The other day, the hon. Home Minister also strted that he is prepared to sit with the Opposition parties and discuss it and have some conventions or, if necessary, have some kind of a legislation. I want to put one question to the hon. Home Minister. The Home Minister, did not find any difficulty in bringing forward a Bill like Unlawful (Prevention) Bill. Whenever Activities they want, they are prepared to bring forward any draconian law without consulting any other political party whatsoever. Is it very difficult for the Congress Party to bring in a legislation here to amend the Representation of the Peoples Act and give the right to the people for recall ? If there is the right to recall, then the Congress Party will see that it cannot exist in office and that it will have to go out. That is why the Congress Party is thinking of this kind of tactic. That is the doubt which should be cleared up by the hon. Minister and the hon, member who moved the resolution.

DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Resolution moved by one of the important Members of the Congress Party and I am really happy that, after all, his Party has supported the Resolution. But I really do not know whether they mean business or not when we look to the history of this organisation to which I belonged-those were the days when I was in the organisation. A reference was made to what happened in 1952 in Madras. Shri Rajgopalachari who was a Minister in Delhi goes down to Madras to topple the Ministry which had been formed by the Andhrakesari, Shri T. Prakasam with the help of a sort of a communal party, making Shri Manaickavelu a Minister. These are the facts. That is what happened in 1952.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He did not form the Ministry.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Anyway, he had a majority. I wish Shri Venkatasubbaiah had not butted in. Shri Rajgopalachari thought Shri Manaickvelu was nearer to him than Shri T. Prakasam. That is what happened. When people are talking of principles, the man of the status

[Shri Dattatraya Kuntt]

of Shri Rajgopalachari should think of Shri Manaickvalu being nearer to him than Shri T. Prakasam only because Shri T. Prakasam was not in his party. That was a very unfortunate thing.

The same thing happened when Maharashtra was formed. Here is our Home Minister. He was at Bhatgarh where certain principles were laid down that floorcrossing should not be encouraged and he said, "I have formed a new State and, therefore, I will not be able to do that." It was really unfortunate. When a new State is formed, the Government which wants to run that State does not want to run it on party lines. This has really originated in 1946-47 when Gandhiji asked the then Congress, because it was a sort of anti-imperialist front, to form political party or parties. But for the reasons best known to them-late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and late Pandit Nehru did not see eye to eye on many major economic and social questions-they did it and formed a hotch-potch party. That is the present position. The Resolution talks of the party. Is the present Congress a perty as such or is it a movement as late Pandit Nehru always called it? Let it first come a party. If it becomes a party, then it will be able to answer the question properly. Even today, it is not a party. Otherwise, in 1967, they should not have tried to have antics in Gujarat and Rajasthan and allowed some members of the Opposition to come their house. They have absorbed some members of the Opposition. Let them explain the method and the manner in which those members were absorbed. If the Congress is really serious about it, whether all the other parties agree or not, before that Committee sits, the Congress Party should prove that by asking all those members who have joined the Congress after 1967 elections to leave the Congress and to carry on their Government with the help of their own members and if they are not able to carry on the Government, they should resign. Take, for instance, West Bengal. What sort of Government is there? No doubt, Dr. P. C. Ghosh was an old follower of Mahatma Gandhi, but he was elected on an independent ticket. With whose help he is there now? Mr. Harendra Majumdar and others were elected on the Bangla Congress tickets. What is the position in Punjab? This is not the case today; in the past also, whenever the Sant Group was there or Akali Group was there or Akali Group was there or Akali Group was there to Congress. I remember, late S. S. More, who in old times said, "Who is India's Mao"—that was the way he started talking—was humbled to become a member of the Congress and he dwindled into oblivion. Therefore, the attempts which the Congress Party....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may conclude now.

SHRI NATH PAI: Is it a disapproval of what he said about Mr. More because you were a very close friend of Mr. More.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I just wanted him to conclude. That is all.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Therefore, the attempts which the Congress Party are making are not fair. It is really for the Congress Party, if it claims to be the largest Party and with a long tradition, to lay down proper traditions. First of all, they should change the page of their own history by asking all those defectors whom they had won over-by what method, I do not want to go into-to leave, by refusing to support them, whether in Punjab or in West Bengal. Let there be the Governor's rule or the President's rule in West Bengal, I am not interested. When we want to lay down a principle, let the Congress Party, first of all, clean its own house and then talk of a Committee ... (Interruptions) In this country, if men like Rajaji does it, men like the Home Minister, who is supposed to be a great man in Maharashtra, does it, what happens? So, first of all, the Congress Party ought to put its house in order. Whether this Resolution is passed or a Committee is appointed or not, if the Congress puts its house in order, it will set an example for the other people to follow.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंस सदन में बैठ कर जितने विरोधी दल के लोग अभी तक बोले हैं उन सबने कांग्रेस को गाली देने के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं किया है। उन्होंने कोई ठोस सुझाव, रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं दिया।

Legislators

(Res.)

Napoleon was the greatest fighter of the world, Napoleon was the greatest Commander of the world.

उस नेपोलियन ने लिखा है:

"Those who will obey can give orders and those who will not obey cannot give orders."

यह जो मैंने नेपोलियन को कोट किया है उससे विरोधी दल वाले मित्र लोग मेरा तात्पर्य समझ गये होंगे ।

श्री राजगोपालाचार्यं कांग्रेस छोड़ कर गये, कुटे साहब कांग्रेस छोड़ कर गये, श्री कै० एम० मुंशी कांग्रेस छोड कर गये। श्री मधु लिमय यहां बैठे नहीं हैं, उनके लीडर आज स्वर्ग में हैं, डा० लोहिया साहब, वह डा० लोहिया कभी पी॰ एस॰ पी॰ में तो कभी एस॰ एस॰ पी॰ में रहे ' ' (व्यवधान) ' ' जरा सुनिये आप लोग अब मेरी कहने की बारी आई है। यह नमूना उधर के लोगों का देखने को मिलता है जबकि हम इधर कांग्रेस वाले हैं, हम में भी बुरे और भले हैं लेकिन We are running the Government majority of 50 votes. हमारी गवर्नमेंट मजबूत[्]है और वह हम से सबक़ सीख सकते हैं। मैं भी उत्तरप्रदेश के डिस्सैंडैंट मैम्बर्स में से एक था जबकि वहां पर सम्पूर्णानन्द की गवर्नमेंट होती थी। मैंने आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव से सबक़ सीखा, कृपलामी बी इस समय हाउस में नहीं है उनसे मैने सबक़ सीखा लेकिन यह मेरा अटल निश्चय था कि चाहे कुछ हो जाये लेकिन मैं आप की तरह कांग्रेस नहीं छोडूंगा बल्कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर रह कर अन्दर से ही उसे ठीक करूंगा और होम मिनिस्टर को ठीक करूंगा ... (अयवधान) सुनिये साहब, नाथपाई साहब सुनिये। आप हमारा नमूना देखिये। मेरे लीडर उत्तरप्रदेश के सी० बी० गुप्ता ने कहा:

"We are not in a hurry to topple down the Government."

इसका सर्टिफिकेट होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस

हाउस में दिया। 200 एम० एल० ए० छाज हमारे उत्तरप्रदेश में हैं, मैं उनकी भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूं। उनमें से एक डिफैक्ट नहीं हुआ। अरे साहब हम पंजाब नहीं हैं, हम महाराष्ट्र नहीं हैं, हम मध्य प्रदेश नहीं हैं, यह हम उत्तरप्रदेश के कांग्रेस वालों का नमूना आपको देखना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस का गढ़ है, उस की जड़ है। सन् 42 की याद अभी भी ताजा है और यह बलिया कांड, और चौरीचौरा कांड यहां पर हुए · · · (व्यव-धान) शोर मचा कर मुझे आप लोग चुप नहीं करा सकते हैं। मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के भाइयों से कहंगा कि वह महात्मा कबीरदास की यह बात याद रक्खें :

''कहें कबीर जब से चेतें तब से सही''। यह भी क्या बात है कि अगर हम कोई अच्छा काम करना चाहें तब भी आपकी गाली सुनें और अच्छा काम न करें तब भी गाली सुनें ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : 20 वर्ष में क्या कहने हैं आपके अच्छे काम करने के ?

श्री शिव नारायण : जियो घेटा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : "जियो बेटा" यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वह हमारा भतीजा है जो अभी बोला। वह हम को चाचा कहता है इसलिए मैं उसको ऐसे बोला हं। यह दल बदल को रोकने के लिए जो श्री वेंकटासुब्बया प्रस्ताव लाये हैं वह सही दिशा में एक क़दम है और जनतंत्र में लोगों की आस्था बनी रहे इसके लिए इस तरह की दल बदल और अवसरवादिता की प्रवृत्ति पर अंकूश लगना ही चाहिए।

घबड़ायें नहीं हमारे नाथपाई साहब और दूसरे विरोधी नेता, हमें जनता पर विश्वास है और 6 महीने में हम हरियाणा में इन सब को देखोंगे। जनता अपना विषयट देगी। मैं इस नौजवान को मान सकता हं क्योंकि यह नया एलिमेंट है लेकिन वह जो पुराना एलिमेंट है

जो यहां से कूद कर उस पार गया है उसका उपदेश हम मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

में भी वेंकटासुब्बया का अनुगृहीत हूं कि वह यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं क्योंकि डिफीक्शन उन्हीं के प्राविस से शुरू हुआ। पी० एस० पी० वाले लालच में आकर चीफ़ मिनिस्टर के चंगुल में आ गये लेकिन में पूछना चाहता हूं कि तुम क्यों उनके जाल में आये? अब यह तो शासन चलाने वाले की और होम मिनिस्टर की इ्यूटी है कि जैसे भी हो साम, दाम, दंड, भेद का इस्तेमाल करके शासन चलाये। चाणक्य ने यही हमें उपदेश दिया है:

"शठे शाठ्यम समाचरेत।"

हम रूसी दलाल नहीं हैं, हम चीनी दलाल नहीं हैं, हम अमरीकन दलाल नहीं हैं, हम इस भारतमाता के सेवक हैं। श्री वेंकटासुब्बया यह जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं यह एक सही दिशा में क़दम है और देशवासियों की जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में इससे आस्या क़ायम रहेगी। मैं कांग्रेस के नेताओं से और होम मिनिस्टर साहब से खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की बाग-डोर आज आपके हाथों में है और मुझे आशा है कि वह एक नयी रोशनी इस देश को देंगे। हम आपके फ़ालोअर्स हैं और हम सभी दल वालों के लिए एक आदर्श स्थापित करके दिखायेंगे। आज विरोधी दल वालों की ओर से हम पर बडे-बडे जुमले कसे जाते हैं लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह महज गाली देने और किटिसिज्म करने की आदत छोड दें। अभी भी समय है कि वह चेत जायें। सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आ जाय तो उसको भूला नहीं कहते । मैं श्री नाथपाई साहब से कहना चाहता हं कि वह बड़े पंडित हैं शिवाजी के इलाक़े से आते हैं. वह जरा अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि आपने क्या किया और हमने क्या किया है ? उस दिन उन्होंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब पर बड़ा हमला किया लेकिन उनका वह अटैक ग्रसत था। इतना कह कर में उनको छोडता हं।

चूंकि समय नहीं है इसिलए में और अधिक न कहते हुए इस रेजोलूशन का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब एक नया फ़ारमूला देश को देंगे। देश में जनतंत्र की नींव को मजबूत करेंगे जिससे लोगों की आस्था जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली में सदा बनी रहे और देश को इन आयारामों और गयारामों से नजात दिलायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हं।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was quite an interesting and instructive debate, and in the course of the debate....

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मृह-मंत्री महोदय जी बोलने जा रहे हैं और अभी एक उधर से डिफैन्शन हो गया। डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह इधर आ गये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, let us be serious.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This question of defection has been discussed on the floor of this House on more than one occasion. Sir. I think, it is necessary to try to understand the precise meaning of 'defections' in the sense in which it is used now. 'Dissent', as was explained by my hon'ble friend, Shri Barua, is quite different from the 'defection' that we understand here. A person may, because of his deep convictions decide to leave one political party and join another. I think that that will have to be a part of a general pattern of political life. That cannot be even legally excluded because that will certainly impose a restriction on the fundamental right of changing one's own

SHRI NAMBIAR: Let him resign from the legislature.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Suppose tomorrow a political worker who is not a communist decides to become a communist tomorrow, or suppose a communist after mature thinking decides not to give his support to the communist party. This sort of thinking or this sort of change of views will have to be a part of a general political life. There cannot be any difficulty about it.

For, many of the political workers here, as I said last time, happened to be Congressmen in the beginning.

17.21 Hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is nothing wrong if they decide to go and form other political parties. There is nothing wrong about it. But the word 'defection' that we understand in the present context is with reference to people who fight elections with the support and on the platform of one political party for whose cause they plead and get elected, but later decide to leave that party and join some other political party with thereby disrupting the normal working of the political institutions like the government, the legislatures etc. creates a sort of a solid obstruction in the working of the democratic institutions as such. This really speaking, is the problem that we are discussing.

Some hon. Members mentioned what happened in Madras. Possibly, you, Sir, know more about it than I do. There was also some reference to what happened in 1960 in Maharashtra when I was the Chief Minister there. Some Members did make a reference to that, and, therefore, I am just explaining that position.

My hon. friend Shri Dattatraya Kunte made a reference to a discussion that all political parties had held at Bhatkar. There, I had made it very plain to them. It was not done somewhere in a quiet corner without the knowledge of anybody or in a hushhush manner. I put it as a proposition before them that when a new State after a mass movement had been formed there was a churning of the minds of the people and it was necessary, therefore, that the people must be given some right to readjust their political loyalties again. That proposition was not merely made by me but it was accepted by all of them. It was accepted by all political parties, that this certainly was the position in the State and people should be allowed to join the political parties which

भी मध् लिमये (मुंगेर) : न, न, मैं यह नहीं मानता हं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not a question of his accepting it.

श्री मध लिमये : असल बात यह थी कि आप मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। आपके साथी कांग्रेस वाले मानने के लिए तैयार थे. मगर आप नहीं थे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a matter of

श्री मध लिमये : यह तो मैटर आफ रिकार्ड

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know it. Unnecessarily, my hon. friend is going into facts which are not relevant to the prsent situation. We have seen now that because of these defections governments have fallen and it appears that they will continue to fall. If some people make a doctrine that only those people who defect from the Congress are good people while those who decide to defect back to the Congress are bad people, that will be a sort of one-way traffic, and it shall not be allowed. I must say that I cannot commit my political party to a position where only defectors from the Congress Party would be allowed while others who want to go back to the Congress Party should not be allowed; I am not going to be a party to that. We are in a political game, after all; let us understand it. I do not want to be very goody-goody about this matter. We are all in a political game. Those who are in politics are in that game. Some people say 'Well, it is a matter of power'. Politics is not something which is completely devoid of power. Naturally, every party feels that power is something which they should hold with a view to implement their programme. It is not only for personal aggrandisement or personal interest. So, I cannot be a party to this that only the Congress will clean its house and others should continue to keep their unclean houses as they are. I was told by one Member that the Congress should clean its house. Certainly, we are prepared to clean our house, whether my hon. friends want it or not, and we shall certainly clean it when we decide to clean it. As far as I can see it is clean already. Many people have made it clean by defecting from it.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना): आप दूसरों को समर्थन दीजिये। ऐसा करने का आपको अधिकार नहीं है कि दूसरे साफ करें। आप करेंगे तो हम भी करेंगे।

भी यशक्त राव चन्नाण : हमारा घर हम क्लीन करेंगे भीर अपना घर भाप करें। हम भपना घर क्लीन करें भीर भापका गंदा रहे तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रापने शुरुगत की, इस लिये पहले आप करें, फिर हम भी करेंगे।

CHAVAN: SHRI Y. B. Instead पहले म्राप, पहले भाप it is much better that all of us do it simultaneously. That is, really speaking, the proposition in the Resolution. There is no doubt that the dissensions that are taking place now are threatening to disrupt our present democratic way of life, bacause they are bringing about uncertainty in the minds of people at large; they are introducing an element of instability in the administration. If this is not arrested, a time would come when our entire people would be completely disillusioned about the democratic way of life itself. That is the danger, because it is not merely betraying of one political party: it is ultimately betraying the people whom the member of the political party concerned approached.

Therefore, the time has come for a joint discussion. If hon. Members are prepared to sit with me, as I said last time, I am prepared to take the initiative. I think this is the proposal contained in the Resolution. So, when I saw it I thought I should accept it and create a forum where these questions can be very thoroughly examined and considered.

Reference was made to what Rajaji did. Later on Rajaji became the leader of another very important political party. What is the use of going and blaming Rajaji or anybody else?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Nearer to you.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस वक्त कांग्रेसी थे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What Rajaji did when he was a Congressman was not good and what Rajaji does when he is not now is good-if that is the standard, I am not prepared to accept it.

भी एस० एम० जोशी : इस लिये यह सवाज ठउा कि आपकी तरफ से लोगों ने यह कहा कि तुम लोग कर रहे हो । लेकिन जड़ आपके यहां है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do say that this is being resorted to by all political parties. I am not talking of any one political party responsible for it. 20 years being before something happened in political life and Congressmen did it. But what was the position in political life 20 years ago? It was all Congress.

प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: ग्रधिकतर कांग्रेस ।

श्री सु० कु० तापहिया (पाली) : इसी वर्ष राजस्थान में श्रापने शुरुग्रात करवाई।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Shri P. V. Shastri says it was mainly Congress. What can be done about it? That is not something that can be resented.

श्री रिव राय (प्री) : इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० के० किस्क को जो कि बंगला कांग्रेस के टिकट पर चन कर भाये थे भापने भभी चार दिन पहले डा॰ पी॰ सी॰ घोष की मिनिस्टी में मिनिस्टर बनाया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly what I am saying. As long as there is no understanding amongst all political parties, if you expect only the Congress Party to do something about it, it is difficult to agree. I have made that position very clear. If you expect that you will go on doing it and Congressmen will remain watching as helpless spectators, that is not being realistic.

श्री रिव राय: माप करवा रहे हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: 20 years ago, it was all Congressmen. That was our political life. Now there is diversity of political parties. Now that other political parties are also there, there is no use of saying that they are helpless. As they have also governments in many States run by them, it is much better that all of us sit together in some forum, consider all these things and decide what we do in the future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why do you support a defector now? You seem to be straight forward.

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : You are not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The UF Opposition Government in West Bengal is not there now. Why do you support a person who is not a Congressman at all. You are supporting a man who has defected from the Opposition. That is the charge against you.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: He says it is in the political game.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: However respectable he may be, he has only 17 members with him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have said it very clearly. Shri Limaye's thesis is, 'let us cut the Congress to proper size'. I do not know what that size is.

श्री मधु लिमये : एकाधिकारशाही खत्म हो।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If that is your intention, you cannot expect me not to cut the size of your party to proper size.

He said I seem to be straight forward. I am always straightforward.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Your amendment is accepted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: So, the question is, if we talk of defection which is threatening to be an institution, which, really speaking, in its own turn, is threatening to disrupt the democratic way of life in the country, is it not time for all the political parties to sit in some forum and discuss and evolve agreed some solution?

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): It is a good idea.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Therefore, I entirely welcome this motion, but I would also make a request to the mover, that he may accept the amendment of Shri Bedabrata Barua, because it suggests that we may also think of some other conventions, and if necessary, legislate in the matter. It is a good thing, because it is no use merely thinking in terms of legislation straightaway. If all the political parties think that this can be done by some other methods also, I think there is nothing wrong about it.

So, I welcome his resolution, but if he accepts the amendment of Shri Barua, I will be happy.

श्री सघु लिमसे : मेरा धमेंडमेंट मान लीखिये, वह ज्यादा ग्रन्छा है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : ग्रंपोजीशन का ग्रमेंडमेंट मान लीजिये, बिला-जुला बनाइये ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: On a point of clarification, I wish to know if the hon. Minister, in view of what he said that we should sit round the table, proposes to reopen the case of Rajasthan, because all the defections started there, and hold mid-term elections in Rajasthan?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Who am I to reopen the case of Rajasthan, U.P. or Madhya Pradesh?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I thank the hon. members and the hon. Minister who participated in the debate on this resolution. I also carefully listened to their various suggestions, including their allegations against the Congress Party. I do not want to go into all those things. As the hon. Minister has pointed out, that was a stage when certain things happened in the State of Madras or in newly formed Andhra.

One thing I want to make clear. When we think of defections, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, it referes to defections concerning legislators who have been elected on a particular party and symbol, and who then change their loyalty and allegiance, causing instability and also undermining the parliamentary democratic system.

I would also point out to the hon. House that if a member, to whichever party he belongs, has got anything against the policy or the programme pursued by his party, or he has got every right to put forward his views on that matter in the party meetings or at the organisational level. A political party does not consist only of legislators. Political parties, as they have come into being in our country, also consist of the organisational setup, and the local people, workers etc. who work for the spread of the ideology of the particular party. So, party consists not only of the legislative wing, but also the organisational wing where

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

all these people sit together, and select a particular candidate to contest from a particular constituency. It is happening not only in India, but also in other democratic countries like U.K. and USA.

I do not mention about the Conservative Party, but the Labour Party of U.K. has come out of a movement where they have got the legislative as well as the organisational wing.

So, if a member differs, he has got every right, though in a minority, to convert the majority to his opinion in the organisational set-up and in the party meetings as is being done by other political parties.

When I mention defection, defection means it is confined to a particular verdict that is being violated by a particular Member when he gets a clear verdict from the electorate. I do agree that at the time of the elections, as Mr. Madhu Limaye pointed out, the electorate exercises its discretion not purely on a political basis or on a symbol but on certain likes and dislikes, but that will not happen more frequently. For example, I do not like to mention it-it happens in the case of several other Members in Parliament as well as in the Assemblies. In my own case also, as you know, in my parliamentary constituency, four out of seven Assembly Congress candidates had been defeated, but yet I could get elected with a huge majority of 1,70,000 votes. But here, these things happen very rarely. But if we go by a party mandate or by an election manifesto, by the symbol, we should not make a mockery of the intelligence of the electorate as our respected Acharya Kripalani wanted to. He said-I must also, as secretary of the Congress Party should explain it-that Congressmen are sending their widows and children; whether they are widows or children, they have to go to the electorate and get their verdict. So, if Acharya Kripalani mentions that, he is not respecting the sentiments of the electorate also; he is not respecting the democratic set-up in our country.

Several hon. Members had made certain suggestions. Mr. Madhu Limaye especially spoke about the undesirability of mentioning a suitable legislation. There is a great force in his argument. The main purpose of my bringing this resolution before the House is, it is not as though it should be accepted by a majority of Members through a vote here. It should have all-round, unanimuous support of every Members of this hon. House, and then only it will have its force and then only we will be able to do something in arresting this menace in parliamentary democracy.

As the Home Minister has rightly pointed out, as the biggest political party in this country, I also feel that it is the duty of the Congress and the Congress party that we initiate this procedure so that we can cleanse the unhealthy trends that are creeping in in our democratic institutions.

SHRI NAMBIAR: What did they do in West Bengal? It is a political doing.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Nambiar, when he mentions about Bengal, is twisting the whole situation there. I do not want to go into all those questions. (Interruption)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): We are all sailing in the same boat.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I agree with Acharyaji when he says that we are all sailing in the same boat. There should be a certain moral standard set-up. It is not as though morality is the monopoly of the Opposition parties, nor is it the monopoly of the Congress party alone. A sort of moral or political degradation has set up in our political life. How best to arrest it and cleanse all these undersirable elements is the problem not only before the Congress party but also before every other political party. We should transcend the political barriers, and should not rigidly think of scoring a point over the others or try to cut Congress to size or the Congress trying to cut other parties to size. These are all matters which should be subordinated to our feelings for coming to a reasonable agreement to see that parliamentary democracy survives in this country; not only survives but survives effectively.

That should be our motto. In this light I have brought this resolution, and I once again thank hon. Members for having offered their useful suggestions. I agree

(Res.)

with the hon. Home Minister's suggestion to accept the amendment moved by Shri Bedabrata Barua.

In that amendment he has said that if the committee feels that suitable legislation is necessary, then it may be considered. I have no objection to accept this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the amendment, there are two other amendments one by Mr. Yashpal Singh and another by Mr. Limaye. I will now put Mr. Yashpal Singh's amendment No. 1 to the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Limaye's amendment.

श्री मध् लिमये : मैं ग्राप से एक दरस्वास्त करना चाहता हं। मेरी तरमीम अगर मन्जर होती है, तो प्रस्ताव की शक्स क्या रहेगी---यह जरा सदन को बता दीजिये, जिससे मैं समझता हं कि वह उस को मान लें।

एक माननी सदस्य : वह तो मेम्बरों को पता है।

श्री मधुलिमये: नहीं, पता नहीं है। इसीलिये चाहता हं कि पढ़ा जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: I will read Mr. Limaye's amendment. It says,

That in the resolution.-

for "recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phonomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy".

Substitute "make recommendations in this regard." (3)

भी स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी: बध्बक्ष महोदय. मन्ते एक बात कहनी है। जब यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने धाया था. उस समय श्री क्षाहिलकर जी उपाध्यक्ष थे। उस समय कुछ कांस्टीचुशनल ग्रहचनें उठाई गई थीं

श्रीर कहा गया था कि इस रेज्रोल्युक्सन की जिस तरीके से मुव किया गया है, वैक्टासुबैया साहब ने जिस तरह से रखा है, हो सर्कता है कि उससे हमारे संविधान की कुछ घाराओं के साथ झगटा हो । उस वक्स उन्होंने कहा था कि यह जो प्रस्ताव ग्रा रहा है, इसको वैंक्टा-सबैया साहब खद ही रहोबदल करके रखेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंनें उसको एमेण्ड नहीं किया। सब हमने सोचा कि इस प्रस्ताव को ग्रगर मानना है तो अमेण्डमेंट करके माना जाये। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि गह मत्री जी इस को केवल इस लिये रिजैक्ट न करें कि यह मघ लिमये के पास से ग्राया है, विरोधी दल से ग्राया है । चूंकि उपान्यक्ष महोदय नें कहा-इसीलिये हमने उसको मव किया था। मेरा ग्रन्रोघ है कि वे इसको मान

श्री मध्य लिमये: इस में ग्रापको क्या श्रापत्ति है। कमेटी को हमनें बांध नहीं रखा है. उनको सिफारिश करने की पूरी आजादी है। लेजिसलेशन का उल्लेख क्यों करना चाहते हैं जब हम बातचीत के जरिये करना चाहते हैं। फिर भी कमेटी देख लेगी भीर जरूरत समझेगी तो सिफारिश करेगी ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you: there is no need for point of order.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Sir. I want to make one submission. Reference has been made more than once to Shri Barua's amendment. As far as I am aware it has not been formally brought to the notice of the House during the time given for moving amendments. The Mover of the Resolution and mover of the amendment cannot come to an agreement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not denied by them. I have myself said that due notice has not been given. That we will take up when we come to that.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Even if one Member objects it cannot be admitted. It is not a question of agreement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I technically you want to object you have that right. There is no denying that fact. I thought it was an agreed amendment.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Sir, very often resolutions loosely worded are coming and without reference to the rules of procedure these are admitted, and they are being discussed. That way we are creating a lot of precedents. Only yesterday I pointed out one thing. Today this is another thing. Day by day this is going on and what is going to happen is that there will be no rules of procedure and then nothing could be done. I would, therefore, request them to accept this amendment.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I have no objection in accepting the amendment moved by Shri Limaye.

MR. SPEAKER: On your recommendation, Shri Nambiar, they have accepted Shri Madhu Limaye's amendment. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

That in the resolution.-

for "recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy".

substitute-

"make recommendations in this regard". (3)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the resolution as amended to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that a high level Committee consisting of representatives of political Parties and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Government to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects and make recommendations in this regard."

The motion was adopted.

17:48 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPLEMENTA-TION OF SAHIBINADI SCHEME

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I bog to move:

"This House is of opinion that, with a view to provide irrigation and drinking water facilities to backward areas of Haryana (Rewari and Jhajjar Tehsils) and Alwar District of Rajasthan and in order to avoid constant flooding of Najafgarh area of Delhi State and damage to Railway line (meter gauge), implementation of Sahibinadi scheme (raising Bunds etc.) is of urgent necessity and importance and urges upon the Government its speedy completion and effective utilisation."

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue his speech next time. We may take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17 · 49 krs.

•RELEASE OF EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire nation has been exercised and upset by the stand taken by the Government to release thousands of Emergency Commissioned Officers from the armed forces. I am glad that the House will have an opportunity to discuss this very important matter that is affecting the minds of not only the officers in our armed forces who have fought bravely for the country but also Members of Parliament here who feel very strongly on this matter. I must say that the armed forces, our brave boys who have enrolled in the army, navy and air force, to defend the vast frontiers of this country have from time to time received a raw deal at the hands of the Government.

I shall take you back 17 to 20 years when, at the time of the integration of the Indian States, the former State Forces were merged into the Indian Army. At that time, the officers and men of that service, who were as good as anybody else in the Indian Army, had 25 per cent of their services taken away, and that effected their seniority considerably.

Now, 20 years later, we find that the Defence Ministry is taking a strong stand to demobilise these brave men, who commissioned and offered their services at a time when India needed their services most.

Let us not forget that the backbone of the strength in our country is the armed forces. The armed forces acquitted themselves well in three battles, in three wars, since independence—first, the troubles in Kashmir, later against China and now against Pakistan. To treat these boys in such a casual way, to throw them virtually back on the streets is, in my opinion, extremely unfair, both to them and also to the parents of these people. Let us not forget that these thousands of boys who are now thrown on the roadside by our benign government are virtually our own sons.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI :SWARAN SINGH): Not virtually; they are

DR. KARNI SINGH: Yes, they are our sons. I am glad the Minister feels that way. So, I hope he would be more considerate in getting more jobs for them.

Most of these boys are in their early twenties. These boys left their colleges half way to respond to the call of the leaders of our country, who wanted them to volunteer in their thousands, to go and defend our country. I was told, and I think the hon. Minister might enlighten us, that the number of casualties in the Emergency ·Commissioned Officers in the war against Pakistan this time was greater than that of the regular commissioned officers, proving thus that these youngmen, coming out of our colleges and schools were first class men, motivated by one desire to defend their country but, unfortunately, let down at a stage when they needed the help of the army and the government most. I feel that it is unfair for us, not only the government but all of us in Parliament, to forget the services of these battle-tested men, who stood up to the toughest odds during these wars and defended our country and took us to greater glory.

The Government's version, I was told, has been that everything possible is being done and, of course, that is the normal

line. But I am sure that many of us, on both sides of this House, feel that not enough is being done to re-employ and rehabilitate these brave men, who are being thrown on to the streets as from now.

I think the hon. Defence Minister gave some figures in the other House in his reply to Question No. 13 on 13-11-67. But some of these figures that the hon. Minister gave have been countered by Shri I. S. Deol, Chairman of the Action Committee on the Release of Emergency Commissioned Officers of India. The Chairman of the Action Committee, Shri I. S. Deol, commenting on the release of Emergency Commissioned Officers, according to reports—I quote—

"today expressed surprise over the statement of Defence Minister Swaran Singh that alternative jobs had been provided to 900 ECOs and that the Government was doing its best to rehabilitate them.

He said only a few hundred ECOs had gone back to their parent departments. Most of them had been taken back as clerks and stenographers.

Out of 3,000 demobbed ECOs more than 2,000 were still unemployed."

Now, we cannot altogether disregard what is said by a man as responsible as the Chairman of the Action Committee on the Release of Emergency Commissioned Officers.

A great deal is coming in the newspapers everyday, in the Letters to the Editor columns, and there was a brilliant editorial in the Indian Express today on demobilised officers. I feel that all this is a pointer to the government, showing how concerned the nation feels about the raw deal that these brave men are getting.

I believe that it is possible that these Emergency Commissioned Cfficers can be absorbed, either in the Short Service Commissions or in the regular Commissions and permanent commissions.

These are avenues which, I believe, can be made open to these brave men. To insist entirely that they should go before selection boards again may not be absolutely fair because a man who may have the ability to fight bravely may not always [Dr. Karni Singh]

be able to prove his mettle in front of officers asking him odd questions. I feel, the man's record in war should be a greater guiding factor than merely a group of officers asking a man questions at these selections.

The emergency is over, technically perhaps not but as far as the wars with Pakistan and China are concerned it is over, and immediately these brave men now find themselves without any jobs. I have been told that the Union Government is trying its best to absorb these men in State-run enterprises and is also trying to help them get employment in the private sector. I feel that the private sector may not always be in a position to appreciate the gallantry of these brave men because the type of men that they require is perhaps a little different than battle-tested veterans. I feel and I am quite sure that the entire House here feels that an action like this to throw these men out of jobs is immoral and the Government, therefore, has to take this matter up bearing in mind the morality factor and that these men responded and fought for you at a time when the country needed these brave men's lives. Thousands have died and yet in a period of two or three years we have entirely forgotten the services of these men and we can nonchallantly throw them on the streets. I think, that is a disgrace; it is a stigma on our Government and I feel that although you may be protected by your own rules which said that a permanent commission was not a part of the deal to these emergency commissioned officers, nevertheless, I repeat once more, the moral aspect cannot be ignored.

If, God forbid, there is another war, we would like thousands and thousands, millions of our countrymen to respond in exactly the same enthusiasm as they did during the wars before. But if the Government were to give our boys, whether they are the jawass or the officer cadre, a raw deal like this, I have some misgivings in my mind that the same enthusiasm and fervour that would be required of the brave men and our countrymen may not be forthcoming. Therefore, I hope that the Government will see that these men are absorbed in decent jobs, in jobs where they can honourably serve and, if necessary, he ready to serve the country once again.

I was told by a very senior retired Army officer, who was looking back to the previous times, that at one stage the British were limiting—this is during pre-independence period-grants to wartime emergency commissioned officers to about a thousand only, but when it was pointed out to the then Commander-in-Chief and the then Adjutant General, the number was increased to about 4,000 and later many more, may be in thousands, were given short service commission, in some cases up to 10 years to entitle them to reach a pensionable ser-I hope that Government will also see that these emergency commissioned officers are absorbed in the Army in such a way that they are at least able to earn some sort of a pension and have a decent standard of living maintainable for the rest of their lives.

The Directorate of Resettlement should develop closer contacts with the employers in the private sector. Secondly, the grant of land on border areas and lands for developing agricultural farms on modern lines should also be entrusted to some extent to these brave young men. The State Governments should be urged to take greater interest and quicker action in the resettlement of the emergency commissioned officers.

I am sure, there must be other Members who wish to say something on this subject. I would only conclude my remarks by saying this much: Let us not neglect these boys who we say are like our own sons, who have fought for the country, who gave their lives and let us not let them down at a stage like this.

श्री रविराय (पुरी): पिञ्चले सत्र में पार्लियामेंट में एक सवास के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा था भीर भभी जो वह कह रहे हैं उस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि श्री स्वर्ण सिंह को उन हजारों लोगों की कोई परवाह नहीं है जोकि पिछले भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ नडे थे। उस वक्त वह नोन जिस उत्साह और देशमन्ति की मावना से प्ररित होकर भारत की माखादी की रक्षा करने हेतू संधाम में कद पडे ये शाज सने सेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन के प्रति हम एक बहुत बेरहमी भीर बिना सहानमति

दिसाये उन के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। इस बारे में सरकार का जो रुख है वह इतना ग्रमानवीय है कि हम को कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि क्या बाक़ई पाकिस्तान और चीन हमारे दुश्मन हैं? ये जो एमरजेंसी कर्मिशंड ग्रफसर हैं इनकी हमारी ग्रोर ग्रांखें हैं। तीन चार मफसर जीकि डिमोबिलाइज हो गए हैं वे मुझे से मिलने ग्राए थे। उन में से एक इंस्पैक्टर माफ स्कुल्ज था भौर वह नौकरी छोड़ कर एमरजेंसी कमिशन में भरती हुआ था। उन्होंने मझे बताया कि ग्रव वे दिल्ली की ग्रौर लखनऊ की सड़कों पर खाक छानते फिर रहे हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि डायरेक्टोरेट कहता है कि फलां फलां इंडस्टी को लिखा है कि नौकरी उनके यहां है या नहीं है। अगर होगी तो मिल जाएगी और अगर नहीं है तो तुम जहन्नम में जाग्रो। जब भाप इस तरह का बरताव उनके साथ कर रहे हैं, इस तरह का रवैया उनके प्रति बरतना चाहते हैं तो मागे चल कर जब दूश्मन की तरफ से हमारे देश पर हमला होगा तो मैं मापको बतलाना चाहता हं कि ये लोग इस कद्र निराश हो गए हैं, इस कद्र फस्ट्रेटिड फील कर रहे हैं कि वे तब आगे नहीं आएंगे। इस वास्ते मैं भ्रापका घ्यान जो बनियादी गलती है उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हं।

श्रापको याद होगा कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने श्राजाद हिन्द फ़ौज का गठन किया था। श्राजाद हिन्द फ़ौज बिटिश सरकार की सेना के खिलाफ लड़ी है श्रीर बिटिश सरकार की फौज में से बगावत करके जो सैनिक श्राजाद हिन्द फौज में शामिल हो गए थे, भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद जब वे इघर श्राए श्रीर फौज में उनको भरती करने का सवाल श्राया तो श्रापको मालूम ही है कि क्या रवैया उनके प्रति बरता गया। यह कहा गया कि ये लोग बागी थे, विद्रोही थे, इन लोगों को वापिस फौज में नहीं लेंगे। भारत की फौज में जो सैंडहस्टं से पढ़ कर श्राए हैं, जो कमांडर हैं, जो कनंल हैं उनकी बात चलती है। इसी तरह से श्राजाद हिन्दुस्तान के ये नवसूक्क जोक

विलासिता की जिन्दगी को स्थाग कर एमरजेंसी किमशन में भरती हुए थे भीर पसीना लगा कर पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जिन्होंने नड़ाई की थी वे दिल्ली भौर लखनऊ की सडकों पर जब बेकार घमते दिखाई देते हैं तो दिल को चोट लगती है। उनकी कोई परवाह नहीं करता है। ढाइरेक्टोरेट वाले कहते हैं कि हमने लिखा है कोई नौकरी नहीं है, सब ने इन्कार कर दिया है। चुंकि श्री कर्णी सिंह जी ने यह सवाल उठाया है इस को ग्राप प्रेस्टीज का सवाल न बनायें। स्राप जो हजारों की तादाद में लोग बेकार फिर रहे हैं उनके लिए कुछ करें। उनकी निगाहें हमारी तरफ लगी हुई है। मैं चाहता हं कि भाप कुछ भ्रविध बांध दें, दो महीने या तीन महीने की ग्रौर उस ग्रविष के ग्रन्दर-ग्रन्दर म्राप इनके लिए नौकरी का प्रबन्ध कर दें, ताकि ग्रागे चल कर नवयवकों में इस तरह की निराशा की भावना पैदा न हो। उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन का ग्राप प्रबन्ध करें। 18 hrs.

🛋 बार्ज फरनेंडीच (बम्बई दक्षिण): ये जो एमरजेंसी कमिशंड ग्रफसर हैं इन में से काफी लोगों से मेरी मलाकात हुई है। जो बात ग्रभी श्री कर्णी सिंह जी ने भौर श्री रवी राय ने कही है कि एक किस्म की उनमें निराशा फैली हुई है भीर नौकरी की खोज में भाज ये लोग गली-गली घूम रहे हैं उसको मैं भागे ले जा कर कहना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई में मेरे पास कुछ ऐसे भ्रफसर भाए जो पलटन में कप्तान थे भीर मुझ से कहने लगे कि किसी कारखाने-दार को चिट्ठी लिख कर ग्राप दे दें तो हम को नौकरी मिल जाए। प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो भारत सरकार ने भौर बहुत से बेशर्मी के काम किये हैं लेकिन इन अफसरों से जो बरताब उसका है इससे ज्यादा गंदा श्रीर इससे ज्यादा बेशर्मी का काम इस सरकार का भौर कोई नहीं हो सकता है।

इसी सदन में मैंनें एक प्रश्न पूछा या और उसके जवाब में चक्काण साहब ने बताया या कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की जंग में

[श्री जाजं फरनेम्डीव]

किमशंड ग्रफसरों से भी ज्यादा तादाद में एमरजेंसी कमिशंड अफसर मरे हैं और जितने कमिशंड अफसरों को पाकिस्तान ने कैंद किया हैं उससे कहीं कम एमरजेंसी कमिशंड ग्रफ-सरों को पाकिस्तान ने कैंद किया है। इसका मतलव यह है कि इन लोगों ने भ्रपनी जान की परवाह न करते हुए लड़ने का काम किया है।

ऐसे लोगों को भ्रापने बाहर भेज दिया है. उनकी नौकरी का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया है। लेकिन इसमें एक बड़ी खशी की बात ग्राप ग्रौर देखें । इन लोगों को सरकार ने बताया कि ग्रगले दस साल हम कमी भी तुम को वापिस बला सकते हैं। कितनी गिरी हुई यह सरकार है। यह सरकार ग्रब तो उन को सडकों पर भेज रही है लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी कहती है कि तुम नौकरी के लायक नहीं हो चूंकि ग्रब लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है लेकिन कल को अगर तुम्हारी जरूरत पड़ी भीर लड़ाई हुई तो तुम को वापिस बुलाया जा सकता है। ग्रब तो खाली चमचों वाली लडाई चलती है, इसलिये तुम नालायक हो लेकिन ग्रगर पाकिस्तान से फिर लडने की नौबत मा जाएगी तो फिर तुम को बुलाया जाएगा भ्रौर सस्ती से बलाया जाएगा। इस तरह की बातों को देख कर हम जैसे लोगों का दिल रोता है। इसलिए रोता है कि ये वही नौजवान हैं जोकि स्कूल, कालेजों भौर दफ्तरों की अन्छी नौकरियां छोड़ कर गए थे ग्रीर ग्रब उनके साथ इस तरह का बरताव किया जा रहा है। इसको हम बरदाशत नहीं कर सकते हैं।मैं एक इशारादेकर खत्म कर दूंगा। ग्रमीजो शार्ट कमिशन आपने शरू किया है उस में तत्काल इनको लेने की ग्राप व्यवस्था करें। जितनी जल्दी हो सकता है उनको वापिस लिया जाए या उनको काम दिलाया जाए । भगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मैं इशारा देना चाहता हूं कि अगले एक दो महीनों में जैसे ये लोग पाकिस्तान के सिलाफ लडे ये उसी तरह से इस सरकार के खिलाफ भी ये लोग लड़ सकते हैं ग्रीर उनके सदन के बाहर लड़ने काम का नेतृत्व हम करेंगे।

यह परिस्थित हमारे सामने न ग्राए, यह नौबत हमारे सामने न भाए, इसलिए भ्राप इस काम को पहले ही पूरा कर दें तो भ्रच्छा है।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन): ग्रघ्यक्ष महोदय।

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday, I am repeating the rules. Only those who have already given their names are allowed to participate. Today, luckily, there are a very few of you here and I don't mind allowing two or three Members more to put questions. But we must follow the rules. Before the commencement of the discussion, you are expected to send your names. I will not mind giving a chance to you: it is not that I do not like it. I would like to give a chance to you. But supposing a large number of the Members are there, then half-an-hour discussion will become twohour discussion. Today, of course, we have saved 10 minutes and, therefore, two or three more Members can be accommodated.

श्री शशि मुष्ण वाजपेयी : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय. में सब से पहले यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब किसी ग्रहम प्रश्न पर बहस होती है, या प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं तो हमे देश को हमेशा सामने रखना चाहिये श्रीर उस वक्त घमकियां श्रादि नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। यह जो घमकियां देने की प्रथा है, यह गलत है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जब पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई थी तब सैंकडों हजारों नौजवान मागे माये थे, जहां म्रफसर लोग ग्रागे ग्राये थे जानें देने के लिए. फीज में ग्रफसरों के तौर पर भरती होने के लिए, वहां हजारों की तादाद में सिपाही बन कर देश की सेवा करने के लिए नौजवान भी सामने भाए थे। जब कभी कोई संकट देश पर म्राएगा, जो लोग कहते हैं कि कल को वे नहीं भ्रायेंगे उनको मैं कहना चाहता हं कि हमारे देश के नौजवानों में ग्राज भी ग्रपने पूर्वजों का खन बहता है भौर लाखों की तादाद में वे मरने के लिये भागे भायेंगे, देश की रक्ता करने के लिये धार्गे धार्येंगे धीर घपनी जान पर स्रेल कर देश की रक्षा करेंगे। यह कहना कि

सिफं नौकरी के लिए वे गए थे, इसको मैं नहीं मानता हं। ऐसा कहना उनके प्रति भन्याय करना है। जो सोग वास्तव में लड़े हैं या जो घायल हुए हैं इससे बड़ी कोई ग्रीर क्या बात **हो स**कती है कि उनको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये । उनको नौकरी जरूर दी जानी चाहिये। जहां जहां पहले मौका मिले उनको मौका मिलना चाहियें। जब यह कहा जाता है कि जिन श्रफसरों को ग्राज नौकरी नहीं दी जा रही है वे कल को उठ खडे होंगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हं कि लाखों सिपाही हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे हैं जो वापिस ग्रा गए हैं भीर उन से कहा गया है कि उनको फिर वापिस बुलाया जा सकता है और उनकी तरफ भी भ्रापको ध्यान देना होगा। देश की ग्राधिक व्यवस्था भीर सभी दूसरी चीजों को ग्राप को देखना होगा। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन लोगो को जहां तक सम्भव हो सके नौकरी दिलाई जानी चाहिये भ्रौर जो सिपाही हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो रिक्शा चलाते हैं, जो किसान परिवारों से झाए हैं उनको भी झागे मौका मिलना चाहिये, उनके लिये भी कोई व्यवस्था ग्रापकी तरफ से होनी चाहिये ताकि उनके दुख भी दूर हों।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): I do not want to make a long speech on this. I am only supposed to put a question and I want to confine myself to the rule.

While thanking Dr. Karni Singh for having brought up this question, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what is it that stands in the way of his absorbing these men wherever vacancies in the permanent Commission are available. I know that in many cases, instead of absorbing them, these persons are called for several interviews from place to place and are asked to undergo a test for a junior job whereas they were holding a higher job in the temporary commission, and thereby they are degraded.

The second point is this. I would like to know whether, wherever vacanices occur in other departments, the Defence Ministry can find employment opportunities or these men directly instead of sending them to the Employment Exchanges and making them wait in the queue for long for no reason whatsoever.

Would the Government consider these two points and see that a better solution is found?

श्री एस० एम० बोर्शः (पूना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्री से यह जानना चाहंगा कि जो लोग एमजैंसी कमीशन ले कर फौज में भर्ती हो गए वह तो उस वक्त के लिए हो गए। उन की बात छोड दीजिए। मगर ग्रपने देश के हित के लिए ग्रगर सोचा जाय तो उन लोगों को ग्रच्छा ग्रन्भव मिला है। लड़ाई में जब वह लड़े तो उन को ग्रच्छा ग्रन्भव मिला। जब उन को तजर्बा मिला है, वह भफसर बने हैं तो उनको निकाल कर के नये नये बनाते हैं जिन को ग्रन्भव ही नहीं हैं, ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है ? इससे बेहतर यह होगा कि जो नये प्रकसर रखना चाहते हैं उन की संस्या जरा कम करिए। एन० डी० ए० में हर साल 100 लेते हैं तो ग्राप कम लीजिए भीर इन लोगों को वहां रिसए। यह क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। मुझे तो शक है कि जैसे पूराने जमाने में हमारे एल० सी०पीज ॰ श्रीर एम ॰ बी ॰ बी ॰ एस ॰ का चलता था उसी तरह एन० डी० ए० वाले समझते हैं कि हम बड़े हैं हम ने ज्यादा तालीम पाई है। लेकिन इन की तालीम तो यहां हुई है। इस-लिए मैं यह पूछना चाहंगा कि इन को नियक्त करने के लिए इस तरह का कोई हो सकता है या नहीं?

दूसरी बात कल मुझे एक कप्टैन मिले जो एमरजेंसी कमीशन के थे, निकाले गए थे।यहां यनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में ग्राये ग्रीर उन को बोर्डर एरिया पर भेजा। दूसरे उन को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीश्चन की तरफ से कुछ ऐसा ग्राया कि डी॰ एस॰ पी॰ के लिए भी उन का कछ होने वाला या 8 तारीख को । 6 तारीख को उन को बोर्डर पर ज्वाइन करने का हक्म दिया गया। अब उन को यह हमा कि अगर 6 को वहां ज्वाइन करते हैं तो 8 को यहां इंटरव्य रह जायगा। तो वह मेरे पास माये। मच्छे ब्रादमी थे। मैंनें बोर्ड वाले को कहा कि इन को दो तीन दिन के लिए टाइम दे दो। तो बह तो कहते ये कि दे दिया। तो इस तरह [श्री एस॰ एम॰ जोशी]

से कुछ ऐसा देखना चाहिए कि दो तीन दिन का इस तरह उनका फर्क पड़ता है तो उनको जरा मौका मिलना चाहिए। अगर उघर भी नहीं होता और इघर डी॰एस॰पी॰ की जगह भी निकल जाती तो वह कहीं के न रहते। इसलिए यह सहूलियत इस तरह की उन को मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि 6 तारीख को नहीं ज्वाइन किया तो उन का वह चांस चला गया।

श्री श्रीखन्द मोयल (चण्डीगर): मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इन नोगों को जिन को हम बापस मेज रहे हैं योग्यता की दृष्टि से इन के संबंघ में क्या स्थिति है? जब वह लड़ाई में लड़े हैं, प्रनुभव प्राप्त किया है तो मैं समझता हूं कि या तो गवनंमेंट यह कहे कि यह लड़ाई के योग्य नहीं हैं, इन की जो कार्यवाहियां रही हैं, इन को जो सर्विस है उसमें भागे यह काम करने के लिये अनिफट हैं, बरना जहां नई मर्ती की बात जारी है, एक तरफ हम नई मर्ती कर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ अनुभवी लोगों को निकालते जा रहे हैं, तो यह परस्पर विरोधी स्थिति समझ में नहीं भाती।

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दूसरी तरफ हम एक तलवार लटका रहे हैं उन के विरुद्ध कि उन को फिर दस साल के मन्दर वापस बुलाया जा सकता है, क्या इस का म्रयं यह है कि मगर वह किसी दूसरी नौकरी में लिए जाते हैं तो वहां उन की नौकरी स्थायी नहीं होगी और फिर यह बुला सक्यें? इसलिए उन की तो गर्दन पर हमेशा यह तसवार लटकती रहेगी। इस सिलसिले में मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हं।

श्री कान्नेस्वर सिंह (सगरिया): सरकार का जो व्यवहार एमर्जेसी कमीशंड श्राफिससें के साथ हो रहा है यह पूर्णतया एक तरफा व्यवहार है। एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि वस सास के श्रन्दर जब भी जरूरत पड़ेगी तो कुमा संगे, दूसरी श्रोर जब उन की नौकरी का सवाल श्राता है..... SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I want to clarify one thing as more than one hon'ble Member have talked of this compulsory liability. The point is: there is no such liability. Initially there was, but I have relaxed it. I think I have made a statement in the House also. It is limited to five years and it is purely voluntary. Those who want to remain on the reserve, can remain. I thought I should clarify the factual position.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : खैर, इस बात को मैं छोड़ देता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब यह एमर्जेंसी कमीशंड प्राफिसर सर्विस सेलेक्शन बोर्ड के सामने जाते हैं तो उस में जो प्रधिकारी रहते हैं उन का वही व्यवहार होता है उन आफिसमें के साथ जो कि एक आई० सी० एस० सोचता है नये प्रफसर के लिये कि यह लोग तो बात करने के काबिल ही नहीं हैं और वह लोग बराबर इस बात की कोशिश में रहते हैं कि नये-नये आफिसर एन० डी० ए० के यू लें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस समय अगर इन लोगों को यहां काम नहीं दिया जा सकता है तो दूसरी जगह काम दिया जा सकता है। आप के पास इतनी पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन में उन को नौकरी दी जा सकती है। परन्तु पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज वगरह में वहां जो अन्वाइंटमेंट्स होते हैं वह जाति पांति का ध्यान रस्न कर होते हैं इसलिए उन को वहां आप नहीं लेते हैं।

तो मेरा प्रश्न बिलकुल स्पप्ट है, मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूं इस सदन में, बिलकुल निश्चित तरह बतावें कि कब तक इनका समाधान हो जायगा, इन को नौकरी इत्यादि देने का? स्पष्ट रूप से यह बतावें।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Is there any rule against the absorption of these emergency commissioned efficers in the rugular cadre? If there is any such rule then are steps being taken to change such rules so that these efficers could be absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I am grateful to the hon. Members for having raised this very important question because it enables me to clarify certain matters about which there appears to be some misunderstanding. In my brief intervention just a minute age., l did clarify the position about compulsory liability, a point which was referred to by three hon. Members who had participated in the discussion. It is true that according to the original regulations, there was a reserve liability for ten years after their being released, and it was compulsory. matter was raised on the floor of the House, and I myself took that matter up. Now, the position is that it is voluntary; it is for the released officer to decide of his own volition whether he wants to serve in the reserve or not. If he does not want to serve then there is no liability for him to serve. If he wants to serve, then also the period is five years and not ten years. This is one clarification that I would like to make.

As regards the general sentiment that has been expressed, I fully share it that there young officers came forward at a time when there was need for their services and at a time when we were faced with the problem of expanding our Army. To put the whole thing in proper perspective, I may mention this that immediately after the Chinese aggression in 1962, we took a decision by reassessing our defence requirements that our Army should expand rapidly, and it was, therefore, considered necessary that there should be officers in order to enable us to expand the Army. The emergency commission recruitments took place from the year 1963 onwards soon after the Chinese aggression, and several batches were recruited so that there might be officers available at various levels to enable us to recruit a large number of other ranks, soldiers and JCOs and the like so that we could rapidly expand our Armed Forces.

It should be appreciated and it was also made clear at that time that for the emergency commission officers who were then coming forward, there would be certain relaxations in the matter of age; several other relaxations were also introduced quite obviously to ensure a large number of officers to be able to come forward and supply or fill the need that existed at the officers' level when we

were rapidly increasing the number or the strength of our Armed Forces.

The third point which I want to submit is that this problem of certain age groups and blocks is a matter which is of very vital importance. If there are a large number of officers of a particular age group, and if we do not take appropriate steps at the right moment, then the retirement of that block would be postponed for some time and there may be an occasion when a large number of people of a particular block might leave the Army leaving a big void, and again a large number of people of particular age group will have to be recruited. So, it should be appreciated that if we had to take this decision which we know is not a very popular decision, it was purely in the interests of creating a situation where there may not be a large blook of officers who may have to retire at a particular ago and who may block the recruitment of younger people earlier. Of course, it is necessary that experience is of prime importance, but then youth in the Army also is of equal importance. If we do not take steps to bring in younger people year after year at the officer level at an appropriate age, that also will come in the way of keeping our army young. So it was for these reasons that we had to take these various steps.

भी एस० एम० जेशी: उन में से कुछ प्रयोर्जन रखिये।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am coming to that.

Take younger people, give them short service commission for five years and then also have younger people who will come up for training these are the reasons which prompted us to undertake this thing.

Now the question has quite rightly been agitating the minds for hon. Members about the steps that are being taken to give them permanent commissions or to give them alternative appointments. It is true that even if there is one man who is unemployed comes, naturally I will be influenced, you will be influenced, all of us will be influenced. But still it is important to see as to whether the effort Government have made in this direction is something which is worthwhile or not. For this I cannot do better than give the actual figures of those who have got

[Shri Swaran Singh]

parmanent commissions and those who have got alternative employment and other relevant figures.

Only two batches, that is, Emergency Commission I and Emergency Commission H have been released so far. The total number of these officers in these commissions, EC I and EC II, is 2512. I am giving these figures in detail because the hon. Member for Bikaner disputed the figures and relied upon some press statement. The total number of officers concerned in these two batches in 2512. Now out of this, as many as 954 have been given permanent commission. You will appreciate that this is about 40 per cent of the officers who were due for retirement. We should remember that at the time of the emergency recruitment, although they came forward with the highest of motives and therefore we are beholden to them, there was relaxation of standards and officers who may have came forward for emergency purposes may not be quite appropriate and suitable for permanent absorption. All these officers were actually interviewed by appropriate service selection boards. As many as 954 out of these that is about 40 per cent, made the grade and they have been given permanent commission; Out of this number, 662 have already got alternative employment 75 are either cases of resignation or cases in which their services were terminated for disciplinary reasons or on account inefficiency. Then 277 out of this batch were non-optees, that is, they themselves said that they are not interested in asking for permanent commission. This case. therefore, is in a different category altogether. Then 235 are cases of persons with previous civilian jobs; their jobs are reserved for them and if they go gack, they will get those jobs.

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्डीज: सब जगह ऐसा नहीं होता है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If those cases are brought to my notice, we will certainly process those cases.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Did they have any lien before they left their jobs?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have ensured that orders have been issued by the

Home Ministry and also by all State Governments, that if the efficers who were taken in the emergency commission held civil appointments, they hold a lien and can go back to them.

To put the picture in a proper perspective, some of them were holding civilian jobs which were generally non-gazetted, getting Rs.150 or so. They were lucky and became officers. Their liens will obviously be on those posts. Generally they feel some dissatisfaction, some disinclination to go back to a job which they think is very much inferior as compared to the officer's job that they occupied in the army. There can be a grievance on that score, but there is no difficulty in going back to the same job, plus certain increments which might have been earned in the meantime.

So, 309 is the only number which is left out of 2512.

DR. KARNI SINGH: But 300 is still a lot of people.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: So, when hon. members make these statements that every one is on the roadside and nothing is being done,......

Dr. KARNI SINGH: What is happening to these 300?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There are various avenues open to them. Some of them have actually appeared for all-India competitive examinations for I.A.S., Indian Revenue Service etc., and there is reservation for them. There is limited competition amongst the emergency commissioned officers only. Personally I am aware that a large number have appeared in those examinations, and in view of the percentage reserved for them, I am sure that when the results are out, a fairly large number of them will qualify.

There are reservations in several other Central Government departments. Several other State Governments have issued orders for reservations of jobs for emergency commissioned officers. We are in touch with the State Governments, we have written to them, and they have assured us that they have actually issued notifications and the like, reserving a certain percentage for emergency commission officers. So, as many of them as come up to the standard will get jobs against reservation and will be absorbed,

(H.A.H. Dis.)

Several members suggested that we should get employment for them in the public sector undertakings and also with the private employers. We addressed more than 50 important private sector employers, big companies commercial and industrial, but I must say that the response has not been too good. One of the reasons that they mention is that with the current recession, with the present economic position in the country, there is not any large scale avenue for fresh employment, and therefore the number of posts are limited.

Several State undertakings have also reserved a certain quota for these emergency commissioned officers. Some of this information is available to the emergency commissioned officers, some of it is not available, and naturally any officer who is facing this problem is in a state of mind where he is excited because he does not know about this future. Naturally, all of us have sympathy for him, but I have no doubt in my mind that with steps that we have taken and are taking, they will get employment. We are continuously processing their cases through the Director-General of Resettlement, where a special cell has been organised to look after their cases. It is as a result of these efforts that such a large number of officers have found employment in other spheres also; their cases will continue to receive our utmost attention.

As has been stated by hon. Members, we should have confidence in the patriotism of our people and when the defence of the country is envolved, it is true that pay, etc., is one thing, but there are much higher motives. I have no doubt in my mind that in any emergency, a very large number of young mem will be forthcoming to serve their country, for, it is not money that is involved in such a situation, but it is really the honour and the dignity of the country. I have no doubt that even the manner in which we deal with the ECOs is one of greatest sympathy and we will continue to make every effort to find other avenues of employment for them.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Sir, I would like to have one assurance from the hon. Ministers: that the 309 men that he mentioned are going to have some sort of new avenues, competitive avenues, open to them. We should like to know from him whether he will assure us that all the 309 will be employed suitably within a period three months from today?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am sorry it will not be realistic for me to give an assurance like that.

SHRI NAMBIAR: At least within a period of six months from now, if not three months. He must give us some idea. The Government is so big and the State Governments and the employing authorities are so many that it is not as the Central Government cannot get employment for 300 young men. We want to know from the Government.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि उन के सामने एक दिक्कत उम्र की रही है कि सभी लोगों एक उम्र के हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि एक दिन ऐसा श्रा सकता है जब हमारे पास कोई लोग ही नहीं रहेंगे : मेरा प्रश्नयह है कि हमें जैसा उन्हें सून कर लगा कि यह लायकी का प्रश्न भीर उम्म का प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इन सारी चीजों को संसद के सदस्यों के साथ मिल कर उन पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार है ताकि यह जो सारी गलतफहमी है उस को हम दर कर सकें?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am prepared to sit with any hon. Member; the hon. Members are most welcome, and I will give all the information, because it is our desire to keep our army young and strong and we will do our best for these ECOs. I will be very happy to discuss it with any hon. Member.

18.33 HRS-

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 11, 1967 / Agrahayana 20, 1889 (Saka).