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Friday, April 3, 1964
Chaitra 14, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 3, 1964/Chaitra 14,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Watches

*884. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the
Minister of Industry be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of units engaged at
present in the manufacture of watch
components and watch assembling
separately in the country;

(b) the total number of watches
imported during the last two years;
and

(c) when India will be self-suffi-
cient in the manufacture of watches
indigenously?

The Minister of Industry (Shri
Kanungo): (a) Two; these units are
engaged both in the manufacture of
watch components and in watch
assembling.

(b) 1962—113,939 Nos.

January-September, 1963—16,709
Nos.

(c) One of the units is expected to
manufacture watches with 84 per cent
indigenous content by 1967-68. The
manufacturing programme of this
unit beyond 1967-68 is still to be
worked out.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला
सकती है कि इसमें फॉरेन कोलैबोरेशन कितना
लिया गया है ?

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Shri Kanungo: In both cases there
was foreign collaboration.

Mr. Speaker: How much?

Shri Kanungo: It is only foreign
collaboration; no foreign investment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस मामले में कब
तक हम सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे ?

श्री कानूनगो : वह समय अभी बहुत
दूर है ।

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whe-
ther it is a fact that some time ago
Government encouraged a Delhi firm
to arrange the import of some Russian
watches? If so, what are the reasons
for keeping this proposal in cold
storage?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, in the past
trade agreements, import of watches
from USSR was one of the items.
Evidently, the price and the quality
did not suit.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी जो घड़ियां
हिन्दुस्तान में बनती हैं उनमें कितने प्रतिशत:
हिस्से बाहर से आते हैं और कितने हिन्दुस्तान
में लगाये जाते हैं और अगर बाहर की घड़ियों
से उनका मिलाव किया जाय तो यह किस
तरीके की हैं, अच्छी हैं, बुरी हैं या कैसी हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में
हमारी जो घड़ियां बनती हैं वह बहुत अच्छी
हैं । उनके कम्पोनेंट्स इस साल ६० परसेंट
होंगे और सन् ६७-६८ में ८४ परसेंट होंगे ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: With
reference to the reply "वह समय अभी बहुत
दूर है" may I know what percentage
of the demand is now being met and
whether Government has no systema-
tic programme in this regard for

future production in order to achieve self-sufficiency?

Shri Kanungo: This industry has a very low priority. So, other industries are given prior and better attention.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether any technicians are to be sent to Japan or Switzerland for further training in the technique of watch-making?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. Hindustan Machine Tools is manufacturing watches in collaboration with Citizen Watch Company of Japan. Quite a large number of technicians of various grades had been there and they have been trained.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any concerted efforts are being made to have all the components made in India? By what time would it be possible for India to have all the components made here?

Shri Kanungo: I do not think it will be economical to make all the components here. As I said, in the case of our public sector undertaking, by 1967-68 84 per cent will be indigenous components; further programme is being worked out.

Alloy Steel

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*885. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 686 on the 20th December, 1963 regarding special alloy steel and state the steps taken to bring improvement and to fill up the gap between the licensed capacity of 4 lakh tons and actual production of 29 thousand tons of alloy steel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): The demand for alloy and special steels at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is estimated by National Council of Ap-

plied and Economic Research to be 461,600 tons inclusive of electrical sheets amounting to approximately 101,000 tonnes. Against this demand, a capacity of about 600,000 tons has been licensed. Of this capacity approximately 137,000 tonnes is in the public sector and in addition Rourkela is due to produce 50,000 tonnes of electrical sheets after the current expansion there is completed. With a view to step up the production of alloy and special steels, priority is accorded to the licensed schemes in the allotment of foreign exchange and clearance for the import of capital goods, so that these schemes are implemented expeditiously. Besides, every effort is being made to commence early production in the 2 Public Sector Projects for the production of alloy and special steels, namely Alloy Steel Project, Durgapur and Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati. In addition Bhilai Steel Plant is planning the production of about 100,000 tonnes of Special Steels and the possibility of setting up a Coggling Mill to cog any special or alloy steel ingots which it may be possible to make in existing electric furnaces in the country is also being considered.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now stated that our demand is more than 4 lakh tons but we are producing only 29,000 tons or something like that. May I know the reason for that and how we are going to meet our demand by the end of the Third Plan?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Besides these 29,000 tons, Tatas are already producing 24,000 tons. With regard to meeting the demand it is being tried that the production programme of Durgapur and Mysore may be expedited.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Our demand for electrical sheets is more than 1 lakh tonnes and Rourkela is producing only 50,000 tonnes. I just want to know as to how we are going to meet our demand.

Shri P. C. Sethi: Tatas will also be producing electrical sheets.

Shri Vishram Prasad: So, we will be able to meet our demand of 1 lakh tonnes?

Shri P. C. Sethi: If all the schemes go through, we will be able to meet the demand by the end of the Third Plan period.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What action is being taken to regularise the distribution keeping in view the great scarcity which is being felt by all the basic industries as far as alloy steel and sheets are concerned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Special steels are not a controlled commodity. But with regard to imports, because mainly the demands have to be met by imports now, we take into account the basic needs of the industries and the import licence is given according to that.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether Government have any proposal to expand the present capacity for special alloy steel at Durgapur and Bhadravati; if so, the details thereof?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; there is a programme to expand the production of Durgapur during the Fourth Plan period. Bhadravati will have to be considered after the present programme is completed.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मिश्रित इस्पात के सम्बन्ध में श्री मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहाँ भी कुछ उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है तो क्या कुछ ऐसी निश्चित योजना बनाई जा रही है जिससे कि यह उत्पादन बढ़ सके और वह उत्पादन किन्ने दिनों में बढ़ जायेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even now the production is going on there to a certain extent; but they would be able to produce about seven categories and as the demands are coming up, they are producing. Already they have delivered particularly welding electrode quality steels and some carbon steels.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जो लाइसेंस ईश्यू हुए हैं वे खाली दो, तीन आदमियों को ही हुए हैं या और भी अधिक लोगों को यह लाइसेंस दिये जाने वाले हैं ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : करीब २३ लाइसेंस ईश्यू किये गये हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : इसको बढ़ाने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ६ लाख टन की कैपेसिटी लाइसेंस कर दी गई है ।

श्री कछवाय : दुर्गापुर, रुरकेला और भद्रावती इन तीन कारखानों में कितना उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है, कितना इस समय उनमें उत्पादन होता है और यदि अभी कम होता है तो उसका मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : एलुमियम स्टील का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है भद्रावती में ७७ हजार टन प्रोड्यूस करने की योजना है, रुरकेला में ५० हजार टन उत्पादन करने की योजना है । दुर्गापुर में अभी नहीं है । दुर्गापुर में भी ६० हजार टन उत्पादन करने का कैपेसिटी होगी लेकिन अभी उसमें हो नहीं रहा है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that a special alloy steel plant is to be established in Kanpur and that too in the private sector; if so, the reasons for giving this particular licence to a person who is unable to run a single factory whatsoever in Kanpur.

Shri P. C. Sethi: With regard to the 23 schemes licensed, only four schemes have not been able to go ahead; the rest of the schemes are going on fairly well.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that licence has been given to a private

individual, such an individual who does not have the capacity to put up any factory.

Shri C. Subramaniam: My information is that they are taking steps and it is likely to be implemented.

Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry

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- *887. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 418 on the 6th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Development Council for the Textile Machinery Industry has since been set up; and

(b) if so, its composition?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2632/64].

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the representatives of the labour will be recommended by the unions and, if so, which are the unions who have been invited to send the recommendations?

Shri P. C. Sethi: With regard to the representatives of the labour, we have referred the matter to the Labour Ministry and after their recommendation we will be appointing them.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far the functions of this Council differ from that of the Advisory Council that had been functioning earlier and to what extent the programme has been drawn up by them to boost up the production of the textile machinery?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Development Council is appointed under the statutory provision. The *ad hoc* Committee is merely advisory. But the functions of a Development Council are properly defined and under the statute they are entitled to make many recommendations to the Government.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल का निर्माण किस आधार पर हुआ है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल में मशीन मैनुफैक्चरर्स और टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधियों और एक्सपर्ट्स को रखा गया है ।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know the value of the textile machinery that India is importing at present and by what time our country will be self-sufficient in this matter?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the moment, we are importing Rs. 30 crores worth of textile machinery and we hope that by the end of the Third Plan period we will be able to meet the local demand.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether for future manufacture of textile machinery the principle of automation will be kept in view?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is also kept in view.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का विचार है कि लोक सभा का भी कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव इसमें रखा जाये ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं ।

श्री तुलशदास जाधव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी कारखानेदार को बाहर से मशीनरी मंगाने की परमिशन न देने से कोई कारखाना बन्द हुआ है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : किसी खास स्पेसिफिक कारखाने के बारे में तो इस समय जानकारी नहीं है ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The Minister has stated that Rs. 30 crores worth of textile machinery is being imported. In view of the fact that the textile machinery lasts for a long time, would the Government consider making a smaller import so that the indigenous industry gets a chance?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, if it is possible to get any particular machinery by indigenous manufacture, we do not allow imports. It is only in special cases where immediately indigenous manufactured goods are not available that we import.

Lignite Deposits in Rajasthan

- +
- *888. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tan Singh:

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

(a) whether a large amount of lignite deposits have been found in Khari village, 20 miles from Bikaner in Rajasthan State;

(b) the estimate of the deposits in the area and its neighbourhood;

(c) whether the samples of the lignite have been sent to the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad for scientific tests; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). Some deposits of lignite have been found by the State Government in village Khari in Bikaner District, Rajasthan. The State Government are conducting investigations to find out the extent of the reserves.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The results are awaited.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether there is another project, namely, the Palana project in the same district?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any estimate uptill now as to what will be the deposits there?

Shri Thimmaiah: In 1958, a Committee was appointed to prepare a preliminary project about this mine and they submitted certain reports and it is found that .6 million tons of ore can be exploited through this mine. The Government of India approved of this scheme and advised the State Government to go ahead with it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the great importance of lignite, may I know why it has been left to the State Governments who have not got enough machinery to make the surveys and submit the reports quickly? Why is it that the Central Government is not taking it up or giving them some help in the matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In these cases, when the State Governments express their intention that they should do the work, we always permit them. It is only when they express their inability that the Central Government steps in.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether there are any indications, keeping in view the Palana project which has been passed first and the second the Khari project, of any large belt connecting the two?

Shri Thimmaiah: As I stated, in Khari area, upto 200 to 300 depth the ore has been located and the investigations have been carried out. After the investigation is completed, we can know the extent of deposits available in the Khari mine. As far as the Palana mine is concerned, we have already stated that that is being exploited by the State Government.

Export of Textiles

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 *889. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of textiles to foreign countries has gone up in 1963; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and how it compares with 1962?

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

(b) Exports had gone up in 1963 by Rs. 7.97 crores as compared with those of 1962. The total earnings from exports of textiles during 1962 and 1963 were of the order of Rs. 59.80 and Rs. 67.50 crores respectively.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are told in this House that there was a serious competition from China and other South-East Asian countries, and that was why our exports were dwindling. May I know what steps have been taken to overcome the difficulty due to competition and to what extent we have succeeded?

Shri Kanungo: The figures for 1963 show that we have succeeded to some extent. The competition is there and will always be there. Apart from the competition, in South-East Asia and Africa from China, all the countries which have become independent now are setting up their own textile capacity and are also imposing duties and tariffs to prevent imports.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the break-up of this increase of exports of textiles to foreign countries in terms of superfine, fine, medium and coarse cloth, and to what extent we have captured the market on medium and coarse cloth in the foreign market?

Shri Kanungo: We are showing better results in the sophisticated varieties which mean processed goods. Formerly, our exports were largely

of grey goods. A new factor which has come in is the garment industry, the exports of the products of which have shown better results.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know the position in regard to medium and coarse cloth.

Shri Kanungo: From the point of view of coarse and medium and fine cloth, I would say that the medium varieties have shown a better result.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has our textile export gone down in any particular country and if so, to what extent and for what reasons?

Shri Kanungo: It has gone down in several countries, and it has gone up in several other countries. I have not got the figure with me here just now. Moreover, a description of the position worldwide will take a long time.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether Government are thinking of entering into a barter deal with any foreign country in respect of our textiles, in exchange for the rice imported from there, and if so, the details thereof?

Shri Kanungo: No.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: May I know whether this export is done by the manufacturers or their agents or also by Government or through Government agencies?

Shri Kanungo: It is mostly done by manufacturers, exporters and ship-pers.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know how the import of raw cotton compares with the export of textiles in terms of money?

Shri Kanungo: Normally, we have to import about Rs. 60 crores worth of cotton. But for the last three years, we have cut it down to roughly Rs. 45 crores. These are very rough figures. Our demand for long-staple cotton is of the order of 6 lakhs bales, which would come to approximately Rs. 60 crores.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: What about the exports?

Shri Kanungo: In one of the good years, the exports were of the order of about Rs. 67 crores.

Shri Ranga: What is the position in regard to handloom goods? We find that heavy stocks have been accumulating for the past one year.

Shri Kanungo: No, there is not much accumulation except the normal accumulation.

Shri Ranga: What is the position in regard to handloom goods for exports? Are the exports of these also looking up?

Shri Kanungo: I think that they are showing better results.

श्री रतनलाल : विदेशों को जो कपड़ा निर्यात किया जाता है, उसमें विदेशों में कौन से क्वालिटी के कपड़े की ज्यादा मांग की जा रही है ?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that it is mostly the medium varieties.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जिस तरह से हम कपड़े का निर्यात करते हैं, उसी तरह से क्या विदेशों से भी भारत में वस्त्र आता है और यदि आता है तो १९६१ के मुकाबले में १९६२ और १९६३ में उसका आयात में कितनी बढ़ि हुई है या कितनी कमी हुई है ?

Shri Kanungo: We do not have imports except for specialised goods, and that is a very nominal amount.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ ।

प्रध्मम महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि आम तौर पर कपड़े का आयात नहीं करते हैं । कोई खास किस्म की बैगाइटीज का ही और वह भी बहुत कम मात्रा में आयात होता है ।

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that Assam produces moga nad

yendi, and whether Government has examined the possibility of their export as they are durable and at the same time attractive?

Shri Kanungo: Moga goes into most of the fancy goods in handlooms.

Import of Fertilisers by S.T.C.

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*896. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been entered into with the German Democratic Republic for supply of fertilisers through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Contracts have been concluded by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. with M/s Bergbau Handel, Berlin (GDR) for the supply to India during 1964, of 44,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate and 63,000 tonnes of muriate of potash.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यह जो अमोनियम सल्फेट और दूसरी एक किस्म का फर्टिलाइजर जिसका नाम मैं सुन नहीं सका है मंगाया जा रहा है यह किस रेट पर आयेगा और किस रेट पर देश के अन्दर दिया जाएगा ?

Shri Kanungo: We usually do not disclose the rates.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : रेट अगर नहीं बता सकते हैं तो इतना बता दीजिये कि गिधरा में जो फर्टिलाइजर तैयार होता है, उसके मुकाबले में उसका दाम ज्यादा है या कम है ? कम या ज्यादा है, तो कितना ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर पता न लग जाएगा अगर आपको यह बता दिया जाएगा ? कम है या उससे ज्यादा है, इतना बता दिया जाए । कितना कम है या कितना ज्यादा है, यह न बताया जाए ।

श्री कानूनगो : कम है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh. He does not rise. Then I am calling another Member.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am very much here.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : किसानों को किस भाव पर यहाँ पर यह खाद मिलेगा जो आने वाला है ?

Shri Kanungo: All the fertilisers, from whatever sources, are pooled together, and they are sold at a pooled price.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Saraf might have an opportunity. He was not present when I called.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Present, but not attentive.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the quality of the fertilisers being imported from Germany is other than what we manufacture in this country, or we are deficient in those qualities that we are importing from them?

Shri Kanungo: Because there is shortage, import is being attempted, and the qualities are standard specification qualities, and they will be tested.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether any curbs are contemplated in this case on the profiteering greed of the STC?

Shri Kanungo: STC is not involved except in import of it. As I said, all fertilisers are sold under a pool system where all prices are evened out.

Shri Kapur Singh. Is that profiteering to be curbed? That pool

system involves a huge amount of profiteering.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि दाम जो हैं, वे कम हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दाम जब कम हैं तो उनको न बताने का कारण क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो धातू करने लग गये ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : न बताने का कारण क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही कारण है जो आप भी जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: STC is involved only in imports but it is believed that in imports the STC makes profits extending to 20 per cent. Will it be possible to have the same amount of profit in these fertilisers also for the STC?

Shri Kanungo: This is not a trading account. As I said it will be imported and submitted to the pool at the imported price plus commission.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The import is done due to our shortage. Is the shortage due to the raw material or due to our incapability to manufacture fertilisers?

Shri Kanungo: Capacity has been set up but most of it had not come up to production as anticipated and the demand has gone up very much. We are importing for this year only.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that the fertiliser pool has promised to contribute out of the profits about Rs. 40 crores to the present Plan and provision has also been made for Rs. 40 crores? What will be the profit out of this fertiliser pool?

Shri Ranga: Profiteering at the cost of peasants?

Shri Kanungo: There is a proposal for contribution but I am not aware of the exact amount.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the imports which are being made from various countries are at the same price or the prices from other countries differ?

Shri Kanungo: Every lot has a different price depending upon the time when the contract is entered into.

श्री शिव नारायण : खाद जो आप जर्मनी से मंगा रहे हैं, उसके एब्ज में आप कुछ रा मँटीरिपल देते हैं ? यह खाद भिन्न भिन्न सूबों को जो आप देंगे एक ही भाव से देंगे या भिन्न भिन्न भाव से देंगे ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने बताया है कि हर सूबे में एक भाव में बिकेगी । टोटल जो ट्रेड एग्जोमेंट है, इसी के अन्दर यह आयेगी । इसके लिए कोई खास बार्टर नहीं है ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that there are here two Ministers concerned with this and the third Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh the other day told us that they would pursue a policy of no-profit-no-loss in this transaction, may we know whether Government would be prepared to give up that proposal of making Rs 50 crores profit from this transaction in fertilisers?

Shri Kanungo: I think the question should be put to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government has considered the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee in this regard for supplying fertilisers to the farmer at a lesser price and thereby having a little less profit?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, it is under consideration of the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Vishram Prasad: If the hon. Minister does not want to tell the price of fertilisers, may I know what will be the percentage of nitrogen in ammonium sulphate and POs in phosphatic fertilisers?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the information.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो खाद मंगाई जा रही है राज्य सरकारों की चूँक मांग थी इसलिए मंगाई जा रही है या आप अपनी ओर से मंगा रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : राज्य सरकारों की भी मांग है और खास करके किसानों की भी बहुत मांग है । इसमें भी पूरा नहीं पड़ सकता है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether we are likely to reach the stage of self-sufficiency and if so, when and whether the target is likely to be achieved during the Fourth Plan?

Shri Kanungo: I do not think so.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देश में खाद की कुल मांग कितनी है, कितनी देश में तैयार होती है और कितनी बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है ?

Shri Kanungo: This information has been given several times but I have not got it just now with me.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला

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*८६७. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का कोयला इकट्ठा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी खपत के लिए खान मालिकों को सरकार द्वारा दिये गये प्राश्वासन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(क) जी, हां। क्योंकि कोयले का उत्पादन मांग से अधिक बढ़ गया है।

(ख) कोयले की खानों के समीप संचित हुए कोयले के ढेरों का संचयन (accumulation of pithead stocks) केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि भारत के सारे कोयला क्षेत्रों को इस समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कोई प्राश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है कि वह कोयला खदानों से उत्पादित कोयले का निपटान करायेगी। तो भी, सरकार कोयले के आवंटन और वितरण (allocation and distribution) के मौजूदा नियंत्रणों में यथासम्भव छूट दे कर इस बारे में सहायता कर रही है। जनता को सूचित किया गया है कि श्रेणी अनुसार अधिकार (gradewise entitlement) का ध्यान में रखते हुए उपभोक्ता अपने कोटे (quota) के इलावा कोयले की अतिरिक्त मात्रा की मांग कर सकते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है कि ईंट-भट्टों (brick-kilns) को लाइसेंस देने में उशीरता की नज़र आनाये ताकि इस श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं की मांग में कुछ सुधार हो सके।

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. This is because production has outstripped the demand for coal.

(b) The accumulation of pithead stocks is not peculiar to Madhya Pradesh alone and all the coalfields in India are faced with this problem. No assurance has been given by the Government that it would secure disposal of coal produced by any colliery. However, Government is assisting in

the matter by relaxing the existing controls on allocation and distribution of coal to the maximum possible extent. The public has been informed that, subject to gradewise entitlement, consumers can ask for additional quantities of coal irrespective of their quota. The State Governments have been requested to liberalise their policy on licensing of brick-kilns, so that there may be some improvement in demand by this category of consumers.]

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इतना कोयला इकट्ठा हो गया है उसका प्रमुख कारण क्या है। क्या कारखानों आदि में उसकी खपत कम हो रही है या कि बिजली का उपयोग ज्यादा होने लगा है इसलिये इतना कोयला इकट्ठा हो गया है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: The main reason is that the important consumers reduced their demand; and another reason is, some of the projects were not coming up as per schedule, and some of the existing projects could not be expanded as we expected. So, there is reduction in demand for coal, and therefore, there are these pit-head stocks.

श्री कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न तो हिन्दी में था, इसलिये उत्तर हिन्दी में मिलना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप थोड़ी देर और इन्तजार कर लें, अगले सेशन से कुछ प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी भी शिकायत है कि कोयला खराब होता है। अगर ऐसा हो तो कोयला अच्छी तरह से माफ किया जाये, ज्यादा सफाई किया जाये और कम कीमत में बेचा जाये ताकि उसकी ज्यादा खपत हो सके मार्केट में, क्या इस पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है ? और अगर इतना कोयला इकट्ठा हो गया है तो क्या कार्य किया जा रहा है जिस में कि इतना इकट्ठा न हो पाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने इतने सवाल इकट्ठे कर दिये कि उन का जवाब देना भी मुश्किल है ।

Shri Thimmaiah: It is true that low-grade coal was produced in large quantities, and the recent rise in price will adjust the production for its real demand.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार और बंगाल की कोयला फील्ड्स...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह मध्य प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है । इस का माननीय सदस्य छोड़ दें ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that this is not peculiar to Madhya Pradesh only.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उस समय उन्होंने कहा कि इस का सवाल नहीं है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास: मैं कुछ ऐसी खदानें भी है जिन का उत्पादन उस कोयले के संचय के कारण घट रहा है, और वे जान बूझ कर उत्पादन इमलिये नहीं कर रही हैं कि कोयले का संचय होना जा रहा है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: The production is not actually slowed down. Production is going on almost nearer to the target fixed, but the pithead stocks are not much, compared to the pithead stocks in the last year. There is only one month's pithead stocks. We have taken steps to see that the pithead stocks are disposed of as early as possible.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is it a fact that notwithstanding such huge stocks lying at the pitheads the supply of this coal to the ginning factories in Madhya Pradesh has been as restricted as before and that the demand is not being met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): My information is that the entire demand is being met. If there is any particular instance, if the hon.

Member brings it to my notice, I shall certainly look into it.

श्री कशी राम गुप्त: मध्य प्रदेश में जितने कोयले का उत्पादन होता है उस में से कितना भाग मध्य प्रदेश में खर्च होता है और कितना बाहर होता है, और क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इसकी खपत बहुत कम होती है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is according to the railway transport pattern. The Madhya Pradesh coal is being consumed not only in Madhya Pradesh but in western India also, and to a certain extent, in the south of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Whether the consumption is reduced in Madhya Pradesh also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Everywhere.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it not a fact that one of the reasons for this coal accumulation is the rise in price because it has gone beyond the reach of the common people, and more and more people are switching over to kerosene oil for cooking purposes? Is the hon. Minister aware of this and, if so, what steps are being taken to reduce the prices for home consumption?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, soft coke is being used as domestic fuel and whatever is produced is being consumed. Now, our attempt should be to produce some domestic fuel by the LTC method, that is, low temperature carbonisation method. We have no doubt that whatever quantity we produce would be consumed. The price is quite attractive when compared to the price of kerosene.

श्री शिव नारायण: क्या यह सही है कि कोयले की मांग इमलिये कम हो गई है कि भट्टों के जलाने में लकड़ी का प्रयोग भी लोग कर रहे हैं यानी भट्टा जलाने में बजाय कोयले के लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं इमलिये कोयले की मांग कम हो गई है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; as a matter of fact, more and more people are taking to coal use rather than other fuels.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: What is the target in the Third Five Year Plan for production of coal in Madhya Pradesh, and what is the present production?

Shri Thimmalah: I want separate notice for that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is there any proposal to set up some washeries for the better use of this low-grade coal in that part of the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; washeries would not serve any purpose with regard to utilisation of lo-grade coal. It will have to be used either in the power production programme or it should be converted into domestic fuel by carbonisation method.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह ठीक है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का ढेर लगा हुआ है, लेकिन यू० पी० में लाखों दशवीस्ते ऐसी हैं जिन पर आज तक अमल नहीं हुआ और सरकार इसके लिये क्या कर रही है कि काफी कोयला लोगों को मिल सके ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पहले की अपेक्षा बन भी ज्यादा काटे जा रहे हैं और नये लगाये नहीं जा रहे हैं, कोयला भूमि गर्भ से इतना निकाला जा रहा है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं, तो क्या सरकार को कुछ भविष्य का भी पता है कि कैसे काम चलेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Bokaro Steel Plant

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*898. { **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with Messrs. Dastur

and Company about the consultancy fee and the scope of consultations about the Bokaro Steel Project; and

(b) if so, the precise terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The terms and conditions of the consultancy agreement are in the final stages of negotiation with Dastur & Company. They are expected to be finalised very shortly.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the Government have received quotations from other foreign countries; if so, how they compare with the quotations supplied by Dastur and Company?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have not received any other quotation for this, but the survey team which came from the United States of America had given an idea of the consultation fees. Compared to that, this would be about one-third of the fees.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Sir, people are anxious to know....

Mr. Speaker: Is he anxious to know or not?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Yes. Even I am anxious to know.

Mr. Speaker: Then he should put the question.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The House is also anxious to know at what stage the financial assistance or aid from foreign countries for the implementation of the Bokaro plant stands at present?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will have to be taken up after the specifications are drawn and tenders are floated on a global basis. Therefore, that will have to be considered a little later.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: We are interested to know whether the Government is negotiating with any foreign

country and whether there is any scope for that foreign aid or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question is with regard to the appointment of consultancy.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I am a little disheartened by what he said, but still I will try to get some more information. Has his attention been drawn to a report originating in Moscow—today it appeared in one of the dailies—that the Soviet Union is showing keen interest with a view to financing the Bokaro plant and there were talks held between the Indian Envoy and the USSR Minister who looks after this matter; if so, may I know how far this report is true and at what stage the talks are at present?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not received any information from Moscow about these talks.

Shri Hem Barua: It has appeared in the newspapers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has only said that he has not received any report. He has not denied the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got any official information. He might have seen what has appeared in the papers.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government have taken the necessary precautions to ensure that this Company will work the project in the manner in which we want it so that this important project may come to fruition within the stipulated time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are quite confident that M/s. Dastur & Company would be able to deliver the goods.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the attitude of United States towards the Bokaro plant? Have they made it absolutely clear that they have washed off their hands, so far as this project is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Here we are concerned with the consultancy fee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Foreign aid is important in the setting up of this plant.

Mr. Speaker: That may come incidentally but we are concerned only with this limited purpose.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was....

Mr. Speaker:whether USA have washed off their hands.

Shri Nath Pai: The plant can come into existence only if there is foreign aid.

Mr. Speaker: That point we have already discussed and disposed of.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you will remember, this question has come up in this House several times. The question was asked because both USA and USSR are in the field.

Mr. Speaker: Answer has also been given to that question so many times.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is true. I want to know whether we are getting any aid from USA or they have completely washed off their hands, so far as this plant is concerned. I want a clear answer.

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that consultancy fees are paid to a particular company with a view to start this plant, may I know whether the attention of this Government is drawn to the headlines news....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In a box.

Shri Hem Barua:yes, box to the effect that both Soviet Russia, and Japan particularly, are interested in setting up this plant?

Mr. Speaker: He has said so many times that this relates to the processing of consultancy fees. He may answer it if he wants to. No?

Shri Tyagi: May I have an idea of the total amount of fees that will have to be paid to Messrs. Dastur & Company for the job? Has any estimate been made of the total amount which will be required to be paid?

Shri C. Subramaniam: An estimate has been made, but it is under negotiation. As soon as negotiations are over and the agreement is finalised, I will be able to give it.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a few crores?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Oh, yes.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has the consultant given any target for initial production? By what time will it go into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: According to the consultant's report, 1.5 million tons would be produced by 1967-68.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that there is re-thinking in the Government to withdraw from the purview of the consultants, M/s. Dastur & Company a sufficient portion of the work and to give it to others because a large number of foreign engineers are interested in participating in this venture?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. There is no such intention. As a matter of fact, as much work as possible is being given to the consultants.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On what basis are the consultants given their estimated consultation fee? On what basis is the Government trying to negotiate it? We do not want to go into the details, but we want to know the criterion on the basis of which the consultation fee is being finalised.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, it is a percentage of the total cost of the plant. We have some experience of the consultancy fee paid for the million ton plants of Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai. We have also some experience of what the private

sector has paid. Taking all that into account, we are negotiating.

Electrical Goods Industry

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that full utilization of the already licensed capacity of the electrical goods industry has not been possible because of shortage of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). I presume the Question relates to items of electrical equipment under the control of my Ministry, i.e. heavy electrical equipment broadly speaking. In respect of such equipment in the private sector, the installed capacity is being more or less fully utilised excepting for switch-gear, in respect of which the shortfall is due partly to inadequacy of foreign exchange and partly to the fact that production in some units has started only recently. As regards the capacity in the public sector, the production is picking up in respect of transformers, motors, switchgears etc. in accordance with the phased programme of production. Both in respect of the public and private sectors, every effort is being made to make available as much foreign exchange as is possible in the present circumstances to reach full production.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the amount of foreign exchange that has already been released?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The foreign exchange released for the private sector

industries during the last two years has been Rs. 172 lakhs during April 1962 to March 1963 and Rs. 224.54 lakhs during April 1963 to March 1964 for transformers, grade steel and Rs. 20 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 23.54 lakhs in April 1963 to March 1964 for dynamo grade steel.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the extent of the demand that is yet to be fulfilled?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): As far as these categories are concerned, we have given them almost to the full extent.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What approximately could be the amount of foreign exchange for want of which, as the hon. Deputy Minister has said, the capacity in the private sector, for example, regarding switchgear, is not being utilised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: An accurate estimate cannot be made.

Shri Heda: What is the total amount of foreign exchange that was taken into consideration at the time of setting up these various industries, how much of it is being released and what is the difficulty in releasing the rest of it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The difficulty is the total scarcity of foreign exchange. It will have to be allocated between the various priority items. That is the real difficulty.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: To what extent is labour unrest, apart from the paucity of foreign exchange, responsible for holding up production of electrical goods in the country and what is the daily loss caused by the cessation of work of the Bhopal Heavy Electricals?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot immediately give an estimate but the production target fixed for the Bhopal Heavy Electricals factory is Rs. 6 crores during 1963-64 and during the next year, that is, 1964-65, it

would be round about Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 9 crores. So, an estimate can be made.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: More than Rs. 4 lakhs.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Round about that.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: How does the cost of the Indian components compare with the cost of imported components?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Roughly in all these things the indigenous content is round about 60 to 70 per cent.

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली का सामान बनाने के सरकारी कारखाने कितने हैं और प्राइवेट कारखाने कितने हैं, और इन दोनों प्रकार के कारखानों में अलग अलग कितना उत्पादन होता है, प्राइवेट कारखानों में कितना होता है और सरकारी कारखानों में कितना होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे देश के ?

श्री कछवाय : जी हाँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए आप एक प्रलाहदा सवाल कीजिये ।

Shri Vishram Prasad: So far as I could understand, we are importing a lot of electrical goods, like, switch-gear transmitter etc. involving foreign exchange. When will we be able to establish that type of a factory in the country and be self-sufficient in producing electrical goods?

Shri C. Subramaniam. It is a very difficult item of production, therefore. It is not only the question of putting up of capacity for production, but, we have to gain experience also. But we hope to meet our requirements by the end of the Fourth Plan

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Maheswar Naik. Absent. Shri D. C. Sharma. Absent. Shri P. C. Borooah. Absent. Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: No 903.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I suggest that question No. 893 be taken along with this? It is a connected question.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. I will come to it, if I have time.

Fuel Consumption

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*903. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Heda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal industry has recently suggested to Government that the pattern of fuel consumption in the country should be reviewed so as to make it conform to the available coal resources; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation of different grades of coal to various consumers is made on the basis of a schedule which has been drawn up by the Fuel Efficiency Committee, in prescribing the entitlement of various consumers for a particular grade of coal, the said Committee has taken into account the quality of fuel essentially required for the operation of a plant, equipment or appliance. The representation made by the Coal industry is being examined in that context.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the additional facilities, which were made available to the cement factories and power houses for the use of oil, are going to be withdrawn so that more coal may be used?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subra-

manim): Steps which have already been taken cannot be undone now. If machinery has already been established for the purpose of using oil, we cannot now take away that machinery; but as far as possible we are not encouraging installation of new machinery for the use of oil.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has considered the question of giving facilities for the coal to be widely used for domestic purposes by giving additional benefit in the shape of reduced railway freight?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The coal for domestic fuel depends upon the preparation of smokeless fuel. That has to be done by carbonisation method. We are taking up that question and we hope to make some progress during the Third Plan.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: May I know whether the Government has considered the preparation of a cheaper fuel from husk dust and saw dust?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are now trying to use more coal. I do not think other substitutes will improve the position of coal.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the steps which have recently been taken by the Government to see that more and more soft coke for domestic consumption is produced. The hon. Minister in his earlier reply has stated that whatever we produce is being consumed. So, I want to know what steps have been taken to produce more.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as soft coke is concerned, we use the low grade coking coal. But the coking coal is very much limited. Therefore, we cannot allow the use of coking coal for this purpose. That is why other ordinary coal should be carbonised and used as domestic fuel. This is engaging our attention.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I wanted to know the specific steps taken by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Some time next.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Before not encouraging, as the hon. Minister stated, any such machinery which gives the alternative fuel to the consumer, may I know whether the Government have considered the economy of the fuel, between the coal and the other alternatives which are available for the present to the consumer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon the location of the plant. If a particular plant is located near the fuel oil producing centre, then it may be economical to use the fuel oil. It should be left to each plant to decide which will be more economical.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : देश में घटिया दर्जे का कोयला ज्यादा पैदा हो रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या ऐसे इन्जनों बताने के उपायों पर भी विचार कर रही है जिसमें वह कोयला ज्यादा खपाया जा सके ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. We are now taking steps to see that Particularly in the power plants, the boilers are designed in such a way that we will be able to use the lowest grade coal.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether it is a fact that the long distance transport charges of coal have been revised and increased to the detriment of users of coal in distant areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought that this matter was discussed during the Railway debate because the freight was increased in the Railway Budget.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि आज तक एप्रिल्वर के मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहते आये हैं कि खेती की पदावार कम होने का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि ईंधन की जगह काऊड्रिंग का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो इसके लिए सरकार कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी लगायेगी कि गोबर जिससे कि करोड़ों टन गेहूँ पैदा हो सकता है उसका जलाने के काम में उपयोग करना

कानूनन बन्द कर दिया जाय और उसके लिये कोयला इस्तेमाल किया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: First of all, we should give them the substitute before we prevent them from using cow dung. It is not merely the question of making available the substitute to them. The mentality of the people should also change.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is it a fact that the restriction on movement of coal by road is also one of the reasons for accumulation of coal in certain collieries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now there is absolutely no restriction placed with regard to the mode of transport. But it would be more costly to move by road and if the people are prepared to pay higher prices, they can move it by road.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The Agriculture Department has just devised a Gobar gas plant which is the cheapest source of fuel supply to the villages. May I know whether the Ministry is thinking on this line?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not aware of this. I would like to have notice.

श्री कछवाय : हमारे देश में बहुत से जंगल काटे दिये गये हैं और उसके कारण देहाती लोगों को जलाने के लिए लकड़ी मिलने में काफी तंगी आती है तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा उदम उठाने वाली है ताकि आग से और जंगल न काटे जायें और देहाती लोगों को इसकी तकलीफ न हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जंगलों के मिनिस्टर और हैं ।

Any hon. Member who might not have been present, whose name was called?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Q. No. 899.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

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- *899. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
 Shri Mohammad Elias;
 Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal;
 Shri B. P. Yadava;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;

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

(a) whether an inquiry has been held in the recent fire accident at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) if so, by whom and the findings and conclusions of the inquiry; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A very senior officer is being appointed shortly to hold the inquiry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that a preliminary inquiry has been held in the matter and, if so, by what agency and has that inquiry disclosed some sabotage or crypto sabotage in the plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. A police inquiry has been made and I am sorry to say that it has not been very helpful to find out the actual cause for this accident.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was whether this inquiry revealed some sort of sabotage in the plant due to which the fire was caused.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said, that it is not so revealing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to press reports to this effect, which appeared only three or four days ago, that sabotage is suspected as the cause of the fire in this plant, and if so, what are the terms of reference of the fuller inquiry that is being made now?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is the suspicion, but it has not been estab-

lished fully that it was caused by sabotage and if it was by sabotage by whom.

This inquiry will be not only with reference to the actual accident which happened there but also with reference to the management in order to find out how far the management was diligent in putting out the fire and how far the security measures were effective. All these questions also would be gone into.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the terms of reference?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not yet finalised.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what has been done in consequence of the occurrence at the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi, to streamline our intelligence collection procedures at all industrial undertakings of national importance, and whether any comprehensive move has been made in this direction in consequence of this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, we have a Director of Intelligence to look after the security matters in the public sector plants. He is just now looking into the whole matter. Very recently, he has submitted a report about it; we shall look into it and take further action.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether in the preliminary inquiry any members of the management have been questioned? Is it a fact that none of them has been questioned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All persons who have to be questioned with regard to the accident have been questioned by the police. But, as I said, a more comprehensive inquiry is to be held very soon.

Shri A. P. Sharma: From whatever report the police may have submitted after their inquiry by this time, is there any indication that the slackness of the management was also responsible for this fire?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the purpose of the more comprehensive inquiry which is being ordered.

Independent Candidate's Election Symbol

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has at any time considered the possibility of protecting a returned independent candidate's symbol at a subsequent election; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b) It has not been considered feasible to reserve a symbol for an independent candidate returned for subsequent elections also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know the reasons why it has not been found feasible to reserve and protect the symbol of a returned Independent candidate? Is it because of any pre-conceived notions as to what pattern politics should take?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The procedure that has been prescribed for allotment of symbol has been prescribed after consultation with the leaders of the political parties and groups in Lok Sabha.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This does not concern the political parties. That is why I am asking this question.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Let me be allowed to complete my answer.

It will be realised that the entire basis for reservation of symbols is that it is done only for the recognised political parties. Recognition to a political party is given on the basis of its performance in a State, meaning thereby that they get 4 per cent of the votes and so on. So the basis for reserving a symbol is the performance in the State. If we are to adopt the basis suggested by my hon.

friend Dr. L. M. Singhvi, it will be completely different, and the basis will be the constituency; that is, the basis for allotting a symbol will be the constituency and not the State.

The difficulty in that case would be that we have to reserve symbols not merely for the returned candidate but for all the candidates who had fought the elections. There would also be another difficulty. Supposing a party 'A' is recognised in a State and the returned candidate is an Independent candidate, if we reserve a symbol for him, there would be no justification also to reserve a symbol in that particular constituency for that party. So, all these difficulties are there. And practically also, there is another difficulty.

12.00 hrs.

It is also not known whether an independent candidate would contest next time also. So, how to reserve a symbol?

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has taken all the time.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Press Party to Report Re: Refugees from East Pakistan

S.N.Q. 16. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently sent a Press party to report about the recent influx of refugees into our country from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether this is the first party to be sent; and

(c) what are the places they have been asked to visit and what is the composition of the party.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, a few parties were also sent earlier by Government.

(c) A statement showing the composition of the present party and the places they have visited is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2633/64].

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Government approached Pakistan for permission to allow our press plane to fly over Pakistani territory from Calcutta to Gauhati, and that permission was refused; if so, may I know whether Government have tried to ascertain if this refusal on the part of Pakistan is due to a blatant desire on their part to conceal the fact of the exodus of the minority community people from Pakistan to this country?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have no information that the permission was sought and also refused.

Shri Hem Barua: That is our information. On this I want a clarification. Then I will put my second question.

Mr. Speaker: This is the second question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report appearing from **Shri Kedar Ghosh** of the *Statesman*, who had been with the party, saying that permission was asked and permission was refused by Pakistan, and therefore the plane had to fly to the north and then to the southeast?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Maybe correct, but I have not seen it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be a supplementary to a supplementary.

Shri Hem Barua: That was a corollary to my first supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Two questions have been put. I will see.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: From the statement it appears that this party was sent to Madhya Pradesh, Garo Hills and West Bengal. May I know whether this party will also be sent to Jamshedpur, Rourkela and other areas which were affected recently?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The names of the places which the present party visited are given there.

I cannot say definitely, but you want this kind of party to be sent to Jamshedpur and other places?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are you contemplating to send a party to such places?

Mr. Speaker: He is not contemplating, but now he will consider.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He asks a counter question. This is not proper. He cannot answer a question by putting a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the press party which visited Garo Hills area have given any report about the inconveniences experienced by the displaced persons there; if so, what are those inconveniences and what steps have been taken to remedy them?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He asks whether the party that was sent has submitted a report, and if so, whether it has said anything on the inconveniences suffered by the displaced persons there.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It was the first flight. They have not submitted a report, so far as I am concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What was the purpose?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly allow me. My intention is....

Mr. Speaker: What was the purpose?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I have indicated, the purpose is that the party should go round and see for themselves on the spot the magnitude of the refugee problem with which we are faced.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that, although this party was scheduled to visit Garo Hills, Mana camp and the West Bengal border, representatives of the Assam newspapers were not taken in? Is it because of faulty planning on your part, or is it because....

Mr. Speaker: Would it be on my part?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. On the part of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Then he might put a proper question.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it due to faulty planning on the part of Government, or due to certain other reasons up their sleeves?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The normal practice is that in a party like this, the Indian correspondents who belong to the area that the party visits, are generally not taken in.

Shri Hem Barua: I have said that this party was to visit the West Bengal border and Mana camp apart from the Garo Hills, and therefore, what the hon. Minister has said cannot be offered as a plea for not including the representatives of the Assam press.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Swell.

Shri Swell: The Minister stated that the representatives of newspapers of places that are being visited are not generally taken in. Am I correct?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes.

Shri Swell: May I know whether the representatives of some Calcutta

newspapers were included in this party although Hasanabad and Petrapole, places in West Bengal were in the schedule of visit?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is true that the *Amrit Bazar Patrika's* representative was there; I do admit.

Shri Hem Barua: How does that fit in with the Ministry's reply?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would like to give the information that I have just received. The IAC applied for permission which was refused by the Pakistan Government.

Mr. Speaker: Jashvant Mehta.

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

Mr. Speaker: He will sit down now; I have called Shri Jashvant Mehta.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the refusal of permission was received too late from Pakistan, or prior to the planning of this tour? Why did the Government not plan the tour from Delhi to Gauhati directly, instead of via Calcutta?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I could not follow the question but as I said, IAC applied for permission. I would enquire what happened and how it was refused.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: My question was why the tour was not organised directly from Delhi to Gauhati instead of via Calcutta?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What does it matter, I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: You would have saved your money.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua wanted to raise a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: You are proverbial in your mental alertness, Sir. Whenever Ministers fail to come prepared with the necessary information, generally you come down heavily on them and it is very good. Here

is a specific question and the Minister does not know whether permission was sought from Pakistan or not.

Mr. Speaker: Is he going to bring me into conflict with the Ministers by emphasising it?

Shri Hem Barua: We welcome it. The hon. Minister did not know this elementary information. I had pointed out the report appearing in the *Statesman* today. Would you direct the hon. Minister to come prepared whenever there are questions like this because this is one of the most elementary questions that generally spring from this question.

Mr. Speaker: I expect it from every hon. Minister; I need not say anything.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Iron Ore Mines

***886. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the progress, if any, made in the mechanization of iron ore mines in India both in the public and private sectors;

(b) whether comparative cost structure of mechanised mining and traditional mining systems in respect of iron-ores has been worked out and relative advantages assessed; and

(c) the attitude of Government towards progressive mechanisation of the iron ore mines?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Of the 227 mines in operation during 1962, 14 were mechanised. Of the 14, 3 were in public sector. The mechanization of Dalli mine supplying iron ore to Bhilai and of the mines supplying

iron ore to Mysore Iron & Steel Works is now under consideration. The new mines being projected at Kiriburu, Bailadila and Daitari in the public sector will be fully mechanised.

In Goa several mines are reported to employ mechanical equipment for mining, loading etc.

(b) Cost structure and advantage of both systems differ from case to case depending on the nature of the deposit, the topography, the scale of operations etc. Therefore, relative advantages have to be assessed in each case separately. No general conclusion can be drawn.

(c) Government encourage mechanisation wherever desirable.

Assisted Industrial Estates

***890. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation agreed to earmark Rs. 12 crores for financing the establishment of Assisted Industrial Estates during the Third Plan period;

(b) the part of this amount which has been utilised so far and if there is any shortfall what accounts for it; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the targets?

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

(b) As on 3-1-1964, 6 Industrial Estates have been offered loans totalling Rs. 25,35,487 by the Life Insurance Corporation, subject to completion of due formalities. Out of this, Rs. 1,14,000 have been disbursed to the applicants. The delay in speedier utilisation is due to the formalities which have to be completed by the parties including amendments of the bye-laws of the societies, wherever necessary, and raising of the balance of the funds.

(c) State Governments have been addressed to Accelerate the utilisation of funds available from Life Insurance Corporation for the purpose of establishment of industrial estates by Industrial estates by Industrial Cooperatives or Joint-Stock Companies.

Surplus Personnel at Rourkela, Durgapur and Ranchi

*891. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various classes of personnel rendered surplus on completion of the national projects at Rourkela, Durgapur and Heavy Engineering projects at Ranchi; and

(b) the extent to which these surplus personnel have been given employment elsewhere?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The one million ton Steel Plants at Rourkela and Durgapur are being expanded and the construction work is in progress. The construction in the Heavy Engineering Projects at Ranchi is also in progress. As such the question of personnel being rendered surplus does not arise at this stage.

Houses for Handloom Workers

*892. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing housing colonies for handloom workers during the Third plan;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the total amount provided for the purpose?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The general principles for assistance to the development of handloom industry provide for financial assistance for the con-

struction of housing colonies by weavers Cooperative Societies. The broad features of the scheme are:—

(i) The ceiling for a house in a Weaver's Housing Colony is Rs. 3600/-. Rs. 2000/- is given as loan to the Co-operative Society and Rs. 1250 as grant. The weaver is expected to contribute a minimum of Rs. 350 or 10% of the cost whichever is higher, in the form of cash, labour or construction materials. The loan which carries simple interest at 4½% is repayable in not more than 25 equated annual instalments commencing from the first anniversary of the date of drawal of the last instalments of the loan. The loan is disbursed in 3 instalments—one third along with the sanction of the scheme, one third when the construction reaches the plinth level and the balance when construction reaches roof level.

(ii) The grant of Rs. 1250 is disbursed in two instalments—Rs. 800 when construction reaches roof level and Rs. 450 after submission of audited accounts of cost of construction.

Financial assistance for housing colonies is given out of the Plan provision for handloom industry. Separate schemewise provisions have not been made. It is left to each State to make adequate provision for this Scheme out of the Annual Plan Allocations under Handloom Industry.

Coal Fuel

*893. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
 { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have encouraged the shift from coal fuel to imported oil; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has resulted in the replacement of coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) In view of the difficulties in the transport of coal which prevailed in 1961 and 1962, some consumers in Southern and Western India were allowed to switch over to furnace oil in place of coal and certain incentives were granted for such switch-over.

(b) So far only two cement factories have switched over completely to furnace oil. Two other cement factories had programmed to switch over to furnace oil with effect from 1-4-1964. When this change over is also complete, a total of nearly 0.6 million tonnes of coal would have been replaced by furnace oil. A couple of factories, besides these, are still in the process of switching over.

Textile Mills

*894. { Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge wastage in the installed capacity of textile mills;

(b) whether the wastage of installed capacity results in short supply of cloth; and

(c) the efforts being made to correct the position?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

S. T. C. Trade Delegation Abroad

*901. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation of the State Trading Corporation headed by its Chairman is visiting Russia, East Germany and Czechoslovakia;

(b) if so, the specific purpose of the visit; and

(c) to what extent, if any, the expenditure incurred on the delegation is likely to reflect on the various items of trade the team is expected to negotiate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A Trade Delegation of the State Trading Corporation, headed by its Chairman, visited G.D.R., Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. during March, 1964.

(b) The main reasons for the visits to the three countries were:—

(i) G.D.R.—to negotiate prices and programme of supply of fertilizers as also to co-ordinate the activities of the representatives of STC and private firms who participated in the Leipzig Fair.

(ii) Czechoslovakia: to promote trade in chemicals.

(iii) USSR: to negotiate supply of fertilizers and to settle contracts in other items of exports and imports.

In addition, the opportunity was utilised by the delegation to discuss various trade matters for speedy implementation of increased exports of diversified items.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the delegation was Rs. 26,300 approximately. The value of the contracts negotiated by the delegation is likely to be about Rs. 8.50 crores.

Kiriburu Iron Ore Project

*902. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kiriburu iron ore project on which Rs. 43 crores has been invested is idle because of the delay in the provision of facilities at Visakhapatnam port;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Japanese buyers are not inclined to

lift any stocks by manual loading, unless prices are suitably reduced; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 11.22 crores. Trial runs of the plant are being made, in the absence of mechanical ore handling facilities at Vishakhapatnam Port.

(b) and (c). Sale of ore to Japan pending commissioning of mechanical ore handling facilities at Vishakhapatnam port is being negotiated.

Khadi Production in Orissa

1824. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of khadi produced in Orissa during 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the target fixed for the production of khadi in that State during 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Small Scale Industries Corporation Orissa

1825. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the total amount proposed to be given to the said Corporation during 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). During 1963-64, the total amount sanctioned and invested by the State Government in the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Orissa was Rs. 2.00 lakhs. For 1964-65 the State Govern-

ment propose to invest a further Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Rourkela Steel Plant

1826. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the amount earned by Rourkela Steel Plant by selling its products to the consumers during 1963-64?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The gross earnings during 1963-64 are estimated at Rs. 57.31 crores.

Union of Khadi Gramodyog Workers

1827. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a union of Khadi Gramdyog workers in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the union has been recognised by Government; and

(c) the number of employees who are members of the union?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has reported that two Unions have been formed by the Khadi Gramodyog Workers in New Delhi.

(b) and (c). No. The Commission is seeking details about the Unions with a view to consider the question of their recognition.

Import Licences for Radio and Transistor Sets

1828. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the total number of import licences issued for radios and transistor sets during 1962-63 and 1963-64 up-to-date?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): Radios and Transistors sets are not separately classified but fall under the composite item, Wireless

Instruments and Apparatus covered by Serial No. 289 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule. Information about the number of licences issued for import of radios and transistor sets separately is, therefore, not available. However, the total number of licences issued in respect of items covered by the above mentioned serial No. 289 during 1962-63 was 230 and during 1963-64 (upto 4th January, 1964) was 195.

Deposits of Lead in Kashmir

1829. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge deposit of lead has been found in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No workable deposits have been located so far. Occurrences of lead ore in the form of galena are however, known to be distributed sparsely in the different geological formations in the districts of Baramula, Udhampur, Doda and Anantnag in Jammu and Kashmir.

Tea Plantation

- 1830 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 364 on the 22nd November, 1963 and state:

(a) the acreage under tea plantation in each sector as on the 31st March, 1963 and 1964; and

(b) how far such plantation had been inundated by floods during 1962-63 and 1964, owing to floods in diffe-

rent regions and the extent of damage suffered by the plantations in Assam and other regions on this account in each of these years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Area under Tea in the various Tea Growing States as on 31st March, 1963 (provisional) was as follows:—

(in Hectares)

Assam	163,873.98
West Bengal	83,615.49
Tripura	5,186.08
Bihar	533.69
Uttar Pradesh	2,069.80
Punjab (Kargra)	3,763.16
Himachal Pradesh (Madri)	420.01
Madras	32,928.89
Mysore	1,781.98
Kerala	39,919.58
TOTAL :	334,092.66

The figures as on 31st March, 1964 are not yet available.

(b) The information is not readily available.

New Coal Mine in Garo Hills Area

1831. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1202 on the 6th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of a new coal mining unit with a minimum capacity of 0.5 million tons in the Garo Hills area in consultation with the State Government has since been decided; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). This matter is still under examination in consultation with the State Government and the Planning Commission.

Small Industries in Delhi

1832. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of more than 4000 small industries in Delhi including those in the Okhla Industrial Estate has been obstructed for want of power; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet their requirement and for enabling the projected industries to grow without such hindrance?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Price Support Policy

1833. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has failed to play a positive role in maintaining Government's price support policy for jute; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to make the State Trading Corporation play an effective role in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Yugoslav Trade Mission

1834. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Trade Mission from Yugoslavia visited India in the first week of February 1964 to discuss with the Government of India ways and means for promoting trade

and industrial collaboration between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether it has been able to come to any conclusion with regard to trade and collaboration; and

(c) whether any agreement has been made?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. An Economic Mission of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by H.E. Dr. Joze Brilej, Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Board for Economic Relations with Foreign countries visited India on 21st February, 1964, and held discussions with the Trade and Economic Delegation of the Government of India led by Minister of International Trade in order to consider prospects of long term trade arrangements and industrial collaboration between the two countries, in New Delhi from 23rd February, 1964 to 26th February, 1964.

(b) and (c). A Protocol setting out the conclusions arrived, was signed on 26th February, 1964, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2634/64].

Training abroad in Cottage and Small Scale Industries

1835. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons from Uttar Pradesh sent abroad by Government for training in the cottage and small scale industries during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Four persons.

(b) United Kingdom.

Newsprint Factory in Kulu

1836. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Canadian firm has sought permission to explore the possibilities of setting up a newsprint factory in Kulu; and

(b) if so, whether it will be set up in the public or private sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). An Indian private firm, which has been issued a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for establishing a new industrial undertaking in the Kangra District, Punjab, for the manufacture of Newsprint, are contemplating collaboration with a Canadian Firm.

अंग्रेजी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं में कार्यालयों के नाम

१८३७ { श्री कछुबाय :
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :
स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने नये कार्यालयों, संगठनों तथा संस्थाओं की स्थापना हुई ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनों के नाम अंग्रेजी में तथा कितनों के नाम भारतीय भाषाओं में रखे गये ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) पिछले एक वर्ष में स्थापित किये गये नये कार्यालयों, संस्थाओं और संगठनों की संख्या—२.

(१) मेट्रल टसर रिमर्च स्टेशन, रांची,

(२) मेट्रल टसर सिलिकवर्म सीड स्टेशन, लाखा (मध्य प्रदेश) ।

(ख) इन में से उनकी संख्या जितने नाम—

(१) अंग्रेजी में रखे गये हैं—२.

(२) भारतीय भाषाओं में—एक भी नहीं ।

Sulphur Deposits in Laccadive Islands

1838. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sulphur deposits have been found in the Union Territory of Laccadive Islands; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to explore them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Non-ferrous Metals Potential in Aravallis

1839. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great potential of non-ferrous metals in Aravallis in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether any electric or magnetic survey of the area has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geophysical (electro-magnetic) surveys in the following areas in Rajasthan have been conducted by the

Geological Survey of India in different sectors as below:—

- 1953-54 . Singhana-Makro (Khetri)
Dariba-Khoh (Dariba)
- 1954-55 . Singhana-Khetri (Khetri)
Khoh-Narayani-Baldoghar
(Dariba)
- 1955-56 . Singhana-Pacheri (Khetri)
Paprona-Babhai (Khetri)
- 1956-57 . Paprona-Babhai (Khetri)
- 1957-58 . Paprona-Babhai (Khetri)
- 1959-60 . Udaipur-Bharota (Khetri)
Singhana-Banwas (Khetri)†
- 1960-61 . Dhanota-Kishorepura (Khetri)
- 1961-62 . Pratapgarh-Matasula (Pratapgarh)
Singhana (Khetri)
Goira (Zawar)
Balria Magra (Zawar)
- 1962-63 . Udaipur-Dhanota-Kishorepura
(Khetri)
Babhai-Kishorepura (Khetri).
Singhana-Pacheri (Khetri)
Matasula-Datala (Pratapgarh)
Bairat (Pratapgarh)
Kotri-Vilota (Udaipur district)
Pratapgarh-Matasula (Pratapgarh)
Hameta-Mogra (Zawar)
Lohakhan-Taragarh (Taragarh
hills).

Coal Transport

1840. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the total tonnage of coal handled by coastal shipping and waterways in 1963-64?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam). On the basis of the actual performance up to February 1964 and the provisional estimates for the month of March 1964, it is expected that the movement of coal during 1963-64 by rail-cum-sea route (coastal shipping) and by waterways will be about 1.82 million tonnes.

Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board

1841. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central grant given to Khadi and Village Industries Board in Rajasthan during 1953-64; and

(b) the total production and disbursement of traditional Khadi in that State during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 11.57 lakhs (upto 29th February 1964).

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Subsidies given for Shipping of Coal

1842. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the amount paid by way of subsidies on transport of coal by ships in 1963-64?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): According to the latest information, an amount of Rs. 456 lakhs would have been paid by the end of March, 1964.

Applications for Industrial Licences from Madras

1843. { Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Muthu Gounder:

Will the Minister of Industry be to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Madras State during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the number of applications which were granted licences during the same periods?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

छोटे ट्रेक्टर

१८४४. श्री ब० प्र० सिंह : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापानियों के सहयोग से बनाये गये छोटे ट्रेक्टर जिनका मूल्य करीब २००० रु० है, भारत में उपलब्ध है ; और
(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वह कितने दिनों में उपलब्ध हो सकेगा ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). जापानी किस्म के कम कीमत के ट्रेक्टर अभी तक देश में नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं। फिर भी एक फर्म को उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, १९४१ के अन्तर्गत जापानियों के सहयोग से छोटे ट्रेक्टरों (पावर टिलर) का निर्माण करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है। आशा है कि यह फर्म १९६५ के आरम्भ में उत्पादन करने लगेगी। जापानियों के सहयोग से पावर टिलर्स का निर्माण करने के लिए दो और फर्मों को मिद्वान्ततः अनुमोदित किया गया है।

Coking and Non-Coking Coal

1845. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the statement regarding prices of coal laid on the Table on the 4th March, 1964 and state:

(a) the number of collieries that will benefit from the rise in prices of selected A & B Grades of coal, both coking and non-coking, and Grade I equivalent of coking coal;

(b) the percentage of total production the above favoured qualities of coal form; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the memoranda submitted by the producers of medium grades of coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) About 200.

(b) About 35 per cent.

(c) The points contained in the Memoranda are under consideration.

Grading of Coal Seams

1846. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 14th February 1964 and state:

(a) the total number of coal seams which were graded upto 1945 and of those graded between 1946 and 1958 (both inclusive);

(b) whether systematic checking of coal seams was operative between 1946 and 1958; and

(c) whether the 134 seams stated to have been up-graded are from 384 downgraded seams?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Coal Board took over the grading work in July 1955. The required information from that period is furnished below:

	Coal seams:
1955-56	20
1956-57	25
1957-58	93
1958-59	103

(b) Prior to July 1955, checking was mostly restricted to collieries supplying to Railways. After July 1955, checking was extended to other collieries also, although systematic checking of the coal seams on a comprehensive basis was undertaken from 1959 onwards.

(c) The upgraded cases include a few of the cases downgraded earlier.

Stainless Steel Quotas to Firms in Mysore State

1847. Shri Sivamurthi Syamy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms with their names in Mysore State to whom stainless steel quotas have been given with the quantities to each in each year 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63;

(b) the conditions laid down for sanctioning the quotas;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the quota holders;

(d) if not, the nature of the violation of the conditions in each year; and

(e) the action taken against those violations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The names of the firms and quantities of Stainless Steel allocated for utensil making during the periods April-September, 1961 and October 1961-March 1962 are indicated in the statement. Laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2635/64*]. Information in respect of earlier periods is not readily available. No allotments of S.S. Sheets have been made after October '61-March, '62 period.

(b) Since Stainless Steel Sheets are not yet manufactured in the country, the demand is met from imports. Base quotas for allotment of Stainless Steel Sheets for utensil-making were fixed in October 1960-March 1961 period for each State on the basis of the demand received from various States and Steel Controller's assessment of their demand. Bulk allotments are made by the Iron and Steel Controller to the States keeping in view the availability. The State authorities recommend issue of release orders to individual units from within their bulk allotment. No spe-

cial conditions are attached by the Iron and Steel Controller while making bulk allotments to the States.

(c) to (e). Releases of S.S. Sheets were made on the basis of recommendation of the State Governments who are required to verify the genuineness of the consumers' demands before making recommendations. They are also responsible for watching the performance of the allottees and for detecting and taking necessary action against misuse, if any.

Coal Mine at Gotitoria, Narsinghpur

1848. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Mines has recently submitted a report regarding the feasibility or desirability of working the coal mine at Gotitoria, Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said coal mine is proposed to be assigned to the private sector;

(d) whether applications from private parties for working the said mine are pending before the Collector, Narsinghpur; and

(e) if so, the names, addresses and antecedents of the applicants?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). No proposal to work this particular mine has come up from any party. The Madhya Pradesh

Government have informed us that the following applications for grant

of mineral concessions are pending with the Collector of Narasinghpur:—

Name and address of the applicant	Nature of Concession applied for	Area applied for
1. Smt. Saraladevi Shukla, Pratibha Press Building, Wardha Road, Nagpur—1.	Prospecting licence.	14 sq. miles.
2. Motilal Soni, Junnordeo, Chhindwara (M.P.)	Mining lease	378.70 acres
3. Smt. Saraladevi Shukla, Pratibha Press Building, Wardha Road, Nagpur—1.	Mining lease	70.87 acres.

Cotton Yarn

1849. { Shri M. L. Jadhav;
Shri Jedhe;
Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of bales of cotton yarn of the mill sector, powerloom sector and handloom sector;

(b) how the requirement is satisfied from the Indian cotton and imported cotton;

(c) upto what counts yarn can be spun from Indian cotton; and

(d) how much yarn in bales was spun from the imported cotton during 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 4.21 million bales (of 200 Kgs. each) for 1963-64.

(b) Approximately 88 per cent from Indian cotton and 12 per cent from the imported cotton.

(c) Some superior grades of Indian cotton the production of which is very limited, can spin upto 52s to 68s (new French count) corresponding to 60s to 80s (old English count).

(d)

	Wholly from imported cotton.	From a mixture of Indian and foreign cotton.
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(in thousand bales of 200 kgs.)

1962-63	400	715
1963-64	370	400

Scooters

1850. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to supplementaries raised on Starred Question No. 567 on the 13th March, 1964 and state:

(a) what would be the price of a scooter when the production in a unit reaches thirty thousand and fifty thousand respectively;

(b) the steps being taken to select a unit for the purpose; and

(c) the foreign exchange requirements?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Though some reduction in the prices of scooters is anticipated when the production is increased to 30,000/50,000 Nos. per annum, the extent of such reduction has not been estimated.

(b) There is no intention to select a particular unit for expansion. All the existing units will be allowed to expand in due course to meet the expected increase in demand during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Documentary Films on Export Publicity

1851. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekatt:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a unit to produce documentary films for export publicity abroad;

(b) the place where the unit will be established; and

(c) the number of documentary films likely to be produced in a year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A cell is being set up in the Directorate of Commercial Publicity which would help Export Promotion Council, Commodity Boards etc., in the production of documentary films required for export publicity abroad.

(b) Delhi.

(c) To begin with, five documentary films have been taken up for production during 1964-65.

हीरे की खानों का विकास

१८५२. श्रीमती चावडा : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हीरे की खानों के विकास पर राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में अभी तक कुल कितनी रकम खर्च की जा चुकी है ; और

(ख) अब तक कितने रुपये का हीरा निकला और उनकी बिक्री से यदि कुछ लाभ हुआ है तो वह कितना है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चिं. सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) फरवरी १९६४ के अन्त तक ६०.२७ लाख रुपया ।

(ख) खानों का व्यापारिक उपयोग (commercial exploitation) अभी

प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ । फरवरी, १९६४ के अन्त तक समुपयोजन कार्य (exploratory work) के दौरान में १८०० कैरट हीरे निकाले गए थे, जिन के मूल्य का अनुमान लगभग ६.४७ लाख रुपया है । इस मात्रा में से ८११ कैरट मार्च १९६४ में नीलामी के द्वारा बेचे गये जिससे ३.६३ लाख रुपया प्राप्त हुआ, जिसमें से राज्य सरकार को स्वामित्व (royalty) भी दिया जाना है ।

फिरोजाबाद का कांच और चूड़ी का उद्योग

१८५३. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिरोजाबाद के कांच व चूड़ी उद्योग की, सांडा ऐश की कीमत पर से नियंत्रण हटने के बाद, उचित कीमत पर तथा उचित मात्रा में देशी सांडा ऐश सप्लाय किये जाने के बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ; और

(ख) फिरोजाबाद के ग्लास इंडस्ट्रियल सिंडीकेट की ओर से १७ अप्रैल, १९६३ को दिये गये ज्ञापन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) सोडा ऐश के मूल्य पर नियंत्रण समाप्त होने के बाद उपभोक्ता अपनी सांडा ऐश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति उत्पादकों और उनके वितरकों से स्वयं ही प्रत्यक्ष रूप से करते हैं ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और सोडा ऐश के उत्पादकों से परामर्श करने के बाद फिरोजाबाद के चूड़ी और कांच के कारखानों के लिए ६०० टन सांडा ऐश की सप्लाय हर महीने के लिए नियत की गई थी ।

Paper from Coconut Coir

1854. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started manufacture of high stretch paper from coconut coir; and

(b) if so, the cost of production involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Forest Research Institute have, however, taken up studies on the manufacture of high stretch paper from coconut coir on a laboratory scale. The cost data establishing the feasibility of manufacture of high stretch paper on commercial scale has not yet been worked out by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Coal Mining Machinery Project

1855. { Shri M. Rampure:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether the Coal Mining Machinery Project has started production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The plant has so far taken up the manufacture of centrifugal pumps, booster fans and belt conveyors. Approximately 14 tonnes of finished products of these items i.e. seven pumps and one booster fan valued at Rs. 98,000/- have been manufactured upto the end of February, 1964.

Slack Coal at Singareni Collieries

1856. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge stock of slack coal at the

screening plants of Messrs. Singareni Collieries Company (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to clear the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). If the present pithead stocks in all the coalfields in the country are taken into account, the stocks at Singareni Collieries Company cannot be called huge. In this Company the total stocks are about 34 per cent of its monthly production, whereas in Bengal Bihar fields the corresponding figure is 98 per cent and in other fields 68 per cent.

It is for the collieries to arrange for the disposal of their coal through their normal trade channels. Government have assisted them in the matter by relaxing quota restrictions in respect of consumers asking for supplies of coal. The availability of rail transport also has been made adequate.

Distillery and Milk Powder Factory in Himachal Pradesh

1857. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a distillery and a milk powder factory are being set up in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the total investment and the production capacity of the two factories and when these will go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Iron Ore Fines

1858. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhu'eshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total quantity of iron ore fines at present available in India; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to utilise these iron ore fines?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Estimate of the quantity of iron ore fines is not available. A survey conducted in 1960 of the large mines using mechanical equipment in Bihar-Orissa area showed that about 6 million tons of iron ore fines had accumulated in dumps.

(b) Iron ore fines can be utilised for steel production after suitable agglomeration. For the utilisation of iron ore fines sintering plants have already been established at the steel plants at Jamshedpur, Bhilai and Bhadravati (Mysore). Similarly, sintering plants are also being installed at Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants. Sintering of iron ore fines is also contemplated in the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant. Government have also approved a scheme of a private party for the setting up of a plant in Goa for making pellets from iron ore fines for export purposes.

Export of Tiles

1859. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tiles has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There was a decline in the export of tiles during 1961-62 and 1962-63 as compared to the exports of 1960-61 but exports have picked up in the year 1963-64.

(b) Increased production, changing fashions in house construction and higher rates of import duty on tiles in the countries which import Indian tiles are the more important reasons responsible for the decline.

(c) Shipping freight rates for export of tiles from Madras to Malaya/Singapore have been reduced from Rs. 88/- for 1000 tiles to Rs. 75/- for 1000 tiles.

घमन भट्टियां

१८६०. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोहे की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये इस योजना में कई एक जगह सरकार घमन भट्टियों का निर्माण करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहाँ-कहाँ और उनकी उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या होगी ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये दो घमन भट्टियां लगाने का विचार है। एक घमन भट्टी भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने और एक दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में लगाई जायेगी ये भट्टियां इन कारखानों के चौथी योजना में विकास कार्यक्रम को प्रत्याशा में तीसरी योजना अवधि में ही लगा दी जायेंगी। भट्टियों की उत्पादन क्षमता १७१६ घन मीटर होगी। चौथी योजना में और भी भट्टियां लगाई जायेंगी लेकिन वे कहाँ-कहाँ लगाई जायेंगी इस बारे में अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Indo-Australian Trade

{ **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
1861. { **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from Australia recently

held negotiations with the Government to explore possibilities of expanding Indo-Australian trade; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these negotiations?

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

(b) The recent talks held in New Delhi constituted the second round of Consultations on matters of trade and economic cooperation between India and Australia. As a result of this series of talks areas of economic co-operation have been identified and possibilities of diversification and expansion of trade are being pursued. The third round of Consultations is scheduled to take place in or around September 1964.

12.09 hrs.

NOTICE FROM SUPREME COURT

Mr. Speaker: I have received this letter from the Supreme Court signed by the Deputy Registrar:

"I am enclosing herewith a notice which this Court has directed to be issued to the hon. Speaker and I shall be grateful if you could place this notice before the hon. Speaker for such action as hon. Speaker may deem necessary."

There is the notice and at the end it says:

"Whereas the matter was accordingly called on for directions before the Court on the 1st April, 1964, when the Court upon hearing the Attorney-General for India, was pleased to make the following order:

'Notices by telegram individually to be sent to all the parties mentioned in the list (annexed hereto) and, also to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, the judicial commissioners of the Union Territories, the Attorney-General for

India, asking them to be present in this Court on Monday the 6th April 1964, in order to enable this Court to fix a date for early hearing of this matter.'

Notice is hereby given to you that the Special Reference will be listed before the Court on Monday, the 6th April, 1964 and will be taken up by the Court on that date at 10.30 O'clock or so soon thereafter when you may appear before the Court through counsel duly instructed by you and take such part in the proceedings before this Court as you may deem fit."

I have received notice and I have requested the Leaders of Groups as well as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to meet me in my room at 4 O'clock, and then, after discussing with them, I will inform the House as to what action is possible or what action we should take.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): As I had suggested already, since this matter has been referred to the Supreme Court, we cannot possibly discuss this constitutional aspect. But it was suggested by me and some other hon. Members that in this particular case, because the whole matter was referred to the Attorney-General, the Attorney-General's advice should be communicated to us. I welcome your suggestion, but if it is possible, the opinion of either the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General may be had—

Mr. Speaker: We should get the advice first and then we should go to the court?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. I am not saying that. We are to go to the court. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: It would not be advisable to have the advice here first, so that the people will know what he has to argue there. It would not be proper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. My point is this. Unfortunately, this

constitutional aspect was not discussed in this House; for various reasons we could not discuss it here. If we could have a secret session to discuss the matter that may be possible, because there are divergences of opinion, and so, at least the Attorney-General should be present.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Supreme Court. It is no use discussing it. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The advice should be sought. Otherwise, what they are going to discuss, when you have called a meeting....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot agree with Shri Banerjee in this respect.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन की स्थिति होगी एक मुश्किल की। जब हम कोई वकील देंगे तब जो भी निर्णय हो लेकिन इस सदन की स्थिति एक मुश्किल जैसी हो जायगी। कुछ दल हैं, कुछ स्वतन्त्र सदस्य हैं और दलों के अलावा और भी सदस्यों की कुछ राय हो सकती है। यह भी हो सकता है कि सदन के सदस्य अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा करना चाहें और कुछ माननीय सदस्य यह कहें कि जो सदन है या यह जो संसद है यह सर्वोपरि है, हाई कोर्ट या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को इस में हस्तक्षेप का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विषय के मेरिट पर नहीं, जो केस हई कोर्ट में गया है, उस पर चर्चा नहीं, लेकिन संविधान की धाराओं पर अगर सदन की राय ली जाये तो ज्यादा उत्तम होगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी मीटिंग में भा सकते हैं और वहां अपना मत व्यक्त कर सकते हैं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may be heard. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will invite him. He can come. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Now that the matter is before the Supreme Court, and the Leaders of Groups are going to consider it, whether we should be represented there when the case is listed for hearing, I wish to say that in case the Leaders and you decide that we should be represented there by a counsel, it would be only fair and proper that this matter, in some form or other, in a secret session or otherwise, is discussed here, so that our counsel is made aware of our general reaction and sentiments.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is necessary that it should be discussed here and we should go into the arguments which can be given on the one side or the other.

Shri Kapur Singh: How else could it be done then?

Mr. Speaker: If my opinion is wanted, we will only ask him just to represent that case, what privileges we have got under the Constitution, what rights we enjoy; the law is there; the Constitution is there; and it is to be interpreted by the Supreme Court. That is all.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The matter is not so simple as that, Sir. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: If I may submit most respectfully, the matter is not so simple. It is not a matter of mere constitutional privileges. The matter is far wider, and it touches, ultimately, upon the sovereign status of this House. The Members of this House have a right to be consulted by our counsel who is going to represent us before the Supreme Court.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I with great respect submit that we are in a considerable quandary. I do not know what sort of opinion the Leaders of Groups will arrive at, but assuming there is a consensus that we should be represented there, the matter will hardly rest at that, because, in my own case, quite frankly, I suffer from dichotomy; as a Member of this House, I am all in favour of the greatest amplitude of privileges, just as a member of the Bar is anxious that the rights of the Bar are maintained, the rights of the judiciary are maintained. I would not be in favour of canvassing our privileges to such an extent that we must send a person to the jail for any length of time. What is involved is the quantum and extent of our privilege (*Interruption*). It is not only whether we should be represented, but what attitude the counsel will take. After all, there is no doubt about it that each one will canvass his case to the maximum extent. The case on behalf of the legislature will be canvassed to the extent of asking for the maximum of privilege and the case on behalf of the judiciary will be canvassed for the maximum of exercise of power by the judiciary. As a member of the Bar I cannot merely canvass on behalf of the petitioner. How will this be resolved unless we have some kind of a discussion here?

Mr. Speaker: After consulting the leaders, I will refer it to the House. But I do not agree that there should be a discussion on the merits of the case.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. This, Sir, is an issue to which the history of Parliaments elsewhere or of the judiciary hardly affords a parallel. The original parties to the dispute are the U.P. Vidhan Sabha and the Allahabad High Court. Now, Sir, the Government is seized of the matter, in the sense that they have got the advice of the Attorney-General. The

Attorney-General has submitted his opinion to the President, and the President made a reference to the Supreme Court. Has Government made arrangements for the proper representation of the U.P. Vidhan Sabha, which is a party to the dispute, before the Supreme Court? I would like to know whether they have done so, or whether they are going to make proper arrangements for that?

Mr. Speaker: That is not my concern at this moment. After my meeting with the leaders of all parties I will refer the matter to the House.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLIGHT OF UNIDENTIFIED PLANE OVER JAMMU

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The flight of an unidentified plane over Jammu on the 27th March, 1964.”

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 27th March, 1964, at 10.15 hours, one jet aircraft was visually observed flying near Chhamb, 30 nautical miles west-north-west of Jammu: It flew at an approximate speed of 400 miles per hour and at a height of about 3,000 feet. The aircraft came from north-north-east direction and went towards the south-west direction. The aircraft penetrated 5 nautical miles into the Indian territory. It was also observed that Pakistan Forces on the other side of the ceasefire line had put up flags to help the aircraft to go to the Pakistan territory. Since there was no Indian aircraft flying in the vicinity at that time, and in view of the above

circumstances it appears that it was a Pakistan aircraft.

On the same day, at 10.20 hours, trails of one aircraft were observed about 10 miles west of Jammu, at a height of about 35,000 feet. The direction of the flight was from east to west. The penetration into the Indian territory was 2 to 3 nautical miles. The identity of this aircraft could not be established as it was flying at a great height. It was apparently a Pakistani aircraft as no Indian aircraft was flying in the vicinity at that time.

In accordance with the normal procedure, border violation complaint has been lodged with the United Nations Military Observer in Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Swell: Sir, only yesterday the Minister of Defence in reply to one of our questions stated that the Government has no arrangements for the patrolling our air space over Tripura. Here is a case of a Pakistani plane flying with impunity over our western vulnerable sector. Will the House be right to deduce from this that Pakistan is superior to us in air power that we can only stand and gape at their planes?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already mentioned some of the facts. From that it is clearly seen that the penetration was only two or three miles in one case.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Why "only"?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am mentioning the technical difficulties.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even one inch is bad enough.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, you are the custodian of the rights of this House. The Minister has used the word "only". It is an encouragement to Pakistan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It minimises the whole thing.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I used the word "only" to qualify the distance; not the violation. *(Interruptions)*. When the penetration is of that nature and the speed of the aircraft is of the range of 400 to 500 miles—and in one case at least it was at a high altitude—the House will appreciate that in such cases all that we could do is immediately to report the violation to the military observers.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We cannot appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker: Their complaint or grievance is, why should we emphasize the word "only". It is a serious matter, because it is a violation all right. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. It looks as if the Defence Minister does not remember what the Prime Minister said some time ago, that we will not yield an inch to the enemy. He said that some time ago.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the point of order?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Flying a few miles will take half a minute.

Shri Hem Barua: But he has said "a few nautical miles". So, he should say that... *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many miles make an inch? Let us know it.

Shri Swell: The Minister has evaded my question. My question was whether from all this, this House would be right to deduce that Pakistan is superior to us in air power.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not think from this incident it can be inferred that way.

Shri Nath Pai: This is not the only incident. It is an everyday occurrence. So, why does he say "from this incident"? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, it is an attempt to hoodwink the House to say "from this incident". This is not the only incident.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In spite of my calling again and again, hon. Members, I regret to say, do not resume their seats.

Shri Hem Barua: This reply of the Minister is insulting.

Mr. Speaker: That can be raised in many other manners, but not in this manner.

Shri Hem Barua: Our claim is that this is not the only incident.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am getting up merely because hon. Members opposite referred to me and said "not an inch" or something.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He need not get up. He can reply sitting.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how he considers an air flight, which apparently covers two or three miles of our territory, as an inch. That is only in ground attack, because the point is . . .

Shri Hem Barua: There is no distinction like that between air and ground.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Why not? Hon. Members opposite do not seem to understand how these flights take place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You understand them very well? All right.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do. It is my misfortune that the hon. Mem-

bers' understanding is very limited in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have learnt from us quite a lot.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, this is not the way to answer questions.

Mr. Speaker: What direction should I give?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "You do not understand, I understand", is this the way to answer questions in Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: Every party does it. Members from both sides say that so many times. So many members say that the Minister has not understood it or he does not try to understand it. Where is the harm?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But not in this way, Sir. We can also sling it, throw it at his face, if he wants. It is a double-edged weapon.

Shri Tyagi: We will not take it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will see. We will do it all right.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has every right to throw it at my face, but at the appropriate time, not when I am speaking.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our country is being invaded by Pakistan and China, but here . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When I am speaking, he should not interrupt me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I point out . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is this the manner in which we should proceed?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I do not understand this attitude . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker is here to regulate the proceedings; it is not for him to say that.

Mr. Speaker: He should not throw this challenge to everybody. I am requesting the hon. Member again and again to resume his seat. Is this the way in which the proceedings of this House are to be conducted?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is the leader of the House. He should behave

Mr. Speaker: When he is the leader, he has to be shown the respect that he deserves.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But he should not mislead.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is needlessly getting excited. I do not know what he is excited about.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were never excited about the Chinese invasion at all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He can contradict me. He can do whatever he likes, but at the appropriate time; not interrupting me in the middle of the sentence, not even hearing the whole sentence previously.

Shri Tyagi: Don't you know that he is a bachelor?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And he is a widower.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When we are in the midst of such serious discussion, such remarks should not be made. Let us hear the Prime Minister. He should contain himself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I was keeping quiet. Shri Tyagi interrupted.

Mr. Speaker: Will he please resume his seat?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sitting down. Let him interrupt. This is not the proper thing to do.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A plane travelling at the rate of 400 to 500 miles is entering, supposed to enter our territory by 2 or 3 miles—I say supposed to enter—because it is not easy to determine whether it is violating; you can see a thing right on the top but it may be a visual error, whether it is this side or not; it is a doubtful thing....

Shri Hem Barua: After the Defence Minister has stated

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, may I finish my sentence?

Shri Hem Barua: After that statement by the Defence Minister, for the Prime Minister to say it is doubtful

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Should he not be allowed to proceed. Members can differ from him but he must be allowed to speak.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like hon. Members to calculate how long it takes for a plane travelling 400 miles an hour to come or travel two or three miles; how many seconds it takes. It is a matter of calculation. And it is exceedingly difficult in such cases to take any action then and there. You cannot do it unless you have planes all the time in the air; and then too, it is doubtful whether you will be able to assert they have come within our territory, because 2 or 3 miles, even 6 or 8 miles, you cannot be certain where the place is, if you see it from the ground. So, there is no question of our air force being less powerful or weaker than Pakistan Air Force.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an illusion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole question is, in this particular case, it

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

may very well be—we cannot say—slight error on their part—of course, in the air, there are no markings—of a few miles, or it may be deliberate. Two or three miles will be covered in a few seconds before going back.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Have you not got anti-aircraft guns?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anti-aircraft guns are not used on such occasions. They are not set there to be used just then and there. They are not spread out all over the face of the country. There are various installations in other places and to protect them anti-aircraft guns are set. Therefore, if I may say with all humility, there is nothing to get excited about here.

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

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing it.

Shri Hem Barua: Here is a Defence Minister who has made a categorical statement that Pakistan aircraft has violated our territory. Now the Prime Minister says . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should resume his seat.

12.28 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजघाट के सामने करीब ५० हरिजन भूखे मर रहे हैं कई दिन से उन की नौकरी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है. न उन के बारे में अखबारों में कुछ आ रहा है।

(Interruptions) मैंने कालिग अटेंशन भी दिया है उसका कोई (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यहां नहीं बतला सकता कि कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस का क्या हुआ ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उन में बच्चे हैं, औरतें हैं, बूढ़े हैं । उन की हालत बहुत खराब है । उन के लिये डाक्टर का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है । (Interruptions)

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन की डिमांड क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मंत्री उन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE ORDINANCE.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Ordinance, 1964 (No. 1 of 1964) Promulgated by the President on the 2nd April, 1964, under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution.
- (2) Explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance ordinance, 1964, as required under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2630/64].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order and clarification.

Mr. Speaker: (On this statement?)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, on this statement.

I am going to raise a triune, three in one, question. First of all, I invite your attention and the attention of the House to the fact that this Act which is being renewed by an Ordinance on the 2nd April, that is, yesterday, is an Act of 1958. This Ordinance promulgated unfortunately when the Lok Sabha is in session is Ordinance No. 1 of 1964. This is the first Ordinance to be promulgated this year. May I ask the Government first whether they were not awake to the fact that the Act of 1958, a six-year old Act—it is not an Act which was passed a few months ago or last year—was due to expire some time this month on a particular date and why they were so somnolent as not to take notice of the fact that it would expire soon and take action well in time? The Parliament met in February. Both Houses of Parliament were in session in February. Certainly, unless the Secretariat which was concerned, the Law Ministry or whoever was concerned, was somnolent, if not fast asleep, they would have known that this was to expire some time in April. They should have brought forward legislation early in February.

Secondly, I would like to know why it is that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is laying this on the Table today. The hon. Minister of Defence or the hon. Minister of Law would be more appropriate or competent Minister perhaps to take notice of this matter and lay it on the Table of the House.

Lastly, if they had taken notice of this matter and if they had been seized of this matter earlier when both the Houses of Parliament were in session, the business of the House

could have been interrupted at that time and this could have been easily passed. I know that under the Provisional Recovery of Taxes Act some deadline is fixed for the Finance Bill and all that, but the Rajya Sabha adjourned, I think, on the 17th March. That means, till the 17th March they were absolutely unalive and not at all awake to the fact that this would expire.

I would, therefore, like to have a categorical explanation from the Government as to why they did not take action in the matter earlier when both the Houses were in session because the Ordinance-making power is a very extraordinary power and we would like it to be avoided as far as possible. It is an abnoxious power that we have vested in the President. We would like to do away with it as soon as possible and therefore Government should be alive to the fact that this power should be used as little as possible. They should have come before the House with a Bill in this regard well before the Rajya Sabha adjourned. Let the Government explain why they did not do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I would also like to join my hon. colleague in this particular point. I think, this will be the first time that we shall be passing an Ordinance when Parliament is in session. Actually because the Rajya Sabha is not in session, the explanation will be that we have to pass an Ordinance. But this is no explanation at all because the Rajya Sabha was prorogued only a few days ago. As my hon. friend has pointed out, this was due and they should have known this well in advance. Therefore, lest this may become a very dangerous precedent, we should not allow this to go unopposed, unchallenged and unnoticed and Government has to give us adequate explanation why it is that when Parliament is in session an Ordinance is necessary to be passed in this manner.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Explanation or no explanation from their side, so far as we are concerned, we do condemn the step taken by the Government. Apart from this phoney emergency that we are supposed to be in, except in a national crisis, in which, of course, they have got to resort to such things, it is inexcusable on the part of Government to resort to this procedure and to give this wrong advice to the President so as to bring the President's authority into contempt and this House's authority into derogation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): The preamble of this Ordinance says that the Bill to this effect has been introduced. If the Bill has been introduced, I see no reason why it could not have been passed. When the Bill was introduced, why did the delay in passing the Bill take place? If a Bill has been introduced and is before the House, I say that this is most unparliamentary and most undemocratic that an Ordinance is being put before the House. What is this? We ought to have a proper explanation in this matter.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I should like to express my regret at the fact that this has been brought in this particular way although it is perfectly legal and this is not the first time that this has been done. In 1958, I think, twice Ordinances were promulgated. These are formal Ordinances for extension of period when the period is expiring. But, unfortunately, it is not realised by various Ministries concerned that the other House was not in session and they thought a Bill would be brought in. They brought in the Bill but the other House was not going to be in session and time was expiring. So, we were forced in the circumstances to bring in an Ordinance strictly under the rules pertaining to this. I realise and appreciate that normally this would not

be done and I hope it will not be done. But in a formal matter of this kind.....

Shri Ranga: How could it be formal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is formal in the sense of extending this date.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is only because of the nature of the Bill that we are not making a fuss; otherwise, we would have done so.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It is expiring on the 4th.

Shri Ranga: Some other hon. Minister should answer it so that we would be in a proper position....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Really the difficulty was—I would be quite frank with the House—that there has been some confusion as to which Ministry had to deal with this, whether the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of External Affairs or the Ministry of Law or any other Ministry. Some time was lost in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With the statement that he has made my impression is confirmed that the Government has committed violation of the spirit of article 123 of the Constitution. If you will kindly read article 123 of the Constitution....

Shri Ranga: There is no need for a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, if these things were to continue. He should resign.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Ordinance, of which I have got a copy here, clearly implies that the President has taken notice of the fact that both the Houses were in session when the Bill was introduced. It must have been introduced when both the Houses were in session; otherwise, it will not be mentioned in the preamble. Let us have the date when it was introduced.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Last week.

Mr. Speaker: Rajya Sabha was in recess?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; it was in recess.

Mr. Speaker: It was introduced on the 25th March.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: May I explain this? This was a regulation which used to be applied to Nagaland. It was not a legal enactment. It used to be extended from year to year. But on the 1st December Nagaland became a State and after its attaining statehood, the Law Ministry pointed out to us, this regulation could not be extended and a legal enactment must be enacted in order to apply the Armed Forces (Extension of Power) Act or whatever it is. So, the legislation was initiated by the Defence Ministry. It came to us. We had referred it to the Governor of Assam. All this took time and we could not introduce the Bill in time so that it could be passed before the Demands for Grants were taken up by this House.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): It is a lame excuse.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Now, the House is adjourned and the regulation expires tomorrow, that is, on the 4th. So, the only alternative for us was to promulgate the Ordinance because even if the Bill was enacted in this House it cannot become a law unless it is passed by the other House. So, under the circumstances the only alternative was to pass an Ordinance for the rest of the period so that when the Rajya Sabha assembles again, the Bill can be passed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit in all humility....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Does it take three months?

Mr. Speaker: So far as today is concerned, there is justification, namely, because the other House is not in session, this Ordinance was necessary. But hon. Members' complaint is that when both Houses had remained in session for more than a month, the Government ought to have planned it beforehand, known it and brought the Bill for passing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is so for which I express my regret. But I would like to point out that this was a very unusual occurrence because, as my colleague has said, the Regulation was applicable to the Nagaland. The fact that the Nagaland became a State in between was not adequately appreciated which necessitated our coming to this House. That is the difficulty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That it should take 2½ months is a very serious thing. Something is brought to the notice of the Government in the month of December. December goes, January goes, February goes, half of March goes and yet we cannot get the necessary advice from the Law Ministry, the External Affairs Ministry and the Governor of Assam. If this is the rate at which our Government functions in a very important strategic sector, then what may happen in other matters is well understood.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit in all humility and with all respect to the Prime Minister—I appreciate the sense of regret that he has tendered to the House—is he not conscious that the emergency is still on? If this is the attitude of the Government and the mind of the Government during emergency, I shudder to think what will happen when there is no emergency. Therefore, I wanted to impress upon him and invite your attention to the fact that article 123, the spirit of it if not the letter also, clearly says that the President shall not pass an Ordinance when the Parliament is in session.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

The Minister of State said that the Bill was introduced on the 25th March—it means hardly 4 days after the Rajya Sabha adjourned. That makes the confusion worse confounded. I do not know why the Government is working like this without a mind, without a rudder, without any plan or programme. It is a very sad state of affairs for the country. The Government is just drifting....

Mr. Speaker: That is enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should kindly advise the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has expressed his regret. That is enough. There is nothing more than that.

12.42 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1961-62 and Audit Report (Civil) 1963 relating to the Ministries of Finance and Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering and the Financial Results (Civil Grants) and Grants-in-Aid.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering—Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi.

12.43 hrs.

B

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri V. B. Gandhi may continue his speech.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was saying that I would like to say a few words about an industry which has the largest number of self-employed people in the country. That industry is the powerloom industry. That industry today is in a bad plight and this plight has been brought about by the imposition of new excise duty under the Budget proposals and also by the revocation of certain exemptions from duty which were enjoyed by the smaller units of the industry under certain circumstances. Before I sit down, I propose to make an earnest appeal to the Ministry to take timely and appropriate measures to save an important industry with such a large content of self-employed element.

Let us now look at the background of the subject. The powerloom industry, as we all know, is a cottage industry. The average unit of ownership consists of 2 to 4 looms. Usually, the weaver and his family all work occasionally employing outside help. Although it is a cottage industry and a small-scale industry, the aggregate size of this industry is rather larger. There are one lakh powerlooms in the country and this compares with only 2 lakhs of powerlooms in the composite mills sector. Now, this industry, as I said, is facing a crisis. And what is the reason for this situation? It is certainly not that the industry is lacking in efficiency because it is a very competitive industry and that competitiveness has been proved under severe conditions. Then, it is not that the industry is lacking in skill and experience for skill and experience in this industry is traditional because the workers and the owners of this industry are the people who were formerly

handloom weavers. These handlooms were converted to powerlooms in accordance with the recommendations of the Kanungo Committee, a Committee whose Chairmanship was filled with distinction by our present Minister of Industry.

Now, a number of new excise duties have been levied under the Budget proposals. There was a duty levied on cotton yarn and the cloth manufactured on powerlooms. There is a special duty levied on unsized yarn used by powerlooms. Lastly, by a recent notification, the Government has taken away the exemptions enjoyed by owners of small units upto 4 looms under certain circumstances. This exemption is taken away from those licensed after 31.3.61. We all know that the Finance Ministry usually looks on most of its problems principally from the tax angle, from the revenue angle. It is not very usual with the Finance Ministry to consider questions from the growth angle, that is the growth of the industry angle or from the survival of the industry angle. But it is the Ministry of Industry which should be principally interested in this growth angle. In my opinion, the position to day is nothing short of tragedy and we shall put this great industry in jeopardy if we do not act immediately. It is quite a legitimate function and even the duty of the Industry Ministry to put the case from this angle before the Finance Ministry. I can quite grant that there is no intention on the part of the Finance Ministry to do anything that would hurt any industry. And yet, the result is just the same. The industry is being hurt. Powerlooms will be out of business unless timely action is taken to save them. The Sizing Association of Bhiwandi, which is the largest powerloom centre in the country today have decided to close down from 16th Mach. Really speaking, we have to be considering more actively the future of this industry. We have received all kinds of proposals. For

instance, there is a proposal that in future licences for spinning mills should be granted to co-operatives. But then what we find today is that instead of looking to the future we are now worried as to how to save the present. Now, mostly these powerloom units are small units owned by people of small means. Normally, their average capital outlay does not exceed Rs. 800, and their working capital hardly exceeds Rs. 5000 on the whole, and usually even this is borrowed-capital.

Now, what is going to be the result of these new levies under the budget proposals? There is an estimate here with me according to which the monthly earnings, on the basis of a tor whose monthly earnings come to Rs. 212. Now, with these levies, the powerloom owner will have to pay something like Rs. 236.88. Now, imagine the position where an operator whose monthly earnings come to Rs. 212 and is going to be called upon to pay enhanced duties to the extent of Rs. 236.88. That will not only wipe out his entire income but would leave him with a loss of about Rs. 24 as a result of a month's working. The figures that I have given here are, of course, indicative. It is difficult to understand why there is this hurry in levying these new duties and taking action on them. Actually, we know that there is a high-ranking committee, namely the Ashoka Mehta Committee that has considered this whole question. It was charged with the task of considering the sphere, and role of powerloom industry vis-a-vis the mill industry and the handloom industry. I am quite sure that we expect a good deal from the work of this committee. The report, I am told, is going to be presented in about two months. The least, therefore, that the Government and the Finance Ministry could do would have been to wait until the Ashoka Mehta Committee's report was considered by Government and also by this House. After all that report is expected to contain very valuable

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

recommendations and very useful conclusions, and those conclusions are going to be of vital interest and of great consequence to this industry, namely the powerloom industry and its future.

We, therefore, now wish that the Ministry of Industry take up this question vigorously and with determination. It is the legitimate function of this Ministry to see that an important established industry of this size is saved from disaster.

Then, it must be so arranged that the new levies will be suspended and that the notification in respect of exemptions from duty of certain small units should also be withdrawn. No further action should be taken in this respect also until we have had the opportunity to consider in this House and also Government have had the opportunity to consider fully the report of the Ashoka Mehta Committee. Finally, I would plead with the Ministry of Industry to bring to bear this larger consideration of employment, of production and of industrial progress in this country, before the Finance Ministry.

I would like to say a word now about the long-awaited committee on public undertakings. I see that so far as the Ministry is concerned, it has done its part. The motion has been considered and adopted by both the Houses, and now actually the election of the committee and the constitution of the committee remain. I hope that something will be done to expedite this last part of the task connected with this committee.

I should also like to say a word about the relaxation and simplification that have been brought about in the procedure of licensing of industries. I am glad to see that the exemption limit given to all industries in regard to licensing has now been raised to Rs. 25 lakhs of fixed capital. That again is a good thing and that would help very much.

Also, the work of the Swaminathan Committee represents another big step forward taken in this direction. I welcome all that has been done to expedite the decisions. I also welcome the new step taken of issuing letters of intent. A lot of heart-burning that we used to hear about in the sector of foreign collaborations will now be taken care of by this.

I also welcome the issuing of a list of key industries.

13.00 hrs.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): The other day when we were discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Supply, I was interested to hear the hon. Minister reading out a catalogue of the achievements of the present Government in regard to development of industry. It was very encouraging to hear him. But when I went back and consulted some of the speeches made by a prominent industrialist, I was rather disappointed.

We all know that before the last war most of the major industries had been established in the country—I mean textiles, jute, iron, sugar, cement, coal, and quite a number of others. During the war, out of sheer necessity when goods could not be imported for the emergency, Government was compelled to establish and encourage a few more industries. So, the credit which the present Government can claim is for what has happened after the war.

What has happened after the war and during the last few years? There is no doubt that there has been some expansion of industry, in some ways there has been even rapid expansion, but the question is: is it due to Government's policy or in spite of it? What I want to say is that most of the expansion and most of the new industries which have been set up

has taken place in spite of Government's policy.

While saying this, I would like to bring to the notice of this House, some pertinent words which have been uttered, not by politicians, but by some of the leading industrialists of the country, I mean men like Shri B. M. Birla and Sir Biren Mukerjee.

This is what Shri Birla thinks about our policy and about our organisation in the Industries Ministry. This speech which he delivered at the 36th Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on 17th March, 1963. This is what he says:

"Our planning has been for poverty and not for prosperity. The Planning Commission themselves admit that even by the year 2000 A.D. one third of the population will remain poor."

The industrial development which they are planning will not affect them much.

Let us compare for a moment what has been achieved by countries like Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom during the last few years, after most of their industries were smashed during the war. Japan and Germany also remained under the occupation of foreign armies and their industries were not allowed to expand in the manner in which the people wanted. But their achievements have been so great that we ourselves are receiving aid for the industrial development of our country from these three countries.

This is what Sir Biren Mukerjee say:

"The restricted approach of the Government is such that it inhibits growth of industry."

He also says that due to the large number of officials and the large
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number of officers through whom the files have to travel, it takes months, and sometimes years, to get a case through. According to Shri Birla, between 50 and 60 people have to deal with a single case, and sometimes the files are held up, and it is not unusual that they are lost during this process.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The files have to travel some miles.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: This is what is happening.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House the sort of top-heavy administration which we have got in this Ministry. On page 3 of the Demands which have been supplied to us, there is a list in which the pay of officers and establishment is given for 1964-65. The total comes to about Rs. 15,01,700. We are going to have one Secretary—this is so badly printed, I cannot clearly read it—3 Joint Secretaries, 7 Deputy Secretaries 19 Under Secretaries, 5 additional officers 56 section officers, 12 private secretaries and 600-odd Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. My hon colleague is making an interesting and useful contribution to the discussion. He must have a quorum in the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I wonder how Shri Kamath forgot it till now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You reminded me. When I looked at you,

I was reminded of it. There are only 40 or 41 Members.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . . Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I have read one list at page 3. Now I will read out a list at page 21. Here we have 49 Directors, 81 Development Officers, 459 Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors and quite a number of other people, and the total amount comes to Rs. 99,47,000.

Then, at page 41, there is a third list, and the total cost comes to Rs. 29,29,62,000.

So, I have no doubt that what Shri Birla and Sir Biren Mukerjee have been complaining about is correct.

I made a mistake when I said that the second quotation was from Sir Biren Mukerjee. It was from Shri Birla.

This is what Sir Biren Mukerjee says:

"In this organisation, large bureaucracy has been created, regulation has bordered on regimentation, and control, instead of helping the rapid economic growth, has effectively hindered it".

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Even after the enormous licences that they have carried away, to the value of over Rs. 50 lakhs each, should they complain like this.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: You and they alone know; I am not aware of who has got which licence. Some people get licences and I will be referring to it later on. This is the opinion of the two leading industrialists of the country who are not politicians and who are very well known in the industrial world in India and even outside. I doubt whether the Minister was absolutely justified in claiming the credit to himself. My hon. friend just now mentioned that these people had received some licences and permit. I am not aware of that nor am I so closely acquainted with the affairs of this Ministry or any other

Ministry to be able to know who obtained permits and who did not. My hon. friend is certainly in a better position than myself. I know that this system of permits-licence-quota had been described by very prominent people in the country as the permit-quota raj and it has led to a number of abuses and wide spread corruption and the sooner it is ended, the better. If it cannot be ended—we cannot hope for it as long as the present Government lasts—I would suggest that we should have an independent body like the UPSC in the Centre and the State Public Service Commissions in the various States to sanction these licences and permits. It should not be left to the Ministry or its officers to issue these licences and permits. Either this system should end or if it has got to be continued, we must have an independent body which would not be influenced by politicians or be accessible to favourites.

I am now coming to the small scale industries. I still feel and that is a widespread feeling that the Government should have done more here than anywhere else. The bigger industrialists are in a position to set up new industries or to expand the existing ones without much of Government help. They can obtain the finances from the various banks, even from the World Bank and other organisations which have been set up for their benefit by the Government. Those who want to set up small industries, especially in rural areas, have no such facilities. At one time the rural areas of this country were throbbing with industrial activity—not mechanised industrial activity but the old type of industry, such as the indigo industry. In Northern India, it was run on a very large scale; even today we can find the remains of indigo factories practically in every big village of U. P. and Bihar. If I am not wrong, in U. P. alone this industry used to get an income of about Rs. 17 crores a year

in those days, which will mean, if we take into account the reduced value of money these days, over Rs. 150 crores. We should have some other industry in its place in the villages. Instead of the rural population running after industry and migrating to cities, we should send the small scale industry to the villages. I consider, for instance, khand-sari industry, rice mills and coarse cloth weaving and a few others suitable for being developed. People in rural India are not acquainted with modern machines and other things and special efforts should be made to train them. No credit facilities exist there. All the banks are located in cities. I myself went and enquired in one bank, Mathra Bank, whether they had sufficient staff for being sent to the villages to make enquiries about applications which they received for financial assistance. The agent told me that they did not have enough staff and therefore, their activities were confined to the neighbourhood of the city. The result is that most villagers who could not find employment in the villages migrate to cities or live in villages a hand-to-mouth existence.

About the Khadi and handloom and other village industries, I am sorry to say that this organisation is in a scandalous state of affairs. Something ought to be done to set things right there. Time and again, the Public Accounts Committee has pointed out this; in its last report, the Public Accounts Committee says that in addition to other irregularities such as non-payment of loans and other kinds of grant, 11 cases of theft were detected and ten cases of defalcation and misappropriation were also detected. There were other cases of irregularities; for seven years arrears have not been paid. This has been stated in the report. The amount of money that we are squandering over this organisation is unimaginable and the worst thing is that we have placed a very important politician belonging to a party as the head

of this organisation. One wonders what is the motive behind the Government's policy. Why should one have a prominent politician to guide the affairs of an organisation which is supposed to be of industrial and commercial importance? It is a matter which should be noted by this House, and this state of affairs should be remedied.

Now, under the very nose of this Ministry, there was so much dissatisfaction in respect of the Khadi Gram Udyog Bhavan in Connaught Circus; their employees have been making repeated representations to the Government without any effect. There are no proper rules in respect of the service; their salaries are very low; no arrangements have been made for their housing; no bonus, no gratuity; no provident fund. And yet, this is a semi-Government organisation and one which is considered very important by the present Government.

There is a newly-started centre about five miles from Mathura for the development of khadi and allied industries. What do the people think of it? It has now been supplied with a special telephone line from Mathura. When people from neighbouring villages crying for a little electric power to pump water it has been denied to them but this centre has been supplied electricity. What is happening there is that it is visited by some VIP or other every month and a function is held in his honour the people of the neighbouring villages call it a *halwa puri* centre, they do not call it by any other name. Some of the people who saw it with their own eyes told me that on one occasion, tins and tins of ghee went there and bags and bags of sugar also went there; that a *dawat* was held, and as usual there was some *Udghatan*, something or the other, and the Minister went there; several motor-cars went there. That is the condition. That is not being run on a commercial line. It appears that the Government have no intention of

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

developing these industries. They have no set programme; all that they are interested in is to do some propaganda and put some of their men in key positions so that on some future occasion they can render them help. I therefore would like to emphasise that a special Commission should be appointed to enquire into the affairs of this organisation and to report to this House. After all, I think some Rs. 100 crores of money has been spent on it to keep it alive and to get it going. There is no reason why, when the Public Accounts Committee has pointed out, not once but several times, the irregularities, defalcations, theft and other matters which need the attention of this House, the Government should not appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of this organisation. If they want to continue it, they should have some other man than a prominent member of a political party at the head of this organisation.

What I would like to say in the end about this khadi business is that the Government should also consider whether it is possible, without giving subsidy, to continue this industry. The Government should set up small industries, some small units which work by power, and which can compete with the articles produced by other industries.

In the end, I would like to say that although so many industries have been established in the country, one particular industry has been mostly neglected, and that industry is of particular importance to us at the present time. I mean the industry for the manufacture of sporting weapons and ammunition. After the last war, some of the ordnance factories started the manufacture of one or two types of weapons. Now they have begun with the manufacture of weapons for the armed forces. We have no place in the country, no factory, Government or private factory, which can manu-

facture sporting weapons and ammunition for them. It is absolutely necessary not only for sport and the protection of the individual but in times of emergency, these weapons and the ammunition produced in those factories will be found extremely useful. During the last war, I was told by an officer who served in the coastal defence of England who afterwards came to India, that for several months, the entire coast was defended by sporting weapons. This is what happened after the withdrawal of Dunkirk; most of the ammunition and weapons of the armed forces had been lost. There were not enough weapons left to equip their forces guarding the coast. So, they had to rely upon private weapons and private ammunition, and they were the weapons employed for guarding the entire coast of Great Britain during the war. This is an industry which will not be useful in peacetime but will be very useful in times of war. I think a firm like the Birmingham Small Arms Company or some other factory should be established in India. As we know the prices of weapons and the prices of ammunition are prohibitive the days. I hope the Government will consider these suggestions of mine.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) :

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अभी अभी विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने बोलते हुए ऐसी बातें कहीं हैं जिन से जान पड़ता है कि भारत इस बीसवीं शताब्दी में नहीं है, बल्कि आज से सौ या दो सौ वर्ष पहले की ग्रंथ व्यवस्था में आज भारत विद्यमान है। एक तरफ तो उनकी बातों से यह आभास मिलता है कि फ्री एंटरप्राइज का जो नारा देश में कुछ लोगों की तरफ से दिया गया है, उस के लिये पूरी स्वतन्त्रता हो। जैसी चाहें वैसी व्यवस्था से, वैसी सुविधा से वे अपने उद्योग धर्मों को बढ़ावें, और दूसरी तरफ सरकार से यह आशा करते हैं कि उन उद्योग धर्मों के बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार की सहानुभूति

ही नहीं बल्कि विशेष कृपा और सहायता भी हो। ये दोनों परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं। अगर सरकार कदम उठाएगी तो किसी प्लान पर, किसी योजना पर या किस स्कीम के मुताबिक चलेगी या बिल्कुल छोड़ देगा उद्योग-पतियों को अपने उस ढंग से चलने के लिये, जिस के बारे में आज से कई सौ साल पहले मिल्स जैसे अर्थ शास्त्र के ज्ञाताओं ने कहा था।

लेकिन आज दुनिया दो सौ साल पहले की नहीं है, आगे बढ़ चुकी है, वह आज बैलगाड़ी और पैदल के युग में नहीं है, बल्कि हवाई जहाज, और उस से भी आगे बढ़ कर दुनिया आज अणु शक्ति के युग में चल रही है। अब तो ये बातें चाहे सार्वजनिक अर्थ व्यवस्था की हों, या अन्य प्रकार की हों, समझ का नेतृत्व करने वाली सरकार की योजना पर ही चलेगी। जिस वक्त इस सरकार ने अपनी औद्योगिक नीति निर्धारित की थी उस वक्त उसने यह तय किया था कि कुछ बेसिक इंडस्ट्री होंगी तथा उसके लिये सरकार सुविधा देगी और साथ ही वह अन्य बड़े उद्योगों के लिये भी अच्छी तरह सहायता देगी। उस उद्योग नीति के अनुसार ही जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर को सहायता मिलती है वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी बड़े बड़े उद्योग शुरू हो रहे हैं और सफलतापूर्वक चल रहे हैं। देश के अन्दर जब अपने विचारों के मुताबिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना देने वाले लोग यह कहते हैं कि हम लोग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को उद्योगों में उतना उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं, उतनी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं, जितनी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हुई है, उस समय वे यह भूल जाते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कई सौ साल का अनुभव है। उन उद्योग-पतियों को जो बहुत सालों से उद्योग चलाते चलाते अनुभव हुआ है और जो उन का साधन रहा है वहाँ उन के साथ है। समाज का अनुभव उन के साथ है। हमारे देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग के लिये तो यह पहला अवसर है लेकिन तब

भी उस में चाहे वह बंगलौर की ऐयर फैंक्टरी हो या दूसरी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की जो फैंक्टरी चल रही हैं, वे तो रेलवेज को छोड़ दीजिए तब भी आप देखेंगे कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग धंधे बढ़ रहे हैं और तरक्की कर रहे हैं। रही यह बात कि कुछ गलतियाँ हुई हैं तो थोड़ी बहुत गलतियाँ तो होंगी ही। अगर यह मान भी लिया जाये कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग धंधे उतनी तेजी से, उतनी गति से और उतनी क्षमता से नहीं चल रहे हैं जितने प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योग चल रहे हैं तब विरोधी दल के उन सदस्यों को जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हिमायती हैं उनको आखिर यह तो मानना ही पड़ेगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योग धंधे भी बहुत जगह असफल होते हैं। ऐसी दशा में जब उन के पास का अनुभव और पहले की पूँजी थी और उस के साथ ही सरकार भी उन को सहायता दे रही है तो भी कई जगह वे सफल नहीं हो पाये।

जैसा सरकार का लक्ष्य है, और विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों का भी नहीं लक्ष्य है, कि पूरे देश व समाज का हित हो, यदि सचमुच भी सरकार के साथ इस में सहमत हैं कि पूरे राष्ट्र का हित हो तो उस का मतबल यह है कि इस औद्योगिक उत्पादन से शत-प्रतिशत लोगों को लाभ हो और यह लाभ केवल ५ या ६ प्रतिशत लोगों तक ही जो प्राइवेट उद्योगपति हैं सीमित न रह जाये। हाँलाकि पब्लिक सेक्टर के विरुद्ध हमारे विरोधी भाई बहुत शोर मचाते हैं। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जो पूँजी है हमारी औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा होने के बाद भी उसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर की पूँजी बढ़ रही है। पब्लिक सेक्टर की पूँजी बढ़ाना इस माने में नहीं कही जा सकती कि जहाँ तक उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा है बल्कि उनके उत्पादन बढ़ने का जो प्रतिशत रहा है उस के मुकाबले में प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगों में लगी हुई पूँजी या उससे जो मुनाफा हुआ है वह बहुत अधिक बढ़ा है, इसका प्रतिशत बहुत अधिक है। इस से बिल्कुल प्रत्यक्ष

[श्री विश्व नथ राय]

प्रमाण मिलता है कि देश की पूँजी जो कि सामाजिक है जिस में सरकार का भी सहयोग है वह पूँजी सार्वजनिक हित की तरफ न जाकर उस का जो साधन है वह केवल कुछ मुख्य बोर्डों से लोगों के हाथों में जा कर रहा है। इस लिये इस माने में मैं सरकार को इस समय सचेत करना चाहता हूँ कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता हो या कुछ त्रुटियाँ हों लेकिन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो उद्योग धंधे चलाने की बात है, नये उद्योग चलाने की बात हो उस में इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान रहे कि ऐसे १-१५ परिवार जो कि देश के अन्दर हैं जिनका कि पास कोई मो या कोई हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत पहले थी और इन तीन योजनाओं में भी जिनकी पूँजी बढ़ती जा रही है उन्हीं को नये लाइसेंस, नये नये उद्योगों की सुविधायें न हों बल्कि सहकारिता के आधार पर ऐसी संस्थाएँ भी चलाई जायें अथवा संगठन भी चलाये जायें और कोऑपरेटिव न हों तो सरकार स्वयं भी उनको चलाने जिससे वह पूँजी थोड़ा से लोगों के हाथों में न जाकर सार्वजनिक हित और समग्र राष्ट्र के हित में जाये। इसी कारण मझे यह कहने के लिये विवश होना पड़ रहा है मैंने अपने प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं कहीं देखा है कि एक तरफ तो सरकार ने यह आशा की जाती है कि जब उन की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति है, पूँजी भी है तब भी उस के साथ ही सरकार और रुपया दे जैसा वह प्लान में दे रही है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो वादे थे पब्लिक सेक्टर के, कि उन क्षेत्र में जो सरकारी पैसा लगा हुआ है वह समय पर वापिस मिले वह वासि नहीं मिल रहा है और वह पूँजी जिस समय पर फिर सरकार के पास वापिस आनी चाहिये वह वापिस नहीं आई है इस से कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की हानि हो रही है और हानि सरकार, समाज तथा पूरे देश की हो रही है। इसी कारण इस समय जो अनुभव हमारे सामने है तीन योजनाओं का, उस के बाद चौथी योजना के सम्बन्ध में,

तयारी करते समय यह भी ध्यान रहे कि जितनी पूँजी अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो उतनी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाय। खास तौर से जो लोग प्राज समय पर अपने वादे और कट्टरक के अनुसार सरकारी पूँजी वापिस नहीं दे रहे हैं उन को तो इन सुविधाओं से वंचित होना ही चाहिये।

बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रतिरिक्त छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज की भी चर्चा हुई है। तो हमारी जूट इंडस्ट्री सब से आगे थी, जूट का व्यवसाय हमारा सब से आगे था लेकिन अब पाकिस्तान से जो इस समय कम्पटीशन हो रहा है, प्रतियोगिता हो रही है उस को देखते हुए इस जूट इंडस्ट्री में विशेष सुधार की इम्प्लूमेंट की और रिसर्च का आवश्यकता है। इस बारे में मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कुछ सफलता भी मिली है लेकिन जहाँ तक रिसर्च का काम है उस का कार्य रूप में विस्तार के साथ पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है। उसमें सुधार करके अगर तुरन्त ही कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो हम पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में इस जूट के उद्योग को लेकर जो हम विदेशों में निर्यात के लिये बहुत सफल रहे हैं उस में बड़ी कठिनाई पड़ सकती है।

जहाँ तक कपड़े की, टेक्सटाइल की बात है, हम उस में सफल हुए हैं इसके लिये हमें यहाँ पर आंकड़ों को पण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसमें निश्चित रूप से हम बहुत आगे गये हैं उसके बारे में याद दिला दूँ कि चाहे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी रही या न रही उस के पहले भी जब तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसविदे पर विचार हो रहा था तो उस समय विरोधी पार्टियों ने और प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी के नेता ने यह माना था कि टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज लगभग १०० प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। उन्होंने खास कर इस को स्वीकार किया कि हेन्डलूम की पैदावार एक हजार गनी बढ़ी है। जहाँ तक उत्पादन बढ़ने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ

सभी इस बात को मानेंगे कि पैदावार बढ़ी है। देखने का सवाल यह है कि वह पूँजी किस के पास जा रही है ! यह व्यवस्था करनी जरूरी है कि वह थोड़े से लोगों में एकत्र न होकर ज्यादा लोगों के हाथ में जाये। इस विचार के साथ यह जो हैंडलूम या कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज या स्माल स्कल इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति रही है उस को और भी बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं उस गरीब इलाक़े उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ जहाँ कि जनसंख्या बहुत अधिक है, राजनीति भी बहुत चलती है लेकिन उद्योग धंधों की दृष्टि से वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। इस दृष्टि से वह हिन्दुस्तान में सब से गरीब इलाका है। अब पंचवर्षीय योजना जो चौथी चलेंगी उसमें कुछ करने के लिए सरकार का भी ध्यान गया है लेकिन अभी तक मैं यह देखता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसमें उद्योग आरम्भ करने के लिए कोई आवश्यक कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं जिन से हम इस योजना में कुछ आगे बढ़ सकें और उधर गरीबी भी कम हो। इस के लिए सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि अभी उद्योग का जो एक सट्टलाइजेशन हो गया है, खास खास सेक्टर पर नये नये उद्योगों को चलाने की नीति रही है उसके लिए सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर सकती है कि उनको सट्टलाइजेशन किया जाये बल्कि उनका विकेंद्रीकरण किया जाये। विकेंद्रीकरण से भी देश का लाभ जरूर होगा। इन उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए जो सुविधायें आवश्यक हैं, जो बातें आवश्यक हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे कि कानपुर, अहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता या मद्रास ऐसे केवल ७-८ बड़े बड़े केन्द्रों में ही उद्योग छे न बढ़ाये जायें बल्कि अन्य स्थानों पर भी इन उद्योगों को लगाया जाये ताकि बहुत से लोगों को रोजगार देने के साथ साथ उत्पादन भी ज्यादा हो सके। इसलिए डिसट्रि-

लाइजेशन की नीति को अपनाने के लिए सरकार को चौथी योजना में विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं स्माल स्कल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात को छोड़ कर अपने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ बातें कहूँगा। बलीडिंग मद्रास का कपड़ा तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर बहुत जाने लगा है। पहले इस सदन के एक मुख्य सदस्य ने और जो कि आज भी इसके सदस्य हैं वे बनारस के रेशमी कपड़े की बात कहा करते थे। उसकी तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। हाँ सकता है कि वहाँ के बनकर, या वहाँ की जो कौटेज इंडस्ट्री है वह उसको संगठित न कर सके हों। लेकिन भारत में काशी का रेशम विख्यात है और विदेशों में उसकी मांग भी थी। उसका निर्यात उस गति से नहीं बढ़ रहा है जैसे यह बलीडिंग मद्रास या उधर के कर्चे का कपड़ा बाहर के देशों में जा रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि पिछड़ इलाकों में पूरी योग्यता नहीं है, उनमें पूरी जागृति नहीं है। ऐसे परि्या में जैसे मऊ है या प्रसम है जहाँ कि सिल्क बहुत मशहूर है हर दृष्टि से वह अच्छा है लेकिन उसकी पैदावार उतनी नहीं हो रही है कि उसे हम विदेशों में भेज कर बाहर से कुछ पूँजी प्राप्त कर सकें।

रूरल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जहाँ तक खहर की बात है, हैंडलूम की बात है उसमें प्रगति हुई है लेकिन रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज और छोटे धंधों में और भी चीजें आती हैं जैसे फलों का सुरक्षित रख कर रखना और बाहर के देशों को उनका निर्यात करना। हमारे देश में सीजन के अनुसार काफ़ी फल पदा होते हैं। अगर फलों का सुरक्षित करने के धंधे को ठीक से चलाया जाये तो हम अपने देश के लिए काफ़ी मुद्रा विदेशों से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में सही तरीके से यह फ़्रुट प्रीडरवेशन का वह

[श्री बिश्व नाथ राय]

काम भी शुरू नहीं किया गया है जिससे कि छोटे मांटे आदमी भी इस तरह के धंधों में लग सके। उनके घर में यह फल आदि चीजें पैदा होती हैं और उनको सुरक्षित रख कर वह अच्छा खासा धन्धा कर सकते हैं और अपना पेट पालने के अलावा देश की आय को भी बढ़ा सकते हैं लेकिन उनके पास जरूरी साधन न होने के कारण वह उसका उचित प्रयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं।

हमारे देश में जहां ट्रेक्टर बनाने की बात की जाती है, हवाई जहाज बन रहे हैं, वहां देश के अस्सी प्रतिशत निवासियों के लिए आवश्यक खनी के औजारों के उत्पादन के लिए आज तक सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर कोई उद्योग नहीं चलाया है। यह एक छोटी सी बात है, लेकिन देश के अधिकांश लोगों को, देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत नागरिकों को, जिन औजारों की आवश्यकता है, उनके उत्पादन के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। चाहे सरकार अपनी ओर से और चाहे जो छोटे मांटे रोजगार चल रहे हैं उनका सहायता दे कर खेती के औजारों के उत्पादन के लिए उद्योग चलाए। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि जिस उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेषतः उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन हिस्से की बात मैं कह रहा हूं, वहां से अगर छोटे मांटे आदमी कृषक औजार बनाने का काम करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको उचित रूप से सहायता नहीं मिलती है। माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा कि आज से साल दो साल पहले हम लोगों ने इस बारे में प्रयास किया था, लेकिन आज तक उसमें सफलता नहीं मिली है।

जहां तक सरकार का संबंध है, बड़ी कार खरीदने की क्षमता या पैसा सब के पास नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे देश में छोटी कार के निर्माण की बात वर्षों से चल रही है। अब गांवों में भी पढ़े लिखे लोगों में ये बातें उठ रही हैं कि सरकार छोटी कारों को निर्माण की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है।

छोटी कार के निर्माण की बात बीच में ही क्यों रुक गई, इस बारे में कई तरह के भ्राम फैलाए जा रहे हैं। हाल ही में, इसी संशन में, कहा गया था कि कारों की जो बड़ी पुरानी फर्म हैं, बड़ी कारों के निर्माण में उनको जी मनाफ़ा मिलता है, छोटी कारों के उत्पादन से उसमें कहीं कमी न हो, शायद इसलिए वे इस दिशा में उदासीन हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मयूबनी) : बिड़ला जी चाहेंगे, तो हो जायेगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : माननीय मंत्री जी मुन रहे हैं कि विरोधी बैलिज की मरफ़ से क्या आक्षेप हो रहे हैं। मैं मन्दाकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि बिड़ला जी हों, या कोई और हो, उनकी ओर से दूरी झंडी दिखाए जाने की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए बल्कि देश की आवश्यकता और लोगों की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संबंध में कदम उठाया जायिए।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after going through the Report, I would like to congratulate the Ministry for efficient functioning and looking after the industries so well, as a result of which they have made rapid progress. But I do not know whether there is any co-ordination between the Industries Ministry and the other department, at least so far as the licensing policy of this department is concerned. It is well-known that we have accepted in principle mixed economy, where both the public sector undertakings and the industries in the private sector have got their say. At the same time, I would like to say that nowadays certain types of industries are being licensed in the co-operative sector. Also, there is definite thinking in the country that the co-operative sector is going to play a very important part; I will go to the extent of saying that it is going to play a better part.

than the public sector undertakings. I want to get a clear explanation from the hon. Minister as to whether my view is correct or not, when I say that the co-operative sector will function as the third sector, together with public and private sectors.

I am saying so because on page 17 of the report there is a reference to food products. I am referring to our co-operative union which, according to me, is the second largest union in the co-operative sector, especially so far as milk products are concerned. At present, the target accepted by the Planning Commission for baby food in this country is 6,000 tons. Many indigenous devices and methods are resorted to by the private sector industries to see that they also get licences for milk products. So, indirectly, a suggestion is made that India is so short milk products that the licensing capacity should be increased to 12,000 tons. Why? So that the remaining 6,000 tons capacity may be distributed to the private industry. This proposal was mooted twice or thrice and, to our misfortune, the Planning Commission has accepted it and said: If at all there is any need to revise the target, it need be raised only up to 9,000 tons. Even to that increase, we have our own doubts. The sentence used in the report is:

"The production of baby foods has recorded a phenomenal rise."

The Kaira Milk Co-operative Union, which is producing Amul products, has international reputation. It wanted a licensing capacity of extra 1,500 tons. Our union has been very recently granted a licence for skimmed milk powder plant of 2400 tons a year. We wanted a licence capacity of 1,000 tons for baby food per year. Our application, in the initial stage, before any enquiry whether the rise contemplated was justified or not, was straightway rejected. At the same time, the proposal of the private sector for an

additional capacity of 3,000 tons was recommended, and that too in collaboration with foreign concerns; one of them, to my misfortune, was Hindustan Levers, which has already a capacity of 1,500 tons per year. Am I to understand that this wing of the Industries Ministry, in spite of the repeated suggestions of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Co-operation and the Planning Commission, recommends licence for additional targets in the Third Plan only to private industries?

Some three months back I had to move about each Ministry and see hon. Ministers of different Ministries to see the high personnel of different Ministries are being asked to appoint a particular liaison committee in order to see that the view of the Industries Ministry does not prevail over them. The policy of the Government is to see that the future licences for milk products, in fact all food products, are in the co-operative sector.

A Study Group is being appointed by the Ministry of Co-operation—where I happen to be a member to represent this House with Shri Pandit, Additional Special Secretary of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as Chairman. This Study Group had occasion to make a submission to the Minister of State, Shri Dey, that since a policy decision has been taken and the Study Group has duly recommended the policy decision, in future no licences for any food products, especially milk products, should ever be allowed to the private industries. Even then, my latest information a week back was that some of the Chief Ministers of different States, in the name of backwardness of the area, milk production or otherwise, have again recommended applications of the private sector, when our applications have been rejected, even though we stand on much better footing. Is it the duty only for this Ministry to initiate licences for different products without their initiation by the different ministries which are directly concerned with those products?

[Shri Man Sinh P. Patel]

When I met the Minister of Food and Agriculture, I was told, "We are not doing it, do not worry yourself, Mr. Patel." But I am always surprised that when a proposal is being scrutinised at the highest secretariat level three or four times, by some accident licences are being sanctioned. If that happens, we will be in wilderness and this Ministry, either in an earnest desire to hasten up meeting the targets of the Third Five Year Plan or to hasten up production, is going to harm in some way the principles of the country if efficient, well-reputed and internationally well-known co-operative sectors are neglected. The Kaira Co-operative Union is helping to two or three units in Gujarat with the same type of collaboration and guidance. It has been accepted that Gujarat is also a dairy State and there the co-operative unions are prepared for this. There is a way that may be suggested. Let us increase the target a little, say, by 3,000 or 4,000 tons and grant the licences only to co-operative unions.

Very recently in the last Congress session in Bhubaneswar we decided to take over rice milling industry. When we want to take over uneconomic rice mills and other rice mills, any new industry, that is to be propounded, supported, suggested, initiated for private industry when the co-operative sector is ready to take in hand the work . . .

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): Sir, there is no hon. Minister to represent the Industries Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is.

Shri Vishram Prasad: But he is not in the Ministry of Industry.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: My whole desire was to bring this to the notice of the concerned Minister, but I, as a co-operator have the same misfor-

tune that it is only being heard by the stenotypist and it may or may not be read by the hon. Minister unless some Secretary over there suggests it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): The Deputy Minister of Health is there.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: I shall submit to the Ministry and the Minister concerned to see that if the new target of 3,000 tons is at all accepted by the Planning Commission for baby food products, there should be no rationalisation and no additional licensing to the private industry.

Shri Yogendra Jha (Madhubani): There is no quorum in the House.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The hon. Minister is not there.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Again, it is the same misfortune for me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: I was saying that in case the Food Ministry is satisfied and recommends the additional target of 3,000 tons for baby food products to be licensed in future or even at the present moment, there should be no rationalisation policy to distribute these licence quotas so that the private sector is given an additional advantage, if the co-operative sector is willing to have it. As I said in the beginning, at present one co-operative society has been licensed 2,500 tons out of the 6,000 tons capacity per year. If there is an additional increase, is Government very keen to see that it should be given to the co-operative societies if the co-operative society is willing? Even these 3,500 tons capacity is too much for the private industry and the co-operative industry cannot compete. But every time they are suggesting rationalisation

tion. Then, a doubt will be created whether we are very keen to see that the co-operative sector's interest is safeguarded by this Ministry.

As regards co-ordination, whenever the question of additional production of different products is there, it should not be the Industries Ministry which should initiate the additional production for submission to the Planning Commission but the concerned Ministry should have a say in that so that they recommend it according to the policy. I would like to have a definite statement from the hon. Minister as to what is going to be the future policy of this Government when such study groups with ICS Secretaries as Chairman are appointed to give reports and when in those reports a definite finding is given that normally wherever it is possible and feasible and if the co-operative institutions are willing to take over production of good products, they should necessarily be given preference. Till then I will not rest content.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I, at the outset, lodge a protest at the absence of the hon. Minister of Industry for a considerable time in this House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was here in the beginning. He has probably gone to take his food.

Shri Alvares: There is not a single Cabinet Minister.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): He is having his lunch. The Deputy Minister of Health is taking notes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are entitled to raise a serious objection. There is not a single hon. Minister of Cabinet rank here. The hon. Deputy Minister of Health is here; but it has been held by your predecessor here that when Demands are being discussed at least one Cabinet Minister should be present. There are 15 of them. I do not know whether they are complacent, somnolent or moribund.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything that the hon. Member says will be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We know, no word will be recorded there. Your assurance will not be of any avail. Nothing will be recorded there; nothing will be recorded in their heads also. They take everything lightly because they have a majority. They do not care for the House. We do not have a parliamentary democracy in this country. There is no quorum here; twice there was no quorum in less than one hour.

Shri Muthyal Rao: All hon. Members should sit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is Government business; it is your business that is being transacted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, this cannot go on.

Shri Alvares: One comes across an initial difficulty in trying to relate what this Ministry has been able to do in implementing the Industrial Policy Resolution of Government. I have been trying to find out in the Report whether it is possible to get a picture of what the hon. Minister has been able to do in demarcating different sectors among the three most competitive areas, that is, the public sector industry, the private sector and the co-operative sector. It would be advisable for the Ministry if they would place a comparative statement on the Table of the House showing the progress in which direction the Industrial Policy Resolution has been implemented.

The Report of the Ministry of Industry is a truncated affair. During the last year or so many departments of this Ministry have been transferred to other Ministries that the result is that this Ministry has been left with

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practically very little to do, or whatever it has is insignificant from the point of view of implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution. Government should, therefore, tell us which is the Ministry or the coordinating agency that would place a picture of the progress of the Industrial Policy Resolution so that it will be possible for us to make a comparative study of the progress in each direction.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, the main expenditure of this Ministry, almost two-thirds of it, is in the khadi and village industries section which takes away almost Rs. 16 crores as against the total grant of Rs. 23 crores. I am one of those who has always justified the expenditure on khadi and village industries on the analogy that a developing economy must provide for the weaker sections of the economy relief in the form of some subsidy. In modern times, we have instances where in case of a certain calamity, the Government has been forced to undertake or is willing to undertake responsibility for providing employment through public works carried on which otherwise would not be so necessary. It is this analogy, stretched a little further, which provides justification in their expenditure on the khadi and village industries section of our economy.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): For how many years?

Shri Alvares: I am coming to that. It would be proper to look at it in its proper perspective. We have a direction of the Planning Commission that not more than 40 per cent of the present population should be retained in the villages and this can only take place if there is an horizontal movement of population to newly established urban centres. This direction can-

not be implemented unless the Ministry is able to create new urban centres where the surplus population can move and whereby the standard of living in the village centres could be increased. The hon. Member, Dr. Aney, asked me, "But for how long?". That is precisely the question. The Ministry must work out these perspectives as to how long these subsidies to the village industries can continue. Mahatma Gandhi, as far as I remember, visualised that the khadi programme was not a complete industrialised programme in itself but was a complementary programme to the other industries that existed there. The village industries, I understand, are a complete programme by themselves. But the programme of khadi is complementary so that when the village population moves out to the urban areas, those who remain will have khadi as a complementary industry and not as complete one. This will not be achieved if the present rate of investment of subsidy in khadi goes on and if the Government does not take other correlated measures in building up other sectors. I, therefore, hope in his reply the Minister for Industry will tell us how many new urban centres have been created, how many new cooperative centres have been started and particularly in view of the fact that they have a large number of refugee population coming in from East Pakistan and for whom there is a need to find employment according to their own skill and aptitude, whether the cooperative sectors, whether the industrial estates, whether the working sheds have been re-oriented, whether the whole programme has been re-oriented, in order that they may provide useful employment to these people. In the khadi and village industries section almost 18 lakhs of people find full employment and about 6½ lakhs of people find part-time employment. In order that this situation should not be perpetuated for all time, the progress of bringing people into the urban sectors should be worked out so that the criticism against this village industries

section may not continue unabated. I understand, and I realise, that the Public Account Committee has made some very serious allegations, and some of them are very justified. As far as the utilisation certificates are concerned—I have been examining the position—I may say that all the grants given are locked up or invested; and if the utilisation certificates have not come back, that is primarily because the State Governments have not been able to send them to the Khadi Commission. Some *via media*, some *modus operandi*, must be found out whereby these utilisation certificates are easily available because I am sure that the grants given for this purpose are suitably utilised.

Before I pass on to the next subject, there is one issue and that is the question of the wages of those employed in the Khadi Bhavans. My hon. friend from the Swatantra Party has made a reference to it. Only yesterday, we heard that the staff of the Khadi Commission will be given the Central Pay Commission's scale of pay. I do not see any reason why those working in the Bhavans are not similarly treated and get the advantage of the Central Pay Commission's scale of grades.

Now, there is a very important section of a very major industry to be taken into consideration. We have the textile industry which is bifurcated into the composite mills section, the power-loom section and the handloom section. All these three sections are necessary for the economy and, unfortunately, they are competitive. It is the essence of planning, it is the responsibility of the planners, that these three sections do not compete to eliminate one another but rather work together in their own special and demarcated spheres for the proper economy of the country. I do not think the Government has made up its mind to demarcate, either in what type of cloth or quality of cloth or to what quantity, each separate section should

engage itself in. There appears to be a great confusion between the powerloom and the mills section. This competition is so disastrous that we find that as far as the powerloom section is concerned, many more units are closing down—the unit is not a very correct term because it is a very diversified industry nevertheless. I have to bring to the notice of the Minister that the powerloom units all over the country have been closing down because of this policy of the Government. In the recent Budget proposals before the country, the excise duty has been more than doubled and further those units in the powerloom industry that were exempted from the excise duty—units having 1 to 4 looms—have been brought into the purview if these units are transferred to a new operator. The result will be that the intention of the Government to exempt those small operators possessing 1 to 4 looms will be withdrawn and they will be subjected to the same excise duty hitherto fixed for the bigger units, if there is a transfer of property. Therefore, the protection for the small cottage industry, as such, will vanish if a transfer takes place and the Government does not review its position.

Then, as regards the excise duty on yarn, the new excise duty has been imposed both upon yarn and upon the processing of cloth. It is obvious that the powerlooms section of our textile industry is weaker when compared to the mill or the composite mill section. Therefore, it requires all the protection that the Government can give it not merely because it is an industry that needs encouragement but principally because it is a weaker section of the two. Both from the point of view of employment, and from the point of view of production, this needs all the protection that the Government can give.

After all, taking into consideration the total production in all these three sectors, the handloom, the powerloom and the mills, we still find that we are

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much below our production target and we could, if we need, increase our production in order to have more exports. The mills section of our textile industry, even while running three shifts, is still running short of not merely the installed capacity but of the production target that the Planning Commission had set before it. So is the case with handlooms and powerlooms also.

In a situation like this where there is a shortfall in production both from the point of view of installed capacity and from the point of view of production targets, there is no reason why there should arise any difficulty in the demarcation of responsibilities of these three sectors. If the exports are made properly and if the export quota is encouraged, I am sure that there will be no competition between the powerlooms and the mills section. Obviously, the mills section has a greater advantage over the powerloom section, and, therefore, if this diversification can take place by proper planning, I am sure that this apparent conflict that is now visible will vanish. Therefore, there is a very great and urgent necessity that Government should give consideration to these matters.

It is also equally surprising how when the powerloom committee is still to make its report,—I do not know when it is going to come—Government have imposed this new excise duty without consultation apparently. The result of this levy will be that even if the recommendations come in respect of giving some relief to the powerloom sector, Government will find themselves in a difficulty. After all, when Government had appointed a powerloom committee to enquire into the whole matter, it would have been in the fitness of things and quite proper also for Government to see what recommendations this powerloom committee is going to make for the rehabilitation of this industry.

Therefore, I would make an earnest appeal not merely to the Minister of Industry but to the Minister of Finance also, that there should be the withdrawal of this new excise duty impost and in any case, they should wait till the powerloom committee has made its recommendation which will take into consideration all aspects of this section of the textile industry.

As far as the handicrafts industry is concerned, the report states that the handicraft industry has made considerable progress and it has earned much foreign exchange. The handicraft industry must be intertwined and juxtaposed with the village handicraft industry must be intertwined and juxtaposed with the village crafts Board have been able to make such a phenomenal and welcome progress in the matter of not only reviving the old arts that India was famous for, they should also be able to apply their own initiative and genius to the development of other industries in the country. I am referring to the various other forms in which the Handicrafts Board can apply their own initiative. I would, therefore, plead that the Handicrafts Board may be given wider scope in order that more and more of the old and artistic industries in this country may find shelter under them.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया (सीकर) :

उपाध्यक्ष, उद्योग मंत्रालय के बारे में बोलने हुए मुझे थोड़ा दुख होता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस मंत्रालय में सरकार ने इतनी उल्टा पल्टी क्यों की।

देश को बनाने में उद्योग का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहता है। श्रम मंत्रालय या गृह मंत्रालय के बाद ही उद्योग मंत्रालय का नम्बर आता है। पिछले एक बरस बाद में

श्री कछबाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri Ram-eswar Tanti may now continue his speech.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : पिछले जुलाई में उद्योग मंत्रालय के दो अलग अलग विभाग कर दिए गए, एक का नाम रखा गया इंटर-नेशनल ट्रेड और दूसरे का नाम रखा गया इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय। उसके बाद अक्तूबर में कम्पनी ला एंड मिनिस्ट्रेशन को इनसे अलग कर दिया गया, उसके बाद नवम्बर में पैटेंट-कैमीकल्प को कैमीकल्प इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय में दे दिया गया और नान फेरम मेटल हेवी इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय को दे दिया गया। फिर जनवरी में टेक्स्टाइल, जूट और सीमेंट को दे दिया गया। समझ में नहीं आता है कि इतनी जल्दी जल्दी बदला बदली से सरकार का क्या मतलब है। अगर आज कोई आदमी इंडस्ट्री के लिए इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय में अर्जी देता है, तो दो महीने बाद उसे पता नहीं कि आगे उसे किन मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना होगा। यह तो इंडस्ट्री के साथ एक प्रकार का खिलवाड़ करना है कि इतने महत्व और अहमियत के विभाग में इतनी जल्दी जल्दी बदला बदली की जा रही है। तीन वर्ष पहले इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय में हेवी इंडस्ट्री भी शामिल थी और दूसरे उद्योग भी इसी में थे और कामर्स भी उसी में था और जब कोई लाइसेंस के लिए अर्जी देता था तो इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय को संचने का मौका मिलता था कि किस इंडस्ट्री को पहले लाइसेंस दिया जाए, किन के लिए वेट किया जाए, किनको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रखा जाए, किन को पब्लिक सेक्टर में रखा जाए। आज लाइसेंसिंग की वही हालत है जो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है। इतने मंत्रालय इनवाल्व हो गए हैं कि पता नहीं कि एक इंडस्ट्री के लिए किन किन मंत्रालय के पास जाना पड़ेगा, और फिर फाइनेंस मंत्रालय तो सब के साथ है ही। इससे लाइसेंस मिलने में बहुत देरी हो जाती है। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी ने कहा था

कि लाइसेंसिंग मैड इजी हो, लेकिन इस प्रकार लाइसेंसिंग मैड कैसे इजी हो सकती है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं बहुत ज़ोर के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि एन० आई० डी० सी० ने देश के उद्योगों को बढ़ाने में बड़ा काम किया था। इन संस्था ने २८ करोड़ रुपये टेक्स्टाइल और जूट इंडस्ट्री पर खर्च किया जिसकी वजह से आज टेक्स्टाइल और जूट इंडस्ट्री पाकिस्तान से और दूसरे देशों से कम्पीट कर सकती है। लेकिन अफसोस है कि उन संस्था को अगले अक्तूबर से सरकार लोन देना बन्द कर रही है। जो इंडस्ट्री खराब हालत में होती थी उनको यह संस्था मदद करती थी, लेकिन अब पता नहीं कि आगे यह मदद उनको आई० एफ० सी० से मिलेगी या आई० सी० आई० सी० से मिलेगी। एन० आई० डी० सी० को अचानक लोन देना बन्द किया जा रहा है। मैं फिर एक बार उद्योग मंत्री साहब से कहूंगा कि एन० आई० डी० सी० अच्छा काम कर रही थी, उनको चालू रखा जाए और उनको लोन दिया जाए। उद्योग मंत्री साहब ने २७ नवम्बर को कहा था कि हमें दुनिया में कम्पिटेशन में चीजें जो दाम वह देश चाहते हैं उन दामों पर देनी होंगी। लेकिन अगर हमारे उद्योग नई नई मैशिनरी से सुसज्जित न हुए तो हम उन दामों पर चीजें दे सकेंगे और न उननी अच्छी क्वालिटी की चीज दे सकेंगे। मैं फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि जो महायन्त्र और सुविधा एन० आई० डी० सी० ने टेक्स्टाइल और जूट इंडस्ट्री को दी है वैसे सुविधा अन्य उद्योगों को भी दी जाए जिससे देश का औद्योगीकरण और आगे बढ़े।

मंत्री महोदय ने चीजों की प्राइमेज के बारे में कहा कि हमें जो कम्पिटिटिव प्राइम है दूसरे मुल्कों में उस पर अपनी चीजें देनी होंगी। इस सम्बंध में उन्होंने चीप लेबर का भी जिक्र किया है। पहले चीप लेबर रही

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

होगी, लेकिन आज तो हमारे देश में चीप लेबर नहीं रह गयी है, और चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दामों को देखते हुए रहनी भी नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन जो लेबर लाज है उसके कारण इंडस्ट्री को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पता नहीं कि इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय का इनको मुल्याने में हाथ है या नहीं, लेकिन इन से आए दिन उद्योग को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कलकत्ता में ज० इंजीनियरिंग का एक कारखाना है। यह हिन्दुस्थान में नव से ज्यादा तनख्वाह अपने लेबर को देता है। लेकिन आज साढ़े तीन महीने में वह कारखाना बन्द पड़ा है। अभी लेबर जाना चाहती है लेकिन यानियन उनका रोकती है और मारपीट करने पर उतारू होती है। इस तरह से साढ़े तीन महीने में यह कारखाना बन्द है। फोरन एक्सचेंज उस कारखाने से बहुत मिलता था। वह उषा पंखे और उषा की सिलाई की मशीनें बनाता था। आज वह कारखाना साढ़े तीन महीने से बन्द है। कारखाना ठप्प पड़ा है। इसी तरीके से ज० इंजीनियरिंग का इतना बड़ा कारखाना जोकि इतनी क़ीमती चीजें बनाता था वह भी आज बन्द पड़ा है। यह जब लेबर की हालत हो तो उद्योग यहां पर बढ़ने वाले नहीं हैं ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है।

एक ज़रूरी बात मैं टैक्सेशन के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। आज काफी भारी टैक्सेशन इंडस्ट्रीज पर लगा दिया गया है चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर की हों या पब्लिक सेक्टर की हों। थर्ड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान में नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने का जो हमारा टारगेट है वह इस ड़ी टैक्सेशन को देखते हुए शायद ही पूरा हो सकेगा। पिछले साल जितने लाइसेंस लोगों को मिले हैं उससे १९६२ में १०० लाइसेंस बेशी मिले हैं। हो सकता है कि लाइसेंस मिलने में कुछ देरी हुई हो या लाइसेंस की एप्लीकेशन

ही कम हुई हैं परन्तु यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि इस ड़ी टैक्सेशन का नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और लोग इससे डिसकरेज हुए हैं। अब आप अपनी चाय की ही इंडस्ट्री को ले लीजिये। वहां की प्रान्तीय सरकार ने उस पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर असम में ७ परसेंट कर दिया। कोई भी इंडस्ट्री चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो अथवा पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो, किसी में हो, उस पर हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है परन्तु जहां इस तरह से इंडस्ट्रीज पर ड़ी टैक्सेशन लगाया जायेगा तो नई इंडस्ट्रीज खुलने की संभावना जोकि प्लान टारगेट में है वह मुझे पूरी होती नज़र नहीं मालूम होती है।

इंडस्ट्रीज को पावर की बड़ी दिक्कत महसूस हो रही है। उनका पावर मिलती नहीं है, कम मिलती है और पावर का जो हमारा टारगेट है वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इस कारण से भी इंडस्ट्री में कमी आ रही है और जो इंडस्ट्री बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह बढ़ा नहीं पाते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक एक कोऑरिडिनेशन सब मिनिस्टेरियों में नहीं होगा या तो इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टरी को यह पावर होनी चाहिए, यह उनके अधिकार में देना चाहिये कि जिन इंडस्ट्रीज को शुरू करने के लिये वह लाइसेंस देना ज़रूरी समझते हैं उन्हें वह लाइसेंस दे सकें। आज तक आफ कोऑरिडिनेशन है और इरीगेशन और फड मिनिस्टरी ही नहीं बल्कि एक, एक लाइसेंस के लिए ५, ५ मिनिस्टरीज में फ़ाइलें जाती हैं और जैसा कि अभी एक मेम्बर महोदय ने कहा कि उसमें २०, २० आदमियों के हाथ में से फ़ाइल निकलती है तो १२ महीने इस लाइसेंस के लेने में ही लग जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में साधारण आदमियों को जिनके लिए कि सरकार कहती है कि वह ऐसे लोगों को लाइसेंस देना चाहती है, उन लोगों में इनकी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह महीनों दिल्ली में घूमते रहें। उन में इतनी हिम्मत कहाँ

है कि वह १२ महीने तक दिल्ली में इधर से उधर घूमते रहें और उसके बाद भी यह यकीन के साथ नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि उसको वह लाइसेंस मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। अलबत्ता जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा कि जो बड़ी बड़ी फर्म्स हैं जिनके यहां अपने दगतर हैं वे यहां महीनों बने रह सकते हैं और उनको २० लाइसेंसों में से १८ न भी मिलें और दो, तीन ही मिल गये तो भी वह अपना धंधा चला सकते हैं। लेकिन साधारण आदमी के लिए ऐसा करना संभव नहीं है कि वह यहां दिल्ली में एक लाइसेंस के लिए १२ महीने बैठ रहे और इधर से उधर उसके लिए घूमता रहे। अगर लाइसेंस प्रांट करने के बारे में सरकार की यही मौजूदा पालिसी जारी रही तो सरकार साधारण आदमियों को नई इंडस्ट्रीज स्टार्ट करने के लिए जो बढ़ावा देना चाहती है उसमें उसे कदाचित ही सफलता मिल सकती।

यह कहा जाता है कि उद्योगों में जो एक मोनोपली बढ़ रही है वह एक खतरनाक चीज है और सरकार भी कहती है कि देश में यह मोनोपली नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए लेकिन लाइसेंसिंग सिस्टम की मौजूदा हालत को देखते हुए यह मोनोपली बढ़ने ही वाली है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए और लोगों को ऐसी सहूलियतें देनी चाहियें ताकि साधारण आदमी भी लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर सकें और वह भी कुछ उद्योग धंधों में भागे बढ़ सकें।

लोन के बारे में कहा गया कि एन० आई० डी० सी० के लोन बन्द कर दिये जायें। मैं फिर एक बार निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर दुबारा सोचें और यह जो एक बहुत अच्छी संस्था थी और देश में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अच्छा काम कर रही थी उसके बारे में फिर मंत्री महोदय सोचें। उन्होंने जो २८ करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिया है मेरी समझ में उसमें

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से एक परसेंट भी बैंड डैट होने वाला नहीं है। यह संस्था जब इतना अच्छा काम कर रही थी तो फिर उसको क्यों बन्द किया गया? मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में विनम्रतापूर्वक जवाब चाहूंगा कि ऐसा उन्होंने किस कारण से किया? उस में क्या डिफिकल्टी आई जोकि उसको बन्द किया गया और अब उसमें क्या ऐसी दिक्कत है जोकि उसको चालू नहीं कर सकते? मैं चाहूंगा कि उसे फिर से चालू किया जाय? खाली जूट और टेक्सटाइल की ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज भी पतनें और इसके लिए जरूरी है कि साधारण आदमियों को वगैर दिक्कत के लोन मिल सकें। आज उनको लोन मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई है। जिनको कि बैंकों से भी लोन मिलने में दिक्कत होती है उनको इससे सहूलियत होगी और ऐसा होने से वह अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ा सकेंगे।

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Industry.

I congratulate the Ministry on having published a very good Report. We find that many industries have been started, developed and expanded. Production has also increased in many industries, but there is room for further improvement. The quality of the articles has to be further improved. We should not be satisfied with the products we manufacture. They should be equal in quality to foreign manufacture. Till we attain that stage, we should go on improving. In that connection, we may get technical help and know-how from foreigners where it is necessary. Research should also be continuously carried on.

We find that steps are being taken to standardise goods. This is absolutely necessary. Unless articles are standardised, there will not be much demand. The quality should also be controlled. I am glad to note that steps have also been taken in that regard.

[Shri Subbaraman]

I find that encouragement is being given to those who invent new articles and improve articles. It is better now and then that the inventions are published, so that the general public may take advantage of them.

I am also glad that we are getting foreign participation in many of our industries. In that way, we save some foreign exchange. But, at the same time, we should be careful to see that foreign participation does not affect our economy in any way.

The handloom industry is a very important sector in our economy. Some friends have spoken about that previous to me. It gives employment to several lakhs of people, and even millions. So, we should see that the industry is protected in all respects. In view of the levy of excise duty and increase of duty on certain finer counts, we are afraid the handloom industry will be affected. So, I request the Industry Ministry to take some steps, so that the industry is not affected by the excise duty or increase of excise duty on yarn.

We should have very good designs to improve the quality of our handloom fabrics. I learn from some report that they have sent for some gentlemen or ladies who are experts in fashions and designs. That advice should be made available for the handloom industry also. Though we produce very good cloth, it should also be made attractive. More and more handloom cloth is now being exported to foreign countries, but I feel that if we only improve our designs and manufacturing patterns there will be further room for these exports.

Next, I want to say something about khadi. Khadi occupies a very important place in our economy. Some speakers before me have attacked the Khadi Board and mentioned that the Khadi Board did not return the loan which they got. I think it was only a technical mistake that they did not

return it. They should have got the certificate of utilisation of funds. Another thing is, the loan had to be renewed. With that idea perhaps they did not return the loan which they got. So there was nothing wrong as such, except that there was some technical mistake.

Khadi will be there as long as we have to solve unemployment. Though it may look costly and crude, there is no other better way of getting employment to millions of our people.

I agree that khadi production should not be like this, as it is now. Even when Mahatma Gandhi was there he took steps to improve the manufacture of khadi, so that there might be less of exertion or strain on the spinner.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Khadi of Mahatma Gandhi has gone, now Nehru khadi is here.

Shri Subbaraman: As long as unemployment is there I think khadi production will help to a great extent. Now there has been a little change in the policy of khadi production. It is like this. If only one spins yarn and gives it to the khadi bhandar, he will get cloth of that quantity of yarn; there are no weaving charges. I feel that the production of khadi will be further increased by this. In all the countries we can see that certain articles are costlier. They have to be like that.

श्री कछवाय : कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

For the last one hour the quorum bell has had to be rung so many times. I appeal to the Members, to their sense of duty to maintain quorum and not leave the House without quorum.

The hon. Member may now continue.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Last time a convention was established that during lunch time the question of quorum is not raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That convention is not being observed, now; that has been given a go-by.

Shri Subbaraman: It is said that khadi is costly and that no subsidy or grant should be given for the production of khadi. If we look into the affairs of other countries we find that certain articles are costly. For instance, footwear or shoes in Russia are three, four or five times costlier than in India. So, if we are particular that everybody should have employment, and have full employment, then such industries have to be there.

I am glad that there is improvement in Ambar Charkha and to know about Sunder charkha. As far as Amber charkha is concerned there is not much difficulty in spinning, but there is difficulty in carding. The benefit of technical improvement and advancement in textile machineries should be brought in and applied in making the carding portion of the Amber charkha also easier. I request the hon. Minister to pay special attention in this regard.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Sir, I had to go to the Library for a book. I was there in the Library and I came here running when the bell rang.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum was not there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I have your permission to go to the Library?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has also to be maintained. It is the duty of every Member to maintain quorum in the House.

Shri Subbaraman: Village industry also occupies the same place as khadi. Research in that direction should also be carried on. But research should be done in such a way that it can be

adopted, is easily acceptable and is less costly.

We hear that all our rural industries should be mechanised. I on my part do not want to stand in the way or object to that. But mechanisation should be carried out in such a way that it does not effect employment at all.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me and I support the Demands of the Ministry.

श्री बड़े : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक फिल्म का एडवर्टाइजमेंट देखा, जिसका नाम था "ब्लफ़ मास्टर"। मैंने मिनिस्ट्री आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज की रिपोर्ट को देखा है और वह मुझे पूरी "ब्लफ़ मास्टर" मालूम होनी है। इसमें लिखा गया है कि १९६१-६२ में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में ६.६ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और ८.९ प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है, लेकिन हमारा लक्ष्य था ११ प्रतिशत और वास्तव में उतनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी। इसलिए जो वृद्धि हुई, वह बराबर नहीं हुई।

इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम हुआ है कि एक साल में इस मिनिस्ट्री का तीन चार दफा वाइफ़रकेशन हुआ। कभी कोई डिपार्टमेंट अलग कर दिया गया और कभी किसी दूसरे मिनिस्टर को दे दिया गया। इसमें लिखा है :

"On 19th July, 1963 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was bifurcated into two Ministries viz., Ministry of International Trade and Ministry of Industry. Further reorganisation took place on the 20th October, 1963".

दो मिनिस्ट्रीज हो गईं।

"when the Department of Company Law Administration was transferred from the Ministry of Industry to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)."

[श्री बड़े]

यह चीज तीन महीने के अन्दर हुई। वास्तव में कम्पनी ला को इसमें आना चाहिये था, इण्डस्ट्री के अण्डर आना चाहिये था लेकिन उसको फाइनेंस में दे दिया गया। क्यों दे दिया गया, पता नहीं। क्या पालिसी है इसका कुछ पता नहीं चलता है।

फिर

'On 21st November, 1963 the chemical industries were transferred to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the subject "Not-ferrous Metals" was transferred to the Ministry of Steel....'

वास्तव में नान-फेरस मेटल का पूरा विभाग इण्डस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिये था।

भाग लिखा है :

'On January 8, 1964, the subjects "Textiles and Jute" and "Cement" were transferred from the Ministry of International Trade and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering respectively to the Ministry of Industry.'

इसे मालूम होता है कि शासन के पास डेफीनिट कोई चीज नहीं है। एक साल में तीन तीन और चार चार चेंजिज क्यों किये गये, इसका कुछ पता नहीं। इन चेंजिज का लोगों पर अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। जो चेंजिज करनी हों, वे एक ही बार में कर देनी चाहियें, रोज रोज चेंजिज नहीं करते रहना चाहिये। जो इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स होते हैं, जो दूसरे लोग होते हैं, उनको इस गड़बड़ी के कारण, इस कन्फ्यूजन के कारण बहुत तकलीफ होती है। उन को मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कि कौनसी मिनिस्ट्री के पास किस चीज के लिए जाना चाहिये।

श्री त्यागी : पालिसी तो कंसिस्टेंट रही।

श्री बड़े : पालिसी भी तो कंसिस्टेंट नहीं रह पाती है, हर मनुष्य की प्रकृति भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की होती है। एक मन्त्री की एक पालिसी होती है तो दूसरे की दूसरी हो सकती है, पालिसी बदल सकती है।

सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि फारेन कैपिटल कितना लेना चाहिये, किस हद तक कोलैबोरेशन होनी चाहिये। मैंने देखा है कि रायल्टी के रूप में, प्राफिट्स के रूप में बहुत सा पैसा विदेशों को चला जाता है। कितना कोलैबोरेशन होना चाहिये, किस हद तक उसको किया जाना चाहिये, कितना पैसा आना चाहिये, इसके बारे में पी० ए० सी० ने अपनी २२ वीं रिपोर्ट में बहुत अच्छे रिमार्क दिये हैं। त्यागी जी उसके अन्वयर्मेन हैं। कमेटी ने कहा है :

"In para 15 of their Ninth Report, the Committee had discussed the question of fixing a limit on borrowing by Government by a law passed by Parliament under Article 292 of the Constitution. It was urged before the Committee that Parliament had ample opportunity to examine the plan and the targets of borrowing at two stages viz. once when the Plan was discussed and approved, and secondly when the annual budget proposals were discussed wherein the entire requirements of funds including the borrowing programme were included. The Committee felt that the existing manner of getting Parliamentary approval to the borrowing programme of Government did not provide a satisfactory opportunity for an intelligent appraisal in Parliament of the issues involved, which would be afforded if there were a specific debate thereon."

भाग जाकर कहा है :

"The size of the debt as on 31st March, 1963 was stated by the Comptroller and Auditor General

to be Rs. 7621 crores out of which the market borrowing amounted to Rs. 2871 crores. The Committee note that although a year has elapsed since they suggested that a study should be made of the procedures followed in various democratic countries for obtaining parliamentary approval to Government borrowing, not much headway had been made in this regard."

कहाँ तक यह बारोइंग होना चाहिये, इसके बारे में शासन ने कुछ भी अभी तक निर्णय नहीं किया है। शासन जितना चाहे बारोइंग कर सकता है। इसमें पार्लिमेंट को भी अधिकार नहीं है, वह भी कोई लिमिट नहीं लगा सकी है।

मैं कुछ फिगरें लाया हूँ जिनके अनुसार मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

Figures of remittances on account of royalty payments to foreign concerns are not separately available but they are merged with the figures of payments for the use of trade marks, copyrights and rentals payable for foreign machinery.... The following amounts were remitted abroad to foreign concerns....

1955	.. 49 lakhs;
1956	.. 110 lakhs;
1957	.. 92 lakhs;
1958	.. 127 lakhs;
1959	.. 156 lakhs;
1960	.. 226 lakhs;
1961	.. 252 lakhs;
1962	.. 339 lakhs;
1963	not yet available.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): What is the document the hon. Member is quoting from?

Shri Bade: Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament library:

Subject: Royalty, profits, etc. paid to foreign concerns. This is from the Parliament Library.

अगर आप चाहें तो मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ।

अबले इंग्लैंड की गंगरी पूंजी जो १९४७ में दो सौ करोड़ की थी अब ४१५ करोड़ की हो गई है। जो प्राफिट था, जो राय-नदी थी, वह ऊपर की फिगरें देकर मैंने आपको बताई हैं। जो पैसा बाहर जाता है, उस पर कुछ तो पार्लिमेंटरी कंट्रोल होना चाहिये, कितना बारोइंग, कितना कॉलेबोरेशन हो, उस पर भी तो कुछ पार्लिमेंट का कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी का निर्णय होना चाहिये, कि कितना कॉलेबोरेशन फारेन का होना चाहिये। यह अगर नहीं होता है तो कर्जा बढ़ता ही जाएगा और और बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और कॉलेबोरेशन के रूप में, रायल्टी के रूप में बहुत पैसा विदेशों में जा रहा है। स्वदेशी रुपये को लगाने की जो मूवमेंट है और जो यह मूवमेंट चली है कि सभी चीजें इंडिया में बनें फारेन कॉलेबोरेशन के साथ, उन पर मेड इन इंडिया लिखा जाए, इसका कुछ तो शासन को निर्णय करना चाहिये।

अब मैं प्राइसिंग पालिसी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राइसिंग पालिसी की पी० ए० सी० में बहुत चर्चा हुई थी। पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में भी इसका जिक्र किया गया है। जो स्टडी टूर या उसमें गी गया था और मैंने देखा है कि जितनी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं सब की प्राइसिंग पालिसी फिक्स्ड नहीं है, कहीं तो कम डिप्रिप्रिएशन लिया जाता है और कहीं ज्यादा, कहीं पांच परसेंट होता है, कहीं दस परसेंट होता है। पिम्परी में गी गया था और वहाँ पर मैंने पूछा कि किस प्रकार से प्राइसिंग पालिसी होती है। वहाँ पर भी हमारा और उनका बहुत डिफेंस आफ ओपिनियन था। पी० ए० सी० ने अपनी २३वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा है ?

"The Committee have also expressed the hope, in para 109 of this Report that efforts would be

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continued to bring down the cost of production in NEPA Mills Ltd. In regard to the pricing policy in general, while the Committee agree in principle that all industrial and commercial transactions in the public sector should earn enough profits to be able to give a good dividend to the exchequer and to build up reserves to finance their own future expansion, the Committee feel that some principles should be laid down as to see that the pricing policies do not become an instrument of indirect taxation as the power of taxation is the prerogative of Parliament only."

उसने कहा है कि इण्डस्ट्रीज में कोई कमिस्टेंट प्राइमिंग पालिसी नहीं है।

अब मैं इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ आता हूँ। जो इण्डस्ट्रीज हमारे देश में हैं, उनकी दरअसल में डिफिकल्टीज क्या हैं, इसको आपको देखना है। पहली डिफिकल्टी तो यह है कि उनका कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता है। उनका रा मेटिरियल नहीं मिलता है और अगर मिलता है तो उसका पाने में उनको बड़ी डिफिकल्टी होती है। बिना कच्चे माल के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जो लघु उद्योग हैं, जो छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वे कैसे पनप सकती हैं, वे कैसे तरक्की कर सकती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को उचित मात्रा में लोहे, इस्पात, कच्चे लोहे, शीशे आदि का कोटा दिया ही नहीं है। मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की बात बतलाता हूँ। उस प्रदेश के उद्योग उपमन्त्री ने गत १८ मार्च को स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह बात कही है कि कच्चे माल की कमी से राज्य के लघु उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। साफ शब्दों में यह कहते हुए उन्होंने बताया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य को उचित मात्रा में लोहे, इस्पात, कच्चे लोहे, शीशे का कोटा दिया ही नहीं है। इसका एक ही उदाहरण पर्याप्त होगा। राज्य को जब २ लाख १० हजार टन कच्चा लोहा चाहिये तो उसे

केवल २७ हजार टन कच्चे लोहे का कोटा दिया गया। इस प्रकार जिस संख्या में राज्यों में आप चाहते हैं कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री बढ़े, वह कैसे बढ़ सकती है। यह चीज बनारस के पत्र "आज" में निकली है, जो मैंने आपको पढ़ कर सुनाई है।

इसी प्रकार से अब मैं आपके सामने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर जितनी इण्डस्ट्रीज को लाइसेंस मिले हैं १९६० में या १९६२ में वे अभी तक स्टार्ट नहीं हुई हैं। जब इसका कारण पूछा गया तो बताया गया कि कच्चा लोहा नहीं मिलता है और बिना उसके इन इंडस्ट्रीज को कैसे स्टार्ट किया जाए। मशीनरी के वास्ते लाइसेंस तो होता है लेकिन फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलती है। ये जो बाधाएँ हैं, इनको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ मन्त्री महोदय का न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण है, ऐसा मुझे प्रतीत नहीं होता है। उसका क्या कारण है मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। हो सकता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के जो मन्त्री हैं, उनका जोर आप पर न पड़ता हो या आप मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कुछ करना न चाहते हों। यहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने लायजन् आफिसर भी रखा हुआ है जो विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में जाकर पूछताछ करता है, मध्य प्रदेश को जिस जिस चीज की जरूरत होती है, उसको देखता है, मामलों को परसू करता है। लेकिन उन्होंने भी कहा है :

"A major hurdle in the industrial development of Madhya Pradesh, particularly, in the small-scale sector, is the inadequacy of controlled and imported materials allotted to the State. It is true that industrial development in any State should be largely on the basis of local resources for production of consumer goods is essentially dependent on controlled

and imported raw materials, and this production is equally important for the balanced industrial growth. Shortage of raw-materials has not only affected the future development but has also affected the existing industries particularly, traditional type of industries which form the mainstay of artisans in the State. These are hardly able to get 10 per cent of their requirements."

यह पत्र लायज़न आफिसर ने इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट को लिखा था और उन्होंने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कम इंडस्ट्रीज होने के कारण क्या है। उन्होंने बताया है कि इण्डस्ट्रीज जो स्टार्ट नहीं हुई हैं, उसका कारण यह है कि कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता है। यह पूरी की पूरी रिपोर्ट उनकी आई है और उन्होंने बताया है कि असम में, बिहार में, गुजरात में, सब स्टेट्स में क्या स्थिति है, इसके आंकड़े आये हैं। बतलाया गया है कि वहां पर किस प्रकार रा मैटीरियल मिलता है और इमर्जेंसी की वजह से किस प्रकार उसकी कमी हुई है। लेकिन लोगों का कहना है कि हमारे ऊपर ज्यादा कंची लगाई गई है।

इसके बाद मैं एक रिपोर्ट लाया हूं जिसमें से बतलाना चाहता हूं कि स्वरूपचन्द हुक्मचन्द आयल मिल्स खंडवा में स्टार्ट होने वाली थी। उसको सन् १९६२ में लाइसेंस मिला लेकिन वह अभी तक स्टार्ट नहीं हुई। जब उनसे पूछा जाता है तो कहते हैं :

"There are facilities of land and water in Khandwa. Import licence application is pending with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports."

यहां जब मैं आता हूं तो ध्यान आता है बैरल एण्ड ड्रम इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि छः रोज तक हमारा इंटरप्लेनर यहां रोज चक्कर लगाता रहा लेकिन उसको पता नहीं चल पाया कि किधर

जाये। यह मन्त्रालय इस प्रकार का भूल-भुलैया हो गया है। पहले जब वहां पहुंचा तो कहा कि पास दिखलाओ। पास दिखलाने के बाद कहा कि इस सेक्रेटरी के पास जाओ, फिर कहा उस सेक्रेटरी के पास जाओ। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि पी० ए० के पास जाओ, पी० ए० के पास जाओ तो कहते हैं कि कस घाना। इस तरह से छः रोज हो गये। एम० पी० भी उनके साथ जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सारे दफ्तर दिल्ली में ही क्यों रखते हैं। हर एक स्टेट में एक एक आफिस रख दीजिये ताकि जिसकी जो डिमाण्ड हो वह वहीं पूरी हो जाये। न तो उनकी बात सुनी जाती है और न जवाब दिया जाता है। इस कारण जो इण्डस्ट्री वाले हैं, पैसे वाले हैं वे लोग सोचते हैं कि कौन कहां कहां कट कर दिल्ली में घूमता रहे। अगर वह दूसरा घंघा करेंगे तो ज्यादा फायदे में रहेंगे। इतने वस्तु वे हो गये हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में इतना रेडटेपिज्म है कि न तो लोगों को कोटा मिलता है न मशीनरी मिलती है। जब वह मशीनरी के हायर पवेंज के लिये आते हैं तो उनके कागज दो दो साल तक रुके रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब हर एक टेबल पर जाकर देखें कि कौन कौन से प्रकरण वहां पड़े हैं तो उनकी पता चल जायेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो जो भी पूंजी लगाने वाले लोग होंगे वे कहेंगे कि इस काम को करने में क्या फायदा। वे आज पूंजी लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स ऐसे ही है, हिल्ला टोआ एस्टेट इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड ऐसे ही है, खेमचन्द राजकुमार मोहाटा ऐसे ही है। उस को सन् १९६२ में लाइसेंस मिला था। एक फर्म को १९६० में लाइसेंस मिला था। लेकिन सब मामले आज तक पेंडिंग पड़े हैं। आप उन प्रकरणों को निकाल कर देखें कि उनका जवाब मिलता है या नहीं, फारेन एक्सचेंज उन को मिलता है या नहीं। अगर इसके लिये उनको चक्कर न काटना पड़े तो ठीक होगा।

[Shri Bade]

इसके बाद मैं नेपा मिल्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वह मध्य प्रदेश में है। उसके सम्बन्ध में पी० ए० सी० ने काफी लम्बी रिपोर्ट दी है। वहाँ पर रा मंटीरियल मिलने का बड़ा भारी सवाल है। उस मिल में केवल ३०,००० टन कागज निकलने वाला है जबकि हमको चाहिये १५०,००० टन। इतने कागज के लिये जो रा मंटीरियल चाहिये वह आप कहां से लायेंगे। सत्पुड़ा हिल्स में सलाई की झाड़ इतनी नहीं है और रा मंटीरियल नहीं मिलेगा। इसके सम्बन्ध में आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर बँम्बू काफी है। बँम्बू और सलाई दोनों को मिला कर आप कागज तयार कर सकते हैं। अगर बँम्बू का इस्तेमाल नेपा मिल्स में नहीं किया जायेगा तो धीरे धीरे सलाई बुड की शार्टेज होने वाली है।

इसी तरह सीमेंट का मामला है। हमने देखा है कि हर एक गांव में लोग चिल्लाते हैं कि सीमेंट नहीं मिलता। सीमेंट की जरूरत जितनी शहरों में है उतनी गांवों में नहीं। शहरों में बड़े बड़े लोगों के बंगले और हवेलियां बनाई जाती हैं। वे लोग सीमेंट को ब्लैक मार्केट से लेते हैं। कार्टकारों को एक थैला सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है। आखिर सीमेंट के अन्दर यह पाल क्यों है। अगर आप दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि वैसे ही हिन्दुस्तान में सीमेंट का कंजमशन बहुत कम है। सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्री इन फ्रांस, यू० एस० ए० इण्ड ब्रिटन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें लिखा गया है।

"The progress of the industry in various countries abroad, and the rising standard of living of the people can best be gauged by the per capita consumption of cement. While the per capita consumption of cement is 285 kgs. in France, it is 310 kgs. in the USA, and 220 kgs. in Britain. The highest known figure is 500 kgs. in Switzerland. As against

these the per capita consumption of cement in India is as low as 20 kgs."

जब यहां पर केवल २० कीलों ग्राम सीमेंट लगता है और वह भी आप दे नहीं पाते तो फिर सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्री के चलाने से क्या फायदा। जनता चिल्लाती रहती है और सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है। इण्डस्ट्री पर इतना खर्च होता है, जनता टैक्स देती है इसलिये कि वह चाहती है कि उसे सीमेंट मिले। लेकिन आज उसको एक थैली सीमेंट मिलना भी मुश्किल है। अगर आप उसको देखेंगे तो आप को प्रतीत होगा कि सीमेंट के अन्दर कितना घोटाला है और लोगों को सीमेंट क्यों नहीं मिलता है। हमारे यहां तीन लाइसेंस सीमेंट के लिये दिये गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक वह इंडस्ट्री शुरू नहीं हुई है क्योंकि फारेन एक्सचेंज इंडिजिनस मशीनरी, हायर पवर्ज मशीनरी आदि की जो बातें हैं वह केवल एक जगहरी है। इसी वास्ते मैं कहता हूँ कि यह मन्त्रालय तो एक ब्लफ मास्टर है।

इसके बाद मैं खादी के ऊपर आता हूँ। मैंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग या खादी डिपार्टमेंट तो केवल एक अनायालय है कांग्रेसी लोगों के लिये। चुनाव के वक्त में जिसने कुछ काम किया था अगर वह मिनिस्टर नहीं हो सका, या चुनाव में हार गया तो उसको इस अनायालय में भेज दिया। अगर आप इस घोटाले को देखेंगे तो वहां जो खर्च किया जाता है उसका सर्टिफिकेट आने में दिक्कत होती है कि हमने इतने पैसे लगा दिये। वह सर्टिफिकेट्स भी पी० ए० सी० के पास नहीं आते। जब उनसे पूछा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि हमने आदमी भेजा था लेकिन अभी तक सर्टिफिकेट्स बनकर नहीं आये हैं। दिल्ली में जो चीज होती है वह बिल्कुल दिया तले अन्धरे जैसा है उसे देख कर तो मुझे टाज्जुब हुआ : कहते हैं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग तो नो प्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर चलता है। लेकिन वहां पर एक दरो ५०० रु० की बेची

गई। इसके बाद आप देखिये मेमो न० ४४ पर दो दरियां ३२८ रु० ६० न० ५० की थीं और वह बिकीं ५६० रु० की। इसमें २३१ रु० ४० न० ५० प्राफिट लिया। इसी प्रकार से दूसरी दो दरियां थीं ३७४ रु० की वह ५१० रु० की बिकीं। इस पर १३६ रु० प्राफिट लिया गया। इसके बाद एक दरी २२३ रु० ३० न० ५० की थी। इसको ३०४ रु० ५० न० ५० पर बेचा गया और ८१ रु० २० न० ५० का प्राफिट लिया गया। इसी तरह से आप देखिये कि एक दरी ३६८ रु० ४० न० ५० की थी, इसको ५४३ रु० में बेचा गया और १४४ रु० ८५ न० ५० का प्राफिट लिया गया। इस में मेमो नम्बर के साथ सब कुछ दिया गया है। दिल्ली से एक पेपर छपता है "हिन्दी टाइम्स" उसमें २० अक्टूबर के अंक में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन का घोटाला के नाम से छपा है खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के जो मनेजर हैं उनकी फोटो छपी है। उसमें बतलाया गया है कि अपनी पत्नी को जो साड़ी उन्होंने बेची उसमें कितना रिबेट दिया है और कंसेशन दिया है। दूसरे लोगों को इस पर कितना कंसेशन दिया जाता है यह भी बतलाया गया है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : बोली न कितना कंसेशन दिया।

श्री बड़े : बतलाता हूँ। यहाँ पर दिया हुआ है :

"श्री टण्डन खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के सर्वेसर्वा हैं इसलिए अपनी मर्जी से कपड़ों के दाम जब चाहें घटा लेते हैं और जब चाहें बढ़ा लेते हैं। अपने लिए कार्यकर्ता और दूसरे कमीशन के अलावा पचास प्रतिशत की विशेष छूट ले लेते हैं। ६ नवम्बर, १९६२ को उन्होंने तीन साड़ियां खरीदीं जिन्हें उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती श्याम टण्डन ने लिया। इस पर दूसरे कमीशन के अलावा पचास प्रतिशत

की स्पेशल छूट ली जिसका प्रमाण यह रसीद है।"

इस प्रकार के घोटाले चलते हैं जिनसे खादी बदनाम होती है। क्योंकि वहाँ पर बड़े खहरधारी लोग रहते हैं जिनको नीचे के लोग नाराज नहीं करना चाहते। इसलिये जितनी मोटी खादी कोई पहने उतना ही वह देशभक्त है यह इसकी डेफिनिशन हो गई है। इसलिये इसकी तरफ आपको देखना चाहिये। आज खादी गणमोद्योग भवन के लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है क्योंकि उनकी कोई रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनिशन नहीं है। भवन के एम्प्लायीज के ग्रुड अच्छे नहीं हैं, डी०ए० नहीं मिलता है, उनको ए क्लास सिटी के अलाउन्सेज नहीं मिलते। जी० पी० फण्ड की सुविधा उनको नहीं है।

"Bonus and gratuity should also be given to all workers".

ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था लेकिन वह भी उनको नहीं दिया जाता है। यह जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन का घोटाला है उनके साथ ही आप मध्य प्रदेश के खादी ग्रामोद्योग को देखिये। आज आखिर लोग खादी के विरोधी क्यों हो रहे हैं। इसका केवल यही कारण है कि इसमें जो लोग रहते हैं वे चुनाव के वक्त कांग्रेस का प्रचार करते हैं। जो महात्मा गांधी की खादी थी उसको हटा कर आज नेहरू जी की खादी आ गई है। नेहरू खादी का मतलब यह है कि यहाँ युन्न युग आ गया है। नेहरू युग में अब टेक्स्टाइल मिल में खादी तयार होती है। उस कपड़े को पहनने से आज देशभक्ति मालूम होती है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कपड़े पहनने से देशभक्ति होती हो ऐसा नहीं है। दिल्ली के इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट के तले यह खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन का घोटाला चल रहा है। यह दिया तले अच्छे वाली बात है। जो प्रखबार मेरे पास हैं उस के तीन तीन इश्यूज में दिया गया है कि किस तरह से खादी और ग्रामोद्योग भवन में घपला चल रहा है। इस घोटाले को आप देखिये। कितने पैसे का घोटाला है। वही

[श्री बड़े]

एर जो स्टाफ होता है वह वस्तुओं के स्टाफ के ऊपर नहीं है, कीमतों के अनुसार वहाँ पर स्टाफ रखा जाता है। मतलब कि यह बतलाया जाता है कि वहाँ पर इतने का माल है। जैसे मान लिया जाये कि वहाँ पर १०,००० ४० का माल है तो यह नहीं बतलाया जाता कि वहाँ इतनी दरियाँ हैं, इतने कम्बल हैं, इतनी दूसरी चीजें हैं। इस तरह के घोटाले चल रहे हैं कि जैसे कोई माल ५० ४० का है, उसके २५ ४० बतला दिये। इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि २० ४० के माल के ५० ४० बता दिये जाते होंगे और इस तरह से हिसाब बराबर कर के बतला दिया जाता होगा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग भवन हैं वहाँ वहाँ कम से कम इस का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इंडस्ट्री मंत्री इस काम में जनता की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा क्यों लगाते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि इस काम में १३ करोड़ या १७ करोड़—मुझे ठीक याद नहीं—पैसा लगाया गया है। जब टेक्सटाइल मिल्स से, पावर लूम से और हेंड लूम से काफी कपड़ा निकाल रहा है, तो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इस अवशेष को क्यों कायम रखा जाता है। और अगर इसको कायम रखा ही जाता है तो इसमें सब को लिया जाये, केवल उन लोगों को इसमें न लिया जाये जो कि चुनाव आदि में आप का काम करते हैं।

अतः मैं मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आपको अपनी प्राइसिंग पालिसी को ठीक से निश्चित करना चाहिए और इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अमरीकन और ब्रिटिश कंपीटल से कितना कोलेबोरेशन किया जाये। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस प्रकार से ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी तराजू ले कर आयी थी और हमारे ऊपर हावी हो गयी, उसी तरह फिर यह ब्रिटिश और अमेरिकन कंपीटल हमारे ऊपर हावी हो जाये। हम को अपना निजी कंपीटल ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनाना चाहिए।

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1964."

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि डा० सिधवी के प्रस्ताव में एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will first adopt this report and when we take up that resolution we will see.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I have one suggestion to make about this report. I do not know how this thing gets manipulated. Bills which have been moved in the beginning of 1962 sometimes reach a higher level and sometimes they come down. I have moved a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. That was eighth in number and then it came down to thirty-seventh. How this number comes to be changed, I am not able to understand. I would like to know what is the procedure that is followed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the first place, this report refers to resolutions.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I thought you said that it refers to Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, it refers to resolutions. As regards Bills, I have already requested the hon. Member to bring it to my notice. I do not know what Bill he is referring to. If he brings it to my notice I will look into it, as Chairman of the Committee.

Now, the question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION Re: MINORITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri on the 20th March, 1964:—

"This House is of opinion that in view of the continuing insecurity of the life, property and honour of the minority communities living in the eastern wing of Pakistan and general denial of all democratic rights of the people in that part of Pakistan, the Government of India should, in addition to removing all restrictions on the migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to the Indian Union, also take steps to raise the issue of the democratic and human rights of the minorities in the forum of the United Nations under appropriate articles of the U.N. Charter."

One hour and six minutes are left. How long will the hon. Minister take for his reply?

The Minister without portfolio (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Not more than half an hour.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is high time that the Government of India should change its policy of hesitation or vacillation. We should take up the cause of our propaganda machinery being strengthened seriously. It should give up its defensive attitude. I was with the hon. Minister without

portfolio the other day discussing certain affairs in connection with Bengal, and I told him that I was very happy to inform him that the Indian branch of the International Commission of Jurists has passed a resolution and they have agreed to appoint an international commission or to approach the International Commission of Jurists at Geneva for the purpose of appointing a commission of international jurists in order to probe the extent of casualties and other torture and persecution of the minorities—Hindus, Buddhists and Christians—in East Pakistan.

I am very happy that Shri Setalwad and my colleagues have accepted it. I hope the International Commission of Jurists will accede to our request and the commission will be working in the near future.

That day Shri Shastri told me that President Aref was taken by the Pakistan Government to Jhikargacha camp and he was shown the miserable condition of the Indian Muslim refugees who, they said, were driven out from India, and he was so moved, so much perturbed that he almost came to tears and made a donation of Rs. 50,000 out of his own pocket for the purpose of helping the poor refugees driven out from India owing to India's cruel policy towards the minorities. I am very happy to inform you and this House that this is a Pakistani game. They have played a hoax on President Aref. I have been to the Jhikargacha. I was touring the Indo-Pakistan border for some days last week. I was there on Monday and Tuesday. The people from Jhikargacha came and told me that they have played a fraud on President Aref. What happened was this. Some Muslims had been brought from Chittagong after Chittagong had been badly affected by cyclone, floods and epidemics. There was no place for them and therefore they had been brought from Chittagong to Jhikargacha. President Aref was taken there and he was shown the Chittagong Muslims as the persecuted, tortured minorities from India who

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had been driven out from there due to cruel persecution. The whole thing was a fraud. It is high time that our Government should give up its vacillation and expose this kind of chicanery.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The Government should open its eyes.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I ought to tell you, Sir, that today the papers have announced—possibly your attention has been drawn to it—that a Dakota chartered by the Union Government carrying 22 American, British, Russian and Indian journalists on a visit to the Garo Hills of Assam to find out the facts about the mass exodus of Christians, Hindus and members of other minority communities from East Pakistan was refused permission to fly from Calcutta to Gauhati by the Government of East Pakistan. You can easily realise why this was done. It is because, the papers announced, the Pakistan Government's calculated policy is to conceal from the rest of the world the facts about the migration of non-Muslims from East Pakistan and about the disturbances that had led to it. The papers also say that it has been definitely announced there by responsible people that in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan no religion except one can exist or shall exist. As a matter of fact, they are thriving on hatred towards India. And, what is worse is this. The two wings of Pakistan are so different that East Pakistan is being exploited by West Pakistan. There was a strong democratic movement which had come into being, which was gaining impetus from the local population. In order to suppress it this communal carnage was deliberately enacted.

Sir, what is depressing is this. We were told when we reached the border that on Monday—that is on 30th March—about 700 refugees who were coming over to India were made

to get down at Baniapole station and they were not allowed to come over to India. They were all huddled together. Of course, they were not butchered or massacred, but they were kept in that state possibly for the purpose of getting some money or something else out of them. They were to be detained for 24 hours and then allowed to come over to India. We expected that these people would be coming over to Petrapole which is the first Indian station on the Indian side. We waited there and the train was to come at about 3.15 or 3.20 p.m. We waited for two hours; not a sign of the train. Ultimately, the train came. And when the train came, along with me were Shri Apurbahal Majumdar, a Sanyal Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri, Sasanka Sekhar, a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Shri Shiv Nath Bamgir, a well-known patriot and other leaders were there. We were amazed to find that instead of 1,200 people only 130 were allowed to come. All the rest, about 1,000, were not allowed to come, and you will be amazed to know that most of them were young women and children. They were not allowed to come. The worst thing is, some of these young girls and some of the women said "We will not get down." At the point of lathis or swords they were made to get down. Some of them were huddled on the railway platform. When the girls refused to come down, you will be amazed to know that, first of all, there was an illegal levy of Rs. 45 each. Then that group of police officers went away. Then came another batch, and that made the poor people pay each Rs. 25 more. After that, they thought there was the end of the trouble and the train would move. When the train was about to move, a third batch of police officers came and said "you shall not be allowed to go." I sent a telegram immediately from the railway station to Shri Shastri and the Home Minister. Shri

Nanda, explaining the facts, as I could not meet them and give all the details. But the truth is this. One bogie was full of girls and they said "we will not get down, do whatever you like, kill us if you want". Then the officer ordered that this bogie shall be detached and the bogie was taken out of the train and then only the train was allowed to move.

I can understand Pakistan pursuing a deliberate policy that no Hindu or no minority community member shall be allowed to go to India if he has not got a passport or migration certificate. But if a mother, old lady, is allowed to go without any papers, her daughter is not allowed to go. I have got here a statement signed by a lady, I think she has given her name as Kaliswari Bala. She comes from Khulna. She says here "I was allowed to come with no migration certificate or passport, but my daughter aged 14 or 15, Madhuri Bala, was dragged out from the train and was not allowed to come." A father was allowed to come, an old man, but his daughter aged 14 or 15 was dragged out from the train and she was not allowed to come. This is what is happening there, and it is high time that our Government should loudly proclaim this to the outside world. It is not so much a question of killing, mass killing, as happened there earlier. What is happening is, responsible people who have been in charge of these relief camps, in charge of these transit camps.....

Shri Bada (Khargone): Why should the Pakistan Home Minister come here for discussion when this is the position there?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Here I can give you the figures which they have given me. What is troubling my people, and what is troubling the whole race, is a national problem; it is a humanitarian problem. When I gave the total number of people killed as 10,000, Shri Tyagi stood up

and asked "are you serious?" I said that on that day with all seriousness, that that was only for Dacca and Narayanganj. A senior Congress Member, Shri Guha, gave the figure of 20,000 for East Pakistan. It does not matter even if it is 30,000 or 40,000. But what is happening in Khulna? 700 girls have been kidnapped there, in Jessore 350, in Barisal 39, in Khustia 200 and Rajshahi 250. In all, about 5,000 girls have been taken away in Dacca and Narayanganj and contiguous villages. The total number is probably more than 6,500 and not a trace of them. I repeatedly appealed to Shri Nanda; kindly do something. He said: "Very well, I will consider your suggestion of approaching the International Red Cross". That has not been done.

Then he said that he would approach some of the Muslim leaders for rescue work. There were some Muslims who told me that they are perfectly willing and if the Government permitted them, they would go and find out whether some of these girls have not been married forcibly and rescue them if they are available. Anyhow, this thing requires exposure before the world forum, and I appeal to all sections of the House to accept this resolution of Shri Chaudhuri.

It is not a question of party politics. it is not a question of one minority community; it is a question of supreme national importance. Our nation is in danger. As you know, 80,000 people have come over this side from Mymensingh and about 250,000 of them are standing at the border outposts. You will be amazed to know that girls who are wanting to come here are put to all sorts of indignities. They are coming on foot because they cannot afford to have any other means of transportation. What is happening in the way? They are regularly molested

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and raped before they are allowed to come over. There are young girls who cannot even stand, and when these poor people go to our local officers, some of our officers are so heartless. I am ashamed to say, they say "when they can walk on foot for three days, they can walk for a couple of days more and reach Bongang" and our border is 17 miles away from there. I have appealed both to Shri Shastri and Shri Nanda by telegrams that the border outpost at Boyra and other places should be strengthened, there should be provision of some jeeps and some cars, some means of transport and that the border force should be strengthened because it is inadequate.

I think it is high time, in the interest of India, this fact is broadcast to the world outside; I do not mind, whether it is the machinery of the United Nations or any other machinery, but it is high time that the enormity of the crime of genocide is brought home to the outside world. Our present publicity is very inadequate and poor. In some countries, like America, today it is being said that India is practising genocide. It is because our Embassies are doing nothing. Our propaganda machine is weak. We are defeated, because we are always on the defensive with the result that this kind of propaganda is being carried on against us. This should be boldly countered and the truth should be told.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are only 56 minutes left.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): No member has spoken from our party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be true. The Minister requires half an hour.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Then, I hope I have a right of reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I would request hon. Members not to take more than five minutes each.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very difficult to express our views within five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original time allotted was only 1-15 hours. Then it was increased by 1-30 hours. Now, is it the sense of the House that the time should be further extended?

Some Hon. Members: No Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Five minutes for each member.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we deal with this Resolution, we have got to judge it in the background. The Constitution of Pakistan makes it a theocratic State, and East Pakistan is a part of that State. So, there has been some incongruity from the very beginning. East Bengal or East Pakistan is a part of Pakistan and a theocratic State is plunged into the midst of the Indian State which is so secular. This itself creates an incongruity which nature does not tolerate. This should have been appreciated from the very beginning. It is something like a dagger plunged into the breast of a secular State, putting a theocratic State in that way. That created a problem, and the incongruity which I referred to between theocratic State and a secular State has been continuing even now. We should have taken the warnings at that time and announced before the world that such an incongruity cannot continue. We did not do it, and that is why we have found ourselves in the position that has cropped up.

The best thing would have been if the minority communities in Pakistan could fight and stay there. But that is possible only under a civilised government. The Government of

Pakistan, as it is now, has forfeited the claim to be called a civilised government. They are suppressing Baluchs in their own State so ruthlessly that even today there is a report in the press that when they have protested against the military rule, they have been bombed from air and a number of men have been killed. If that is so, what treatment can these minorities expect there? And if history is any lesson, history teaches that in a theocratic State the minorities have no right to exist. They are wiped out today or tomorrow. So, the position will be that these minorities will be in the difficulty that is continuing with them and some way must be found out for them.

What I wonder is whether we cannot do something for them, as Shri Chatterjee was suggesting or as is already suggested in the Resolution. Take the case of South Africa. There they have introduced apartheid. Those six million Negroes are not ousted or killed; they are being segregated. Even against that the world conscience is roused and an embargo has been put against sending arms to South Africa. If world conscience could do that in favour of 6 million Negroes, why can world conscience not be activated to function in favour of 9 million minorities in Pakistan? That is the question that troubles me. Why could we not do it? If the Negroes could have the world opinion in their favour, why could we not have the opinion of the world in favour of the minorities of Pakistan? There are 6 million there and 9 million on this side. This is the position. In this position we shall have to try to bring forward such a measure or movement in which we can get the support of the world to resist and restrain Pakistan from what it is doing now. But so long as that is not done, as I have said, these minorities have no future there. They must be given whatever protection we could, whatever help we

could and whatever support we could from this side of India so that they might find a place in society and live an honourable life as much as they can.

There is only one incident that I shall mention. The trouble last time began in Khulna. It began actually in Chalna, the new port of Pakistan. This new port of Pakistan had a stretch of villages which were inhabited only by Hindus. That was their problem. They wanted to get the Hindus out of that area where the new port was being constructed, but no arrangement could be made to have it done. The last riot has done the business and terror gangs were set on and the entire area is now cleared of the Hindu villagers. That was the actual intention of Pakistan and they have done it in this way.

Shri Hem Barua: May I tell you, Sir, that true to the dictates of a theocratic State, Pakistan is working on a secret unwritten plan to exterminate and edge out the minority communities from that country. This problem can be described as communal only apparently, but in a deeper sense, it is a matter that is actuated by a pre-planned political motive. It is this aspect of the problem that our Government with their myopic vision have failed to see, realise and understand.

I do not want to recount the atrocities committed by Pakistan on these hapless minorities, but I would like to draw the Government's attention to the report that has been prepared by Rev. Kirkwood which will bring to light the depth and dimension of the problem.

To the brutality and banality, reign of terror and blood instituted by Pakistan, they have added a new dimension. When the terror-stricken migrants want to flee from that accursed land, from the carnage in

[Shri Hem Barua]

Pakistan, they are being barbarously fired upon. What do we find? Those of them who have reached the shore of safety in this country are battered, tattered and maimed by Pakistani bullets.

But what have our Government done to help these hapless victims of communal frenzy in Pakistan? Unfortunately, except issuing statement to the effect that they have eased the conditions of migration, Government have not done anything positive. They have not taken any concrete steps to help these victims of communal frenzy in Pakistan. Unfortunately, our leaders have forgotten the pledge that they gave to the minorities in Pakistan at the time of partition. I would ask of them: Why give pledges if you cannot honour them?

Should we forget that Pakistan has been piling humiliations after humiliations on a nation of 440 million and our Government have submitted to these insults and injuries like a packet of peanuts? Excepting looking at this tragic spectacle like spectators in a football field, this bunch of insipid men in the Government have not done anything. They have never thought in terms of retaliation. Why? Because they are mortally afraid of doing anything that might anger Field Marshal Ayub Khan. I want to know: Is the Field Marshal not already angry? Has he not torn to pieces all the solemn agreements including the Nehru-Liaquat Pact that is today dead as mutton? Has he not done his damndest best to calumnise India, malign us and kick us as hard as possible? Is not his letter in reply to the hon. Prime Minister's letter a testimony of anger?

I do not want to speculate on the outcome of the Home Ministers' Conference, but the very fact that General Ayub Khan has very cleverly linked up the question of illegal

Pakistani infiltrants into Assam and other States in the east with the question of this huge exodus of people from Pakistan to this country because of atrocities in Pakistan shows once again that we have slipped on the banana peel of Pakistani diplomacy. That is our fate. What will happen is that this would slow down the process of sending out the illegal Pakistani infiltrants; in the meanwhile more will come and very soon Assam will be converted into another Kashmir.

15.26 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Never. You are mistaken. That will never be done.

Shri Hem Barua: I will welcome that. Do not forget that General Ayub Khan has his eyes not only on Kashmir but also on Assam. Only last evening in his Broadcast, General Ayub Khan has made a pointed reference to this item in the agenda. It is quite strange. How can it be?

What happened, do you know, when Pakistan proved intransigent, possibly less intransigent than what she is today? This is what Gandhiji said on the 26th September, 1947. I would like to quote from what Gandhiji said. This is what he said:—

"If Pakistan persistently refuses to see its proved error and continues to minimise it the Indian Government would have to go to war against it."

If Gandhiji, the greatest apostle of peace and non-violence, could say like this, why is it that our Government cannot adopt any strong measures and think in terms of retaliation against Pakistan? I do not say that they should go to war against Pakistan.

Pakistan has closed down our Assistant High Commissioner's Office in Rajshahi, but what have our Government done? Our Government have specialised in one thing only. They have specialised in writing fine English prose to Pakistan as if Pakistan is a beautiful woman or a pretty girl to woo. Pakistan has closed down our Assistant High Commissioner's Office in Rajshahi, but has our Government ever thought of closing down the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Calcutta or the Pakistan Assistant High Commissioner's Office in Shillong although we know fully well that these two offices are engaged in organising a network of spies and saboteurs in this country and inciting pro-Pakistani elements in those areas.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hem Barua: I have an amendment and, at the same time, I am the spokesman of my party.

Mr. Chairman: I am informed that each hon. Member will get only five minutes. I have given the hon. Member six minutes.

Shri Hem Barua: Two more minutes.

Have they ever thought of closing down these offices? My information is that certain personnel of the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Calcutta are inciting the pro-Pakistani elements in West Bengal. They ask them to be ready for the 'zero hour' meaning the moment when Pakistan would attack India. That is what they have done. Unfortunately, what happens is that our Government is compromising with national dishonour and betrayal.

Frankly speaking, I do not want Shri Nehru to preside over the liquidation of our freedom. But the trouble about our Prime Minister is that whenever there are disputes with

foreign countries—our disputes with foreign countries—whether with China or Pakistan, our Prime Minister has a tendency to conduct himself like an umpire in a cricket match rather than as the Prime Minister of a nation whose interests are involved. You say that you are going to create world opinion in order to compel Pakistan to allow those minorities to live in peace and security in Pakistan. May I tell you that you, who could not create a sizable world opinion over Kashmir, although our case there is unassailable, during the last sixteen years, when you talk of creating public opinion to compel Pakistan to allow the minorities to live in peace and security in that country, it is a ridiculous proposition. Try to create world opinion against Pakistan. Do not try to change Pakistani hearts because they cannot be changed. Now, what happens? You call your policies—the policy of appeasement I would say—as civilised conduct on our part, as goodness. But this unilateral goodness on our part is interpreted as cowardice by Pakistan. Why can't you introduce some element of manliness into your foreign policy?

At the same time, you have stated that you have liberalised the migration rules. I can show one by one that you have not liberalised them and those conditions still persist.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Hem Barua: All right. Daily thousands of people come to our migration office at Dacca at the risk of their lives. But what happens to them? They have to face the ordeal. I do not want to give the description of all these things. But I would say, why is it that our Government have not so far demanded extra territory from Pakistan to rehabilitate those people who have been pushed out of their country? Sardar Patel did it. May I know whether the spirit of that late lamented soul, the great soul of Sar-

[Shri Hem Barua]

dar Patel, does not even for a moment inspire the policies of this Government?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीस दिन से यह खबर सारे देश में गूँज रही है कि पूर्वी बंगाल से हिन्दू औरतों का एक जहाज अरविस्तान में गुलामों की तरह बिकने गया। मामूली मामूली बातोंके लिये यह सरकार खोज किया करती है हवाई जहाज दोड़ा कर, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी बात की खोज अब तक न हो पाई, चाहे खुले चाहे छिपे तरीके पर। क्यों ऐसा हुआ? शायद इसलिए कि अगर यह खबर सब निकली तो फिर सरकार को कोई कठोर कार्रवाई करनी पड़े और न करे तो उसकी नपुंसकता साबित हो जाये। अगर यह खबर झूठ निकले तो फिर चारों तरफ लोगों को भड़काने का जो सिलसिला चला करता है, वह न चल सके।

आज बिल्कुल साफ तौर से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की, दोनों की सरकारें कुंठा के आधार पर खड़ी हैं, भड़कावां लेकिन कुछ करो मत। इसका एक उदाहरण माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने दिया था जब उन्होंने कहा कि पूँठ के विस्फोट में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों का हाथ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी बुद्धिमान मंत्री तब तक ऐसी बात अपने मुँह से नहीं निकालता जब तक वह उन ज मुँहों को पकड़ नहीं लेता, अगर उसका भड़कावा न हो तो।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य की भी बात करूँगा। बहुत चर्चा होती है कि हम हिन्दूधर्मों को मुसलमानों की रक्षा करनी चाहिये क्योंकि यहां का धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है। अगर पाकिस्तान का धर्म सापेक्ष मुस्लिम राज्य है तो उसको और भी या कम से कम उतनी र। तो करनी ही चाहिये। यह बहस

मैं समझता हूँ उठाना फिजूल है। इसी का सबब है कि हमारे देश में प्रधान मंत्री के मुँह से ऐसी बात निकल जाती है कि पब्लिक बाल, मुए मबारिक की चोरी से उनका दिल रोया और सारा राष्ट्र रोया। लेकिन ऐसी बात उनके मुँह से नहीं निकली जब उन्हें बंगाल की खबर मालूम हुई। इससे क्या होता है? मुसलमानों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन हिन्दुओं की कुंठा बढ़ जाती है कि उनका दुनिया में कोई देश नहीं। इस तरह की बातचीत बिल्कुल बन्द हो जानी चाहिये और एक ठीक तरीके से नीति का अनुसरण होना चाहिये।

लेकिन होता क्या है? हम गांग बीमारी तो बड़े भयंकर रूप से बता देते हैं लेकिन इलाज जब बताते हैं तो बड़ा ही मामूली बताते हैं। क्या इलाज बताये गये? कहा गया कि प्रचार करो, लोगों को आने दो खुले तौर से, जो उजड़ गये हैं उनको बसाओ, संयुक्त राष्ट्र में अर्जी करो। इसके सिवाय यहां कोई इलाज नहीं बताया गया। यह इलाज तो ऐसा है जैसे गर्दन कट रही हो तो कहा जाये कि पैर के अंगूठे की मालिश कर दो या मसहम पट्टी कर दो। इस तरह के इलाज से काम नहीं चलेगा। अब बक्त आ गया है, मौका आ गया है जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की सम्पूर्ण बातचीत बिल्कुल खुले दिमाग से होनी चाहिये, किसी भी बात पर दिमाग बन्द नहीं रहना चाहिये। यह मेरा पहला इलाज है। अगर इस बातचीत का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता तो पाकिस्तान में जो भी जनतंत्रीय और मानवतावादी शक्तियां हैं उनकी मदद होनी चाहिये चाहे छिपे, चाहे खुले। अगर इससे भी काम नहीं चलता है तो तीसरी बात यह है कि छापामार दुर्कांडियों का संगठन होना चाहिए। अगर इससे भी बात नहीं बनती है तो मैं तैयार हूँ आखिरी कदम उठाने के लिए। लेकिन एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों

का बाल भी बांका नहीं होना चाहिये। जब लोगों को गुम्मा आये तो मुसलमानों के घर मत जलाओ, चाहे सरकार के घर चला लें क्योंकि ठीक नीति चला करके वह इस सारे मामले का हल नहीं ढूँढ रही है, कुंठा को बढ़ा रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा सा जन संघ से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कोई भी सबब हो जन संघ और मुसलमानों के बीच में दीवाल है, ऊँची दीवाल है और वह दीवाल बढ़ाई भी जाती है। इसका एक सबब यह है कि पिछले सात सौ बरस का जो इतिहास है, उसको हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों पचा नहीं पाये हैं। दूसरा सबब है कि कुछ ऐसी पाटियाँ हैं जो इस दीवाल को ऊँची करके अपने बोटों की हिफाजत कर लिया करती हैं। लेकिन इसका एक तीसरा सबब भी है कि जन संघ की खुद की अपनी सोच इस किस्म की है कि उससे यह दीवाल कुछ ऊँची बनी रह जाती है। मैं जन संघ को परामर्श देना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने सोच को थोड़ा बहुत बदले। एक तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के प्रति उदारता और प्रेम को बढ़ाये और दूसरी तरफ यदि ये सब खबरें सही हैं जैसे गुलामों के जहाज वाली तो पाकिस्तान के प्रति चाहे सम्पूर्ण नीति लगा करके, कठोर नीति लगा करके कदम बढ़ाये। दो तीन चार छः दस दिन से मैं उनको आपसी बातचीत में यह परामर्श देता रहा हूँ और अब खले देता हूँ। वे अपने सोच को थोड़ा बदलें और बदल करके इस मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ें।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कह दूँ कि यह सुनहला मौका है उनके लिए। अगर यह मौका चूक जायेगा तो एक तरफ कहा जायेगा कि सरकारी पार्टी ने अपनी चालाकी के कारण देश को बिगाड़ा और जन संघ ने नादानी के कारण देश को बिगाड़ा।

ऐसे कांग्रेसी जो व्याकुल हो रहे हैं आज की स्थिति को देख कर, उन से भी मैं नम्र

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी चलें, कुछ रास्ता ढूँढें। इतना सही है कि दिशाहीन तथा नेतृत्वहीन सरकार की मातहतता में उनको रास्ता नहीं मिलेगा। वह रास्ता ढूँढना होगा किसी और ढंग से और इस सम्बन्ध में

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके साथ चल कर ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे साथ आये, मुझे अपने साथ ले लें। जो स्थान कांग्रेसी है उन से मैं कह रहा हूँ, सब कांग्रेसियों से नहीं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। शायद मैं पहला व्यक्ति हूँ जो पिछले कई बरसों से शेख जी की रिहाई की बात कर रहा हूँ। लाकड़ में आज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अपना कर्तव्य निभा दिया और अब मैं शेख जी को एक सलाह देना चाहता हूँ। पहले भी मैंने दी थी कि वह गद्दी की तरफ निगाह न रखें, लोगों की तरफ निगाह रखें, काश्मीर की गद्दी का देखना बन्द कर दें, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की तरफ देखें। वह कोशिश करें कि अब जो भी उनका समय बाकी रह गया है उसमें वह हिन्दू मुस्लिम और हिन्द-पाकिस्तान के स्थिते मुद्दारे या उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई आखिरी फैसला हो या कोई बात उस बारे में करें। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकारी पार्टी शेख जी की रिहाई के मामले में अभी तक साफ नहीं है। अगर मुंबई साहब के प्रश्नों का कोई नतीजा निकलता है तो यही कि कांग्रेस का एक गुट नाखुश है और जिन्होंने इस रिहाई को करवाया भी है वे भी भाँचक्का रह गये हैं, असमंजस में पड़ गये हैं, अचरज में पड़ गये हैं, जैसे एकाएक कोई चीज हो गई हो। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि शेख जी की रिहाई भी उस नीति का नतीजा न हो जिसे मैं एक टूटी नीति कहता हूँ, उस दृष्टि का नतीजा न हो जिस को मैंने

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

टूटी दृष्टि कहा है। फिर क्या परिणाम होगा? शेष जी रहा होगा जायेंगे। काश्मीर भी हाथ से निकल जायेगा, लेकिन कुछ मिलेगा नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान पिछले १७ बरसों से श्रमग्राही रहा है कि उसे कदम कदम पर चीज छोड़नी पड़ी है, वह कभी किसी मसले को हल नहीं कर पाया है, किसी चीज को ले नहीं पाया है। इसलिए सही और सम्यक नीति पर चलने की आज महान आवश्यकता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक और बात है। श्री रघुनाथ मिह जी का यहां यह कहना कि पंद्रह लाख पाकिस्तानी हिन्दुस्तान में घुसबठ कर जाएं, पिछले कुछ बरसों में, इस पर सोच विचार होना चाहिये। अगर यह बात सही है तो उन की सरकार क्या इतनी निकम्मी नहीं है कि वह एक क्षण भी रहने के काबिल नहीं रह गई है, जरा भी उसकी शर्म हो ना? अगर यह बात झूठ है तो सरकारी पार्टी के मंत्री को ऐसे शब्द अपने मुंह से नहीं निकालने चाहिये कि पंद्रह लाख पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ कर आए सतरह बरस में या गान्धे बरस में और यह सरकार बैठी रह गई। इस तरह से कुछ और भी बातें यहां पर कही जाती हैं। जैसे यह कि अगर सब हिन्दुओं को, जो आज बंगाल में जुलम से दबे हुए हैं, यहां आने दिया जायेगा तो ६० लाख आदिमियों की यहां पर कैसे देख भाल की जा सकेगी। मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के तर्क फिजूल हैं। हम हर साल ४० या ४५ लाख नई आबादी का पेट आखिर भरते हैं या नहीं। हमारी जनसंख्या हर साल बढ़ती है। मान लो ६० लाख आदिमी आ भी गये—मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह आयें, मेरा रास्ता तो दूसरा है, मैंने छापामारों की बात की, गणतंत्र की बात की, आखिरी कदम उठाने की बात की, लेकिन तब जब पहले हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की सम्पूर्ण बात चीत हो जाये, खुले दिमाग से हो जाये—अगर उनको

आना भी हो तो क्या है। २ लाख ही हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती है, इससे ज्यादा तो नहीं। इस तरह के ओछे और छोटे तर्कों को दे कर इतने बड़े मसले को खत्म नहीं कर देना चाहिये।

मैं आप को याद दिलाऊं कि पहले भी मैं आप को सलाह दे चुका हूं कि अगर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का इतना ज्यादा फर्क है अल्पसंख्यकों के मामले में तो सरकार एक श्वेत पत्र क्यों नहीं निकालती। बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान से उजड़ कर हिन्दू ८० लाख, ७० लाख, ५० लाख या ४० लाख की तादाद में यहां आये हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान उजड़ गये हैं २ या ४ लाख। यह कहने की बात नहीं है, यह सरकार के श्वेत पत्र की बात है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में आज या दुनिया में यह करो वह करो। एक किताब, बिल्कुल मंगाठित, सरकारी व्यवस्था के तौर पर, छपनी चाहिये जिससे कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और पाकिस्तान की सरकार का फर्क मालूम हो कि अल्पसंख्यकों के मामले में उन की नीति कितनी भ्रष्ट भ्रष्ट है। अगर वह किताब अल्दी नहीं छपती है तो मेरे मन में यह शक रह जाता है कि शायद यह मामला इतना गहरा, इतने फर्क का नहीं है जितना यह लोग बतलाया करते हैं। यह किताब फौरन निकलनी चाहिये। खाली यहां पर चिल्ला देने से काम नहीं चलता कि दुनिया के लोग हमारी बात मानते नहीं और इंग्लैण्ड में यह हो रहा है, अमरीका में यह हो रहा है और शायद रूस में यह होने वाला है। सब कहते हैं कि जैसे हिन्दुस्तान वैसे पाकिस्तान।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात आप के सामने जरूर कह दूंगा। अगर मान लो पाकिस्तान २० हजार मर्द और औरतों को मार बसता है और हिन्दुस्तान खाली ५०० या

१ हजार को मारता है तो यह हमारे लिये बहुत बड़े फर्क की बात होगी, सरकार के लिये भी होगी, लेकिन दुनिया के लोगों के लिए यह इतना बड़ा फर्क नहीं होगा। दुनिया के लोग मात्रा-भेद को देखने नहीं जायेंगे। वह तो यह देखेंगे कि दोनों ही जगहों के लोगों ने मार पीट की है। इसलिये जरा हम अपना श्वेत पत्र ठीक तरह से निकालें। सारी बात कहें, सच्ची बात कहें और उस से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान, मैं खाली हिन्दुस्तान नहीं कह रहा हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों जगहों की जनता के सामने एक महान् आदर्श रखें कि किस तरह से जीने का अधिकार शायद दुनिया का सब से बड़ा अधिकार है। जीने का अधिकार। हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान जिये और पाकिस्तान का हिन्दू जिये। मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल ठुकराता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के हिन्दू पाकिस्तान के नागरिक हैं इसलिए हमें उन की परवाह नहीं करनी है। पाकिस्तान का हिन्दू चाहे जहाँ का नागरिक हो, लेकिन उस की रक्षा करना हमारा उतना ही कर्तव्य है जितना हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू या मुसलमान की। तो यह तर्क बे बेन कि कौन कहां का नागरिक है यह व्यर्थ हो जाता है। वह मामले को बिगाड़ देता है। जीवन का अधिकार, जीवन की सुरक्षा हमें सब को देनी है।

आखीर में मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अंधेरा बड़ा गहरा छाया हुआ है। बहुत गहरा अंधेरा छाया हुआ है, लेकिन शायद पी फटने वाली है, और इसलिये हम में से हर एक को इस के लायक बनने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। जहाँ कहीं हम इस पी के लायक अपने को नहीं बना पाते हैं, हम कोई मामले को हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। खाली इच्छा कर लेने से मामला हल नहीं हुआ करता। इच्छा के साथ साथ मार्ग भी ठीक होना चाहिये। ठीक मार्ग पर चल कर कोशिश करो। मामला हल हो जाय शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से, और नहीं तो अगर आखीर कदम उठाना

हो तो उस को भी उठाओ, लेकिन ठीक तरह से चलो।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० लोहिया के बाद अंग्रेजी में बोलना मेरे लिए जरा कठिन काम है। इस-लिए मैंने निश्चय किया कि अभी हिन्दी में ही बोलूँ।

An hon. Member: Your English is good.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : डा० लोहिया ने पिछली बार कहा था। इसलिये मैंने समझा कि एक बार तो कम से कम शिकायत बचे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जरा श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती से मुहब्बत कर रहा था इसलिए मैंने श्री शास्त्री की बात नहीं सुनी।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह बात सही है कि जो प्रस्ताव इस समय श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी ने रखा है उस में जो भावनायें हैं, कौन ऐसा है जो उन से सहमत नहीं होगा या जो उस से इन्फाक नहीं करेगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पाकिस्तान ने खास तौर से पिछले महीनों में इस बात की कोशिश की है कि भारत में झगड़े पैदा हों, यहाँ बदअमनी हो और जितना कुछ डिस्टर्बेन्स या अव्यवस्था हो सकती है, हो। इसलिए कि पाकिस्तान को इस बात की फिक्र रहती है कि सिक्किम की कौंसिल में जब काश्मीर का मामला आये तो वह सिर्फ यही न दिखलाये कि काश्मीर में गड़बड़ है बल्कि वह यह भी दिखलाना चाहता था कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों के जान माल की हिफाजत नहीं है, उस की रक्षा नहीं होती है, और ऐसी हालत में सिक्किम की कौंसिल को इस मामले में दखल देना चाहिये। इसलिये यह बात तो बेकार कही जाती है, और पाकिस्तान से खास तौर पर, कि जो कलकत्ते में हुआ उस की वजह

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

से खुलना में, ढाका में, और दूसरी जगहों में झगड़े हुए। थोड़े ही दिन पहले जो कुछ कलकत्ते में या खुलना में हुआ, अगर आप वहाँ उधर ध्यान दें, कुछ उस पर नजर डालें, तो आप देखेंगे कि जो सब से बड़ा प्रॉपेगेंडा और खतरनाक प्रचार पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हुआ वह था उस रेलिक के सिलसिले में, जबकि मु. मुकद्दस काश्मीर में गायब हुआ और उस समय पाकिस्तान से इस का प्रचार किया गया, बाइकास्ट किया गया। वह हुआ था २७ दिसम्बर को, और यह रायट्स वर्गरेह वाद में ११, १२, १३ और १४ जनवरी को हुए। उस वक़्त इस बात का जवर्दस्त प्रचार किया गया पाकिस्तान की तरफ से कि इस को चुराने वाला कोई हिन्दू है। मैं कोई बहुत सी घटनाएँ आप के सामने नहीं रखना चाहता, लेकिन एक यह बात इस बात को साबित करने के लिए काफी है कि पाकिस्तान का तराका क्या है, डंग क्या है, और इस समय वह किस तरह से गलत और झूठे प्रॉपेगेंडे और प्रचार कर के हिन्दुस्तान में गड़बड़ी पैदा करना चाहता था और दुनिया के सामने गलत नक्शा पेश करना चाहता था। वह तो कहिये कि थोड़े ही दिनों के बाद, फौरन ही बाद यह मालूम हो गया कि उस रेलिक के खो जाने की जिम्मेदारी किसी गैर-मुसलिम पर नहीं है, किसी हिन्दू पर नहीं है। मगर इतना प्रचार किया गया। खास तौर पर ढाका में इस का प्रचार किया गया। इस से पहले, मुझे याद नहीं है लेकिन कुछ जोड़ा गया कि इस हज़रतबल का नाता एक नवाब ढाका के कुटुम्ब से है और उन आइन की जिम्मेदारी पुराने जमाने में उन की थी। इस तरह की बातें कह कर ढाका के लोगों में एक गर्मी पैदा की गई, एक जोश पैदा किया गया। फिर जब उन्होंने इस बात को वहाँ उठाया तो कुछ फ़िक्का बिगड़ती गई, वायुमंडल बिगड़ता गया। पाकिस्तान में इस कदर गर्मी पैदा हुई, इतनी धाम्प्रवायिकता फैली, इतना कम्यून-

लिज्म फैला कि उसे उन के लिये रोक सकना या कम कर सकना सम्भव नहीं रहा।

अब उस के बाद कुछ घटनाएँ घटीं, कुछ वाकयात हुए। लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि पिछले पन्द्रह या सोलह या सत्तरह सालों के अन्दर कहीं भी ऐसी घटना घटी हो जो इस समय ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में है। पहले भी झगड़े हुए हैं, काफी ईस्ट बंगाल के हिन्दुओं को धक्का लगा है, नुकसान पहुँचा है, मगर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में पिछले दिनों में जो हुआ और इस समय जो रहा है मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी दुर्घटना, ऐसी बातें, इतना बुरा हाल पहले कभी हुआ हो।

श्री बबबबुजा (मुशिदाबाद) : वेस्ट बंगाल और जमशेदपुर में भी तो हो रहा है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हाँ, मैं उस से इन्कार नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन फर्क आप को देने की जरूरत है। क्या अन्तर है, क्या फर्क है। मैं इन्सिडेंट्स में, वाकयात में, नहीं जाता। अगर हमारे देश में गलतियाँ होती हैं तो मैं उन को छिपाने और दवाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। यह भी मैं मानूँगा कि जमशेदपुर में या हर-केला में या रांची में या सिंहभूम में ऐसी घटनाएँ घटी हैं जिनके लिए कि हमें जबर-इस्त अफ़सोस और शर्म भी है मगर फर्क इस में यह देखना चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है और गवर्नमेंट की क्या जिम्मेदारी है चाहे हमारे यहाँ मरें और वहाँ मरें? मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कहें यह माना हम से गलतियाँ हो गई होंगी लेकिन दिल पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि भारत सरकार ने या हमारे सबों की सरकारों ने उस को रोकने में कोई कमी की है। जब ऐसे वाकयात होते हैं तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि एक बंटे या दख

धेनः के अन्दर उन्हें नहीं रोक सकते क्योंकि वह बड़ जाती है। उस को रोकने में समय लगता है। हमारे यहां जो वाक्यान्त हुए हैं उन को रोकने में हमें दो, तीन दिन लगे हैं। दो, तीन दिन के भीतर भीतर हम ने उन इंसीडेन्ट्स को रोका है। एक दिन के अन्दर, दो दिन के अन्दर या तीन दिन के अन्दर उन को रोका है और सक्षत क्रम उठा कर उन को हम ने अपने वहां रोका है। आम लोगों ने भी उसमें हमारा साथ दिया है। अब मैं पूछता हूं कि दिन पर हाथ रख कर जवाब दें कि गवर्नमेंट्स में यहां की और वहां पाकिस्तान की, दोनों में उन्हें इस बारे में कोई फर्क दिखाई देता है या नहीं ?

श्री बदरबुजा : इंसीडेन्ट्स होने के बाद में प्रायः ने रोका है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जब हजारों आदमी पाकिस्तान में मारे गये और हजारों वहां से लुट पीट कर इधर भागे चले प्रा रहे हैं उस को रोकने की जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की है या नहीं ?

श्री बदरबुजा : यहां से भी हजारों गये। यहां भी अकलियत पर मुसोबते डारि गयीं, यहां भी उन पर जुल्म तोड़ गये। बमशेदपुर में हजारों आदमी कल हुए। खेनोसाइड वहां भी हो रहा है। उस की तरफ भी गवर्नमेंट की तबज्जह होनी चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाकिस्तान को आ कर बोलिये। यहां क्यों बोलते हैं ? आप पाकिस्तान वालों से क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं ?

श्री बदरबुजा : पाकिस्तान से बोलना मेरा काम नहीं है। मैं तो यहां की गवर्नमेंट से ही कह सकता हूं।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अगर कोई हिंदुस्तानी मुसलमान गया है तो वह बास चलत है। अगर यहीं पर दो ढाई लाख या तीन लाख एक सूबे या दो सूबे के अन्दर पाकिस्तानी सिटीजंस हैं, पाकिस्तानी मुसलमान हैं और अगर उन को सरकार द्वारा यहां से हटाया जाता है और उस के लिये कोई साहब यह कहे कि हम मुसलमानों को हटा रहे हैं तो यह बात चलत होगी। चलबता इंडियन मुसलमानों का जहां तक सवाल है उन के लिए हमारा अतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है जितनी कि किसी भी एक भारतीय नागरिक के लिये गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी होती है। एक भी इंडियन मुसलमान अगर हमारे देश से उधर जाता है तो हम उस की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं और हर एक को हम वापिस लेने को तैयार हैं। उस की फिर बसाने को तैयार हैं लेकिन अगर उस की सिटीजनशिप ही सही नहीं है, उस की नागरिकता ही ठीक नहीं है, अगर वह पाकिस्तानी नागरिक है, तब हमारे पास इसके तियाज और कोई चारा नहीं है कि हम उस से कहें कि जहां के तुम नागरिक हो वहाँ तुम जाओ। इसलिए उस को भी देखिये। उसे भी एक हद तक समझ ला गया है। गवर्नमेंट और हम लोग जानते हैं कि जनमत क्या है। पब्लिक ओपीनियन और जनमत इस बारे में क्या कह रहा है वह हमें बखूबी पता है। पार्लियामेंट के कई संवर्षों की इस बारे में क्या राय है वह हमें मालूम है। लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद हमारी भारत सरकार ने और प्रदेश सरकारों ने इस बारे में काफ़ी रोकथाम की है और सम्भल कर चलने की कोशिश की है। अगड़े को बताया है और एक कम्युनल फिजा पैदा होने नहीं दी है मगर इस के बरअक्स पाकिस्तान में इस से उलटा हो रहा है। अगर आप देखें तो आज इतने दिन बीत जाने के बाद भी कोई भी हिन्दू इस बात की हिम्मत नहीं करता है कि वह ढाका में रह सके खुलना में रह सके वा मेमनसिंह में रह सके। आज भी पाकिस्तान

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

में हमारे डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर के दफ्तर में ५, ६ या ७ हजार आदमियों से कम नहीं आ रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा फर्क और अन्तर दोनों जगह हमें देखना चाहिये। हम को अपनी गलती माननी चाहिये और पाकिस्तान को अपनी गलती माननी चाहिये। गवर्न-मेंट्स जिनके कि हाथ में रोकथाम की गुंजाइश है वह क्या करनी हैं यह एक सब से बड़ा सवाल है। उसके लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाया है और वह यह हालत पैदा कर दी। आज हमें यह मालूम कर के अफसोस होता है जबकि पाकिस्तान के बड़े-बड़े प्लिनिस्ट्स यह कहते हैं कि भारत तो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुओं को भारत चले आने को बावत दे रहा है। भारत वहां के हिन्दुओं को इधर आने के लिये इनवीटेशन दे रहा है और उनको यहां बुला रहा है। अब इस से ज्यादा गलत बात और क्या हो सकती है? यहां पर तो हिन्दी को वह कहावत चरितार्थ होती है कि चोरी और चोरी पर सीनाजोरी। एक तो गलत काम करना और गलत काम करने के बाद इस के लिये यह कहना कि नहीं हम ने तो सही काम किया और सब काम किया। अब यह बिल्कुल एक सरासर जबरदस्ती और घाघली की बात है। क्या इनवीटेशन इस तरह से होता है? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप आंकड़े उठा कर देखें कि कितने मुसलमान यहां से पाकिस्तान गए और कितने मुसलमान वहां से वापिस लौट कर हिन्दुस्तान में आ गये? पार्टीशन का जमाना था, परेशानी थी, डर था, खौफ था, लाखों यहां से भागे, मेरे पास ठीक फीगर्स तो नहीं हैं लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वहां से मुसलमान लौट कर भारत में आ गए और यहां फिर से बस गये। वे हिन्दुस्तान में बसे। क्रायदे, क़ानून बने नए जिसके कि अनुसार उनको फिर से भारतीय नागरिक बनने का मौका दिया गया। वह फिर से भारतीय नागरिक बन कर यहां

बस रहे हैं। आज उनकी तादाद काफी है। लेकिन यहां से हिन्दू कितने वापिस पाकिस्तान लौट कर गये हैं यह एक सवाल देखने का रह जाता है।

मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि आज जो स्थिति हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में है वह सवाल हिन्दू-मुसलमान का नहीं है। वह किसी कास्ट का, किसी जाति-पात का सवाल नहीं है। आज हमारे देश में ५ करोड़ मुसलमान बस रहे हैं। ईराक के प्रेसीडेंट अभी हमारे देश में आये थे। उनको जब यह संख्या सम्बन्धी आंकड़े बतलाये गये तो उनको भी ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने इस को बार-बार अपने भाषणों में दुहराया। मैसूर, बम्बई जहां भी वह गये उन्होंने इस चीज को कहा कि भारत में यहां पर ५ करोड़ से ज्यादा मुसलमान हिफाजत के साथ रहते हैं, सहूलियत के साथ रहते हैं और उनके साथ किसी तरह का गलत या नाजायज बर्ताव नहीं होता है। एक तरफ तो यह हो और दूसरी तरफ इसका बिल्कुल उलट हो तो दोनों में फर्क तो करना ही पड़ेगा। इसीलिये मैंने आप से कहा कि सवाल यह हिन्दू, मुसलमान या किसी जाति विरादरी का नहीं है। जहां तक ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है उस का यह फैसला मालूम होता है कि वहां से नान मुसलमान जितने हैं सब निकाल दिये जायें। वह एक इस्लामिक स्टेट है। एक इस्लामिक स्टेट के नाते वह यह सोचते हों कि यहां इस्लाम को मानने वाले ही रह सकते हैं और गैर-इस्लामी लोग नहीं रह सकते हैं लिहाजा, हिन्दू निकाले जा रहे हैं, ईसाई निकाले जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि करीब ३७ हजार से ऊपर क्रिश्चियंस आज हिन्दुस्तान में आ गए हैं। ब्रिटिश्स वहां से निकाले जा रहे हैं। आज तो हालत यह है कि उन के लिये यह भी मुमकिन नहीं है कि ३७ हजार और ४० हजार आदमियों को किस तरीके से एक साथ यानी दो, तीन या चार दिन के अन्दर भाइगेशन सर्टिफिकेट मिल जाय।

यह जो हिल ट्राइब्स के क्रिश्चियन लोग हैं, ईसाई लोग हैं उन्होंने इस का भी इंतजार नहीं किया और वह अपनी जमीन छोड़ कर चले आते हैं, न पैसा ला पाते हैं, न कपड़ा उन के पास है, न रहने को मकान है, यहां आकर अंधेरे में घूमेंगे जब तक कि उनको कोई काम न मिल जाय। ऐसी स्थिति में कौन आज इनवीटेशन पर, दावत पर, यहां आता है ?

मैं बतलाऊं कि गैरो हिल्स में असम के लगभग ८० हजार आदमी रिफ्यूजीज की शकल में आ गए हैं और वे बगैर माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के आ गए हैं। जैसा मैंने आप से कहा वह बेचारे अपना कुछ भी तो साथ में नहीं लाने पाते हैं। जमीन छोड़ कर चले आये हैं। हजारों किसान जमीन छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं। जमीन किसान को सब से प्यारी है। कौन उन को छोड़ कर आने को तैयार होगा जब कि यहां आने पर उसे एक वर्ष या छह महीने परेशानी की हालत में रहना पड़े ? जैसा मैंने कहा खाना कपड़ा भी मुश्किल हो, ऐसी स्थिति में कौन आता है और कौन दावत पर आता है ? इस तरह की बात कहना जले पर निमक छिड़कना है कि हम ने इनवीटेशन दिया है, दावत दी है और इस वास्ते रिफ्यूजी आते हैं। अफसोस की बात है कि आज भी पाकिस्तान की अथोरिटीज की आंखें बन्द हैं, ईस्ट पाकिस्तान नजर नहीं डालता है, देखता नहीं है कि कहां क्या हो रहा है। एक खुली हुई भाजादी सी वहां है जो कि लोगों के हाथों में दे दी गई है कि जिस तरह से वे चाहें अपनी गवर्नमेंट को चलायें। बात यह है कि डेमोक्रेसी और लोकतन्त्र वहां नाम के वास्ते हैं, नाम के लिये नैशनल असैम्बली है और नाम के लिए इसको इन्क्वेशन होते हैं, वहां पर पाकिस्तान की असैम्बली में लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन ने जो व्याख्यान दिया है तथा जो दूसरे मੈम्बरों ने नैशनल असैम्बली में दिया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री बदरुद्दुजा साहब मेहरबानी करके पढ़ें . . .

Shri Badrudduja: What am I to do with those speeches? I am concerned with what is happening in India, to my community . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about the Hindus in East Pakistan? Are you not concerned about the Hindus and others in East Pakistan?..... (Interruptions)

श्री प० ना० कयाल (जयनगर) : यहां पर मुसलमान औरतों के ऊपर कोई हाथ नहीं उठाता है ।

श्री कछवाय : इनका दोष नहीं है। इनका यह खानदानी गुण है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Badrudduja: He is casting a personal reflection on me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are unnecessarily interrupting Mr. Badrudduja.

Shri Badrudduja: I want your protection, Sir. He asked me to refer to those speeches. I am not concerned with those speeches, there. That is a foreign Government and I have nothing to do with that Government.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं तो आप पर हमला नहीं कर रहा था। मैंने तो एक सफ़्त भी आपके खिलाफ नहीं कहा। मैंने तो सिर्फ यह कहा है कि अगर उन स्पीचिज को आप पढ़ें तो अंदाजा हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी किस हद तक है। कोई भी पार्लिटिव्स का स्टूडेंट या कोई साधारण आदमी या कोई भी मੈम्बर पार्लियामेंट शीक से पढ़ना चाहेगा कि पास्तान की क्या पोजीशन है। बर्मा में क्या है। उस नाते मैंने कहा है। गवर्नमेंट का जिम्मे मैंने इसलिये किया है कि गवर्नमेंट वहां पर जिम्मेदारी कम बहसूस करती है। जो डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट होती है वह तो कई मानों में बंधी हुई होती है। यहां पर वह बंधी हुई है लोगों के हाथ में, जनता चाहे तो उसको वह पांच साल के बाद हटा सकती है आसानी से और बीच में

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

भी धगर हटाना चाहे तो हटा सकती है। वहाँ पर जिम्मेदारी नहीं है और जहाँ पर एक सेंट्रलाइज्ड तरीके की गवर्नमेंट है, वहाँ पर क्या होता है उसकी आवाज उठाई है लीडर आफ़ बी अपोज़ीशन ने नेशनल प्रसिम्बली में पाकिस्तान की। उन्होंने कहा है कि वहाँ पर एक रोशनी जो आजादी की है वह बुझ रही है, लाइट आफ़ फ्रीडम इज फॉइज्ड आउट। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि वह बुझ रही है। जब वहाँ पर पोलिटिकल लीडर खूद इस तरह की राय रखते हैं तो हम आसानी से समझ सकते हैं कि जो हालात ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में हुए वह डेमोक्रेसी की बात तो दूर रही, उसकी तो हवा में फेंक दिया गया है, जो आडिनरी - राइट्स सिटिजन्स के होते हैं, वे साधारण अधिका-र भी वहाँ पर किसी को नहीं मिले हैं।

मैं ज्यादा बक्त लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय एक बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने है। जो भाई हमारे यहाँ आयें, माथी आयें, उनको बसाने का सवाल हमारे सामने है। उसके बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इसको राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न के रूप में माना है, नेशनल प्रोब्लेम माना है। इसके लिए हम उनको क्या देते हैं और ऐसा करते हुए हमें बड़ी खुशी होती है। क्या बिहार और क्या उड़ीसा, क्या मध्य प्रदेश और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश या महाराष्ट्र या आंध्र, सभी सुबों ने, सभी प्रदेशों ने भारत सरकार को लिखा है कि वे इनको अपने यहाँ बसाने के लिए तैयार हैं। किसी ने कहा है कि पचास हजार आदमी, किसी ने कहा है, पन्द्रह हजार फैमिलीज, किसी ने कहा है दस हजार फैमिलीज, बसाने की जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार हैं। पहला जो काम हो रहा है अगले दस बारह दिनों के अन्दर वह यह हो रहा है कि इन तमाम जगहों पर टेम्पोरेरी कैम्प बन जायेंगे क्योंकि फौरन आज सब को बसाने में साना असम्भव है, ना-मुम्किन

है। उनको तकलीफ़ न हो इसलिए उनको उन टेम्पोरेरी कैम्प में ला कर रखा जाएगा और फिर उसके साथ-साथ इस बात का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है कि प्राजेक्ट्स हैं, कहीं डैम का बनना है, कहीं नहरों का बनना है, कहीं सड़के बन रही हैं, छोटे-मोटे कारखाने हैं, उनमें उनको फौरन काम दिया जाय और फिर वहाँ पर ला कर उनको पक्के तरीके पर बसाया जाय। यह जो पैटर्न है, यह जो ढंग है काम का यह सही है, इससे आप सहमत होंगे। इस काम में प्रदेशों की सरकारों ने जो मदद की है, सहायता की है उसके लिए वे हम सभी के धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं।

जहाँ तक सर्टिफिकेट्स बगैरह की बात है, इसको कहने में मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता चूँकि समय बहुत कम रह गया है। मैं दो-तीन और बातें कहना चाहता था लेकिन उनको कहने का अब समय नहीं रहा। माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट्स के बारे में यह कहने की अब आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हमारी तरफ से कोई बंधन जिस की वजह से देर होती हो, नहीं है। इस बक्त जैसी हालत है उसको देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि लोग वहाँ रह नहीं सकते हैं और हजारों की तादाद में रिफ्यूजीज की शक्ल में लोग चले आ रहे हैं, कहीं न कहीं से जो व्यक्ति बोर्डर क्रॉस कर लेते हैं वे इधर आ जाते हैं। हमारा जो दफ़तर वहाँ है उसके ऊपर बड़ा बोझा आया है, डिप्टी हार्ड कमिश्नर के, और एक तरह से बाढ़ आ गई है। उस दफ़तर ने जहाँ तक हुआ, उसका मुकाबला किया। दिक्कतें रहीं, शिकायतें रहीं, इससे मैं इन्कार नहीं करता। लेकिन फौरन उसका इंतजाम किया गया, चाहे यहाँ से आदमी भेजे गये या किसी और तरह से। उनको अधिकार दिया गया है कि यहाँ से पृष्ठने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, हमारी संरक्षण की ज़रूरत नहीं है, जो स्टाफ़ आदि रखना चाहते हों, रखें।

परिणाम स्वरूप अभी तक १ लाख ८ हजार ३२४ आदिमियों के लिये माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट दिये गये हैं। इतने आदिमियों को कवर किया जा सका है। अभी जैसी वहां भीड़ रहती है, हम कोशिश करते हैं, उसको क्लीयर करने की। लेकिन वहां जगह नहीं रही ..

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : एक लाख कैमिलीज या आदिमी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : सब मिला कर आदिमी ।

Shri Hem Barua: Are the forms distributed to these people or they were already given the migration certificates? There is difference between the two. The forms are to be distributed first. They have to fill them up; most of these people being illiterate, they have to engage paid writers. It is a long drawn-out process.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have already been issued migration certificates—the number that I mentioned. It is correct that we distribute the forms also beforehand and they are filled later on.

Shri Hem Barua: The forms are also issued only on two days in a week—Tuesday and Saturday.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is true, but the pressure is so much. May I inform Mr. Barua that there is no accommodation at all in the Deputy Commissioner's office? The number is so big; the staff has also become bigger. So, we want some other accommodation: it is not available now. It is in these conditions that our staff are working.

Shri Hem Barua: My only point is that the intending migrants have to face a lot of ordeal. Think of the young girls from the mofussil areas who have to come to Dacca and then wait and get these migration certificates.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not deny the ordeals. There is no other office. Rajshahi office is closed. We are trying our best to get another office so that we may give the necessary facilities to the migrants.

[लेकिन उस में क क्या ? जो स्थिति है उस में यह मैं मानता हूं कि शिकायतें हैं, इसको मैं छिपाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन इसके बावजूद इतना मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारे स्टाफ ने जिस मेहनत से, जिस प्रेशर में वहां काम किया है और जितनी दिक्कतों में, जितनी कान्नाइयों में काम किया जा रहा है, उसके लिए उनकी बुराई तो नहीं हम कर सकते हैं, मैं उनकी तारीफ ही करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं है कि वे झिने ही जायें। उनको सावधान रहना है; उनको अपने काम को योग्यता के साथ और अच्छी तरह में प्रशमन देना है।

बहुत प्रोपिनियन बनाने के बारे में या य० एन० की बात श्री विदिव कुमार चौधरी ने कही है अपने प्रस्ताव में। मुझे उस बात में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। यह सही है कि दुनिया में आवाज हमारी इस चीज में उठनी चाहिये, हमें उठानी चाहिये। यह ठीक बात है। इस बार कम से कम मैंने बहुत से आखबारों के कटिंग दुनिया के देखे हैं और खासा उन्होंने इस बात को लिखा है, इस पर कमेंट्स किए हैं। खबरें छपी हैं कि किस तरह से बड़े स्कूल पर माइग्रेशन हो रहा है, किस मुसीबत में, स्टेशन की हासत में, बैंगर कपड़ों के लोग यहां घा रहे हैं और किस तरह से एक धर्म के नाम पर, एक भज्रहब के नाम पर एक मुल्क में काम हो रहा है, इसको अलग अलग देशों के आखबारों ने लिखा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ईसाइयों की सबब से।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हां, यह भी कारण है। ईसाइयों की वजह से यह भी

[श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री]

सही है, कुछ एजेंसोज, शायद मुर्माकन है कि इसाई न हों। लेकिन मैं उन पर यह आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता। मगर वह गये, वह जाना चाहते थे। उन्होंने फिल्मस ली हैं काफी बड़े पैमाने पर। हम ने उन को पूरी सहूलियत दी और वह चोजें बाहर भी दिखाई जायेंगी और दिखाई जा रही हैं। फिर भी मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कोई हमारा प्रचार काफी है। डाक्टर लोहिया ने कहा, और कुछ हमारे पैम्फलेट्स भी इस पर अच्छे निकले हैं, लेकिन जैसा उन्होंने कहा एक वाइट पेपर की शकल में कोई चोज नहीं बनी है। हम जरूर इस पर विचार करेंगे, जो कुछ आप ने कहा, और अगर पार्लियामेंट के सामने पूरा विवरण पेश किया जा सके, और वह भी सिर्फ इन वाक्यात के नहीं, बल्कि मैं समझता हूं, जैसा कि डा० लोहिया का ख्याल था, पिछले तमाम सालों में जिस तरह से वाक्यात दुर, जो हालत रही है और जो इतिहास रहा है, उस को साफ साफ रखा जाये, तो सारी दुनिया उसको जान जायेगी। यह तो वाइट पेपर की बात रही।

इसके अलावा हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां से कुछ डेलिगेशन जायें। एक तो बहुत जल्द हमारा डेलिगेशन जाने वाला है। उन को हम खास तौर से अफ्रीका के देशों में भेज रहे हैं। वहां पर कुछ थोड़ी सी सेल्फ डिटरमिनेशन के नाम पर काश्मीर के बारे में बदगुमानी है। इसलिये ज्यादा आवश्यक है कि हमारे लोग वहां जायें, जिम्मेदार लोग, जो कि वहां जा कर जो सही हालात हैं उन को बतलायें। कुछ लोग हम साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में भेजना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे पार्लियामेंट मेम्बरों का भी डेलिगेशन जाये। हम एक-दो डेलिगेशन और भेजना चाहते हैं। इसलिये खास तौर पर हम यह करना चाहते हैं कि जो गलत हुआ दुनिया में पाकिस्तान ने फैला दो है उसे हम काटें और सही बात को दुनिया भर जाने। दुनिया जाने कि हिन्दुस्तान क्या

करता है, क्या उसका लक्ष्य है और क्या आर्गेजिटिव है, क्या उस की नीति है, क्या पालिसी है। मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि इन डेलिगेशनों के जाने से लाभ और फायदा होगा।

आखिर में मैं इतना और कह दूं कि जो अरब देशों में जहाज के जाने की बात थी जिस में लड़कियों को भेजने की बात कही गई थी, पहले तो मैं इस पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकता कि कोई अरब देश इस तरह की कार्रवाई आज के जमाने में करने को तैयार होगा। यह एक तरह से उन पर लांछन और आक्षेप होगा, जो हम करना नहीं चाहते। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान और अरब देशों में अच्छा मेल है और बहुत अच्छा सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं कह दूं कि परसों हमारे पास खबर आई शाम को, जब पार्लियामेंट में बात हुई इस पर तो हम ने इस की फिर पूछ ताछ की, कि यह खबर बिल्कुल गलत है और निराधार है। डा० लोहिया ने भी उस दिन कहा था कि गालिबन यह बात सही नहीं होगी। उन की बात ठीक हुई और ऐसी बात नहीं हुई है।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): It may not be a shipload, but may we know whether any girl has been sent abroad?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यहां पर जो शिप लोड की बात कही गई थी वह गलत है अगर "एनी गर्ल" की बात है तो हम और आप मिल कर बात कर लेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: Why you too are talking about girls?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I can invite you also to take part in the discussion.

इसलिये यह बात सही नहीं है। मैं चाहता था कि यह मौका मिला है तो इसे साफ कर

हूँ। मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। टाइम भी खत्म हो गया। मैं हाउस को इतना बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को एक संशोधित रूप में, अमेंडेड रूप में मानने के लिये मैं तैयार हूँ क्योंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि जिस बात पर हम सब की राय एक है, मैं कोई ऐसी चीज करूँ जो आप की राय के खिलाफ हो।

I request Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri to accept the amendment suggested by Shri Raghunath Singh. I have also made partial changes in the main body of the resolution. I hope he will be good enough to accept it.

Shri Tyagi: It must be unanimous.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall read out the amended resolution:

"This House is of the opinion that in view of the insecurity of the life, property and honour of the minority communities living in the Eastern Wing of Pakistan and general denial of all human rights to them in that part of Pakistan, the Government of India should in addition to relaxing restrictions in migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to Indian Union also consider steps for enlisting the world opinion."

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): Shri Badrudduja is going away. He does not want to participate . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can I prevent him from going?

श्री नाथपाई (राजापुर): इस में क्या बलत है? उन को जाने का अधिकार है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर): यहाँ पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स का सवाल नहीं है, ह्यूमन राइट्स का सवाल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: प्र० १३ महोदय, मुझे माननीय शास्त्री जी को बधाई दे देने दीजिये कि उन की बात पतली होती हुए भी भाषा जानदार थी। हर एक अपनी मातृ भाषा में बोले तो कितना अच्छा हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप ने एक बार पसन्द तो कर लिया शास्त्री जी को।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: भाषा पतली थी लेकिन जानदार थी।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, I am glad that the Government has accepted the spirit of the resolution and the hon. Minister has made it clear that from now onwards, determined efforts will be made to enlist world opinion against the atrocities perpetrated by the present Government of Pakistan against the human rights of the minorities. Sir, I would not take much of the time of the House, but I may say that even if we do all those things which the hon. Minister just now indicated that the Government would be doing, we would be still lagging behind Pakistan. The Pakistan Government, even while accepting our Prime Minister's proposal of the conference of the Home Ministers of the two countries, in their official publications and statements have twisted as if our Prime Minister had suggested that in Pakistan the meeting at ministerial level will be held only to discuss the root of communal disturbances in India. That is the spirit in which the proposal of the Home Ministers' Conference has been accepted in Pakistan.

I am reading this from the *Dawn* of the 28th March. Lest it should be thought that *Dawn* does not represent fully the Government's viewpoint, here is one statement from Khan Abdul Sabur, the Central Communications Minister and the leader of the House in the National Assembly, who was also, as the Government might be knowing, very active in Khulna before the Khulna riots took place.

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There, he said—he just appeared to our Government—that “India should come to the projected ministerial conference table in a spirit of co-operation to find a permanent solution to the communal riots in India and eviction of Muslims from Assam and Tipperah.

Shri Hem Barua: That is what Gen. Ayub Khan also stated in his radio broadcast last evening.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is the spirit in which Pakistan has accepted the proposal of our Prime Minister. I may also inform the House that already a Government spokesman, the Parliamentary Secretary of External Affairs Department in the Pakistan Government, has told the Pakistan National Assembly—this was on the 27th March—

“The Pakistan Government is giving serious thought to the desirability of taking up the question of systematic eviction of Indian Muslims in the United Nations.”

He said:

“The world has already been informally apprised of the plight of Indian Muslims through the United Nations. The matter was brought to the attention of the world organisation by the former Foreign Minister on October 3, 1962. The attention of the U.N. to forcible eviction of Indian Muslims was drawn during the general debate in the General Assembly on October 30, 1963. The Foreign Minister had again, in January this year, raised this matter in the course of his address to the Security Council on February 7th. The President had also addressed in January this year to many heads of States and Governments in which he pointed out the plight of Indian Muslims.”

That is how the Pakistan Government had been moving the heads of differ-

ent governments on ministerial level, on Presidential level and also through the United Nations to build up world opinion against India. On 30th March Mr. Bhutto himself stressed that Kashmir was the root cause of all troubles between India and Pakistan and it gave rise to all other troubles. He said that all other disputes will not be solved on a permanent basis unless a lasting solution of this dispute was found.

Therefore, so long as the Kashmir dispute is there, so long as the Kashmir problem is there, they would not allow our people to have rest. Let the Government bear this in mind. After all the assurances that the hon. Minister has just now read out, I have no objection in accepting the amendment that he has proposed and making the resolution unanimously acceptable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Raghunath Singh prepared to accept the amendment suggested by the hon. Minister?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall first dispose of the other three amendments. Is Shri Hem Barua pressing his amendment?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir; I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mukerjee is not here. I shall put it to the

vote of the House. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and particularly among Afro-Asian countries which should be clearly apprised of the role of colonialism in this regard." (3)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. P. Chatterjee is not here. I shall put his amendment also to the vote of the House. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and before other international forums especially those of the Afro-Asian group of countries." (4)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put the amendment of Shri Raghunath Singh as modified by the hon. Minister. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

for the words "in addition to removing all restrictions on the migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to the Indian Union, also take steps to raise the issue of the democratic and human rights of the minorities in the forum of the United Nations under appropriate articles of the U.N. Charter".

substitute—

"in addition to relaxing restrictions in migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to Indian Union also consider steps for enlisting the world opinion."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri accepts the changes made by the hon. Minister in the body of the resolution.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the resolution, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House is of the opinion that in view of the insecurity of the life, property and honour of the minority communities living in the Eastern Wing of Pakistan and general denial of all human rights to them in that part of Pakistan, the Government of India should in addition to relaxing restrictions in migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to Indian Union also consider steps for enlisting the world opinion."

The motion was adopted.

Some hon. Members: Unanimously.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The whole Communist Bloc is absent; it should be noted.

16.25 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament and experts to suggest ways and means for making the education of the handicapped such as the blind, deaf and dumb, mentally retarded and physically crippled, compulsory by 1970."

Sir, some of the hon. Members may be quite inquisitive to know why I have selected such a subject for my resolution. First of all, I think that

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this subject is of very great national importance, not only on humanitarian grounds but also because of its economic and social significance and importance. Sometimes we wonder why in spite of such heavy investments during the three Five Year Plans the desired results could not be achieved. We point out our fingers in several directions, but we altogether forget and neglect the greatest drain on our economy caused by these millions of crippled people who have been totally neglected and who are totally dependent on others all through their life. They consume everything and they do not produce anything.

Mr. Harward Rusk, President of the International Society for Rehabilitation and Education of the Handicapped, who is considered to be a world authority on this particular problem, has said on the basis of his wide experience, that the word "handicapped" could be removed from the dictionary, provided we can give them a little care, a few tools as well as opportunities to work. An examination of the problem of the handicapped, the crippled and the disabled has revealed their importance in our international economy. As long as these millions of crippled people are not educated and rehabilitated, they will remain a dead-weight on our economy; all their life they will consume everything but will not produce anything.

Unfortunately, a census has not been taken to determine the accurate figures of these crippled and disabled people. I had written to the Education Ministry asking for some information. They have given me a point-blank refusal, saying that they have not got the accurate figure. It is unfortunate that no survey has been undertaken to determine at least their approximate number. From some selected documents I have come to this conclusion that their percentage in USA is 10.3 and in the United Kingdom it is 9.7. If we take the same

percentage, then our number will be more than two crores. I would also like to emphasise here that the medical facilities are much more. They have got much more facilities, many more organised institutions where the diseases which cause these handicaps are cured very easily. We are nowhere in that respect. It is a great pity that out of these two crores, only a couple of thousands have been rehabilitated in our country so far. It is a pity that the number of institutions in this country is only 250. This figure was given to me by the Ministry of Education. The progress which has been made in this direction is, I should say, that of a snail. I would like to emphasise this fact that I do not want to blame anybody—neither the Education Ministry nor any particular authority. I only say that the unfortunate brethren of ours have been neglected by everybody—by the society, by the social workers and by the nation itself.

It is shocking that during the last three Five Year Plans very little progress has been made in the direction of both education and rehabilitation of these people. It is not a question of only 2 crores of people; it is a question of 2 crores of families. Because, if a crippled child is born in a family, the whole family is thrown into the grip of misery. So, this question relates to a couple of crores of people. What I would like to emphasise here is, by rehabilitating these 2 crores of people, in fact we would be rehabilitating about 10 crores of people, because the families of all those who have got such children would be suffering from misery. Unfortunately, these millions of people have been neglected by us so far.

Even if we leave aside the humanitarian view, for a developing nation like ours, where we have to count every thread of our resources of manpower very carefully in order to keep the nation going and progressing at the speed at which it has been planned

for, this problem requires our urgent attention. It cries out for organised action. We can no longer be content with the small efforts on our behalf. The huge man-power which has been rotting away must be rescued from the limited and purposeless method of maudlin sympathy and religious and humanitarian hypocrisy. The obstacles have been severe. There is complete ignorance from top to bottom prevailing in our country as to how the enormous man-power could be fruitfully sed, if proper care and attention be given to them. Here I would like to quote the example of a handicapped *sadhu*, who has been rotting for the last five years in the Cheshire home is now earning Rs. 75 per month after only four months of training.

श्री बागडी : (हिंदी) कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume her seat. The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. She may resume her speech.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: We cannot afford to waste these powers any longer. Profligacy is not only a sin, it is a national suicide. The physically handicapped have suffered not only of their inferior position in the society but also because of lack of any organised attempt to improve their position in our country. The development of a rational approach to the problem of physically handicapped began with an entirely new concept of their role in our economy and in our national life. The new concept is one which realises the tremendous productive potentialities in every individual regardless of his physical defect.

The magnitude of the problem is such that it requires the co-operation and advice of all the voluntary and social workers and voluntary agencies to take up a leading part in educating and rehabilitating the handicapped people. I would appeal to all the social workers and voluntary agencies to pay their attention to this prob-

lem. I would also appeal to the Education Ministry to give the fullest co-operation to the voluntary agencies and to voluntary workers because it is a technical work of a difficult nature. If only the Education Ministry will give encouragement to the voluntary workers and agencies, I am sure, many more voluntary workers and agencies would be coming forward to take up this humanitarian work and work of very great economic and social significance.

I may also mention that this work requires very heavy expenditure because we have not got the trained personnel in our country. We have to train the personnel and these poor, handicapped people also require extra care. The money could not be collected simply by donations. I would appeal to the Education Ministry not to let the work of the voluntary agencies be hampered by the lack of sufficient money. They should make it a point to contribute to and help the voluntary agencies which work in the field of social work and which take up this work.

I am sorry to mention that sometimes these voluntary agencies get step-motherly treatment. People in authority feel that they are obliging the voluntary agencies when they give grants to these voluntary agencies. In fact, they must be grateful to the voluntary agencies who in spite of many difficulties and drawbacks go ahead and get along with this difficult work and do the work which ought to have been done by the Education Ministry and the Government.

I would also like to mention that even when the grants are given by the various departments, they are not given in time. At the end of the year they are given. So, it becomes very difficult for the voluntary agencies to spend that money.

There is lack of co-operation. I would not blame anybody because there is lack of knowledge. There is

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very great ignorance prevailing and people do not understand that the work which they do or for which they give their support is of such a great importance. They do not know that the life of those people who are just a burden on society could be made useful and fruitful. That is why this sort of negligence and lack of co-operation is prevailing.

Therefore, first of all, I would appeal to the hon. Education Minister who is a great humanist. In fact, because of his coming to the Ministry, new hopes have been raised in our hearts and we know that now revolutionary progress will be made because of his interference and his intervention that sort of cold attitude which has always been there will be removed and the ice which has always been blocking the path of these handicapped people will melt. I would request the hon. Education Minister to start a sort of refresher course not only for the social and voluntary workers but also for those officers who are working in the Education Ministry so that they may know what the meaning of occupational therapy is.

It is a pity—I do not want to mention it because all those, wherever they are are my bothers; but because I would like justice to be done to these unfortunate, handicapped persons, I would mention it—that sometimes those persons have to disburse the grants who do not know the meaning of occupational therapy. They do not understand the problem. So, I would request the hon. Minister to appoint advisers who have been working in this line and who are experts. There is no dearth of such people who are experts in this line. They should be appointed as advisers. There should be an adviser for the blind, an adviser for the deaf—separate advisers. Then only the work will make progress.

There is no first-hand knowledge available. So, I would also request that more seminars and conferences

should be held so that first-hand knowledge may be available and a few delegations should be sent abroad to see how wonderful work has been done in other countries.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): So that more money could be spent.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to mention that I have seen it and because I have seen this work in other countries I have been more interested in it and have come to the conclusion that just as they have done in USA—whatever they are spending on the care and rehabilitation of these people they are realising from the incomes of these people in the form of income-tax, house and property tax—and have rehabilitated their handicapped fully and have solved their problem. why could we not solve our problem?

The time at my disposal is very short. I will quickly mention some of the points. There is the National Advisory Council. There has been an indiscriminate condemnation of various Councils. As far as this Council is concerned, I would like to say this Council has been doing good work. But the only point against this Council is that it meets once a year. I would request the Minister to say that this Council should meet more frequently and this Council should also be represented by, not only the officers, but various organisations which have been working in this line. Only then, this very important body which has done a useful work will serve its purpose.

I would also like to emphasise that the recommendations of this Council have not been implemented every time. Only 35 per cent of the recommendations have been accepted and implemented so far. I would request that all the recommendations made by this Council should be religiously implemented. I would like to tell you how the purpose of the various recommendations is defeated by quoting only one example. This Council recom-

mended that 70 per cent grant should be given for the construction of buildings which are meant for the education of the handicapped. The ceiling was fixed at Rs. 1 lakhs. Now the ceiling has been fixed at Rs. 30,000 only. In these hard days not even a two-roomed tenement can be built with Rs. 30,000. How could a big building be constructed with Rs. 30,000? In this way, the recommendations made by the Council are defeated. I would again request that the recommendations made by this Council should be religiously implemented and only then can any progress be made.

Now, about scholarships, they have been given but to my great disappointment I would like to mention that these scholarships have not gone to those who are getting education in the institutions which are meant for the handicapped. These scholarships are being given to the people who are already rehabilitated and are studying in M.A. or B.A. or Intermediate and who have got a little handicap. On the pretext of that little handicap which has not been any drawback for them, they are being given all the scholarships. No scholarship has been given to any handicapped who is studying in the institution meant for the handicapped. I may quote one example and an inquiry could be made into that. In the Occupational Therapy Institute of New Delhi, no scholarship has been given to any child. There are more than 25 per cent of children whose parents cannot pay for their food even. Those children have not been given scholarships. The reason is that in the Scholarships Committee which disburses these scholarships, there is no expert who is working in this line. There is no voluntary worker. Only a few officers sit and distribute the scholarships. I do not know what are the criteria or the basis on which the scholarships are granted. I think people who are working in this line should be considered.

I would also like to mention one thing more. I wanted some information in 1952 and I was told that there were 240 institutions. Now, the latest information which I got from the Education Ministry is that the number of institutions at present is 250. During the last all these more than 10 years, the number of institutions has increased by only 10. So, I would not like to repeat and emphasize the same factor that we are moving at a snail's pace.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I will take full half an hour. It is such an important subject. I have not yet given any suggestions which I want to give regarding the betterment of these unfortunate people. I will quickly give the suggestions.

I would request the hon. Education Minister to bring all the influence on the Home Ministry to include these unfortunate people in the next census report. We need not wait for ten years. If we want to bring in a planned development, planned rehabilitation work, we must have sample surveys made in the rural areas and in the urban areas to determine their actual number. Another point which I would like to emphasise is that educational, training and rehabilitation facilities should be provided at least in every State. One model institute should be started in every State. Free supply of orthopaedic appliances as also other equipment and books to the handicapped should be given in the institutions where the handicapped people are studying. Liberal facilities should also be given to the handicapped for travelling.

In every district headquarter, a free vocational guidance centre should be opened. I would like to point out that the life of the blind people is also very pathetic. In the First Five Year Plan it was decided that a model centre for the deaf, dumb and blind

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people would be established in Delhi. But it was brought over to the Second Five Year Plan, because the scheme could not be implemented in the First Five Year Plan. Now, it has been brought over to the Third Plan. Three years have already passed during the Third Plan period, and still, the model centre could not be established in Delhi. Now, I am sure it will be brought over to the Fourth Plan unless the hon. Minister puts his foot down on this delay. I would request him to see that at least one model centre is established in every State during the Third Plan, for the blind, deaf and dumb and for the orthopaedically handicapped. This should be kept as the minimum target. Only then, we shall be able to do not real justice but a little justice to these unfortunate brethren of ours.

I would also like to emphasise that the award of scholarships for the needy should be given in the technical institutions of the handicapped. Shelter and protection homes should be provided to those people who have got no guardians or who have lost their parents.

Compulsory and free facilities of testing of the mental and physical potentialities of the handicapped for suitability for industrial, office and household work should be made available in every district headquarter.

In the employment exchanges, we know that there is provision for the handicapped. But because there is no provision for providing them training no progress has been made so far. Even as scholarships are being given to the normal people by the employment exchanges, a similar type of scholarships should be given to these handicapped people also who seek employment there. If that is done, great progress can be made, and the purpose for which these employment exchanges have been opened would be really served.

The plight of the blind is almost the same as the plight of the deaf and the dumb. They are being given training in the Dehra Dun School, but they are not being rehabilitated. They wander here and there for the sake of employment. There is no guidance clinic for them even in this capital city of ours. I would request that such guidance clinics should be opened where these blind, deaf, dumb and orthopaedically handicapped people could at least get sufficient information. Unless these vocational guidance clinics are opened everywhere, at least at the State and district levels, the fate of the handicapped would not be changed.

Compulsory registration of these handicapped is also a 'must'. Legislation should be enacted, and according to that enactment it should be made obligatory on the part of every municipality to register every crippled child that is born in its area and every crippled person noticed in that town or city. Only then we shall be able to know the real number and also the nature of their handicap.

I know, Sir, that you are looking at the clock, but please give me the full half an hour which you had promised earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude. Otherwise, there would not be any time left for the hon. Minister to reply.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The House will sit till 5.30 p.m. I am sure that there are other hon. Members who also would like to speak and they would also like to take some time. So, I suggest that we can sit a little longer, because this is a subject of such great importance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude in a minute or two.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I shall take only two more minutes and then I shall conclude.

The most important problem which in my opinion could be solved by the Education Ministry is this. If by an enactment or by advice, we could make it compulsory on the part of all employers to reserve at least 4 or 5 per cent of the vacancies in their establishments for the handicapped, the employment problem will also be solved. If we can have workshops for these handicapped people, I am sure all the workshops in the country can be made self-supporting without any delay. So, if the hon. Education Minister decides to really solve this problem, the first thing to be done would be to establish such workshops, where these handicapped people can be trained as apprentices, so that they can be found suitable employment in industries.

Lastly, I would like to read two or three lines from this book, and that will be the end of my speech:

"It was Balzac who said that most of us are ordinary people seeking extraordinary destinies. The physically handicapped are extraordinary in that they seek but an ordinary destiny. This then is their challenge to us. Give us the opportunity to realise that destiny!"

Thank you very much.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament and experts to suggest ways and means for making the education of the handicapped such as the blind, deaf and dumb, mentally retarded and physically crippled, compulsory by 1970."

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the Government should appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament and educationists to suggest ways and means for making suitable education and training to the handicapped, such as the blind, deaf and dumb, or otherwise mentally or physically abnormal and weak, compulsory by 1990, so that they cease to be a burden to the society."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution and the amendment are before the House.

One hour is the time allotted.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: One and a half hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would request that it may be made 1½ hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have allotted only one hour. How much time does the hon. Minister want?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Fifteen minutes. I shall try to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, three or four Members may have a chance. Five minutes each.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्रीमती सावित्री निगम ने जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है और उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो मुझाव दिये हैं उन्हें मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना। उन के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मेरा जो संशोधन है वह भी सदन के सामने है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में अंधे, बहरे,

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

गूंगे और शारीरिक तथा मानसिक रूप में रोगग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या काफी है। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि दुनिया के अन्य देशों में भी इस संख्या से कम नहीं है। प्रतिशत: उन का कम नहीं है। अगर हम ऐसे समझते हैं कि चूंकि हमारा देश गरीब है इसलिए इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों की संख्या हमारे देश में काफी है, अमरीका जैसे अमीर देश में उन की संख्या कम है तो यह समझना गलती है। इसलिए मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक का ध्यान अमरीका के एक बहुत बड़े विख्यात नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता एलेक्सि कैरल की किताब "मेरा दो अननोन" की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। उस किताब में उस प्रसिद्ध लेखक ने इस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि वस्तुतः अमरीका जैसे देश में शारीरिक और मानसिक दृष्टि से भी कमजोर व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिस प्रकार से बढ़ती जा रही है वह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है।

इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सोचने विचारने की बात है कि जब अमरीका, इंग्लैंड या दूसरे धनी देश इस समस्या का समाधान पूरी तरह से नहीं खोज पाये हैं तब हमारा यह गरीब देश कैसे ऐसी समस्या का समना इस निश्चित समय में, जैसा कि प्रस्तावक ने कहा है, १९७० तक कैसे हमारा देश इस का समाधान ढूँढ सकता है यह भी विचारने की बात है।

अभी हमारे संविधान में एक बात कही गई है। यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि ६ से ११ वर्ष के बच्चों को हम अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। जब इस संवैधानिक दायित्व की हम पूर्ति नहीं कर रहे हैं तब कैसे सम्भव है कि हमारे देश में जिसके लिए कि यह बनवाया गया है कि २ करोड़ से ऊपर

ऐसे अपाहिज लूते, लंगड़े लोगों की संख्या है तो उनकी व्यवस्था हम कैसे कर सकेंगे? इसलिए मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यह काम १९६० तक होना चाहिए हालांकि मुझे इस में भी संदेह है कि इतने वर्षों के बाद भी ऐसा हो सकेगा। लेकिन इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और हमारा ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए। किसी भी परिवार में कोई इस तरह से ग्रंथा, लूता, लंगड़ा या बहरा, शारीरिक या मानसिक दृष्टि से कोई कमजोर बच्चा उत्पन्न होता है तो उन परिवार का बोझ बढ़ जाता है और उन परिवार की समस्या का समाधान करने में सरकार द्वारा जिनकी भी मदद की जाय वह ठीक ही होगी। लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ मैं इस बात की तरफ भी इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इनके शिक्षण की व्यवस्था ऐसी होनी चाहिये, ग्रंथे, लूते, लंगड़े, शारीरिक या मानसिक दृष्टि से कमजोर व्यक्तियों के शिक्षण की हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिनसे वह हमारे समाज के लिये बोझ न हों। ऐसी हमारी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर शिक्षित करने के बाद भी उनके लिए हम काफी रुपया पैसा खर्च करते हैं, उसके बाद भी अगर सरकार या समाज को उनका बोझ उठाना पड़ता है तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। इसलिए उनकी शिक्षा इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए जिसमें कि वह स्वावलम्बी हो सकें हालांकि यह कहना कठिन है कि जिनके प्रति प्रकृति ने खुद उदारता नहीं दिखाई उन के प्रति अगर सरकार, और समाज की तरफ से उदारता दिखलाई भी जाती है तो उसमें हम कहाँ तक सफल हो सकते हैं? इसलिए मैंने जो संशोधन पेश किया है मेरा अनुमान है कि सदन उसे स्वीकार करेगा और प्रस्तावक महोदय भी मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती सावित्री निगम ने सदन के सामने यह जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उसका स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूँ। इसमें जो दो, चार बातें मुझे कहनी हैं वे बड़ी महत्व की हैं।

हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे लूले, लंगड़े अपाहिज, बहरे, अंधे और मानसिक दृष्टि से भी रोगग्रस्त व्यक्ति काफ़ी संख्या में होंगे यह हमारा बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। इस तरह के अपाहिज और अपंग लोगों को शिक्षा देने की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी ही चाहिए। लेकिन यह बीमारियाँ आमतौर पर जिन क्षेत्रों में हुआ करती है उनके ऊपर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। यह बीमारी अधिकतर उन गरीब तबकों में होती है जोकि अधिकतर पिछड़े और सब तरह से अव्यक्त होते हैं। यह ऐसे गरीब क्षेत्रों में हुआ करती है जहाँ कि गरीब माता, पिता बालकों के जन्म लेते समय उनका इलाज करना तो दूर रहा उनको ठीक से न तो खिला सकते हैं और न ही उनके कपड़ा आदि पहना सकते हैं। उनके वहाँ दरिद्रता का घोर सन्नाय्य छाया रहता है और वह अपने बच्चों का पेट तक नहीं भर सकते हैं। इसलिए उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था को बेहतर करने के उपाय सोच जायें और उनको पेट भरने के साथ साथ उनको बिना शुल्क शिक्षा देने की भी समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। उनको अधिक से अधिक अधिकार देने चाहिए, सभी संभव सहायित्व व प्रोत्साहन देने चाहिए ताकि वह भविष्य में अपना जीवन अच्छा बना सकें।

उनको अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने के साथ साथ उनको बाद में सरकारी महकमों में नौकरियाँ देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। चाहे वह अंधे हों, अपंग हों, गूँगे हों अथवा बहरे, उचित शिक्षण मिलने पर सब का उपयोग हमारे यहाँ हो सकता है। मैं पिछली बार अभी जब खालियर गया था तो मैंने

वहाँ नेत्रहीनों की एक शाला या विद्यालय चलता हुआ देखा। वह बड़ा अच्छा और उपयोगी काम कर रहा है लेकिन उसमें सन्धार द्वारा जितनी सहायता देनी चाहिए, जितनी आर्थिक सहायता देनी चाहिए वह उस विद्यालय को नहीं दी जा रही है। वहाँ से वे नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति अच्छी तथा उपयोगी शिक्षा पाकर निकलते हैं और वे अपनी तरह से समाज की सेवा करते हैं। इसी तरह से यहाँ दिल्ली में भी एक अंध विद्यालय है जहाँ कि उन लोगों को संगीत सिखाया जाता है। वे लांग बड़ा ही अच्छा और मधुर गाते हैं। लेकिन जितनी सहायित्व और जितना खर्चा उनको देना चाहिए उतना खर्च व सहायित्व उन को नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि भविष्य में इस तरह के लांग अच्छी व उपयोगी शिक्षा ऐसी संस्थाओं व विद्यालयों द्वारा ग्रहण करके समाज के लिये उपयोगी सिद्ध हों सकें और देश व समाज के हित में वे अपने को अच्छा उपयोगी नागरिक सिद्ध कर सकें।

साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाय कि आखिर यह बीमारी होती क्यों है? इस तरह के रोगों में लोग ग्रस्त न हो सकें और वे सभी दृष्टियों से पूर्ण स्वस्थ बने रह सकें शासन को इस ओर भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखना चाहिए और उपाय करना चाहिए। अगर बालक के जन्मते ही अर्थात् बाल्यकाल में ही उसे समझा जाय ताकि इस तरह की अनेकों बीमारियाँ जोकि हो जाया करती हैं वे न हो सकें तो यह चीज किसी कदर चैक की जा सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल जो श्रीमती सावित्री निगम पेश कर रही हैं वे उसे वापिस न लें और जिस शान के साथ उन्होंने इसे रखा है उसी शान के साथ इस पर वे दृढ़ बनी रहें और इसे वापिस न लें। ऐसा न हो कि शिक्षा मंत्री जरा आँख दिखा दें या जरा मीठा बोल दें और चट से इसे वापिस ले लें।

[श्री कछवार]

ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और अगर वे इसे वापिस नहीं लेती हैं तभी मैं समझूंगा कि उनकी शान है अन्यथा नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री कछवार : मैं सिर्फ एक बात और कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय में आपको ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर और बड़े गौर के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस तरह के स्कूल और कालेज सभी प्रांतों में खुलने चाहियें, शिक्षालय खुलने चाहियें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ लाभ उठा सकें और निकट भविष्य में सारी समस्या हल हो सके।

17:00 hrs.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ रखा गया है, उनका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बहुत ही सुन्दर प्रस्ताव है। जिन लोगों की जवान न हो, कान न हो, आँख न रहे, उनको सरकार की तरफ से तथा सोसाइटी की तरफ से प्रत्येक सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। हर किसी की यह ड्यूटी है और हर किसी को ऐसे लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिये। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम के लिए, इन अभाग्य लोगों की सहायता के लिए आपके पास पैसा कहाँ से आ सकता है। देश के अन्दर लाखों सैठ साहूकारों के पास धर्मादा पैसा होता है। यह कपड़ों में है। इस पैसे को आप ले सकते हैं और इनकी भलाई पर खर्च कर सकते हैं। यह पैसा उन्होंने किसानों से, गरीबों से ले रखा है। इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया आपको मिल सकता है। इस पैसे को खर्च करने के लिए और कौन सा इससे अधिक पवित्र काम हो सकता है। और कौन सा सेवा का कार्य हो सकता है।

सेवा की भावना आप देश में पैदा करें। फारेन कंट्रीज में इनके लिए स्कूल हैं और इन लोगों को वहाँ पर अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। इसका कारण क्या है? जो साइकोलोजिस्ट हैं उनका यह कथन है कि अगर किसी का पैर नहीं है और वह अंगहीन हो गया है तो जो शक्ति है, वह उसके मस्तिष्क में आ जाती है। हाथ की थमी हुई तो उसके बजाय शक्ति अन्यत्र आ जाती है। (इंटरप्शन) एक अच्छी बात बता रहा हूँ और आपको चाहिये कि आप सुनें। मेरे भित्त जो यहाँ बैठे हैं वे बेहोशी में बैठे हैं। एक उत्तम बात कही जाये तो उसको भी वे सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। यह जो काम है, इसको बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने गवर्नमेंट को प्वाइंट आउट किया है कि कैसे उसको उस काम के लिए पैसा मिल सकता है। जन संघ के एक भाई अभी बोल रहे थे। उन से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे ध्यान से सुनें। वे बहुत कमजोर व्यक्ति बनते हैं। बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों के पास जो पैसा है, उसकी ओर मैंने इशारा किया है। सेवा की भावना ले कर हमें और उनको आगे बढ़ना है। वे हमारे साथ आयें और हम दोनों आगे बढ़ें। Those who will join, we will join hands, but otherwise we will march on. यह बड़ा पवित्र काम है। गवर्नमेंट भी इस में मदद दे, पैसा दे। बाहर के जो मिशन हैं, दुनिया के जो मिशन हैं, वे बड़ा अच्छा काम करते हैं, बड़ी ऐसे लोगों की सेवा करते हैं। बड़े बड़े अच्छे आर्टिस्ट्स इन हैंडीकैप्ड, इन अपंग लोगों में से निकलते हैं। जो लड़का कान से बहरा हो जाता है, वह बहुत बढ़िया तबला बजा सकता है, अच्छा गाना गा सकता है।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : बंगड़ा हो गया तो ?

श्री शिव नारायण : तो वह पार्लिमेंट का मेम्बर हो सकता है। उसकी जवान तेज हो सकती है और वह शर्मा जी को ठीक कर सकता है।

जो प्रेक्टीकल चीज है, वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ, जो आँखों देखी चीज है वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। गवर्नमेंट से मैं कहूँगा कि यह बहुत पवित्र चीज है। शिक्षा संस्थाएँ हमारे यहाँ जो हैं, वे बड़ी पवित्र संस्थाएँ हैं। इस देश में अगर ईमानदारी और आनेस्टी है तो शिक्षा संस्थाओं में ही है, उन में वह आज भी बाकी है। बड़े बड़े प्रोफेसर्स और बड़े बड़े विद्वान लोग वहाँ पर हैं। ऐसी पवित्र संस्थाओं से हमें बड़ी बड़ी आशाएँ हैं। हमारे मंत्री जो एजुकेशन के हैं, वह भी बहुत योग्य हैं, बहुत जेंटल हैं। उन से मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस काम में अपना बहुत ही सुन्दर सहयोग देंगे, बहुत ही अच्छा काम करेंगे। यदि उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो समाज का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण वह कर जायेंगे। उनका नाम रहेगा, समाज उनको हमेशा याद करेगा। साथ ही साथ देश का कल्याण होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Sir, I want to put only one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I know of a case of a blind graduate in Birbhum. I have just now forgotten the name of that person,—but I can give it to the hon. Minister if he wants it. That graduate wrote to the West Bengal Government and also the Central Government, and he was trying to secure a job for the last two or three years. From the Centre he was sent to the local authority in the Birbhum district to provide him with a suitable job, but wherever he goes—whether it is a private employer or a school committee—he is refused employment. So,

my humble suggestion to the Education Minister is that those blind persons who have got a little education must be provided with suitable jobs, and an attempt must be made so that such deaf and dumb people also get jobs.

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : यह जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है यह बहुत सुन्दर है और इस पर कई माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ और मुझे आज तक बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir . . .

श्री कछवाय : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His Hindi is as good as mine!

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I in the first place compliment the hon. Lady Member on the very noble cause she has espoused, and espoused with such eloquence. I had the occasion very recently to go to the institution which she is running, in which she is very much interested, and I found it was a splendid institution extremely well run.

There can be no doubt, as far as the policy of the Government is concerned, that it must fully support these physically handicapped people. There was a time in history when people thought that nothing could be done for those physically handicapped, blind, deaf and others, and that the people who are disabled should be left to themselves. All those ideas have changed and the view today is that there is no person, however physically handicapped, who cannot be trained and equipped to become a useful member of society. Therefore, these unfortunate people need not live the life of hopelessness and futility. Therefore, I agree that it is the duty

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of the Government and the society to help these people as far as possible.

But as the hon. lady Member knows—I know it much too painfully—there are many desirable things which we cannot achieve. They are not practical, they are not realistic. The hon. lady Member wants all these children to be educated by the year 1970. Does she realise what that means?

Shri Nambiar: She only wants that a committee be appointed now to go into this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am only pointing out how difficult the achievement of this particular object is.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): The resolution does not mention only children; I think it speaks about everybody.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As you know, under article 45 of the Constitution, all children between 11 and 14 years have to get compulsory education, and our estimates show that the latest we can achieve that will be 1980 or 1981. That is with regard to normal children.

Look at the difficulties we have with regard to handicapped children. In the first place, we need a lot of equipment. It will be some time before we get equipment even for the existing institutions. Then we have got to train an adequate number of teachers. And, finally, as things are today, most of these institutions are either in towns or cities or near towns or cities and we cannot reach the villages. Therefore, a concerted attempt is necessary before we reach the villages to help them in this cause.

But, Sir, we have not been idle. I will tell you what has been done so far. We have at present about 109 schools and other establishments for the blind in the country with a total enrolment of about 5000. We have

68 schools for the deaf with a total enrolment of about 4000. We have 23 schools for orthopaedically handicapped children. We have about 12 schools for mentally deficient children. I sympathise with the hon. Member for her complaint that we have got no proper figures of these children. Last time the census was taken of these was in 1931. We have made a representation to the registrar of census that in the future census figures should be collected of these unfortunate disabled people. But roughly we have got these figures. They are 4,47,000 blind, 2,23,500 deaf and 4,47,000 orthopaedically handicapped. With regard to mentally deficient children, they must run to the figure of 15 lakhs or 18 lakhs.

I quite agree with the hon. lady Member that the economic and social significance of this large number of people not being useful to society is tremendous. My hon. friend over there talked about somebody who could not get a job, but we have a tremendous unemployment problem on our hands. It is not these people alone who are unemployed, but there are millions who are unemployed. Therefore, to say that we should get all these people not only rehabilitated but employed is a task which no government can face at the present moment.

Really, what should be done today is, as the hon. lady Member mentioned it, instead of talking of compulsion, we must give full support to voluntary organisations. There are many voluntary organisations which are doing this noble work, and I assure the hon. lady Member that the Ministry will give all possible assistance to voluntary organisations that it can. The hon. lady Member said that the Ministry of Education was showing a step-motherly treatment to this particular cause. I assure her that, as far as I am concerned, my treatment will be not step-motherly but the treatment of a natural mother.

She also complained about grants not being given in time. On the question of grants we are governed and regulated by the rules laid down by the Finance Department. Very often the grants are delayed because the utilisation of the previous grant has not been properly proved, the audited accounts are to be seen; utilisation certificates are to be sent before we can give another grant for the next year to the institution. I have known many a case where the institutions complain and ask: why have you not sanctioned the grant this year? But they forget that they have not satisfied the Ministry about what they have done with the previous grant. Really, that is the difficulty about grants.

Then the hon. lady Member said that proper advisers should be appointed to advise the Ministry. But she forgets that there is a National Advisory Council on which she herself is a member. We shall look forward to her to give us the best advice possible in this task.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I meant the experts in the Ministry itself for day-to-day work.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I look upon the hon. lady Member as an expert herself. I have seen the fine work she is doing and I assure her that any advice given by her will be sympathetically listened to and, as far as possible, carried out.

I was benefited by what she said about the special advisory council meeting quite often. I will also look into the complaints that some of the recommendations have not been implemented.

Then she talked about scholarships. May I give you the figures about scholarships? We are giving scholarships to physically handicapped students for higher education or technical or supervisory training. During 1963-64 we have awarded 514 scholarships. During the current financial year we

propose to award 1,500 scholarships. But her suggestion that scholarships should be given to children who are in these institutions certainly deserves consideration. I will certainly see what can be done to either increase the number of scholarships or to divert some of the scholarships to the students who are really working in these institutions.

Now, may I also point out what we propose to do, what we are doing and what we have done in the past several years? We have already set up a comprehensive national centre for the blind at Dehra Dun and a training centre for the adult deaf at Hyderabad. We are proposing to set up two schools for mentally-deficient children, a training centre for adult blind in the South, a training centre for adult deaf in the north and a central rehabilitation centre for the orthopaedically handicapped in Delhi or Chandigarh during the next financial year. So, you will see that this is a case where there is no necessity for the appointment of a committee. We have an important national council. We make it as representative as possible and that council can advise us from time to time.

With regard to that part of the Resolution which wants this target to be achieved by 1970, it is absolutely not practicable. Therefore the most that Government can do is to give full support to this cause and to show every sympathy for that cause. I assure the hon. lady Member that any suggestions coming from her or from others who are interested in this cause will be sympathetically listened to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Shinkre: If she is withdrawing it, there is no need of a speech.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Education Minis-

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ter for his noble assurance and I am quite sure that if he gives sympathetic consideration to this problem, there will be no difficulty in making a headway in this direction.

One hon. Member made a reference to one blind person who is unemployed. I can quote several examples of very highly qualified blind people who were already in service and who became blind during the tenure of service; even then they have not been given a job though it has been made clear by a Resolution in 1952 by the Home Ministry that people who are in the administrative job and have the ability to perform that job, if they become blind during the tenure of service, they will be given that job. I have got at least 200 cases of such people who became blind during service; still, they have not been given any job and they are unemployed. So, such are the difficulties of the blind.

I would also like to put forward one suggestion. If a special enquiry could be made or a special national welfare board for the handicapped could be formed on the pattern of the Social Welfare Board which could focus all its attention on and devote all its time to solving the problem of the blind, deaf, dumb and orthopaedically handicapped, the job of the hon. Minister and the Education Ministry would become much lighter and much easier and specific work in a planned way would be done.

I could not mention the training of the personnel. There are no training schools where these personnel could be trained. If it could be made obligatory on the part of the people who make the prospectus for the course in medical colleges that the rehabilitation and education of the handicapped should also be included, it would make a tremendous difference and improvement. Unfortunately, our doctors do not know anything about

physiotherapy; many of them do not know about occupational therapy. If these two things could be included at least in the syllabus of some medical colleges, things will be much improved.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): A medical student is told all those things.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am sure, occupational therapy is not being taught in medical colleges. This is a confirmed statement and I can challenge the hon. Member. Except for two or three schools, in ordinary medical colleges occupational therapy is not being taught.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: I have been teaching for the last 25 years and I know what is taught in medical colleges.

Shri Nambiar: We have to believe a doctor-teacher.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would also like to say that keeping in view the assurance given by the hon. Minister and the difficulties described, I do not want to press my Resolution. But I would like to submit that enough time has not been given for this Resolution. Many hon. Members were very keen to speak on this Resolution. Specially when such subjects of national importance are involved, some more time should be given so that the attention of the entire nation is focussed on such problems which require the co-operation and the help of each and every individual who is capable enough to give his help.

With these words, I wish to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad** also withdrawing his amendment?

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member, Shri Sidheshwar Prasad, the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member, Shrimati Savitri Nigam, the leave of the House to withdraw her Resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.21 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. PEOPLE'S PROCURATOR

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"This House is of opinion (a) that an Officer of Parliament to be known as the People's Procurator (Lok Ayukta), broadly analogous to the institution of Ombudsman in Sweden, Denmark and New Zealand, be appointed, under suitable legislation for the purpose of providing effective and impartial investigating machinery for public grievances, for eradicating corruption at all levels, for redressing administrative wrongs and excesses, for securing the liberties of citizens, and generally for strengthening the basic foundations of parliamentary democracy as a system of government;

(b) that the People's Procurator should be a person of known legal ability and outstanding integrity and should be appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of both Houses

of Parliament. The term of each Procurator shall be coterminous with that of each Parliament and a Procurator shall not be eligible for re-appointment as such and shall not accept any office of trust or profit at the disposal or in the dispensation of the Central Government or any State Government for at least ten years after his laying down the office of Procurator. The Procurator shall be removable only in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 124(4) of the Constitution.

(c) that broadly the People's Procurator or Lok Ayukta should have the following powers and functions:—

(i) The Procurator shall have the power to investigate any decision or recommendation made or any act done or omitted, relating to a matter of administration affecting any person or body of persons in or by any of the Ministries and departments or by any Minister, Officer, employee or member thereof in the exercise of any power or function conferred on him by any Statutes, rules or directives. The Procurator shall make general and specific recommendations to the Government and shall suggest action against those, who in the execution of their official duties, have through partiality, favouritism or any other cause or consideration, committed any unlawful act or neglected to perform their duties properly;

(ii) The Procurator may make any such investigation either on a complaint made to him in accordance with requirements to be detailed in a suitable enactment or on his own motion;

(iii) Without limiting the foregoing provisions the Procurator shall also investigate any petition that may be referred to it

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by either House of Parliament or any Committee thereof subject to the directives of the referring House or Committee and shall submit his report thereon;

(iv) The powers of the Procurator shall be exercised in accordance with the principles and directives laid down in a motion to be passed by the House of the People and approved by the Council of States from time to time;

(v) If any question arises whether the Procurator has any jurisdiction to investigate any case or class of cases, the Procurator may, if he thinks fit apply to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion in the matter;

(vi) The Procurator shall have power to summon any documents or persons and shall have power to examine any person on oath;

(vii) The Procurator shall in each year make at least one comprehensive report to Parliament on the exercise of his functions;

(viii) The People's Procurators, with analogous powers and functions should also be appointed in all the constituent States of the Indian Union, and that necessary steps should be taken expeditiously in order suitably to amend the Constitution and to enact legislation for effectuating the aforesaid purposes."

Sir, while speaking on the subject of such a great importance, I would submit that I speak with profound humility and with complete open-mindedness. At the same time, I should like to submit that the rationable of my Resolution is embed-

ded in the profound conviction that there is great need today for regulating the exercise of administrative discretion and that there is great need today for an institution for the redress of the common man's grievances. The twentieth century is often described as a century of the common man. And yet in this twentieth century, in our own democratic country, we find procedural and institutional obstacles to the ventilation of the common man's grievances and to their redresses.

In moving this Resolution I do not wish to point any accusing finger at anyone. It is not my intention to censure the civil service for its sins of omission or commission. It is not my purpose to impugn the motives which impel politicians to act in a particular manner. My main purpose is to focus attention of this august House to the central problems of a democratic society in which the maintenance of rule of law is by far the most important consideration and in which the redress of a common man's grievance is the sheet-anchor for the existence of a democratic society itself. We have, therefore, to devise effective means and to put into operation adequate measures so that the grievances of the common man may be heard, dealt with and redressed notwithstanding the predilections of the administration, notwithstanding the prejudices of the politicians and notwithstanding the procedural obstacles in the way of redressing such grievances.

I should like to cite before this august House what Pascal in a very memorable sentence has said. He says:

"Justice without power is un-availing. Power without justice is tyrannical. We must, therefore, combine justice and power making what is just strong and what is strong just."

It is this kind of thinking, it is this motivation, which has persuaded me to bring this Resolution before this august House and I am sure when the hon. Members of this House participate in this discussion and when the hon. Ministers of the Government of India intervene in this debate, they would give me at least the credit for not having been motivated by any consideration of seeking to censure or to condemn anyone as such.

There have been several studies made of the various institutions for redress of public grievances. Indeed, even at present, there are several procedures in vogue which can be resorted to by a common citizen for the redress of his grievances. Quite often, an aggrieved citizen may publish in the press the cause of his grievance. He may resort to writing to his representatives in the legislature of the State or in the national Parliament. He may represent to the administration itself, and if he is so lucky, he may even contrive an access to the Minister concerned. But there would be no denying the fact that these opportunities are of a highly restricted character. These opportunities are of a highly insufficient character. It is because of the insufficiency of the existing procedures for the redress of grievances against administrative injustices that the institution of Ombudsman as it is popularly known in the Scandinavian countries was devised.

The dictionary meaning of the term 'Ombud' is 'public duty'. And the term 'Ombudsman' means a solicitor in pursuance of public duty. The Ombudsman in Sweden is an appointee of Parliament, and he goes into the grievances of the common citizen on behalf of Parliament, laying the report of his work during the year before Parliament. A similar pattern has been followed in Denmark, Finland and Norway with variations to suit their own local conditions. It is heartening and gratifying that the institution of

Ombudsman was brought into existence even in New Zealand which felt that perhaps such an institution alone could answer the central problem of modern administration *vis-a-vis* the common citizen.

I am reminded of a memorable observation once made by Lord Denning. He said that just as the pick and the shovel had become inadequate tools for modern scientific agriculture, likewise, writs of *certiorari*, *mandamus* and prohibition had become inadequate in the modern context of governmental operations and citizen's rights.

The judicial procedure existing in our country guarantees certain Fundamental Rights, and indeed, our Constitution goes further and guarantees even the remedy of invoking the jurisdiction of courts of law for effectuating those rights. But I am afraid that the ancient writs are not available generally to the common citizens because of procedural obstacles, because of the high cost of litigation and because of the complexities of legal procedure. I am sure the House would appreciate that even when a common citizen has a perfectly good case, he is not always able to succeed in a court of law, and that is because of the complexity of legal procedure, because of the formal character of legal procedure and because of the nature of evidence that is required. Therefore, it is difficult to depend merely on the existing procedure of jurisdiction with which our courts have been invested.

In the same day, I would respectfully submit that the procedure of writing to Members of Parliament, or Members of Parliament writing to Ministers or Members of Parliament raising certain questions in Parliament, is also highly inadequate and constricted. We cannot, by our rules of procedure raise specific questions; we cannot, because of our customary practices, raise questions of local or parochial importance only in this

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House, and therefore, such questions as we may agitate in this House are only of general policy. That is only right because this House cannot always afford, it, both because of the paucity of time and the inappropriateness of this forum being used for venting local or specific grievances. And yet those grievances remain, and yet those grievances stare us in the face today, until the momentum of those grievances has risen very high, until the tempo of discontent has gone deep down in the marrows of our public consciousness in this country. Is it not time, then, to think of devising adequate and efficacious means of ensuring that the citizen's grievances, the citizen's causes of discontent, may be dealt with in an appropriate manner by some machinery on behalf of this Parliament and on behalf of the legislatures of various States?

After all, the *raison d'être* for the existence of democracy itself is that it is a better system suited to solving people's problems; and if this system has ceased to be conducive, in the context of the complexity of modern life, to the solution of people's problems, it is time we reviewed the whole tradition and the existing procedure.

I should like, in the first instance, to submit that there are two ways open before this House and the Government of this country which is responsible to this House. Either we have to resort to a system of administrative tribunals in this country with a Conseil d'Etat, like the French model, sitting at the apex; in the alternative, we have to adopt the institution of Ombudsman, with such variations as may be suitable for the exigencies of political and administrative life in our country.

The famous report submitted by Sir John Whyatt, entitled "A Report

by Justice—The Citizen and the Administration—The redress of grievances" deals with these problems in the context of British conditions, which is equally applicable to the conditions obtaining in our country. In concluding Chapter 3, the Report says:

"And in regard to both the judicial and the advisory functions of the Conseil d'Etat, it is important to bear in mind the fact, emphasised by a leading English authority on the Conseil d'Etat, that its successful working depends on the corporate unity of its judicial and advisory sections, for which there is no real parallel in the English dichotomy of an Executive under Ministers responsible to Parliament on the one hand and an independent judiciary on the other."

To this dichotomy the Indian system of government is also dovetailed, because we have largely followed in this respect the system prevailing in Gt. Britain. Therefore, if we cannot achieve, as Gt. Britain, unity of the judicial and advisory functions which are available to the Conseil d'Etat in France, the only alternative which remains before us is to consider the possibility of adopting the institution of Ombudsman in our country.

It is time we attempted a detailed study of the administrative problems of this country. It is time we had a commission like the Frank Committee in Gt. Britain to go into all the various aspects of administrative problems in this country. It is time Government gave some specific, coherent thought to the possibility of bringing into existence a uniform administrative procedure code for the whole country. I am sorry that in all these years there has been very little creative thinking in the field of

administrative reforms and in the field of implementation of certain policies with respect to administration. It is time that this Parliament enjoins upon the Government to give specific and coherent attention to these central problems of a democratic society which wishes to flourish under the rule of law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on the next non-official Resolutions days.

17.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday April 4, 1964/Chaitra 15, 1886 (Saka).