

Third Series, No.10

Friday, February 21, 1964
Phalgun 2, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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No. 10.—*Friday, February 21, 1964/Phalgun 2, 1885 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 21, 1964/Phalgun 2, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Copper-weld Cables Factory

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*229. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a factory for the manufacture of copper-weld cables;

(b) if so, where the factory is likely to be established; and

(c) when it will go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A proposal to manufacture Copper-weld Cables as an additional item by M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur (West Bengal) is presently under consideration.

(c) Since the proposal is in preliminary stages of consideration it cannot be stated when production will be established.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इसके निर्माण के बाद भारत के बेल्ट्स के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेगा ?

2147 (Ai) LS—1.

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं साहब, हमारी तार की लाइनें तो बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं। सेल्फ सफिशिएंट होने में बहुत देर लगेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस फैक्ट्री का कैपेसिटी कितनी होती और उस पर खर्च कितना होगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : इसका पूरा अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगाया गया है।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि फैक्ट्री बनाने की बात बहुत दिनों से अंदर कंसिडरेशन है ?

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं, अभी तक तो इम्पोर्ट चलता था। पिछले साल से हम सोच रहे हैं इसको बनाने की कोशिश करने की।

Shri Kapur Singh: What are the main sources of our copper supply at present, and may I know to what extent they shall have to be augmented by the requirements of this proposed new factory?

Shri Kanungo: All our copper requirements are imported at the moment. We are importing copper cables also. The idea is that we should process the cables here so that we can have some saving in the import.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: How far is it correct that all the copper that we utilise for our industry at the moment both in the private and public sectors does not meet the present demand fully, and may I know whether it will be possible to set up another factory where more demand will come upon the meagre resources of the country?

Shri Kanungo: Our copper sources are very limited. There is only one mine which supplies 10,000 to 15,000 tons whereas our demand is something of the order of 60,000 tons. It can be met only by the availability of exchange and import.

Shri Ranga: Is it true that recently they have discovered copper ore in Bhutan, in Kashmir and also in Bihar?

Shri Kanungo: I have no idea.

Indian Textile Trade Establishments in Ceylon
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*230. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ceylon Government have decided to "Ceylonise" the imports of a wide range of textiles whereby a large number of Indian textile trade establishments would be forced to close down;

(b) if so, how many such establishments are likely to be affected; and

(c) Government's reaction to this decision of the Ceylonese Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 145 traders in textiles of Indian nationality have been affected.

(c) The Government's reaction was that lack of adequate notice by the Ceylon Government unlike in the case of nationalisation of the foreign Oil Companies would, for no fault of the traders affect their interest adversely. Consequently, the Ceylonisation proposal should be staggered over a period of time, gradually reducing the quotas allotted to Indian firms or deferring the proposed measure of Ceylonisation of textile trade till the new scheme for registration of Ceylonese traders was announced and

the position of the affected Indian traders reviewed in its light. These reactions had been conveyed to the Government of Ceylon.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लंका की सरकार ने जो यह अनप्रेडली स्टेप उठाया है उसके मुतालिक भारत सरकार का क्या रिएक्शन है ?

श्री कानूनगो: रिएक्शन यही हुआ है कि भारत के जितने आदमियों को तकलीफ हुई है उसको हमने पेश किया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या हुई है ? सरकार ने कोई जवाबी कदम उठाया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने भाग (सी) के जवाब में बतलाया कि हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने सीलोन गवर्नरमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो भारतीय वहां बेकार हुए हैं उनके लिये भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी इसका सवाल नहीं उठा है । अभी तो जो उनकी पूंजी है उसको ही निकालने की कोशिश करनी है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether instead of only sending reactions to the Ceylonese Government our Government will make consistent and persistent efforts to see that the Ceylonisation policy is slowed down so that our people are not thrown out of their jobs?

Shri Kanungo: This is a matter of internal policy for the Ceylon Government. We cannot dictate any policy to the Ceylon Government.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : सीलोन सरकार जो सीलोन के लोगों को टेक्सटाइल ट्रेड देने का विचार कर रही है इसका भारत के टेक्स-टाइल ट्रेड के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

Shri Kanungo: There is some apprehension that the export of textiles to Ceylon may be affected. This year the Ceylon Government have purchased

the usual quantities. It is hoped that in the future also they will continue to buy Indian textiles.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any representation was made by our High Commissioner and, if so, whether any reply has been received by him from the Ceylon Government and what is the amount of money and property involved if the Ceylon Government persists in its policy.

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions in one supplementary.

Shri Kanungo: The representation to the Ceylon Government was made some time in the end of January when this notification was issued. It is difficult to estimate the assets because only 145 traders are involved and it affects only their trading assets, not fixed assets.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the number of Indian firms which had been closed down on account of this policy of the Ceylon Government?

Shri Kanungo: 145 Indian nationals are affected by this particular order regarding textile trade.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether there is any likelihood in the near future of Ceylon ceasing to treat us as the most hated neighbour?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Warior.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No answer has been given to the earlier question.

Mr. Speaker: The interval itself is the answer for that.

Shri Warior: When the entire textile trade will be taken over by the Ceylonese on account of this Ceylo-

nisation policy may I know whether these persons will be paid some compensation by the Ceylon Government so that they can rehabilitate their capital to India?

Shri Kanungo: As it is, the notification which has been published says that none but Ceylonese nationals shall be given quotas for import of textiles. It means that Indian merchants who were in the textile trade in Ceylon will not get any quotas. It cannot be estimated at the moment as to what their loss will be.

H.M.T., Pinjore (Punjab)

*231. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made in the Hindustan Machine Tools brochure, issued on the eve of the opening of the H.M.T. III, Pinjore on 23-10-1963, that "Some of India's industries, in both sectors are riddled by nepotism, communalism and casteism", and also that "all the provisions in the recent company law to prevent these mal-practices remain ineffective up-to-date";

(b) if so, which are the industries in the public sector to which the aforesaid remarks are applicable; and

(c) the measures taken to eliminate the said mal-practices?

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

(b) and (c). The remarks in question are in the nature of a general comment and not directed at any particular industry either in the private or public sector. These remarks also do not reflect the opinion of the Government of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the House to understand that this brochure which was issued some time ago, I believe in October or November, that

is four months ago, reached the Ministry very recently or has it been in their hands for some time and they have seen it? If so, did the Government get into touch with the Chairman of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Shri Mathulla, to ascertain—after all, he is a responsible man and he must be making a responsible statement; the Finance Minister paid him a very good certificate some time ago—to ascertain from him—here may I read out, by your leave, the relevant sentence, because he is very categorical in what he said. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He need not read it. Try to ascertain what, that still remains.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . try to ascertain from him which particular industries because he says definitely and categorically that all the provisions in the company law remain inadequate and he refers to some industries in both sectors— . . .

Mr. Speaker: Ascertain what?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they tried to ascertain from him which industries he had in mind when he wrote this? If they did not ascertain that, what were the reasons for not doing so?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I did try to ascertain the reference made in that note. This is the reply I have received:

"The Company have stated that these remarks are not applicable to any individual concern but it is a general fair comment made in the public interest and it is the individual opinion of an expert."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This makes it more serious. This is an important public document. Therefore may I ask whether the Government has written to Shri Mathulla, the Chairman of the Board—of course, this cannot be expunged; I do not know whether it can be expunged—

that in future he should not indulge in such irresponsible statements in a public document? Individual opinion cannot be injected into a public document. He says that it is an individual opinion. It cannot be stated in a public document.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Government advised Shri Mathulla not to indulge in it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do agree that since it has not been possible for him to point out any particular industry this statement should not have been made.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But your question has not been answered. Have they advised him not to do such things in future?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure, he would take note of what has happened in Parliament.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that these remarks are directed towards the fact that high appointments of engineers in some industries are made by telephonic messages from Ministers and is it, therefore, that he says that in public sector nepotism is prevalent?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Both sectors.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Evidently, the General Manager wanted to emphasise that in HMT there is no nepotism, communalism and casteism. Instead of putting it in a positive way he has put it in a different way.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has Government considered appointing a public service commission for public sector undertakings in order to obviate complaints of nepotism; if not, why not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the surest way to make our industries a failure because it has got to be done in a proper way and a public service commission cannot function for the recruitment of industrial personnel.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योग हैं उनमें जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं वे अपने भाग के आदमियों को ही बहाल करते हैं, यहां तक कि ब्लास ३ और ब्लास ४ की जगहों तक पर बाहर के अदमियों को बहाल किया जाता है और स्थानीय अदमियों को नहीं लिया जाता ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This is not correct. यह सही नहीं है।

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister has made a very important statement just now, namely, that the surest way to ensure the failure of a public enterprise is to entrust the appointment of these various officers to the public service commission. Then can he assure the House that the Government has taken care to see that no telephonic or otherwise anyhow recommendations are sent down from Ministers and all those associated with them to those people who are placed in charge of these public enterprises?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know when the tapping of the telephone was made and these secrets were found out.

Shri Ranga: There is plenty of evidence not only in regard to this but in regard to others also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But I can assure the hon. Member that no recommendations are being made and that as far as possible selections are being made on the basis of merit.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask whether these censorious appraisals made at the eve of opening of Pinjore factory are intended to convey some special signification of the Punjab scene?

Mr. Speaker: He says, nothing particular was intended.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the absence of an agency like the Union

Public Service Commission, what have the Government thought and devised to ensure that there is fair deal in respect of recruitment in public sector enterprises?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have got a Recruitment Board for each industry. They call for applications. Advertisements are made; applications are received and on the basis of merit selections are made. I am sure, if there has been any such irregularity, nepotism or any such thing, hon. Members who are diligent enough would have come to know of these things. Particular instances can be brought to the notice of Government. So far I have not heard any complaint that there has been any case of nepotism or communalism from any quarter.

Shri Warior: The statement is a generalisation. He must have some instances which led to this generalisation. It is a very serious statement. May I know whether the Government is satisfied that he was not suppressing those facts from the Government when the Government made enquiry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought I answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

Heavy Electrical Plants and High Pressure Boiler Plants in Madras State

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<p>*232.</p>	<p>Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri B. P. Yadava: Shri Dhaon: Shri Subodh Hansda: Dr. P. N. Khan: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri Nambiar: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri D. J. Naik: Shri P. C. Borooh: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shrimati Matmoona Sultan:</p>
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Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the latest position regarding the setting up of the Heavy Electrical Plants at Ramachandrapuram (near Hyderabad) and Hardwar and High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapalli (Madras State)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2368/64].

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards the Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram, may I know whether its production programme and its ability to cater to the country's future requirements have been worked out and what was the recommendation of the Kumar Committee on this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know which Kumar Committee is referred to. A detailed project report was prepared and on the basis of that this factory is being put up. It would cater to the needs of the country.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We were told before that the first boiler that will be manufactured at Tiruchirapalli will be given to the Kothagudium thermal power station by 1963. May I know why it has not been done?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; this will go into production only by the end of 1964 or 1965. As a matter of fact, even now the first boiler is intended to go to Kothagudium.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सही है कि भोपाल में जो हैरी इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्री चल रही है उसी का एक्सटेंशन हरिद्वार में हो रहा है? क्या वहां भी शासन का वैरा ही मिसमैनेजमेंट करने का विचार है, और वहां भोपाल से कौन कौन आदमी भेजे जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पार्लियामेंट में ही रहिये, भोपाल को क्यों दौड़ने लगे।

Shri Bade: I come from Bhopal and I know it perfectly well. I want to know whether the Hardwar factory is an extension of the Bhopal industries.

मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या भोपाल की इंडस्ट्री का ही एक्सटेंशन हरिद्वार में हो रहा है, उसमें कितना रुपया खर्च किया जाएगा और क्या वहां भोपाल का ही मिसमैनेजमेंट भेजा जा रहा है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a separate factory at Hardwar. It has nothing to do with Bhopal.

Shri Warior: May I know how and on what basis the technical personnel are recruited for this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Advertisements are made with regard to the requirements and on the basis of those advertisements, applications are received. A selection board sits and selects the engineers. Generally first class engineers are recruited.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो जमीन आज से चार साल पहले एक्वायर कर ली गयी थी और जिसमें अभी तक एक इंट भी नहीं लगी है, जिससे किसान का नुकसान हुआ है और देश का भी नुकसान हुआ है, उस जमीन के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मत्रालय में उपनन्ती (श्री प्र० चं. सेठी): कौन सी फैक्टरी का सवाल है? जहां तक हरिद्वार का सवाल है वहां काम चालू है और सन् १९६५-६६ में यह फैक्टरी प्रोडक्शन में चली जाएगी।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In what way are these three factories interconnected? May I know whether it is a fact that because the production in the Heavy Electricals has been delayed, this work has not been started so far?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All the plants are under one organisation—Heavy Electricals Limited. That is the connecting link. These three units are

intended to produce certain categories of equipment for the production and transmission of power.

Plywood Export

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*233. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to reduce prices of raw materials used for the manufacture of plywood as an incentive for increased export; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

With the planned development of Methanol and Urea in the Public Sector, the prices of U.F. resin which are higher at present are likely to register a downward trend. In order to improve the competitive position of Indian plywood in the international market and to offset the incidence of high prices of indigenous raw materials on the cost of production, the following steps have been taken:—

(1) Refund of drawback of duty on imported raw materials used in the plywood exported;

(2) Import entitlement at the rate of 30 per cent of the f.o.b. value of plywood exported, under the Export Promotion Scheme; and

(3) Cash subsidy of 20 per cent from P.I.V.C. Fund on f.o.b. value of plywood exported by manufacturers/exporters borne on the

list of Directorate General of Technical Development.

Shri Warior: I should like to know what the Government is doing for offsetting the incidence of high prices of indigenous raw materials on the cost of production. What steps have the Government taken to reduce the prices and to give increased supply to the plywood manufacturers?

Shri Kanungo: As far as the chemical components are concerned, we are trying to set up plants which will be based upon the indigenous availability of methanol when that is available. Methanol is not available in bulk at the moment.

Shri Warior: There are other materials also. Why is there incidence of high prices for the indigenous raw materials and not for the imported raw materials?

Shri Kanungo: The bulk of the indigenous raw material is timber. The timber price is high because the forests near about the lines of communications have been exhausted and now the cost is higher because we have to go deeper into the countryside.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the hon. Minister aware that the timber royalty which was about 8 annas per cft. has now been raised to over Rs. 2 in Assam which is the biggest supplier of raw material?

Shri Kanungo: Timber royalties have been going up.

Shri Himatsingka: Is any step being taken to advise the Government to reduce it?

Shri Kanungo: We cannot advise them. It is the State Governments' concern.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know in which country we are competing and whether any fresh markets are being enquired into?

Shri Kanungo: It is obvious from the statement that we are out-priced in other countries. In spite of that, we are making headway mostly in West Asian countries.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know, in order to remove this difficulty, why not the raw material for this special project is being bought from the places where the Government itself is a supplier of bulk timber, say, for example, Andamans?

Shri Kanungo: The Andamans timber is more costly because it has got to be hauled from a long distance.

Second Mining Machinery Plant

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.. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Dhaon:
*234. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1266 on the 6th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the location of the second mining machinery plant to be set up with the help of Polish Government has since been decided;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be set up; and

(c) what kind of assistance Polish Government will give?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). This will be decided only after examining the Preliminary Project Report from the Polish authorities and also the report of Planning Group on requirements of mining machinery during the IV Plan period. Both these reports are still awaited.

Shri Yashpal Singh : क्या सरकार पोलैंड के अलावा इस बारे में और किसी

देश से भी बातचीत करने का इरादा रखती है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : जहां तक इस प्लांट का सम्बन्ध है, पोलैंड से ही इस बारे में चर्चा चल रही है।

Shri Yashpal Singh : वैसे कब तक खाल किया जाय कि यह काम शुरू जायगा ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट आने के बाद तय होगा। उसका पीरियड अभी तय नहीं हुआ है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what is the method of selecting sites for such plants and whether it is left to the foreign experts or some Indian experts will also be associated with them? Are the sites selected by the Government or it is left to the experts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): A technical committee is appointed in which the foreigners also are associated. They select suitable sites and make recommendations to the Government. Ultimately the Government takes the decision.

Small Tractors

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.. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
*235. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Umanath:
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) the present demand for small tractors and projected demand by the end of Third Plan; and

(b) the manner and extent to which this has been met and the programme for meeting the demand in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The present demand for small tractors/power tillers has not been assessed. The demand by the end of the Third Plan is, however, estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 Nos. per annum.

(b) Two firms have already been licensed for the manufacture of small tractors/power tillers for a total capacity of 27,000 Nos. per annum. In addition, 3 schemes for the manufacture of small tractors/power tillers have also been approved in principle. The question of licensing additional capacity is, at present, under consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether there is a difference in the estimated demand between the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and, if it is so, what are the different estimates of demands of the three different organisations and the basis for it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The Heavy Engineering Ministry does not make any assessment of the requirements. It is done by the Planning Commission and by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. The Planning Commission made an assessment that about 17000 Nos. will be required by 1965-66. But the recent assessment of the Food and Agriculture Ministry is that we might require 40,000 to 50,000. We have accepted the latter figure and we are programming to have production on this basis.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In spite of the fact that topmost priority has to be given to agriculture and to this instrument of production, may I know how it is that such a low priority has been given and a demand has been made to such a low extent? What further efforts are being made

to step up the production of this instrument including the one suggested by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture in the public sector, last June, on the floor of this House?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, in the early part of this Plan and during the previous Plan periods, this power tiller was not given any importance. We thought that the other tractors would be necessary, and, therefore, importance was not given to the heavier tractors. That was why an estimate of 17,000 was made as our requirement by the end of 1965-66. Now, a reassessment has been made, and on that basis we are trying to get as much production as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Union Minister of Food and Agriculture had stated in June on the floor of this House that the production of the baby tractors would be taken up in the public sector. What has happened to that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as heavy tractors are concerned, we have licensed sufficiently enough to meet the requirements. The present question is with regard to power tillers.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पिछली बार जब छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का सवाल इस सदन में उठाया गया था तो सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक इस देश में काफ़ी छोटे ट्रैक्टर्स बन सकेंगे और किसानों को उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे तो क्या सरकार यह उम्मीद करती है कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक छोटे ट्रैक्टर्स काफ़ी संख्या में देश में मिल सकेंगे ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जैसा कि मूल प्रण के उत्तर में बताया गया एग्रीकल्चर और फुड मिनिस्ट्री की जो ४०-५० हजार स्मूल ट्रैक्टर्स की मांग है उसको मंजूर कर लिया गया है और उस कैपेसिटी के लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं। उस पर जो बैन था वह छोल दिया गया है और आगे लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं।

Shri Tyagi: Despite the fact that the additional foodgrains production programme of the Planning Commission has failed miserably, I wonder why Government are still depending upon their advice and not starting the tractor factory soon. Does the hon. Minister know that the cost of bullocks today is ten times higher, that is, more than Rs. 2000 per pair? Under these circumstances the demand for the tractors would be too large. May I know what has happened to the prototype tractor which was under test in the Tractor Training and Testing Station?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree that the prices of bulls have gone up. . .

Shri Daji: Have the prices of bullocks gone up after the bullock became the symbol of the Congress Party?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh: We do not want bulls; we want only bullocks.

Shri C. Subramaniam: . . . and, therefore, perhaps, there would be greater demand for the small tillers.

As far as this prototype is concerned, it is under test, and if the tests succeed, we hope to take up production to a large capacity, that is, round about 30,000 numbers in the public sector.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While taking into account the productive efficiency of the tractors, may I know whether Government have been able to persuade the Planning Commission to divert the funds spent on the import of foodgrains, to the production of tractors?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That question does not arise. As far as the resources for the production of tractors are concerned, sufficient allotment has been made.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know the estimated price of the small tractor, and how it compares with that of those now in use and imported from abroad?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I do not have the comparative figures with regard to the price.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो ४०-५० हजार स्मॉल ट्रैक्टर्स एप्री-कलचर और फुड मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड के मुताबिक बनने वाले हैं तो इनके सेंटर कहाँ कहाँ खुल रहे हैं और किन किन फार्म्स को इसके लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जहाँ तक इनके बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस देने का सम्बन्ध है मैंसर्स ईस्ट एशियाटिक कम्पनी और कृषि इंजेंजिनियरिंग लिमिटेड हैदराबाद को दिया गया है। इनके अलावा तीन फार्म्स मैंसर्स वी. एस. ० टी. ० मोटर्स (पी) लिमिटेड बंगलौर, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन औफ उडीसा लिमिटेड, भुवनेश्वर और मैंसर्स शाम संस, देहरादून को लैटर्स औफ इंटैट ईश्यू कर दिये गये हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हिन्दुस्तान में गेहूं की खेती सूखे में होती है और धान की खेती पानी में होती है और इसके अतिरिक्त हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की खेती छोटी छोटी होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कम से कम कितनी पावर के ट्रैक्टर बनायेगी और उनकी कीमत कितनी होगी।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जहाँ तक पावर का सवाल है, छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर १२ से १८ हासं पावर के होते हैं और इसलिए वे बेबी ट्रैक्टर कहलाते हैं। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, उनकी कीमत के बारे में आंकड़े इस समय हमारे पास नहीं हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वह ट्रैक्टर धान की खेती में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धान की खेती का उन्हें पता नहीं है।

धो विभूति मिथ : अगर उनको पता नहीं है तो वह जवाब क्या देंगे?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the basis on which the Planning Commission and the Food and Agriculture Ministry worked out their assessments and the basis on which the Ministry of Heavy Engineering preferred one of the two assessments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We find there is greater demand for these power tillers now. Therefore, we have to have greater production.

Shri Nath Pai: Have Government considered whether one of the contributory factors to the present very high prices prevailing in the market of bullocks may be that that they are the election symbol of one party? And as a help to the poor peasantry, will they think in terms of giving up that symbol?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: We are not using bullocks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to invite your attention to what the Union Minister of Agriculture said, that the Union Government is considering a scheme for the manufacture of small tractors to meet the increasing demand for them in the country. This was stated on the floor of the House.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I answered that in reply to Shri Tyagi's question.

Export Trade

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Shri Warior:

Shri Maheswar Naik:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

*236.

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marked improvement in our export trade during the year 1963 and if so, what is the rise over previous year's figures; and

(b) to what extent the improvement in exports has been reflected in the overall balance of trade position of India as compared to previous year's figures?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2369/64].

Shri Warior: Which are the items in respect of which the export trade has increased and which are those where there has been an actual decrease?

Shri Kanungo: Broadly, the increase has been marked in the sphere of sugar, vegetable oils, tea, oilcake, jute manufactures, tobacco, cashew kernel, gums, fruits, chemicals, plastics, marine products etc. Some items have shown a decline, e.g. lac, pepper, essential oils, raw wool and mica.

Shri Warior: Is it a fact that spices export has increased in any items? If so, has Government taken any steps to augment the export of those items?

Shri Kanungo: Continuous efforts are being made. It is a question of demand and supply in the international market.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The Minister has stated that the increase has mainly been in primary products. It is also estimated that of the Rs. 97 crores increase, Rs. 87 crores worth have gone to the dollar and sterling areas which have very low economic growth. Has Government made efforts to promote our export trade with other countries which have a high

rate of economic growth, say, the rupee payment areas, and where we can export finished products?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, in all the trade agreements, copies of which are laid on the Table, there has been a steady increase to East European countries also, but not to a very large extent in manufactured products.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: He has not answered my question.

Shri Daji: Apart from our traditional items of export trade, have our light engineering and semi-processed articles shown any improvement in exports, and if so, to what extent?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, they have, more or less, been steady.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि १९६३ के आयात और निर्यात की अपेक्षा १९६४ के आयात और निर्यात में कितना अन्तर रह गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : १९६२-६३ का स्टैटमेंट दिया गया है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य १९६३-६४ के बारे में पूछते हैं।

श्री कानूनगो : उस के पूरे आंकड़े अभी हासिल नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निर्देशन सुन लें। मैंने पूछा है कि १९६३ के आयात और निर्यात की अपेक्षा १९६४ के आयात और निर्यात में कितना अन्तर रह जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य को रोका जात है, तो वह कहते हैं कि उनकी बात नहीं सुनी जाती है माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि अभी १९६४ शुरू हुआ है। अभी १९६४ के बारे में कोन कह सकता है?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if it is a fact that little progress has been made in introducing our export products in the Afro-Asian countries and also the Latin American countries? If it is a fact, may I know what efforts are being made to introduce our traditional and non-traditional export products in these countries?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, efforts are being made. The annual report for last year will be placed before the House. The point is that manufactured goods barring small electric items have not shown very appreciable improvement. There has been improvement; five years ago it was Rs. 1 crore and it is now more than Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 crores.

Shri Ranga: Has Government done anything effective beyond taking over the export trade in mica by the STC, to relieve the depression that set in, in the export of mica during the last three years?

Shri Kanungo: The mica market has been in the doldrums for several years now because substitutes have been found for it.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that only the other day the other Minister in charge of export trade said that India had no competitor, that India held the monopoly and therefore there was no difficulty? And now my hon. friend says there are substitutes, and therefore the depression continues.

Shri Kanungo: There is no contradiction. India has the largest production of mica and of the best quality, but the use of mica is coming down because substitutes have been found for it. As far as natural mica is concerned, India will have to make an effort, and it will be the only country which will be selling it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार जूट के ट्रेड को अनेह क्षय में ले कर जूट के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाना चाहती है और पाकिस्तान से जूट कॉटिंग को रोकना चाहती है।

श्री कानूनगो : जट का एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड तो बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : और पाकिस्तान के जूट कार्टिंग को क्या स्थिति है ?—अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल पूछा जाता है, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है ।

श्री कानूनगो : पाकिस्तान के जूट कार्टिंग के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें उस की जरूरत है, क्योंकि उस की क्वालिटी अच्छी है और कीमत सस्ती है । हमारे अन्दरूनी कच्चे पाट का दाम ज्यादा है ।

Shri Tyagi: I want a clarification on procedure before I put my question. Once a Member catches the eye of the Chair, can the Chair steal the eye and just use its own discretion? I know sometimes I catch the eye, but you do not acknowledge my catching your eye.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There are so many Members catching his eye.

Mr. Speaker: There must be something wrong somewhere, either with my eye or with the Member.

Shri Tyagi: What was the total value of import licences issued as export incentive?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figure.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Do we keep a separate account as to the increase or decrease in our export trade with the neighbouring countries, and not over-all figures? May I know what has been the position with regard to our trade with Burma, Ceylon and the Arab countries?

Shri Kanungo: We do keep an account of exports destination-wise, but I have not got the figures with me, and I could not tell you whether it has been increasing or decreasing with the countries mentioned.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether this marked improvement in the export trade has in any

way substantially improved our foreign exchange position?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the specific incentives that were extended for encouraging the export of certain commodities and the estimate of these incentives in terms of hard cash during 1963-64?

Shri Kanungo: That is more or less the question that Shri Tyagi put.

Shri Tyagi: Why should that information not be available, I cannot understand. This is the most relevant information.

Shri Kanungo: That can be collected.

श्री पा० ला० बारूप.ल : राजस्थान में जोवपुर में बढ़िया देसी जूते बनते हैं । क्या उनके नियंता में भी कुछ बढ़िया हुई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : उसके आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं । मगर मैं जानता हूँ कि ये नियंता होते हैं ।

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know Sir, whether the Government has given any facilities to the export traders and if so what are those facilities?

Shri Kanungo: It is a long list. It is the same question as Mr. Tyagi's

Export of Coffee

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 Shri Warior:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 *238. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for export of coffee for the year 1963 has not been attained;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to step up its export?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. The quota of 21,384 tonnes fixed under the International Coffee Agreement was not only fulfilled but also an additional quantity of 1027 tonnes was exported to other non-quota countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(1) Adopting intensive methods of cultivation and modern cultural practices to increase the production of coffee. Increase in production will make more coffee available for export.

(2) Careful pre-sale scrutiny by a Screening Panel of each lot of coffee put up in the export sales, with a view to making available more 'quality' coffee for exports.

(3) Study of consumer preferences in importing countries for particular types of coffee, such as Monsooned coffee, Robusta Parchment coffee etc.

(4) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions held in foreign countries.

(5) Exhibiting exportable varieties of coffee in the showrooms of Indian Consulates and Embassies and distribution of booklets, pamphlets, posters etc. on coffee.

(6) Exhibition of films and display materials in foreign countries and presentation of caddies containing quality coffee powder to distinguished personages through Indian Missions and at exhibitions.

(7) Advertisements in foreign Trade Journals.

(8) Allowing draw-back of excise duty on coffee exported.

(9) Allowing draw-back of customs duty paid on materials used in the manufacture of French Coffee.

(10) Granting rebate based on the difference in the export prices and internal market prices on Robusta contents of Instant Coffee and French Coffee exported.

(11) Joining the International Coffee Agreement with a view to secure an assured market for the quota allotted under the Agreement and the privilege of sharing in increase in world exports as a result of future expected increase in the world demand.

Shri Warior: Is the Indian Coffee meeting with stiff competition from the American and Brazilian coffee in the foreign market in U.K. and other places and if so what are the differences between that coffee and our coffee?

Shri Kanungo: The competition has been going on for quite a long time and today it is a much keener competition in quality and the traditional acceptance of a particular quality.

Shri Warior: Has the Government taken any steps to improve the quality of coffee as compared to the others?

Shri Kanungo: We claim that Arabica is the best coffee. But our production is limited and the coffee board is doing extensive public relations propaganda and advertising in the consuming countries.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know Sir, whether the Government has taken any representatives of the workers on the committee?

Shri Kanungo: Which committee? There is no committee.

आपेक्षाने के पंत्रों का निर्माण

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*२३६. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री रहेश्वर नायक :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : .

श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :
 श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
 डा० उ० मिश्र :
 डा० रानेन सेन :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छापेखाने के यंत्रों के निर्माण
में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में टिकाऊं
छापेखाने के यंत्रों के निर्माण की कोई योजना
तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना का स्वरूप
क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी)

(क) इस समय देश में दोनों बड़े और छोटे
पैम ने के क्षेत्रों में छापेखाने की मशीनों का
उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। मूल्य के रूप में
बतानान अधिष्ठापित क्षमता लगभग ८४ लाख
रुपये प्रति वर्ष की है। लगभग ५.६ करोड़
रुपये वार्षिक की क्षमता की नौ नई योजनाएं
अनुमोदित की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने छापेखाना
मशीन-उद्योग के तीव्र विकास हेतु एक स्थायी
तालिका (स्टैंडिंग पैनल) बनाने का फैसला
किया है जिसके सदस्य उद्योग तथा सरकार के
प्रतिनिधि और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ होंगे।
तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना अधिकारी के अन्त तक
अर्थात् १९६५-६६ तक छापेखाने की मशीनों
की ठीक ठीक म.ग का निर्धारण एक अन्य
तालिका (पैनल) ने किया है जिसको नियुक्ति
कुछ समय पूर्व की गई थी और सरकार ने
एक प्रेस-नोट जारी किया है जिसमें उद्योग
के विकास के लक्ष्यों और रिक्तियों के भरने
और ऐसे उपकरणों के निर्माण की योजनाओं
के आमंत्रण करने के बारे में विस्तार से बताया
गया है।

((a) Printing Machines are at present being produced in the country both in the large and the small scale sectors. The existing installed capacity in terms of value is about Rs. 84 lakhs a year. Nine new schemes with a capacity of about Rs. 5.9 crores per year have been approved.

(b) and (c). Government have decided to set up a Standing Panel for the industry with representatives of industry, Government and technical experts as members to foster rapid development of printing machinery industry. The exact demand of the printing machinery by the end of III Plan period i.e. 1965-66 was assessed by another panel appointed some time back, and Government have issued a Press Note detailing the targets for development of the industry and the gaps to be filled and calling for schemes for manufacture of such equipment].

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether we are using automatic machines also and, if not, how long it will take to produce those automatic machines?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not think we are producing automatic machines now, but there has been some licensing for this also, but I am unable to state when they will go into production.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether imports are at the moment being allowed and how much foreign exchange is being spent in importing automatic machines and how long it will take to manufacture them in our country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have separate figures for automatic machines, but we are importing various types of printing presses and other equipment. In 1962-63, the import was to the extent of Rs. 4 crores. In 1963-64, up to December, the figure was Rs. 2.73 crores.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any steps are being taken to manufacture rotary machines here in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is likely to be the gap between the estimated demand and the licensed capacity by the end of the third Five Year Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The capacity licensed, as stated in the answer, is to the extent of Rs. 5.9 crores. But our demand even by 1965-66 will be more than that, that is, about Rs. 7 crores. By the end of the fourth Plan, 1970-71, it is likely to be of the order of Rs. 12 crores, but we are encouraging others also to come into the field.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To what extent is the lack of adequate printing machinery and equipment holding up the speedy implementation of the project for a separate press for India's Parliament which has been so often emphasised by you and your predecessors?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I am not in a position to answer that question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the position? On a point of clarification—

Mr. Speaker: He says that at this moment he cannot answer it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cannot answer? Can he not answer whether this is holding up the project at all? (Interruption). I would request you to intervene and ask him to answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: All right; he will collect the information and give it to the hon. Member.

Raw Jute

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{ **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
***240. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the final assessment of the magnitude of the current raw jute crop;

(b) whether it is a fact that storage accommodation available with jute mills is already filled to capacity; and

(c) whether Government propose to stimulate greater export of the surplus raw jute, especially of the inferior qualities?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The all-India final estimate of the raw jute crop for 1963-64 season is of the order of 59 lakh bales. Together with Mesta for which final estimates are not yet available, the total supplies are expected to amount to about 74 lakh bales.

(b) The over-all position in regard to storage accommodation is not unsatisfactory.

(c) Limited quantities of low-grade jute are already being allowed for export. There is not much scope for larger exports as supplies from current crop may be slightly less than the anticipated consumption.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the jute growers are given some facilities for constructing the godowns for the storage of jute as is being given to the various other big farmers?

Shri Kanungo: Normally, the warehousing scheme for all agricultural products including jute is there, and the co-operative societies have the facilities under the warehousing scheme.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what steps have been taken to increase the export of inferior quality jute and what incentives are given to the farmers who want to export it?

Shri Kanungo: We do not encourage the export because we need all the crop we have.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister replied that they are trying to export inferior quality jute. I would like to know what incentives are being given to increase the export of inferior quality jute which is produced in the country.

Shri Kanungo: We do not give any incentive because we do not encourage export; we export those which are of certain quality and grade which are not in immediate demand. Therefore we do not give any incentives.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What will be the likely impact of the scrapping of the working-time agreement with the Indian Jute Mills Association in terms of the manufacture of jute goods as well as in the terms of the export of jute goods? Was the Minister of International Trade consulted before the decision in regard to it?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact the working-time agreement was not in operation because all the looms were unsealed and were enjoying protection, and I believe that with the crop as we anticipate and with the demand in the outside market remaining as it is, there will be no effect.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बताता सकती है कि इस वक्त जूट की पैदावार प्रिप टिशन डेज के बरबर है या उस से कम है और मिलों की स्टॉरेज कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है।

Shri Kanungo: I do not remember the figures, but there has been tremendous increase in the production of jute after partition.

अध्यक्ष महोबय : इस में भी क्या कोई अंक है कि वह बढ़ी है।

Shri Kanungo: Mills have enough storage capacity for this purpose.

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know if it is a fact that there is a lull in the jute market and there is a downward

trend in prices possibly due to the fact that there is shortage of storage accommodation?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; the market reports from Calcutta suggest that there is no downward trend.

Agricultural implements manufacturing Plant

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Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
***242.** **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a plant to manufacture agricultural implements at Burdwan;

(b) if so, whether this project will be financed entirely or partly by the Central Government; and

(c) whether this will be set up with indigenous machines and equipment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is no proposal to set up a plant for the manufacture of agricultural implements at Burdwan. However, a Research, Testing and Training Centre in Improved Agricultural Implements has been functioning at Burdwan since March, 1961 under a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. While proto-types of designs evolved are fabricated for purposes of research, the Centre does not undertake mass manufacture of agricultural implements.

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

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any attempt to manufacture small tractors here also?

Shri Kanungo: The centre is not meant for that at all. It is a centre for testing.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether a private party has approached Government for a similar purpose?

Shri Kanungo: I suppose this question is to be answered by my colleague, Mr. Subramaniam.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know how many such research centres are there doing research in agricultural implements and whether there is a centrally-sponsored scheme in the country?

Shri Kanungo: I am not sure of all the centres. This is one centre and I know there is another tractor centre in Bhopal.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या गवर्नमेंट यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि एप्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लमेंट्स में कौन कौन से सम्पन्न हैं जो वहां बनाये जा रहे हैं। मैं भी महोदय ने कहा कि ट्रैक्टर नहीं बन रहे हैं तो क्या क्या कीजें वहां बन रही हैं।

श्री कानूनगो : वहां पर बनते नहीं हैं, उन की टेस्टिंग होती है।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether, when licence is issued to private companies for the manufacture of agricultural implements, there is a provision for adequate arrangement for repair workshops, as these implements are likely to be used mostly in the rural areas?

Shri Kanungo: I presume there are.

The Acquisition of Coal Bearing Areas Act

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*243. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether the coal producing States of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have approached the Centre jointly impressing upon them the urgency of amending the Acquisition of Coal Bearing Areas Act 1957;

(b) whether Government have examined the question how far the proposed amendment will help the State Governments concerned in realising higher royalty on coal; and

(c) whether the Bihar Government has sought Centre's permission to amend Section 10 of the Bihar Land Reforms Act 1950 enabling Government to collect coal royalty from sub-leases also?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). While there has been no such joint approach by these States, Bihar and Maharashtra States have separately proposed to the Central Government that the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 be suitably amended to enable them to realise royalties in respect of coal bearing lands notified under the said Act. The matter is under examination.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has taken into account the fact that the controversy over the payment of royalties is rising again and again and if so whether they are proposing to devise a uniform policy for determining this issue?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The difficulty arose because of a Supreme Court decision under this Act, under which royalty need not be paid for coal in acquired land which belongs to the State Government. The matter is under examination and we are hoping that it would be possible to come to a satisfactory solution.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Irrespective of the fact that there has been a joint memorandum has the Government taken into account the fact that Bihar happens to be the greatest coal-producing area and has pressed for the amendment of the present

Act? If so, may I know whether the urgency of amending the Constitution has been taken into consideration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As already stated, this is under examination and a satisfactory solution is being arrived at.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how long it will take to reach some conclusion as to whether this Act needs to be amended or not, because the people are facing great difficulties?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not a question of the people facing any difficulty, it is a question of the State Governments getting some royalties. There is a need to amend the Act, but even without amending the Act I think it should be possible to make some arrangement.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नरेंट से कोल फील्ड्स के बास्ते रायल्टी देने का इकारार होते हुए भी केन्द्र से रायल्टी नहीं दी गई। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नरेंट रायल्टी का कितना रुपया मांग रही है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether any agreement is being violated, but this comes under the Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act.

Shri Bade: What is the amount?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Under that no royalty need be paid for coal produced in lands acquired from State Governments. That is an anomaly which is being looked into now.

श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या यह सही है कि विहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट को लिखा है कि उन के यहां जो कोल एरिया है उस में कोल के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून है उस की तरमीम कर देने से विहार की आर्थिक स्थिति, जो खराब है, सुधर सकती है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; they have written a letter.

Price Adjustments for Collieries

***245. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had promised price adjustments in the case of collieries, when the steel and iron industry was asked to prepare itself for a major expansion, during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether this decision has been delayed, and as a consequence, the programmes of expansion in this industry have equally been delayed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). No such promise was given, though in actual practice, coal prices have been reviewed from time to time. The question of any delay in deciding this issue does not, therefore, arise. In any case, the expansion of coal production has progressed satisfactorily, and in 1962-63 the target was actually exceeded.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the expansion of iron and steel industry has taken place according to the expectation that the Government had while the Third Plan was under formulation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, Sir, there has been some delay.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What are the main reasons for that delay?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question is about coal. Incidentally, steel industry is being brought in. If I may be permitted to answer that, Sir, I may say that it was mainly because the expansion of the public-sector projects did not take place according to schedule because credit arrangements took some time to get settled.

Production of Steel

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*247. { Shri Warior:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:

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

(a) whether the production of steel in all the steel plants has increased in 1963;

(b) if so, the details of production in each plant in each category of steel; and

(c) whether this is according to the production target?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2375/64.]

Mr. Speaker: Shri Warior—He has all the statements with him.

Shri Warior: I never thought that this question would be reached today. I would like to know what steps the Government has taken to get the price of steel reduced and also to get the steel available in all parts of the country. There is so much of demand all over the country and there is steel available in certain parts of the country. I would like to know what steps the Government has taken.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I could not follow the question.

Shri Warior: I am sorry, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He need not be. Shri Daji may put his question.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that the Rourkela plant after showing some improvement has again suffered a setback?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There was a setback because of labour trouble. But that has been solved and again it is doing well.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the increased production has covered up some of the increased demand, and how far we are still short in our requirements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, there is a shortage of flat products and we are still importing some categories of steel to the extent of 6,00,000 tons to 7,00,000 tons.

Misuse of Actual User Import Licences

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*250. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 568 on the 13th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Special Police Establishment regarding the misuse of some Actual User Import Licences granted to the Poona Municipal Transport Undertaking has been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir, the investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which agency is conducting the investigation and what stage has it reached?

Shri Kanungo: Special Police Establishment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What stage has it reached?

Shri Kanungo: The investigation has not been completed.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Nath Pai: No supplementary at all? Last time also it happened. Sir, you should permit us to put one more supplementary to the original question. Because, may I point out that it is not true that it has not completed its finding?

Mr. Speaker: Then he can persuade him in a different manner.

Shri Nath Pai: I would like to warn him....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tulsidas Jadhav.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Committee on Industrial Controls

*237. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 10 man Committee inquiring into the scope of simplification of industrial controls has submitted its report;

(b) whether the same has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Copies of the Interim Report submitted by the Industries Development Procedures Committee and of the Government Resolution indicating the decision of Government on the recommendations in the Interim Report are available in the Parliament Library.

New Price-fixing Body for Steel

*241. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a new price-fixing body for fixing the steel retention prices that will in future function in place of the Tariff Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the new body is going to be constituted and when?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The entire question of price control of steel is under examination on the Raj Committee's report.

Export and Consumption of Tea

*244. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Indian Tea has gone up by more than 60 million lbs. while internal consumption has gone down by a more or less corresponding quantity between 1960 and 1963;

(b) what has been the extent of rise in prices of tea in the internal market during the same period; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government and Tea Board to ensure the preservation of the internal market for tea the availability of tea for internal consumers at reasonable prices while expanding its external market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2370/64].

Forward Business in Foodgrains

*246. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Forward Business" in foodgrains and other commodities is transacted on a large scale and that a small number of big merchants can corner commodities by these means and regulate their prices; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to this kind of speculation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Forward trading in foodgrains is prohibited throughout the country and, therefore, there is no possibility of manipulation of prices in forward markets. In other commodities viz., cotton, raw jute jute goods, groundnut, groundnut oil, groundnut oil cake, castorseed, rapeseed, linseed, cottonseed, coconut oil, pepper and turmeric, which are regulated, the Forward Markets Commission is vested with powers to take necessary action against any attempts at price manipulation.

Khadi Production

*248. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Khadi production is much behind target;
- (b) if so, to what extent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase Khadi production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Although the aggregate production in Khadi during the first 2 years of the Third Five Year Plan period was according to the target, the Ambar Khadi production during the period was behind the target. The details of the targets and achievements are as follows:—

(In lakh sq. yards)

Year	Target	Achievement
Traditional		
1961-62	490	497.94
1962-63	500	530.25
Ambar		
1961-62	300	264.08
1962-63	350	314.60

- (c) (i) Introduction of a special programme for renovation and re-

activisation of idle Ambar Charkhas by converting them into either six spindle model or improved four spindle model;

(ii) Disposal of accumulated stocks of unsold khadi by allowing a special rebate;

(iii) Improving productivity and income of spinners.

Razor Blades

*249. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position in regard to production of razor blades in the country and whether it is commensurate with the requirements of the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that the quality of the indigenous blades compares favourably with that of the standard blades of foreign manufacture?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The production of razor blades in the large scale sector in 1963 amounted to 822.2 million Nos. Apart from meeting internal requirements, a sizable quantity of razor blades is being exported to Asian and African countries. The industry was able to export Rs. 3,24,269 and Rs. 5,97,061 worth of razor blades during 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

(b) The Government have been allowing employment of foreign technicians with a view of improving the quality of the indigenous razor blades. Besides, the manufacturers are being permitted to import the right type of material and improved type of machinery for the manufacture of razor blades in the country.

Prices of Steel

*251. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of raising the prices of steel of various types has been of late under the consideration of Government; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The entire question of price control on iron and steel is under consideration of the Government, on the basis of the Raj Committee's recommendations.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*252. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 { Shri Maheswar Naik:
 { Shri Tan Singh:
 { Shrimati Renu
 { Chakravarty:
 { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 { Shri Jedhe:
 { Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is feared that there will be a complete breakdown of the plant at Rourkela Steel Works unless immediate steps were taken to build up a sufficient stock of spare parts according to a report by Mr. Walter Solveen, Secretary in the West German Economics Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has listed proper maintenance of the steel plant, adequate provision for spare parts and better labour relations as the three main requirements of efficient functioning of the plant; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Mr. W. Solveen of the Ministry of Economics, Federal Republic of Germany visited India in January, 1964, in connection with the half-yearly appraisal of the progress made in the implementation of the Rourkela expansion programme. During discussions with the Management of Hindustan Steel Ltd., he drew attention to the building up of a larger stock of spare parts, proper maintenance of the Plant and better labour relations.

So far as spare parts are concerned, an assessment of the requirements has been made and action to procure additional spares is being taken. Proper maintenance of the Plant is also being looked into. As regards the labour relations, the House is already aware that at present, there is no recognised Union at Rourkela which has led to inter-union rivalry. Hindustan Steel Limited are aware of the necessity of recognising one of the unions as early as possible and necessary action in this regard will be taken as soon as verification of membership is completed by the State Government.

Export of Cotton Yarn to Britain

*253. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Indian made cotton yarn to Great Britain during the first nine months of 1963 has gone up by nearly 1 million lbs. as compared to the same period previous year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cotton yarn market in Great Britain experienced a shortfall of supplies coming from Hong Kong and Western European countries; and

(c) what factors stood in the way of Indian cotton yarn exporters taking full advantage of this shortfall?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; by 3 million lbs.

(b) The available statistics show that during the first six months of 1963 imports of cotton yarn into U.K. from Hong Kong and some West European countries were less than during the corresponding period of 1962.

(c) Does not arise since the Indian exports have risen substantially and may nearly reach the full quota in 1963.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

*254. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 555 on the 13th December, 1963 and state:

(a) what types of industries are to be set up in the Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(b) the progress since made in the implementation of the project and how soon the Zone is likely to work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The types of Industries to be set up will be decided after a scrutiny of applications which are in the process of being invited.

(b) The details in regard to the percentage of production of various potential industries which must be exported from the Zone are being worked out. The physical execution of the Developmental works will start in April this year. The project is expected to be completed in about a year and a half.

A brief progress report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2372/64].

Special and Alloy Steels

*255. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to

state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under a crash programme for boosting up industrial production, high priority has been accorded for rapid development of indigenous capacity for manufacture of a wide variety of special and alloy steels; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme for production of special and alloy steels?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. High priority has been accorded in the matter of production of alloy and special steels. Capacity of about 600,000 tons has been licensed already against the requirement of about 461,600 tons at the end of Third Plan as estimated by the N.C.A.E.R. Consistently with the importance attached to the production of alloy and special steels, these projects in the private sector are given high priority in the allotment of foreign exchange and the clearances for the import of capital goods.

In addition to licences issued to parties in the private sector, an alloy and special steel plant is being set up at Durgapur in the public sector. The Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd. is also being converted for the production of alloy and special steels. Production of electrical sheets is being planned at Rourkela.

The production of special steels using existing facilities in steel plants like Bhilai, Bhadravati, etc. is also being planned.

Salt Factory in Orissa

443. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salt Factory in Baliapal P.S. of Balasore District (Orissa) made some representations to Government for aid to the said Industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The request will be examined on receipt of the recommendations of the Regional Advisory Board for salt for West Bengal and Orissa.

Cheap Radio Sets

444. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of popular cheap radio sets in the country during 1962 and 1963;

(b) whether there is a scheme to encourage production of cheap radio sets in the country and to reduce the cost of production of such sets; and

(c) if so, the success so far achieved under the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The production of low priced radio sets, i.e. the sale price of which does not exceed Rs. 125 (exclusive of sales tax), in the large scale units was 44089 in 1962 and 45,000 in 1963.

(b) Besides the manufacturers in the large scale sector, who are required to produce 10 per cent of their production in low priced sets in the price category mentioned in (a) above, within their overall foreign exchange allocation, a number of schemes were approved in the small scale sector for manufacture of low priced sets. Figures of production in the Small Scale Sector are not available. In order to encourage increased production of low priced sets by large scale manufacturers, there is an incentive scheme according to which for every 5 per cent additional production of low priced sets over

10 per cent, the manufacturers are entitled for an additional allocation of foreign exchange of 5 per cent over their existing allocation for import of components and raw materials subject to a maximum production of 20 per cent over and above the production of 10 per cent.

(c) Some of the manufacturers have taken advantage of the incentive scheme and have produced more than 10 per cent of their total production in low priced sets.

Over-manning in Public Sector Industries

445. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of over-manning in some of the industries in public sector has been studied, as suggested by the Minister in his statement made on the 20th September, 1963;

(b) if so, the result of such study; and

(c) the extent to which the excessive manning has been corrected?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) In some of the Projects over-manning has been studied and in others it is under review.

(b) and (c). Such of the manpower as would be found surplus to the requirements of a Project, would first be adjusted against expansion programme of the Project and if any surpluses were still left the same would be transferred to other Projects where needed.

Export of Heavy Machinery

447. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of incentives given to the exporters during 1963-64 so far for the export of heavy machinery; and

(b) whether in view of the difficulties faced by them in foreign countries, any new procedure has been adopted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The incentives against export of engineering goods including heavy machinery are covered by the Export Promotion Scheme for engineering goods which generally provides for import of non-indigenous raw materials, components, tools, jigs, and other consumable stores upto a specified percentage of the f.o.b. value of export. In the case of heavy machinery items the percentage generally varies from 40 per cent to 75 per cent of the f.o.b. export value. There is also provision for import of machinery and spares for better finish and balancing purposes at 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of export within the overall entitlement. The Scheme also provides for allocation of indigenous iron and steel at concessional prices for manufacture of the export product. Besides this export credit facilities extending over a period of 6 months to 5 years are allowed to exporters of such goods. While no new procedures are contemplated, all possible steps will be taken for expanding our exports of machinery.

Pig Iron for Engineering Units in Delhi

448. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 300 engineering units in Delhi are facing closure because of non-availability of pig iron; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Government is not aware as to whether 300 engineering units in Delhi are facing closure. However, there is an all round shortage of pig iron for foundries manufacturing castings for engineering units not only in Delhi but in other States also. The main reason for shortage is that the demand for pig iron (foundry grade) has been steadily growing but the availability has not correspondingly increased as several schemes for production of pig iron which were licenced in the private sector did not materialise as anticipated. While steps are being taken to augment supply by raising indigenous production and arranging imports of pig iron, whatever quantity is available is being distributed among all the States in an equitable manner.

China clay in Kerala

449. { Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether Government have undertaken a survey of China clay potential in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) In October 1963, the Geological Survey of India have taken up detailed investigations in Trivandrum and Quilon districts to prove the reserves and to ascertain their economic potentialities. A total of 420 sq. km. has been mapped and some clays have been located at Agathumuri, Mangalapuram, Chilampil, Muttavam and Kil

Attingal. The investigation by mapping is in progress and drilling is planned to be undertaken during 1964-65.

निर्वाचन याचिकाये

४५०.	श्री विभूति मिश्र :
	डा० सक्षमीमल्ल सिंधवी :
	श्री राम सेत्क यादव :

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ३१ जनवरी, १९६४ तक लोक सभा, राज्य-सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचनों के संबंध में राज्यवार कितनी याचिकाये न्यायाविकरणों में पड़ी थीं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूतेन्द्र मिश्र) : अपेक्षित जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन० टी०—२३७३/६४]

लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट

४५१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट में भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय पर जो यह आरोप लगाया गया था, कि १९६१-६२ में उसने बिना स्वीकृति तथा बजट उपबन्ध के १६ पद निर्माण किये थे, उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) क्या ये १६ पद अभी भी चल रहे हैं, या इन्हें समाप्ति कर दिया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क)

प्रमेण में उल्लिखित १६ स्थान बाकायदा स्वीकृति लेकर बनाये गये थे यद्यपि उस समय बजट में उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी। ऐसी स्थिति उसी समय उत्पन्न होती है

जब कोई ऐसी आवश्यकता आ जाये जिसका पहले से कोई अनुमान न किया गया हो और जिसका खर्च बजट में निर्धारित रकम से पूरा न हो सके तथा जिस पर होने वाला अतिरिक्त खर्च रोका न जा सके। इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की गई है कि ऐसा अतिरिक्त खर्च न हो।

(ख) यह स्थान बाकायदा स्वीकृति के साथ अब भी चल रहे हैं तथा इनके लिए बजट में भी आवश्यक व्यवस्था कर ली गई है।

Gatt Reports

४५२.	Shri D. D. Puri:
	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
	Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received GATT reports for 1962;

(b) to what extent India has benefited by the expanding world trade; and

(c) what are the prospects for the coming year as far as India's trade with GATT countries is concerned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of world exports rose by about 5 per cent from Rs. 62,594 crores (\$131.5 billion) in 1961 to Rs. 65,926 crores (\$138.5 billion) in 1962. India's exports rose by about 1.7 per cent from Rs. 660 crores (\$1386 million in 1961 to Rs. 671 crores (\$1409 million) in 1962.

(c) About 80 per cent of India's exports are to GATT countries. These countries are therefore expected to account for a substantial portion of the additional exports to be achieved by 1965-66.

Asian Productivity Organisation's meeting in Manila

453. { Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) details of the projects discussed at the meeting of the Asian Productivity Organisation held in Manila in the third week of December, 1963;

(b) which of the projects discussed relate to India; and

(c) the nature of recommendations made for their implementation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo) (a) to (c). The Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) is an inter-governmental organisation established in May 1961 with the object of increasing productivity in Asian countries by mutual cooperation. It is non-political, non-profit making and non-discriminatory in nature. Besides India, other countries which are members of this organisation are, Japan, Pakistan, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Hong-Kong, Republic of China and Republic of Korea. The Governing Body of APO meets at least once in every year to discuss its various administrative matters including its budget and its programme of activities for the following year. The meeting held in Manila during December 1963 was the 4th Governing Body meeting of APO held to discuss these matters for the year 1964. Brief particulars of important projects decided upon for implementation during the year 1964 are given in the list placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2374/64]. All the projects are of interest to India; it will be noticed that some of the courses will be held in India.

Public Sector Steel Factory near Durgapur.

454. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a steel factory in Public Sector near Durgapur with Japanese collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement has been signed with a Japanese Consortium for the supply of the major portion of Plan and equipment and erection and commissioning thereof;

(b) The Plant is to have a rated capacity of about 100,000 tonnes of ingots per annum to be rolled into about 60,000 tonnes of finished products of special and alloy steel.

(c) Rupees 650 million approximately.

Trade with U. A. R.

455. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made for improvement of trade with U. A. R. in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2375/64.]

Handicrafts Export Corporation

456. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lady fashion designer of New York was invited by the Handicrafts Export Corporation of India in the month of December, 1963;

(b) if so, the object of inviting her;

(c) whether cost of travel was borne by the Corporation or by the invitee; and

(d) how long she was in India and what was the amount spent for her stay?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kannango): (a) Mrs. Adele Simpson, one of the top fashion designers of the U.S.A., was invited by the Handicraft and Handlooms Exports Corporation in the month of December, 1963.

(b) The object of inviting her was to interest her in giving publicity to Indian handlooms in the U.S.A. through her latest creations.

(c) The cost of her travel and stay in India was borne by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation.

(d) Mrs. Adele Simpson was in India from the 8th to 22nd December, 1963 and the amount spent on her visit was Rs. 12,178.44 n.P.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

457. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

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

(a) whether cost accounting system of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal has not been able to work out the reliable cost analysis;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this deficiency; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to remove the deficiency?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The costing system had certain initial deficiencies and these have been largely got over;

(b) and (c). It took sometime for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. to get acquainted with the procedure, details and significance of documents recommended by the Technical consultants in this regard. The documentation and its flow are now satisfactory.

Demand of Coal by certain States

458. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines & Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for various grades of coal for Madras, Mysore and Kerala States during 1963; and

(b) to what extent the demand was met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The average monthly demands and despatches of coal and coke to the States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala during the year 1963 were as under:—

States	Demanded	Despatches
Madras	898	570
Mysore	463	167
Kerala	48	60*

*Includes ad hoc allotments outside quota.

With the increased production of coal and easy transport position, it is now possible to meet the entire demand of coal for various categories of consumers without any limit to quantities.

Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh**Toy Industry**

459. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Industrial Estates and industrial areas sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan;
- (b) how many among them started working and have by now ceased to function;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) how many are actively operating to-day?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 13

(b) 7 industrial estates started functioning but none ceased to function.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 7.

Development Bank for Asia

460. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Development Bank for Asia under the auspices of ECAFE; and

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme and the purpose thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Development Bank was discussed at the recent ECAFE Meetings of representatives of regional countries held at Bangkok and Manila. A resolution was passed at the Manila session to convene *inter alia* an *Ad hoc* Committee as soon as feasible to undertake the necessary studies and to recommend the institutional arrangements that would be necessary to implement the establishment of an Asian Development Bank. The ECAFE Secretariat is taking necessary steps in this behalf.

461. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any concrete plan exists for the development of children's toy industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any collaboration of Japanese, Scandinavian or other foreign experts has been or is being sought?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). During the 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans, several schemes have been undertaken for the development of toy industry. The All India Handicrafts Board and the State Governments have set up training and production centres for imparting training to the craftsmen and for production of traditional and educational toys. Continuous research is being made for making new designs of toys based on traditional shapes and forms. Surveys are being conducted from time to time for collecting data for planning development in the future.

(c) A Danish Expert in Doll-making was appointed for about 3 years in August 1958, under the Ford Foundation Grant. The Madras Government are obtaining the services of Japanese experts for one of their training centres for Doll-making.

Import of Coconut

462. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coconut imported during the last three years;

(b) the countries from which coconut was imported; and

(c) the arrangements made for distribution of the imported coconuts to industrialists and other consumers?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2376/64.]

Trade Delegation from Kuwait

**463. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from Kuwait recently visited Delhi and had discussions with Government over certain joint ventures and schemes of trade cooperation; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with the Kuwaiti Delegation to explore the possibilities for setting up mutually beneficial joint ventures in both the countries. It was suggested that the discussions should be followed by visits and studies by competent technical delegations.

Khadi Commission's Zonal Office, Gauhati

**464. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the zonal office of the Khadi Commission at Gauhati has been expanded of late;

(b) whether complaints are received about the inefficient functioning of this office; and

(c) the percentage of local employees in this zonal organisation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Indian Society of International Law

465. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any academy of diplomacy and international law is proposed to be set up in the near future by the Indian Society of International Law;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to extend any financial assistance to that academy; and

(c) what assistance, if any, is now being given to the Indian Society of International Law?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) It is understood that the Indian Society of International Law have decided to set up an Academy of International Law and Diplomacy in New Delhi.

(b) The Society has not so far approached Government for any financial assistance for the Academy.

(c) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 per year was paid to the Indian Society of International Law during the financial years 1961-62 and 1962-63. A request from the Society for the continuance of the grant-in-aid is under consideration of Government.

Coal Mining Machinery Project

466. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal Mining Machinery project will require flame proof and drip proof motors to complete the equipment manufactured by them; and

(b) if so, the action taken to make available the above mentioned motors?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) The manufacture of flameproof motors of 60 KW and above has been included in the manufacturing programme of the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. at Hardwar and Bhopal. In regard to flameproof motors of capacity upto 60 KW the only manufacturer in the country at present is M/s. Kirloskar Electric Company, Bangalore. They would, however, be able to meet only part of requirement of flameproof motors of capacity upto 60 KW. Constant endeavour is being made by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. for the development of additional capacity for the manufacture of flameproof motors of capacity of 60 KW and below, by making personal contacts with other likely manufacturers, so that the full requirements of Coal Mining Machinery Project could be met indigenously.

खम्बात के लघु उद्योग

४६३. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार खम्बात के लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ाने और उनको सस्ती दर पर गैस देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). खम्बात के लघु उद्योगों को गैस की सप्लाई करने का कोई भी ऐसा प्रश्न विचाराधीन नहीं है जिसके अनुसार तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को उसकी कीमत के बारे में कोई संतोषजनक निर्णय करना पड़े।

Marriageable Age

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

468. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had sought the views of the State Governments on the question of the minimum marriageable age for boys and girls;

(b) if so, which States have sent their replies; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Bihar have recommended rise in the age from 18 to 21 for boys and from 15 to 16 for girls?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All State Governments have sent their replies.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Visit of Mining Experts to U.K.

469. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian mining experts visited the various collieries in U. K. under the auspices of the Colombo Plan;

(c) whether they have submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No. However, the Government have sponsored trainees under the Colombo Plan either for specific studies or for training under various programmes.

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

Elections in Nagaland

470. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who opposed the ruling party in the recent elections in Nagaland; and

(b) the political ideology which they represented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Out of 46 seats in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, elections to 20 seats were uncontested. In the 26 contested elections, the number of candidates who opposed the ruling party was 26, of whom 17 are reported to belong to a party called the Democratic Party of Nagaland, and the remaining 9 are independents.

(b) The only information the Election Commission received concerning the political ideology of the Democratic party is contained in a short pamphlet laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2377/64].

Provident Fund Scheme for Advocates

471. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 135 on the 22nd November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the replies of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have been received for establishing provident fund scheme for Advocates;

(b) whether other State Governments have been approached on the subject; and

(c) if not, whether their views will also be invited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Replies from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have been received and they have informed that there is no proposal under their consideration for establishing Provident Fund Scheme for Advocates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

2147(Ai) L.S.—3.

Stamp Duty

472. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the judgement of the Allahabad High Court in which it has held that the stamp duty on legal profession is void; and

(b) if so, its reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has filed an appeal against the judgement of the Allahabad High Court and the decision in the appeal is awaited.

Cement Shortage

473. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acute shortage of cement is being felt in the country for the completion of the development works;

(b) whether it is a fact that Punjab has not been given adequate quota and many works are pending completion due to the shortage of cement and general public is also not getting the cement; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). There is at present an overall shortage of cement in the country. Quarterly bulk allocations of cement are made in favour of the State Governments/Union Territories and Central Coordinating/Sponsoring Authorities who decide on the detailed distribution of the bulk quota in the light of relative essentiality and priority of each demand including the demand for development works. The cut imposed on the normal quarterly quota of cement for Punjab in the wake of the National Emergency has

been restored fully in the allocation for the current quarter (January-March 1964).

Export of Coal

474. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to increase the export of coal to Pakistan, Burma and other countries; and

(b) if so, the quality and quantity of coal to be exported with estimated returns?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Keeping in view the increased production of coal and the necessity to earn foreign exchange, Government have decided to increase the exports of coal.

(b) At present, India is exporting coal to Pakistan, Japan and Nepal. The quantities exported so far, grade-wise and those proposed to be exported in the year 1964-65, together with figures of foreign exchange earnings are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2378/64]. In addition to the quantities indicated in the statement, 2,66,000 tonnes of coal have also been offered for export to Burma during 1964-65. If the offer materialises, this would result in further foreign exchange earnings worth about Rs. 2 crores.

Metallurgical Industries

475. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Steering Group comprising of representatives of the concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission has been set up and has been working for the Planning of the metallurgical industries;

(b) if so, whether any non-officials, as experts or representing these industries, have been associated with the said group, if so, who are the persons concerned;

(c) the recommendations, if any, submitted to Government; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No Steering Group as such has been set up for the metallurgical industries as a whole. Two Planning Groups—one for Iron and Steel and another for Non-Ferrous Metals—have, however, been constituted for the purpose of formulating proposals for the Fourth Plan for these industries.

(b) The non-officials represented in these Planning Groups are indicated below:—

(i) *Planning Group for Iron & Steel*
S|Shri M. S. Rao, K. M. George and Suku Sen of Hindustan Steel Ltd;

Shri Jehangir Ghandy of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co;

Shri Biren Mookerjee of M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd; and

Dr. M. N. Dastur of M/s. M. N. Dastur & Co. Pvt., Ltd., Calcutta.

(ii) *Planning Group for Non-Ferrous Metals*

Shri A. L. Sabharwal of the Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd., Calcutta;

Shri E. A. Johnston of the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., Calcutta; and

Shri A. C. Dutta of The Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) The recommendations of the Planning Groups are awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

Copper and Iron Deposits in J. & K.

Museum of Industrial Products in Delhi

476. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of copper and iron have been found in Jammu and Kashmir State recently as a result of surveys carried out by a team of the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the places where such minerals are found?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sea Food

477. Shri Kappen: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent a delegation to Burma, Hong Kong and Singapore to negotiate trade in prawns; and

(b) whether it is a fact that prawns and other sea food worth Rs. 15 lakhs have accumulated in Cochin for want of market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A delegation is being sent by the Marine Products Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, to Burma, Hong-Kong and Singapore to explore the possibilities of selling more dried prawns to these countries.

(b) Owing to slackness of demand from Burma there has been an accumulation of dried prawns to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

478. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration is considering a proposal to set up a museum of industrial products in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out by the Delhi Administration.

Coal Mining

479. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2036 on the 20th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conditions of mining are almost similar but bear no relation to the quality of coal produced; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any revision in the present system or any proposal to set up fresh criteria for granting subsidy for adverse mining conditions irrespective of quality of coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Mining conditions in collieries vary according to the geology of particular areas, and both good and poor qualities of coals may occur under similar conditions, adverse or otherwise. It is, however, a fact that the reserves of superior coal under easy mining conditions are gradually getting exhausted, and to produce such superior coal, difficult mining conditions have to be taken into account.

(b) The basic principle for the grant of subsidy to collieries handicapped by adverse mining conditions is that it must first be established that production from a particular colliery claiming such assistance is necessary in national interest. It is obvious that poorer grades of coal will not satisfy this criterion. There is no proposal at present under consideration to revise the existing principles for the grant of this subsidy.

Manufacture of Tractors and Tillers

480. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise the grant of licences for manufacture of Tractors and Tillers; and

(b) if so, how many applications have been received by Government so far and action taken on them and how many applications are from the new entrants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes. The ban on creating additional capacity for the manufacture of Power Tillers was lifted in October, 1962, while the ban imposed on licensing of further capacity for the manufacture of agricultural tractors has been removed recently.

(b) 19 applications have so far been received for the manufacture of Power Tillers/Small Tractors. These are under examination. 15 of these applications are from new entrants.

Export of Lahaul Herb Kuth

481. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state whether it is a fact that new markets have been explored by the Small Scale Industries Corporation for the Lahaul herb Kuth specially in the areas of Malaya, Hong Kong, Japan, U. S. and U. K.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The Punjab State Small Industries Corporation together with the State Trading Corporation of India are organising exports of Kuth to South East Asian countries.

Seamless Tube Manufacturing Factory, Sonepat

**482. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether a Seamless Tube Manufacturing Factory is being set up in Sonepat in Punjab;

(b) whether this factory will be a public sector enterprise and whether any foreign Government or manufacturing firm is collaborating in this venture; and

(c) how soon the factory is expected to be completed and go into production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A letter of intent has been given to the Director of Industries, Punjab Government for the establishment of a Seamless Pipe Factory. The exact location of the proposed factory has not yet been decided. The scheme will be implemented by a Public Limited Company in which the Punjab Government will have a substantial holding in collaboration with an American firm. It is expected that production will commence after about two years.

Export of Manganese Ore to U. S. A.

483. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the extent of manganese ore imported by the U.S.A. during 1963 from India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): A quantity of 113 thousand tonnes of Manganese ore valued at Rs. 120.39 lakhs was imported by U. S. A. from India during the period January-November, 1963.

Air Rifle Factory in Punjab

484. { **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government are proposing to set up an Air Rifle Factory in Punjab this year;

(b) if so, with which country's collaboration and the cost involved; and

(c) what is the estimate of production of air rifles in a day?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In collaboration with an American firm. The cost involved is approximately Rs. 15 lakhs.

(c) About 600 nos. of air rifles a day.

Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh

485. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines & Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the upto date progress made for setting up of an Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh with Hungarian collaboration?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The scope, cost estimates, etc., of the project are being examined.

—
12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ORDER PROHIBITING THE ADDRESSING OF PUBLIC MEETINGS IN DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded): I call the attention of the Prime

Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The order of the Administrator, Dadra and Nagar Haveli prohibiting the President of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee from addressing public meetings in Dadra and Nagar Haveli."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): From the enquiries made it transpires that the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee had proposed holding of meetings in Dadra and Nagar Haveli on the 10th and 11th of February, 1964. The President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, Shri Vinayak Rao P. Patil and other Congress workers intended to enter the Union territory. Local groups including members of the Varishta and Group Panchayats were opposed to this move and informed the Administrator of the territory of their feelings in this regard. These groups also sent telegrams on the 7th of February to the President of the A.I.C.C. and other authorities.

It appears that the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee continued with the preparations to hold a meeting in spite of these objections of the local groups and citizens of the territory.

In the morning of 10th February two applications, one from a representative of the Thana District Congress Committee and another from the Chairman of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli ad hoc Congress Committee, were received for holding public meetings on the same places. The Administrator was advised by the Chief of Police that, if the meetings were allowed to be held, there would be violent demonstrations by local residents and possibly, breach of

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

peace. Considering the local situation and the limited resources of the Police for controlling the law and order problem of such a magnitude, the Administrator refused permission to both the parties from holding the public meetings.

Certain members of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee gathered at Dapada (in Dadra and Nagar Haveli) and nearly 2000 to 3000 local residents collected there to stage a counter demonstration. When they were informed that the permission for holding the meeting had been refused, all dispersed peacefully and the members of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee returned to Thana.

In the evening of 10th February, the President of the Thana District Congress Committee met the Administrator who informed him that the President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee and any other person accompanying him were welcome to move about freely in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli but he could not allow, in the existing circumstances, the holding of a public meeting in the interest of law and order.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : पब्लिक मीटिंग के लिए तो मना किया । लेकिन उसके पहले कई लोगों ने ब्लैक फ्लेग हाथों में लेकर जो मीटिंग तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर ने उनको क्यों नहीं रोका कि ऐसा जलूस नहीं निकालना चाहिए । क्या कारण कि उनको तो परवानगी दे दी गयी और दूसरों को नहीं दी गयी ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: When the local Congress Committee and the members of the Varishta and Group Panchayats came to know that there was a proposal to hold a meeting, they said that the Maharashtra Pra-

desh Congress Committee should not hold the meeting without consulting the local Congress Committee. Moreover, they said that hand-bills have already been distributed and people had come shouting slogans that Dadra and Nagar Haveli belongs to Maharashtra, and this has incited the local people to assemble in large numbers with the intention of creating a breach of peace if a meeting was held.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Is it not a fact that the office-bearers of the Surat Congress Committee and of the local PSP were allowed to address meetings in that prohibited area?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

श्री बडे (खारगोन) : क्या यह बात सच है कि पाटिल साहब को डाक बंगले में नहीं ठहरने दिया गया । वहां यनियन गवर्नरमेंट का शासन है और कोई भारतवासी वहां जा सकता है । लेकिन प्रेस में यह रिपोर्ट है कि उनको रेस्ट हाउस में नहीं ठहरने दिया गया और उनसे कहा गया कि उस टीरीटरी से चले जाएं । क्या यह ठीक है, अगर ठीक है तो अगर वहां की लाएं और आंडर की हालत खराब होने लगी तो किसी अक्तिवता को वहां जाने से मना क्यों किया गया ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As was made clear in the statement, nobody was prevented from going to Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In fact, the Administrator asked them to move about freely whenever they wished to go to Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The question was only about the holding of a public meeting and of the threat to peace and order because of the excitement among the local people.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is it not a fact that these last minute restrictions were placed on the holding of a public meeting under the pretext of the so-called telegrams which were stage-managed only to prevent the people from very clearly demonstrating what they want and that in spite of these restrictions, which being illegal, the

President proceeded to address a rally of 10,000 persons which was very peaceful? As this affair has brought to the front the very sorry state of affairs in this Union run territory, may I know whether Government are intending (a) to cure this and (b) to give the people of the territory some time the right to decide where they want to belong to?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In this case it is very obvious that the people of the territory decided what action they should take. They did not want the Maharashtra Congress Committee to go there and create disturbance. In fact, people had gone there.

Shri Nath Pai: You are saying, it is the Congress.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not saying, it is the Congress but the persons who represent.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know what happened in respect of the Maharashtra PCC. Show some self-respect.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंटरफरेंस के मानी क्या हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस चीज से इंटरफरेंस होता था ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: May I say that I am not interested in a quarrel between different Congress Committees? I am concerned with the rights of the citizens in a Union territory to hold public meetings. I want to know whether this particular incident does not underline the very sad state of affairs prevailing in that territory and taking that into consideration whether Government are intending (a) to cure it and (b) to give the right to the people to decide where they want to finally belong to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The right to hold meetings is a constitutional right.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have pointed out that the Government did not deny anybody the right of entry; but the Government is also responsible for the maintenance of peace and order. The overall consideration was that nothing should be done which would create a disturbance of peace specially when the police did not have the necessary resources to maintain law and order if there was a breach of peace of the magnitude that I mentioned in the statement.

Shri Nath Pai: My question has been very specific, namely, whether in the light of this Government . . . (Interruption).

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दूसरे सवाल की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहता, मैं तो एक क्लेरिकल केशन चाहता हूँ। यहां डिस्टर्बेंस और लांड आईंर का ज़िक्र किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसके मानी क्या हैं और किस चीज से डिस्टर्बेंस होता था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्टर्बेंस के मानी तो आपको डिक्षितरी में भिलेंगे।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is it a short notice question or a call-attention notice?

Mr. Speaker: It is a call attention notice.

Shri Ranga: I hope, you will give the same privilege when we table a call-attention notice. I do not know why so many questions have been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have called out only those names that are there.

Shri Ranga: One questioner is being allowed twice.

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed anybody to ask a question twice. That reflection should not be cast. I have not allowed anybody. Shri Nath Pai is only saying that the latter part of his question has not been answered and is insisting for an answer to that.

Shri Ranga: I am not having him in my mind. There are others also.

Mr. Speaker: Could he point out to me the name of any hon. Member who has been allowed a second question?

श्री किशन पटनायक : (सम्बलपुर) : आपने जितने नाम बुलाये हैं सब महाराष्ट्र के हैं, दूसरे क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी बुलाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर नोटिस उनका है तो मैं क्या करूँ।

Now, Mr. Nath Pai insinuates or infers or asserts, whatever it may be . . .

Shri Nath Pai: The word 'insinuation' may be dropped out from that. I am not capable of that.

Mr. Speaker: It has already dropped from my lips. In view of the conditions in the Centrally run territory of India, whether Government now propose ultimately to find out the wishes of the people as to where they do want to go if they like.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That will be done at the appropriate time. At the moment, there is no discontent at all in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. All that we want is that nobody should go and create disturbances when the people do not want disturbances.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing them. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. (Interruptions).

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR THE YEAR 1963-64:

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Economic Survey for the year 1963-64.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2364/64].

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने पिछले तीन, चार रोज़ से मुतवातिर एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव देता आ रहा हूँ। दरअसल जिस इलाके से मैं चुन कर इस लोक सभा में आया हूँ वहां एक गम्भीर अकाल की स्थिति मौजूद है। वहां पर अनाज नहीं है, आटा नहीं है। अनाज के भाव सट्टे के कारण दनादन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। चना मेथे के नाम पर होता है और गंदुम सरसों के नाम पर। इन बढ़ते हुए भावों को रोकना बहुत ही जरूरी है। आप कोई भी अखबार निकाल कर देखें आपको यही चीज़ पढ़ने को मिलेगी। पण भूखे मर रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये। अब मैं सारे अपोजीशन से यह दाखलास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई हमारा यहां डिकोरम होना चाहिए। जैसा कि इन मेम्बर ने कहा कि वह तीन, चार दिन से उसी नोटिस को रिपीट किये जाते हैं और मैं उसे इंकार किये चला जाता हूँ तो इसके लिये कोई कायदा हो कि वह अपने उस नोटिस को बार बार रिपीट किये जाने से लेके और हर रोज़ बगैर इजाजत के उसके बारे में पूछने और इस तरह से बगैर इजाजत के खड़े होकर हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्ज को जो इंटरप्रेट करते हैं, वह न कर सकें। आखिर कोई न कोई हमारा स्टेंडर्ड होना चाहिए जिससे हम हाउस में डिकोरम बनाये रख सकें।

श्री किशन पट्टनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ... (इंटरप्रश्न) आपकी अनुमति से ही मैं अर्ज करूँगा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आंडर, आंडर।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I make a submission with great respect? Anyone of us, of course, does not approve of this manner of approaching on the same point over and over again. But may I further request that the decorum of the House has not been preserved only by the Opposition. It ought to have been addressed to each one of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The whole House.

Mr. Speaker: When the Member of the Opposition is doing that, that is the only occasion to appeal to the Opposition. If there is some interruption from the other side, certainly I will appeal to that party. Now, as he himself said, वह तीन, चार रोज से इसको रिपीट कर रहे हैं। मैं इस बारे में आपका जजमेंट लेना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह उनका हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स को रोजाना इस तरह से इंटररप्ट करना दुरुस्त है? मैं इस विषय में आप सब लोगों का कोआपरेशन चाहता हूँ ताकि मैं इस बात को रोक सकूँ। मैं यह अपील आपका सहयोग लेने के लिए कर रहा हूँ ताकि इस बात को जैसे भी हो रोका जाय। मेरा विचार है कि यह बात नहीं चलनी चाहिए। इसमें मैं आप सब लोगों का सहयोग चाहता हूँ। मैं इसे नहीं चलने दूँगा।

श्री किशन पट्टनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस मामले में आपको कोई उपदेश तो नहीं दे सकता हूँ लेकिन जैसा कि आप जानते ही हैं कि माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी इस विषय पर कितने एजिटेटेड हैं और बार बार इसी पर एड-जोर्नमेंट मोशन दिये चले जा रहे हैं, वेहतर यह होगा कि आप उन सदस्य को बुला लीजिये,

कुछ अपोजीशन के लीडस को बुला लीजिये और मंत्री महोदय को भी बुला लीजिये ताकि इस विषय की क्या गम्भीरता है उस पर वे विचार विमर्श करके एक फैसले पर पहुँचें। मेरी समझ में ऐसा करना सब से अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी बात होती। लेकिन उनको याद होगा कि अभी उस दिन जब मैंने माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी को कहा था कि बजाय इसके कि यहां बगैर इजाजत के खड़े होकर बोलने लगें और प्रोसीडिंग्स में बाधा डालें, वे मेरे पास आकर बातचीत करें और जो कुछ मेरे फैसले पर उनको एतराज़ हो, उस पर वह मेरे साथ बैठ कर चर्चा कर लें तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वह मेरे पास नहीं आयेंगे। अब उसके बाद मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री किशन पट्टनायक : उन को न बुला कर अन्य अपोजीशन ग्रुप्स के लीडस को बुला कर बातचीत की जा सकती है...

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यह कायदे, कानून तो आप मेरे से ज्यादा जानते हैं और हम इन को आप से सीखते हैं इसमें भी कीई दो राय नहीं हैं। लेकिन सबाल तो यह है कि यह कायदे, कानून इस लिये होते हैं जिससे देश और समाज की रक्षा हो सके। मैं इस गरीबी के गंभीर में से सच्चाई की बात कहता हूँ कि छोटे बच्चों की भूख से तड़प और भूखी जनता की पुकार जब हमारे सामने उठ रही हो तो यह कायदे, कानून की बात सामने लाकर उसको सुनने से इंकार नहीं करना चाहिये। भूखी जनता आपके कायदे, कानून नहीं चाहती है वह अपने भूखे पेट की ज्वाला शांत करने के लिये रोटी का टुकड़ा चाहती है। मैं अपने दिल की गहराई से सच्चाई की बात कहता हूँ कि अगर उसका तत्काल

[श्री बागड़ी]

इलाज नहीं किया गया तो इससे देश और समाज दोनों टूट सकते हैं। आंतर देश को इस तरह से कमजोर रखना गया तो पाकिस्तान की फौज की माफ़त अमरीका या चीन हमारे देश की आजादी को हड्डप सकते हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि वह इस मामले में कायदे कानून की परवाह नहीं करेंगे। वह इन्हें दिनों से इस को तोड़ रहे हैं। मैंने बहुत सब किया और बर्दास्त किया और हमेशा उन से अपील करता रहा कि वह अपनी बाधा डालते रहने की कार्यवाही से किसी तरह बाज़ आ जायें, लेकिन वे नहीं माने। अब मैं और ज्यादा यह चीज़ बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकता। माननीय सदस्य अब इस से ज्यादा न बोलें और अपनी जगह पर बैठ जायें वरना मुझे उनको ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिये कोई न कोई ऐक्शन ज़रूर लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि आप यहां बैठे हैं और आप इस सभा की कार्यवाही को चला रहे हैं और यहां बैठ कर हम सब सदस्यों को आप की आज्ञा माननी चाहिये। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि देश की स्थिति इस समय भयंकर बनी हुई है। देश की खाद्यान्न समस्या बड़ी विकट हो रही है और इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समस्या पर आप तत्काल अलग से विचार करने के लिए समय दें। हम आप की अवज्ञा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, आज्ञा का पालन करना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह निवेदन अवश्य है कि इस पर आप तत्काल समय देने की कृपा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी यहां लोक-समा में दो साल से है। उनको पता होना चाहिये कि अगर काम रोकें प्रस्ताव पेश करने की अनुमति अध्यक्ष द्वारा किसी सदस्य को न दी जाय तो वह उस पर विचार करने के लिये कोई दूसरी तरह का नोटिस दे सकता

है। क्या स्वामी जी ने या किसी दूसरे सदस्य ने इस के लिये कोई नोटिस दिया?

श्री बड़े : अब हम दे देंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बाड़ी सी अर्ज़....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। इस तरह से कार्यवाही में बाधा डालना बहुत अनुचित है।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी अर्ज़ आप सुन तो लें....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सजा बैशक दें लेकिन मेरी एक मिनट की अर्ज सुन लें....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अब मैं आपको बोलने की बिल्कुल इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : केवल एक मिनट ...

• अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरे मना करने के बावजूद चूँकि माननीय सदस्य बाधा डाल रहे हैं इसलिये मैं उनका नाम लेकर कहता हूँ कि श्री बागड़ी हाउस से बाहर चले जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि आप अपना फैज़ पूरा कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं उस इलाके से जहां कि गरीब जनता भूखी मर रही है, अनाज मिल नहीं रहा है उनकी आवाज़ यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ और... (इंटरप्रश्न)

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I move that he should be named, and suspended from the service of the House for at least seven days.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमान् ने कई बार इस हाउस में कहा हुआ है कि कोई भी सदस्य उन की इजाजत के बाहर न बोले। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि

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जितने भी सदस्य अभी बाहर उन की इजाजत के बोले हैं, उन सभी के रिमार्क्स हाउस की कार्यवाही में से ऐक्सपंज कर दिये जायें।

(ii) Annual Report of the National Productivity Council for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2367/64].

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐक्सपंज करना काफी इलाज नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी से मैंने कहा है कि वह हाउस से बाहर चले जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसी आप की मर्जी।

(*Shri Bagri left the House.*)

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —Contd.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF BOKARO STEEL LTD.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Articles of Association of Bokaro Steel Limited.
- (ii) Memorandum of Association of Bokaro Steel Limited.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2365/64].

REPORT OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM ON PAPER INDUSTRY

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL FOR 1962-63

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Paper Industry in Japan, Mexico, Venezuela, USA, UK, Canada, Finland and Sweden, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2366/64].

12.19 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE EIGHTEENTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Delhi Development Authority—Para 109 of Audit Report (Civil), 1963 and Audit Reports on the Accounts of Delhi Development Authority for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 24th February, 1964, will consist of:

- (1) Further discussion on the Railway Budget for 1964-65.
- (2) Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1964-65;
- (3) Supplementary Demands for Grants, Railways, for 1963-64;
- (4) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), for 1963-64;
- (5) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Gold Control Bill, 1963, to a Joint Committee of both Houses;
- (6) Consideration and passing of the Delhi Delegation of Powers Bill, 1963; and
- (7) Consideration and passing of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

As hon. Members are already aware, the General Budget for 1964-65 will be presented on Saturday, the 29th February, 1964 at 5 p.m.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I wish to raise an issue which we had discussed in the last budget session, and because of the non-implementation of which we were handicapped at the time of the discussion of the Ministries' Demands. That is, that the Ministries last year, some of them—not all—delayed the presentation of their reports to the House.

Now that discussion will commence about the 10th March or so, I would request you to direct the Ministries to present their reports before the end of next week or early in the week after the next. We would be grateful to you for that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: A week in advance of the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry, it will be circulated to all the Members.

Mr. Speaker: The reports should be in the hands of Members a week before that.

Shri Daji (Indore): With your permission, I would like to make a request. I think the House will join with me in according our warm welcome to Shri M. C. Chagla who has come back from the UN after representing our case so ably there . . .

Mr. Speaker: The House has already expressed it.

Shri Daji: We expect a statement from him about the discussion there. That should be accommodated in our agenda somehow. We are all anxious to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I will do that.

Shri Daji: The second point is this. Last session, after a great deal of discussion, we passed a Resolution

about the Committee on Public Sector Undertakings. The other House also passed it. I do not see how the formation of the Committee is being delayed. The earlier it is constituted, the better.

Mr. Speaker: I am taking early steps to constitute that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): There are quite a number of Bills going to be discussed in the coming week. Will that not again push back the discussion on the Demands for Grants and then we will have difficulty in trying to squeeze them through? The Minister would say that if we wanted more time we have to sit till 7 o'clock, he has to get them through the House within a certain time and so on. Would it not be better if we take up the budget discussions first and then finish the discussions on the Demands well in time comfortably without rushing? Then we can take up the other Bills.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever time is at our disposal, during that time whatever Bills can be taken up, would be taken up and disposed of. The Budget would be taken up at the proper time so that we can proceed with the Demands. These Bills would not interfere with that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There is another small point I wanted to make. There is one small Bill, the Advocates Bill. Could that also not be included?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would seek clarification from you about the remark you just now made that the legislative work will not interfere with the dates fixed for the general discussion of the budget. Do we take it that the budget discussion will definitely start on the 3rd of March?

Mr. Speaker: That is what I understand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the general discussion will also start in this House first, not in the other place?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This House is having the general discussion first. It is not going to be changed.

थी किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर लोक-सभा में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के भाषण के बाद सारे देश में तथा अख्वारों में यह धारणा बन चुकी है कि शायद सरकार का रुख चीन के मामले में बदल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सरकार की तरफ से दिया जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, यह सवाल इस वक्त नहीं उठ सकता।

We shall now continue the General Discussion on the Railway Budget. Shri Peter Alvares was last on his legs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): There is one point on which I wanted some information.

Mr. Speaker: When those things were discussed, he did not stand up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I could rise only after the Minister had completed his statement.

I find an omission in the Order Paper. According to the Order Paper, the Finance Minister was to lay on the Table a copy of the Economic Survey for 1963-64.

An Hon. Member: It has already been laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Peter Alvares.

12.25 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Yesterday, towards the conclusion of my speech I was stressing the necessity of the appointment of a statutory Transport Commission in order to have a unified transport policy for the entire country. It is obvious from a perusal of the statistics that road transport can be highly competitive, and that the railways, because of their physical inability to compete with road transport, are at a great and relative disadvantage. Railways, road transport and inland waterways are complementary to one another, and it is unnecessary in the coming future that they should be allowed to be competitive. There is the question of labour also, which has demanded that such a Commission be set up both from the point of view of the interest of the industry itself and of labour.

In the 1960 strike of the Central Government employees we have witnessed how any demand from labour, however reasonable it may be, has been taken to mean a challenge to Government. A mere issue of increase of dearness allowance, even if it is for resolution through arbitration, has been taken up and interpreted as a challenge to civil authority. I suggest that Government divest itself of the responsibilities implied in the running of railways, and set up a Transport Commission, so that industry and labour can find satisfactory development.

I do not see any justification for complacency in respect of performance also. From the statistics we will see that it is impossible for the railways to move the traffic, especially the high-rated traffic, as they want to do. The average mileage of broad gauge wagons is about 50 per day, and on metre gauge it is 35 per day. Compare it with the rapid mobility of road transport, and you will find that the complacency in regard to performance is misplaced and entirely

[Sri Alvares]

unjustified. And so long as the railways move so slowly in comparison with road transport, there cannot be any justification for this state of affairs.

Let us take the question of overcrowding on trains. The hon. Railway Minister has said that traffic is increasing by 3.36 per cent, while overcrowding being reduced by only 6.6 per cent. Therefore, every year there is an increase in overcrowding by three per cent in effect. It would mean that the railways would never be able to prevent overcrowding at all. Or, to put it in mere understandable terms, even by the end of the Fifth Plan the railways would not be able to provide sitting accommodation to every third class passenger in the Indian railways.

Shri Ranga: There will be 15 per cent overcrowding.

Shri Alvares: Therefore, I have to make this submission that this complacency is entirely unjustified, and efforts must be made. I agree there has been improvement, but you have not reached the stage when the Minister can come to the House for a certificate of merit.

The railways are both a big industrial complex and a labour complex. In fact, the personalised services of railwaymen mean more to the efficiency of the industry and the travelling public than the mechanisation that is taking place. It is, therefore, necessary to pay attention to the conditions of these twelve lakhs of railway employees suffering from various policy disabilities in respect of their economic conditions and industrial relations. The very first issue that is to be taken into consideration is the issue of railway accidents. We are all anxious to reduce the frequency and intensity of these accidents and I will never condone the negligence whenever it has been the cause of any particular accident. But the liberality and the irresponsibility with which

the phrase 'human failure' is used in order to condemn poor railwaymen is entirely misplaced and therefore the House must give some consideration to what it means. Day in and day out, for years on end, a railwayman who performs a particular service in a very mechanical manner is likely to slip; we all slip in our lives and these slips are not attended with such disastrous consequences. If a railwayman who is manning a level-crossing or a lever or a station master just commits one slip during so many years of his service and if at that time a train is approaching by sheer coincidence, an accident may take place. This is not human failure attributable to negligence or carelessness as the railwaymen are the first to suffer from any purposeful negligence or carelessness on their part. So, this human failure is a failure that can be expected from any other human being, more particularly from the railwaymen, both because of the monotony and the type of duties that they perform; and the remedy is not to condemn all railwaymen unilaterally for human failure but to go on to a process of mechanisation by which human failure and reliance on manual operations can be reduced to a minimum. The other issue is about the economic conditions obtaining in this vast section of railwaymen. The Minister says that the introduction of incentive bonus scheme in the railway workshops has contributed to the reduction of imports from 30 to 14 per cent; that is a justified tribute to the railwaymen's efforts. But the Railway Ministry has refused to consider giving these very men involved in this incentive bonus scheme a guaranteed base wage at which rate they want the bonus. It is obvious that the rate of wage on which calculation must be made must be the revised wage of the Second Pay Commission. But the Railways have arbitrarily held down this guaranteed base wage so that these men are the losers every month by large sums of money in spite of the fact that they have been the main contributory factor to raise

productivity, which in turn contributed to the reduction of imports from 30 to 14 per cent within the last two years. This scheme must be speedily implemented by the Railways so that these people may not continue to be the losers.

There is another point which I may mention in passing pension scheme for the employees who have retired earlier than the date made applicable to the railway employees. I understand that the hon. Railway Minister has been approached in this connection and that he has agreed to consider the question sympathetically. When the State Governments are trying to implement pension schemes and social security measures for the general public, I think that the railways may consider some form of commuted pension for those employees who are not entitled to have this, so that at least they do justice to those who served them in the past but because of the date-line of implementation do not qualify themselves for this purpose. The pension has been roundly assessed to be of the value of ten years' pension equivalent to the total provident fund that the railways have paid to them by way of bonus. It will not be difficult to make this calculation, and in the affluence in which the railways claim to be at the present moment in regard to finance, I do not think that this is a burden which the railways cannot undertake for their ex-employees.

Industrial relations play a very important part in the efficiency of the railways, and it is, therefore, a great pity that the industrial relations have not been satisfactory. There is a reference that they have been cordial. They have been cordial because of the efforts of the organised labour to try and understand the point of view of the Ministry. But they have been far from satisfactory, as I shall try to

make out in a few moments. Why is it that of all the organisations in India, the organisation which employs the largest personnel adopts an attitude of hostility to railway labour? During the course of the last year, we have had several attempts made by Government to deprive the railwaymen of their fundamental rights, as in the withdrawal of rule 1708 of the Establishment Code which had protected them against dismissal except on certain specific conditions, and which withdrawal makes today a railway employee subject to dismissal for any fault whatsoever. There was then an attempt made by Government to amend article 311 of the Constitution, depriving all Central Government employees including railwaymen of the right to make an appeal in certain disciplinary actions. The Supreme Court has recently struck down the rule 149 of the Establishment Code as invalid, by the application of which thousands of railwaymen have been removed from service for the past so many years. There is also the arbitrary dismissal from service during the last strike. All these have their cumulative effect on the satisfactory state or otherwise of the industrial relations in the railways. Unless the Government gives a new look to these industrial relations, I am afraid that they are bound to deteriorate rather than improve.

Are the railways exempt from honouring the spirit of the judgment of the Supreme Court or can they ignore the rule of law established in this country? The Nagpur Bench of the Maharashtra high court has reinstated a number of people in the other departments after the last strike on the ground of natural justice just on the fact that their dismissal could not have been discriminated against. And yet, there are a large number of railwaymen removed from railway service without a charge-sheet on grounds similar to which a reinstatement was ordered in the Nagpur high court.

[Shri Alvares]

Last month, the Supreme Court struck down as invalid rule 149 of the Establishment Code. Have the railways done anything to honour that decision of the Supreme Court by reinstating unconditionally and unilaterally all those whose dismissal or removal from service has been rendered invalid, or has been invalidated? The railway must give a clear answer to this position not merely in the sense of industrial relations but in the sense that they have a responsibility to honour the ruling of the Supreme Court and to observe the rule of law at the subsequent stage. I do hope that the Railway Minister will take this into consideration and pass orders immediately that this state of affairs should continue any longer.

My colleague, Shri A. P. Sharma, made a reference to the strike in Liluah and Golden Rock Workshops at Tiruchi. How did these strikes occur? The one at Tiruchi was not a strike. When the late Mr B. C. Roy died, the Government declared a holiday. The entire labour felt that they should also participate in the general condolence because this eminent son of India had passed away. They led a deputation to the works manager and that was treated as a strike. Nothing could be more authoritarian than this decision of the railways to cause a break in service on the slightest pretext. The House should know what a break in service implies. Summarily, without any enquiry, the services of thousands of employees are collectively negatived, done away with, with the result that all the provident fund bonus that they have earned, all the right to pensionary benefits, all the leave that they have accumulated in the past many years and all the past privileges are summarily forfeited and never restored. There may be sometimes exceptions made, but that such a draconian measure could exist on the statute of the establishment code and, be used time and again in these

modern times will surely prove that industrial relations on the railways are far from satisfactory and that they need to be remedied as soon as possible.

It is in keeping with this same policy of understanding, suspicion and hostility towards labour that Government have introduced what they call the Joint Consultative Machinery or the Whitley Council. I do not know whether the House is aware of what the Whitley Council happens to be. The humiliating conditions imposed, in this draft of the Whitley Council, asking industrial labour to abjure strikes, to renounce their own leaders, with provisions for recognition of craft unions as against the industrial set-up that is there today are, to say the least, very unhappy features of the introduction of this Joint Consultative Machinery. No self-respecting trade union organisation would barter the right of strike for this mess of pottage, viz., the Whitley Council in the form placed before us. It is not a question of wanting to strike. But the fundamental right of organisation, the right of strike, if need be, which is very rarely exercised among the Central Government employees, but very liberally exercised in the private sector, is fundamental to democracy, and not until either the Home Ministry or the Minister of Railways is prepared to remove the humiliating condition of abjuring strikes or breaking the power of the trade union movement in this country will labour have any other look at this very pernicious and invidious documents!

Very often issues have been raised in this House about dearness allowance. We had the spectacle of a very miserable offer of Rs. 1.62 or Rs. 2 on 126 points offered by the Government only a few days ago. Even before the money reached the pockets of railwaymen or the Central

Government employees, in anticipation, the prices of foodgrains had already increased, thereby negativing even the small amount of dearness allowance that Government had given. The manner in which all these issues are tackled, the approach to these fundamental problems, is so halting, hesitant and slipshod that railwaymen and other Central Government employees have rejected this little offer of neutralisation. They have demanded on the contrary that there shall be full neutralisation at least on the basis of what the Second Pay Commission had granted and that the Consumer Price Index formula should be revised in the manner in which the Maharashtra Government has already revised through the process of the Lakdawala Report. Today the all-India price consumer index is computed by striking an average of the consumer price indices of 26 principal cities in India. If Ahmedabad, Bombay and Nagpur have come to the conclusion that the price index compilation is faulty, it is necessary that the Government of India take the initiative in asking other Governments immediately to set up a commission to revise the consumer price index, so that justice may be done for the compilation of the all-India consumer price index, on which the Central Government employees get their own dearness allowance.

There is one more issue and that is the question of compensatory allowance. We welcome the announcement by Government of the increase of compensatory allowance in certain cities by raising or by bifurcating the category B into B1 and B2. But that has not met the needs of the circumstances all over India. It is not merely on the basis of population that compensatory allowances can be adjudged to be necessary or to be increased. There are very many areas in this country—smaller cities—where the cost of living is higher than in the other bigger cities, and who do not

qualify for extra compensatory allowance because of their low population ratio. I am glad that the Finance Minister had admitted that mere population statistics are not a scientific basis for the classification of cities for the purpose of compensatory allowance. It is, therefore, necessary to rationalise this process. The basis must be both population and high cost of living. I hope Government will immediately introduce a scheme whereby these issues can be resolved very easily and cities like Nagpur, Vijayawada, Ranchi etc., and some others also similarly situated, not favourably for this purpose on the basis of population ratio, but certainly qualifying because of high cost of living, will also be included for compensatory allowance.

There is one more issue, viz., indebtedness in the railways. Very recently when the Minister of Railways had gone to visit Madras, a petition was presented to him—a very curious thing—that when salaries are attached by the High Court for indebtedness, the limit of Rs. 100 should be raised to Rs. 150, because Rs. 100 is no longer relevant, the dearness allowance having been merged in the pay. The consequence of this was that a very large portion of their salary was being attached by the courts because of decrees. This highlights the extent to which there is indebtedness among railwaymen. This is a very serious problem for us to consider. For some time immediately after independence the State Governments had undertaken a survey of rural indebtedness in order that some form of relief should be given to the peasantry in the form of amortisation of debts. I do not ask for amortisation of debts as far as railway labour are concerned, but in view of the circumstances where 90 per cent of the railwaymen are indebted many times over, there is need for considering a revision of their pay scales and other facilities so that this indebtedness can be wiped out and the railway

[Shri Alvares]

labour can find satisfaction economically in serving the railways and the public in India.

Nairobi were making an attempt to go to Zanzibar. They have not been able to go there. Now our High Commissioner will go there and we hope he will be able to give us a report.

12.51 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RECOGNITION OF ZANZIBAR

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Hon. Members were interested in the situation in Zanzibar and I thought they would be interested to know what we have done. In response to a request from President Karume of Zanzibar, the Government of India have decided to accord recognition to the Republican Government of Zanzibar. Our High Commissioner in Nairobi has been instructed to proceed to Zanzibar to deliver a message from the President and to establish contacts with the new regime.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, we welcome the announcement and the recognition of the new Republic. May we know how far the reports regarding destruction of life and property of Indian citizens are true and what relief is being accorded to the Indian nationals in Zanzibar?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): May I know whether the Government is going to take up with the new Government there the entire question of the Indians there and decide as to how the matter is going to be settled there?

Mr. Speaker: Our High Commissioner is going there and he will look into it.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sometime back I had informed the House of the situation so far as the Indian citizens are concerned. We have not heard of any killing of Indian citizens as such. There have been reports of death of people of Indian origin. Two of our officers from the High Commission in

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): With closer contacts established now, it should be possible.

Shri Ranga: It should be his task to see to it.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what you said; he did not say that himself.

Shri Dinesh Singh: When the High Commissioner goes there he will naturally look after the interests of Indian nationals.

Mr. Speaker: The Government should see, because there is anxiety here, that now that we have a High Commissioner there he should take it up.

Shri Ranga: From the announcement of Shrimati Lakshmi Menon we are not encouraged to hold any hopes at all (Interruptions).

12.54 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of the charge of complacency levelled against the Railway Administration by my hon. friend who preceded me, I must congratulate the Railways for the achievements and performance that have been presented to us in the speech of the hon. Minister of Railways. We find that although it is expected that there will be a total traffic of 241 million tons in 1965-1966, they are carrying on a programme of developing a capacity for carrying a total traffic of 260 million tons during the

Fourth Plan period. So, I think, although there has been a shortfall in the traffic at present, they are keeping themselves quite ready for any eventuality or any development of traffic that may be expected in the near future.

Also, we find that there has been a stepping up of carriage of general goods. At present, the quota regulations have been abolished and also the congestion in many sections has been eased, there is some difficulty about the traffic from Siliguri and steps have also been taken to ease the situation there. During the emergency period the Railways have been able to show their mettle, and we hope if there be any situation like that the Railways will be able again to prove their efficiency in the same manner.

We have some figures before us which give an idea of the operating-cum-efficiency of the Railways. During the last several years, taking 1938-39 as the base year, we find that the operating-cum-efficiency index was 115.1 in 1960-1961, 114.3 in 1961-62 and 116.1 in 1962-63. In many other ways also we find all round improvement in the achievements and efficiency of the Railways. Of course, there are certain matters respecting which care should be taken. There is always scope for economy and further developmental needs of which the Railways should take care. I shall presently deal with some of those matters.

The three funds which can be called the index of the strength of railway finance should be further augmented. The present development is not adequate. Shri Nambiar, speaking yesterday, took exception to the allocation of funds as at present being done. He was referring to the Depreciation Reserve Fund. But if he takes care to see that the Railways have a capital-at-charge of about Rs. 2000 crores, he will find that this reserve does not seem to be quite good. The balance as it stood on 31st March, 1956 was Rs. 103.47 crores.

This amount got depleted during the Second Plan period and it came down to Rs. 19.79 crores on 31st March, 1961. The budget estimate for 1964-65 is Rs. 49.65 crores. I should think that some steps should still be taken so that this fund should further be augmented.

For renewals and replacements the Railways depend on this fund. Unless proper renewals and replacements are done and maintained the Railways cannot have sufficient strength. About the Development Fund also we find that there has been a continual pressure and the pressure is growing in regard to some development programmes, passenger amenities, staff quarters and many other things. The Development Fund is not enough to cope with this growing demand on the resources of this fund.

I would say that all care should be taken to see that these funds are further augmented so that the railways can stand on their own legs.

13 hrs.

With the increase of 2 per cent, the existing 10 per cent surcharge will come to 12 per cent. Some objection has been taken to this increase. So, some care should be taken in finding out a rating policy, so that there can be a rational approach to this problem. For some time now there has been decrease in the high-rated commodities and there has been increase in the low-rated commodities. So, greater attention should be paid to evolving a rating policy where there may not be any difficulty about having proper co-ordination between high-rated and low-rated traffic.

Much has been said about rail-road co-ordination. We find there is a proposal to establish an Indian Transport Commission so that there can be co-ordination between the different kinds of transport that we have got in this country. The Neogy Committee was appointed for this specific purpose. It is a matter of regret that Shri Neogy, the Chairman of the

[Shri B. K. Das]

Committee, has recently resigned on account of, according to him, the unhelpful attitude of the Planning Commission. As there is pressing need for a committee like this, ways should be found to make this committee carry on its work. In my own district there is an instance where we find there is need for co-ordination between the roads and the railways very urgently. In Highway No. 6, in Rupnarayan river a railway bridge is under construction, whose cost I do not know. At the same time, there is a road bridge under construction, costing Rs. 1.12 crores. Both the bridges are within a few yards of each other. Could there not have been one bridge for both railways and road so that there is economy and there is co-ordination?

The Public Accounts Committee has taken note of the fact that there is infructuous expenditure and some loss of revenue in this department. Every care should be taken to see that such instances of infructuous expenditure and loss of revenue do not occur. As it is a big undertaking, unless every care is taken by all the people concerned neither is economy possible nor can loss of revenue be prevented. I hope the hon. Minister will pay some attention to this.

The Railway Minister has remarked in his budget speech that there has been only a small reduction in over-crowding in non-suburban trains. From personal experience we find that in the suburban trains over-crowding has increased. We find that in 1961-62 and 1962-63 in the electric suburban areas while the traffic increase has been 21.4 per cent, the increase in passenger carrying stock has been only 6.3 per cent. That explains the reason for over-crowding. The arrangements for coping with the traffic is not keeping pace with the rate of over-crowding in the suburban areas. I am speaking particularly of the Calcutta area where the congestion is the most. If we take the three big cities of this

country, i.e., Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, the worst position obtains in Calcutta in this respect. EMU services carry hundred per cent of the suburban passenger traffic in Bombay. The electric trains in Madras carry 77 per cent of the traffic while in Calcutta they carry only 29 per cent. So, the hon. Minister should devise ways to remove this over-crowding and congestion. With the electrification of the Sealdah section and the taking of some other steps, there may be a little relief to the congestion but, all the same, Sealdah station, which is the busiest station in the country, is handling about 2½ lakhs passengers daily, while Howrah station handles another 2 lakhs passengers. So, greater attention should be paid to this part of the country, particularly the city of Calcutta. The Calcutta Metropolitan Organisation has suggested the circular railways for Calcutta. I hope the hon. Minister will consider how far this can be given effect to.

Greater attention should be paid to the electrification programme because out of the 2,400 route kilometers in the Plan, only 860 kilometers have been carried out in the first two years. There is Plan provision for construction of 2,400 kilometres of new lines of which during the first two years of the Plan only 683 kilometers have been completed. In the coal line only 135 kilometers have been completed. In the iron ore area, out of 632 kilometers only 107 kilometers have been completed. So, attention should be paid to this aspect also.

Then, more attention should be paid to the railway lines in North Bengal and Assam where the traffic condition is not good and the congestion is most. We know what happened during the strike by the employees of the Joint Steamer Companies. So, Assam should have direct link with Bengal as soon as possible. Of course, when the Farakka barrage is constructed and the Khejuriaghata line comes into existence, there will be direct connection. It is a matter

of satisfaction that the construction of the broad-gauge line from Siliguri to Jogigopa has been taken up, though it has taken a zigzag course. The construction work in this line may be speeded up so that the congestion may be relieved if not eliminated.

I must congratulate the Railway Minister for the Haldia-Panskura line. When the Haldia port is developed, it will have an industrial belt all along the line. So, from now on there should be a plan for construction of railway lines in this industrial belt. Also, Digha which is a sea-side health resort should have connection from Haldia.

There is a jute growing area in Bihar in the Sapaul-Baptiahi line which requires attention. Because of the congestion in this line, jute could not be moved from that area.

About amenities, often the question of catering has been raised and those who travel on different railways have always suffered in this respect. I should like that proper attention should be given to catering—the cooking, the service and everything else. Some time back I drew the attention of the hon. Minister to the way of serving food in compartments. I think, some trolley arrangement or something like that may be done so that serving can be done with cleanliness and in the proper way.

Some improvement has been done about the second class sleeper coaches. The former Railway Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, probably wanted that there should be only two classes and that this class should be abolished. Therefore no attention was paid to the second class. But now that the second class has come to stay, I should think that a greater number of sleeper coaches should be attached to second class so that second class passengers have more amenities.

About accidents, the Railway Accidents Committee's Report has been given to us lately. I only wish to

draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister to the remark which has appeared in the preliminary report that care should be taken that no driver should have to perform running duties of more than 14 hours at a stretch except in very emergent cases. I do not know whether this has been acted upon.

The Report has also remarked that there is a continuous shortage of station masters, assistant station masters, cabinmen, etc. In the final report there are some remarks and so many suggestions about the causes of accidents and how those accidents can be avoided. I think, the Railway Ministry has taken proper care about that.

One more remark I shall make about accidents due to human failure. Much has been discussed about it, but there is one matter. About the causes of derailment it has been pointed out that engine defects contribute 51 per cent of the derailments and that this is because of bad maintenance. I should think that the utmost care and attention should be given to this.

I shall conclude by saying that our Railways have done well and I wish the Railway should do better.

Shri Dighe (Kolaba): Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views on the Budget proposals of the Railways.

At the outset I congratulate Shri Dasappa, the new Railway Minister, for his satisfactory budget proposals. This is because of the absence of any increase either in passenger fares or in parcel charges. The progress of the Railways during the Plan period, no doubt, is satisfactory; it is laudable. Even the World Bank team has compared favourably the achievements of our Railways with the performance of railways of some of the developed countries. But with the good performance even the receipts of the Railways have increased. If we have a look at the figures, we can see that

[Shri Dighe.]

in 1950-51 the receipts were Rs. 263 crores. They rose to Rs. 566 crores in 1962-63; in 1963-64 as per the revised estimates they are Rs. 622 crores and in the 1964-65 Budget we estimate them at Rs. 668 crores. That is an increase of about Rs. 400 crores in a period of 13 years.

There is a similar increase in the working expenses also. In 1950-51 the working expenses were Rs. 210 crores and in the Budget proposals submitted to the House they are estimated at Rs. 441 crores; so, it is an increase of about Rs. 200 crores.

The overall picture of the figures presented shows that the Railways are a continued prosperous concern. Naturally, the public expected some relief this time. I would have been happy if there had been some relief to the third class passengers at this juncture. Even the 2 per cent increase in the surcharge on supplementary charges does not seem to be necessary. I will request the hon. Minister to reconsider and see if this surcharge can be avoided.

As regards the operational efficiency of the Railways, much has been said in the hon. Railway Minister's speech. As a matter of fact, the picture is rosy; but it is to be remembered that there is a feeling in this country that there is much scope for the improvement of operational efficiency of the Railways. With higher production and greater operational efficiency even economy to a certain extent can be brought about. There is a suggestion from important quarters that fuel economy is a matter which requires the utmost concern of the Railway Ministry. I am making these remarks only with a view to inviting the hon. Railway Minister's attention to these matters.

One of the learned Members of this House, Shri Hanumanthaiya, had laid great stress on the electrification of the Indian Railways. I join ranks with him. I also feel that unless the Indian Railways are totally electri-

fied, our national progress cannot be speedier. I, therefore, request the Railway Ministry to find out ways and means by which the electrification of the Railways can be speeded up and the much-needed coal can be saved for other industries.

As regards new lines, there have been continuous demands on the Ministry and I am happy to note that the Ministry is making good progress as per the Plan. It is gratifying to note that new lines in Assam and North Bengal have been given preference in this year's Budget. I am also happy to see that the Diva-Apta Railway line in my region is being completed during the year. I would, however, like to invite the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the much neglected part of the country to the south of Bombay Island which is known as the Konkan. If we have a look at the Railway Map of India, we shall find that this part of the country, to the south of Bombay right up to Mangalore, is conspicuous by the absence of any railway line. The people of Konkan have been pressing for a Konkan Railway for the past number of years, but nothing has been done up to this time. There has been a beginning only this year by means of the Panvel-Apta Railway. Indeed the economic development of Konkan depends upon the availability of rail communication in this part of the country. There is high industrial potential in this area. Recently rich iron ore has been detected in these parts. There are rich deposits of bauxite also. There are other minerals also in these parts of the country. Electricity is now available in this part of the country. New industries are being located. As such the industrial pace of this part of the country depends upon the availability of rail communication. I, therefore, request Shri Dasappa, the new Railway Minister, to look into the case of the Diwa-Dasgaon Railway which has been receiving the attention of the Railway Ministry for a

number of years and see that after the completion of the Diwa-Apta Railway this new railway line is immediately followed up.

In this connection I would like to make one suggestion. The economic development of backward tracts depends upon the availability of rail communication and the immediate economic justification need not be insisted upon in these cases because with the economic development of these tracts the railways will become justifiable and they become economic in due course.

One more thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the ministry is regarding level-crossings. A remark has been made in the hon. Railway Minister's speech that the provision for level-crossings has become necessary on account of the growth in rail and road traffic and the responsibility must be shared. I feel that bridges have become necessary only because of rail traffic and, as a matter of fact, the Railways should bear the major portion of the expenditure. The present policy is that the bridge is constructed by the Railways and the approaches are constructed by the road authorities. Now, what are the road authorities? They are normally the States or the local bodies, that is, the Zila Parishads or municipalities. The resources of the road authorities are not so much as to construct these approaches. On an enquiry with certain road authorities I have learnt that the cost of construction of these bridges and approaches works out to about fifty-fifty. I will suggest that if possible the Railways who have got better resources should see whether they can share 75 per cent of the expenses of the railway bridges with approaches and 25 per cent should be levied from the road authorities.

Another important aspect is over-crowding. As one of my predecessors, Shri Peter Alvares, has said, over-crowding has not been eliminated. The progress is very meagre and God knows when we shall be able

to do it. This is so on non-suburban and suburban lines. I am experiencing it daily on the Bombay suburban lines. Travelling on the Bombay suburban lines in a third class compartment is a horribile thing. One is reminded of the Black Hole of Calcutta while travelling in a third class compartment. The conditions in the 1st Class also during the peak hours are not better. It is just like that. So, I suggest that speedier remedies should be found out for eliminating this over-crowding at least in the suburban trains in Bombay. The Railway Ministry is making efforts, but the efforts are falling short. The elimination of over-crowding in Bombay suburban trains should be treated—it is a colossal problem—as an urgent problem which needs to be solved very early.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Another ugly feature of Bombay suburban line is the over-crowding at the railway stations during the peak hours. You will find the railway stations, like, Dadar, Byeulla; Thana, Kurla, Kalyan, etc. are over-crowded during the peak hours. The approaches to the over-bridges are insufficient. There is too much over-crowding at Kalyan. There is pickpocketing and there is much scope for mischief and passengers, especially ladies, are harassed to a great extent. Ways and means have to be found to provide greater facilities at these stations and more exit-doors and, if possible, more approaches to the over-bridges in some of the stations. Kalyan station needs to be renovated. I hope the Railway Ministry would pay proper attention to this and the Bombay Suburban line will improve.

Another difficulty about the Bombay suburban line is the non-availability of a sufficient number of trains. I have had correspondence with the Central Railways and I am told that on the line beyond Kalyan no more trains can be made available though the traffic justifies it. I

[Shri B. N. Dighe]

would like to invite the attention of the Railway Minister to the fact that about more than 2 lakh pass-holders travel by this line and their needs have to be immediately attended to. The railway traffic in Bombay is nearly 12½ per cent of the entire traffic in India and, as such, greater attention to the availability of more trains on the Bombay suburban line will have to be made.

There is one thing more about the Poona-Lonawala line. We are aware that the industrial pace of this Poona region is very rapid and with the development of industries, even the population is increasing. There is great traffic on the Poona-Lonawala line and in order to cope up with this traffic and to make available speedier traffic, it is necessary that a special track for running local trains may be constructed on the Poona-Lonawala line.

Then there is the usual complaint about catering. Catering is not at all satisfactory. Though it is departmental catering, there is a general consensus of opinion that the catering is not satisfactory. It is unclean and unwholesome. People want wholesome and clean food, whatever be the agency. We have again and again, year by year, been drawing the attention of the Government to this matter. I hope this year the Ministry will pay a better attention to this and see that catering is improved early.

Lastly, I thank the Railway Minister for the progress the Railways have made during the past few years and I hope that the few suggestions which I have made will receive proper attention at the hands of the Ministry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Barupal....not here; Shri Hem Raj....not here; Shri Rananjai Singh.

श्री रणजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ जो आप ने मुझे अपने विचार रेलवे बजट

पर व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। आप के हारा मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने बहुत ही प्रतिश्वम के साथ तथा योग्यता के साथ रेलवे बजट का निर्माण किया है।

एक बहुत ही आवश्यक बात मैं बड़ी दुःख के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। लखनऊ डिविजन में जो एक लाइन लखनऊ से बनारस जाती है, जोकि मैंने लाइन है उस पर राय बरेली और प्रतापगढ़ में गाड़ियों का बहुत ही कम प्रबन्ध है, इन दो स्टेशनों के बीच बहुत ही कम गाड़ियाँ हैं। जो जनता एक्सप्रेस सप्ताह हमें दो बार चलती भी है वह भी बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। इन स्थानों के महत्व को देखते हुए तथा यात्रियों की भीड़ भाड़ को देखते हुए अन्य लाइनों की अपेक्षा इस लाइन पर बहुत ही कम ट्रेनें चलती हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम एक ट्रेन प्रतापगढ़ और राय बरेली के बीच भी ऐसी चला दी जानी चाहिये जिस का सम्बन्ध उन गाड़ियों से हो जाय जो वहां चलती हैं, तो लोगों को बहुत सुविधा हो सकती है। प्रतापगढ़ और राय बरेली के बीच में जो सीधी सड़क है, उस में एक तो बीच में पुल नहीं है और उसके अतिरिक्त एक बहुत बड़ा भाग उस सड़क का कच्चा है जिस की वजह से लोगों का इस सड़क से आना जाना नहीं हो सकता है और उन को ट्रेन पर ही भरोसा करना पड़ता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस ग्रोर माननीय मंत्री जी अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

इसी लाइन पर एक अमेठी स्टेशन है जिस के बारे में बहुत बार प्रार्थना की गई है कि वहां पर सुविधाओं का अभाव है। जब माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तो उन से प्रार्थना की गई थी और उन से हमें उत्तर मिला था कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा। उसके बाद जब माननीय जगजीवन राम जी रेल मंत्री बने तो उन से भी प्रार्थना की गई और उन से

भी हमें आश्वासन मिला कि वहां पर उस स्टेशन पर जो शेड की आवश्यकता है उसका सन् १९६०-६१ में या उसके आसपास प्रबंध कर दिया जायगा, वह बना दिया जायगा। उस स्टेशन पर ऑवर-ब्रिज बनाने के लिए भी प्रार्थना की गई थी और आश्वासन मिला था कि ऑवर-ब्रिज बना दिया जायगा। यह प्रार्थना भी की गई थी कि प्लेटफार्म भी बना दिया जाय ताकि लोगों को चढ़ने में आसानी हो और कहा गया था कि उसका प्रबन्ध भी कर दिया जायगा। सरकार की ओर से शेड बनाने के लिए जो आश्वासन मिला था, उसके सिलसिले में कुछ सामान भी वहां पर पहुंचा था लेकिन बाद में वह सामान पता नहीं किस कारण से अमेठी स्टेशन से हटा कर दूसरे स्टेशन पर पहुंचा दिया गया और उस स्टेशन पर पहुंचा दिया गया जो महत्व के रूप में इस स्टेशन का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता था। अमेठी स्टेशन का बड़ा ही ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। वहां पर डिग्री कालेज तीन हैं। इंटर कालेज कई हैं। हाई स्कूल हैं। यह तहसील हैडक्वाटर है। साथ ही साथ वहां पर मंडी है। वहां पर कई मेले लगते हैं जिन के कारण से जनता का आना जाना बहुत रहता है। वहां पर एक परमहंस जी का आश्रम है और वहां पर बम्बई कलकत्ता तक से लोग आते हैं। हिन्दी के सुप्रसिद्ध कवि श्री मुहम्मद जायसी की वहां पर समाधि भी है जिस के दर्शनों के लिए लोग बराबर आते जाते रहते हैं। १९६ ईसवी में हमारे पूर्वजों ने ग्वालियर से जा कर वहां एक कुआं बनवाया था जो अब भी कायम है और किस तरह से वह इन्हें वर्षों से ठीक ठाक हालत में है, इसको देखने के लिए भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग वहां आते हैं। इस तरह की और भी कई चीजें वहां हैं जिन के कारण काफी लोग रेल की यात्रा कर के वहां आते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन सब बातों को देखते हुए अमेठी स्टेशन पर विशेष ध्यान देने की कृपा आप करें।

जौनपुर और लखनऊ के बीच एक लाइन जाती है। जनता की यह पुकार है कि एक अच्छी ट्रेन जो तेज़ चलने वाली हो, उसको उस लाइन पर चलाया जाय। वहां पर जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं वे बहुत धीमी गति से चलती हैं और बहुत देर लगाती हैं। लखनऊ से मुलतानपुर या मुलतानपुर से जौनपुर के बीच में भी एक्सप्रेस या मेल ट्रेन का चलाना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस अंत भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

तीसरे दर्जे के लिए माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी कुछ कहा है। भीड़ के कारण यात्रियों को जो असुविधा होती है, उसके बारे में भी काफी कुछ कहा जा चुका है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि थड़ क्लास की सीटों के लिए रिजर्वेशन का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि लोगों के बैठने का प्रबन्ध हो। अगर लेट कर जाने की लोगों को आप सुविधा नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम बैठने का अच्छा प्रबन्ध तो आप उनके लिए कर ही सकते हैं। भीड़ भाड़ की वजह से बहुत से लोग घबके खा कर भी चढ़ नहीं पाते हैं और उन को लौट कर बापस आ जाना पड़ता है जिस से बड़ा कष्ट होता है। भीड़ भाड़ को कम करने के लिए या तो आप गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ा दीजिए और अगर गाड़ियों की संख्या उस मात्रा में नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं जिस मात्रा में यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है तो डिब्बे तो आप गाड़ियों में अधिक कर ही सकते हैं। इस से लोगों को सुविधा हो सकती है अंत व बैठ कर जा सकते हैं।

डिब्बों में चढ़ने में यात्रियों को जो असुविधा होती है, उस से सभी माननीय सदस्य परिचित हैं। इस बारे में सभी एक मत है कि यात्रियों के बहुत अधिक असुविधा होती है। इस को भी दूर किया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि टिकट लेने में यात्रियों को जो असुविधा होती है, उस ओर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

[अ: रणजय सिंह]

छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर यह असुविधा विशेष रूप से होती है। वहां पर टिकट घर उस बक्त खोला जाता है जब गाड़ी आने को होती है। और लोगों की भीड़भाड़ का वजह से कई यात्रियों को या तो बिना टिकट ही सफर करने के लिए विवश हो जाना पड़ता है या फिर उनको घर वापिस लौट जाना पड़ता है। उन को टिकट मिल भी नहीं पाती है कि गाड़ी चल देती है और उन को निराश वही रुक जाना पड़ता है या घर वापिस आ जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम एक घंटा पहले ट्रेन के छठने के अगर टिकट मिलने का प्रबन्ध हो जाय तो उससे भी बहुत कुछ मुविधा यात्रियों को हो सकती है।

इसी प्रकार से जनता की मुविधा के लिए जहां मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि उन को ठीक से टिकट मिले वहां पर यह भी चाहता हूं कि छोटे छोटे स्थानों पर यात्रियों के लिये ठहरने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। इस से उन लोगों को काफी सुविधा मिल सकती है। अक्सर लोग आ कर खुले में बैठा करते हैं। अमेठी में तो वेटिंग हल्म है लेकिन और छोटे छोटे स्थानों पर नहीं हुआ करता है जिस से वरसात के दिनों में पानी और गर्मी के दिनों में धूप में यात्रियों को बैठना पड़ता है। जन साधारण के लिए इस का प्रबन्ध किया जाना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

मैं ने एक बार यहां प्रश्न किया था और कहा था कि लखनऊ जैनपुर लाइन पर कई स्टेशन हैं जिन के नाम टाइम टेबल में नहीं दिये हुए हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं ने पूछा था कि एक स्टेशन है अदनपुर उस का नाम अधीनपुर क्यों लिखा हुआ है टाइम टेबल में। उस समय मुझे उत्तर दिया गया था कि सर्वे आफ इंडिया में लिखा हुआ नाम शुद्ध है इस लिए टाइम टेबल में जो अधीनपुर नाम लिखा

हुआ है वह उसी आधार पर है और शुद्ध है। मैं विशेष रूप से इस कार्य के लिए उस स्टेशन पर गया। स्टेशन पर भी अदनपुर लिखा है और इसी रूप में वह नाम ठीक मालूम होता है। हिन्दी में भी उस का नाम ठीक लिखा हुआ है और उद्भूत में भी ठीक लिखा हुआ है। पता नहीं किस तरह से सर्वे आफ इंडिया में गलत नाम लिखा हुआ है और वही नाम टाइम टेबल में आ गया है। मैं यह निवेदन कहूँगा कि जिन जिन स्टेशनों के नामों में कोई भूल हो उस को ठीक कर लिया जाये। इस स्टेशन का सही नाम अदनपुर है इसलिए अधीनपुर के नाम से टिकट लेने में जनता को असुविधा होती है। अगर यह नाम शुद्ध कर दिये जायें तो जनता को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है।

जहां जनता की मुविधा के लिये नामों का ठीक होना आवश्यक है वहां मैं यह भी निवेदन कहूँगा कि कोथरा के पास महारानी पश्चिम के नाम से एक स्टेशन था। मुना गया है कि कोथरा की जगह महारानी पश्चिम के नाम से फिर स्टेशन का नाम रखा जा रहा है। महारानी पश्चिम नाम की जगह वहां से लगभग डेढ़ दो भील अलग है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कोथरा के नाम से ही स्टेशन का नाम रखा जाये जिस में लोगों को टिकट लेने में अधिक मुविधा हो।

इसी प्रकार से देनों के बारे में भी मेरा निवेदन है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, अमेठी स्टेशन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वहां डिगरी कालेज भी है। मेल ट्रून उस जगह से गृजरती है। यदि वहां पर मेल ट्रून के खड़े होने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये तो बड़ा अच्छा हो। जिस प्रकार वह भदोही में ठहरती है, दूसरे स्थानों पर ठहरती है उसी प्रकार वहां भी उस के ठहरने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये। वहां पर उस के बोडी देर ठहर जाने से वहां के यात्रियों को, दूसरे अच्छे अच्छे लोगों को और डिगरी कालेज के लोगों को भी आने

जाने में दूसरे नगरों में बड़ी सुविधा हो जाये।

रेलव मंत्रालय ने जो बजट बनाया है वह बहुत सुन्दर है। ठीक है लेकिन वहां पर साधारण जनता का भी ध्यान रखवा जाना चाहिये। पता नहीं क्यों इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूँगा कि जान बूझ कर उस को इग्नोर किया जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी उन की ओर ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मेल ट्रेन के ठहरने के सम्बन्ध में, जब सूरी साहब लखनऊ में डी० एस० वे तब उन पर जोर डाला गया, फँजावाद के डिवीजनल कमिशनर साहब ने और मुलतानपुर के डिप्टी कमिशनर साहब ने कहा तो मौखिक रूप से तो स्वीकृति दे दी गई लेकिन वर्षों बीत गये पता नहीं क्यों अब तक मेल ट्रेन के बहां ठहरने का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं किया गया।

इसलिए मैं सदन के सामने जनता की पुकार रखना चाहता हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और इस प्रकार मे प्रवन्ध दर्भेंगे जिस में जनता के कष्ट दूर किये जा सकें और उन को सुविधा पहुँचाई जा सके।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो रेलवे बजट पेश किया है वह सराहनीय है। सराहनीय इसलिये है कि हमारे भारतवर्ष की रेल संसार की अन्य रेलों की तुलना में दूसरा दर्जा रखती है। हमारे यहां की रेलों से लम्बी रेलवे सिर्फ रूस की बतलाई जाती है, अन्य किसी भी राष्ट्र की नहीं। इसलिये संसार में दूसरे नम्बर पर हमारी रेलवे आती है। जब से हमारे देश में रेलों का आवागमन शुरू हुआ, जब से मैं मानता हूँ कि पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में रेलों की बहुत तरक्की हुई। इतनी तरक्की हुई और यातायात के साधन इतने अच्छे हो गये कि भारत में किसी स्थान से किसी स्थान तक पहुँचने में तीन दिन से ज्यादा सफर नहीं

करना पड़ता, बस्ते कि रेल कहीं पर बदलनी न पढ़े।

इन सब बातों के होने हुए भी हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो रेलों का निर्माण कार्य किया है या अभी तक जो निर्माण हुआ है, वह उन्हीं स्थानों पर हुआ है जहां पर खनिज पदार्थ या इस तरह की चीज बहुतायत से मिलती है या उस के मुतालिक कुछ सर्वे हो चुका है। उन्हीं जगहों पर रेलों को बढ़ाया गया है। उन जगहों पर रेलों का बढ़ावा नहीं किया गया जहां पर सेकड़ों हजारों मील लम्बी जगहें पड़ी हुई हैं और बहुत से साधन मिलने की सम्भावना मौजूद है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगली बार जब आप रेलवे को बढ़ाने के प्रोग्राम पर विचार करें तो पहले तो आप यह सर्वेक्षण करें कि वे कौन से स्थान हैं जो पिछले हुए हैं और जहां रेलों का संचार अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि सब से बड़ी ख़बरी की बात हमारे देश में यह है कि सारी रेलों और उन का काम हमारी गवर्नमेंट के मातहत चलता है। आज केवल ६०३ किलोमीटर रेल छांटी लाइन की ऐसी है जोकि प्राइवेट हाथों में चलती है या जिस को कम्पनियां चला रही हैं या जो हमारी सरकार की देख रेख में नहीं चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन रेलों को भी सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले ताकि उन में सुविधा के साथ काम हो सके।

हमारे राष्ट्र में २८०० करोड़ रु० की सम्पत्ति रेलों की है और उसमें १२ लाख से अधिक स्तरी पुरुष काम करते हैं। इतने नौकर उस में वेतन भर्ती हैं लेकिन तब भी जब कभी मैं कही जाता हूँ और फ़स्ट ब्लास के वेटिंग रूम में ठहरता हूँ तो हमें चौकीदार नहीं मिलता। नतीजा यह होता है कि अगर कोई चाहे कि सामान स्टोड़ कर चला जाय या किसी शहर में उतर जाये और वहां पर थोड़ा सा धूम ले तो सामाल देखने के लिए वहां

[श्री राम स० तिवारी]

चौकीदार नहीं मिलता। जब आप के यहां १२ लाख आदमी मौजूद हैं तो जो बड़े बड़े स्थान हैं और वहां पर चौकीदारों की कमी है वहां पर उस कमी को अवश्य दूर किया जाना चाहिये। आज हमारे देश में १० हजार गाड़ियां निवापति चलती हैं और ६७०० स्टेशनों से गुज़रती हैं। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसा हो जाता है कि किसी लाइन पर कोई गड़बड़ी हो गई तो दिन रात गाड़ी नहीं चलती। लोग मायूस हों कर पड़े रहते हैं। इसलिए पहों इस का सर्वे होना चाहिये कि अगर गाड़ियां लेट होती हैं तो उस का कारण क्या है और उन के विरुद्ध ऐक्शन जरूर लिया जाना चाहिए ताकि भविष्य में वे गाड़ियां न रुका करें। अभी चार पांच दिन पहले की बात है कि मैं जा रहा था पठानकोट से जांसी। एस्ट्रेस दो घन्टे लेट थी। मोरेना में लेट हो जाने के कारण वह समय में नहीं आ सकी और मुझे मानिसपुर की गाड़ी नहीं मिल सकी। इसलिये यह थोड़ा ध्यान देने की बात है कि गाड़ियां क्यों लेट होती हैं। उसमें किस की गलती है और जिस की गलती हो उस के खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन लिया जाना चाहिये।

मैंने इस बजट को देखा। उस में मझे पता चला कि फस्ट और मेकेंड क्लास के यात्रियों से २२ करोड़ ८० की आमदनी है और तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से १६२ करोड़ ६० की आमदनी है। जब हम टिकट खरीदने जाते हैं तो फस्ट क्लास का टिकट पाने में बोई देर नहीं होती। वहां पर भी एक आदमी टिकट बांटने वाला होता है और तीसरे दर्जे में भी एक ही टिकट बांटने वाला होता है। तीसरे दर्जे में टिकट नहीं में इन्हीं देर लगती है कि बड़ी प्रविष्टि होती है। इस विषय में मेरा निवेदन है कि तीसरे दर्जे में टिकट देने के लिये कम से कम दो या तीन आदमी होने चाहिये जिस में कि आसानी से सब को टिकट मिल सके।

शायद दस वर्ष हृप होंगे जबकि फस्ट क्लास का किराया, जोकि पहले २७ पाई फी मील या बाट कर १६ पाई फी मील किया गया है। लेकिन तब भी उससे आमदनी बढ़ी नहीं है। थड़े क्लास की आमदनी बढ़नी जा रही है। उस का इतना कम प्रबन्ध होने पर भी उस री आमदनी बढ़ रही है। इस विषय में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां पर आज गाड़ियों में फस्ट क्लास की बागियां अधिक लगाई जाती हैं वहां कम से कम आधे डब्ले यड़े क्लास के ग्रवियर लगाये जाने चाहिये क्योंकि आमदनी का जरिया तो थड़े क्लास ही है। आप थड़े क्लास में ज्यादा आमदनी पाते हैं फस्ट क्लास में नहीं। आपने फस्ट क्लास का किराया घटा कर १६ पाई कर दिया फिर भी उसकी आमदनी नहीं बढ़ी। मैं कहता हूँ कि चाहे आप फस्ट क्लास का किराया ज्यादा कर दें और थड़े क्लास के ज्यादा डब्ले लगायें तो आपको १६२ करोड़ से दुगनी आमदनी हो सकती है। जनता गाड़ियां बढ़ाई जान। चाहिए।

थड़े क्लास के पैसेंजर चाहते हैं कि हम को सोने का स्थान मिले, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था सब जगह नहीं हो पाती। मुश्किल से थड़े क्लास के एक दो डब्ले लगते हैं। अगर आप सोने की व्यवस्था कर दें और साढ़े तीन रुपया लेते रहें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है, हां आपको डब्ले और जनता गाड़ियां बढ़ानी पड़ेंगी।

तीसरे दर्जे के डब्लों की सफाई का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैंने देखा है कि फस्ट क्लास की सफाई करने वाले स्टेशन पर अपने आप आ जाते हैं चाहे उनके मुसाफिर सफाई न भी चाहते हों, लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे के डब्लों में कोई नहीं जाता। उनकी सफाई तो उसी समय होती है जब गाड़ी किसी जगह जा कर खत्म हो जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि तीसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाले भी इन्सान हैं और

ये वे इन्सान हैं जिन से आपको ज्यादा आम-
दर्नी होती है। इस लिये इस तरफ विशेष
ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मेरा एक और सुझाव है। रेलवे लाइन के बगल में लाखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी पड़ी है जिस पर खेती हो सकती है। आज कल जब कि गल्ले की देश में कमी हो रही है अगर रेलवे विभाग इस जमीन को किराये या लगान पर खेती के लिये दे दे तो कृषि का उत्पादन भी बढ़ सकता है और रेलवे की आय भी बढ़ सकती है। रेलवे की जो जमीनें स्टेशनों के पास हैं उन पर फलों के वृक्ष लगाए जायें तो बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

मुझे यहां १५ साल हो गए हैं। हमेशा मैं यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि रीवा क्षेत्र में यानी पुराने विन्यय प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइन बढ़ाई जाय। वहां कोई लाइन नहीं है सिवाये उस नाइन के जो कि इलाहाबाद से बब्बई को जाती है। इस क्षेत्र में खजुराहों का टैम्पिल है जहां कि विश्व के लोग आते हैं, लेकिन उस तक रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। पन्ना में हीरे की खदानें हैं, और वहां इमारत का पत्थर इतना ज्यादा है कि अगर ढोया जाय तो हजारों बर्पं तक खत्म नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन वहां रेलवे न होने के कारण ये सब चीजें मिट्टी की तरह पड़ी हैं।

६ या ७ साल हुए आपने एक योजना बनायी थी कि एक लाइन सिंगरौली से रीवा होते हुए सतना को पन्ना, और सतना से छतर पुर और छतर पुर से टीकमगढ़ होते हुए ललितपुर होती हुई बनायी जाय। १४ मील की लाइन की मंजूरी भी हो गयी थी, लेकिन उसका बनाना बन्द कर दिया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि खजुराहों से महोबा ३४ मील जगह है। और खजुराहों से सागर को या सतना को मिलाया जाय, यह ८० मील जगह ह। इस बीच में एक रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिये। या उरई से राठ होते हुए हर-

पाल पुर या महोबा होते हुए खजुराहों को सतना से मिलाया जाय। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस और जरूर ध्यान दिया जाय। मैं दासपा साहब से और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूँगा कि अन्य मिनिस्टरों ने अनेक काम किए। वे इतना ही काम करें कि जितने भी पुराने ढब्बे और पुरानी पट-रियां हों, जिनको वह मिट्टी के दामों बेच देते हैं, उनको जोड़ कर उन स्थानों को रेलवे लाइन दे दें जहां उस की बहुत मांग है। लोग संतोष कर लेंगे कि वाहे पुरानी पटरी और पुराने ढब्बे ही सही, लेकिन हमको लाइन तो मिल गयी, बजट न होते हुए भी बनाई गयी है। और सरकार को इस पर ज्यादा पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस और ध्यान दिया जाय।

दूसरे मुझे भोजन की व्यवस्था के बारे में यह कहना है कि यद्यपि भोजन ठीक है लेकिन सफाई की कमी है। इस और ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं फिर निवेदन करता हूं कि मेरी लाइन की ओर अवश्य ध्यान दें।

Shri Daji (Indore): Speaking on the Railway Budget, the first thought that comes to my mind is that the Railway Minister is a child of the Kamaraj Plan, and one could legitimately expect from him some bold, determined Kamaraj Plan on the railways. That is what we expect of him. We did not expect, and do not even now expect, that this hon. Minister will merely allow the guardsmen and the drivers to pull the trains as they are doing, but would impart to the department all the experience which he has garnered, as an able Chairman of so many committees and his work in public life. We are sure he would do it. What remains to be seen, however, is whether he also musters the requisite courage and decisiveness to break through the shackles of the great Moghuls of the Railway Board. Because Ministers come and Ministers

[Shri Daji]

go, but it seems the whole big railway system is worked only on that parental Board whose members change but whose mentality remains the same. It is from this angle that I approach the Budget. However, I am not very much pessimistic because we would like to give a full year's opportunity to the new Minister. I am addressing him and the House, through you, in the expectancy of seeing some of the points raised reflected at least in the next Budget which will really be his full year's budget.

The first point concerns the report of the Railway Board. It has been circulated. It is a document of complacency and smugness. Decimal point so much of overcrowding is reduced; perhaps all the passenger-trains might have been put together—I do not know. But on the important mail sections, all of us who travel know what is the state of affairs. There is hardly any satisfaction if decimal point so much of overcrowding is reduced—which also I doubt very much—for, as it has been well said, statistics are like a bikini swimming suit; they reveal much, but what they conceal is much more.

These statistics of the Railway Board do not satisfy us at all. Today one is compelled to pass this remark. Perhaps, despite the best wishes to the Minister, and also the wishes of the Minister, the fact remains that railways today constitute, and continue to be, the most organised and legalised black market in the country, where you pay the money and do not even get a seat. This state of affairs must end. It is possible we may not be able to provide a sleeper berth to every passenger. Conceded, in a poor country, an under-developed, developing country. But to expect that the passengers would purchase tickets and would not even find a foothold on the footboard, and will have to make their way through the windows—which is the normal sight in all mail trains where only one

slumbering coach is attached at the fag end of the train—is something intolerable. Unless this state of affairs is improved, we shall not be doing justice to the hundreds and thousands of our railway users who pay to keep the railways going. This aspect of the matter should receive top priority at the Minister's hands.

Here again, I would like to point out that the whole system of classification in the railways is absolutely outmoded and requires revision. Even during the British regime we had only the first, second and third classes, and for some time the inter class, but now let us see the whole gamut of classes that we have got: air-conditioned first, air-conditioned third, sleeper third, ordinary third, the day-cum-sleeper third, second class and ordinary first class. It is a whole sprawling system still continuing. And look at the space occupied by the air-conditioned coach and the number of passengers it can carry, and the poor third class wobbling behind. Must this system continue? Does this system obtain in any other country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): In Russia there are more.

Shri Daji: Only two. I have personally travelled—short coach and light coach.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are six different classes.

Shri Daji: On different trains. That is a different thing, but here in the same train there are so many. And even if Russia in its luxury can afford it, India, a poor country, certainly cannot afford it. Unless you do this, how are you going to meet this problem of overcrowding?

At least immediately some more efforts should be made to increase the Janata trains. The second class should be done away with. It is a meaningless class, it is worse than third class. You make the passenger pay double the fare of the third class,

and even then they cannot sleep, while in the third class at least they get a sleeping berth in the long-distance trains. It is an anachronism, an outmoded thing, it is useless, it should be done away with.

Coming to the question of freight increase, Shri Neogy, I think, touched the correct point, when he pointed out in his statement of resignation the danger of allowing a World Bank cies and priorities. It is one of our transport system, because, as he pointed out, the attitude of that team may be at variance with our national policies and priorities. It is one of our national policies to do away with regional imbalance in industrial development. If that is the basic policy of the Plan, all the departments must co-ordinate the policy and see whether the change sought to be introduced will retard all-round regional development or not. It may be commercially sound, but herein comes the difference between a mere technical expert, a banking expert, considering a problem purely from the point of view of financial and commercial implications, and the Government considering it from a national point of view. If you carry coal for a longer distance, you must charge more, but it will really mean a handicap to all the States which are far away from the coal areas. Therefore, the railways, as the premier public-utility concern and the pride of the public sector, must not be weighed down by mere commercial considerations, but should also make bold to have a decisive policy which is in furtherance of our national objectives of planning. I think this change in freight structure will hamper it.

May I also point out that the existing freight structure is already 13 per cent in excess of what was recommended by the Freight Structure Enquiry Committee? The last increase could be justified only in terms of the emergency, that the whole nation was at war and passing through a crisis. At that time we submitted that there was no justification for any

increase in the name of rationalisation. I do submit and I do pray that the hon. Minister gives a real, searching, second thought to it when he replies to the Budget.

Then, the picture presented is a lopsided one. I am not talking in the ordinary terms of over-estimation or under-estimation of income. The reason mentioned for the slight increase is that the running costs have gone high. When the Budget is introduced, the hon. Finance Minister says that there will be no inflation, that the inflationary pressures shall not be allowed to be thrown on the consumers, but if a Government undertaking like the railways is forced to throw the burden on industry and hopes that industry will not pass it on to the consumer, certainly this is a ghost of a hope, this is no hope. The Railway Budget should not further add to the inflationary strain.

The picture is also lopsided for another reason. The performance is good, all credit to the lakhs of railwaymen who have worked hard during the emergency, I do not want to under-rate their achievement, but if the pressure has eased, it is not so much because of a gigantic additional performance of the railways as because of slackening of economic activity in the country. Therefore, we await the doomsday. If the new Budget on 29th February unleashes new inflationary forces, we do not know what would happen, but if the new Budget unleashes new economic activity, is the hon. Minister confident that the railways will be able to discharge their obligations and meet the spurt in economic activity?

We are having a see-saw picture. Sometimes the Ministry of Mines and Fuel complains that there is plenty of coal available but the railway wagons are not available. Now we see that the railway wagons are idle, but the coal to be booked is not there. This is not a satisfactory picture. The question is: when coal is available

[Shri Daji]

and needed to be moved, will our wagons be able to move with equal speed?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is the promise given here.

Shri Daji: I will be happy if they can.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): I have given every assurance. Why do you doubt it?

Shri Daji: Then, are we to go to the Assurances Committee to come out with a report as to how many are fulfilled and how many are not?

Shri Dasappa: What do you want us to do?

Shri Daji: Nothing. I only want you to keep this in mind.

Is our plan of building of coaches sufficient? Admittedly not. Our railways would be needing more than what we are able to build. What can the railways do to improve that position? That is the first question.

The second question is: why is there a big difference between the two coach-building factories in the matter of cost? That has to be explained. This is strange. It has been shown in the report. I do not know how far the report is correct.

Then, I would request the Minister to consider two or three points. With this buoyant and rosy picture, can you not make some gesture to the common public, so that this your first Budget goes down as the Dasappa Railway Budget? I support my hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey who said that there could have been at least a gesture of a marginal reduction of fare from the Government. If that cannot be done, I would press them with all the force at my command to consider at least the restoration of all the concessions that were cancelled in the wake of the emergency like the students concession, the

music concession, the sports concession etc.

Shri Dasappa: Quite a lot has already been done.

Shri Daji: I know, but with this picture of surplus and more surplus coming—because, with improved economic activity, your revenues are going to be much more than expected, that you will concede—something more can be done.

Another aspect which is related is the question of fare concessions to suburban traffic. The present formula is very hard cast on a mileage basis. There are towns which are one mile farther than the permissible limit from where actually the population come and go daily. The technicality of the Railway Board formula will not permit them the season tickets. You should study the real conditions, the actual pattern of living, and the actual number of employees who come and go daily.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): What is it that you have in mind?

Shri Daji: Take, for instance, Indore and Mhow. It is not within the prescribed mileage. But if the actual pattern of living can be seen and if it is found that large population goes from one station to another daily, it should be included in the concession that is given.

14.00 hrs.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A line has got to be drawn somewhere, where will you draw it?

Shri Daji: The line will be the intelligence of the man and the necessities of the situation—nor arbitrary lines, just as the grading of the cities on population basis, which is totally unjust and unscientific. In fact it is so wrong that you are penalising those cities which have carried out the Government programme of

family planning, and thus showed a reduction in population, by not granting to those cities the dearness allowance. You want cities to enter into free competition to increase their population. Is there any logic in that? The cost of living in new townships such as Bhilai or Bhopal HEL is more than in any nearby town because of the non-availability of so many things. So many complex factors have got to be considered.

I wish to say that a fresh approach to the labour relations is called for. I am sure that in the present Minister we will find a person who will apply his mind to the problem. An entirely new approach is required. It is not only we who say so. Mr. Alvares from my neighbouring side, Mr. A. P. Sharma from the Congress side all jointly say that the wooden headedness of the Railway Board is actually retarding good industrial relations....

Shri Dasappa: You are wide off the mark.... (Interruptions.) I do not know how you think that I am different from the Board or the Railway Board is different from me. I want you to appreciate that point.

Shri Daji: The Board cannot be different from you. But the Minister must be different from the Board: the Minister is a public man but the Board is of administrative officers. I will give you an instance. During Emergency, the workers of a workshop said: we will work more hours, from 42½ hours they increased their working hours to 48 hours a week. Now, many hon. Members also gave up their salaries or gave contributions of Rs. 200 or Rs. 100 and so on. But today we are reading in the papers that they are withdrawing their contributions or reducing it. But when the workers say: we want to go back to our formal working hours, it is considered as a sacrilege and the whole thing is knocked down. They are not given any overtime also and are also not allowed to have the former working hours. On that point, there is a dispute. I under-

stand that you want to standardise the working hours but that should not be done unilaterally without consulting the trade unions. You want standardisation and we will be cooperative but if unilateral decisions are enforced it militates against organised labour.

Similarly, about pensioners, I may say that according to my rough calculation, it will not cost more than 50 or 75 lakhs if the arbitrary limit is revoked. Secondly, it is not an increasing expenditure, it is recurring and lessening expenditure and much relief will be given to those who have already served the Railways and the nation so that they can live comfortably.

I do not want to take more time. I sum up by saying that this Budget is a routine Budget and we await a more dynamic budget with the importn of the experience that the Minister can command and the nation really expects some relief for the ordinary, common third-class travellers.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पुराने परम् मित्र, नए रेल मंत्री, श्री दासप्पा, ने जो रेलवे बजट सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बात यह कही है कि वह यावी-भाड़े में वृद्धि नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने कोयले के भाड़े में कुछ वृद्धि का जो संकेत दिया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो कुदरत की देन है कि कोयला बिहार में निकलता है और राजस्थान बिहार से बहुत दूर पड़ता है। हमारी सरकार की यह नीति है कि वह अंडर-डेवलप एरियाज का विकास करे। इस समय राजस्थान में काफी इंडस्ट्रीज लग रही हैं। अगर दूरी पर जाने वाले कोयले का भाड़ा कुछ कम किया जाय, तो वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज पनप सकती हैं।

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

बीकानेर डिविजन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बीकानेर का पुराना रेलवे विकंशाप भूतपूर्व बीकानेर-नरेश ने स्थापित किया था। वह एक अच्छा वर्कशाप है और वहां के कारीगर बहुत कुशल हैं। भारत में बायलरों के निर्माण का कार्य टाटा लोको-मोटिव और अजमेर के वर्कशाप के अतिरिक्त बीकानेर के रेलवे वर्कशाप में होता है। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बीकानेर रेलवे वर्कशाप का विस्तार किया जाएगा और वहां पर बायलर आदि का काम चालू किया जायेगा। पहले पर्चिंग क्लाक विदेशों से मंगाई जाती थीं, जिस में काफी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती थी। बीकानेर वर्कशाप के कुशल कारीगरों ने इस बड़ी का निर्माण किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वहां पर पर्चिंग क्लाक का काम पूरी तर्जी से बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाये, तो विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी, लोगों को काम मिलेगा और देश की तरक्की होगी।

बीकानेर के एक लाख साठ हजार आदिमियों के लिये वर्तमान बीकानेर रेलवे स्टेशन एक सिर-दर्द बना हुआ है। हमारी नगर-पालिका, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांग्रेस कमेटी, य० आई०टी० और व्यापार मंडल ने इस सम्बन्ध में रेजोल्यूशन और तार रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास भेजे हैं कि बीकानेर और लालगढ़ के बीच में जो रेलवे लाइन है, वह नहीं रहनी चाहिये। उस लाइन पर पांच क्रासिंग हैं, जो कि पता नहीं दिन में कितनी बार बन्द होती हैं और खुलती हैं। इस के कारण वहां के नांगों का बहुत टाइम बर्बाद होता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के कहने के अनुसार अगर एक आदमी का एक मिनट भी खुराक होता है, तो लाखों आदमियों को दृष्टि में रख कर कितने घंटे खुराक होते हैं, इस बात का हिसाब आप लगा सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि बीकानेर स्टेशन अपने वर्तमान स्थान पर नहीं रहना चाहिये। हमने सुझाव दिया

था कि वर्तमान में जो लालगढ़ और बीकानेर के बीच रेलवे लाइन है, इसको हटा दिया जाय और नागनीचा टैम्पल के पास स्टेशन बना कर शिवाड़ी और उदासर के साथ होते हुए लालगढ़ स्टेशन तक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाए। वर्तमान स्टेशन की जो जगह है वहां बाजार स्थापित किया जाए, नया बाजार बनाया जाए। आपकी यह जमीन बड़ी कीमत में बिक सकती है। बार बार इस चीज़ की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के बावजूद भी रेलवे मंत्रालय ने इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है और यही सुझाव पेश किया है कि हम आपको दो पुल बना देंगे। पुल बनाने में आपके बीस बाईस लाख रुपये खर्च हो जायेंगे और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं रहूं या न रहूं, यहां आ सकूं या न आ सकूं, आप देख लेना कि आपके ये पुल विलकुल बेकार हो जायेंगे। ये पुल किसी काम में नहीं आयेंगे। कारण यह है कि राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण हो रहा है और इसकी बजह से जो उत्पादन आदि बढ़ेगा काम धंधे बढ़ेंगे उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए आपको ब्राडगेज रेलवे भी वहां दस बरस बाद मिलानी पड़ेगी। फटिलाइचर फैक्टरी भी वहां पर स्थापित करने की योजना है। आपको वहां यार्ड तक बनाने के लिये जगह नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसलिये मैं बार बार कह कह रहा हूं कि इस स्टेशन को आप वहां से हटाइये और अगर आपने अब ऐसा नहीं किया जबकि हम आपको जमीन देने के लिये तैयार हैं तो बाद में आपको पछताना पड़ेगा। तब आप कहेंगे कि हम स्टेशन हटाते हैं लेकिन आप हटा नहीं पायेंगे क्योंकि आपको जमीन नहीं मिलेगी। मैं य० आई०टी० का मैन्यूर रहा हूं और आपको बतलाता हूं कि इस बक्त तो जमीन हमने आपके बास्ते रिजर्व रखी है लेकिन बाद में शायद आपको न मिल सकेगी।

हिन्दूमलकोट और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच एक उन्नीस मील ब्राडगेज लाइन बनाने

की योजना थी, उसको मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी पूरा किया जाय। यह डिमांड हमारी बहुत लम्बे असे से चली आ रही है। वह योजना आपके विचाराधीन भी है लेकिन आपने उस पर काम शुरू नहीं किया है। हमारा इलाका छवि प्रधान है और वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी मंडियां हैं और वहां से काफी अनाज आज बाहर जाता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस रेलवे लाइन को हिन्दूमलकोट तक नहीं बल्कि बीकानेर तक आपको मिलना चाहिये। आप अपने आंकड़ों को देखें कि जिपसम ग्रादि जो वहां से जाता है उसके लोडिंग और अन-लोडिंग में कितना स्पया खर्च हो जाता है। इसका एस्टीमेट अगर आप लगाएं तो आपकी आंखें खुल जायेगी। एक साल का खर्च देख कर आप अनुमान लगायें कि पांच साल में कितना खर्च बैठता है। सीधी रेलवे लाइन न होने की वजह से खर्च बहुत बैठता है। सीधी रेलवे लाइन हो जाने से जितना भारी बोझल माल होता है वह सीधा बीकानेर सिटी में आयेगा और फिर वहां से थूँकल-कत्ता बम्बई वर्गरह चला जाएगा या जहां भी आप उसको पहुंचाना चाहेंगे वहां असानी से पहुंचा सकेंगे।

चुरू, रतनगढ़, सादुलपुर, सूरतगढ़, राय-सिंह नगर, श्री कराणपुर, आदि जो बड़े बड़े स्टेशन हैं वहां दिन के बाहर बजे भी गाड़ियां आती हैं और जाती हैं। जब वर्षा होती है तो वहां पर मुसाफिरों को मिर ढकने के लिये स्थान नहीं मिलता है। मुसाफिरों को वहां पर आया नहीं मिलती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन स्टेशनों पर छप्परों का निर्माण शीघ्र किया जाना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूं कि आपने बहुत काम किया और उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। आप उस सब के लिये बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन जनता की यह जो डिमांड है, इसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। जब इस तरह की मांग की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि पैसा कहां से आएगा। मैं भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि

रेलवे मंत्रालय को पैसा काफी मिलना चाहिये। यह एक ऐसा मंत्रालय है जो कि सरकार को कमा कर देता है, चाहे यह कमाई वर्कशाप से होती है, या तीसरे दर्जे से होती है या माल भाड़े से होती है। मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस के बजट में काफी बढ़िया की जानी चाहिये। यह वह मंत्रालय है जिस की देश को बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है।

मैंने कई एक नए रेलवे स्टेशनों के सुझाव भी पहले दिए थे। मैंने पीलीबिंगा और रंगमहल के बीच स्टेशन बनाने को कहा था। मोहननगर और परसनेऊ और बांगा और जैतनगर के बीच स्टेशनों का सुझाव मैंने दिया था। इन स्टेशनों के बीच दस से चौदह मील तक का फासला है और कोई स्टेशन नहीं है। उस इलाके की काफी तरकी दुई है राजस्थान नहर के पास जाने से और कासी आबादी भी बड़ी है। इन स्टेशनों के न होने से लंगों को काफी तकलीफ है। इस और आप ध्यान दें और जहां स्टेशन बनाने की बात है, वहां स्टेशन बनायें।

बीकानेर से रविवार, शुक्रवार, और मंगलवार के दिन लोग कलकत्ता आदि की ओर जाते हैं, दूसरे दिनों में नहीं और इस का कारण यह है कि वे दिशाशूल में विश्वास करते हैं, वे धार्मिक विचारों के हैं। इस कारण से इन दिनों में काफी भीड़ होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि बीकानेर से प्रातःकाल एक दून ऐसी चले जो कि शाम को दिल्ली पहुंचा दे। बीकानेर में काफी सवारियां होती हैं। वहां पर रेलवे डिवीजन के कार्यालय के अतिरिक्त वर्कशाप में भी काफ़ि रेलवे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। आपके कर्मचारी भी चलते हैं और पब्लिक भी काफी चलती है। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस और भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

तीसरे दर्जे का किराया बढ़ाने की बात तो बिल्कुल सोची नहीं जानी चाहिये

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि वह कम होना चाहिये फस्ट ब्लास में कौन लोग चलते हैं, इस को आप देखें। उस में या तो सरकारी अधिकारी चलते हैं फिर एम० पी० चलते हैं या रेलवे अधिकारी चलते हैं। गरीब जनता तो तीसरे दर्जे में ही चलती है और उसी से आप को आमदनी होती है। इस वास्ते गरीबों को राहत पहुंचाना आपका कार्य है और उनके किरायों में कमी भी की जानी चाहिये। महंगाई जो बढ़ रही है उस को देखते हुए भी यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

मंहगाई को बढ़ने से आप रोकिए। मंहगाई को देखते हुए आपने अपने कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भना अधिक देने का निर्णय किया है। आपने दो रूपये मासिक की बढ़ि मंहगाई भत्ते में की है। इधर आप दो रूपये की बढ़ि करते हैं और उधर पांच रूपये मंहगाई और बढ़ जाती है। इस वास्ते इस मंहगाई की जनस्था पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। आपको यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि क्या दो रूपये दे देना ही काफी है। हम देखते हैं कि आज लोग भौतिकवाद में अधिक विश्वास करने लग गए हैं। आज हर किसी को आधुनिक सुख मुविधायें चाहियें। हर किसी को रेडियो चाहिये, साइकिल चाहिये, मोटर चाहिये, मकान चाहिये, दुनियां भर की चीजें चाहियें। मनुष्य की तृष्णा बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि मनुष्य को मतोष करना चाहिये।

गो, धन, गज धन, वाजि धन,
और रल धन खान।
जो नहि है संतोष धन,
सब धन धूलि समान ॥

लेकिन संतोष कितने पर किया जा सकता है, इस की भी कोई परिमाप होनी चाहिये उतना तो एक आदमी को बेतन मिलना चाहिये जिसमें वह आसानी से अपना

गुजारा कर सके, मनुष्य की भाँति रह सके। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों को सुख-मुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए आप को कुछ और करना चाहिये। बीकानेर में जो वर्क-शाप है, उस में हजारों कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। मैंने वहां पर देखा है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। कम से कम एक स्कूल आपको लालगढ़ में तो बना ही देना चाहिये ताकि उस में बैठ कर बच्चे पढ़ सके। आप कह सकते हैं कि राजस्थान को यह काम करना चाहिये। राजस्थान सरकार आपको टीचर तो दे सकती है लेकिन विलिंग तो आपको ही बनानी होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप ध्यान दें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रातःकाल सूरतगढ़ से हनूमानगढ़ गाड़ी जाना चाहिये। हनूमानगढ़ से एक दून सूरतगढ़ की तरफ आतो है मैंने कहा था कि एक दून जयपुर और गंगानगर के बीच चलनी चाहिये। इसके जवाब में मुझे परसों एक पत्र मिला है जिसके अंदर आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। यह आंकड़े हनूमानगढ़, चुरु, साइलपुर और लोहारु के दिये गए हैं। लेकिन जो दूसरे बड़े बड़े स्टेशन हैं जैसे सूरतगढ़ रायसीनगर, श्रीकरणपुर और श्रीगंगानगर उनके आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए हैं। यहाँ से किसान अधिक संख्या में आते जाते हैं। क्यों इनके आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि गलत आंकड़े दे दिए गए हैं। ये इस लिए दे दिए गए हैं कि जो मैं ने मांग रखी है, उसका औचित्य सिद्ध न हो सके। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है आप आंकड़ों पर ही विस्तास क्यों करते हैं। कोई भी बुद्धिमान आदमी आंकड़े गढ़ सकता है। आप व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनायें। जनता की जो तकलीफ है, उसको दूर करें।

कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की भी काफी कमी है, जिस को दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

जब किसी कर्मचारी को आप बीकानेर से दिल्ली भेज देते हैं तो दिल्ली में भी उसको ब्याटर की बड़ी तंगी होती है और कई दिन तक उसको ब्याटर मिलता भी नहीं है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, उनको जहां हैं, वहीं रहने देना चाहिये।

एक और बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे बीकानेर कारखाना एक ऐसा कारखाना है। जिस में सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ की जगह बहुत ही कम है। उदाहरण के लिए पूरे कैरिज शाप में ४५०-५७५ के ग्रेड वा केवल एक ही फोरमन है तथा उसके पास काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या ८०० व ६०० के बीच है। इसी प्रकार पूरे लोको शाप में करीब १००० कर्मचारियों पर इस ग्रेड का एक फोरमन है। ऐसे ही हालात मिस्ट्रियों, चार्जमैनों व असिस्टेंटों व फोरमैन असिस्टेंटों के हैं। जो सुपरवाइजरों की जगह इस कारखाने में हैं उन में से ६० प्रतिशत अस्थायी हैं। ऐसे हालात में उस कारखानों में काम करने वाले कुशल कारंगरों को आगे तरक्की मिलना बहुत ही मुश्किल होता है। रेलवे के दूसरे काखानों की तरह ही बीकानेर वर्कशाप में सुपरवाइजरी पोस्टों की संख्या उसी अनुपात में बढ़ाई जायें। वह जो पोस्टें अस्थायी हैं उन्हें स्थायी करवाया जाए ताकि वहां के कुशल कारंगरों को तरक्की का मौका मिल सके।

अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि भेहरबानी करके जो दो पुल आप बना रहे हैं, हाथ जोड़ कर मैं प्राप्तना करता हूँ, उनको न बनाइये। चाहे आप पांच साल बाद बनायें या दस साल बाद बनायें, लेकिन कम से कम मेरी यह बात सुन लें कि आज रेलवे मंत्रालय का २० लाख रुपये बेकार जायेगा। आप इस संबंध में हम से डिस्क्षन कर सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे प्रस्ताव को रेलवे मंत्रालय ने स्वीकार कर लिया। लेकिन

मैं राजस्थान गवर्नरमेंट को क्या कहूँ। आखिर वह हमारी गवर्नरमेंट है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी ओर लापरवाही होती है क्योंकि हमारी ओर से इतने भजबूत श्राद्धी वहां नहीं पहुँच सके जो हमारी बात मनवा सकें। आज जिस का जोर होता वही हम को ठोकर लगायेगा। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप हमारे ऊपर रहनम कीजिये। आप सब के लिए एक जसे हैं। राजस्थान गवर्नरमेंट वहां है कि हम बनायेंगे लेकिन जो हमारे फायदे की बात है वह होनी चाहिये।

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the railway budget. This railway budget has drawn praise from all sides of the House. Though the opposition have complained of complacency, in spite of all their grievances, they cannot withhold the praise which is due to the Railway Minister and the Railway ministry. No doubt this is the biggest undertaking of our country and the railways have made very good progress, both on the operational side as well as on the production side. The common man is happy that there is no increase at least in the passenger fares. That is a happy feature of the budget for which praise is due, because even in these hard times, the Railway Minister has withheld his hand from raising the passenger fares.

At the same time, I cannot be complacent about the adjustments he has made in the goods freight charges. So far as coal is concerned, farther a State is from Bihar or Bengal, the greater will be the burden so far as the small-scale industries of either Punjab or Rajasthan or Gujarat or any other State are concerned. This surcharge will throw a greater burden on areas which are farther from the coalfields. Moreover, the hon. Minister has stated in his budget speech that the present position of the railway transport capacity so far

[Shri Hem Raj]

as coal loading and raw material are concerned has eased very much. At the same time, there are still certain handicaps from which both the consigners as well as the consignees suffer. This is the invoicing of wagons. That takes a longer time. He has now introduced BOX wagons which carry 55 tons. The coal rake consists of several BOX wagons. When that rake is taken to farther areas, it may not be consumed in one and the same place. So, I want that the BOX wagons may not be given in one rake, but they should be sent to the different States in smaller quantities.

There is another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. He has dismissed the narrow gauge section in three or four sentences. Mr. Hanumanthaiya, my learned colleague, yesterday requested the Minister to change the whole gauge into broad gauge. I do not think the Railway Ministry will be in a position to do that. So, for the present, I want that at least due care should be taken of the narrow gauge sections. Out of a total length of 56,000 kilometres of our railways, narrow gauge lines come to something like 5,000 kilometres; i.e. nearly one-eleventh of the whole kilometreage of the country. This narrow gauge section has been wholly neglected by the Railway Ministry.

I find from the Railway Board's report that the percentage of overage rolling stock in the narrow gauge section to the total stock is as follows: Locomotives 38 per cent; coaches 60 per cent and wagons 51 per cent. So, the percentage of overage rolling stock is the heaviest in the narrow gauge section. Unless and until the rolling stock in the narrow gauge section is replaced, it will not function properly. This fact has been clearly emphasised by the Accidents Committee also. On page 12 of their report, they say:

"We recommend that the Railway Board should formulate, in consultation with State Governments, proposals about the narrow gauge lines to be retained, abolished or converted to a wider gauge and submit them to Government for approval."

So far as the rolling stock is concerned, they have said:

"We suggest that the Railway Board should plan and implement more expeditiously than at present, the renovation of track, the replacement of the rolling stock and its proper maintenance on the remaining narrow gauge lines."

So, this fact has also been highlighted by the report of the Accidents Committee.

Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that this narrow gauge section should receive greater attention. Nothing has been added to the locomotives in the narrow gauge section. The railways are becoming self-sufficient so far as metre gauge and broad gauge locomotives are concerned. So, in view of the fact that we cannot do away with the narrow gauge section completely, some workshop for the manufacture of narrow gauge locomotives should also be established and everytime we should not hear from the Railway Ministry that orders have been placed abroad for narrow gauge locomotives and they will be coming. This aspect of the matter should also be looked into.

Coming to overcrowding, I have looked into the report and I find everything has been mentioned in terms of the broad gauge and metre gauge only and no account has been taken of overcrowding in narrow gauge sections. If that had been done, the Railway Minister would not have at all said that the per-

centage is coming down; on the other hand, the percentage will be certainly high if narrow gauge is taken into account.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech on Monday.

—
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th February, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th February, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RAILWAY LINE FROM PATHANKOT TO RIASI—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi on the 13th December, 1963:—

"This House recommends that railway line be extended from Pathankot upto Riasi by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan to enable exploitation of the huge mineral potential and hydro-electric resources of Jammu &

Kashmir State in the interest of the country as a whole".

The balance of time available is 47 minutes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf may continue his speech. He has already taken four minutes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir) Sir, last time when this resolution was moved, some of the friends from my State spoke on it, and perhaps one or two other friends also participated in the discussion. Today I will place before the House in a nutshell as to what are the feelings, and the necessities, of the people of my State to have this railway line at least during the time that my hon. friend Shri Dasappa is the Minister of Railways.

Sir, from the recent events in that part of the country, which touches Pakistan on one side and China on the other, it has become abundantly clear that communications there must not only be safe but, equally, speedy, more particularly when the road communications between Jammu and Kashmir up to the present rail-head, Pathankot, are not always dependable. Therefore I would urge upon the Central Government and the Minister of Railways that they should give first priority to the construction of this railway line and bringing it into the interior of the State. I would press with all the emphasis at my disposal that this railway line may not be stopped in Jammu or at Riasi but taken right into the valley. That will firstly help us to maintain our communication system all the year round; secondly, make it possible for our defence forces and our armaments to move there in time. And this lines can be made use of at any time whenever necessity of utilising it might arise.

The second point is this. With all the development plans that are on these days, I personally feel that we have not been able to make much

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

headway in that part of the country, because our communications are still very poor, our transport is very poor, and we are lacking in giving all the necessary aid, assistance and help in developing that State. Power and communication, I would say, are the pre-requisites to any development and any progress that may be introduced in those parts of the country which we call the most backward areas of the country. In my State there is enough of potential for developing power. But the difficulty is that it is not possible to carry our machinery, carry our generators to those places where power could be generated, mainly because no pattern of our automobiles can take or carry the load for transporting the bigger machinery and bigger generators and other such machinery to enable us to put up big projects within the entire State. As my friend has said the other day, near Riasi the river Chenab is flowing, and even during the British days a survey had been made to generate power. And the minimum power that one loop alone can give is about 200,000 kilowatts. If full flow of the river is utilized it may give 1½ million kilowatts. If we make it possible to develop that area and are in a position to carry heavy machinery and heavy generators and other paraphernalia to that area, it will mean a tremendous benefit to the whole of the north from the point of view of power alone, because that power can easily be converted into a grid for the whole of Northern India, including Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

As has been specifically pointed out in this resolution, in that whole area, right on either side of the river Chenab, a number of minerals are found, as for instance iron ore, bauxite, etc. How much dearth do we find today in the matter of aluminium and its other ancillaries? And we can also get copper and a number of other ferrous and non-ferrous minerals all over the area. So also coal. Therefore, keeping in view, firstly, the necessity of developing that State

and, secondly, of getting the necessary raw materials from the State down to Punjab, Delhi and parts of U.P. to feed the industries, it will be very much helpful if this line is developed.

Only last year we have been able to exploit some of our coalmores right across the Aknoor area in Kala-kot and due to intensive drilling we could get a very good quantity of coal. But unfortunately it became prohibitive for want of cheap transport to bring it to Punjab where there is so much dearth of coal. And Punjab is really very hungry for coal and it needs a lot of it. But this whole project had to be given up for the simple reason that the transport charges are prohibitive. In spite of that, what little they could have, Punjab had to subsidise transport costs and then alone they could utilise it.

There is one other matter, to which I have referred once while speaking on the railway budget. In Jammu and Kashmir we grow a lot of timber, both hard timber and soft timber. Till now our Railways are purchasing the hard-timber sleepers known as Deodar. The hon. the Deputy Minister, Shri Ramaswamy, has gone there once or twice and seen things for himself. Now it is possible to convert our soft timber as well into sleepers by means of impregnating and seasoning. Therefore, I would submit that in case you can make cheap and quick transport available, it is possible that we may get the soft timber converted....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
The soft timber is required for other things also, like plywood.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I will explain that. If that wood is impregnated and seasoned, it can very well supplement in meeting our demand as far as hard timber is concerned for our Railways for sleepers. I know how much of money in the foreign ex-

change our Railway Ministry has to spend on imports of sleepers from Burma and other places. If you make it possible to get this road transport there, I can assure you that it will render the State so easy to work out a number of forests there which will make a lot of timber available to the State, for use in the Railways and other departments wherever you may have need for them.

As regards soft timbers, as my hon. friend has said, they can be used, for instance, for making plywood, matches, etc. But we have a number of other species there. There is no dearth of them. But some of the soft-wood trees like 'kail' and fir and other species have a much bigger girth, even fifty feet sometimes. That soft wood sometimes goes waste. Today most of it is utilised either for packing boxes or as fuel or sometimes for building material.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Is there no creosoting plant there?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Impregnation has to be done. The timber has to be impregnated.

Shri Warior: But is there no creosoting plant?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: We have a plant. That is for a very limited use. My submission is that once you create a demand and see how much potential is there for supply of raw material, naturally these things will come up. Today it does not happen at all for want of cheap and speedy transport.

So my submission is that, in the first place, this is necessary for our defence purposes. Secondly, we could always remain alert and this will be of much help to our armies, with the State having two enemies on its sides. Thirdly, this will help in the development of that area. Fourthly, it will help in earning foreign exchange by attracting foreign tourists and visitors.

Kashmir is really the Playground of the East. But today there are a number of difficulties for the foreign tourists. They are stranded for days together.

Therefore, my submission would be, in view of all these matters, it would be very much helpful to the country as a whole if this railway line is completed early.

With these words, Sir, I submit that the resolution be accepted by the House.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन श्री गोपालदत्त मैंगी ने रखा है यह बड़े महत्व का है। वह इस लिहाज से है कि जम्मू व काश्मीर की जो रियासत है उसकी एक स्ट्रेटिजिक इम्पौटेंस है। चूंकि मैं पहाड़ी इलाके से आता हूँ, मैं एक पहाड़ी होने के नाते समझता हूँ कि यह जितने भी हमारे बौदंर एरियाज हैं उनके लिए ज़रूरी हो गया है कि भारत सरकार उनकी तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दे। आज जब कि एक तरफ चीन हमारा दुश्मन बैठा है और दूसरी तरफ हमारा पाकिस्तान दुश्मन बैठा है, अगर हमने इन सरहदी इलाकों को यूं ही छोड़ दिया तो हम भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरे में डालने का काम करेंगे।

वहां पर सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरत यातायात व्यवस्था कायम करने की है क्योंकि उसके अभाव में एक खास बक्त पर जल्दी से हम सारी आवश्यक चीजें आज वहां पर नहीं पहुँचा पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह रेलवे लाइन स्ट्रेटिजिक वाइंट अफ व्यू से आवश्यक है। दूसरे यह इस लिहाज से भी ज़रूरी है कि हमारे उन पहाड़ी इलाकों में जो मादनियात हैं, खनिज पदार्थ भरे पड़े हैं और जो कि वहां पर डिलिंग न हो सकने के कारण अभी तक निकल नहीं सके हैं क्योंकि भारी सामान वहां पर पहुँचाया नहीं जा सकता है, इस रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था

[श्री हेम राज]

हो जाने से उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन संभव हो सकेगा ।

पहले कभी जम्मू तक रेलवे लाइन जाती थी जो कि सियालकोट से जाती थी । लेकिन जिस वक्त से हमारी अपनी केन्द्रीय सरकार, यह अपनी कोमी सरकार बनी उस वक्त से वह लाइन तो हमारे पास से चली गई लेकिन हम जम्मू को आज तक अपने से रेलवे लाइन के जरिये कनेक्ट नहीं कर सके । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जहां एक तरफ तो यहां से कहा जाता है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का अंग बनाया जाय तो उसको अंग बनाने के लिये.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अंग तो वह हमारा बना हुआ है ।

श्री हेमराज : ठीक है अंग वह हमारा हो चुका है लेकिन वहां तक रेलवे लाइन चली जाय तो वह अपने आप अंग भजबूत होता चला जाता है । एक तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है तो जो अपना अंग है उसको अपने साथ हमें मिलाकर रखना है । पाकिस्तान दूसरी तरफ कहता है कि वह अंग नहीं है इसलिए जितने भी हम वहां पर यातायात के साधन बढ़ाते चले जाएंगे, उतना ही वह आप के और ज्यादा नजदीक होता चला जायगा । इस लिहाज से मैं आपको यह अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि जम्मू काश्मीर हमारा अंग है और उस अंग को हमें पूरी तौर से नशबोनमा देनी चाहिए । उसको पूरे तरीके से फरनिश करना चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा भजबूत बनाना चाहिए । जिस तरीके से मेरे से पहले के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा मैं भी चाहता हूं कि वहां की जो फैरेस्ट वैल्य है उसका इस रेलवे लाइन का इन्तजाम कर देने से पूरी तौर से एक्सप्लायटेशन कर सकते हैं । वहां पर जो बोक्साइट, आयरनओर्स और कोल वर्गह पाया जाता है उसका हम पूर्ण संपर्योग कर सकते हैं । अब आज कोल की

पंजाब को सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरत है । पंजाब की स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज मेरे ब्याल में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से आगे है । आज तक पंजाब को उन इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये कोयला काफी दूर से मंगाना पड़ता है इस लिए वह वहां पहुंच कर काफी महंगा पड़ता है जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप वहां की यह स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कामयाबी के साथ चल नहीं पा रही है । इसलिए यह कोयला पंजाब के लिए बहुत मुफीद साबित होगा । रेलवे लाइन के बन जाने से उस पहाड़ी इलाके की जो भी मिनरल वैल्य है और जो वहां की फैरेस्ट वैल्य है उस तमाम का पूरा पूरा कायदा हम उठा सकते हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक्सासी तक जो रेलवे लाइन मांगी है वह इस कारण भी महत्व-पूर्ण है कि वहां पर वैल्यों देवी का मन्दिर है जहां कि हर साल करीब २, ३ लाख भक्त-जन पहुंचते हैं । इसलिए इस रेलवे लाइन के एक्सटेंड होने से यात्रियों को भी काफी सुविधा बढ़ जायेगी और यात्रियों की तादाद और भी अधिक बढ़ जायेगी । इन सारी बातों को मटे नजर रखते हुए यह निहायत ज़रूरी है कि बौद्धर एरियाज में यातायात की सुविधा दी जाय । वहां की जो कुदरती दौलत है उसको हमें यहां लाना है और कोमी इंटरेशन के लिए भी यह निहायत ज़रूरी है कि यह रेलवे लाइन जल्द से जल्द बनाई जाय । यह ठीक है कि आपने जम्मू के सर्वे के लिए थोड़े हजार रुपया रखवा है, थोड़ी सी आप सर्वे करने लगे हैं ।

श्री गोपालदत्त मंगी : सर्वे हो चुका है ।

श्री हेमराज : अगर सर्व हो चुका है जैसा कि श्री मंगी कह रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को उस रेलवे लाइन को जल्द से जल्द बनाने के लिए अमली कदम उठाना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ श्री मंगी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं अनुमोदन करता हूं ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, five hon. Members have spoken on this resolution. They have spoken with intimate knowledge of the area. They have spoken with feeling also. Their main point was that it has been talked of for a long time and it has not reached fruition.

The history briefly is this. Jammu was formerly connected by railway through Sialkot. After the partition that line was cut off. So the Central Government decided that the railway line should be extended to Jammu area at least, and it was with a view to doing that that in 1954 they decided on extending the railway line from Pathankot to Madhopur. That was done in 1955.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Only five miles.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am coming step by step. Subsequently it was decided that it should be extended up to Kathua. This was estimated at Rs. 1.77 crores. Though the distance is not much, there is the huge Ravi river which alone takes away more than Rs. 1 crore to construct a bridge. When we were considering further extension up to Jammu as was suggested by the Jammu and Kashmir State, a further idea was placed before us that it should be extended up to Riasi. So, Sir, this survey was also undertaken.

Hon. Members have said that there has been a considerable delay in extending the line even up to Kathua. My explanation for this is that there was some difference of opinion with regard to the siting of the bridge. There was one other Ministry which was concerned with this and there was some discussion between this Ministry and that Ministry as to the location of the bridge. That itself took some time. Finally it was resolved and it has been located at the place where it is now situated. Subsequently there was difficulty with regard to getting foreign exchange

and the requisite material like mild steel, specialised steel etc., for the construction of the bridge. After all, we have got it and we have placed the order on a firm in Calcutta. These are bridges which have got to be built specially and only the private sector is capable of fabricating these bridges. But it would appear that they are fully booked and it would take some time. We are pursuing this matter very vigorously and in all probability the remaining two or three piers will be constructed in a few months and the bridge itself will be ready for opening by about the middle of 1965.

My friends wanted to know whether the survey has been done. As I submitted, we originally thought of the survey up to Jammu. Two alternative lines have been suggested, one somewhat north of the trunk road and the other somewhat south. Here again, some difference of opinion has crept in between this Ministry and another Ministry which is concerned with this.

Shri Hem Raj: Which is the other concerned Ministry?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: You know it.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Transport?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Defence Ministry. Our stand is in favour of the southern alternative, which is supported by the Jammu and Kashmir State also. This has got to be resolved as to which alternative we are going to take up before we actually take up construction work.

We have done our part of the job, namely, undertaking a survey, investigating the whole matter etc. Here I would like to give some particulars to the House. The Southern alignment is 49 miles long and the Northern alignment is 55 miles long. Bridging is heavier on the northern alignment and there are about 4,30

2013

Resolution re:

FEBRUARY 21, 1964

Railway line from 2014
Pathankot to Riasi

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

ft of tunnelling. We have worked out the cost also. The southern alignment is cheaper. It works out to Rs. 18 lakhs per mile, totalling Rs. 8.87 crores. In the northern alignment, which is 55 miles, the average cost per mile comes to Rs. 22 lakhs. Therefore, the cost of the 55 miles will come to Rs. 12 crores.

Shri Hem Raj: Which alignment is nearer to Pakistan border?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have referred to the northern and southern alignments. The hon. Member can guess which will be nearer to the border. Does he want me to say that? We have investigated the line from Jammu to Riasi also, which is a distance of 30.57 miles. The cost per line there is nearly double that of the northern alignment itself. The average cost comes to Rs. 41 lakhs per mile, which we have not come across anywhere in India. The maximum has been somewhere near Rs. 22 lakhs to 23 lakhs in the most difficult cutting here, but on this section which has been proposed, namely, Jammu to Riasi, it comes to Rs. 41 lakhs per mile and so for these 30 miles the total cost will be about Rs. 12½ crores. The cost is so high there because there is heavy bridging and about 15,000 ft. of tunnelling is involved. These are the facts before us.

Further, the question of return on an investment at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs per mile has also got to be investigated thoroughly. Because, after all, the money of the railways is the nation's money and any use of that money in ways which will not be more profitable than anything else will certainly be questioned by Parliament here. That is not to say that the interests of Jammu and Kashmir should not be given special consideration. It is a backward State.

Shri Hem Raj: Will Parliament deny money for a border State?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is for Parliament to say. We will carry out only what the Parliament says. The Ministry has to carry out the behests of Parliament.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about the defence point of view?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am afraid, I am not competent to say anything on behalf of the Defence Ministry. That question may be asked to the other Ministry.

As my hon. friend, Shri Sham Lal Saraf has said, there is immense forest wealth in Kashmir. There are enough timber to supply the Indian railways with sleepers. There are conifer, fir, deodar, chir and other trees which we cannot get in other parts of India. My hon. friend has further suggested that there is coal, bauxite and so many other minerals. Though the assessment is not complete, still it is good that these minerals, valuable to the country, valuable to the neighbouring States and valuable to that State itself, have been discovered. It is also good that Shri Saraf has brought out the fact that there are immense potentialities for the development of power. These are all very good. But the difficulty, as I submitted, will be in coming to a decision as to what should be done; firstly, whether it should be the northern or the southern alignment and, secondly, whether it should be extended beyond Jammu to Riasi.

These are the problems that are awaiting solution and I am sure that some decision will be taken quickly in consultation with the other Ministry concerned, and I do hope that the Planning Commission also will be generous enough to take into consideration the aspirations of this State to have the railway line extended from Madhopur to Katua and beyond and allot the necessary funds.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, on a point of information. Who takes the decision the Planning Commission or the

2015 Resolution re: PHALGUNA 2, 1885 (SAKA) Resolution re: 2016
Railway line from Proclamation of
Pathankot to Riasi Emergency

Government of India? Every time the Planning Commission is pointed out as one reason for all the delays.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am surprised that my esteemed friend, Shri Thirumala Rao, was also a member of the Government, should put this question to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Efflux of time. That was some years ago.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: But there has been no change. So, I do hope that a decision will be arrived at quickly and the aspirations of the people will be realised.

So far as the Resolution is concerned, it is good that it has been placed before the House, and it is good that members from that area have spoken so strongly about it, but I hope with what I have said the hon. Member, having move it, will withdraw it.

Shri Gopal Datt Mengi (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the House has seen, all the Members of Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir have spoken in favour of the Resolution. Not only that, one hon. Member from Punjab, belonging to the Hill areas, has also supported this Resolution. I am happy and grateful that the Ministry is taking a sympathetic view on this question. But, at the same time, I am sorry to say that the Ministry is taking such a long time in finalising the project. It should decide as soon as possible whether it is taking the southern or northern alignment because the whole progress, the whole development of Jammu and Kashmir has been stopped as a result of the absence of this railway. Therefore, my submission is, as I have mentioned before in my opening speech, the extension of the railway line from Pathankot to Riasi will usher in a new era of industrialisation, of mineral exploitation and prosperity for the State. As our State progresses,

as prosperity comes there, the employment potential would also increase and, as a consequence of that, thousands of Kashmiri people who now have to go to Punjab and other parts of India in search of employment will find work near their own homes. Therefore I would submit that the Ministry should give its positive and most sympathetic consideration to this Resolution and move in this matter as quickly as possible.

With these words, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

—
15.00 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that the Proclamation of Emergency declared by the President on the 26th October, 1962 need not be continued any further and hence recommends to the Government to advise the President to revoke the same."

Sir, there would have been no occasion for me to move this Resolution if the Government had carried out and fulfilled the assurance that was held out by the hon. Home Minister when he wound up the debate on the Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill which we passed last session. It is just two months back that he gave us this categorical assurance in reply to a question put to him by our hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, that is, "We want to end the

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emergency very soon." These are the exact words that he uttered then. But, unfortunately, the expectations that were aroused by his promise were not fulfilled.

In the mean time there have been certain developments. We have been given intimation of a Bill which would soon be brought forward before this House not only for not abolishing the emergency but making the emergency provisions of the Constitution much more drastic. As you know, Sir, in that part of the Constitution which deals with the emergency provisions, article 359 only provides for the suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in any court of law during the emergency. But some doubt has been expressed by courts whether these rights which cannot be enforced are not really held in abeyance. Therefore the Government is now coming forward with the proposal to do away with those rights altogether so long as the Proclamation of Emergency is in force.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):
With retrospective effect.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
With the retrospective effect, as my hon. friend just now said.

We have also seen how the other day the hon. Home Minister as well as his esteemed colleague, the hon. Minister without Portfolio, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, returned a stony silence to the appeals that were made by no less a person than Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab, a distinguished Member of the Congress Benches, for ending the state of emergency, and similarly to other pleas that were put forward by other esteemed Members from this side of the House. It is clear that the Government does not intend to keep the promise that was held out at that time through the assurance of the hon. Home Minister. Perhaps

the hon. Home Minister was then impelled to hold out that assurance which I have read out just now because he thought that that would persuade the House to put its Stamp of approval on the Preventive Detention Act which he was much concerned to prove as a much milder measure than detention under the Defence of India Rules.

In moving this Resolution I have not been impelled by any intention to minimise the perils that still beset the country although 14 months have passed since the emergency was proclaimed on the morrow of massive Chinese invasion. We all know that the Chinese forces have not entirely left our territory, that they continue to occupy good chunks of our territory even now although they have withdrawn from NEFA after the proclamation of their unilateral ceasefire. I am also not oblivious of the fact that leaving aside China on the other side, with regard to our neighbouring country, Pakistan, as we have just seen in the course of the debate in the Security Council, we are confronted with the conspiracy of Pakistan backed up by certain Western Powers to seize Kashmir if that were possible. All these things are there. But, at the same time, we have to take account of the fact that for 14 months on our northern borders there has been a stalemate and no fighting. When I say that there has been a stalemate, I am supported by the statement of no less a person than Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who the other day referring to the question that was raised by Shri Mahatab, said:—

"Shri Mahatab said that the emergency should not become, more or less, normal affair. I agree that there is a stalemate and no progress has been made since the Colombo proposals were put up."

It has already been commented in the press that so far as Shri Shastri

was concerned—I hope, he was speaking out the mind of the Government—the Government was not thinking in terms of any resumption of hostilities from our side, at our initiative on that front. That is why he clearly indicated to the House, rather recommended to the House on behalf of the Government, that it should think in terms of a peaceful solution of the whole question.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, although the situation is pretty alarming, we have grown used to a vast part of our territory being under Pak occupation since 1948. From 1948 to 1962 Government did not feel impelled to proclaim a state of emergency before the Chinese invasion took place. That was done only because a new enemy had appeared on our northern frontiers, an enemy whom we had trusted and believed to be a friend, and justifiably then a state of Emergency was declared. But the question which confronts the country now is that 14 months have passed a stalemate has ensued and the Government is now clearly thinking in terms of some peaceful settlement of our dispute with China

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): If possible.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes, if possible. In that background the question that confronts this Parliament is whether the Emergency provisions of the Constitution that were promulgated by the Proclamation of Emergency should be continued any further. So far as our defence efforts are concerned, there can be no two opinions about the fact that we must continue our efforts and through national defence mobilisation we have to build up our strength. But as Shastriji himself admitted, it takes time. And, Sir, the Emergency provisions are not needed for the steady building up of the strength of the country, economic potential or defence potential of the country. We are all determined to do that. We do not want to resile from the solemn

resolve that we took when we passed the Resolution to drive away the aggressor from our soil. But the events, the development, that have followed since then have changed the background and the time has now come to see whether the Emergency provisions should be continued or not.

What are these Emergency provisions? If you look to the few articles of the Constitution that deal with Emergency, you will find that article 353 provides, as an inevitable consequence, of the Proclamation of Emergency—as one distinguished American jurist, studying our Constitution thoroughly, has remarked:

"It provides for the virtual disappearance of the State Governments and the supersession of the executive power of the States and enables the Union Parliament to make laws conferring powers and duties on Union officials respecting matters not on the Union List."

Then, article 354 empowers the Union Government to do away with the provisions for distribution of financial resources between the States and the Union. Article 358 automatically provides for the suspension of all kinds of civil liberties and fundamental rights of the citizens guaranteed under article 19, that is, the right to freedom of speech and expression; the right to assemble peaceably and without arms; the right to move freely throughout the territory of India and the right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. All these rights automatically go away if the Emergency is proclaimed. Again, there is article 359 which provides for the suspension by Presidential Order of the right to move any court for the enforcement of any or all the fundamental rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution. The question that I want to put before the whole House is, whether for the steady building up of our strength, economically, morally and otherwise, these Emer-

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

gency provisions which are intended to serve some pressing need, some unexpected development, some unexpected danger, are necessary even after the passing of 14 months since the actual fighting that was going on on our northern borders stopped. We all know how these Emergency provisions have been embodied eventually in the Defence of India Act, the Defence of India Rules, and what sweeping powers have been given to the executive Government so that the purposes of these Emergency provisions of the Constitution may be fulfilled. To what extent these sweeping powers have enabled the Government to build up the strength of the country, to build up the morale of the country is another matter completely. But I will take up some instances to show how these powers have been abused.

So far as the power of arbitrary detention is concerned under the Defence of India Rules, I do not want to go into the details. This question was agitated before the highest courts of law in the land and the Supreme Court of India by its majority judgment and also by its minority judgment held that these detention laws under D.I.R. were *ultra vires* of the Constitution. But they were helpless because the order had been passed by the President under article 359 of the Constitution removed the right to move courts for the enforcement of these rights. They could not give any remedy. The highest court in the land was not empowered to give any remedy. But the courts also came with an admonition. The majority judgment said:

"The inevitable consequence of this position is that as soon as the order ceases to be operative, the infringement of the rights made either by the legislative enactment or by executive action can perhaps be challenged by a citizen in a court of law, the same may have to be tried on the merits on

the basis that the rights alleged to have been infringed were in operation even during the pendency of the Presidential Order."

As a result of that admonition, the Constitution (Eighteenth) Amendment is coming now which will completely do away with the fundamental rights for the Emergency period with retrospective effect.

Sir, so far as the way in which these powers have been used I may give you some instances. The classic instance is that of the Gold Control Order. The Government in their wisdom took it into their head that they have to prevent smuggling. And if we are to believe the words of the former Finance Minister, it was then initiated—this Gold Control Order—as a bold and courageous social measure. Perhaps, it was, but it must have some relation, some connection with the immediate needs of defence of India and Emergency. Was it very necessary that it should be done under the Defence of India Rules? Now the Government have changed their position. They have seen light and they are now bringing forward an ordinary legislation before the Parliament in the shape of the Gold Control Bill, by which the whole position would be regularised. If that is the position, why utilise the Defence of India Act? For this purpose, why throw so many people, thousands and lakhs of people, into economic wilderness and unemployment and deprive them of the right to move courts for enforcing the right to pursue any profession or avocation for their livelihood.

Then, I come to freedom of press. Of course, as far as the freedom of press is concerned, this Government is very chary, very cautious and very circumspect about coming down heavily on monopoly press. The monopoly press in this country has full freedom to hold up the Government and its Prime Minister to ridicule, to run down its foreign policies

and to run down its economic policies. There is the Press Advisory Council, and there are also other machineries of the Government, such as the Press and Information Department and so on, but the monopoly press is never touched.

Here, I have in my hands a wonderful instance of curbing of freedom of press for furthering the defence efforts of the country. In distant Tripura, there was a small paper published by some political workers with not much of capital resources to back them up. This paper in its letters-to-the-editor column published a letter which quoted from the speech of the then chairman of the Territorial Council of Tripura, who now happens to be the Chief Minister. The writer had quoted from the proceedings of the Territorial Council. That gentleman whose speech was quoted was reported to have said:

"All the tribal people in Tripura are the agents to the Communist Party . . .".

Here was a letter to the editor in this small paper, just asking whether this was not fomenting or provoking communal disorder and communal excitement. Subsequently, of course, this gentleman who was the chairman of the Territorial Council has become the Chief Minister. But even before he became the Chief Minister, the Chief Commissioner of Tripura came out with an order under the Defence of India Rules in the following terms:

WHEREAS I am satisfied that in the issue of the *Tripura Katha*, dated the 13th January, 1963, the Janasiksha Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd., Agartala, have printed and published under the caption *Ihe Ki Ugra Sampradarik O Prarochanamulak Prachar Nay?* In the portion titled 'Chithi Patra' a prejudicial report intended or likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred

between different classes of persons;

AND WHEREAS, the said Janasiksha Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd., Agartala have been used for the purpose of printing and publishing aforesaid prejudicial report;

NOW, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) (f) of Rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, I hereby direct the said Janasiksha Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd., Agartala, to deposit . . .".

This was how the defence of India was being furthered by suppressing the expression of opinion by a very small and poor journal. And we in Delhi know how the big monopoly press holds up Government to ridicule with impunity day in and day out, and even the hon. Prime Minister, in spite of all his power and prestige could not silence them, although the entire armoury of the Defence of India Rules has been there.

Let us not think that Government do not have the fullest powers necessary. But we have seen how during these fourteen months, they have been chary of employing the powers under the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder, to hold the price-line. They have been reluctant to use these powers against the hoarders and profiteers.

Only yesterday, we heard the hon. Finance Minister saying in this House that because he had no power, he could not trace the vast sums of unaccounted money which were circulating in the country. And he said also that he did not even know the amount which was actually circulating. And he added that this money arose out of tax evasions. But he does not remember, and his Government does not remember, and the most powerful man sitting over there does not remember, that there is such an enactment called the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder, by

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri] enforcing which he can stop these things and his Government can stop these things.

Shri Nambiar: But he fights none.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I hope he will not fight my resolution but accept it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Jalore): Do not forget the 'man-eaters'.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I have to refer again to my hon. friend Shri Mahatab's reference to the emergency. He reminded Government that people should not be acclamatised to emergency. But I would like to look at it from the opposite angle. It is not so much the people who are getting acclimatised to the emergency, but it is the officialdom, the people who wield these powers, the officers, or the officer class, or the bureaucracy, or the top officer class, who are getting acclimatised to these things to their emergency powers, and there lies the danger.

We are passing through very grim times. One hon. Member reminded us only two months back in connection with the Preventive Detention Act that India was the only country where the flame of democracy was held high. As a Marxist, I have many things to find fault with in the sort of democracy that is operating here. But, even then, I would appeal to all sections of the House not to perpetuate these powers in the hands of the bureaucracy. We have known, and many Members of this House also know how these vast powers and sweeping powers are being utilised. Even now, I would submit that we should review the whole position and recommend to Government unanimously that they should advise the President for revocation of the proclamation of emergency, so that we can build up our strength through normal rules and normal constitutional procedures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the Proclamation of Emergency declared by the President on the 26th October, 1962 need not be continued any further and hence recommends to the Government to advise the President to revoke the same."

The time allotted for this resolution is 1½ hours.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The time may be extended because 1½ hours are too short for the discussion of this resolution.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): It is a very important resolution. Therefore, time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions regarding time allotment was adopted by the House only this afternoon.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That is true. But, still, the Chair has the power to extend the time by an hour. We made that allocation in the committee under your chairmanship. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, a regular motion may be moved for extending the time.

Shri Ranga: I beg to move:

"That the time allotted for this resolution be extended by one hour."

Shri Warior (Trichur): I support the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time allotted for this resolution be extended by one hour."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the time is extended by one hour.

From the Opposition alone, there are about eight Members who want

to speak. So, they may take eight to ten minutes each.

An Hon. Member: Is the House going to sit one hour more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said that the time had been extended by one hour more. The House will not sit one hour more.

We shall have 2½ hours for this resolution, including the time taken already by the hon. Mover.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that the House will not continue to sit after 5 p.m.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then, you will be cutting out the other resolutions which would otherwise have come up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the intention of the House.

Shri Sinhansan Singh: I think they will come up on the next day.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, I think there has to be a fresh ballot.

15.28 hrs.

[**Shri Thirumala Rao** in the Chair.]

Shri Warior: I rise to support the resolution brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

The other day, the hon. Home Minister, in the course of his reply to the debate on the Vice-President's Address had emphatically pronounced that there was more reason now for keeping the emergency than before because there were more things of an emergent nature.

Of course, he did not clarify the position. It might be he has the premonition of new troubles in Kashmir or from East Pakistan in his mind. It is quite possible, because the whole debate itself centred more or less on that pivot. I do not want to minimise the gravity of that problem which is facing us, which had been facing us,

and which will face us for some time more. But should that be brought forward as a justification to continue this emergency. When actually, the Chinese army invaded our country and Government brought forward this measure, even the Communist Opposition supported the Government knowing full well that the Government by this is armed with something which would hit the supporters themselves. And we had it. As soon as some of us went back to our places after passing this measure, supporting it, not opposing—if we had opposed it, we would have had that gratification at least that we had opposed is, still the majority passed it and hence we have to suffer it; that is the tragedy of the whole thing—as soon as we landed back at our places, we were arrested. Even now, two hon. Members of this House from Tripura, Shri Dasaratha Deb and Shri Dinen Bhattacharya are in detention under this measure. The former had been continuously a Member here for three times. Against him the ruling party had put up the most influential, most powerful person in that place and he never got elected. That representative is languishing in a prison in Bihar for the last 14 months. Tripura has thus no representative in this democratic set-up. It is just like a Kishkind where Rama cannot land, at the same time where Sugriva cannot go.

There are 8 MLAs of the Opposition, elected members in Tripura, who are also in prison, under the emergency. There is no opposition there in Tripura in their Council. What is the result? The result is that the Government party can do anything without any opposition.

This sort of democracy won't work. The elected Opposition there, real representatives of the people, are muzzled, kept under prison. The voice of the people whom they represent is also silenced. That is how this democracy is functioning. *

[Shri Warior]

They had to undertake a fast to get normal, decent treatment in the Bihar jails.

An Hon. Member: Bihar?

Shri Warior: Shri Dasaratha Deb and Shri Dinen Bhattacharya were not kept in their own places; they were transferred to Bihar, to the climate of which they are not acclimatised, and kept there without the usual facilities given even to blackmarketeers and hoarders, whom the Government were compelled to arrest at times. That is the sort of thing going on.

There are also such people in Maharashtra. You can arrest anybody. You have only to say that they are communists, or that they have been assisting the Chinese. I do not know how many people indirectly have helped in this country those black-marketeers and hoarders who, in particular, had been more instrumental than anybody else in demolishing and destroying the morale of the people, their strength to stand up against aggression not only from the Chinese but also from Pakistan.

Look at any Government Department, any Government undertaking or office. If the Home Minister is able to go through any of them, he will see more seething discontent against this Government.

It is with this apparatus that this Government is going to protect this country! That is the result of this emergency proclamation.

I am one with Government for the emergency proclamation; I am one with them in protecting this country. I am agreeable to whatever machinery they want, whatever powers they want, whatever resources they want—not only I but my party also. But this is not the way to go about it.

Shri Peter Alvares is sitting here. He was also arrested under the DIR. Ordinarily they may say so many things about democracy. But the fact of facts, the fact of the case, is that we are in a police state.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): Ah!

Shri Warior: Many will say 'ah'. But the fact is that. I am a representative, as any other hon. Member in this House, of 7-8 lakh people. But my conduct and character depend upon the silly certificate of an ordinary constable!

If I cease to be a Member of Parliament tomorrow and ask for a passport, an ordinary constable will say: 'Look here, that chap spits fire in the morning and evening. Do not give him passport.' My respectability, my public status, my former membership of Parliament—everything gone with the winds.

That is the essence of the police state. A police state does not mean that the policeman will always sit on my shoulders. That I won't allow. It is not in that physical sense. It is true physically when they keep me inside a lock-up. I have had that enough under the British and under the Congress. But it is the policeman's word that counts. Against the word of a representative of 8 lakh people, it is the word of the ordinary police constable that prevails. Under such a State, this emergency is just like a boil on a hump. Usually, the camel has a big hump, but when a boil also comes on the hump, it will be a hump upon hump. In a police state the emergency is just like that. Ordinarily itself, we cannot move.

Mr. Chairman: Can the hon. Member enlighten the House what was the procedure when his Party was in power in the State of Kerala?

Shri Nambiar: I can say that. No preventive arrest, not a single case.

Mr. Chairman: I wanted some information from the hon. Member.

Shri Warior: I will give it. (Interruptions).

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): Can the Chair be partisan?

Shri Warior: In the debate on Kerala which took place here, you would recollect what Pantji said. He said that if the Communist Government in Kerala had used the Detention Act, they would have avoided shooting down people—he said some such thing.

Shri Nath Pai: You only shot.

Shri Warior: Against our orders, your police shot.

Shri Nath Pai: Our police?

Shri Warior: Because the P.S.P. and the Congress were so influential there. We had been at the helm of affairs, but actually the police were under the Congress and the P.S.P. That is always the case (Interruptions).

When the question of the rights of the workers come, then at once like a hunted ghost the emergency comes. But when the question of actually dealing with the anti-national, anti-social elements come, the emergency closes its eyes. I know that the Government had caught hold of a few people here and there who were doing big mischief. But that was because it was unavoidable. Government had been forced to do it. But that did not deter those people. They are laughing in their sleeves now—black-marketeers and profiteers. With all this small action, they know this is only a smokescreen to conceal the real direction in which the Government is moving.

The Government actually did not use the emergency powers given to

them in the proper way to protect the nation, to protect the interests of the people and the interests of the working class. Even now the emergency is used like that. Not only is it undemocratic, not only has it not been used to protect the country against foreign invaders, but actually it has become an impression of suppressing the legitimate rights, privileges and interests of our people. Hence it is high time, it is highly necessary that it be ended. When the Government wants it in an emergent moment that the country has to face, immediately, without a second thought this august House, with all the parties inside it, will be at the beck and call of the Government to support a proclamation of this sort and help the Government, but otherwise we cannot but support this resolution of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): One a point of information, I would like to inform the House that I have not yet had the privilege of being arrested under the Defence of India Act.

Shri Warior: I said subject to correction.

Shri Nambiar: He should have pointed the hand at me. It is the wrong side, that is all.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Narasimha Reddy.

Mr. Harish Chandra Marthur: Let it be one from the side and one from that side.

Mr. Chairman: I am trying to accommodate all sides. I do not want to upset the order already arranged by the Deputy-Speaker. Apart from that, I am trying to exercise my discretion in a way that will balance the debate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mothur: That is all that I want. Let there be an answer to these points.

Mr. Chairman: I should like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the severe time-limit. Not more than ten minutes can be allowed.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): You have said the Deputy-Speaker has given you a list. We should know whether our names are there or not.

Mr. Chairman: I have taken the House into confidence, but I am not bound to disclose everything to you.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): I am at one with the Mover of this resolution that the emergency should come to an immediate end.

This resolution has not come a day too soon. Already the emergency has been used to strengthen the ruling party to curb opposition, to imprison inconvenient Members of Parliament and Members of the Assembly, and to make unabashed inroads into the domain of individual freedom which is the cornerstone of parliamentary democracy.

This emergency and the Defence of India Act were considered necessary to prevent the sabotaging of the war efforts, to curb those elements which had extra-territorial loyalties and which were simply waiting for the Chinese to take possession of the soil to give the reins of Government into their hands, they vainly tried to do for these long years. In short, this emergency was considered necessary to bring under check such elements and to eliminate all those people who were considered to be working against the safety and integrity of the country.

But, instead of that, what do we see? We see that these elements are flourishing and multiplying themselves like beehives all along the Himalayan frontier; they are flourishing unchecked, with absolute immunity to their freedom. To me it appears as though they are more or less treated like the adopted sons of the Government.

My friends the Communists have been vociferous and almost tumultuous in their opposition to this emergency. I believe their opposition is only lip-deep, for, what have they to fear about this emergency? The emergency is being used for curbing political parties whom the Communists consider as their potential enemies. Have not the Communists helped the Congress in all the by-elections after the emergency? After the emergency, the Communists and the Congress people became strange bed-fellows overnight. What the Communist younger brother says today, the Congress elder brother does tomorrow. The Communists wanted land ceilings, it is done; the Communists wanted tenancy legislation of their own brand, it is done; the Communists wanted nationalisation of the Life Insurance Corporation, it is done; the Communists want nationalisation of banks, and as sure as the Sun rising in the east, it will be done.

Shri Nambiar: All good things must be done.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: The Communists were dissatisfied with some of the elements in the Cabinet whom they considered were not in tune with their ideology, and the heads of three Ministers rolled on the floor.

Shri Nambiar: No heads rolled.

Mr. Chairman: What about the emergency?

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I am speaking about the emergency.

The Communists wanted the Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill for the complete elimination and extermination of the ryots, and the Seventeenth Amendment Bill appears in all its glory red, lurid halo, and it is going to give the death knell to this civilization of ours which has endured during the centuries. So, the Communist cry against this emergency is only intended to be a propaganda stunt during the elections, so that they might shine before the people as great defenders of the people's rights.

But the common people are deeply exorcised at this dangerous situation of our country. They know that these Chinese devils, if allowed unchecked, would be the despoilers of our homes, our lives, our culture, and our civilisation, and they are prepared to do their utmost to sacrifice their utmost, in order to repel the invader, as was quite evident when the emergency was first announced. But instead of seeing an enraged, infuriated nation re occupying the territories that have been invaded by the Chinese, we see the spectacle of a Government nervous and shaking, unable to make up its mind, waiting for every fashionable breeze of mediation to come to their rescue, in short, preferring an inglorious peace to the perilous vindication of honour. Now that it is not done, I feel that this emergency is being pursued only for the purpose of serving a political party and more or less, of liquidating the opposition.

We consider that the emergency should be immediately ended. Unless tangible and determined steps are taken by the Government to enter the soil which was invaded by the Chinese, there is no excuse for the Government to continue this emergency. I would suggest to the Government to suspend this emergency in areas other than the Himalayan borders immediately. Failure to do so would be a sacrilege to the memory of those heroes and patriots of our country who fought and died so that a free India may emerge with liberty of speech and freedom of action—a model to all nations which stand for individual freedom and for the dignity of the human spirit.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Chairman, if you will permit the boiling eloquence of the first two speakers to settle down and if you permit the grain to be separated from the chaff, you will find that not one single argument has been advanced against the continuance of emergency. They have only said that

no positive and effective use was made of the emergency provisions; that big shots were allowed to go, that the prices are going up without any effective counter steps and so on. Their only complaint was that these provisions are not being effectively used. My friend from the Communist Party said that there was, on the other hand, abuse of power for political purposes. There was not one single argument to say against emergency provision in the present context; it was not made use of or abused.

Shri Nambiar: It is a wrong reading of the earlier speeches.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us understand the entire position. Is the present situation of Pak-Peking axis against the security of this country more dangerous or not? Are the hon. Members sitting in the Opposition prepared to vouchsafe, their hands in their heart, that the country is safe, that Pakistan and China have no designs against us? I would join with those hon. Members if they say that Government must make judicious and effective use of the emergency powers which this Parliament has unanimously placed in their hands and that there should be no ineffective use or abuse of those powers. So, the present Resolution has no legs to stand.

Only two days ago, hon. Members one after another, waxed eloquent that it was Pakistan which engineered all sorts of mischief and the holocaust in East Bengal with a view to create trouble in Calcutta and emotional and communal upsurges in Kashmir, that all over the country there is a widespread net of saboteurs and that the country should be vigilant and alert. If there could be a danger to the country, it was not when China had launched hot aggression against this country as everybody was then alert and no warning was necessary but it is now

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

when the dubious and most dangerous insidious peace offensive has been launched by China. From that patriotic instinct I would ask the hon. Members to approach this question. We are with them if they say that there should be no abuse of emergency powers. In fact we have ourselves never missed an opportunity to point this out to Government when it has gone astray. It is not only to their interest; it is to our own interest; we have greater stakes than the Opposition; it is our right of self preservation and we would always take that attitude and never hesitate to tell the Government where they are going wrong. I wish that no wrong climate is created in this country that emergency is being perpetuated simply because of political reasons or that the Government want to take advantage of it.

Now, much has been said about bureaucracy. I do not know what other agency we should have for effective implementation of the provisions. Bureaucracy or civil administration is only an instrument of the Government to give effect to the provisions of the laws. If we have not got a good bureaucracy, it is not only for the emergency purposes but for all the purposes. That is why I have been trying for the last seven years to suggest measures and means to improve the working of the bureaucracy. There again I am one with my hon. friends. But we must see that bureaucracy is always expanding in any democracy, in any welfare State. You can take UK or USA or any other country, democratic welfare State, bureaucracy has got to function and got to expand. In that context, there is all the more necessity for administrative reforms for providing ways and means to improve upon procedures. Let us not, therefore, confuse the issues and let us understand why we want these pro-

visions and where we have to improve upon them.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Sir, when India was under foreign domination and when the British imperialists were exploiting India's manpower for their own purposes, even then, during the worst period of emergency, they did not block access to courts to citizens who had been detained.

Mr. Chairman: I may inform the hon. Member that most of us who were detained had no access to courts for a long time.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I remind you, Sir, that I had the privilege for the first time to appear in the Federal Court, which was next to this Chamber, on behalf of a number of persons who were convicted under Ordinance 2 which was the challenge of the British power to Gandhiji's 'quit India' movement. You know that criminal courts were set up and special procedures were adopted, without any trial by jury, without any appeal. All these practically reversed the due process of law. Even then, the British Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and other judges declared Ordinance II as illegal and issued an order of *habeas corpus*, writ, in favour of the prisoners and they were released. The Federal Court also did that. The Federal Court declared Ordinance II to be illegal, and ordered the detenus, the prisoners, to be set at liberty. I am ashamed to say that in free and democratic India we have deprived the Indian citizens, under the plea of emergency, to have access to courts of law and no court today is competent in India to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. We have reduced the fundamental rights to a

mockery. We have denied the basic human rights to our citizens.

16.00 hrs.

It was our great glory and pride when we in India conferred on ourselves the fundamental freedoms, the basic human rights on our citizens, and we did not want to make them mere pious platitudes; we gave them fundamental rights and we gave them remedial rights. You know that article 32 has been a remedial right. Mr. Justice Shastri pointed out in the great case, Organiser and Crossroads case—delivering a unanimous judgment in the Supreme Court of India—"here we have made a remedial right and it is a guaranteed right. Therefore, we have made article 32 a fundamental right." What has happened today? You know, and some hon. friends also know, I had the privilege to appear for a number of detenus in different courts including the Supreme Court of India. Especially I had the privilege to fight not merely for Communists detenus but for detenus belonging to other parties, the Socialist party and other parties. You know what the highest court in India has said. The highest court in India has declared that these Defence of India Rules which have been enacted in the name of emergency are thoroughly unconstitutional. I was in that case. You can take it from me that this is all borne out by the records, and I am not saying anything which is not correct. The Attorney-General of India was asked by the Chief Justice, "Before you sit down, you answer the contention raised by Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Chatterjee: are these Defence of India Rules unconstitutional and repugnant to articles 14, 19, 21 and 22 of the Constitution." The Attorney-General of India had to concede that these are unconstitutional. These were in violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed. Still, the Supreme Court of India could not do anything because of the President's proclamation of emergency. The right that the Indian

citizen had even under the British imperial regime has now been denied. Therefore, this rule of law has been frustrated.

Mr. Setalvad, in a recent article which he has contributed to the magazine issued by the Bar Association of India called Indian Advocate, has said: "Is it not a flagrant violation of the rule of law that our country believed to be functioning under a democratic Government should deliberately put and keep on the statute book and enforce laws impairing the personal liberty of the citizen admittedly inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution?" I am pleading for the rule of law. I am pleading for the vindication of fundamental rights and fundamental human liberties. I am saying that you are exploiting the emergency for political and party purposes. I can prove it.

I was fighting an election two months back in the district of Burdwan. You will be amazed to know that in the month of January—in the earlier part of that month—an announcement was made that the leader of the opposition and other detenus would be released. It might be that they were thought to be dangerous to the safety and security of India. But at least the Government of the country realised that there was no necessity for detaining them under the Defence of India Rules. Therefore, they declared that they would be released. But the election was on the 22nd January, and you will be amazed to know that they were just released 36 hours before the actual polling took place. What was the necessity of keeping them in detention? Why was the leader of the opposition kept there in detention when the Government had announced that they would be released? I am obliged to three Members of Parliament, of this House, Shri Chaudhuri, Dr. Lohia and Professor Mukerjee, who had gone to my constituency and did their bit for me. But why was

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

the leader of the opposition kept in detention, and why were two members of the West Bengal legislature kept in detention? They were released just 24 or 36 hours before the actual polling.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Were you supported by the Communists?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: By all, by every party, by all democratic forces and progressive forces. (*Interruption*). What I am telling you is, this is perversion. They are utilising this emergency for party purposes, for political purposes. This just does not behove a democratic Government.

We have deliberately placed these fundamental rights on a high pedestal; we are bringing them down now and we are making them pious platitudes. Therefore, I am saying that if the rule of law is itself reduced to nullity, it will be a disgrace to India. We have taken our oath under the Constitution of India. What is the good of taking the oath and ultimately making a mockery of it? The Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar—he was not then the Chief Justice—delivered the majority judgment in the Defence of India Rules case and clearly pointed out that this was unconstitutional. I have got the judgment; he has said that this is unconstitutional and the rights which have been infringed when this emergency is in operation under the Presidential order have got to be vindicated later on. If any act of indemnity is passed we have got to carefully scrutinise it. What are you doing to do? The Vice-President's address shows you are trying to amend the Constitution in order to perpetuate and legalise this illegality. Legalise what? Not merely the ordinary violation of the law, but legalise a blatant violation of the Constitution itself.

The Supreme Court points out the danger ahead. Mr. Justice Subba Rao had pointed out that three courses are open; amend section 491 of the

Code or pass a law consistent with the fundamental rights or you can do either. But now what are they going to do? You are amending the Constitution for the purpose of legalising the conscious and deliberate violation of the Constitution and the guarantees given in our charter. I submit, therefore, that there is absolutely no necessity for making a continued mockery of the rule of law in this country, for denying this basic human right. What is the good of having the Supreme Court of India, what is the good of having article 32 of the Constitution, and what is the good of the Supreme Court of India saying that consciously and deliberately the makers of our Constitution gave to every citizen of India the right of direct access to the Supreme Court for the purpose of vindication of the fundamental rights including liberty of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of movement and also personal liberty? Now, you do not allow the man to go to the courts, and even when you allow him to go to the court, the court says, "I am absolutely impotent to give you a writ, either *Habeas Corpus* or *Quo Warranto*, nor give an order although it is illegal." I am submitting that this is a serious matter which brings disgrace to us. This is a serious matter which reflects on the Government and on the Parliament. Therefore, it is in India's interests, it is in the interests of the Government itself, in the interests of democracy—and the interests of democracy will be furthered—if we stop this emergency.

When the Chinese aggression came, the whole of India was united, and there was a spontaneous emotional upsurge and an integration which was spontaneous and automatic. Where is that now?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Destroyed.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: They have destroyed it. We actually heard the other day one hon. Member saying that the President Mr. Mao has declared that the Indian army is invisible in

peace and the Indian army is invisible in war! What are they doing? You are only talking. The talking machine can go on without any emergency, without any such legislation, and without denying the basic human rights of the people.

Therefore, for the vindication of the rule of law, for actually enforcing the basic guarantees which are provided in the Constitution, for upholding the sanctity of our organic law, I humbly submit that this emergency should be ended.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution not because I speak from this side of the House, not because I want the declaration of emergency to continue indefinitely, but because we may not have a wrong sense of security and a feeling of complacency, without understanding and appreciating what is taking place around us, both inside and outside the country. I have been very carefully listening to the speeches made here by the opposition, advancing reasons for withdrawing this declaration of emergency. I was really surprised to hear such an eminent person like Mr. Chatterjee comparing the present time to the British times. He was complaining about the declaration of emergency. He will kindly understand that the declaration was made by the will of the people, because this Parliament approved that idea. So, there is absolutely no comparison between what is taking place now and what had happened in British India.

As pointed out by Mr. Mathur, really this is the blackest hour in the history of this nation. If we view the things and happenings internationally and internally, we will find that we are facing a peril greater than at the time of the Chinese aggression. We are facing a triple challenge. There is the challenge of the Chinese. As pointed out by the Vice-President in

his gracious Address, that the Chinese army concentration has increased on the northern border. At the same time, we hardly escaped a resolution against us in the Security Council. Even the countries of Africa and Asia have not understood our position correctly and an eminent person speaking about what has happened in this country has said, addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs at New Delhi, that the reports published in the African and Asian Press regarding the happenings in Calcutta were fantastic. How did this happen? It is because of the insidious propaganda of Pakistan, supported and abetted by the West. So, we are facing a triple challenge of Pakistani hatred, Chinese expansionism and Western pressure tactics to bring India into submission on the Kashmir question. How are we going to face this triple challenge

Any amount of bravado is not going to save us. There are people who have said, why not go and recover the territory from the Chinese? What do they know of modern warfare, I ask. Is it child's play? It is easy to say, go and fight; but what will be the condition of this country if you go and provoke a war now? Let us be practical men. Let us face facts. There is no purpose in having any amount of bravado; that is not going to save us. However much we may feel sympathetic towards the poor persecuted minorities in Pakistan, do you think we can do anything effective to help them now in the present context? We must understand our position correctly. That is why Shastriji has pointed out, "Do you want war? Say it then. Or, do you want peace?" That is the crucial question we have to consider.

If you want really to face the triple challenge, as I have pointed out, there is only one way for this nation and that is for this nation to stand united as one man, forgetting our differences of party, religion, community and language. What is it that we obtain in the country now? Just think of what one enthusiast of the DMK party said

[Shri Kappen]

in Madras. He talked of self-immolation so that the imposition of Hindi may be opposed. What happened in this House? Have we forgotten so soon the scenes created by the Hindi protagonists even in this House? Was it not only day before yesterday that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said.....

श्री बड़े : यहां भी इमरजेंसी लागू कर दीजिए ।

Shri Kappen: I could not follow what he said.

Shri Bade: Is he speaking of the emergency or about discipline in the House?

Shri Kappen: Was it not day before yesterday that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri pointed out that Communists and communalists have joined hands in disrupting the country? I do not know; he has said it. Even the Communist Party will have to admit that there is a section in the Communist Party who are pro-Peking in their attitude.

Shri Nambiar: There is no such section.

Shri Kappen: The rumblings of the differences between you people have been reported in the Press and they are reverberating in our ears. Think of what happened in Kerala when the Communists were in power there. What did they do? There was no police. They were demoralised by the Communist Party. It was the Communist cells which were ruling the State. The Communists were the police and the magistracy. That is what happened there.

Therefore, as I pointed out, there is now only one way for the country—to stand united. Are we having that atmosphere in the country? Look at every part of the country. The Opposition has been complaining about what happened in Nagaland. They have been complaining about what the hostile Nagas have done. They have been complaining about various other things, that have happened in the country to show that there is disrupt-

tion brewing in the country. In the circumstances, I ask, will it be wise for us to withdraw this declaration of emergency? Are we having peace inside the country or outside?

Shri Nambiar: No peace.

Shri Kappen: Sir, I do not want to take any more of your time. I only want to say that I heard Shri Chaudhury and I think all the arguments that he advanced are in favour of continuing the emergency. He spoke of the Chinese aggression and he also spoke of the Pakistani army equipped with American equipments standing there in Kashmir on the borders of India. He has also pointed out that we are passing through a very difficult situation. And, this is the situation when the emergency must continue.

Shri Nambiar: The presence of emergency for 14 months has not created any change now.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nath Pai.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. You must allow me to do my business.

Shri Bade: I think the Deputy-Speaker has made out a list of speakers.

Mr. Chairman: You will have your chance. But I should like to remind hon. Members that the time limit is not more than ten minutes. I may also say that if they are brief, to the point and not repetitive, we can accommodate more hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, we are proceeding on high traditions of Parliament.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr Chairman, I think the fact that this very important matter has been brought before this House in the form of a private resolution should not detract the importance of the matter which the House is being called upon to debate today. I think the onus of proving, of establishing a

case for continuing the emergency in this country lies squarely on the shoulders of the Union Government and particularly on the shoulders of the Home Minister. An emergency is an abnormal state of affairs. As Shri Chatterjee has tried to establish, the Government has assumed powers of an extraordinary nature very unusual in a democracy and not known to our Constitution. Some of the powers are of such dimensions that they run contrary to the spirit of some of the fundamental freedoms. I do not want to go into the legal aspect of the matter; this has been considered by no less an authority than the Attorney-General of India and almost by the entire Bench of the Supreme Court, which pleaded its helplessness in enforcing these freedoms. Now it is on the Government to establish that there is a justification for the assumption of such powers which are extraordinary. I repeat, in a democracy and not very much in the spirit of the Constitution of this country.

The emergency was created to meet a very special type of circumstance with which we were confronted. The whole idea in providing, in arming, the Government with the emergency was to enable it to meet the Chinese challenge to throw out the Chinese aggression. Then an unfortunate and unforeseen thing happened. Within a few days of the Government's assumption of the powers under the emergency, the Chinese imposed on this country a unilateral armistice, ceasefire. The whole idea of Parliament and the country in giving extraordinary powers to this Government was that we continue to fight the Chinese, that we continue to take steps to throw them out from the territory which they have occupied. The powers were never meant to be given to a Government which was to acquiesce in the humiliation of a unilaterally imposed armistice on this country. The moment you surrender your right to throw them out, the justification, if there was any, ended at that very moment. The emergency was to be

used as a sword, as an instrument to push the enemy out.

I have said on another occasion in Parliament—pardon my repeating it—that what was meant to be a sword in the hands of the Indian people, this emergency, degenerated in the palsied hands of this administration into a broom in no time. The emergency powers were given without a dissenting voice. The emergency powers were conferred on this Government without a single dissenting voice being raised from any quarter, either in this House or in this vast country. The whole idea was that we create the necessary unity, build up the morale, build up the economy and the military strength to face the challenge across the Himalayas. In any of these aspects, has the Government been able to use the powers which we conferred on them for the purposes for which the powers were given to them? Can Shri Mathur, can Shri Tyagi or any honest Congressman say that this Government has served any of those purposes by using the emergency powers? Was the emergency created only to get rid of some unwanted elements? We have enough powers under the provisions of the Penal Code to deal with them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us urge upon the Government to use the powers for the purposes for which we have given them to the Government.

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to that. May I plead with them, let us be honest; the matter is too serious. They have made such a thorough mess of the whole thing. If any proof for the gross ineptitude and incompetence of the present regime is needed, we should look to the thorough mess they have made of the emergency. The emergency is not a legal conception only. It was not only to be in paper. It was meant to be the stance and posture of 440 million Indians. It has gone; it has disappeared totally; we can see that. There was to be this posture of determination, of discipline of dedication.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Look at Kerala. Is this the party that can lead this country? What is happening there? Shri Chacko has his hands on whose throat? On Shri Sankar's throat. They are never saying for the time being let us forget our petty, sordid squabbles for the crumbs of power and look to the Himalayas. No. For every single piece of power, for every crumb of power, they are out to have their hands on the throats of people of their own party.

We feel distressed; we feel pained. The whole nation is in agony to see this mockery. Never were so many powers given by so many to so few. Never was there such colossal waste of so many powers. In my own State, from which comes the Defence Minister of the country, what did we see? We are known to be geniuses and for two Maharashtrians there will be three political parties. But, overnight everything was forgotten and the whole State responded; and this is what happened in every part of the country; but not one single meeting of the All Party Defence Committee has been called—not one single meeting, though 88 members representing every section of the community voluntarily joined it. Today we see that we have sunk to the coarse vulgarity of people who will misappropriate the Defence Fund—from the soaring idealism of the old pensioner who gave up his entire pension of Rs. 7 which was his only means of livelihood, from the woman giving up the gold piece from her mangala sutra, to the sordid business of misappropriating money given by widows. This is the kind of position to which we are reduced. I would like to ask him: Did you succeed in combating blackmarketing?

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Nath Pai: Did you succeed in stopping profiteering?

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Nath Pai: Only yesterday his colleague, Shri Swaran Singh, in reply to Dr. Lohia's question, said that the

prices of wheat have soared like anything. They gave an allowance of Rs. 2/- to the Government employees to fight the rising, soaring prices of essential commodities. Within five days of that prices went up even further wiping away what little benefit this dearness allowance had granted. Had profiteering been stopped? Had blackmarketing been stopped? Had we created that military potential which was to be built up using these mighty powers? Had the economy been strengthened? Had a new morale been built up? We are, as said, a confused people. We are a demoralised people. And on whose shoulders rests the responsibility? Let us not make a legal plea: We gave you all that you wanted. I would like Shri Nanda and his advisers to tell us which country—not even in Britain during the war did Mr. Churchill have the powers which we willingly surrendered to this Government—had such powers. Had they used one-tenth of them? My complaint, like theirs, is not that they had been abused, which has been bad enough. My basic complaint is that these mighty powers given to create a new India, an India which will be able to stand up to Mao of China, have been fully wasted in the hands of this present Government and it is this that he will have to answer.

Before I conclude may I say one thing? I do not know where we are drifting to. The kind of explanation given only yesterday by the spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs will not satisfy anybody. We are afraid, in the light of our experience, whereas there is this posture of militancy towards China, whereas brave words are being used and the barrage of notes is being maintained to mislead the public which is determined to maintain the honour of this country once again this Government behind the back of Parliament and the country is going the slippery path of opening the shady door of negotiations with the Chinese. What is the meaning, we want to know. There is no justification. The moment Shri Shastri used these phrases that we cannot

allow a stalemate to be frozen completely that negotiations should take place—unexceptional general principles—but if they have an application to the position with regard to the Chinese we need to be told where is then the justification of the continuance of the emergency. If all that we need to do is to abandon the posture which Parliament unanimously took on the Resolution of the 14th November, if we are going to tear it or if it is only going to be put in the pigeon-holes of the Ministry of External Affairs then there is no justification for demanding these extraordinary powers.

We want to know categorically from the Union Home Minister as to how he justifies the continued enjoyment of these powers. I am still refusing to use the words "Scrap the emergency" because my Party had the courage of saying, "Have these powers; we will give you more powers to defend this country". But now I am asking him the other way. Justify your demand for these powers and tell us where you are taking this country today. May I say that once again this country must not be misled by telling them that there is nothing wrong in talks. I am alarmed because of the statement of general Ne Win who, after seeing the hon. Prime Minister of this country, within eight days has issued a statement from Rangoon saying that negotiations should be opened on the basis of the Colombo proposals. We were never happy about the Colombo proposals. That involved a compromise; but we were told that the Colombo proposals are only a basis to talk with the Chinese to regain every inch of our territory. I hope that the clarification is true and we are not being misled; but then the doubt comes because of another disclosure: There is General Ne Win's statement; there is Shri Shastri's statement; add to this is Mrs. Bandaranaike's disclosure that she was assured by the hon. Prime Minister that the Indian Army will not move to the MacMahon Line. In the

light of this how can you justify that you need powers? The powers are to be enjoyed by those who want to fight and not by those who want to talk to the Chinese.

श्री बड़े : समाप्ति महोदय, श्री विद्विव कुमार चौधरी ने यह जो इमरजेंसी को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं उनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन इस वास्ते करता हूँ कि चौदह नवम्बर को हाउस के सामने प्रस्ताव आया था जिसे कि पूरे हाउस ने सर्व समर्थन से पास किया था कि भारत की एक, एक इंच जमीन पर से चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को खदेड़ बिना हम भारतवासी बैठन नहीं लेंगे। भारत पर हुए उस चीनी आक्रमण का सामना करने और उनको भारत से खदेड़ने के इस संकल्प के पीछे जिसे कि इस हाउस ने युनैनीमसली पास किया था, पूरा देश उस रेजोल्यूशन के पीछे था। इसी गरज से जब प्रेसीडेंट महोदय ने देश में इमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर की थी तो किसी ने उस पर ऐतराज नहीं किया था क्योंकि पूरा देश सरकार और हाउस की इस भावना के साथ था कि चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को भारत की चप्पा, चप्पा भूमि से खदेड़ कर ही दम लिया जाये। लेकिन अब इमरजेंसी कहां है? अलबत्ता पिछली २६ जनवरी जिस सादे दंग से मनाई गई उससे जरूर पता लगता था कि देश में इमरजेंसी की स्थिति है लेकिन अब की साल की २६ जनवरी जिस तरह धूमधाम से मनाई गई, मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यहां देश में जैसे कोई इमरजेंसी है ही नहीं। आप किसी भी प्रदेश में देखिये इमरजेंसी जसी कोई बात वहां पर दिखाई नहीं देती है। यहां दिल्ली में तो मैं देखता हूँ कि इमरजेंसी है ही नहीं।

16:30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]:

व्यापारियों की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है, परन्तु उन को रोकने के लिए भी कोई इमरजेंसी नहीं है और उनके खिलाफ़ कोई

[श्री बडे]

एकशन नहीं लिया गया है। आज देश में कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन उन को रोकने के लिए इमर्जेंसी पावर्ज का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री माथर, ने यह आर्थिक दिया कि अगर कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और प्राफिटिंग हो रहा है, तो उनको रोकने के लिए इमर्जेंसी चाहिए। मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि पिछले चौदह महीने से इस देश में इमर्जेंसी है, किन्तु इस अवधि में सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई एकशन क्यों नहीं लिया है। क्या सरकार केवल इमर्जेंसी के रहते हुए और डिकेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के अधीन ही एकशन ले सकती है? जब इमर्जेंसी नहीं थी, तब भी हमारे यहां राइस कम्पोल एक्ट के अन्तर्गत २६ केसिज चल रहे थे। केवल इमर्जेंसी के द्वारा ही एकशन लिया जा सकता है और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग तथा प्राफिटिंग करने वालों के खिलाफ केसिज चलाए जा सकते हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। इमर्जेंसी का उपयोग जिस तरह सरकार को करना चाहिए था, वह उसने नहीं किया।

कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि हमारे देश के सामने ट्रिपल चैलेंज हैं—एक चैलेंज पाकिस्तान की तरफ से है एक चाइना की तरफ से है और एक बैस्टर्न पावर की तरफ से है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश के सामने ट्रिपल चैलेंज है, तो सरकार लड़ाई करे। लेकिन सरकार लड़ाई करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने हजार दफ्तर कहा है कि हम लड़ाई नहीं करेंगे। अगर सरकार लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहती है, तो क्या वह केवल हम को दबाने के लिए ही इमर्जेंसी को बनाए रखना चाहती है? पिछले चौमाने में युद्धों के दौरान कायर हाथी अपनी ही सेना को अपने पैरों तले कुचल दिया करता था। उसी प्रकार यह सरकार इमर्जेंसी का उपयोग देश के जनव्यों का मकाबला करने के लिए न करके अपने ही आदमियों को दबाने के लिए कर रही है।

जब कांग्रेस वर्कर्ज भुवनेश्वर से वापस इन्दौर आए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि भुवनेश्वर में हमने इमर्जेंसी देख ली है—वह इमर्जेंसी थी या एक्स्ट्रैवेगेन्स था, यह समझ में नहीं आता। जब चाइना हमारा दरवाजा खटखटा रहा है, तो भुवनेश्वर में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के अवसर पर या २६ जनवरी के दिन इतना खबर क्यों किया जाता है? साधारण जनता तो कह रही है कि हम पिसे जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इमर्जेंसी के होते हुए भी सरकार की ओर से इतनी एक्स्ट्रैवेगेन्स की जा रही है।

हमने देखा है कि इमर्जेंसी की पावर का उपयोग आपोजीशन के खिलाफ होता है। चीवा में चार जनसंघियों को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के अधीन पद्धति लिया गया। इमर्जेंसी के अधीन कोटे के दरवाजे भी हमारे लिए बन्द कर दिये गए हैं और हम हैबियस कार्पस के अन्तर्गत कोट में नहीं जा सकते हैं। इस देश में इमर्जेंसी लागू करते समय यह कहा गया था कि चाइना ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया है और उससा मुकाबला करने के लिए ऐसा पावर्जली जा रही है। सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि हम अपनी एक एक इंच भूमि से चाइना को खदेड़ देंगे। वह आश्वासन कहां चला गया? क्या वह आश्वासन खत्म हो गया है? पंडित जी ने कहा था कि यह लड़ाई बीस तीस साल तक चल सकती है। तो क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि यह इमर्जेंसी भी बीस तीस साल तक चलती रही है? जब पिछले चौदह महीने में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने वालों और प्राफिटिंग जैसे खिलाफ तथा गोल्ड बाहर निकालने के लिए इमर्जेंसी पावर का उपयोग नहीं किया गया, तो किर इस इमर्जेंसी को क्यों कायम रखा जा रहा है?

जहां तक चाइना से खतरे का सम्बन्ध है, वास्तव में चाइना का डर सरकार को नहीं है। यह सरकार चाइना को अपनी भूमि से खदेड़ देने के लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही है। उसने कह दिया है कि हम मैक्मोहन रेखा तक

जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वह चाइना के विश्व लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहती है। वह तो चाइना के आक्रमण की बोगी और हौवा बना कर इमर्जेंसी को कायम रखना चाहती है। अगर यह सरकार इमर्जेंसी का ठीक उपयोग नहीं कर सकती है और उस की ऐसा करने की इच्छा नहीं है और अगर वह विरोधी पार्टियों को दबाने के लिए और कांग्रेस पार्टी को सबल बनाने के लिए इमर्जेंसी का उपयोग करती है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है।

पहले ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेंट किकेट मैचिज का आयोजन किया करती थी और हमारे देश के लोगों का ध्यान किकेट मैचिज की तरफ लग जाता था। उसी तरह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कामराज प्लान का नारा लगाया और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का सारा ध्यान और बातों से हट कर केवल कामराज प्लान पर लग गया है। हर एक मिनिस्टर के यहां यह डिस्केशन हो रहा है कि अगर हम कल को चले जायेंगे, तो यह बंगला भी चला जायेगा और फिर हमारा क्या बनेगा और अगर मुख्य मंत्री को रोज़ नमस्कार करते रहो, तो कामराज प्लान हम पर लागू नहीं होगा। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी की इस नीति के कारण देश के सब लोगों और सब अखबारों में केवल कामराज प्लान की ही चर्चा है और चाइना के एटैक की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है।

इतने महीनों के बाद हमारी पार्टी के सोग इस नीति पर पहुंचे हैं कि अगर इमर्जेंसी की ज़रूरत नहीं है, तो इसको ख़त्म करना चाहिए। पालियामेंट ने जो शस्त्र इस सरकार को दिया है, अगर वह उसका उपयोग नहीं करती है, तो उसे उस शस्त्र को रख देना चाहिए। पिछले दिनों माननीय सदस्य, श्री महताब, ने कहा कि इमर्जेंसी तो बार में दिक्षिणीयर की जाती है और जब हमारे देश में बार है नहीं, तो क्या यह सरकार इमर्जेंसी को परमानेंट करने वाली है। जब सीज़र पर खूब्स ने आक्रमण किया, तो उसने कहा,

“यू टू बूट्स” और अपने शस्त्र डाल दिये। जब कांग्रेस के एक मेम्बर—और श्री महताब जैसे मेम्बर—ने इमर्जेंसी के बारे में यह बात कही है, तो सरकार को भी “यू टू महताब” कह कर पालियामेंट के द्वारा दिया गया यह शस्त्र डाल देना चाहिए और इमर्जेंसी ख़त्म कर देनी चाहिए।

जहां तक कम्युनिस्टों का सम्बन्ध है, अगर सरकार को कम्युनिस्टों का डर है और वह समझती है कि वे प्रो-चाइनीज़ हैं, तो इमर्जेंसी की पावर्ज़ का उपयोग करके उसको एकदम उन लोगों को पकड़ कर बन्द कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार ऐसा भी नहीं करती है। अगर सरकार समझती है कि हमारे देश में प्रो-पाकिस्तान और कम्युनल लोग मौजूद हैं, तो इमर्जेंसी पावर्ज़ का उपयोग करके उन को भी बन्द कर देना चाहिए। देश में यह कदम उठा कर सरकार को चाइना को अपनी धरती से ख़देड़ देना चाहिए। अगर सरकार चाइना को ख़देड़ कर अपनी एक एक इंच भूमि वापस नहीं लेती है, तो फिर इमर्जेंसी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और उसको ख़त्म कर देना चाहिए।

आज तो हम देखते हैं कि देश भर में इमर्जेंसी को लेकर मजाक हो रहा है। अगर कोई बच्चा बिल्कुल कमज़ोर पैदा होता है और उसका वेट कम होता है, तो उसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि चूंकि इमर्जेंसी है, इस लिए वह कमज़ोर है और उसका वेट कम हो गया है। अगर हम बाजार में जाकर कोई बात पूछते हैं, तो हम को कहा जाता है कि इस बक्त इमर्जेंसी है, यह बात मत करो।

सत्तारूप दल में जो जगड़े चल रहे हैं, उन को भी ख़त्म नहीं किया गया है। उन जगड़ों को तुरत ख़त्म करके कांग्रेस पार्टी को देश में सुव्यवस्था कायम करनी चाहिए। आखिर इमर्जेंसी दो, चार, पूँच साल तक नहीं कायम रखी जा सकती है।

[श्री बड़े]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रैजोल्यूशन को समोर्ट करता हूँ और शासन से अनुभव करता हूँ कि इमर्जेन्सी को खत्म कर देना चाहिए।

श्री श्यामी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भाव इस तरफ से प्रकट किए गए हैं, मैं उन के साथ पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथवाई, की तरह मैं यह भी अनुभव करता हूँ—सब की तरफ से अनुभव करता हूँ—कि इमर्जेन्सी का पूरा मुनासिब इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन उस की वजह से इमर्जेन्सी खत्म कर दी जाये, इस से भुजे इत्तिफाक नहीं है, क्योंकि इस सभ्य को यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि किस परिस्थिति में इमर्जेन्सी का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था और आज क्या परिस्थिति है।

उस बक्त चाइना ने हम पर आक्रमण किया था और हमारे सामने एक अवंकर परिस्थिति थी। पर उस से भी अवंकर परिस्थिति वह है कि यद्यपि पाकिस्तान ने हम पर आक्रमण तो नहीं किया है, लेकिन उस ने हमारे लालों आदमियों को उन के घरों से उठा कर बाहर निकाल दिया है और वहां पर कल्पे आम कर दिया है और वे लोग यहां भा रहे हैं। आखिर इस समस्या को हम इमर्जेन्सी के सिवा फैसे हल कर सकेंगे। पाकिस्तान की नीयत क्या है, हम को यह समझ लेना चाहिये। मेरा विश्वास है कि काश्मीर के किनारे पर, हसारी हॉटें पर, पाकिस्तान ने अपनी फौजों का जमाव बहुत ज्यादा कर दिया है, पाकिस्तान ने आकुपाइड काश्मीर में—हमारे उस हिस्से में, जो कि उस के कम्बे में है और जिस को हम ने बापस लेना है—अपना इन्तजाम कर रखा है और वहां पर हाथियार तकसीम कर रखे हैं। आज चीन और पाकिस्तान में बातचीत चल रही है। क्या इसने समझदार मदरसों की यह पार्लियामेंट वह नहीं समझ सकती है कि क्या सामने था यह

है? यह साफ दीख रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान पर एक बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत आने वाली है। मेरे ख्याल में ऐसे बक्त में इमर्जेन्सी को खत्म करना देशभक्ति के विचारों के खिलाफ होगा। इस की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

जिस बक्त इमर्जेन्सी का प्रस्ताव पास हो रहा था, तो सारे देश की तरफ से सारे हाउस ने भारत माता की सेवा के लिए ध्यान और तपस्या की शपथ ली थी। उस समय प्राइम मिनिस्टर और शास्त्री जी ने यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि इस इमर्जेन्सी का नाजायज इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। यदि आज उस का नाजायज इस्तेमाल हुआ है, तो उस को रोकने का फैज अकेली अपोजीशन का ही नहीं है, हमारा भी फैज है। हम ने भी अपने उपर यह जिम्मेदारी ली थी कि अगर इमर्जेन्सी का नाजायज इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, यदि उस को मिस्ट्रूज किया जायेगा, तो हम भी उस को रोकेंगे। इस पार्लियामेंट का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह देखे कि देश की तरफ से जो पावर मिली है, उस का मुनासिब इस्तेमाल हो और जो ज्यादती हुई है, उस को रोका जाए।

हाँ एक शिकायत ठीक है। आज भी वही इनागरेशन चल रहे हैं, फाउन्डेशन स्टोन रखे जा रहे हैं, वही तमाशे चल रहे हैं। इस तरह से लडाई का इन्तजाम नहीं चल सकता है। इमर्जेन्सी में यह नहीं हो सकता है। ये चीजें बन्द होनी चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथवाई ने ठीक कहा है कि जब तक हमारे देश का बच्चा बच्चा यह अनुभव न करे कि इस बक्त इमर्जेन्सी है और हम सब को देशभक्तों की तरह अपना फैज पूरा करना है, तब तक वह इमर्जेन्सी नाकारा है।

जाड़े के मौसम में आदमी को जाड़ा लगाना चाहिये? एमर्जेन्सी है तो लोगों के दिलों पर एमर्जेन्सी का असर पड़ना चाहिये। आपने उस को भुलाने की कोशिश की है। लोगों को याद नहीं रखा कि हमें लड़ना है।

आप पहाड़ों के किनारों पर चले जाये और वहां पर देखे कि क्या उन पहाड़ी लोगों के संगठन बने हैं? बार बार तकाजे किए हैं कि पहाड़ी गांवों में जो लोग रहते हैं उन के संगठन आप बनायें। लेकिन यह नहीं दृष्टा है। उन को नहीं बताया गया है कि उन्हें अपनी द्विफलत के लिए तथा देश रक्षा के लिए सहाय होना है। अगर यह चीज दृष्ट है तो मूल को तो मालूम नहीं है। यह चीज जाहिर तो नहीं दृष्ट है। यह एमरजेंसी का भौतिक है, इस का लोगों को पता नहीं है। आप ने इस में क्या काम किये हैं, इस का भी लोगों को पता नहीं है। हमें पता नहीं है। मैं आप से यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हमें आप कोई सीक्रेट बतावे। लेकिन कम से कम आप को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को यह तो बतलाना चाहिये कि कुछ तैयारी हो रही है। आप शिथिल पड़ गए हैं, आप ने अपनी तैयारी में शिथिलता ला दी है। मूँझे डर है कि कल को अगर हमें दुश्मन का युकाबला करना पड़ गया और हमें कुछ ट्रिविसिस देखनी पड़ गई तो बहुत सच्च नुकताचीनी हमारी होगी। अगर अब की बार कहीं भी जरा सी हमारी हार दृष्ट है इतना मौका मिलने के बाद, इतना समय मिलने के बाद भी, इतना रुपया आप को देने के बाद भी, इतना अधिक टैक्स लगाने की इजाजत देने के बाद भी, इतनी जानें कुर्बान करने के बाद भी अगर कोई छाटका लगा तो वह गलती फौज की नहीं बल्कि आप की होगी। इस चैलेंज को आप लिख लीजिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस एमरजेंसी का नाजायज इस्तेमाल होता है तो अपोजीशन उस चीज को हमें बताये और इस मामले में हम अपोजीशन का साथ दें। हम बादा कर चुके हैं कि इस का नाजायज इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। जो उस के अन्दर लापरवाही हो रही है, उस को अगर आप नहीं सुधारेंगे तो आप की एमरजेंसी बेकार हो जायेंगी।

हमारे नायपाई जी ने कहा था कि यूनि-नेटवर्की सीज कामर को मान लेना हमारी दिक्षाप्रेष

है। मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। अगर हमें तैयारी करने का मौका मिला है और यदि दुनिया को तबा पालियामेंट के एक एक माननीय सदस्य को विवास है कि जो प्रतिज्ञा हम ने ली थी, जो शपथ हम ने ली थी कि एक एक इच्छा भूमि अपनी हम वापिस लेंगे और उस को वापिस लेने के लिए हम पर्याप्त तैयारी कर रहे हैं, तो कोई भी किसी तरह की शिकायत नहीं कर सकता है और न कोई शिकायत करने का मौका हो सकता है। आप देर कर दीजिए, लेकिन भूमि ज़हर ले लें। मेरे ख्याल में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के और प्रधान मंत्री के बयानों से जिन का हमारे नायपाई जी ने जिक्र किया है हर देशभक्त महसूस करेगा कि बहुत से लोग चबरा गये हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि उनके बयानों के माने वे नहीं हैं जो लोग लगा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह शपथ जो हाउस के अन्दर सी गई थी कि एक एक इच्छा भूमि हम अपनी वापिस ले लेंगे, वह अभी भी कायम है। बातचीत करने का जो छांग है जो रास्ता है अगर वह निकलता है तो वह उन्हीं शतों पर निकल सकता है जो शत हम ने तय की है और वो यहां बताई गई थीं। अपनी जमीन को देने के लिए बातचीत करने कोई नहीं जा रहा है। अगर हमारी जमीन हमें इस तरह से नहीं मिलती है तो कोई और रास्ता हमें बढ़ावा देना पड़ेगा। यह कहना कि हम पीसफुस नेशन हैं, ठीक है। लेकिन इसका यह मतस्व नहीं है कि हम लोग फौज की तैयारी कर कर रहे हैं। फौजी तैयारी करना लगा एमरजेंसी को बनाये रखना इस बात का सच्च है कि अगर हमें जमीन वापिस नहीं मिलती है तो उसको लेने के लिए हम लड़ेंगे, आफैसिव लेंगे। अगर डिफेंसिव से नहीं मिलती है तो हमें आफैसिव लेने की तैयारी करनी चाहिये। आपका डिफेंसिव फेस हो जायेगा अगर दुश्मन को और हमारे पड़ोसी को मालूम होगा कि हम आफैसिव कभी भी नहीं से सकते हैं। जब ज़रूरत पड़ेगी अपने देश की रक्षा के

[श्री त्यागी]

लिए तो सरहद पर ही नहीं पेंकिंग पर भी बम बरसाने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना होगा, जहां उनके हवाई अड्डे हैं वहां पर हमें बम बरसाने पड़ेंगे, तब मुकाबला होगा । लड़ाई यह नहीं होती है कि जब आप हमारे घर आयेंगे तब लड़ेंगे । जब तक दुश्मन हमारी भूमि को खाली न कर दे, हम चैन नहीं लेंगे । लेकिन जो भावना है, जो देश के जज्बात हैं इनकी भेहरबानी करके तर्जमानी कीजिये और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में तथा पहाड़ों में जो लोग रहते हैं, सीमाओं पर जो लोग रहते हैं, उनके अन्दर जोश पैदा कीजिये, उनका संगठन कीजिये । गवर्नमेंट के कारनामों के फैसले निकाल देने से या इस तरह की दूसरी कागजी कारंवाइयां कर देने से एमरजेंसी साबित नहीं हो सकती हैं । लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि एमरजेंसी का रहना बहुत जरूरी है ।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान तैयारी कर रहा है, चीन साजिश कर रहा है । अंग्रेज ने भी हमें आंख दिखाई है । जो उनका पुराना धाव था वह फिर ताजा हो गया है । वे हिन्दुस्तान आजाद करने के साथ साथ रियासतों को आजाद कर गये थे और कह गये थे कि अगर वे यूनियन में शामिल नहीं होती हैं तो अपनी फेड्रेशन बना सकती हैं । वे यह भी कर गये थे कि अगर वे रियासतें फेड्रेशन नहीं बनाती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की यूनियन उन के कामों में दखल देती है तो वे उनकी भदद करेंगे । इस तरह के इंतजाम जितने थे अंग्रेज कर गये थे ताकि उनको फिर बुलाया जा सके उस में उनको नाकामयादी मिली । उनको गम है कि काश्मीर क्षेत्रों शामिल हो गया, वह तो शुरू से ही पाकिस्तान के साथ था । हम अब घोड़े में नहीं हैं । हम जान न दें हैं कि अंग्रेज अब इधर उधर अपने दाव घोच लगाने लगा है । इसके कारण एमरजेंसी और अधिक हो गई है । हाउस को अनुभव करना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान खतरे में है ।

मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करता हूँ कि सरकार लोगों को बता दे कि खतरा बना हुआ है और लोग एमरजेंसी का फायदा उठा कर भारत की रक्षा के लिए तैयारी करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्लंगाबाद): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संकट कानून को फौरन खत्म करने के लिए श्री चौधरी को अपना समर्थन देना चाहता हूँ । इस सम्बन्ध में श्री मायुर और श्री त्यागी ने कई तरह के खतरे गिनाये हैं । मैं एक प्रश्न इन महानुभावों से पूछना चाहता हूँ । अबतूबर, १९६२ के बाद जो खतरा पड़ा हुआ है और जिस के कारण से संकट कानून बना उसका याड़ा व्याप्त रहे । जो साधारण तौर पर खतरे सरकार के सामने रहे हैं, वे सन् १९५० में भी थे, १९५५ में भी थे, १९६० में भी थे, उनका यहां हवाला क्षेत्रों वे देते हैं । जिस तरह के खतरे उनकी तरफ से गिनाये गये हैं, उन से साफ़ जाहिर हो जाता है कि सरकारी पार्टी के समर्थक लोग इस संकट कानून को हमेशा के लिए रखना चाहते हैं । यह संकट कानून अबतूबर, १९६२ के खतरे के लिए बना था, विदेशी हमले का मुकाबला करने के लिए बना था । उस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने एक प्रश्न खाली रखना चाहता हूँ । संकट कानून किस के लिए बना था ? विदेशी के खिलाफ देश की रक्षा करने के लिए या देश के खिलाफ, जनता के खिलाफ सरकार की रक्षा करने के लिए ? विदेशी के खिलाफ देश की रक्षा करने के लिए संकट कानून को मैं समझ सकता हूँ । लेकिन यह कानून तो अभी साफ़ तौर से सरकार के समर्थन के लिए, सरकार को बचाये रखने के लिए और जनता के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करने के लिए है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सिर्फ़ शास्त्री जी के भाषण की तरफ आपका व्याप्तिसार चाहता हूँ । उनके भाषण के बाद तो एक मिनट के लिए भी यह संकट कानून नहीं रहता जाहिये । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि शान्ति और युद्ध इन दोनों के बिए घब आगे

से कोई भी कसौटी ठोस यथार्थवादी नहीं रह जायेगी, अपनी इच्छा के ऊपर चलेंगे । श्री त्यागी चाहे जितनी सिफारिश करें लेकिन एक बाक्य या श्री शास्त्री का कि युद्ध बचाया जाये । फिर उसके बदले की तस्वीर के दूसरे द्वंग की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये । वह शान्ति के समर्थन के लिए जुमला या और ठीक इसके एक मिनट के बाद जुमला या कि हम लोग पलटनी दृष्टि से मजबूत हों ताकि अगर कहीं कोई ऐसा मौका आये तो हम अपनी सरहदों पर उन से लड़ाई करें, हम उन से मैदान में लड़ें और उनका सफलतापूर्वक सामना करें । ये थीं दो चीजें जो उन्होंने एक मिनट के अन्दर अन्दर कहीं, एक युद्ध की बात और एक शान्ति की बात और बिना किसी कसौटी के । ये बातें यह साफ बताती हैं कि इस सरकार का मन इस बक्त दुविधा में पड़ गया है । वह शान्ति और युद्ध की बात मन मीजी डंग से बिना किसी ठोस कारण के कर रही है ।

मैं एक और तर्क बता देता हूँ । श्री त्यागी ने स्वयं ही उसको उपस्थित किया था । उन्होंने टोका या श्री शास्त्री को कि आखिर अपनी भूमि के सौदे को चुका करके आप चीन के साथ समझौता करेंगे ? तब मैं आपको याद दिलाऊं श्री शास्त्री ने ठीक तरह से जैसा मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना चाहिये या नहीं दिया । उन्होंने कहा था कि अपने गोरव और राष्ट्रीय सम्मान पर हम आंच नहीं आने देंगे । लेकिन उन्होंने भूमि का एक हफ्ते उस बक्त इस्तेमाल नहीं किया ।

श्री त्यागी : सुन नहीं सके थे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सुन नहीं सके ? आप सब के मूसाहिब हैं, आप सब की तारीफ करेंगे ।

त्यागी जी ध्यान दीजिए । एक आदमी जब विदेश नीति पर बोल रहा हो और जो प्रधान मंत्री की जगह बोल रहा हो उससे

जब एक सीधा सा सवाल पूछा जाता है कि क्या चीन से समझौता करोगे हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन, भूमि को चुका करके और वह जवाब देता है कि अहम गौरव और सम्मान का सौदा नहीं चुकायेंगे तो इसका क्या मतलब होता है । इसका मतलब होता है कि गौरव और सम्मान का जो मन में आए अर्थ लगा लो । साफ उत्तर होना चाहिये या कि हम भारत भूमि का सौदा चुका करके किसी हालत में समझौता नहीं करेंगे । मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री त्यागी जैसे कांप्रेस में जरूर देशभक्त होंगे । कभी कभी तो मुझे लगता है कि शायद उनके साथ मेरा दिल ज्यादा है बनिस्वत खुद इस विरोधी दल के कुछ लोगों के । लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ ? आखिर उस देशभक्ति का कुछ परिचय भी मिलना चाहिये, कहीं जा कर कोई नतीजा भी निकलना चाहिये । मैंने अभी जो बात कही है उस पर वह और उन जैसे लोग गौर करें.....

श्री त्यागी : अपनी पार्टी में लाना चाहते हैं मुझे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी पार्टी में न आओ तो न सही लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की पार्टी में तो आ जाओ, भाई ।

इस बक्त एक तीसरी बात और खड़ी हो गई है । रूस का रुख हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति कुछ ठंडा पड़ता चला जा रहा है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । खाली इतना । इस लिये कि सरकार को डर लग चुका है और सरकार चीन के साथ समझौते के लिये पेशकदमी कर चुकी है, और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि यह संकटकालीन कानून खत्म किया जाय । ऐसा मौका पाने वाला है जब कि सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि के ऊपर सौदा करेगी और तब हमारे जैसे लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि की रक्षा के लिये कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और उस बक्त यह संकटकालीन कानून मेरे जैसे लोगों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होगा, जैसा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कि अब तक हुआ है। क्या त्यारी जी नहीं जानते हैं कि इस कानून के रहते हुए कितनों के अधिकार छीने गए हैं, हमारे जैसे लोगों के, जो कभी कम्यूनिस्ट रहे नहीं। हमारे अखबारों पर अभी भी मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं, साप्ताहिक चौखंडी के ऊपर, हमारे कफील अहमद कैफी अभी भी जेल में बन्द हैं, यहां हमारा एक सदस्य है जिस पर इस कानून के मुताबिक मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है, किशन पटनायक। इस तरह से अधिकार छीने यथे और जो जनता का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये या इस संकट काल में मजबूत बना कर, जनता को ताकतवर बना कर, वह बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ। कहां हुआ करता है। किसी छोटे भी मामले में तो अधिकार जनता के छीन लेते हों, लेकिन अभी भी जो बड़े लोग हैं, शासक हैं, बड़ा वर्ग है, उन को कभी जनता के स्तर पर ला कर त्याग की बराबरी पर पहुंचाया। जब कभी देश के सामने खतरा होता है तो त्याग की बराबरी का प्रयोग कर के सारी जनता को उभारा जाता है।

मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म किए देता हूँ। अगर, जैसा कि हम में से कई लोगों ने कहा था, इस संकटकालीन कानून के बनते ही देश के समाज के अन्दर सँदांद के जो बहुत से बीज मौजूद हैं उन बीजों को निकाल केंकने की कोशिश की गई होती, जैसे कि जाति प्रथा है, जिस ने हमें तोड़ कर रखा, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश में विदेशी हमजे के बाद खाली ५० लाख या १ करोड़ लोगों का जी भड़का, बाकी साढ़े ४३ करोड़ आदमियों के मन में कोई खास ज्योति नहीं जगी, या आप जाति प्रथा के खिलाफ कोई बहिया कदम उठाते और सब लोगों को मिला कर जो पुरानी आदर्शें हैं, पुराने संस्कार हैं उन सब को मिटाते और पुरानी चीजों को समाप्त करते, तब हम कहते कि हां, संकट-कालीन कानून का कुछ मतलब होता है। लेकिन यह सब शुश्क नहीं हुआ है। अक्सर

से ले कर अब तक बिल्कुल यह सवित हुआ है कि यह कानून देश की रक्षा के लिये, विदेशों के खिलाफ, नहीं है, यह कानून सरकार की रक्षा के लिये, जनता के खिलाफ है।

ऐसी सूरत में मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून फौरन खत्म किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

An Hon. Member: You extended the time.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are in the extended time.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, this debate whatever has been said in the course of the debate by many Members of this House, has been for me a source of, not of any annoyance but....

Shri Tyagi: of encouragement?

Shri Nanda: Yes, it may be encouragement; inspite of the things which have been said and which may appear as if hon. Members wanted to scrap the Proclamation of Emergency yet the underlying current is very different so far as most hon. Members are concerned. I appreciate it. I tried to comprehend the inner purpose and the inner feeling. The basic attitude is patriotic, it is for the purpose of strengthening this nation and not for doing any harm to the big cause of nation's survival, nation's integrity. I understand it. I welcome very much and feel deeply gratified. I recall to my mind; my mind runs back to the hour to that day when here the House with complete unanimity welcomed the proclamation and extraordinary powers were placed in the hands of the Government to deal with the state of emergency to strengthen the defence of the nation and prepare the people to face the aggression that had arisen. At the same time, in the country too, people rose as one man. There was such a wave of enthusiasm;

the whole atmosphere of the country was charged with a new spirit and we look back on that with pride and with hope. That is really the spring of our strength, the strength which we need in order not only to face this big problem which looms large before us, but the threat which is posed,—but also the other problems which are at the moment creating in some circles a sense of discouragement, almost bordering on despair, to use the words of an hon. Member—I am in great friendship with him, and they were sincere words, not simply said in a spirit of accusation. I hope that we will try to recapture that spirit and try to bring back that great wave of enthusiasm into this country, because after all, the purpose is common. Does anyone ever think that this country, in its efforts to face the enemy should in anyway be weakened? Nobody does that. I accept that position. Therefore, the purpose is common. So, let us address ourselves to the content of the resolution and the issues that have arisen in that spirit.

A number of questions have been thrown up and they should be answered. Many issues have emerged, and we have to face them. I would like to deal with the matters again in that spirit, a spirit of common determination to ensure that the object of the declaration of the emergency is fulfilled as rapidly as possible, and let us try to consider the problems and the issues which have therefore come up before us and which are looming large before us.

Firstly, I believe this is common ground—and I am saying it on behalf of the Government—namely, the ex-

ceedingly far-reaching, almost sweeping powers, which this Parliament placed in the hands of the Government, were not intended for any ordinary purpose. Mention was made of the sword versus the broom. Certainly if there is no high purpose to be served, then surely the Government would not have been invested with those powers, and it should try to divest itself of those powers. I am absolutely clear about it. If there is no crying before us, why should we have these powers. That is common ground. If the various provisions, namely, the Defence of India Act and the Rules are not needed, and if they are staying on there in the statute-book and if we are having those powers and if we are only using them for certain ordinary purposes which could still be dealt with under the ordinary law, there is no need for the emergency to be there. I accept that and I would be prepared to be judged by that test: if actually we have come down to that position that the main or the real intent of the proclamation is not being served, not being pursued—and that is the first thing—and secondly that there is no such need. But these two things are very important.

Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may continue on the next day.

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 24, 1964/Phalgun 5, 1885 (Saka).