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Thursday, April 9, 1964
Chaitra 20, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 9, 1964 [Chaitra 20,
1886 (Saka)]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Asian Population Conference

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- *968. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Population Conference held at Delhi in December, 1963 discussed problem of population control in India; and

(b) if so, whether it made any specific suggestion in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) The Asian Population Conference discussed the major problems of planning for economic and social development in the ECAFE region arising from the present and prospective trends in the growth, composition and geographical distribution of population. The problem of population control in India as in other countries in the region was referred to during the discussions.

(b) No specific suggestions on population control in India were made by the Conference. The Conference re-

commended that in countries where it was found desirable and feasible to promote measures for the moderation of fertility as a means of promoting family welfare and health, such measures should be an integral part when planning for extending health services.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the recommendation contained in the answer to part (b) of the question has been considered by the Government of India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Government of India have been giving the maximum importance to this aspect, and this was greatly appreciated by the Population Conference also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the context of the discussion on overpopulation in the geographical region in which India also comes, may I know how far the difficulty of overpopulation in this country was discussed in this conference? May I know whether it was raised *suo motu* by our delegation or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The problem of overpopulation is common to practically the whole of this region. India is one of those countries, which is taking the population problem in right earnest and in all seriousness, which cannot be said of every other country in the region. The conference was pleased with our efforts and wanted us to help the other countries in the region also in this connection.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the family planning programme was greatly appreciated by the various delegates, and whether they also wanted that their workers should be trained in India?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : प्रबंड स्तर पर परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या योजना है और तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि में और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के काल में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विस्तार किया जाने वाला है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : प्रयत्न यह है कि हर एक कुटुम्ब तक हम परिवार-नियोजन का संदेश पहुंचा सकें। सब से ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है प्रशिक्षण पर, ताकि लोगों के हृदय में स्वतः यह इच्छा हो कि हमारा परिवार छोटा हो। फिर सविसिज का प्रश्न है कि हम उन को क्या साधन मुहैया कर सकते हैं। तीसरी बात है रिसर्च, जिस पर हम जोर दे रहे हैं कि हम इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कौन से सीधे-सादे सस्ते रास्ते उपलब्ध कर सकते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this phenomenal growth of population is almost paralysing our economy, may I know whether Government have maintained constant touch with the latest discoveries in birth control methods in the rest of the world, such as the one recently discovered in the UK, and if so, whether Government propose to popularise those methods in this country?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know which particular method the hon. Member is referring to. We are in touch with all the new developments, and apart from being in touch with them, we are using several of these new discoveries and making our own studies on them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I explain what discovery I meant?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can write to the hon. Minister about that particular suggestion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस सम्मेलन में इस बात पर विचार किया गया कि फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग अभी तक, चाहे

वह आपरेशन से हो या इन्जेक्शन से, सिर्फ पढ़े-लिखे और मिडल-क्लास लोगों तक सीमित रहा है और गरीब मजदूर तबका अभी इस से वंचित है ; यदि हां, तो गरीबों में इस कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने के लिए सम्मेलन ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बात दुरुस्त नहीं है कि अभी तक परिवार-नियोजन ऊंच तबकों में हुआ है। यह बात सही है कि परिवार-नियोजन को ऊपर के तबके ज्यादा आसानी से स्वीकार करते हैं और अपनी फ़ैमिली को छोटा रखने के वे ज्यादा इच्छुक हैं, लेकिन यह कार्य मजदूरों, गरीबों, किसानों, देहात और शहरों के स्लन-एरियाज, सभी में चलाया जा रहा है।

श्री तुलशोबास जाधव : एशियन पपू-लेशन कांफ़रेंस में जितने देशों ने भाग लिया, उन में से कौन सा देश है, जिस ने बर्थ-कंट्रोल के विषय में ज्यादा से ज्यादा यश पैदा किया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : वह हिन्दुस्तान है।

Shri Kapur Singh: I wonder if the Government of India have ever thought over the queerness of endeavouring to raise the material standards of the born by blockage of the coming into existence of those not born. Have they?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: My hon. colleague in his reply has stated that the main object of the Population Conference was to consider the major problems of planning for economic and social development in the ECAFE region. Population control is one of the incidental fields in which major emphasis has to be laid in order to achieve economic progress.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has she answered my question?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the hon. Minister say whether those who approach the persons for persuading them to

accept the family planning method are instructed not to approach those who have no children or who have three or less than three children? Or do they approach anybody and everybody?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Yashpal Singh.** We have spent 6 minutes on this.

Dr. M. S. Aney: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he was satisfied with the question being put.

Transmission and Distribution of Power

*969. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a code for safe operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution systems of power has been finalised;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) whether it has been forwarded to the State Governments for implementation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Code for safe operation and maintenance of Transmission and Distribution Systems of Power indicates the safety precautions to be adopted in the transmission and distribution systems with particular reference to the safety procedure to be followed in respect of the following:—

(i) Protective Equipment and Tools.

(ii) Storage and Safe Handling of Material and Equipment.

(iii) Transportation and Automotive Equipment.

(iv) Workshops and Garrages.

(v) Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting.

(vi) First Aid and Resuscitation.

(vii) Earthing.

(viii) Clearance Procedure.

(ix) Receiving Stations, Sub-stations and Switching Stations.

(x) Overhead Lines.

(xi) Forestry work.

(xii) Hot Line Techniques.

(c) Copies are under print and will be forwarded to State Government shortly.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि इस समय ट्रांसमिशन के मामले में क्या पोजीशन है और इस प्लान के आखिर में जा कर क्या पोजीशन होगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The length of the transmission lines we had in the country at the end of the Second Plan was 134,400 circuit kms. and we are adding 105,000 circuit kms. in the Third Plan.

Shri Yashpal Singh: What type of code has been finalised and where has it been operated?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The present rules in the country which are being followed by several States are not uniform; nor are they comprehensive, nor are they consistent with the latest modern research. Therefore, a separate code has been prepared just now and that is the one now under print.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that power is given always to consumers other than the cultivators, and the cultivators are charged extra if they want to use power?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not quite correct to say that cultivators are not given electricity. They are given; in fact, preference is also given to them. Of course, tariffs differ from State to State, and there are some States where

there is a certain minimum payment required.

Shri Bade: Why is it not given to cultivators?

Mr. Speaker: It is not relevant to this question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Does the code relate to the safe operation and maintenance of transmission for the future or it indicates any corrective to the imbalance that exists in some States like Bihar where the production is all right but transmission has not been given to the needy people?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This code is for safety purposes. It does not lay down the design of the kind of transmission line. I regret to say that in North Bihar the transmission lines are not laid completely to utilise the generated capacity.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I would like to know from Government whether it is a fact that charges called minimum charges are levied on cultivators for the period during which they do not consume electric power or consume insufficient electric power, and that these charges have accumulated in certain States?

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this question.

Ravi Multi-Purpose Project

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*970. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation report of experts on the Ravi Multi-purpose project to cater to the need of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir has been submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the project as reported by the experts in regard to irrigation and power potential and the likely cost?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Thein Dam (Unit I) Project Report has been received recently by the Central Water & Power Commission and is under examination. The project envisages the construction of a 482 ft. high rock-fill dam near village Thein to store 2.66 M.A.Ft. of water of which 1.9 M.A.Ft. will be live storage. A power house on the left bank will be constructed having 6 units of 70,000 KW each. The Thein Power Plant will yield 2,22,000 KW of power at 60 per cent. load factor. The construction of this dam will increase the firm power potential of U.B.D.C. Hydro-electric Project from 30,000 KW at 60 per cent. load factor to 1,23,000 KW at 60 per cent. load factor. Thus the Thein Dam Project will yield 3,15,000 KW of power at 60 per cent. load factor. The project will also result in an increase in irrigation of 8,61,520 acres. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 69.63 crores of which the power component will be Rs. 58.61 crores, irrigation component Rs. 9.64 crores and flood control component Rs. 1.18 crores. The project is stated to yield a return of 10.08 per cent. in the 17th year after its completion.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much foreign exchange will be necessary for this Rs. 69.63 crore project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is too early to say that because the project has yet to be checked and it is not in the Third Plan. It has yet to be examined, and the policy settled whether it will be taken up in the Third Plan or not, but generally, the foreign exchange will be of the order of about 20 per cent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the percentage of benefit that will be derived by Punjab and J. & K. Governments and whether there will be any contribution from the Centre, and if so, how much?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The dam is one of the series of structures that will be built in order to utilise the waters that we are getting as a result of the Indus Treaty, and under that Rajasthan gets 8 million acre feet. To the extent that the Thein Dam enables this 8 million acre feet to be utilised, to that extent the Rajasthan Government will also have to bear the share. At the moment, the project is still under very preliminary consideration and checking, and therefore the allocation has not yet been taken into account.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार ने कभी यह सोचा है कि पंजाब राज्य में बहुत सारी जलहीन भूमि है और अगर उस को शीघ्र पानी दिया जाए तो अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस जलहीन भूमि को कब तक पानी मिलने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: On the completion of the Beas dam, there will be quite a large amount of water available for Punjab, and the Thein Dam will add a little more, but Punjab will be greatly benefited by the early completion of the Beas Dam.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said in the statement that the project is expected to yield a return of 10 per cent in the seventeenth year after its completion. May I know if something cannot be done to step up the completion of this project earlier than that, because it means 25 to 30 years again after the project comes under way?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This project, after it is started, will take about six to eight years, and 17 years is the period during which the financial returns are calculated, and 10 per cent is expected to be the return. That will be available 17 years after the completion. This has nothing to do with the completion. The completion of the project will depend upon the finances that we can spare and on the topographical difficulties to be overcome.

Coal Industry

***971. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Team, which recently inquired into the working of the coal industry in India has suggested that prices of superior grades of coking coal should be increased by up to 20 per cent; and

(b) whether it has recommended the lifting of controls on coal as an alternative measure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). While there has been no specific enquiry into the working of the coal industry in India, the World Bank team has generally been in favour of an upward revision of prices of superior grades of coking coal or alternatively of relaxation of the rigours of the present control system.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what special reasons have been advocated by the World Bank in making this recommendation, and to what extent they have been acceptable to the Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This report has not been submitted to us. The World Bank mission from time to time comes and examines the position and the working of the Indian economy for their own benefit, for the benefit of the World Bank's information, and therefore, the report was submitted to the World Bank. One of our Executive Directors is a Director of the World Bank, and he also, by the courtesy of the World Bank, sees the report, and that report was shown to the Government of India. On that basis, that information was received by us, and it is a fact that they did comment in general terms on the coal position in this country.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of the recommendations of such an

expert body, has Government considered the possible effects of the lifting of control so far as coal is concerned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think that matter has been examined by the Ministry concerned and that certain steps have been taken by them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any representative from India was also associated with this team which went through this problem of coal industry and whether it submitted the report only to the World Bank and whether India does not know anything about this report?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the basis of the question is whether the Government of India have been associated in the preparation of the report by that team, we helped them to go round, and usually our representative in the World Bank, on the board, goes with them. Our relations with the World Bank are so cordial and we get a lot of assistance from them that we withhold no relevant information from them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Ministry concerned have also been examining this question for a considerable time and have also taken such steps as they thought fit. May I know whether the two enquiries, one by the World Bank and the other by the Ministry, are exclusive or whether they fit in and, if so, how do their conclusions compare?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The World Bank's appreciation of the position is only incidental; the World Bank's report is on the economic conditions in India so far as the enquiry conducted by the Ministry is concerned, it is primary.

श्री कछवाय : श्री कहा गया है कि लोकल कोल के ऊपर से कंट्रोल उठा लिया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जैसा श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया है, जो कंसर्न्ड मिनिस्ट्री है, उसने कुछ बैस सुझाव अपनाए हैं और उन के ऊपर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Shri Bade: In certain newspapers it has been reported that the coking coal reserves will last only for twenty years. If controls are lifted what effect will it have on the position of coking coal? At the pitheads there are what are called the stocks of third, fourth and fifth rate coal. What is the reaction of the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The discussion that is going on in the House at the present moment is about the report of the World Bank team; and I do not think they are concerned about it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the report also mentions the need for improvement of transportation system of coal?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is a different matter altogether; that was a different team. This was a general survey of the economic conditions in India and incidentally a reference was made to coal prices standing in the way of development and producing cheaper and larger quantities of coal.

Linking of Brahmaputra with Ganga

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*972. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to link river Brahmaputra with Ganga?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Yes, Sir.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know when this scheme will be taken up and what are its financial implications?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The project is now under investigation. The report will

be received in the course of this year: it has to be considered duly. I cannot say now when it will be taken up actually.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the proposed alignment of this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This canal starts with Farakka barrage and then goes to a place called Gajaldoba on Teesta and joins Brahmaputra in Assam at Dubri.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are the financial implications, if they have been worked out?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Estimates are under preparation and financial implications are yet to be studied.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether an expert committee was set up for this purpose and, if so, what are their recommendations?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Not yet.

Shri Nath Pai: Has the Government any long-term perspective of linking the entire river systems in this country as has been suggested by Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer as a means of combating the scourge of floods and famines and also for developing an internal river transport?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, Sir. The feasible waterways are under investigation, and this is one of them.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether there is any proposal to link up all the major rivers of India?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of India to link up Tapti with the Narmada?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The Minister has stated that there is a general plan to link all the major rivers....

Mr. Speaker: Then he has already said it.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना कब तक शुरू होगी और कब पूरी हो जायेगी । इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना खर्च होगा । और यदि इस में राज्य सरकार का कुछ खर्च होगा तो कितना होगा ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The estimates are under preparation; I would not be able to say very correctly the actual estimate. But the order of the cost involved will be something like this: the barrage will cost about Rs. 20 crores; the connected embankments will cost about Rs. 10 crores, and the navigation canal which is dependent on the size which we are going to finally choose, will vary somewhere between Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 150 crores.

श्री कछवाय : मैंने पूछा है कि क्या शुरू होगी यह योजना । यह मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं बतलाया ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought I submitted it earlier in answer to an earlier question. These are under preparation, and then they have got to be duly considered, and a final decision has to be taken about the time, having regard to the financial resources.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the estimated length of the link canal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The total length of both the canals, from Farakka to Dhubri, will be 300 miles.

श्री गुलशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह गंगा नदी वही है जिसका दूसरा नाम गंगा माई है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Vishram Prasad: How will it affect the water-level if the Ganga is connected with the Teesta and Brahmaputra?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is a difference in the water level between Ganga and Teesta, which is about 320 ft. in Assam. That is, the ships or the boats will have to go up 320 ft into Teesta and come back again by 320 ft. into the Brahmaputra. This will be negotiated through a series of lifts also known as locks.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know whether this proposal to link up these rivers would affect the flushing of the Bhagirathi river and the Hooghly at Calcutta or it will simply help the communication between Assam and West Bengal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It would not help in the flushing. The water required for the navigation canal will come from Teesta river.

Neyveli Thermal Plant

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*973. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Muthu Gounder:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms for the supply of machinery and equipment by the Soviet Union for the expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Project have been approved; and

(b) if so, when the machinery and equipment will arrive and the generating capacity of the plant doubled?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir; for expansion of the installed capacity from 250 MW to 400 MW.

(b) Equipment for the first unit (50 MW) is expected to be delivered by the 3rd quarter of 1964. Based on this schedule of delivery, this unit is likely to be commissioned by March, 1965.

Equipment for the Second Unit (100 MW) is expected to be delivered by the last quarter of 1965. Based on this schedule of delivery, this unit is likely to be commissioned by March, 1966.

The installed capacity of this Project is to be raised further from 400 MW to 600 MW.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the arrangements made to raise the capacity from 400 MW to 600 MW and whether the arrangements will be made with the Soviet Union or with some other country?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I cannot say at present what exactly will be the size of the unit; that is still for consideration. But I think it will be a repetition of the order, of 100 MW—two more units of 100 MW each. It will be from Soviet aid, because the other units are with the aid of USSR.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the terms of the agreement between the Soviet Union and our country so far as the supply of machinery and equipment for this project is concerned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The rate of interest is 2½ per cent interest repayable in 12 years in convertible rupees.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रशिया से जो प्लान्ट आ रहा है क्या हम को उस का पैसा देना पड़ेगा । यदि हाँ, तो यह हम को उन के पैसों में देना पड़ेगा या अपने पैसों में ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In convertible rupees.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने जो शर्तें रखी थीं उन में से क्या क्या शर्तें मान ली गई हैं ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are no other conditions.

Electricity for Food Production

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- *974. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Central aid for electricity for more food production is to be stepped up: and

(b) how this amount will be distributed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) This question is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन बातों पर विचार कर रही है और कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : असल में यह मामला जेरे गौर है सरकार के क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों से भी इस का ताल्लुक है और अभी पिछले दिसम्बर में ऐग्रिकल्चर बोर्ड की मीटिंग में राज्य सरकारों से यह कहा गया था कि वह इस बात की कोशिश करें कि जो गांवों में खेती के लिए ऊंची दरों पर बिजली मिलती है उसे वह कम करने की कोशिश करें ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उद्योगों के लिये बहुत सस्ते दर पर बिजली दी जाती रही है और खेती के लिए उस की दर बहुत ऊंची है ? यदि हाँ, तो दोनों दरों

में समानता लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : कई राज्यों में तो जो दर है वह ६ नये पैसे से भी कम है मगर कई राज्यों में, और माननीय सदस्य जिस राज्य से आते हैं वहाँ भी, ६ नये पैसे से ज्यादा है । इसलिए यह ठीक है, और कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस के बारे में गौर भी कर रही हैं, कि इस तरह से जो ऊंची दर पर खेती के लिये और दूसरे कामों के लिए बिजली मिलती है उस की दर कम होनी चाहिए ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Taking into account the urgent factor of stepping up production of food, may I know whether the Government has drawn up an elaborate programme, an integrated programme, so that India may be self-supporting in the Fourth Plan at least?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Out of Rs. 105 crores provided for the expenditure on rural electrification in the third Plan, Rs. 100 crores are expected to be spent in the first four years. It is likely that the expenditure in 1965-66 may be of the order of Rs. 20 crores. The hon. Member asked about the integration of the whole scheme so that it may be very beneficial to the agriculturists. The Government is quite conscious of the seriousness of the problem and the Government is looking into it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Food and Agriculture have submitted any concrete proposals in this respect and, if so, what is the nature of these proposals and the Planning Commission's reaction in the matter?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Agricultural Production Board at the meeting held on 23rd December 1963 decided to place this question of electricity tariff for irrigation pumping before the States during the regional meetings. On the conclusions arrived at the State Governments are asked to

take necessary steps in the immediate future.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know what are the concrete proposals from the two Ministries and what is the Government's reaction to those proposals.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as the proposals from both these Ministries are concerned, they are under active consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is under active consideration? What is the nature of the proposals?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The initial answer mentioned "the matter is under consideration." The matter is under consideration with the Planning Commission, the Agriculture Ministry and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power wherever they are concerned. The Board of Agricultural Production is a composite body in which all these Ministries are represented and my colleague mentioned the decisions taken there in regard to the four regions where the Board of Agricultural Production, the Central Government and the Planning Commission have indicated the lines on which State Governments will proceed. But it is a matter which is under continual consideration. The hon. Member knows—I announced the other day—that the Agriculture Ministry is seized of intensive production in 80 districts. This is a matter which is under continual examination. There is no point in saying, what are the recommendations, because for 60 districts, the recommendations will vary considerably.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the matter is very very urgent and the Minister says it is always under examination, may I know when this matter was brought under consideration and what were the items that were referred to in the committee. May I also know when we are going to have a final decision on this matter because the whole question requires immediate and urgent action?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, perhaps, I did not use the proper word. I said it is under continual consideration; that means, perhaps, always. The question of production and provision of electricity is only part of the scheme of agricultural production. In relation to that matter my colleague stated that the Board of Agricultural Production has drawn up a scheme both in regard to tariff and in regard to supply. Both the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation are seized of the problem.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट और किसान के बीच में बिजली के भाव में भारी अन्तर है। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को ३ नये पैसे पर यूनिट पर बिजली मिलती है, जब कि किसान को १९ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट देनी पड़ती है। क्या इन को कम करने की ओर कोई ध्यान दिया गया है? यदि हाँ, तो किसान को कितनी राहत मिली है?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि ऐसी बात है, और उसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हिदायत दी गयी है कि रेट कम करने के बारे में सोचा जाये। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूँ कि पिछले दस माहों में खेती के लिए बिजली के उपयोग में कितनी प्रगति हुई है। नव १९५०-५१ में जहाँ १६२ मिलियन किलो अवर्स बिजली खेती के लिए ली जाती थी वहाँ सन् १९६०-६१ में ८३३ मिलियन किलो अवर्स बिजली इस्तेमाल की गयी।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या यह बात सही है कि अग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड ने खाद्य उत्पादन के लिए बिजली की दर ६ नये पैसे रखी है और सुझाव दिया है कि इसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ५० परसेंट सबसिडी दे और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ५० प्रतिशत सबसिडी दे?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह ठीक है कि जिन राज्यों में बिजली की दर ६ पैसे से अधिक है वहाँ उसको कम करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने सबसिडी देने को कहा है।

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बिजली की दर के अलावा इससे भी दिक्कत होती है कि मेन प्वाइंट से गांव तक कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है और उसके ऊपर बाज वक्त कई हजार रुपये का खर्चा तक होता है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो शिकायत की है वह ठीक है, और अभी माननीय सदस्य खुद उत्तर प्रदेश गये थे और वहां उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सामने इन बातों को रखा था और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का ध्यान इन ओर आकृष्ट किया था ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिजली गांधी नगर डैम से मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को अभी मिल रही है, उसके भाव में अंतर क्यों है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह जो सवाल है वह खेती के लिए बिजली का है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : खेती के लिए बिजली का सवाल ही तो मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके पास अभी इस सवाल का जवाब तैयार नहीं है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government is in a position to give us at least rough estimates as to the amount of electricity that is consumed for industries and agriculture both in terms of quantity and sale price?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have given the figures for agricultural and irrigational purposes. I have not got the figures for industrial purposes.

Regarding Starred Question No. 975

Mr. Speaker: Next question—Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

An Hon. Member: He is not here.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, in view of the importance of the question, may I request you to take up this question.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be done, unless there is time at the end.

Shri Nath Pai: Time permitting, I would request you, Sir, to take it up.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly do that if time permits.

Public Sector Projects in Third Plan

***976. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1096 on the 12th March, 1964 and state:

(a) the reasons for the expenditure of only Rs. 596 crores out of the total investment of Rs. 1330 crores envisaged in Third Plan;

(b) what is the estimated expenditure in each State during 1964-65, and

(c) what accounts for the fact that out of Rs. 596 crores spent only Rs. 0.8 crore has been spent in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2669/64].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In Rajasthan there was hardly anything done in the public sector during the First and the Second Plan periods. Now, in view of the fact that in the Third Plan during the first three years out of Rs. 596 crores spent in the various States only Rs. 0.8 crore was spent in Rajasthan and, again, in the next year out of Rs. 311 crores to be spent in the various States only Rs. 0.6 crore is going to be spent in Rajasthan, may I know what note has been taken of this fact and how the Planning Commission is going to advise the other Ministries to give more public sector projects to Rajasthan to bring it at least in line with the other States?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Planning

Commission is dependent largely on the suggestions that come either from the Central ministries or from the State Governments. Undoubtedly, the Planning Commission is seized of the fact that there should be balanced regional development. Maybe, the fact is that the Rajasthan Government is pre-occupied with major schemes that they have, for example, the Rajasthan Canal, which perhaps might lead to the setting up of other public sector projects later on. But certainly this suggestion which has been made by the hon. Member will be taken note of. I will communicate it to the Planning Commission with regard to the Fourth Plan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The outstanding fact is that during the first two Plans and during the Third Plan Rajasthan has not got even five-hundredth part of what is distributed all over the States. Even for those projects which are given, one at Kotah and another at Khetri, the foreign exchange required has not been cleared. \$0.5 million were asked for the Khetri project more than a year and a half ago; even that has not been cleared. In the light of this will the hon. Minister of Finance and Planning explain how the matter stands and what do they propose to do in future?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the Kotah project is concerned, the scheme is now under way. I think, very soon steps will be taken for getting ahead with the scheme. So far as the Khetri project is concerned, it is running into some technical difficulties. It is not a question of finance—the half a million dollars that are required will be provided—but thereafter it is a question of the technical difficulties which are to be overcome and which make it difficult for the project to progress faster. But this is a matter which the Government has under consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I may clarify it. In the report on the Metal Corporation which has been submitted to the Parliament only two

days ago they have said that they have asked for \$0.5 million for priority one projects for Khetri and this foreign exchange also has not been cleared for a long time. It would have given at least Rs. 2½ crores.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What I am suggesting is that at the present moment the matter is being looked into. As I said, there are certain technical difficulties in regard to this matter. Once they are cleared the money will be found. I can tell you what I know about it; I cannot say anything else.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि किन्हीं राज्यों को ज्यादा रकम दी गयी है और कुछ को कम। मिनिस्टर गाहव ने कहा कि जैसा स्टेटों का प्लान होता है उसी अंश में उनको रकम दी जानी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है कि इस इम्बैलेंस को बरोबर करो ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। ऐसा हुआ है कि कुछ राज्यों में पब्लिक सेक्टर में ज्यादा इनवेस्टमेंट हुआ है, कराँड़ों रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट हुआ है, और कुछ राज्यों में पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई बड़ा कारखाना नहीं खोला गया है। इसलिए अन्तर मालूम होता है। जहाँ तक राजस्थान का सवाल है वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना प्रिंसीपल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स का खुलने वाला था वह नहीं खुला। इसलिए राजस्थान में पब्लिक सेक्टर पर जितना खर्च होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know as to how much will be spent on rural industrial projects in Orissa out of the total investment of Rs. 33.5 crores under the Central sector during 1964-65 and what steps have been taken by Government to develop the rural industrial projects in the State during the Third Plan?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The total amount, both for the Central and the State sectors, for 1964-65 is Rs. 34.8 crores—Rs. 33.5 crores towards the Central public sector industrial projects and Rs. 1.3 crores for the States' projects.

श्री तन सिंह : श्री माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि क्योंकि राजस्थान कैनाल में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है इसलिए राजस्थान में पब्लिक सेक्टर में कम खर्च हो रहा है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इस प्रकार की प्रार्थना की है कि राजस्थान कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट मान लिया जाये ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That would have to be one of the considerations when we decide on the Fourth Plan, namely, whether the State could undertake a project of this magnitude and whether the project should not be a separate one and expenditure on it identifiable. The matter is under examination.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of Government's loud professions of faith in socialism and public sector the progress in that direction has been awfully slow and sluggish. Is it due to the lack of adequate enthusiasm on the part of Government or due to slipshod planning or due to lack of talent to man these projects?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I deny all the allegations.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: He denies all the allegations. That is all right. But will he please tell us what are the reasons?

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Committee for D.P.s from East Pakistan

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- *977. { **Shri Dhaon:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formed a committee to deal with the influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, its composition, functions and powers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A Committee called the Rehabilitation Committee of Secretaries has been constituted to consider the problems arising out of the new influx of migrants from East Pakistan.

The composition of the Committee is as follows—

Composition

1. Shri S. Boothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Coordination).
2. Shri V. Shankar, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food).
3. Shri V. T. Dehejia, Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Departments of Expenditure and Revenue and Company Law).
4. Shri L. P. Singh, Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
5. Shri V. V. Chari, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)
6. Shri Prem Krishen, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.

The Cabinet Secretary will attend the meetings of the Committee whenever necessary.

2. The Committee may coopt other members for any meeting or meetings as and when necessary.

3. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation provides the Secretariat for this Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that all the displaced persons who are coming over to India because of the atrocities committed by Pakistan are being treated as Pakistan nationals under political asylum in India and, if so, the reasons for taking such an unkind decision by the Government of India and whether this is to deprive them of permanent rehabilitation.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Which Question is he referring to?

Mr. Speaker: This is Q. 977.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is relevant. Now a Committee has been formed. I want to know whether . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different question. Mr. Banerjee should realise it. Dr. Ranen Sen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question is relevant . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to him again.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement I find that six officials are members of the Committee. In view of the fact that the Dandakaranaya Authority is mainly responsible for this resettlement and other things, why has the Government not taken the Chairman of the Dandakaranaya Authority in this Committee?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This is a Central Committee. The Chairman of the Dandakaranaya Authority deals with the development in Dandakaranaya. They have a committee of their own on which the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal are represented. This question is dealt with at an all-India level.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what are the terms of reference

of this Committee, what will be the function of this Committee and whether this Committee will also treat the displaced persons as Pakistan nationals under political asylum in India or will they be rehabilitated on a permanent basis?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This Committee is only to coordinate the work so far as the relief and rehabilitation of these new migrants is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dinan Bhattacharya.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I have put this question twice. My information is that these displaced persons are being treated as Pakistan nationals under political asylum in India. I want a specific reply from the Government.

Mr. Speaker: When it is not relevant to this Question, how can I force them to give the reply? That would be a different thing altogether. He may kindly resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly give me half a minute. My submission is this. If they want to rehabilitate these displaced persons, my question is whether the rehabilitation will be on a permanent basis or will they be regarded as Pakistan nationals under political asylum in India.

Mr. Speaker: This Committee has nothing to do with the rehabilitation. He has been told that. If he does not understand it, what shall I do?

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: May I know whether this Committee also will look into the matter of shifting of refugees who are coming from reception centres to the rehabilitation centres? In the meantime, in the West Bengal papers, complaints have been received that during the shifting from one place to another, proper attention is not being given by the Government to them.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This Committee, as has been stated by my colleague, is meant to coordinate the matter of relief and rehabilitation at

the Centre As regards the other part of the question the allegations made are entirely unfounded.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Why did not the Government contradict it?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Only two days ago, in this very House, I contradicted it. The hon. Member was present. So did my hon. colleague who has been to Mana Camp.

श्री कछवाय : भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आ रहे रैफ्यूजीज को बसाया गया है और बसाया जा रहा है और उसके लिए जो एक कमेटी बनाई गई है तो इस कमेटी में उन राज्यों के लोगों को क्यों नहीं लिया गया और इसका क्या कारण है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बसाने का काम भलग है ।

श्री कछवाय : यह कमेटी जो बनाई है उसमें उन विभिन्न राज्यों के लोगों को क्यों नहीं लिया गया है जहां कि उनको बसाया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सैंट्रल कमेटी है जिसका कि नाम रिहैबिलिटेशन कमेटी और सेक्रेटरीज है । आप बार बार वही बात दुहराये जा रहे हैं सुनते तो हैं नहीं ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the problem of these new refugees has to be dealt with on a twin level, short-term for immediate relief, and long-term for ultimate absorption of these people in our economy, may I know whether Government have drawn up programmes in this direction, and whether Government have asked this committee to co-ordinate these programmes or some other illusory programmes?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: A brochure giving the latest position in regard to relief and rehabilitation was circulated to the hon. Members of this House only a few days ago, which gives detailed information in this connection.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to deal with the problem of rehabilitation of these refugees, may I know whether the hon. Minister has written to the various States which have offered active help in this matter, to have a committee and deal with this question?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The State Governments have been requested to have a Rehabilitation Minister and appoint officers to deal exclusively with this rehabilitation and relief work concerning the new influx of refugees?

Shri Bade: Just now, the hon. Minister has said that a committee has been formed for relief and rehabilitation. What is the principle of rehabilitation? Will it be the same principle of rehabilitation? Will it be the same principle as was adopted in the case of the former refugees, or will it be a new principle?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: This is a committee for rehabilitation of those that are coming . . .

Shri Bade: The hon. Minister has given the reply that the committee has been formed to deal with rehabilitation. I want to know whether the principle of rehabilitation will be the same as before or it will be a new one?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, you have clarified the position yourself. Decisions are taken at the level of Government. And decisions are taken in my Ministry. Similarly, we have a co-ordination between the various Ministries. For instance, I may require corrugated iron sheets, or I may want food or I may want military officers for camps and so on. So, we have set up a committee of secretaries to see that all the decisions that are taken at the level of Government are co-ordinated properly. They are to ensure that for these relief measures there is co-ordination; also, at the secretaries' level, they ensure co-ordinated and expeditious action.

Mr. Speaker: Rehabilitation has to be done by some different body or by the committee?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Rehabilitation is to be done by the State Governments.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यह जो ६ आदमियों की कमेटी बनाई गई है उसमें सेक्रेटरीज और ऐडिशनल सेक्रेटरीज है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी किस आधार पर बनाई गई है और इस कमेटी में कोई लोकल लीडर रखने से क्यों वंचित कर दिये गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बहुत दफे बताना दिया कि यह सेंटर की सेक्रेटरीज की एक कमेटी है।

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that thousands of Buddhist refugees from East Pakistan have taken shelter in the Mizo Hills in Assam, and if so, have Government referred the question of rehabilitation of these refugees in the Mizo Hills also to this committee?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The point is this. A number of displaced persons have come from Pakistan, and they are Christians, Hindus, Buddhists etc. As far as the Central Government are concerned, in consultation with the State Government of Assam, we have taken two decisions, firstly, to set up camps immediately, and secondly to formulate rehabilitation schemes. When these rehabilitation schemes are formulated and they are to be implemented as they must be, if there is any bottle-neck here or there in one Ministry or the other, then the secretaries' committees shall see that those bottle-necks are removed and the decisions are implemented expeditiously.

Shri Swell: My question was this. Is it a fact that thousands of Buddhist refugees have fled East Pakistan and are taking shelter in the Mizo Hills in Assam?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I got the report this morning, and I think that the number in the Mizo Hills is over 5000 . . .

Shri Hem Barua: The Chief Minister of Assam has made a statement to that effect.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am talking from facts, on the basis of the statement that I saw this morning. A number of people are coming in. The number is over 5,000 in the Mizo Hills, and about 75,000 to 80,000 in the Garo Hills.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What is the relation between this committee and the new Cabinet Committee which has been formed? May I know whether this committee to which the hon. Minister has referred reports to the Ministry of Rehabilitation or to the Cabinet committee?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Cabinet Committee comprises of the Ministers, while this committee comprises of the Secretaries. Whatever decisions are taken by the Ministers will be implemented by the Secretaries.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Berwa.

Shri Baid: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Berwa.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए शरणार्थियों को गवर्नमेंट ने सड़क बनाने के काम पर लगाया है और उनको रोजगार न दे कर डेढ़ पाव चावल और आना-भर दाल दी जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस समिति ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि उन को पूरी मजदूरी दी जाय।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मुझे बड़े अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि ये जो कटाक्ष होते हैं, ये दुस्त नहीं हैं। हमारे जो दुखी भाई आ रहे हैं, गवर्नमेंट पहले भी और आज-कल भी उन को कैम्पों में रखती है और उन को राशन और कपड़ा देती है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : लेकिन उन को मजदूरी क्या देते हैं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : भ्रमर मेरे जवाब से माननीय सदस्य को तकलीफ होती है, तो मैं क्या करूँ ? हमारा कायदा यह है कि हम उन को ले जाते हैं और हमारी यह भी कोशिश होती है कि उन को काम पर लगायें। पहले हम ने बहुत धरखे तक उन को कैम्पों में रखा और वे मेरी तरह निकम्मे हो गए और अब मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे माननीय सदस्य की तरह काम करें और तन्दुरुस्त और अच्छे रहें ।

Shri Bade: I want a guidance from you. Just now Shri Banerjee put a question and you disallowed it. I put a question and you allowed it. Shri Banerjee asked what is the principle and whether they will be treated as Pakistan nationals. That is a very important question. This matter has disturbed us much. Parliament will be in the dark if Government does not throw light on it.

Mr. Speaker: He has explained that rehabilitation is to be done by the State Governments. There are several Ministries dealing with those problems. This Committee has only to co-ordinate those proposals when it sees that there is some bottle-neck. That has to be removed by this Committee. It has not to deal with the policy matter raised by Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Reply may be given only to this question: whether they will be regarded as displaced persons or not?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have made a categorical statement in the House during the discussion of the Demands of this Ministry. I said, and I am repeating, that the displaced persons who come from East Pakistan are in two categories, one, those with migration certificates issued at Dacca and the other, those who come into West Bengal, Tripura and Assam through the open border. After certification by the State Government concerned, whether it is the Government of Assam or of Tripura or of West Bengal, that a particular person has come to India after the 1st January

1964, he can be considered for the grant of relief and rehabilitation assistance.

Indus Commission

***980. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent Indus Commission set up under the Indus Water Treaty, 1960 held a meeting in March, 1964 at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the problems discussed and the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Record of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2680/64].

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have gone through the statement and I find that there is one single sentence running like a refrain through the whole statement, namely 'The two Commissioners discussed this item and agreed to discuss it further at a subsequent meeting'. The whole of the statement is full of this sentence. It is there on the 1st page, the 2nd page, the 3rd page and the 4th page. What is the use of holding these meetings when no firm decision can be taken? What are the factors inhibiting firm decisions being taken at these meetings? What is going to be done to come to a finality regarding the subjects discussed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I submit that in meetings of this type it is always very difficult to arrive at conclusions all at once in one meeting? So, a series of meetings are held, and so far, the Indus Commission has been working quite smoothly. If the hon. Member goes through the records, he will find that in respect of some items like the maintenance of the drains, the arrangements for wireless stations and timber recovery, quite substantial

progress has been made in trying to understand each other.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the tours which are going to be undertaken by this Commission are going to be productive of results; if so, what results are they supposed to bring?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I did not hear.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find it is stated in the statement:

"The Commission tentatively decided to undertake four Parts of the First General Tour during the year 1964-65 as follows:...."

and it mentions the 9th part, 10th part, 11th part and the 12th part. What is the purpose of these tours, and how are they going to benefit the inhabitants of India so far as irrigation potential is concerned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Under the Indus Treaty of 1960, a general tour once in five years for the inspection of the river systems in both the countries is necessary in order to find out and watch what type of developments are taking place in the respective countries. In addition to this, on special request, special inspection tours are also necessary. This is one of the items that is compulsory under the Indus Treaty.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the use of these tours?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Iqbal Singh.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether at this meeting the question of the shortage of water in Punjab in the Upper Bari Doab, the Sirhind Feeder and the Gang Canal was taken up, and if so, with what results?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Water allowed to the Pakistan is in accordance with the Indus Treaty very strictly. Unfortunately, there has been some shortage of water in some months this year, and therefore Punjab had lesser amount of water this year.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that Government is considering a proposal for withholding the instalments due to Pakistan under the Indus Treaty for the resettlement of the refugees from Pakistan, and may I know whether at this Commission meeting a hint was given to Pakistan that unless this influx was stopped, India would have to carry out this proposal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid I do not have that information.

Shri Nath Pai: Will somebody enlighten the House? Is that the only reply to such an important question? What is the reply?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister can ask for notice if he has not got the information.

Shri Nath Pai: There are several senior colleagues who can tell us.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deshmukh.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the issue of the blockade of Poonch Canal for supply of hydroelectric power was taken up by the Indus Commission as was promised before this House?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, it was taken up. Inspection was arranged, and it was found that the defect had been rectified before the inspection.

Chit Funds

*981. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to extend the provisions of the Madras Chit Funds Act to Delhi;

(b) if so, the major changes likely to come about in the regulations relating to Chit Funds with this step; and

(c) the steps being taken, if any, to make the law relating to Chit Funds more or less uniform?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes.

(b) The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961, when it is brought into force in the Union territory of Delhi, will provide for the registration of chit funds, the definition of the duties and obligations of the foremen in charge of such funds, the maintenance of proper accounts and the timely and orderly disbursement of the amounts due to the subscribers.

(c) Chit funds are popular only in certain States or Union territories, like Madras, Kerala and Delhi. As the existing enactments in Madras and Kerala (and the Madras Chit Funds Act as it may be brought into force in Delhi) are considered to be adequate and satisfactory, it is not necessary to introduce Central legislation or to provide for any modification of the existing laws in the interests of uniformity.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that numerous complaints are pending before the Delhi Administration against a number of chit fund firms, and whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration has expressed helplessness in dealing with the situation in the absence of any legislation?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They have already agreed to apply the Madras Chit Fund Act to Delhi in order to avoid difficulties in chit fund working; they have written to the Madras Government to make this Act immediately applicable, so that it can be immediately applicable to them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार जानती है कि इन चिट फंड्स से गैम्बलिंग को एन-करेजमेंट मिलती है और इस लिये क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर कर रही है कि कम से कम इम्बेसी टाइम तक इन को रोक जाय ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : सरकार इससे के बारे में क़यद-क़ानून रही है

और वह इन कायदे-क़ानूनों को और कड़ाई से इस्तेमाल करेगी ।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: May I know the difference between a cheating fund and a chit fund?

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय दिल्ली में कितने चिट फंड्स चल रहे हैं और इन में से ऐसे चिट फंड्स कितने हैं, जिन में काफी बोटाए होठे हैं और जो जनता को धोखा देते हैं और उन के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : हमारी इत्तिहा १९१ लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के बारे में हैं जिन का रजिस्ट्रेशन कम्पनी एक्ट, १९५६, के तहत हुआ है और जो चिट फंड का बिजिनेस कर रही हैं दिल्ली में । इसके अलावा और भी कुछ फर्म हैं जो बिजिनेस करती हैं, जिन के बारे में हमें जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री कछवाय : कितने ऐसे बोटाए हुए हैं और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का तो पता नहीं चल सका है । जो बोटाया करते हैं, वे बताते नहीं हैं ।

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव : चिट फंड का उपयोग क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : कुछ तो मुनाफ़ा करते हैं और कुछ इनाम बांटते हैं । इन्स्टालमेंट्स पर ऐसा जमा करते हैं और उनको इनाम बांटता है जिन का साटरी का नम्बर घा जाता है । पक्के तौर पर मुझे इसका अभी पता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी में हिस्सेदार बन कर तजुर्बे से देख सकते हैं ।

RE: QUESTION No. 875

Mr. Speaker: Calling attention notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. Apologising to you

and to the House for my late arrival due to unavoidable reasons may I request that under proviso to Rule 46, question No. 875 may be answered? The Minister is willing.

Shri Bade: Sir, it is an important question and may be allowed to be answered.

श्री कछवाय : यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्व का है ।

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of the Minister being willing. If the request comes from the Minister, then alone . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My colleagues are also supporting me.

Shri Hem Barua: If you look to the side of the Minister..

Mr. Speaker: I have my ears towards them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Minority Community in East Pakistan

*975. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 regarding rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan on the 12th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to appeal to private philanthropic organisations in country, and to foreign organizations Governmental or private or connected with the United Nations for suitable aid and assistance to the hapless minorities fleeing Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to that end?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The matter has not been considered.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Supply in Delhi

*978. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the level of the Jamuna to 5-7 feet near the Wazirabad Barrage to supply better drinking water in the Capital;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation have decided to raise the level of water in river Jamuna upstream of Barrage at Wazirabad upto 674.5 as against the present level which is 672.4. This will be done gradually.

(c) No extra expenditure is involved in it excepting the compensation payable to the farmers for the submerged land. The amount of compensation which may have to be paid is not known.

बच्चों के रोग

*९७६. **श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बच्चों के रोगों की चिकित्सा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में योग्य व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये देश में नई योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और इसको कब लागू किया जायगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और यूनिस्फ की सहायता से भारत के मेडिकल कालेजों और जिला अस्पतालों में बाल चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण एवं संचाओं के

विकास के लिये एक योजना बनाई है । मेडिकल कालेजों में बाल चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण और सेवाओं में सुधार के लिये इस योजना के महत्वपूर्ण पहलू इस प्रकार हैं ।

- (१) शिक्षण स्टाफ में सुधार और उसका विस्तार ।
- (२) शिक्षण अस्पतालों के बाड़ों, प्रयोग-शाला एवं बहिरंग रोगी विभागों में सेवा एवं अध्यापन सुविधाओं का सुधार ; और
- (३) सामाजिक एवं निरोध चिकित्सा में बाल चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण के पहलू के विकास को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ग्राम एवं नगर दोनों क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय शिक्षण संस्था और मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के बीच निकट कार्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना ।

विकासित शिक्षण सुविधाओं से उप-स्नातकों को क्लिनिकी तथा सामाजिक बाल-चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में और अच्छा ज्ञान देने में सहायता मिलेगी तथा अधिस्नातक बाल-चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण में भी सहायता मिलेगी ।

जिला अस्पतालों के बाल-चिकित्सा विभागों को सहायता देने की योजना का उद्देश्य जिला-स्तर पर विशिष्ट सेवाओं का विकास करना है । जिला अस्पताल में नियुक्त अधिस्नातक योग्यता वाले डाक्टर उप जिला-स्तर पर नियमित बाल-चिकित्सा परामर्श की व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

इस सम्बन्ध में यूनिसेफ और विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के साथ सरकार ने एक मास्टर प्लान आफ आपरेशन पर हस्ताक्षर कर लिये हैं ।

मास्टर प्लान आफ आपरेशन के अधीन विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन इस प्रायोजना की सफल कार्यान्विति में अपेक्षित तकनीकी सहायता देगा ।

निर्धारित मान दण्डों की पूर्ति करने वाले मेडिकल कालेजों और जिला अस्पतालों को यूनिसेफ ५,८०,५०० डालर तक का तकनीकी सामान और उपकरण देगा । यह प्रावणन यूनिसेफ से अनेक भारतीय मेडिकल कालेजों में शिशु स्वास्थ्य के शिक्षण एवं सेवा के विस्तार, पुनर्विन्यास और सुधार के हेतु पहले मिली सहायता के प्रतिरिक्त है ।

सरकार का उत्तर दायित्व अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इस प्रायोजना की क्रियान्विति के लिये आवश्यक कर्मचारी, सामान, स्थान, उपकरण, संभरण, सेवाएँ एवं स्थानीय खर्च की व्यवस्था करना होगा ।

Ceiling on Advances against Paddy

*982. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued a directive to scheduled banks fixing a ceiling on advances against paddy during this year;

(b) how the level has been fixed;

(c) whether a further ceiling has been placed on advances other than those against warehouse receipts; and

(d) whether the additional credit limits enjoyed by banks operating in Punjab and Orissa will continue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes.

(b) Banks have been allowed to maintain in each two-month period commencing from January-February 1964, an average aggregate level of advances against paddy and rice equal to 90 per cent of the level of such advances maintained in the corresponding period during the year 1962.

(c) Within the overall ceiling, a further ceiling in respect of advances other than those against warehouse

receipts, equivalent to 90 per cent of the level of such advances in the corresponding periods, has also been prescribed.

(d) Yes.

Bhubaneswar Session of Congress Party

*983. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Congress Party in context of Bhubaneswar Session of the Party and decisions taken there;

(b) the recommendations and suggestions made and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the nature of reply, if any sent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). A letter was received from the AICC Office enclosing a copy of the Economic resolution passed at the Bhubaneswar Session of the Indian National Congress.

Receipt of the letter was acknowledged.

Under-Invoicing and Over-Invoicing in Export-Import Trade

*984. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has submitted a scheme to the Union Government suggesting measures to check under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports;

(b) if so, the decision of the Union Government in the matter;

(c) the number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation detected in 1963 and the foreign exchange involved therein; and

(d) the manner in which the cases have been dealt with?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). A scheme designed mainly for dealing more effectively with the over-invoicing of imports, and involving the provision of some additional staff, was submitted to Government by the Director of Enforcement, and is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The number of cases registered in the Enforcement Directorate during 1963 was 3455. Out of these, 370 cases involving foreign exchange of about Rs. 65 lakhs had been adjudicated upto 29th February, 1964. Penalties amounting to Rs. 6.7 lakhs were imposed, and foreign exchange and Indian currency amounting to about Rs. 2 lakhs were confiscated.

Supply of Subsidised Foodgrains to Government Employees

*985. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise the foodgrains requirements of Government employees;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether Unions of the Government employees would be consulted in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The question of doing this as an alternative to increase in dearness allowance is being studied. The consideration will take time.

(c) The question of consulting a few representatives will be considered.

Prohibition

- *986. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tek Chand Committee on Prohibition has been given a further period of four months to complete its work;

(b) if so, the reasons for such extension; and

(c) whether part I of the report has been submitted to the Government and if so, its main observations and recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) The Report will be in 2 Volumes. The Team is expected to submit to the Government Volume I of the Report by the end of April, 1964.

Functions and Powers of C. & A.G.

*987. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce legislation for the purpose of defining the functions and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts will be made to introduce the Bill before the year end.

(c) Does not arise.

Rajasthan Canal

*988. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on Rajasthan Canal is not proceeding according to schedule and expeditiously;

(b) if so, what is the time lag and reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to put matters right to make up for the time lag?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The time lag may be about one year. Exact reasons are under study.

(c) Discussions are being held with Chief Minister of Rajasthan to evolve measures for accelerated rate of construction of the Project.

Staff Quarters at Bhubaneswar

1993. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 304 on the 17th August, 1963 and state the latest progress made regarding the construction of additional quarters for Class III and Class IV staff of Accountant General, Orissa at Bhubaneswar?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Plans and estimates for 256 additional quarters have been prepared. Necessary Expenditure Sanction is expected to be issued shortly. Construction work will commence thereafter.

संजीवनी बूटी

१९६४. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान २५ मार्च, १९६४ के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि गुजरात सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त जड़ी-बूटी

उद्यान समिति के अध्यक्ष ने मंजीवनी बूटी का पता चलाया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त तथ्य की छान-बीन की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी छान-बीन का एक विवरण सभा-गटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) सरकार ने यह समाचार पढ़ा है ।

(ख) और (ग). गुजरात सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-गटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Trade Agreement with Austria

1995. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaom:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Austria signed an agreement regarding purchase of investment goods from Austria;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the Agreement; and

(c) the goods that will be imported from or exported to Austria?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No agreement for the import of investment goods as such from Austria has been signed. Such imports, however, can be covered by the two credit Agreements signed between the two countries on the 23rd November, 1962 and 11th December, 1963.

(b) and (c). The two credits, affording India a credit of Rs. 238 lakhs and Rs. 183 lakhs respectively, are to be repaid in 20 equal and consecutive half-yearly instalments, the first instalments, in the case of the first credit falls due on the 1st January, 1965 and for the second credit on the

1st January, 1967. The rate of interest for the first credit is six per cent while for the second it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Government of India is free to select goods of Austrian origin for being financed under the credits, provided the goods are of Austrian origin and there is adequate dispersal of orders.

Both the credits are repayable in cash and there are no stipulations about the export of Indian goods.

Domestic Electrical Appliances

1996. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce compulsory quality control for domestic electrical appliances; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Excise Revenue from Sugar

1997. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excise revenue from sugar during 1963-64 had declined;

(b) if so, how these collections during each quarter of the year compared with those during the corresponding periods in the preceding year; and

(c) the extent to which this decline reflected the decrease in sugar production?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2671|64].

(c) Since Excise duty is collected at the time of clearance, the decline

in revenue is not a correct index of any decline in production. However, the production figures indicate that in 1963-64 the production declined by 1301 (000) quintals from that of the preceding year.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in U.P.

1998. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested the Central Government to provide financial assistance for the education of children of goldsmiths who became unemployed on account of the Gold Control Order;

(b) whether the amount is being sanctioned;

(c) the extent of financial assistance rendered?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question is under consideration.

"Service Home"

**1999. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the detailed implications and the nature of the service to be rendered by the multistoreyed "Service Home" which is reported to have been approved by her Ministry and is expected to be set up in Janpath, Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The main object of establishing a "Service Home" is to provide all types of expert advice and opinion for the public at one central place. The building will house various types of professionals and specialists such as Doctors, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Architects, Consulting Engineers, Industrial Consultants etc. The building is proposed to be

designed in a most modern way and will have a basement and semi-basement and 10 floors, Parking and other facilities would be provided in the basement and semi-basement area. The building shall be Air-conditioned and will have four lifts.

The proposal to construct a multi-storeyed building known as Service Home was considered by the Advisory Committee for Delhi in their meeting held on the 22nd February, 1964 in the Ministry of Home Affairs and was generally approved by that Committee. The proposal has not yet been finally approved by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The proposal, as approved by the Advisory Committee for Delhi, when approved by the New Delhi Municipal Committee may require 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the project as loan from the Government for its implementation. The remaining 50 per cent may be met by the New Delhi Municipal Committee from within their own resources. The estimated cost works out to Rs. 71.53 lakhs and it is expected that the entire amount will be re-imbursed within a period of 10 years.

Power Production in Bengal and Bihar

**2000. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the power programme in Bengal-Bihar area adopted by the Central Government by using by-products of coal from coal washeries; and

(b) the details of the policy in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government of India in the matter is that, as far as possible, future development of generating capacity will be planned so as

to consume middlings from coal washeries. Also, in cases where it would be economical to transport power from generating stations based on washery middlings to other areas rather than set up generating capacity to meet loads in those areas, preference will be given to the first alternative, subject to the availability of washery middlings.

The anticipated availability of middlings in 1964-65 and in 1965-66 is 2.89 and 4.16 million tons respectively in the Bengal Bihar area. These quantities are being linked with the fuel requirements of power stations in the same area. While finalising the power development programme for the Fourth Plan, the policy mentioned in the last paragraph would govern the setting up of additional generating capacity either by extending the existing power stations or by the installation of new power stations. The anticipated availability of washery middlings by the end of the Fourth Plan is about 14.8 million tonnes.

Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Scheme

2001. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given its approval to the Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Scheme in Kerala;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have asked for any financial assistance for implementing the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, on 24-3-1964.

(b) Preliminary works are in progress.

(c) Yes. They have asked for additional funds to the extent of Rs. two to three crores for expediting this and a few other projects.

But it has not been possible to accede to this request on account of the gap already existing between available resources and approved programme.

Rural Industrial Projects

**2002. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the number of rural industrial projects functioning at present in Orissa; and

(b) the amount given by the Centre to the State for the purpose during 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Two rural industries projects viz. Barpali and Jajpur project are functioning in Orissa State.

(b) An amount of Rs. 6.0 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Centre as Central assistance to the State Government under this programme for 1963-64.

Royalty Paid to Foreign Concerns

**2003. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of royalty paid to foreign concerns both by the Public and Private Sectors during the last six months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The figures of remittance 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 etc. in the balance of payments data. The last six months period for which this information is available is May—October, 1963. During this period an amount of Rs. 243.7 lakhs was remitted to

foreign concerns on account of these payments including royalties.

Primary Health Centres

2004. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of Primary Health Centres in the country which have remained without doctors for more than three months during 1963-64?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2672/64].

Hindustan Housing Factory

2005. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits earned by the Hindustan Housing Factory during 1963-64; and

(b) the targets set and how far these targets have been achieved?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) According to the unaudited accounts, the Factory has earned a profit of Rs. 4.81 lakhs during the first nine months of 1963-64. The accounts for the remaining three months are not yet ready.

(b) Upto the end of February, 1964, the Company had achieved a production of the value of about Rs. 139.46 lakhs against the estimated production of Rs. 130.22 lakhs for the same period.

Managing Agencies

2006. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state in how many cases permission was granted and in how many cases refused for extending managing agencies under the Companies Act during 1963-64?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): During the year ending 31st March 1964, approval was granted to the extension of the tenure of the existing managing agents in nine cases and refused in nine cases.

Smallpox Vaccination in Bihar

2007. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian lymph used for smallpox vaccination in Singhbhum district in Bihar has proved ineffective and is producing bad reaction; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. The Russian freeze dried smallpox vaccine used in Singhbhum district in Bihar has proved effective and no ill effects have been produced by it. The freeze-dried vaccine is much superior to the liquid lymph that was used in the past as it retains its potency for a much longer period and gives a very high success rate in vaccinations primary and secondary.

(b) Does not arise.

धनुवादकों का वेतन-कम

२००८. { श्री बड़ें :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेक्निकल असिस्टेंटों ग्रयवा धनुवादकों से इस मास्य का कोई ग्रम्या-

वेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि उनका २१०-१०-२६०-१५-४२५ रु० का वेतन-क्रम संशोधित करके २१०-१०-२७०-१५-४३५ किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि १६०-१०-३३० के पुराने वेतन-क्रम की तुलना में उन को नये वेतन-क्रम में क्रमशः पहले और दूसरे साल लगातार दो साल १० रु० और ५ रु० की हानि होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी यह प्रार्थना स्वीकार करने का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) जी, हां। तकनीकी सहायकों और ऐसी ही कुछ दूसरी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। संशोधित वेतन-मान में जब वेतन ३२० रुपये और ३३५ रुपये पर पहुंचता है (संशोधित वेतन-मान के पहले और दूसरे वर्ष में नहीं) तो पुराने वेतन-मान की तुलना में १० रुपये और ५ रुपये का नुकसान होता है, क्योंकि तनखाह के इन स्तरों पर पहुंचने पर महंगाई भत्ते की दर कम हो जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) वेतन-मान में संशोधन करने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि इसी कारण से दूसरी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को भी ऐसा ही नुकसान रहता है। इस नुकसान से बचने के लिए सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों को यह छुट भी दी गयी थी कि यदि वे चाहें तो १-७-१९५६, यानी संशोधित वेतन-मान लागू होने की तारीख के बाद किसी भी उचित तारीख से संशोधित वेतन-मान स्वीकार कर सकते हैं।

Shortage of Iron Sheets in Punjab

2009. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of corrugated iron

sheets for roofing houses in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to evolve substitute material within easy reach of people?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Provision has been made in the expansion programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant for production of 1,60,000 tonnes of galvanised sheets. Two private firms have also obtained licenses for establishment of factories for the manufacture of asphaltic corrugated sheets from bitumen, a by-product of the Refinery Industry.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

2010. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slum-dwellers in Delhi who have been allotted land for housing purposes under the Jhuggi-Jhonpri Scheme for clearance of slums;

(b) whether it is a fact that several slum-dwellers from Rajasthan who had been given land under the scheme have sold their plots; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 7,829 plots (4,264 of 25 square yards each and 3,565 of 80 square yards each) have so far been allotted under the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme to squatters on Government and Public lands in Delhi.

(b) No record about the States from which the squatters/allottees hail is maintained. It has however been reported that about 300 plots have changed hands.

(c) Show-cause notices have been issued in all cases. Allotments of about 200 allottees have been cancelled and steps are being taken to resume possession.

Economic Survey

2011. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a report of economic survey undertaken by two colleges of Tiruchi has been received by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The findings are summarised in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2673/64].

दिल्ली में अवैध शराब बनाना

२०१२. श्री कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अवैध शराब का धन्धा दिन ब दिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत एक वर्ष में अवैध शराब के कितने मामले पकड़े गये ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) गैर-कानूनी ढंग से शराब बनाने के जो मामले १९६३ में पकड़े गये, उनकी संख्या में, उससे पहले के वर्षों की तुलना में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

वर्ष	गैर-कानूनी ढंग से शराब बनाने के पकड़े गये मामले
१९६१	१०६
१९६२	९५
१९६३	१४०
(ख)	१४०
(ग)	१५९

Coal Transport Problem

2013. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of foreign consultants has submitted its final report the coal transport problem in India;

(b) if so, the main suggestions in the report; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work is in its final stages now, and considering the scope of the work involved there cannot be said to have been any undue delay.

Anti-Fraud Squad

**2014. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the progress made in the proposal to set up a high power anti-fraud squad to check and penalise economic offences in the Corporate Sector?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): An Officer on Special Duty has since been appointed to study the scope and functions of existing Enforcement and Intelligence Organisations under the Department of Revenue and to make suggestions to coordinate and widen the scope of their activities. This officer has since submitted his report, which is now under consideration of Government.

राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में क्षय रोग अस्पताल

२०१५. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरस्वती, जिला सीकर, राजस्थान में "श्री कल्याणी धारोग्य सदन" (क्षय रोग अस्पताल) बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उस अस्पताल को क्या सहयोग दिया गया है ; और

(ग) उस में कितने पलंगों की व्यवस्था होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां । श्री कल्याण आरोग्य सदन सावली, जिला सीकर, राजस्थान में एक क्षय रोग अस्पताल बन रहा है ।

(ख) इस अस्पताल को अब तक निम्न-लिखित अनुदान दिये जा चुके हैं । जिस कार्य के लिये अनुदान दिया गया है वह अनुदान राशि के आगे उल्लिखित है :

वर्ष	राशि (रु०)	काय
१९६२-६३	१०,०००	एक क्लिनिक खोलने तथा क्षय नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिये ।
१९६२-६३	३०,०००	१०० एम. ए. एक्सरे प्लांट की खरीद के लिये ।
१९६३-६४	५०,०००	एक आपरेशन मेज, उपस्तम्भ पर आपरेशन लाइट (संचल) न्वायरस संवदनहरण यंत्र, वाष्प-जीवाणु-नाशक यंत्र, बिजली का जीवाणुनाशक यंत्र शीत जल जीवाणु-नाशक यंत्र, बिजली का जीवाणुनाशक यंत्र, घौर बोल जीवाणु-नाशक यंत्र, बिजली का जीवाणुनाशक यंत्र घौर सुवाह्य जीवाणु-नाशक (यंत्र) की खरीद के लिए ।

(ग) १०० बैग्याएं ।

Seizure of Cotton Cloth

{ Shri Jedhe:
2016. { Shri M. L. Jadhav:
{ Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of seizure of cotton powerloom cloth reported, State-wise, during 1963:

(b) the quantity of cloth seized and the number of cases in which decision has been taken; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to finally dispose of the cases?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement indicating (a) State-wise number of cases in which cotton fabrics produced on powerlooms were detained/seized during the year 1963, on the ground that those fabrics were believed to have been removed from the place of manufacture without payment of Central Excise duty leviable thereon; (b) the quantity of fabrics detained/seized; and (c) the present position of the cases, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2674/64].

"Excise Duty on stock of Yarn"

{ Shri Jedhe:
2017. { Shri Lonikar:
{ Shri M. L. Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued to collect differential excise duty on the stocks of yarn held on the midnight of 29th February, 1964 and 1st March, 1964;

(b) whether it is a fact that duty is also being levied on the sized beams ready on the particular day;

(c) whether it is a fact that excise authorities are charging duty on the weight of the sized beams and on the net weight of the grey yarn; and

(d) whether it is a fact that different procedures are being followed in different areas?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. There are two rates of duty for cotton yarn not actually used for weaving in a composite mill: (i) a lower rate of duty for single yarn, whether grey or bleached and multiple fold yarn (grey only) if cleared out of the factory in hanks of plain reels, and (ii) a higher rate for other yarn. With effect from the 1st March, 1964 beaming, warping, winding, reeling etc. is treated as a process of manufacture for purposes of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. Accordingly if the yarn which was initially cleared in hanks of plain reels at the lower rate of duty is subjected to any of these processes, a differential duty is leviable thereon, whether the hank yarn was initially cleared before or after the 1st March, 1964.

(b) with effect from the 1st March, 1964, Special Duty of Excise is leviable on sized yarn only. Accordingly if yarn initially cleared as unsized, is subsequently sized with the aid of power, the special duty of excise is leviable thereon.

(c) Subject to the position explained in reply to parts (a) and (b), Central Excise duty and the Special Duty of Excise are leviable on 'grey' or 'sized' yarn on the basis of the weight of unsized grey yarn; where, however, the yarn is otherwise processed, the weight of the processed yarn forms the basis of assessment.

(d) As far as Government are aware, the answer is in the negative.

Dearness Allowance

2018. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal to grant dearness allowance to Central Government employees drawing pay over Rs. 400 per mensem; and

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(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic Medicines

2019. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up cells in various hospitals for working out basic standards for Ayurvedic medicines which alone can guarantee the genuineness of such medicines; and

(b) if so, the names of such hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). At its meeting held on the 6th-8th February, 1964, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee set up by the Ministry of Health expressed the view that it would be desirable to set up cells in the hospitals having pharmacies attached to them for working out basic standards in respect of single drugs and compound preparations. It is still collecting information from the State Governments and no definite proposal has yet been formulated or submitted to Government.

Study Tours

2020. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officers of different Ministries deputed for study tour in foreign countries during the last five years;

(b) how many of them have been deputed second time for study purposes; and

(c) how many of them have since left Government service?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Irrigation Facilities

2021. { Shri Jedhe:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase made in various States starting with the First Five Year Plan in irrigating the land; and

(b) what has been the criterion for providing irrigation facilities to effect this increase?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A statement indicating the percentage increase in irrigation facilities through major and medium irrigation projects starting with First Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2675[64].

(b) The criteria are set out in Chapter XXIV of the Third Five Year Plan.

Delhi Master Plan

2022. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories set up in the Capital prior to the enforcement of the Delhi Master Plan have been held to be unauthorised and noxious; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove them or regularise them under the Master Plan?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Recently, a survey of the nuisance and noxious industries in Delhi was conducted by the Delhi Development Authority. According to the information supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, there are about 9860 industries existing in the non-conforming areas. Of these 1007 factories fall in the category of 'noxious industries'.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan, the shifting of these industries will be phased and gradual, so that the dislocation in production should be minimum and industry workers may not be put to undue hardship. The first priority in the programme of shifting will be given to the noxious industries.

नगर-ग्राम सम्बन्ध समिति

२०२३. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १३ फरवरी, १९६४ के भूतारोहित प्रश्न संख्या १५३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या नगर-ग्राम सम्बन्ध समिति ने प्रपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस समिति के विचारार्थ विषय बहुत विस्तृत हैं और उनके लिए शुरू में पर्याप्त कठिन परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है । समिति ने जो प्रश्नावली जारी की थी उस के उत्तर बहुत विलम्ब से प्राप्त हुए । विभिन्न प्रश्नों पर राज्यों का मत जानने तथा प्रमाण एकत्र करने के लिये समिति को विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा करना पड़ता है । तथापि समिति ने अपने विचारार्थ विषयों में एक विषय, नगर सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम पर, एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ।

Foreign Exchange for Students

2024. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who were given foreign exchange to study abroad during 1963-64;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange given to them during the same period; and

(c) whether any students have been refused foreign exchange during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास

२०२५. श्री ब० ना० कुरील : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत (अलग-अलग) कितना धन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियत किया गया; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधियों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वास्तव में कितना धन दिया गया और कितना खर्च हुआ ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-घटन पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये में)
योजना में किया
नियत गया
धन खर्च

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना. १२६.५ १०५.५

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना २५३.१ २२६.

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना ४६७.० ३६६.७*

*(१९६१-६५ प्रत्या-
शित)

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति

२०२६. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की आर्थिक स्थिति के अध्ययन के लिए नियुक्त की गई संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट पर योजना आयोग की हाल की बैठक में विचार किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस तथ्य में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) त्वरित विकास के लिए समिति ने जिस कार्यक्रम की सिफारिश की है उसे सामान्यतया स्वीकार कर लिया है । राज्य सरकार १९६४-६५ के कार्यक्रम का ध्यौरा तैयार कर रही है ।

Slum Dwellers in Delhi

2027. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have rejected the popular suggestion of allowing two housing units to large families under the

scheme for housing slum dwellers in the capital; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the allotment of two housing units to the slum dwellers having large families has not been accepted, because the number of slum dwellers in need of housing assistance is far in excess of the houses constructed for them and this gap is likely to continue for some time to come in view of the limited financial resources and paucity of suitable sites. Most of the slum dwellers are also unable to pay even the subsidised rent of single units. Allotment of two units to them will lead to sub-letting or heavier arrears of rent.

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की हस्त यात्रा

२०२८. श्रीमती चावदा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले दिनों उन्होंने ने सोवियत संघ की यात्रा की थी; और

(ख) उस यात्रा से उन्होंने ने देश की चिकित्सा और नर्सिंग के लिये कौन कौन सी उपयोगी बातें हासिल कीं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) बतलाया गया है कि सोवियत सरकार अपने कुल बजट का ५ प्रतिशत है अधिक स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी मामलों पर खर्च करती है और अजरबैजान की राज्य सरकार ५५ प्रतिशत स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण पर खर्च करती है । विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या, जिस में प्रवर्तनीय, निरोधी, उपचारी और पुनर्नवीकर सेवायें सम्मिलित हैं, नोट की गई । प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य की ओर जो ध्यान दिया जाता है वह प्रशंसनीय

है । निरीक्षणालय और महामारी विज्ञान तथा सफाई सम्बन्धी एककों के कार्य द्वारा संचारी रोगों के नियंत्रण में सफलता प्राप्त की गई । इस प्रकार सारी जनता को सभी अवस्थाओं में चिकित्सा परिचर्या उपलब्ध की जाती है और उनके रोगों पर नियंत्रण कर लिया जाता है । औद्योगिक स्थापनों में भी प्राथमिक चिकित्सा पोस्ट, पोली क्लीनिक अस्पताल और विशेषज्ञ सेवा केन्द्र है । कामगार जनता की जो देख रेख की जाती है, उस से मालूम होता है कि सोवियत सरकार उसे शारीरिक योग्य बना कर उस से कार्यकुशलता और उत्पादन के बहुत बड़े प्रतिदान की आशा रखती है ।

नर्सिंग परिचर्या का स्तर अन्य देशों की भाँति ही है । जन संख्या का लगभग २ प्रतिशत भाग चिकित्सा एवं परा चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं का है । स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सोवियत प्रणाली की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधियों में से एक है और प्रत्येक डाक्टर और परा चिकित्सा कर्मचारी अन्य कार्यों के साथ साथ स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा का कार्य भी करता है । लोगों की स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के लिये उन का राष्ट्रीय रेडियो और टेलिविजन बहुत समय देता है । देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिये पर्याप्त औषधें, उपकरण, भौतिक सुविधाएँ और कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हैं । पोली क्लीनिकों में चिकित्सा पाने वाले रोगियों को औषधें स्वयं खरीदनी पड़ती हैं, हालाँकि परामर्श उन्हें मुफ्त मिलता है । औषधियों की कीमत बहुत उचित है । औषधों के निर्माण के लिये जड़ी बूटियों की उपयोगिता को दिया जाने वाला महत्व एक दिलचस्प बात है ।

उन की आपात चिकित्सा सेवा में किसी भी कारण से हुई क्लीनिकल मृत्यु चाहे वह कारोन्तरी थ्राम्बोसिस, शिर की चोट, बिजली लगने, डूबने आदि किसी भी कारण से हो के केसों में सहायता करने की व्यवस्था है । सचल दस उन की देख-भाल

करते हैं। क्लीनिकल मृत्युओं के मामले में यदि सात मिनट के अन्दर रिपोर्ट मिल जाती है तो यह दल आधुनिक तकनीकी द्वारा रोगों को पुनर्जीवित करने का प्रयास करता है और कोई भी मृत्यु तब तक अन्तिम नहीं समझी जाती जब तक कि पुनर्जीवित करने के प्रयास असफल नहीं हो जाते।

आयुर्वेदिक रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सक

२०२६. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह अधिकार दिया है कि आयुर्वेदिक रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सकों को रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर घोषित कर सकती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रणाली किन-किन राज्यों में अपना ली है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी नहीं, किन्तु औषध नियमों के नियम २(ईई) के अन्वीन राज्य सरकारों को ग्राम आदेश द्वारा कतिपय ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जिनके पास भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम के अनुसार योग्यतायें न हों, रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर घोषित करने का अधिकार है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी प्रैक्टिशनरों के कतिपय वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी घोषणायें राजस्थान, दिल्ली, पंजाब, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में की गई हैं।

Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

2030. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants sanctioned to the Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh during 1963-64; and

(b) the total grants allocated for these colleges during 1964-65?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The establishment and expansion of medical colleges has been included as a Centrally Aided Scheme in the Third Five Year Plan. In accordance with the procedure for payment of Central assistance to State Governments, grants are sanctioned to State Governments for groups of Centrally Aided Schemes in lumpsum and not for individual schemes. During 1963-64 a lumpsum grant of Rs. 49.82 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for all Centrally Aided Schemes including the scheme regarding medical colleges.

In addition, a sum of Rs. 4,90,000/- was also sanctioned to the State Government during 1963-64 for the expansion of medical colleges under the Emergency Scheme which has been treated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The allocation of grants to State Governments for Centrally-aided schemes and for the Emergency expansion of medical colleges, during 1964-65, will be given on the basis of the additional students admitted.

लक्ष्मी बैंक

२०३१. श्री कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लक्ष्मी बैंक के खातेदारों से कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ और कितना उनको दिया गया; और

(ख) परिसमापन कार्यवाही के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) सरकारी परिसमापक (लिक्विडेटर) द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६३ तक कुल १४७.६३ लाख रुपया वसूल हुआ। रक्षित लेनदारों (सिक्काई

क्रेडिट) को दिये गये ६० लाख रुपये के भ्रलावा, इस तारीख तक जमाकर्ताओं को कुल २४.८५ लाख रुपया दिया गया जिसमें समवाय परिसमापन खाते (कम्पनीज लिक्विडेशन एकाउंट) में जमा किया गया ५.३३ लाख रुपया शामिल था ।

(ख) चूँकि पुलिस जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है और भ्रदालतों में कई दावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि परिसमापन का काम कब तक पूरा होगा ।

Local Development Works in Uttar Pradesh

2032. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given so far to Uttar Pradesh for local Development works in the State during first and second year of the Third Year Plan; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated for Uttar Pradesh for the said purpose during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Central grant assistance of Rs. 89.40 lakhs for 1961-62 and Rs. 110.00 lakhs for 1962-63 were released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Local Development Works Programme during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan:

(b) The State-wise allocation of funds for Local Development Works Programme for 1964-65 is under consideration.

Sharavarthy Hydro-Electric Project

2033. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost estimates of the Sharavarthy Hydro-Electric Project are again being revised upward; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The cost estimates of the Sharavarthy Project, Stage I were first revised in 1961 and then again in 1963. No further revision of the estimates has been communicated to the Government of India. The cost estimates of the Sharavarthy Project, Stage II are at present under revision.

(b) (i) The original estimates which were based on rates prevailing in the year 1956 were found to be too low at the time the Stage I works gained tempo by the latter part of second Plan;

(ii) As a consequence of further studies carried out, it was considered desirable to modify the scope of stage I works as well as its design features in several respects.

Bhakra Reservoir

2034. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of silt that is being deposited year after year in the Bhakra Reservoir after its completion;

(b) the extent to which the soil conservation measures have been successful in checking its inflow;

(c) the actual life of this reservoir as planned; and

(d) the expected life of this reservoir now?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) About 25,000 acre-feet per year on the basis of the rate of siltation in the four years 1959-60 to 1962-63;

(b) Soil conservation measures are in progress but it is too early to gauge their effect;

(c) It has been estimated that the entire dead storage will be lost progressively in 260 years and the entire storage upto R.L. 1690 in 630 years;

(d) The rate of siltation is somewhat higher in the initial stages and it is too early to estimate the life of the reservoir on the basis of actual siltation.

मिंटो रोड, नई दिल्ली के क्वार्टर

२०३५ श्री क० च० शर्मा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिंटो रोड, नई दिल्ली में काफी संख्या में सरकारी क्वार्टर खाली पड़े हैं; और यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन क्वार्टरों में कुछ ऐसे क्वार्टर भी हैं, जिन्हें कम खतरनाक घोषित किया हुआ है; और ऐसे कम खतरनाक घोषित क्वार्टरों में उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अब बसाया जा चुका है, जिनके क्वार्टर उसी एरिया में तोड़े जाने के लिए उनसे खाली कराये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें उसी टाइप के क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं, जिसे टाइप के क्वार्टरों के ह हकदार थे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). मिंटो रोड क्षेत्र में १३२० मकानों में से २३८ मकान खाली हैं। सारे मिंटो रोड क्षेत्र का पुनः विकास करने के लिए योजनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार कर ली गई है, जिनके अनुसार पुराने मकानों को गिरा दिया जायेगा और स्थान को पुनः विकास तथा पुनः निर्माण के लिए साफ़ किया जायेगा। इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की प्रक्रिया में कुछ मकानों को तो उनमें रहने वाले लोगों को अस्थायी हटा कर खाली करवा लिया गया है और कुछ अन्य मकानों को केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा असुरक्षित घोषित कर दिये जाने के कारण और आगे अलौट नहीं

किया गया। मिंटो रोड क्षेत्र में जो भी ऐसे मकान खाली थे, जो रहने के योग्य थे और जिन्हें तुरन्त नहीं गिराया जाना है, उन सब का उपयोग वैकल्पिक निवास स्थान देने के लिए कर लिया गया है। अन्य लोगों को वैकल्पिक निवास स्थान सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अन्य बस्तियों में दिया जा रहा है। नियतन नियमावली (अलौटमेंट रूल्स) के अनुसार अधिकारी जिस प्रकार का निवास स्थान पाने के हकदार हैं, उसके अनुसार ही उन्हें वैकल्पिक निवास स्थान दिया जा रहा है।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STRIKE BY BOMBAY HARBOUR
TUG CREW

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported strike by Bombay harbour tug crew."

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): At about 2.30 P.M. on the 6th April, 1964, the Bombay Port Trust General Workers Union called out some of the flotilla crew in the Port Department on an indefinite strike in support of its demand for the revocation of charge sheets served by the Deputy Conservator against six employees of steam tug 'ANAND'. The facts are as follows.

2. S.T. 'ANAND' was laid up for survey on the 7th February, 1964, When a vessel is laid up for survey, the Engine Room Crew of that vessel are invariably required to help

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

the staff of the Engineering Department assigned to repair the vessel and, among other things, attend to duties like lightening of main engine bearing nuts, lifting and carrying machine parts from one place to the other on the vessel or from the vessel to wharf and lorry and vice versa. These are traditional duties which the Engine Room Crew have always carried out in the past. When S.T. "ANAND" was laid up this time, its Engine Crew refused to carry out these duties in spite of verbal and written orders. Notices were, therefore, served on six members of the staff concerned on 4-4-64 asking them to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them. Their explanation was due by the 9th April, 1964. No disciplinary action had in fact been taken because this could not be done till their explanation had been received and considered by the Port Trust.

3. A section of the Flotilla crew of the Bombay Port Trust struck work without notice at about 2.30 P.M. on Monday, 6th April. In the view of the Port the strike is not only not legal since the men are a party to a pending adjudication before an Industrial Tribunal, but also totally unjustified.

4. The reason for the strike is the notice served by the Deputy Conservator on six members of the vessel under repair asking them to show cause why disciplinary action should not be initiated against them for refusing to perform certain duties of engine room crew. It was open to the men concerned to reply accordingly in answer to the show-cause notice and, if necessary, to make suitable representation to the higher authorities. No disciplinary action was taken. The men, however, have been on lightning strike called by the Bombay Port Trust General Workers Union without even discussing the issues involved with the Port Trust authorities and in violation of the as-

surances given to the Union Minister of Transport by the same Union to the effect that it would not resort to strike without consulting the Federation of the Port and Dock Workers Unions.

5. The Port Trust have taken all necessary steps to minimise immobilisation of ships. Since the strike started, 25 shipping movements have taken place, including passenger ships. Since yesterday 6 tugs have been fully manned by loyal workers and one by the Navy. Three launches are being operated by Port Trust Crew and one by the Navy. There are now 14 ships waiting for berths, including one foodgrain tanker, which is normally due on 10th April. The Port Authorities expect to move in 9 ships on the evening tide in all the docks.

6. The Regional Labour Commissioner is holding conciliation proceedings since 8th afternoon.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that there are long-standing grievances of the workers against the authorities and that they have represented earlier and, if so, whether the Government have taken steps to see that this incident should not serve as a ground for going on strike?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, on the contrary, practically all the grievances have been settled and set at rest. A few anomalies, which they allege are still continuing, have been referred to adjudication. On this particular occasion, because they refused to do the traditional work which they have been doing in the past, their explanation was called for, and apparently that is the reason why they have gone on strike, which is absolutely unjustified.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I to know to what political party this union is affiliated?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have stated the name of the Federation. It is the Port and Dock Workers and Employees.

Shri Bade: By what political party is it supported, if it is not affiliated?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have stated the name. But I think it is the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. But the affiliation, if I may say so, is very, very uncertain.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : मल्लाहों ने जो हड़ताल की है, उससे हमको कितने का नुकसान हुआ है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमे किए गए हैं और उनके सत्याग्रह करने का कारण क्या है, उनकी मांगें क्या हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह सत्याग्रह नहीं है। नुकसान के बारे में जैसा मैंने कहा है २५ जहाजों का मुवमेंट हुआ है जब से स्ट्राइक की घोषणा की। काफी आदमी अपनी जगहों पर आ भी गए हैं और काम कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा हमने नेवी से भी मदद मांगी है।

श्री कछवाय : मुकदमे कितने चलाये गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। जवाब मांगा गया है।

श्री श्रींकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : इस हड़ताल के कारण व्यापारी वर्ग का अन्दाजन कितने का नुकसान हुआ होगा और उसमें हम क्या मदद करेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी तो व्यापारियों का नुकसान होने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। अभी जहाजी कंपनियों ने, जहाज वालों ने कहा है कि ऐसे जो इरिसपांसिबल किस्म के स्ट्राइकर्स हैं, इनके साथ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को, मैनेजमेंट को मजबूती से पेश आना चाहिये, पूरी तरह से इन से काम लेना चाहिये।

श्री श्रींकारलाल बेरवा : जिन व्यापारियों का माल सड़ गया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल तो आप खड़े होकर करते हैं और दूसरा बैठे बैठ...

श्री श्रींकारलाल बेरवा : जैसे केला हुआ, अगर वह दस दिन तक पड़ा रहा तो व्यापारी का तो लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो गया। उसमें सरकार क्या करेगी ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know what is the number of workers who have struck work and how many of the workers, called loyal by the hon. Minister, are on duty now, and how far is the shortage there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: To begin with, there was a larger number of workers, about 800. But, as I said, on the 7th and 8th itself a large section out of them have already returned to work, and six out of the 15 tugs are working, and more will start work this afternoon. That is what the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust has told me.

श्री प्रकाशवार शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : हड़ताल बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या हड़तालों के पीछे कोई चतुर हाथ काम कर रहे हैं जो योजनाबद्ध रूप से स्थान स्थान पर इस प्रकार की हड़तालें करवा रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाँ तक इस हड़ताल का सम्बन्ध है मैं अर्थ कर सकता हूँ कि जो इनकी फीडरेशन है वह भी इस हड़तालों के पीछे नहीं है। एक छोटी सी यूनियन उनकी है, उसने यह करवाई है।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Has the Government ascertained that this is not an isolated matter, but that it is the result of long-standing grievances and, if so, what are the Government proposing to see that such strikes do not take place in future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now stated that we have discussed these things and we have set at rest most of the disputes that were pending for a long time, and the remainder which

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

they say are of the nature of anomalies, have been referred, as I have already stated, to adjudication. All that could be done has already been done.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESTATE DUTY
ACT AND CUSTOMS ACTS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1021 dated the 21st March, 1964 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 659 dated the 22nd February, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2667/64].

- (ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (a) G.S.R. 567 dated the 31st March, 1964.
(b) G.S.R. 546 dated the 4th April, 1964.
(c) G.S.R. 569 dated the 1st April, 1964.
(d) G.S.R. 570 dated the 1st April, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2668/64].

12.11 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Estimates Committee in Personnel Policies of Public Undertakings.

12.12 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. Shri P. C. Sethi may continue his speech.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir, I had just finished about the Department of Heavy Engineering and I was switching on to the Department of Iron and Steel when the House adjourned yesterday. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate further in this discussion. Sir, criticism has been offered for not having developed the iron and steel industry as per requirement. If we look to the development of this industry in the years of its inception in other countries, we would perhaps find the same scene in the picture.

If we look to the development of the steel industry in this country, the Tatas came into the field in 1907 and till 1948 the production of steel in this country was only 1.26 million tonnes. It was only in 1949 that the Government of India started thinking and planning on this subject and it was only after that that reports from various foreign consultants in U.K, USA and other countries were received. But in spite of that, action could not be taken till 1952-53 in this matter. In 1953 the Hindustan Steel Limited was established and in 1954 again a reappraisal of the demand of steel was made. It was found that by the year 1960 the total requirements of steel of this country would be of the order of 4.5 million tonnes. Therefore, the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

House will appreciate that in view of all these things, the steel industry is making good progress.

In 1963-64 the demand of steel is estimated to be of the order of 5.6 million tonnes as compared to 5.1 million tonnes during 1962-63. Out of this, a production of about 4.4 million tonnes is expected and therefore, we will have to continue to import about 1 million tonnes of steel. The shortage is very much pronounced as far as the flat products are concerned. Therefore, the flat products will have to be imported for a certain time in order to meet the growing demands of the engineering industries in the country.

The indigenous production of pig iron has also improved during the last so many years and it has come up to 1.2 million tonnes. But in spite of that, there is a big gap between the requirements of pig iron and its production today. The requirement of pig iron is estimated to be of the order of 2 million tonnes today.

If we see the picture with this background, we will find that in the past year and current year, the three public sector steel plants have progressed fairly well. In March 1963, in Rourkela the production was 91,417 tonnes of ingots, which is about 108 per cent of the rated capacity. It is true that the plant could not keep up this rate of production for the coming months and the production again went down. But this was on account of so many situations, especially the deliberate slow-down on the part of labour. It is also true that there were certain operational difficulties and blast furnaces 2 and 3 had to be closed for a certain time. After these repairs, it again started picking up, but the recent communal disturbances again retarded the production in Rourkela.

As far as Bhilai is concerned, production in respect of the major products is higher than the rated capacity. For example, from April to De-

cember 1963, Bhilai has produced 8,98,029 tonnes of coke, 9,68,654 tonnes of iron, 8,49,392 tonnes of steel ingots, 1,66,991 tonnes of Semi-finished steel and 4,88,845 tonnes of finished steel.

With regard to Durgapur, production during the recent months has been above the rated capacity in most of the units of the plant. The target of production with regard to hot metal, big iron, steel ingots and finished steel has been achieved quite satisfactorily and we hope that this production rate would continue in Durgapur.

With regard to the production programme of steel plants, not only that they have progressed fairly well but we have been progressing very satisfactorily as far as the expansion programme of all the three public sector steel plants is concerned. The Rourkela steel plant is to be expanded from 1 to 1.8 million tonnes. Bhilai is to be expanded from 1 to 2.5 million tonnes and Durgapur is to be expanded from 1 to 1.6 million tonnes. Practically all the equipment as far as Rourkela is concerned would be coming from West Germany. A delegation headed by the General Manager of the Rourkela steel plant had been to Germany to sign the contracts with regard to the expansion programme. Therefore, the Rourkela expansion programme is proceeding satisfactorily and the foreign exchange requirement of the expansion would be coming from the West German Government credit.

Similarly, with regard to Bhilai the estimated cost of Bhilai expansion is about Rs. 1.52 crores with a foreign exchange content of about Rs. 67 crores. This also is being finalised with the Government of USSR, and on the basis of the agreement which was signed in the year 1962 the Bhilai expansion programme is also going on satisfactorily. On the 13th of this very month the fourth coke-oven battery would be inaugurated by the hon. Minister and in September the

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

next blast furnace would be inaugurated. So we hope that as far as Bhilai is concerned during the Third Plan period this would be the first plant, as far as expansion programme is concerned, which will go on stream.

Similary, Durgapur expansion programme is also going on satisfactorily and all orders have been placed except for the sintering plant. We hope orders for the sintering plant also would be finalised during this month. The total cost of the expansion programme in Durgapur is Rs. 600 million out of which the foreign exchange content is Rs. 256 million. This would come from the U.K. credit and hope that the Durgapur expansion programme will also go on satisfactorily.

We have not only kept the present demands or the demands during the Third Plan in view, but we have in view the future planning as far as steel requirement in this country is concerned. Keeping these in view a Steering Group has been set up by the Ministry. That Steering Group has done quite a good amount of work. They have covered quite a nice ground. They have estimated that by 1970-71 our demands for pig iron would be of the order of 3.462 million tonnes, for rolled steel it would be 13.594 million tonnes and about 18.287 million tonnes of ingots. Therefore, planning for this additional capacity of steel has to be made. The Steering Group has suggested many things with regard to this and the expansion of all steel plants including the private sector steel plants is also envisaged.

In this connection, I would like to point out that Shri Morkara has raised a point about the size of the plant during the debate yesterday. As far as the size of the plant is concerned, it is now an admitted fact in steel technology as the size of the plant increases the cost decreases. Therefore, we would see that during this

expansion all the steel plants are going to expand like this: Tatas from 1 to 3 million tonnes, Indian Iron from 1 to 2 million tonnes, Bhilai from 2.50 to 3.50 million tonnes, Durgapur from 1.60 to 3.00 million tonnes and Rourkela from 1.80 to 2.50 million tonnes. Therefore, no steel plant in India would be of the capacity of 1 million tonnes and they would all be expanded to the capacity I have already stated. The Bokaro plant also which we are going to envisage now will be of 4 million tonnes capacity. Therefore, we can see that the size of the plants is increased as far as possible. It is true that Soviet Russia has launched upon a big scheme. They are ready with the blue-prints for establishing a steel plant of the size of 20 to 25 million tonnes. But, Sir, for a big plant like that we have to consider the problem of transportation and many other things.

Apart from this, the regional dispersal of steel plants is quite necessary. From this point of view you will see that dispersal of steel plants has to be done in our country. The present steel plants in our country have been established only in the eastern region. Most of them are there. That is why Bhilai was chosen. Now we want to further disperse the steel industry so that it may go to the south. Not only that, we are also thinking of putting up steel plants in ports. It is not only necessary from the point of view of steel production but also from the other point of view, namely, the country's safety. That is why all efforts are being made to disperse the industry as far as possible.

With regard to one of the points which Shri Indrajit Gupta had raised, namely, with regard to housing for the steel plant's workers, I may bring to the kind notice of the House that the requirement of houses after the expansion is about 15,000 in Rourkela out of which 11,606 houses have been constructed; in Bhilai about 11,000 houses have been constructed and in

Durgapur about 10,300 houses have been constructed and about 2,000 more houses are under construction. It goes to show.....

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): How many workers still are not provided with any accommodation?

Shri P. C. Sethi: More than 70 or 75 per cent of the workers have been provided with accommodation. If you look to the amenities which are being offered in the steel plants, you will find that they are much better as compared to the private sector steel plants.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Even one-room tenements have been built which even the Prime Minister has condemned.

Shri P. C. Sethi: All the houses cannot be constructed in one day. It will take time. It is our endeavour and we hope to see that all the workers who are in the steel plants are provided with houses.

With regard to the requirement of pig iron by the year 1970-71 it would be of the order of 4 million tonnes. At the moment we are having about 1.2 million tonnes from the public sector steel projects and we expect about .75 million tonnes of pig iron from the licences which we have given to the private parties. Even then there will be a gap of 2.2 million tonnes as far as pig iron is concerned. Therefore new blast furnaces are being put up in Durgapur and Bhilai. Besides that, we hope that about six more blast furnaces of the capacity of 4 lakh tonnes will have to be put up so that the pig iron requirements can be met.

Lastly, I would draw the attention of the House to the requirement of alloy and special steel including low alloy steel. As far as alloy and special steel is concerned, the Steering Group has estimated that the demand of alloy and special steel would be of

the order of 1 lakh tonnes of low alloy high strength steel and 1,80,000 tonnes of electrical steel. About 1 million tonnes is the total demand which they have envisaged. Out of this the private sector licences which are about 23 in number and which are also expected to go into production by 1970-71 and Durgapur and Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, would be producing special steel which would come to about 3,34,400 tonnes. This again leaves a deficit of about 4,14,000 tonnes. Therefore all possibilities will have to be explored and all avenues will have to be found out to meet this deficit. It is hoped that during the next few years Durgapur will be expanded; also, Bhadravati will be expanded and besides this, in order to meet this deficit, perhaps new licences may have to be granted.

With these words I have done with regard to the iron and steel department and I thank you very much for having given me this time.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this is a young ministry and it is manned by youthful Ministers. As I was listening to these two young colleagues of ours I felt as if they were preparing for their M.A. or M.Sc. examination; they were in such a hurry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): That was the observation made here.

Shri Ranga: They tried to master their details; but then they are not responsible for the policies which they are obliged to place before us. The Minister who can be considered responsible mostly for the policies of this Ministry is also young and energetic and, therefore, let us hope for good enough results from this Ministry by the time we meet them again next time.

So far as their achievements have gone till now, not of this particular Ministry as it has come to be consti-

[Shri Ranga]

tuted but of these plants taken together, I think, the epitaph had been written temporarily by their own friend who is an untra-socialist and who, at the same time, knows something of business management because he belongs to the brood of private enterprise as well as successful entrepreneurs. He has stated it quite clearly yesterday how in regard to all these three great iron and steel mills we have spent three times at least, sometimes even five times, as much as we had projected for. And the achievements are most unsatisfactory. One thing alone is enough to strengthen this conclusion that we have reached. Before the First World War and after the Second World War, we were told, as per the steel equalisation fund, that the cost of production of steel in our country was much lower than the world parity price and, therefore, whatever we imported into our country, since it was costing us so much more, was put into a pool with our own local production. Thus the prices were equalised and some *ad hoc* price was reached and it was at that price that steel was being sold in our country. What do we find now? That equalisation process has been given up. Why? They have given some reasons but the most important reason appears to me to be that our local cost of production has gone up by leaps and bounds. As Mr. Morarka was saying yesterday, it is somewhere near the maximum anywhere in the world. If that is the achievement that my hon. young friends of the Ministry wish to be proud of, I cannot congratulate them.

They have started with the object of developing a number of heavy industrial plants in our country. Out of them all, I find that we are not making sufficient progress in regard to electrical power equipment and in the development of this transport equipment, steel and metallurgical industries equipment and also the mining and drilling equipment though there the progress is not too bad. As re-

gards fertiliser and chemical equipment, it is very bad; in the case of structurals, it is only at the beginning stage and with regard to industrial machinery also, it is at the initial stage. Then, when we come to this automobile industry, the House has had the experience of listening to the hon. Minister expressing their inability to develop, what they have themselves declared more than once to be their almost immediate objective, the manufacture of the poor man's car or the low-priced car. They did not take the House into the fullest confidence as to what difficulty they had experienced in the way of developing its manufacture. They only gave a few reasons in regard to the shortage of foreign exchange and also in regard to priority for allotment of foreign exchange and so on.

Sir, they have themselves contracted a debt of Rs. 7000 crores in the name of our country in order to build these and many other industrial projects and they want us to be proud of them. They have been borrowing, begging, for loans from foreign countries in the world. What is their achievement even there. All these various countries in the world have promised to give us more than Rs. 3000 crores of debt and yet we are yet to utilise Rs. 1451 crores. That is only in regard to external assistance as outlined in the Economic Survey for 1963-64. In addition to that, there is also assistance committed by the Aid India Consortium. There also a sum of Rs. 1291 crores was promised. A sum of Rs. 482 crores alone has been utilised. What has happened in regard to the allotment of their own priorities? Why is it that the allotment has gone so awry that they have not been able to fulfil the promises, the bold promises, that they have themselves made to the people in regard to the automobile industry?

I would like to ask for one or two explanations from my hon. friend in regard to Ramachandrapuram project and also Trichy project. There is an interesting detail about this matter.

In regard to the other projects, they have put it in heavy lead; I do not know why, when it came to the smaller projects or newer projects, they put it in ordinary print. Is it because they have given a lower priority to these things? I do not know. But then, let us look at it. If one reads carefully about what is being done with regard to the heavy power equipment plant at Ramachandrapuram and the high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchirappalli, one would find that there is some difference in their progress. One is being developed a little more carefully and assiduously and speedily than the other one. I would like to know whether there are any special reasons for this. Is it because one local Government is more co-operative than the other? Or is it because this particular Ministry itself is interested more in one plant than in the other?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): My hon. friend is very unfair.

Shri Ranga: It is for my hon. friend to tell me. I am not making any final judgment yet. But my hon. friend can himself read it, and he would be able to find out the position. I do not want to go into the details here, because I do not want to draw a definite conclusion here and now.

Having said that, I would like to state what our attitude is in regard to these projects. These are all very heavy ones, and they cost too much for the country, and we are trusting this Ministry to achieve the results. The Finance Minister has placed an objective before them that they should be effective, efficient and profit-earning and they should be capable of ploughing back their profits or at least as much of their profits as possible into further development. And yet, I do not think that they are fulfilling these objectives.

When these great projects have once come into existence, it is in the interest of the nation as a whole and all political parties, and all social elements and public workers are also interested in seeing to it, that these projects redound to the credit of our nation, would fulfil the objectives, would prove to be profitable and would prove to be an asset to our national and economic and industrial development. Therefore, my party stands for their protection, for their efficient management and for their development, and looks upon them as assets for our national economy. But, at the same time, let us also be very clear about one thing, namely what we mean by patriotism. Is it not patriotic to demand priority for the development of food production in our country so that we need not have to depend so much and so largely on imports, and we may go on minimising this dependence upon imports of foreign foodgrains? My hon. friend may turn round and say 'Yes, but is it not also patriotic to develop the steel plants?' I am prepared to say 'Yes.' But which is more important? Which should be given a higher priority? It is not that the one should be taken up after the other, but even while all these things are taken up by Government simultaneously one has got to be given a higher priority than the other; and more foreign exchange and more of our national resources will have to be allotted to the one than to the other, even though some allotments, of course will have to be made for the second priority, for the third priority and so on.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Does the hon. Member suggest that I should take up agricultural programmes, giving up the steel programme?

Shri Ranga: Fortunately for him, and unfortunately for his argument, he also happens to be a member of the Cabinet. He cannot very well expect us to take him to be a kind of compartmentalised pigeon here. He is free to go over the whole gamut of

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the Government's policies, while at the same time being obliged to concentrate on his special responsibilities in regard to this particular Ministry.

Government have asked the National Council of Applied Economic Research to study for them about the demands of various industries for more and more iron and steel. They have come to the conclusion that it would be better for them to accept tentatively the target of 16 to 17 million tons of ingots to be rolled into finished steel, 4 million tons of pig iron and one million tons of alloy steel etc. etc.

If we were to ask an agricultural worker what would be his demand? He would like to say that at least the minimum wage that is being vouchsafed to industrial workers, namely Rs. 100 a month should be vouchsafed for him also. But if he were to proceed on that basis thinking that he himself is going to get these Rs. 100, and make his own allotments and priorities etc. in regard to his own expenditure budget, then what would be his position? Actually, he would not be capable of earning even Rs. 30 a month. That is exactly the position also in regard to our national economy *vis-a-vis* these great projects.

Some hon. friends have been congratulating the hon. Minister on the courage which he has shown, and of course, it is easier for him than for many others to be so very courageous, and I congratulate him also on that because of his age. He has said 'If the Americans are not going to advance money that does not matter; anyhow, we, would certainly develop our Bokaro. And why did he say, so? He said 'Because we need it. But is that all the criterion? Can we afford it? Have we got the know-how? Have we got the internal as well as the external funds? Have we got the trained hands here in order to train our own people?

Government themselves have stated that they have started a number of training institutes here and there, at the plant-sites, at the HMT, at Ranchi, at Bhopal and at other places. At the same time, they have themselves confessed that it has not been possible for them to appoint a number of high-placed people or to recruit them, just because there is a shortage of trained personnel in our country. When are we going to train them up? We think of Bokaro, and we talk of building it, and we begin to build it and we begin to spend public funds, and then we send here and there, in a helter-skelter fashion, hundreds of our boys to various countries, and by the time it comes to be somewhere near, we do not have the people to run them, and even to advise us. That is exactly what has been happening in regard to various other projects also. Therefore, it is necessary for Government to be very careful indeed, and not to be too exhibitionist but to keep their feet on earth and see whether it would be possible and whether it would be advisable for them to go ahead with this.

If they are to go ahead at all then why it should be located at Bokaro itself? Already, it is a huge and big centre. Durgapur also is not very far. There are two or three big plants there. Why are they going to have this plant also there? It is just because external economies would be achieved. But my hon. friend's own Deputy has just now said that it is necessary to disperse these industries. There is also a strategic objective behind that. One bomb would be enough to destroy the whole of that area and all our industries built with our hard toil would come to be destroyed by just one stroke. So, would it not have been advisable on their part to have thought of some other site for locating this plant? Yet, they do not think of it, and they only repeat 'Bokaro, 'Bokaro'.

And after they thought of locating it at Bokaro, just because the Americans, unfortunately for them and also unfortunately for us, have been unwise enough not to accede to the request of our Government and also abide by the advice given by some of the leaders in the private enterprise too that they should accept the governmental proposal and help them to build the Bokaro plant, Government thought that it had become a matter of prestige. I feel that the time has come when we should say to ourselves that we have grown at least to that stature when we should not be doing things in such a childish manner if I may say so. It is not merely on considerations of prestige that we should commit ourselves in this manner. I would also say that Government have not even got the final project report. They have only appointed some Dastur & Co. to give them some project report. They had, it seems, some tentative project report, but some technicians from America and other countries thought that their proposals were all on the high side and Government would not be able to provide the necessary technical know-how and all the rest of it, and, therefore, it would be advisable for Government to reorganise it or reorient it. But Government thought that it was beneath their dignity etc., which they have been saying from time to time. Therefore, I would like Government to give this matter another look and not to treat themselves as deadily committed to it, committing so much of our national resources to this thing alone.

Then there is the very serious question of labour. We were told in the earlier years that one of the great advantages of having a State enterprise, a nationalised industry, is to be able to get the maximum possible co-operation from labour because labour would then think that it all belongs to them. That is how Marxism has been popularised. But what do we find in our country today? My hon. friend, Shri

Nath Pai, was obliged to lead a movement a few years ago, a strike of employees of State enterprises. Now we are having a strike at Bhopal. Only yesterday or the day before the Minister was wondering why the communists who believe so much in State enterprises, who should, therefore, naturally cooperate with Government, are allowing themselves to be exploited or are trying to exploit the situation thereby buttressing those workers in their unco-operative and unsocial activities against that highly-prized Bhopal factory, a big plant. Everyday's stoppage is costing us Rs. 4 lakhs. Lakhs may not matter very much to this Government which is dealing now in crores and crores, but they do matter to the people at large. But why has this happened? Why is it that Government has not been able to settle this matter as any ordinary industrialist or entrepreneur would have tried to? We have come to realise now that once there is trouble between Government and its employees, there is no other third factor, no third element, to try to intercede between them and bring about some peace. On the other hand, supposing it had been a private entrepreneur who was involved? But there have not been such serious strikes taking place as is taking place here now. Why is it taking place here?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Evidently the hon. Member is not aware of the situation in the country.

Shri Ranga: I am coming to that.

Take Rourkela. Even the Deputy Minister deplored the fact that production is going down because there is a go-slow process. The senior Minister himself also deplored it at the time of the question hour. Why is all this happening? It is because of the wrong labour policy that is being pursued by Government not only here but over the whole gamut of their State enterprises, more so here. Is it not necessary for my hon. friend to begin to think that just as he is asking the staff and various other people to think

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of their interest and stake in a particular plant and in its production and so on, similarly labour also should be helped to feel the same way, feel that the plant is theirs also and they are partners in that great enterprise and therefore, they should co-operate with the management? What is it that is standing in the way?

This Government is functioning there first as the management, next also as a labour leader through its own Congress Party and its labour wing, the INTUC. I was one of the founders of the INTUC because I was anxious that labour in our country should be liberated from the clutches of the communists and the communist-controlled AITUC. That was years ago. But now we have made so much progress with these State enterprises. The time has come when they must begin to think that it is much better for them not to think in terms of INTUC or AITUC or HMS or any of these political All India unions, but to deal with labour as they would deal with their own staff, as if they are one of the partners in this great enterprise and help them to play their role in an honourable way instead of taking advantage of repressive laws.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That is too much to expect of them.

Shri Ranga: There is the HMS, the AITUC, the INTUC and various other unions. What happens? The local Government is allowed to take a kind of census or make a study as to who commands the majority or the largest single majority as a whole among the workers. The local Government has its politics too. It plays mischief in this, as it is playing mischief within its own ranks, the Congress Party, as so many other political parties are also obliged to indulge among themselves. This very same curse is repeated also in regard to labour, so much so that they play mischief. With what result? The workers get frustrated.

In Rourkela, there is the HMS. But it is not recognised. Then what happens? They feel unhappy. On top of it, their leaders are put in jail. Then so many problems arise between the management and the workers. An ordinary worker is a small man, but when he joins a union, he becomes a big man and becomes conscious of his rights. And he has got leadership. But the leaders are put in jail and all sorts of persecutions go on. No wonder this trouble arises.

Therefore, some machinery has got to be devised by the Government which would always be there. Here is the Minister. Sometimes he takes care to see the workers, sometimes he does not care to see them. So where is the redress for the workers. Here is the Minister. There is the management and there are the workers. In between, there must be some machinery which the Minister as well as the workers should be able to reach, before which they would be able to state their case. Let the judgment be given by that body. How, in what way that machinery has to be set up has got to be examined.

We have the labour code and the tripartite labour conference. Unfortunately, the labour code is being exploited only in one way, as a one-way traffic. The tripartite conference also may not be quite satisfactory. Therefore, we have got to break away from this trammel. This is so not only in regard to these enterprises but also other State enterprises, more especially the ordnance factories. Let them get together the labour leaders at the all-India level, at the State level and at the plant level and devise some sensible labour policy which will help the country and save us from the fear of sabotage. Going slow is sabotage, according to me. There are various other things which should not be done in an emergency, which if done would also be sabotage. Let them get together and evolve a suitable labour policy. It is not possible for me to outline any satisfactory labour policy

here and now, but it is time they began to think of evolving a satisfactory labour policy.

In regard to prices of iron and steel and their by-products, I want them to see that the prices they would be charging for these items in the production of steel would not be too high. They have already raised them. I would like them to review this from time to time and see that industry as a whole need not have to pay too much for these items.

Then there is the question of the relationship between Government and the management. My hon. friend has evolved one particular formula, that the Government should not be approached and need not be approached for everything, that the steel corporation people should be more or less autonomous in regard to their day to day activities. Then comes his idea of decentralisation. Everything would be all right on paper, but in actual practice we do not know how it is being worked. I would like to be assured in this respect, but it is not only a matter of mere assurance. I would like the hon. Minister also to give a lead and try and see that partisan interests, political interests, are not given any kind of an opportunity to play their mischief either directly or indirectly.

Secondly, Parliament's intentions, Parliament's views, Parliament's fears, Parliament's criticisms should be allowed to go down to the plant level itself with all the support that the Minister can possibly give, so that Parliament's control would come to be really effective. At present it is not effective. In fact, the move seems to be to keep away Parliament, to keep all these people in purdah, and bring the three Ministers here. These three alone are available to us. What goes on behind the purdah and the harem is to be between themselves only. That sort of thing is not going to be helpful.

I am glad that in regard to coal, they have decided upon having a local

committee and a local manager for each one of these five areas they have. They have got to develop it also for the iron and steel industry. Even then the Minister must have effective control over these industries. He is now master of how many crores?—more than Rs. 1,200 crores, and if they are to have their own way, in another two or three years, it will be Rs. 1,500 crores worth of national assets. He has got to have complete control over it. What sort of control?—the sort of control an example of which he gave the other day, and with which we were pleased. That was, when a fire broke out, for about two or three hours no effective steps were taken, and the Minister had the guts to suspend a high officer and then order an enquiry. That is the kind of control we would like the Minister to have. But then, behind the Minister, there is this paraphernalia of our highly prized bureaucrats at the Centre. What are we to do? I cannot very well say that the Minister should be divorced from the Secretaries. The Secretaries must have their own authority, I agree, but below the Secretaries also, are you to have these IAS and ICS people in charge of these industrial plants?

Years ago, when I made a suggestion to the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee, when he was Minister of Commerce and Industry, he promised to develop what is known as industrial civil service or industrial management service. They have not been able to develop it. We are only trying to encroach on the State services by saying that for such and such a subject there must be an All India Service and so on. The latest is that the Education Minister wants to have simultaneous control over education in the States also. But why not they think of it here in regard to this? When they have developed so many of these industries, so many plants, so many thousands of crores are being invested here, it is high time for them to develop that service and to see to it that they are all interlinked in a proper and sensible manner.

[Shri Ranga]

One man is in charge of HMT. He has made a great job of it. Should it not be possible for us to make use of his services for something bigger, instead of keeping him there and expecting him, like a chicken, to yield a number of eggs by way of subsidiary HMTs?

There was another officer, a first rate officer. I found him to be so very efficient when I went to Rourkela as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. What happened? He was simply passed over. Out of disgust he resigned and went away. Who has gained? He has not gained. I told him so when he came to tell me he was resigning. He asked: "why did you resign from the Congress; if it is a matter of policy with you, it is a matter of self-respect with me; these people have misbehaved and insulted me, how do you expect me to continue in service any longer?" That is the sort of mismanagement that is going on. Some of our first-rate people are getting frustrated with the wrongheadedness with which they are being treated by the higher echelons behind the Minister, and therefore, something has got to be done to set right such matters.

My leader Rajaji has been warning the country for a number of years against what is known as gigantism and Statism. My hon. friend was also once his *chela*.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even now.

Shri Ranga: I am glad he claims himself also to be one of my colleagues now.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): He says he is Rajaji's *chela*.

Shri Ranga: I am also, and so we both are colleagues.

With his experience, ambitious though he is, as he ought to be, he

should see that this gigantism in the shape of huge, big projects, which were expected to cost us only Rs. 350 crores to start with and which have now come to cost us Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 crores; he must be seeing now how much truth there is in the warning that Rajaji has been giving against gigantism.

Secondly, Statism is another danger. Statism is not going to yield all good results. True, it would yield some good results, but good and bad put together, the net result must be substantial. Otherwise, all this money should not be placed in the hands of the administrators and bureaucrats and power-mad people, people who cannot be sufficiently controlled. My hon. friend is not an engineer like Dr. K. L. Rao. Even if he is a metallurgical engineer, today there are various other kinds of engineers, and it is not so easy to control these people as well as the other people in it. He might ask: would private enterprise do it better? If they cannot, they pay the price, but he does not have to pay the price. Ranchi or Bhopal can go to dogs, and yet he would be here as long as he enjoys the sunshine of his leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The great managing directors need not have to resign, become bankrupt, but they lose their reputation among their confreres, as the private entrepreneurs have to. There is the big difference.

What is more, the State can lay down the law also. Yesterday Shri Thimmaiah was saying that if some of these small coal mine owners do not manage their enterprises properly and do not accept the advice of Government in regard to amalgamation, utilisation of better machinery and all the rest of it, legislation would be introduced. That is the power, the reserve power of the State which I would like to be kept there always, that is exactly what Rajaji has in mind, to be utilised in order to see that these private entrepreneurs use

the national resources carefully, sensibly, wisely and effectively.

Anyhow, we have come to have all these State enterprises. In order to manage them, we should have some effective control as we have over the railways thanks to the special procedure we are having. What is the special procedure we can have in regard to all these State enterprises except the few remarks and admonitions and exhortations that the Finance Minister manages to display his courage in expressing, and that too, only once in a while the Finance Minister is allowed even to express these exhortations. Therefore, the time has come for the Government not only in this Ministry, but in all the Ministries to consider this aspect. I am glad to see that the Finance Minister also is here. More especially it is the special task of the Finance Minister, because at one time he used to be the watch-dog of the finances of the country, of the economy of the country also on behalf of the Government and the nation.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Now he is a doormat?

Shri Ranga: You can never become my man because you have sold yourself to socialism.

The Finance Ministers have now given up their real functions. So, the time has now come for the Government to reorient their policies once again in regard to these so-called State enterprises and see that the State enterprises do not display all the evils of monopolies which we want to put down.

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I will request hon. Members not to take more than ten minutes each.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, my esteemed friend Ranga started his speech by saying about the high cost of production. We are

all anxious that the cost of production should be brought down as otherwise we will not be able to stand competition. But I wonder if he realises that the cost of production in the public sector enterprises is high because of the high capital cost of the new plants...

Shri Ranga: See What Mr. Morarka says.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend also forgets that the cost is higher because of the labour element. I do not know whether he realises also that the cost of production in the public sector is not higher than is in the private sector.... (Interruption.)

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I started by saying that the cost of production must go down and I entirely agree with Mr. Morarka's observations that there is overstaffing in most of the public sector enterprises. Improved techniques must also be adopted to bring down the cost.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister made a great point about the dispersal of industries in the public sector and he was justifying it by saying that they are going to have a steel plant at Bhadravati. I do not know whether it lies in the mouth of this Ministry to speak about dispersal of industries. During the Question Hour today, I pointed out that out of Rs. 590 crores which Government have spent during the first three years of this Plan, Rajasthan got only Rs. 0.8 crores and out of Rs. 511 crores which are going to be spent, you will give Rajasthan only Rs. 0.6 crores. May I ask the Minister whether he has taken any initiative from his side to give any public sector enterprise to Rajasthan? Still they have the check to talk about the dispersal of industries. There is such an unbalanced development in our country and very little or no action has been taken to set this right. The

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Minister is not entirely responsible but he is certainly responsible for a large number of public sector enterprises and all the heavy engineering industries. There is no reason why he should not have been able to give some industries to these areas which have been starved in the First, Second and even the Third Plan period. I therefore, charge the Minister of utter negligence in this direction. Even these two projects which are there have been criminally neglected. There is no justification, in respect of Kotah project, why steps should not have been taken in the earlier years. Copper is so scarce; the Khetri project is there and its progress has been dismally slow. Foreign exchange is now being negotiated with the Aid India Club. I do not know why the foreign exchange of 5 million dollars which was asked for was not made available; they have given no explanation. Only three days back we had a report which gives a very unfortunate picture. I know that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has addressed a strong letter on the subject to the Prime Minister, to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and perhaps—I do not know—to the Minister. What have they done about it. The hon. Minister has given us the impression of having a clear head and a firm hand. But unfortunately this is not reflected in the projects which are under his care. He made some efforts at fresh thinking and also wanted to bring about some vigour but it is unfortunate that there has hardly been any impact on the projects which are controlled by him and the entire industrial development of the country depends upon them. Their performance both in production and distribution has not at all been satisfactory, be it steel or coal. We want these projects to be run as autonomous bodies, on commercial lines. We agree there should be no rigidity; the management should have the power to take decisions on the spot. When we say that they should be

run on commercial lines, it also means that every pie has to be taken care of. I do not think this spirit has been injected in any of the managements there. The old rules and the old civilians have failed to deliver the goods. It is time that we took serious note of the situation. The steel projects are not in good health. Bhilai is an exception but it was well on its feet even before the hon. Minister took it over. Planning, production and distribution are in a bad way. The delays are proverbial. The small-scale industry man has no place for six months or even for two years, there are no supplies; they come and represent and they are told that it usually takes two years; the supply will be after three years. The Bhopal Heavy Electricals and the Ranchi Heavy Engineering are in heavy troubles. Coal production, grading, utilisation—these also need the attention of the hon. Minister.

I will say only two words of warning to the Minister. There is likely to be a crisis of steel in the Fourth Plan, until and unless we take special note of it now and not wait and depend as we did during the Third Plan. I further wish to tell him that he should be prepared for the labour trouble. Labour trouble would be fomented. I have not the least doubt about it. It is not that it came in Bhopal all of a sudden; it was brewing. He must see that the administration of these projects, is geared up and streamlined and they have their fingers on the pulse of labour all the time.

I will mention something which has not been mentioned about the small car project. It is a standing complaint. I am not prepared to believe that it floundered only on the rock of foreign exchange. We have been told that this project was formulated in collaboration with certain foreign companies and that they had a good enough scheme to see that the foreign exchange part of it would be met out of the earnings of

car that would be produced in this country. I do not know why the hon. Minister does not take it up. I do not think that we are so bad off even in matter of the foreign exchange; it could be repaid by the export of the cars. He is pursuing a sort of a plan which to me appears to be tomfoolery, of bringing together or pooling together the capacity of all the present companies. He had to admit on the floor of the House that he had not even examined the technical feasibility. We are being told—I do not know how far it is correct—that his mind is already made up in favour of the standard car. I would rather like that he clears the air about it. There is the Lal Committee which had given a clear recommendation in the matter; even the location of the plant had been decided upon by it. These facts have been kept back from Parliament. I hope this fact will be revealed to Parliament and a clean breast of the whole affair would be made.

Then I come to small tractors. It is really unfortunate: according to the Ministry of Agriculture, the demand of the tractors is about 50,000. We are not even able to supply 5,000 today. What is the position? Now, they say that licences have been issued, but if the licences have been issued, may I know when the factories are likely to go into production and to what extent the demand of the agriculturists would be met?

One last word, and that is about the scooter. The hon. Finance Minister made an observation the other day that the price of the scooter should be brought down. Certainly, he makes a qualified statement, that it can be brought down provided the production goes up. But, in an answer the day before yesterday, he said he is not taking whatsoever steps to see that any particular unit is being set up in the public sector or any particular unit is going to step up the production of scooters in a manner that the prices would go down. I was

told in an answer the day before yesterday that all the five who are in the field will be treated equally and they will be permitted to expand. If it is so, how are the prices going to come down, and how is the poor man, the middleman, who is using tractors, going to be taken care of? It needs an explanation. I do hope that some attention will be paid to all these three items, and also to the major issues which I have mentioned very briefly.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider it a matter of privilege to participate in the discussion concerning the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. I am happy that Shri Subramaniam is at the helm of affairs so far as this Ministry is concerned. He is one of our able men, and as is known to all, he is one of the top theoreticians so far as policy-making and organisation is concerned. Why I say this is because this Ministry plays a very vital part in the building up of a sound foundation for the new order that we visualise.

In my opinion, there are two vital Ministries in the Government of India: one is the Finance Ministry, which is responsible for the fiscal and monetary policies, taxation policies, and which plays a very important role in bringing about that social transformation which we desire so much. The other is the Ministry dealing with the public sector industries, that is, steel and heavy engineering. This Ministry is actually, so to say, a school or workshop where we carry on experiments towards socialism, build a sort of plan base for the attainment of a new order. In this context I feel that this Ministry assumes or occupies a very important place.

I was hearing the leader of the Swatantra party offering his remarks. I was surprised, I do not think that even in the West, where the people

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do not believe in socialism or that kind of thing, they are opposed to gigantism. He quoted Rajaji saying that we should not go in the direction of gigantism. What else could we do if we want basic industries, heavy industries, to develop in the country? How can we avoid this path of heavy industries unless you want to close yourself from technology and advance in the field of science in the world, unless you want to remain behind developments in the military field or science? What else could? That is, therefore, a wrong criticism. I am told that some hon. Members said that thousands of rupees are invested in the public sector and bureaucracy is at the head of it. I am not against removing the shortcomings in this organisation if there are any. But, I want to ask the House, what else could you suggest.

There are only two ways. We have abolished the managing agency system. There are Boards of Directors. Labour, I believe, is represented in each undertaking. This is one way. There are also works committees. I can imagine another way, another extreme remedy. That is, we can entrust the running of these enterprises to the workers' councils or what you call the trade union cartel. Now, at this stage of development,—what will happen after five or 10 years and whether we would adopt the Yugoslavian or the Russian model, I do not know—and in the present context, I do think that we are not in a position to entrust the working of the undertakings to workers' councils. So, the Government, after having considered all aspects of the question, have fixed upon the reasonable type of organisation. So, in that sense, there is nothing wrong. But I do feel that just like we have got the production incentive scheme, to increase production,—I would suggest it for the consideration of the Ministry—we could also have a kind of incentive or remuneration for attending to pro-

blems of maintenance and repairs. By this, I do not mean maintenance and repairs in the ordinary sense of the term. There may be intricate problems of repairs and maintenance. The other day, the 'C' power station in Delhi became defective. People had to be called from Japan. They attended to it, and now the station is functioning smoothly, but they are not able to decide the exact nature of the trouble.

I was told that in Ahmedabad—I do not recollect the exact facts—there was a local plant functioning. There was a defect, and Shri Ambalal Sarabhai wanted to send for a Japanese technician to repair it. I was told also that some local mechanic offered his services and said, "If you give me an opportunity, I will set right this plant." And actually, that local mechanic, within a couple of days, set right the defect in the machine and the machine started working. Possibly, Shri Morarka might be knowing this particular case better. So, what I want to suggest is, let us have faith in the ability of the Indian technician, the individual technician, our own workmen. Sometimes, a non-educated workman may be good in experience; he may have better experience. If you trust the capacity of our workmen in the plant, in that case, we could attend to many of the problems of repairs and maintenance and not depend upon foreign technicians for anything and everything.

From that point of view, I visualise a board approach to the workmen who work in the industry. I suggest that the Minister in charge should develop a kind of personal affinity towards the workers and a personal contact. As you know, these public sector industries came up in Russia and China where there was a spate of bloodshed and revolution. Here, we do not go that way. Here, the transfer of power was made in an

orderly way. So we cannot copy the model obtaining in those countries for our public sector undertakings. In those countries, the persons who led the revolution are in charge of the various sectors of industry. We cannot visualise that here.

Now, I want to make a suggestion. Some of our senior Congressmen came out of the Government in order to attend to the problems of organisation. I do place this suggestion before the Government. Some of the top Congressmen, or, for that matter, even those from outside the Congress if they are outstanding people in the country, with patriotic spirit, and who have some knowledge, may be placed in charge of these industries. Why should they not be placed in charge of these industries so that they may make a success of them?

One gets the impression that these industries take a lot of time from the stage of planning, designing, construction, erection and production. If the Ministry could give in their appendix a detailed statement regarding particular industries, showing on what date actually the decision was taken, how much time it took for implementation, and so on, it would be useful. I am for taking a sympathetic view of the whole affair.

Now, there is a growing feeling in the House and outside that public sector industries also must show results and profits. I agree; when we invest crores of rupees, how could we say that these industries should be running into losses? But, here, I would like the House to consider another aspect of the matter. You know that in India we give certain industries protection *vis a vis* foreign countries. Our tariff policies, our import-export policies and so on are so designed as to protect some category of industries. In the same manner, I ask you, why should we not for sometime to to come, give definite protection to the public sector industries *vis-a-vis* the private sector? As you know, to-

day, the greatest problem in the country is controlling the prices, or bringing the prices within a reasonable limit, because, if the prices soar, our whole economy would fail and our planning goes phut. How are we going to do it? The question is one of the volume of goods produced in the country. Even today, despite the fact that thousands of rupees are invested in the public sector industries, the volume of goods produced is much more, and they are in very large numbers in the private sector. Unless the large bulk of goods produced in the society, is produced by the public sector, this problem of prices is not going to be satisfactorily solved. So, I would suggest that the Minister in charge of this subject may consider this point: why not extend the scope of these industries to consumer goods industries. That is why I say that merely because you allow estate duty, merely because there is expenditure tax, merely because there is gift tax, you are not going to bring socialism to fruition. If you do not want to go that way, that is a different matter, but if you want that, you will have to see that some definite economic policy in favour of the public sector is adopted so that the public sector will have a dominant voice. Let the private sector be there. It is for profit, whereas the public sector is for public service. This background has to be kept in mind I make this difference.

Under heavy engineering, there are two sectors, private and public sector. Under the private sector, various sugar machinery, cement machinery, etc. have been progressing. But I want to draw the attention of the Minister with regard to the agricultural machinery—agricultural tractors and certain allied things. I am sorry to see that the production of tractors has gone down. The reason given is foreign exchange was not allocated to a sufficient extent. All of us agree in this House, including the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, that un-

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less agricultural production is given incentives, we are not going to solve the problem. Instead of spending Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 200 crores for importing wheat, why not give priority to tractor production? If private sector is not in a position to manufacture tractors within a reasonable time, the Steel and Heavy Engineering Ministry may consider producing tractors. Hon. Members mentioned about cars. I am not particular about it. If there are no cars in the country, there is nothing wrong. But let tractors be produced. Let us take up the question of production of tractors and other allied machinery seriously, because that would be a concrete step towards increasing the food production.

Shri L. N. Bhanj Deo (Keonjhar):

Sir, I am very happy that much has been spoken about dispersal of the steel mills and it is a very good sign. Both strategically and economically, they should be dispersed. In the report it is stated that it is going to be located at Goa, Salem-Neiveli area and Bailadilla-Vishakapatnam area also is being considered for this. Of all these three, I feel that Goa is the ideal place, because it has a natural port and abounds in rich iron ore, which can be utilised for a steel plant. From the strategic point of view, it is no good locating the steel mills in the same area. As one hon. Member said, in case of war or emergency, it becomes difficult. In that context, I may look a little parochial and I will mention not about steel mill, but about a pig iron plant, which is very essential to be located in Talcher, where they are going to have a thermal plant. The area also abounds in rich iron ore. Since we are short of pig iron, it would be worth-while to have a pig iron factory there. It will also produce fertilizer and meet the shortage of our pig iron and fertilizer requirements.

In that context, the hon. Minister misunderstood me when I was speak-

ing on the pento-chemical industries. He said we have a fertiliser factory at Rourkela and it is not necessary that we should have another factory in Orissa. This fertiliser factory in Orissa was connected with the steel mill at Rourkela, but due to certain difficulties about power and various other factors, it has not gone into cent per cent production. That is why the fertiliser shortage in the region is not being fully met.

About decontrol of steel, the Minister made a policy statement the other day in consonance with the Raj Committee's report. It is a very nice thing to have done that, but I would only ask the Minister, have we got the machinery to implement the decontrol on which we have now embarked? When the hon. Finance Minister last December made a policy statement about decontrol of about 16 items of which caustic soda was one, as soon as they were decontrolled, there was a spurt in price. I want the Minister to tell me, since decontrol has been effected in steel if there has been any spurt in price and if the Government have kept any watch over that. If they are going to put a stop on the spurt of price, have they got any effective machinery to enforce that?

I will come to the retention price of steel about which the Raj Committee has reported. The tariff Commission on expert body had recommended about two years ago also the same measure, but at that time Government, for reasons best known to them, did not accept it. But later on, they had to accept it because when they found that they had given heavy loans to two private sector steel factories and they were not able to recover their losses and pay back their interest, they had to revise the retention price. Why is it done in this slipshod manner? When we have an expert body like the Tariff Commission, their recommendation is not accepted. When the Raj Committee report was

received, we did the same thing in another manner. So, I would suggest that the recommendations of expert bodies like Tariff Commission or other bodies appointed by the Ministry should not be whittled down in this manner.

The prices of raw materials have been pertinently mentioned both in the PAC reports and in the speeches of my hon. friends here. I will not go to the other aspects, because they have been well dealt with by other hon. Members. I will confine myself to one or two points regarding raw materials about the iron ore supplied from Kiriburu or from Bolani. In this connection, the Ministry have stated in page 11 of their report that "Bolani in the Gua region of Orissa." I want to ask the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary whether Bolani is in Bihar or Orissa?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): It is a printing mistake.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: If it is a printing mistake, this is sent to all other States and you also want us to consume this. How do you expect us to deal with the matter?

Shri Thimmaiah: You have not referred to the correction slips perhaps.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: I hope you will send me one.

I am told that at Kiriburu, the cost of production is about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per ton of iron. It was first earmarked for export to Japan, but as the cost of production has gone up, I hear it is being earmarked for consumption at Bokaro when that steel plant comes up. I hope the Minister will correct me if I am making a misstatement. I would like Government to categorically tell the House whether it is due to mechanisation that it has gone up. Steel mills are meant for use of selective grades. You re-

members in ourkela, the ores produced from different mines were being rejected, because they vary from mine to mine, due to the constituents of raw material. That is why we cannot sort ores mechanically or blend them and send the ore for consumption without proper selection being adhered to. In that respect, we have to be careful. Eventually that is going to be used in one of the steelmills about which we are having a lot of controversy. We have to learn from controversy. We have to learn from what the Public Accounts Committee has stated, that our cost of production goes up due to lack of proper planning and because we are not careful about factors like raw materials and other things used in the steel plants the prices go up. That is why we have to be particularly careful.

With that also is linked the supply of ore from private mines. I am told that the private mines also are having some little difficulty because there are complex problems like sales tax and other factors which are a deterrent. I hope these matters would be settled between the State Government and the Government of India so that the private sector is not made to suffer on account of these things.

Then I come to the question of fall of manganese ore export. It is going down in the country, and it is not to our benefit. This fact has also been clearly stated in the report. In this context, I will refer to one of the articles on minerals and industries which says about the beneficiation plants which are very necessary if our manganese is to be restored to its old glory. It says that unless we have the beneficiation plants to step up our low grade ores there is no salvation for the country. For want of time I will not quote from the actual article and I will go to other points.

Having said that, I will now turn to another matter which is a burning question of my area. The Ministry

*]Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo[

has accepted that the pithead value or royalty is a national factor because ore is only sold at the pithead. That is why they have rightly revised the rates of royalty on a flat basis. But still there are little pinpricks as regards old rates in respect of certain States, and I hope the Ministry will kindly look into that and give the needed relief.

I would say, Sir, that carrying the burden of this commercial undertaking is indeed a heavy job and the Minister's position in this regard is indeed unenviable, because he is always on fire both from us the hon. Members of this House and also from the labour engaged and the people of the country. I hope he will bear in mind what has been stated in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. In that context I will not be wrong in reminding the hon. Minister about one wise saying of Confucius where he said that the "Greatest glory is not in never falling but in rising every time we fall." I am sure if this adage is adhered to in all our public undertakings, be it steel mills, heavy engineering or mines and metals, we are bound to succeed.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much indeed for allowing me to participate in this important debate. Although the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee circulated amongst the Members of this House do not do much credit to the performance of this Ministry, I still hold the view that this Minister is one of the few central Ministers who has really taken to his job. He is a man with some outstanding qualities and we can hope that at least he means business and eventually he will be able to deliver the goods.

Sir, as the time at my disposal is bound to be very limited I will confine myself to the cut motions stand-

ing in my name and restrict my remarks and observations to the four cut motions standing in my name. The first one refers to the need to set up a factory for the manufacture of people's car immediately. Other hon. Members of this House have referred to this matter. The other day the hon. Minister informed this House that the matter has been referred to the private manufacturers of automobiles in the country and their reaction is expected. Then only, he said, it could be said whether some steps will be taken regarding this matter.

I may be allowed, Sir, to say that this approach appears to be, to say the least, a very naive approach to the whole problem. To expect that the reaction of the private industry or the manufacturers of automobiles in the country will be helpful for the country or the Government to overcome the muddle of the so-called people's car is to ignore completely the performance of the private industry all these years. I feel that the Ministry is being very heavily pressurised from some quarters. It is not an idle statement that I am making. In this connection, I may be permitted to recall a few old facts which have a definite bearing on this matter.

As I am speaking off-hand, completely out of my memory based on facts that came to my knowledge through newspaper reports published at that time, I am open for correction. Somewhere in 1952 or 1953 the Government of India served notices on the then existing automobile assembly plants in the country that they should give an undertaking or assurance that by the end of 1956 they should produce cent per cent Indian made cars and failing to give such an assurance they should stop the assembly of automobiles in the country by that time—that is, end of 1956. I recall, Sir, that only one such assembly plant gave this assurance, and that

was the Studebaker Motor Company of America, if I am not mistaken. As a result of this demand on the part of the Government of India the assembly plants owned by Ford Motor Company and General Motors were subsequently closed, I think, before the end of 1956. After this dead-line, the Studebaker Motor Company with which, according to my information, the house of Birlas was connected, applied for a fresh extension. Even after that more and more extensions were granted to this concern. Meanwhile, I think, the Hindustan Motor Company came into being—with which also the house of Birlas is connected. This concern is already about ten years old, but so far no fully Indian-made car is available in the country. The percentage of Indian-made components or parts in the cars as marketed today, according to the latest information provided by the Ministry, is somewhere in the region of 60. Therefore, still 40 per cent of the components are being imported from abroad. When the public starts complaining about the poor quality of the product marketed or the use of non-Indian parts in the automobiles, it is replied on behalf of the manufacturers that they are not provided with enough foreign exchange. When the people ask the Government, the Government also confirms that they are not in a position to provide these private manufacturers with the required foreign exchange.

In this context one would pertinently ask whether, in 1952 or 1953 when the Government served these notices, the Government of India, or for that matter the country, had enough reserves of foreign exchange so that it did not come to their mind to ask from these private manufacturers also for an assurance that no foreign exchange would be asked by them; or at that time also not enough foreign exchange was available with us but still the Government were not sharp enough to demand an assurance of that kind.

So, as I said earlier, I feel—and I think this is the general feeling—that the Ministry is very much pressurised by some quarters not to make any headway regarding the so-called people's car in the public sector although the public sector undertakings in the country have shown very poor results and I need not put forth any fresh arguments because what one outstanding Member of the ruling party and their main spokesman, Shri Radheshyam Morarka, gave to this House yesterday is enough certificate of inefficiency to the Government regarding the undertakings that are lying under their command.

Yesterday another hon. Member of the ruling party—I think, my hon. friend, Shri Pant—suggested that the Opposition should observe a certain code of conduct whilst making or levelling criticism against governmental policies and see that the criticism does not help anti-national activities and does not eventually result in the detriment of the country and the national economy. I quite agree with his suggestion; but he failed to realise that the code of conduct is, to say the least, a reciprocal process. If there is a code of conduct that the Opposition should observe, there is also another code of conduct that the Government or the ruling party has to observe. Without exaggerating I might point out here that any of the several blunders that Shri Morarka listed yesterday, not to refer to what Shri Nath Pai said, would have been enough in any democratic set-up worth the name for the resignation of the Minister of the Ministry concerned as well as the resignation of the Government because there are conventions established in the democratic set-up as to what the Government should do and what the Government should not do; otherwise, I am afraid, I will have to say that this Ministry helps or gives some sort of reason to the critics of the democratic rule in the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shinkre : I should be allowed a few more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Two minutes.

Shri Shinkre : Everybody knows that it was one of the pet theories of Hitler that democracy is such a form of government wherein you rule without responsibility. No better example of 'rule without responsibility' could be provided to this House than what Sri Morarka himself mentioned, the net summary of which amounts to this simple fact that what was estimated to be three eventually became 12 or 15, that is, four or five times. The country had to bear four or five times more than what had been originally or initially planned or projected for. This means, in other words, that three or four times more money of the public of this country was wasted as a result of mismanagement of the undertakings which have been entrusted with the Ministry the Demands of which are being discussed.

The other points of mine are directly bearing on the constituency that I represent, that is, Goa. My second cut motion refers to the need for speedy utilisation of huge iron ore resources in Goa as an actual foreign exchange earner. In this connection I might mention that as far as the export of iron ore or any raw material is concerned, the policy could only be a short-term policy because a key and important raw material like iron ore cannot be exported for ever from one country to another. In this regard the Government have to set up a definite deadline and say right from now that we will not allow the export of iron ore from this country to anywhere abroad after a specific date.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shinkre : A few minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No, no.

Shri Shinkre : Therefore my suggestion is that the Government and this Ministry should pay particular attention to the iron ore reserves of Goa because Goa happens to be very near a natural harbour and Goa happens to have all the first-class natural conditions of transport and allied equipment which has already been in existence there for so many years. As I suggested during the debate on the Grants of the Railway Ministry, it is only a matter of changing the existing metre gauge line into a broad gauge line and an additional railway line between Bicholim and Collem so as to make a full belt between Bicholim and Marmagao harbour passing through Collem and Sancordem, another mining area. The Government would easily be in a position to lift from Goa alone, to my mind, without much difficulty and without much time lost something like 15 million tonnes as against 6 million tonnes of today.

The only other point that I want to make is this. According to this Report, from the 1st October 1963 the Government have applied to the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957. It is a very good step; it is a step in the right direction because all the mines must come under one centralised control. There is no doubt about it; but I only request the Ministry that they should pay some attention to the actual facts existing in Goa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shinkre : Only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : You have taken too much time. You should close now.

Shri Shinkre : This is very important for my constituency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There are several hon. Members waiting.

Shri Shinkre : Only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please wind up your remarks. You wanted two minutes. You have taken three minutes.

Shri Shinkre: As the hon. Minister himself knows, there are about 400 to 500 small mining units in Goa and the application or enforcement of this Act and the rules connected with that immediately to the smaller units which are no better than petty shopkeepers would bring to them a very difficult situation. I do not want to say that the Government have been anything like harsh on them. They have not done anything up till now. They have been very lenient. My request simply is that they should also take into consideration this fact that these small mine-owners, just like the petty shopkeepers, cannot afford easily to abide by and pay proper attention to and respect all these rules without incurring a lot of difficulties.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend who began the speech showering praise on the hon. Minister in the middle came to the conclusion that he ought to resign because of his management of his Ministry. Without going into his arguments, I would only point out that the achievement of this Ministry in certain projects has been something which we can be proud of. We can just mention the working of the HMT which has been able to stand in good stead in all our needs and has been able to produce certain things which are also being exported to other countries and the price is quite in keeping with the price which prevails in those countries.

Before going to other points, I would like to focus the attention of the House to one point which has not found expression in the discussion of this demand. In the Report that has been supplied to us, there appears this remark:

"On account of non-availability of qualified technical men

from outside and inadequate experience of their own technical personnel, a few senior posts at the higher levels in Hindustan Steel Limited remain unfilled."

I think proper attention should have been given to this aspect from the very beginning even before a project is planned and is given effect to. We find that there are so many foreign technicians in all the steel plants. Of course, when there is foreign collaboration, there ought to be foreign technicians and our people should also be associated with them to gain technical experience and other experience also in managing the steel plants. It is a matter of gratification that a number of foreign technicians are being replaced by our Indian technicians and we hope that within a reasonable measure of time our people will be able to take their place. Still there is a shortage of experienced personnel. This is what the Public Accounts Committee in its Thirty-third Report has remarked:

"The representative of the Hindustan Steel Limited added that the shortfall in production was due to more than one breakdown, non-availability of coal and iron ore of the quality envisaged in the project reports, shortage of experienced personnel and difficulties of transport...."

Again, here is a remark about the shortage of experienced personnel. The Report says:

"As regards the shortage of experienced personnel, the Committee would suggest the introduction of a suitable course of intensive training for the working personnel by rotation so that within a reasonable period of time a number of well-trained persons may be available. The Committee hope that the requirement of technical personnel for the Fourth Five Year Plan will be kept fully in view while chalking out the training programme."

[Shri B. K. Das]

We learn that for the steel plants that will be coming up during the Fourth Plan, we require a large number of technicians and other personnel. It has been estimated that the number of graduate engineers and technicians required will be 6000, the number of diploma-holders technicians required will be 11,000, and the number of skilled workers required will be 45,000. I think the Ministry is taking care and preparing in this regard so that all these persons may be available before the steel plants are started.

In the coal mining industry also, there is a great shortage of Class II officers and supervisory staff. There is no immediate sign of relief in this respect. In the public sector, we find that the National Coal Development Corporation have their own training programme. They have the training schools for apprentice mining. Engineers are also being trained and for specialised training our students are sent abroad to countries, like, U. S. A., France, U. K. and other countries where they get specialised training. Still there is a dearth of proper experienced personnel. There are facilities for theoretical training at degree level in this country but about the facilities for practical training there is no such thing. This aspect of the matter should also be looked into. Proper facilities for practical training should be created in this country so that we can get proper number of well-trained personnel. In the private sector, the recommendation of the Coal Council of India was that the mining industry should set up their own training schools. But I find that their response is not encouraging. I read in one press interview some remarks made by Lady Williams, Professor of Social Economics of London University. They are:

"A certain amount of compulsion was necessary to make firms and industrial units have their

own training programmes for apprentices. By an Act of Parliament promulgated recently, firms in Britain were bound to make financial contribution towards training programme."

Now, if the private sector does not come upto the expectation of this Department, it should be considered whether some sort of compulsion in this respect can be introduced. Other steps also should be taken to have a proper personnel in our steel plants and in other projects that we have in hand.

Another point to which I should like to focus the attention of this House is about the low-grade coal. Some hon. Members threw some light on this aspect of our coal problem. But one thing which has been brought to our notice is that the demand for coal during the Fourth Plan may go upto more than 154 million tons—it may even go upto 170 million tons. The Bokaro steel plant that is being set up now, steel mills in Goa and Vizagapatnam, expansion of Railways and the new thermal power plants that are coming up, will create a great demand and there should not be any relaxation in the expansion programme that we have taken in hand. It is gratifying to know that attempts are being made to clear the accumulations at pitheads and other steps are being also taken so that there should not be any more accumulations and that our production, at present may be fruitfully utilised. It appears that in some quarters there may be an idea that there is over-production. But looking at the demand that we have before us, we should consider that our expansion programme should not be slowed down. Our coking coal deposits...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon. Member may conclude now. You can have two minutes more.

Shri B. K. Das: You are giving only 10 minutes each?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, only 10 minutes each. I will call the Minister at 2.30 P.M.

Shri B. K. Das: Anyway, I will finish with this.

The Council on Applied Economic Research has made some remark about the amount of cow dung that we have been using as fuel in this country which could be used as manure and an additional quantity of 9 million tons of foodgrains could be produced. They also remark that the amount of cow dung used as fuel per year for the whole country was equivalent to 35 to 40 million tons of coal. It is also remarked that the loss was equivalent to burning of production of 12 Sindri factories every year. The House should take note of this remark of this Council and should take immediate steps in the matter. Of course, this department may not have much to do with this. But the Agriculture Ministry should take note of this and they should evolve some scheme either by giving subsidy or doing any other thing so that the rural population who secure their cow dung free, their fuel free, can make use of this low-grade coal as fuel and save this very important element which we can use as manure for our food production. And thereby 9 million tons of foodgrains may be produced in our own country to meet our food shortage.

14 hrs.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Whatever might be the reasons, for the last two days, the Ministry did not get much of appreciation, except perhaps from the Parliamentary Secretary and the Deputy Minister who, of course, very ably defended the cause, but which was a poor cause.

As regards the heavy industries and the heavy engineering plant, much has
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been said, and I shall deal with them a little later. I shall first start with the coal mining industry. The coal mining industry is a sick industry and an industry which is wasting itself year by year. Unfortunately, our deposits consist of 2 per cent superfine coal, 7 per cent medium grade coal and 91 per cent of coal whose grade is not yet determined but which is of a poor grade. Our consumption is of the order of 26 per cent of superfine coal, 62 per cent of the medium grade coal and only 11 per cent of the lower grade. If this will be the consumption pattern, within twenty years we might not have any superfine coal at all, and there might arise a situation when we may have to import coal from other countries. I do not know what Government are doing in this direction. But it is time that they have regulations to ensure that superfine coal is not used in this manner but is preserved at all costs. The only way to improve the situation is to set up more washeries so that we can explore the possibilities of using low grade coal more and more.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta said yesterday that there was the need for amalgamation of collieries. It is necessary that a committee is appointed to go into this matter, and in the light of the report of that committee, Government might amalgamate the 500 odd collieries which are uneconomic or very small ones; of course, it might create some labour problem, but that has to be tackled properly.

As regards the NCDC, yesterday, the Parliamentary Secretary had stated that it made a profit of Rs. 1.25 crores. I would submit that it was a very poor profit after so many years, for a capital outlay of Rs. 70 crores, Rs. 35 crores by way of paid-up capital and Rs. 35 crores by way of loan. It is a very poor profit when compared to the profits which the other private sector collieries are making.

The coal mines have got funds, and they can import machinery. The

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

World Bank also, I think, have allowed them to import machinery, but, unfortunately the yield is so less because nobody has been able to enter into rupee payment arrangements and consequently, new mechanisation has not taken place. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to go deeper into this whole question which is a very important question for this industry and do something to save this industry. Otherwise, the coal industry would pose a great problem before the country.

There are plenty of wagons but the coal is accumulating at the pit-heads, because there are not many buyers and there is not much demand. This was the only industry which was progressing according to Plan, but we are obliged to reduce the production capacity because we are not able to consume that much of coal which is produced.

My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur was speaking about Rajasthan's industrialisation. I agree with him hundred per cent. I do not know why Rajasthan has been neglected as regards industrialisation in all ways. It is a poor State with just one crop which also depends upon rain. And yet, as regards industrialisation or the setting up of public sector projects in that State, it has been largely neglected.

There was one coal mine which was to be there at Khetri. I do not know what has happened to it. Originally it was expected to cost about Rs. 9 crores, but according to the revised estimates, it is expected to cost about Rs. 25 crores. But what is the progress that has been made after seven years? The construction of 314 quarters of various types has been taken up of which only 23 quarters have been completed. Here is a project originally estimated to cost Rs. 9 crores but which now costs about Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 26 crores, and up to this time, only 23 quarters have been built. If this is

going to be the progress of the Khetri mine, it will take at least forty years more for the mine to work properly. This is the treatment which Rajasthan has been meted out by this Ministry and by Government. I do not know what the reasons for the slow progress are.

The hon. Deputy Minister has said something with facts and figures with regard to the HMTL and the Heavy Engineering Corporation. But the Estimates Committee have not agreed with all his observations. In para 9 of their fifty-first report, they say:

"It is regrettable that though Government thought of setting up plants for heavy engineering industry as early as 1955, it took them three to five years to arrive at the decision. The urgency for the plants does not appear to have been fully realised and much precious time had been lost in the preliminaries."

Again, in para 26 they have stated that:

"The Committee consider it unfortunate that it should have taken the Government and the Corporation 3½ years in the various outstages, i.e., preparation of detailed project report, finalising negotiations for purchase of plant and machinery, etc."

When the Estimates Committee have made these kinds of remarks so many times, I do not know what is there left for the hon. Minister to defend these things.

Again, in para 87 of their report, they have stated that:

"Thus in 1962-63 alone, tenders other than the lowest have been accepted in 20 cases. Besides, contracts were awarded without calling for tenders in 61 cases. These have been sought to be justified on grounds of urgency, etc."

In most of these cases, approval has been given by the Chairman and other officers of the Corporation under the powers delegated to them by the Government. Such cases do not appear to have been placed before the Board for its approval."

If you go through the Estimates Committee's report, you will find that they have gone deeply through all these cases and have pointed out the real position. Again, in para 123 of their report, they say that:

"The Committee are not satisfied with this explanation",

that is, the explanation given for entering into secret contracts with the consultants for organisation manuals at a total cost of about Rs. 27.24 lakhs. This is the position in regard to one of our biggest undertakings, namely the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

As regards the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, the hon. Minister said yesterday that the strike was there and labour relations were not good. I would submit that these undertakings are the back-bone of our country, and if the labour laws are defective, we must amend them suitably, so that the labour will work or rather the labour must work. If the labour force is more and they would not work, how will the industry run and how will the country progress?

Shri A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, while delivering the convocation address at the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad, on the 9th February, 1964, called for a reduction in cost and the raising of output of the country's mineral production to compete in foreign markets; he also pointed out that the *per capita* output of our labour was low, and, therefore, the cost of production high. I do not know what the reasons are. My hon. friends like Indrajit Gupta say that this is because there are two unions, and it was the INTUC union in Ranchi or something

like that. But I would point out that in the Jay Engineering Co. in Calcutta, which claims to give the highest wages to its labourer, namely Rs. 300, there is a strike for the last 3½ months. It is not the INTUC union but it is the AITUC union there. I do not know what the reasons for the strike are. The labourers in that company were also given some share in the profits. This company was exporting Usha fans and Usha sewing machines to foreign countries, but the strike has been on in that company for the last 3-1/2 months. So, I do not know whether the INTUC is to be blamed at all at Bhopal or at Ranchi. But I would submit that whoever is to blame must be taken to task and we must see that future occurrences like this do not happen in the industries which are the key industries of our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): How is the INTUC to be blamed there?

The INTUC is not there at all.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Indrajit Gupta said that.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to make two or three points. Yesterday when Shri Thimmaiah was intervening in the debate, he did mention something about the Indian Bureau of Mines. I have today in my possession a list showing how camps have been closed and 32 workers on muster roll discharged from 30th March 1964. I have another list according to which 50 or 60 people

have been served with notices from 24th March 1964. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he replies what is actually being done to avoid retrenchment in the Indian Bureau of Mines in those camps of muster roll staff. I want a definite assurance on this score. I was very happy to hear Shri Thimmaiah yesterday, but when I went home, I got this letter from Nagpur which has really perturbed me.

The second point, ably mentioned by Shri Bade and Shri Indrajit Gupta, concerns the anticipated retrenchment because of the partial decontrol on the basis of the Raj Committee report on iron and steel. I am told there are about 500—700 employees working under the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. Some of these clerks have put in 20 years service. They were reverted many a time, they were retrenched many a time, they were reabsorbed many a time and they are facing this misfortune for the last so many years. An assurance has been given by the hon. Minister and the Ministry that their cases will be sympathetically considered and that they will not be thrown out of employment but that the Home Ministry will be approached to see that they are given a better deal. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that they are provided jobs in a permanent department. After all, they have put in 15, 18, 19 and 20 years of faithful service in a particular department and at the fag end of their service at least, they should be given some security.

I would request that an inquiry should be made into the various aspects of the Raj Committee's report. It was said here that because control was not working well, there was corruption; therefore, it was decontrolled. I do not see that the Raj Committee has blamed the lower staff for corruption. It must have mentioned that

the officers at the top were involved in corruption. So a thorough investigation is called for. I hope the case of these clerks will be sympathetically considered and they will not be thrown out. Let them be transferred to the income tax department which is an expanding department. 400 people are likely to be taken in Calcutta itself. There should be no break in service and no loss in emoluments for these people. I hope the hon. Minister, with a heart which bleeds for the employees, will surely concede this demand.

Sometime back a question was raised whether there was a Birla lobby working in the USA against the Bokaro plant, whether Shri Birla was interested when he went to the USA in seeing that the Bokaro plant should not be in the public sector. The hon. Minister did promise an investigation into this. I want a reply from him here and now whether an investigation was made, if not, whether an investigation will be instituted into the conduct of Shri Birla when he was in the USA as to whether he lobbied against the Bokaro plant with the help of some other stooges. I want a clear assurance from the hon. Minister that there are some people in the Cabinet who do not support the Birla lobby and who can institute an investigation against Shri Birla also.

Much has been said about the HEL, Bhopal. The communists have been accused of being the root cause of the trouble. I do not belong to the Communist Party. But whenever there was trouble in Bhopal, I went out of my way to end that trouble. The hon. Minister will bear with me when I say this, that I was not called by those boys, but when the factory was closed, I went there for the third time and settled the dispute to the entire satisfaction of both the corporation and the employees. Should we be accused, if I go there and ask the workers to resume work, of fomenting trouble? It is most unfortunate that a wrong picture has been painted in this House.

I do not accuse the hon. Minister who dealt with the employees' representatives very sympathetically. But it is a case of absolute administrative bungling. The Bhopal plant is manned by a group of pensioners. Those boys who are of 15, 16, 18 and 19 years of age have a rosy ambition, who sincerely believe in socialism and in the growth of the public sector, are behind the bars. The group of pensioners who are manning that particular plant are enjoying like Moghul kings with their hooka on, the Chairman of the Corporation and others. This is most unfortunate.

I sincerely feel that a thorough investigation is called for in this case. The hon. Minister has said that there is growing indiscipline in this plant. It may be so. I do not hold any brief for those who are responsible for indiscipline. But did we not go to Bhopal to settle the dispute? Did we not ask them to end the hunger strike in jail? Did not I and Shri Daji go and ask them to end the hunger strike? Did we not bring them here before the hon. Minister who met them? But the Joint Secretary issued a letter that the Minister never met any representatives, that he never committed himself to anything. That paper was most tactlessly drafted and in an unplanned manner, and I think, mischievously, circulated. 5000 copies were taken out. Naturally those employees felt betrayed.

So I would only request the Minister not to be bullied by those retired pensioners manning the plant which, according to the Prime Minister, is a place of pilgrimage. It is most unfortunate that that place of pilgrimage is manned by these retired *pandas* who will convert it into a place of scandal within no time. I have no objection to serving ICS or IAS officers controlling the plant, but I have got serious objection to the employment of a group of pensioners who are the main cause of this disruption in that place.

It is said that the HESTU there was given many opportunities. I have

some documentary proof with me. 5,500 people were asked to give evidence. They wanted leave. They were refused leave.

Still I plead with the House: let there be a fair referendum. I have nothing to do with that Union. Still I feel that if there is a referendum, 90 per cent of the employees will vote for HESTU, and not for the sick child of Government, the INTUC. I feel that normalcy can return to HEL provided those workers, 75 young boys, are released. They have been mercilessly beaten in jail.

It is a shameful thing that the party in power which itself condemned during the national struggle beating of boys inside the jail, should now let the same thing happen. They were beaten mercilessly inside the jail. To-day if the plant functions leaving them behind the bars, let it function, but I am sure normalcy will not return unless those young boys who sincerely believe in socialism are released. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider it dispassionately and objectively. It is a deep-rooted malady which can be eradicated only if he, as a public representative, and people's representative, decides to pursue certain policy towards this group of pensioners, whose services should be terminated immediately.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the various projects under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering are making good progress, thanks to the able stewardship of our efficient Minister, Shri Subramaniam. He has initiated good reforms in the administration, eliminated much of red-tapism and procedural delays and has given substantial powers to the managerial personnel.

The steel plants under this Ministry are making steady progress, and steel production is going ahead. The three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and

[Shri Muthiah]

Durgapur are making good progress, and today they are producing at the targeted capacity of one million tonnes each, and that is a great achievement for this Ministry.

The capacity of the three steel plants is being expanded, to 1.8 million tonnes at Rourkela, 2.5 million tonnes at Bhilai and 1.6 million tonnes at Durgapur. The Steering Group on Steel has made certain recommendations. It has recommended that the target for 1965-66 should be 1.8 million tonnes, and that four new plants should be set up.

In addition to the Bokaro and Salem plants. The Bokaro project, we are happy to note, is going ahead. Messrs. Dastoor and Co. have submitted their report. The report has been examined by the technical committee which in its turn has submitted its report, and it is now under the consideration of the Government. Land acquisition is in progress.

I wish to say a few words about the Salem steel project. The Salem steel project has been in the air for a very long time. There has been too much delay, and this has caused great disappointment to the people of Madras State. The Madras Government is most earnest about this, and it wants the project to make a start before the end of the Third Plan. The mid-term review of the Madras State's Third Plan refers to various laboratory and pilot tests of Salem iron ore and Neyveli lignite and to the concentration tests of the iron ore in West Germany, Sweden and England. These tests have proved successful. A study of possible sites has been made by Messrs. Dastoor and Co., and the data has been furnished to them. The detailed project report is expected in April, 1964, but April is passing. I make an earnest request to our Minister to take steps to start the project before the end of the Third Plan period. Madras State has no steel plant so far.

Then I come to the integrated Neyveli project in Madras State. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 117.7 crores. The project envisages mining of 35.6 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum. This lignite is to be used for the thermal power station at Neyveli and the Urea fertiliser plant at Neyveli. Full production of lignite is expected to be achieved by the end of 1965. The thermal power station at Neyveli is to have five generating units of 50 MW each. Four units are in operation now, and the fifth unit is not yet in operation. It was scheduled to be commenced by March, 1964, but March is over and yet there is no sign of its being commissioned. The proposal is to expand the capacity of the thermal power station from 250 to 400 MW, and ultimately to 600 MW. This should be implemented as early as possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue. This is the second time I have had to ring the bell within half hour. It is a very sad thing that there is no quorum.

Shri Muthiah: With regard to the fertiliser scheme at Neyveli, I submit it is moving very slowly. The contract for the supply of machinery was concluded in 1959, but the plant is not yet ready. Civil works are going on, and they have not yet been completed. The plant is scheduled to commence production in 1965, and to start full production by February, 1966. Construction and commissioning of this plant ought to be speeded up to meet the growing demand for fertilisers.

I now come to the mineral exploration. The Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines are engaged in exploration and proving of

mineral deposits in various parts of the country. Rich lignite deposits at a depth of 200 feet have been discovered recently near Karaikudi in Madras State. These deposits ought to be immediately exploited for the benefit of the whole country, and particularly for the benefit of East Ramanathapuram District which is economically a very backward area. Minerals like iron ore, copper and mica have been discovered in Madras State and they have to be tapped. Rich deposits of limestone, gypsum, ilmenite and mica have been discovered recently in Tirunelveli District in Madras State by the State Geological Department, and they have to be exploited.

Lastly I want to say a few words about labour relations in the projects of this Ministry. We find labour trouble in some of the projects today. The labour trouble in the Bhopal Electrical Plant has been engineered by unpatriotic and subversive elements. The Government should deal with such elements firmly. Labour in India today is too much influenced by the absolutely un-Indian and alien cult of violence preached by Karl Marx and his followers. The Indian people have been known for centuries for discipline, non-violence and responsibility, and Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, has shown the right way for proper relations between labour and management. The code of conduct formulated for labour should be observed by them. Labour, I hold, should not be exploited. It should be given a fair deal. But at the same time, labour should not be allowed to hinder the country's production and progress. The ever-rising demand for wages and the unhealthy rivalry among the different trade unions in the factories under the influence of different political parties, and the cult of violence spoil labour-management relations. A rational solution of labour discontent is the introduction of production incentives. Wages should be paid to every worker according to the actual work turned out by him. This production incentive will stimulate the worker and make him work-conscious.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to express my grateful thanks to the many hon. Members who made very useful suggestions with regard to the working of my Ministry. I am particularly thankful to the Members who took a critical attitude and made many helpful and constructive criticisms with regard to the functioning of the various units under my charge.

Yesterday and partly today my two colleagues, the Parliamentary Secretary and the Deputy Minister, very ably dealt with some of the aspects and some of the points which were raised during the debate. That has made my task a little easier in replying to this debate.

Many hon. Members mentioned the vital role, the important role, which this Ministry has got to play in the field of economic development. Minerals, metals and machines—the three M's—form three of the basic ingredients of industrial growth of any country. While I consider this a great privilege that I should be associated with the development of these vital and inter-related sectors at this crucial stage of economic growth, at the same time I do realise the great responsibility involved in this.

Development of mineral resources has got to be preceded by exploratory work, by geological survey, and unless we know what we have buried beneath the earth, the various natural treasures, it would not be possible for us to plan properly. The two allied organisations, the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines, are entrusted with this task. I do know that there are some overlapping areas with regard to the functioning of these two organisations.

14.33 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI in the Chair]

I am currently looking into it. I am also aware that these two organisations have been handicapped to a cer-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

tain extent by the shortage of experienced personnel and lack of adequate tools and equipment.

As far as the Geological Survey of India is concerned, it is a very old institution, and for more than hundred years it has played a notable part in the geological work, the geological survey of India. But still, Sir, sometimes, this age itself becomes a handicap. We become addicted to certain ways of thinking and we do not break away from that. Various developments have taken place in the field of geological science, in the methods of geological survey, and unless we are in a position to take advantage of modern equipment and modern techniques we may not be able to complete the survey of this vast land in the quickest possible time. Therefore, we are trying our best to get the assistance of foreign experts to the extent necessary, so that we may be able to give a new turn to the work which is being undertaken by the Geological Survey.

14.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am sure hon. Members are aware that towards the end of this year the International Geological Congress is to be held here. About 1,500 geological experts would be attending this session, and I hope that the exposure of the geological experts in our country to these discussions and their association with the various foreign experts who would be coming over here would give them a new vision and new ideas with regard to the carrying out of this work. And I am also thinking of appointing a small expert committee to go into the working of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines, so that the task may be discharged more efficiently and more expeditiously.

Sir, with regard to the exploitation of our minerals, naturally iron ore

stands foremost because it will have to form the base for our steel and our industrial development. Apart from that, this is a foreign exchange earner also, because we do export a good deal of iron ore to the various countries. But there are certain problems involved in the utilisation of our iron ores, about which I shall deal when I deal with the iron and steel industry separately, and also with regard to the export of our iron ores. In the production of iron ore, certain percentage comes as fines. The utilisation of these fines has been a problem, and we cannot afford to waste this good material. But now technology has advanced to utilisation of these fines by sintering or by pelletisation. As a matter of fact, pelletisation would perhaps bring much better prices if we start exporting pellets instead of mere iron ore. Recently we have licensed a plant for pelletising these fines in Goa. It is in the private sector. And I am hoping it would be possible to take up pelletisation in the various other iron mines also, so that this material will be fully utilised to the best advantage of the country. This also improves the performance of the blast furnaces when iron ore is used in this form. As I stated already, I will have to mention about iron ore a little more when I deal with the iron and steel industry.

Sir, as far as coal is concerned, this House was very much exercised with regard to the production pattern and the consumption pattern. For the last two or three years we were going through a period when coal was in great short supply. But suddenly now there is a glut and there is accumulation of stocks at the pit-head. Why it has happened is a matter which everybody knows now. It was because the demand did not pick up as fast as we expected when formulating the plan and formulating the targets. And therefore we find today that while the production is there, there is not sufficient demand. And even this sur-

plus has taken place not in respect of all grades of coal. As far as superior grades of coal are concerned, there is sufficient demand now. It is in the inferior grades of coal that there is a great glut. And this is not due to bad planning. As a matter of fact, in planning we did not want any increase in production in the lower-grade coal because we knew that we would not require this. But in spite of this, since there was no control with regard to production, there has been 2 to 3 million ton extra production as far as inferior coals are concerned, and that is why there has been a glut. But we have to face this situation. And for the purpose of meeting the situation we have removed to a certain extent the distribution control, particularly with regard to the lower grades of coal. Whether there should be further decontrol with regard to prices and distribution will have to be carefully studied, because my own view is that this is only a temporary phenomenon. We should not be deceived by the surplus production which we are having. If only the various steel plants, the various steel plants which are under expansion, go into production and the various other industrial projects catch up, we may find ourselves in difficulties later on if we do not plan properly for building up production capacity in the country.

Shri Ranga: And also plan for the utilisation of inferior coal.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am coming to that. Therefore, we could not afford to slow down our programme of investment in this vital area based on short-term considerations of deficit. Exploitation of coal requires a number of years before mines go into operation. Recently, I had the privilege of participating in the inauguration of a deep coal mine in Jharia area in collaboration with the Polish Government. I was told that it would take nearly 6-7 years to develop the mine and after that it would take nearly 4-5

years more to get into full production. So, if we want coal to be produced, particularly through these deep mines, we have to have a perspective view of our requirements of 5, 8 or even 10 years hence and we have to plan accordingly. That is why we have to take a long-term view in this very important sector. It is important to relate the programme of production of coal to the overall fuel and energy policy as well as metallurgical plans of the country.

Government had to reconsider their policy in regard to encouragement of furnace oil, for instance. As hon. Members are aware when we were in great difficulties with regard to the availability of coal we encouraged certain industries to turn to furnace oil fuel. But now we find that it has created difficulties for the coal industry because instead of coal they are drawing fuel oil which has got to be imported. The policy on coal has to be on an even and consistent keel. I hope the report of the energy survey committee which the Planning Commission has appointed will give us some information which will enable a clearer formulation of policy. In taking a new look at the demand for energy in the country as a whole, we should take into consideration the demand for domestic fuel in particular. I am sorry the hon. Member Mr. Ranga is not here; he wanted to have a plan for the utilisation of the low-grade coal. The slackening in the demand of coal of the lower categories can be tackled only through its use in (a) generation of power and (b) effective programmes to popularise, for instance, the use of domestic, smokeless fuel produced from low-grade non-coking coal. The Central Fuel Research Institute has evolved an improved process which will enable production of domestic fuel at economic prices at the same time ensuring the utilisation of byproducts. It is my hope that this programme will be activated. With this in view.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

14.46 hrs.

a string of low temperature carbonisation plants will have to be set up both in the public and the private sectors all over the country. I have already asked the National Development Corporation to work out a programme for installing a low temperature carbonisation plant in the public sector. The Andhra Pradesh Government has also a programme for setting up a unit at Kothagudam and the Government of India will assist this programme of producing domestic fuel which will also give us the base for various byproduct chemicals which could form the nucleus for various chemical industries. We are thinking in these directions and I hope and trust that the present glut with regard to the lower grade of coal would be overcome very soon.

But we face a different problem altogether with regard to the coking coal, particularly. While our reserves of non-coking coal are sufficiently large, our coking coal reserves are very much limited. Our total easily accessible reserves of coking coal are estimated at 3500 million tons which would last on present estimates for just about 40—50 years. Set against this picture the fact that by next year, 1965-66, we are geared to producing 22.3 million tons of raw coking coal, against our need of only 18.25 million tons a year. Over-supply characterises current production also. I find that now and then coking coal is diverted for other uses for which coking coal is not required. This is waste of very valuable coke reserves of which are limited. We have therefore to take steps to see that such diversion does not take place. The selective increase in prices which was given recently was for the purpose of ensuring that because of the high price of this valuable coal, people who had no need for this coal would not go in for this variety of coal.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

But this could not be controlled merely by the slight margin of increase in price. Other effective steps will have to be taken.

Another point which was raised during the debate was with regard to the large number of uneconomic mines. Today we are producing round about 65 million tons of coal for which we have more than 850 collieries. Nowhere in the world are there so many uneconomic and small units producing coal in a primitive way. We have got to take steps to see that these smaller mines get amalgamated. An effort is being made on the basis of the present Act for voluntary amalgamation of small mines. But the progress made is insignificant and we are considering legislation for compulsory amalgamation of these uneconomic mines to bring about a better pattern.

I would here like to refer to Jharia coal fields where we have exclusive reserves of coking coal in our country. Most of the coking coal required for metallurgical industries is found in these Jharia coal fields. Most of the easily accessible good quality coking coal lies in the central zone of Jharia. This area can be divided into three zones; the central zone, northern zone and the southern zone. It is the central zone which consists of most of the reserves. Even in the central zone there are 173 colliery units functioning, out of which 18 alone are big mining companies and they own nearly fifty per cent of the reserves. The remaining smaller companies suffer from the usual malady of uneconomic operation of smaller collieries. Bigger companies have coal reserves which at the present rates of operation, could last for a few centuries. The National Coal Development Corporation is prospecting mainly in the southern area of Jharia because the central zone is already leased to these big companies. The peculiarity of the

southern area is that coal lies deeper and the coal mined here has a higher content of shale than in the central zone. More washing is therefore required. If the future investments for coking coal is to be on the southern areas in which the public sector is asked to operate, and the private producers in the central zone are content with relatively modest programmes of expansion, much larger sums of money will be needed to raise the additional coal than we would need otherwise. Besides, we would be raising more muck and the cost of raising useful coking coal will be higher for the country as a whole. We have therefore to consider and arrive at an integrated programme of exploitation of coking coal so that the total production of coking coal for the country can be stepped up with less expenditure and greater expedition. Government recently appointed a technical committee to go into this question. Their report has been received by the Government and it is under active consideration by the Government. A rationalistic approach to this problem is indicated. It is not possible for me to give any indication immediately with regard to the direction in which we have to move for solving this problem, but I will have to come before this Parliament, if necessary, for the necessary sanction to take the essential steps to achieve this objective.

Then I would like to mention the steps we have taken with regard to aluminium and copper. It was also mentioned by my colleagues when they dealt with this subject. In the field of non-ferrous metals, aluminium is the metal in which India is best equipped to produce. We have vast reserves of good bauxite near sources of relatively low-cost power. Unfortunately, three of the major third Plan projects in this sector have been lying dormant for various reasons. Recently we have taken a decision that the Koyna aluminium project should be taken up in the public sector. I am sure the hon. Members are aware of the chequered career of this

Koyna project; how a licence was granted to private individuals and no progress was made. If I may say so, it was making limping progress without any chance of coming to fruition. That is why we had to step in there.

Then the second project—I am not giving it in the order of preference—is the Madhya Pradesh project which was to be executed in the public sector with Hungarian collaboration. There also we had not made sufficient progress, but we have activated it now and we hope to take decisions very soon with regard to this.

The third project is the Sharavati project in Mysore, which will utilise the bauxite from the Kolhapur district in Maharashtra State. The Government have to take a decision with regard to the building up of this project because here also there have been a good deal of delay, particularly with regard to the understanding between the Mysore Government and the Maharashtra Government. Fortunately, an understanding has been reached now and therefore I am hoping it would be possible to take a quick decision on this. The present indication is that the Indian Aluminium Co., would be called upon to process this project.

As far as Khetri project is concerned—I am sorry I do not find Shri Harish Chandra Mathur here, and he was very anxious about the progress of this project—this project has been hanging fire for nearly three years now. It has now become necessary to review it from the point of view of how much of it we can implement with indigenous equipment and talents. Deep shaft mining is involved in this. We are looking into the facts to find out whether any of the concerns in India, for example, the National Coal Development Corporation or the Kolar Gold Fields Corporation, would be in a position to undertake this deep shaft mining. I am told it would be possible for them to undertake it and it is currently under examination. We are also reconsidering

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

its technology with a view to making the project more economic.

But hon. Members are aware that the copper ore available in our country is very limited, unless with more geological survey we come across better sources of copper ore. But today we are importing large quantities of copper at very high cost, and our demands will be increasing more and more, as further industrialisation takes place, when we have to produce more and more machines where copper would be an essential component. And, therefore, we have to take a decision whether we should continue to import copper indefinitely. Even when copper ore is not available, in other countries they import the copper ore concentrates, and then smelt them in their own countries. We are also looking out for sources of copper ore concentrates so that they could be imported and we may have smelting capacity established here to produce copper. I hope it would be possible for us to locate these sources of copper ore concentrates.

Then I come to steel which, as was pointed out by Shri Indrajit Gupta, is the measuring rod of the economic and industrial progress in any country. The overall picture in respect of iron and steel has been one of promise. I say this after taking into account all the criticisms which have been made, particularly by my hon. friend Shri Morarka. The total production of saleable steel by main producers in the country rose from 3·917 million tons in 1962-63 to an estimated level of 4·56 million tons in the year 1963-64. The rated capacity in the country is 4·67 million tons against which our production will reach 4·56 million tons. In this production programme, I am glad to say that Bhilai takes the pride of place. As against the rated capacity of 0·78 million tons of finished steel during 1963-64, it would be producing or it would have produced 0·89 million tons. Then TISCO comes second: as against the rated capacity of 1·52 million tons of

finished steel, it would produce 1·541 million tons; then comes IISCO; against the capacity of 0·81 million tons, they would be producing 0·81 million tons. Then comes Durgapur; as against 0·8 million tons it would have produced 0·73 million tons.

Rourkela is still behind its targeted production. As against the rated capacity of 0·72 million tons, the production would be only 0·55 million tons. While dealing with Rourkela, in 1962, soon after I took over this Ministry, I characterised it as a sick child. But I have to say that it is an unlucky child also. Unfortunately, various incidents—labour trouble, technical difficulties—were coming in the way of achieving full production in this factory.

An Hon. Member: Administration.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Some people were blaming the machinery, saying that we did not get the proper equipment. But, as a matter of fact, in March, 1963, we were able to achieve 100 per cent production in this factory, but later on, whatever might be the source of trouble, whatever might be the contributory factor, labour trouble has been in the forefront in this plant.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Repeated breakdowns could not be due to labour trouble.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Breakdowns are everywhere; only the Rourkela breakdowns are highlighted. (*Inter-ruption*).

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): There is a limit to breakdowns.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, in the recent communal troubles, Rourkela also came into the picture and production had to be shut down, almost completely because of these communal troubles. Fortunately,

ly, the situation has considerably improved, and today, the plant has gone back into normal production.

On this occasion, I would like to express my grateful thanks to the West German Ambassador who took a very sympathetic and understanding attitude during those days of trouble. He instructed the German personnel who are functioning in this Rourkela plant that on no account should they move out, and they should stick to the plant and see that the plant continued to work successfully. This is in contrast with regard to some other foreigners who were functioning there. That is why I thought I should make special mention of the helpful attitude which the West German Government and the West German authorities took.

15 hrs.

The production of large tonnage of steel by itself does not solve our problems of shortage. While the emphasis on tonnage goals has had its impact on production, there have also been complaints that the quality of production needs to be further improved. More and more emphasis is being laid on this aspect. The level of production of tested steel has been steadily improving. I may be permitted to give a few facts about this.

During 1963-64, the Rourkela Steel plant stepped up its production of tested plates from 53 to 71 per cent and H.R. sheets from 44 to 52 per cent. There has been continuing difficulty in producing tested cold rolled sheets. Bhilai continued to produce nearly 90 per cent of its structurals as tested. The percentage of tested products in Durgapur went up as below: In 1962-63, 51 per cent of structurals were tested. It increased to 64 per cent in 1963-64. In 1962-63, 56 per cent of merchant mill products were tested. It increased to 60 per cent in 1963-64.

Government are particular that the steel plants should increasingly produce higher-value categories of steel which we are now importing. Experts have told us that the scheme for giving incentive bonuses based merely on

total tonnage has inhibited production of higher value grades of steel whose turnover in terms of tonnage will be less. I am asking the plants to look into the scheme of bonuses from the point of view of encouraging labour participation in the production of these categories, which we have otherwise to import.

My hon. friend, Shri Morarka, yesterday made a point that the PAC in its report based on the audit report for 1961-62 had shown how high the cost of production in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur were compared to the project estimates. That point was stressed by many other hon. Members also. The hon. Member from Goa called upon me to resign on this account.

Shri Shinkre: I did not ask for it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: One of the figures quoted by Mr. Morarka was that cold rolled sheets were produced in Rourkela at a cost of Rs. 2240 against the project estimate of Rs. 407 per ton. Mr. Ranga is not here. He gloated over the fact that this would be the result in all public sector projects. For one thing, these are figures for 1961-62, about the production pattern of which I shall presently mention. For another, the figure of Rs. 2240 includes depreciation, while the figure of Rs. 407 does not. Without including depreciation, the figure was Rs. 1307—high enough—but the important factor which contributed to this high cost of production in cold rolling mill was that the production just started in 1961-62 and the plant was working only to 10 per cent of the capacity, producing only 14,000 tons against a rated capacity of 1.46 lakhs tons. Naturally depreciation would have been spread over these 14,000 tons instead of to 1.46 lakhs tons.

It is elementary that the cost of production estimated in the project report, which relates to full working cannot be compared with costs on the basis of one-tenth of the working. It is just like trying to examine a child which is studying in IV Standard

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

with regard to the completed syllabus in the X Standard. In fact, today the work cost for this steel is only Rs. 500 per ton, as against Rs. 407, much nearer the project cost. As Shri Morarka himself has pointed out, in many cases, our consultants had proceeded on the basis of raw material prices which are far lower than those actually prevalent. This itself knocks the bottom out of the comparison. Anyway, the publicity given to such out-of-date comparisons without adequate technical basis is not only unfair, but also extremely depressing and demoralising not to me, but to the managers and workers of the plants who have been striving hard to improve their performance and have improved their performance considerably.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): It would be beneficial if the latest figures are supplied to the House by the Minister, because Shri Morarka spoke on the basis of 1961-62 figures.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am giving them. The House will be interested to know that the cost of ingots in the three plants now are as below. I am comparing it with the Tariff Commission's estimated cost in TISCO and IISCO, which have got a considerable background and which have got, according to some Members, better efficiency record. In Rourkela, in 1961-62 the cost of production of ingots was Rs. 308 per ton. The latest figure now is Rs. 252 in open hearth process and Rs. 226 in the LD process. According to the Tariff Commission's estimates the figures were Rs. 243 for TISCO and Rs. 251 for IISCO, as against the figures of Rs. 252 and Rs. 226 for Rourkela now. In Durgapur, in 1961-62 it was Rs. 333. Now it has come down to Rs. 217. In Bhilai, the latest figure is Rs. 214. We seem to be quite content to debate and discuss the figures of 1961-62 whereas we should be vitally concerned with the costs of 1963-64 and not the costs two or three years

ago. This itself reflects indeed a basic structural weakness of our system of accounts, slow-moving, outdated and hence least equipped as they are to serve the purpose of modern management. On this I have to say more later.

For the present, I can inform the House that we get the cost of production every month and try to find out whether there has been an improvement in it. If there is any deterioration, we immediately try to find out what is the cause. Hon. Members may be aware that I made an announcement about this during the debate in 1962-63, that I asked the plants in the public sector to place before themselves a target of reducing their cost of production by 15 per cent during 1963-64. The costs of production in the three public sector plants have been kept continually under review. On the basis of monthly figures we have so far obtained, we find that the cost of production of saleable steel in Rourkela has been reduced by 15 per cent in spite of these labour and technical difficulties. In Bhilai it has gone down by 7 per cent. That is mainly because even in 1962-63, Bhilai had already attained a high rate of production and therefore, it could not be brought down further. In Durgapur, it has gone down by 13 per cent during 1963-64. This has been achieved in spite of an increase of about 1.5 to 2 per cent as a result of rise in the price of principal raw materials and wages. The task of further reduction of cost is rendered obviously more difficult as we near operation at full capacity. But the plants, both in the public sector and in the private sector, have to continually explore ways and means of achieving lower costs of production by increased productivity. Experts both from abroad and from our own country have stressed the importance of proper preparation of raw materials if we are to achieve higher levels of productivity and lower our cost.

One example will suffice to illustrate the significance of this. Thanks to the use of washed coal and sinter, the Bhilai steel plant has been able to bring down its rate of consumption of coke for 1 ton of hot metal from 904 Kgms to 834 Kgms in the current year. Durgapur and Rourkela have also brought down their rates of coke consumption from 1072 to 968 Kgms and from 965 to 901 Kgms respectively. They have still to reach Bhilai's performance. The comparable figures for Japan are Rs. 552 per ton of hot metal, but we have also to realise that Japan has the advantage of high-grade and low ash content imported coal, whereas our coal is of high ash-content. In spite of the washing and beneficiation that we do, comparatively it is of a very high ash-content. It is by keeping an eye on such economies that we can decrease the cost of production further. The economies we can obtain by beneficiating our iron ore and limestone have also been urged on us by technicians time and again. Recently a delegation went to Japan under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department of Iron and Steel. That team also has emphasised the urgency of this point of view. We have, therefore, decided that we should introduce a crash programme to enable better utilisation of raw materials which, in the opinion of one expert, can help us increase our iron and steel production by 10 to 15 per cent even from existing facilities of equipment. A technical committee is being constituted to look into this and give us a quick report based on which we hope to implement a crash programme during 1964-65.

Pig iron shortage has been the subject matter of discussion in this House because it has affected a large number of small-scale industries, a large number of foundries located in the various parts of the country. But it is not possible to improve production immediately. That is why, when we considered the problem of decontrol, we came to the conclusion that we should continue to have distribution

and price control as far as pig iron is concerned.

But it should be our endeavour to have more and more production of pig iron. As a matter of fact, when we have a programme of better preparation of raw materials, the one immediate advantage would be higher production, more production of pig iron which could be utilised for various purposes.

Another area where we are in short supply is flat products. Unless the Rourkela expansion programme goes through there is no possibility of more indigenous production of flat products. Bokaro also was expected to produce one million tons during the Third Plan period. But unfortunately that has not also come through. I will deal with it a little later. Therefore, as far as these two short supply items are concerned we have to import to the extent possible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta interjected into an otherwise excellent speech a number of insinuations. One of them was that the Government had timed the decision of reorganisation of control of steel so as to please the west when the Air India Club was meeting. I should, I think, be thankful for small mercies. No one has suggested yet that the constitution or composition of the Raj Committee was to please either the west or the east or for that matter the far-east. I may tell my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta that the reason for timing the decision on 2nd March was a simple enough one, namely, to synchronise it with the budget. As the House is aware, we were currently with this reorganisation taking a number of financial decisions such as abolishing surcharges, substituting them by excise, introducing the concept of variable excise to mop up scarcity rents etc. These had to be necessarily timed with the budget. I am sorry I have to disappoint Shri Indrajit Gupta and his friends who, no doubt, see a serpent in every rope and who have now to exorcise from their minds all possibilities of weaving a spy story out of a straightforward administrative change.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Some hon. Members were concerned about the stability of prices under this new set-up. As the House is aware, the Iron and Steel Controller, the Railway Board and the producers are all jointly in the committee, and I do not think all these different interests will be so irresponsible as to allow a runaway inflation of prices. And, I am sure hon. Members are aware that we are still functioning within the Steel Control Order and, therefore, if any necessity arises it can always be controlled.

I am glad Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned the question of scarcity of matching sections. I may inform him and the House that we have already taken steps to see that a sufficient sum of money is kept in reserve to allow import of these sections so as to prevent unnecessary idle capacity or idle steel.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You are hoping to rely only on imports for matching sections?

Shri C. Subramaniam: One other useful suggestion that he made was with regard to the action which we had already taken with regard to standardization of sections. We have a large number of sections now—1500 and odd or so. A technical committee was appointed for rationalising these sections and they have submitted a report reducing the number of sections to 200. Therefore, we are hoping, when we have a rationalisation of these sections, it would be possible for us to produce most of these sections inside the country. Still I want to tell the House that it would not be possible for any country to produce all the categories and all the qualities of steel inside the country and to a certain extent we will have to depend upon imports also. Perhaps my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta might want this import from a particular source, but that is quite a different matter altogether.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): You can import if it is cheaper there.

Cheapness must be the criterion in deciding from where to import.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, we have plans for production of more pig iron for which we have already taken action and that has been placed before the House on many occasions during the Question Hour.

Many hon friends have referred to Bokaro. As a matter of fact, this has given some satisfaction to our Communist friends that ultimately the American aid fell through.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: And it has given dissatisfaction to some people.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Naturally, when aid fails there has to be a natural dissatisfaction. If there is not dissatisfaction it is a little bit unnatural.

As the House is aware, we have decided to award the further engineering of the project to the Indian engineering firm, Messrs. Dastur and Company who have prepared the detailed project report. The contract for consultancy has been agreed upon and the firm will continue the engineering work they had already initiated in anticipation of this settlement.

Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned the question of Tenughat Dam. This is another difficult problem which we have got to tackle with regard to water requirements of Bokaro. There has been a slight difference of opinion between the West Bengal Government and the Bihar Government with regard to this dam. But I may assure the House that both the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and ourselves, on the one hand, and the States of West Bengal and Bihar, on the other, are fully seized of this. They are working together to find a way out of the intricate problems which Shri Gupta had indicated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the enquiry that you promised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I may assure the House that I do not want to indulge in any witch-hunting. I may also assure the House that we have not delayed any preliminary steps necessary for completion of this project. Land is being acquired. The township is being built. The consultants have been appointed and they are busy preparing detailed specifications for tender. The Bokaro Steel Limited has been constituted as a separate company with an able Managing Director. A number of friendly countries have expressed active interest in financing various parts of the project. I am confident that we can go out into the global market with tenders between June and October 1964. Depending on the response and the availability of credit, we hope to be able to place orders for at least some of the equipment during 1964-65. More than this, I am not in a position to state at this stage.

Sir, since certain names were specifically mentioned with regard to lobbying in America against Bokaro being in the public sector, as far as evidence goes, Sir, there is no basis for thinking that Birla or his group indulged in this lobbying.

An Hon. Member: Who else did?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said that you were enquiring into the matter. Are you speaking after proper enquiry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If it is not Birlas, who else did it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am having a few names.

Then, Sir, in the area of special steels, our main project is Durgapur Alloy Steel Project which is making fairly good progress. We expect to

commission the Steel Melt Shop No. II on 2nd October, 1964. In spite of the fact that there was nearly 18 months' delay in placing orders for this equipment, I gave an assurance to this House during the budget debate last year that the first furnace will go into production on 2nd October, 1964 as it was originally envisaged.

I am glad to inform the House that the management has responded to this challenge and they are hoping that it would be possible to have the first furnace inaugurated on the 2nd October as originally envisaged. If this happens, I have no doubt in my mind that this would be one of the quickest jobs done and this has been possible because not only the management responded to the call but more sophisticated techniques also were adopted for the purpose of building this project.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What is the significance of 2nd October, I do not know?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I had to give a target date to them and I thought, I would give the auspicious date of Gandhiji's birth.

As far as the Bhadravati Steel Works is concerned, the credit has been secured for the conversion of the steel project into a special steel project and a team has already gone to West Germany for negotiating the terms for the supply of this equipment. The various projects which have been licensed in the private sector also are making very good progress-some of them. Therefore, I am hoping that the special steel production will improve considerably during the first two years of the Fourth Plan.

The data regarding the production of heavy engineering industries have been covered by my hon. colleagues in their speeches yesterday and today. The problem of underutilisation of some of the capacity for heavy

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Engineering industries has been mentioned. This arises from the continuing dependence on imports of raw materials and components from abroad. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has already acquainted the House and the country about the problems we face in this sphere. We have undertaken a survey of the procedures we have been adopting for the release of foreign exchange for imports of raw materials for various industrial units under our charge. I hope, this analysis will enable us to use our scarce foreign exchange with greater effectiveness in promoting production. The World Bank and sister institutions have also taken note of the problems of maintenance imports. I hope that with their assistance and other loans from friendly countries we will be able to maintain our industrial units at a higher level of utilisation of capacity.

I have now to refer to the Fourth Plan and the action we are taking in that connection. As the House is aware, we had appointed separate groups to formulate the Fourth Plan for steel, heavy industries, coal and various non-ferrous metals. The reports of these four groups have already been submitted. These groups have had the benefit of consideration of various points of view in regard to the demand for steel, coal, non-ferrous metals and the products of the engineering industries. They have suggested on the basis of their consideration a number of new projects to be taken up both by Government and by the private sector and we propose to have these reports examined in detail and initiate action on the various projects that have emerged for consideration. I shall at a suitable stage acquaint the House fully with the details of these reports.

In this connection the hon. Leader of the Swatantra Party raised the point with regard to priority with regard to the agricultural sector and

the industrial sector. It is absolutely necessary to have steel today. When we talk of agriculture, we talk of electricity. We have to produce electricity and transmit and use that electricity. All this would mean various equipment which requires various metals and various factories for producing these various equipments. We talk of tractors. That requires steel and various other metals and factories for the production of these tractors. We talk about fertilisers. Fertilisers do not fall from the heavens; they have got to be produced. That means, factories, equipments and the basic metals required for them. Therefore we cannot talk of agricultural development today without industrial development.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You have completely misunderstood Shri Ranga's point.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am coming to the other point also.

Shri P. K. Deo: Only, workmen will need food.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then, Shri Ranga quoted Rajaji. Unfortunately, he is not here, but I can tell the hon. Member, Shri Ranga, that I know Rajaji a little better than he knows him. He is just like our Upanishads and Vedas. You can find authority from his speeches for any point of view. Therefore if we want to substantiate gigantic structures, I can quote from his speeches and his writings. Do you want to justify socialism? Nobody else has justified socialism or has advocated socialism better than Rajaji.

Shri P. K. Deo: That is his version.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore to quote Rajaji is a little bit misleading.

Shri P. K. Deo: His socialism is different from yours; you have to appreciate the difference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now, there is Rajaji and Raniji.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I wish to bring before the House the fact that these studies have emphasised the need for a continued and detailed attack on various planning problems in the industrial sphere. It has become particularly important to dovetail the detailed planning for raw materials, machinery, transport and power in the inter-related areas of mines, steel and heavy engineering. The studies we have made also emphasise the obvious fact that a five-year time limit has no particular validity in industrial planning. The demand for particular products, the equipment required for producing the products and the investment which in turn is needed to make this machinery—each of these steps succeeds the other by the necessary gap of a few years. For instance, a steel plant takes not less than three years to build and two years to get over its teething troubles. So, if we want a million tonnes of steel five years from now, we should plan its construction from today. But, to get the equipment for this plant in time during these five years, we should have planned a heavy engineering factory even five or seven years earlier. This forward and backward linkage makes it necessary to take a careful and a long-term view in industrial planning. It also emphasises the need for detailed studies being done in respect of demand, technology and the possibilities of production in the country. We have decided, therefore, to set up a suitable agency to undertake detailed planning for steel, heavy engineering, coal and various non-ferrous metals. The form in which the detailed planning should be done is under consideration by Government.

With regard to the various projects, detailed project reports will have to be got ready before time. The one lesson which we have learnt, particularly with regard to the deficiencies during the Third Plan, is that in many of the Third Plan projects the

detailed project reports were not ready and had to be commissioned only during the Third Plan period. They take time; therefore, it is my intention to have these detailed project reports in respect of many of the projects prepared even now so that during the Fourth Plan they could be easily taken up.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Will what you have planned be taken as final and decide the scope of the five-year planning about these matters?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It will form part of the five-year plan; it will fit into that.

As far as the Goa-Hospet steel plant is concerned, we have already received the preliminary project report. As regards the Bailadilla-Visakhapatnam project, the preliminary project report is expected shortly. The hon. Member who spoke last, namely, the hon. Member from Madras, mentioned about the Salem-Neyveli project. All the tests are over now, the report is under compilation and we are hoping that that report will be available soon.

Now I want to refer to one vital aspect of industrial development, that is, management. Ultimately, the success of various plants and projects depends on the men who manage them and the technique of management they adopt. May I crave the indulgence of the House to share with the Members some of my thoughts and experiences as a result of my association for the last two years with some of the major public sector projects in the country? At the very outset, I must point out that I fully believe that Parliament is the ultimate owner of the enterprises in the public sector is the final arbiter in regard to all policy decisions relating to the management of the public sector. It is precisely because of the healthy interest taken by this House in various aspects of management that I wish to take this oppor-

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tunity to place some aspects of this problem before his House. The fact that the House has given the management of the various public sector organisations under this Ministry substantial freedom and flexibility of operation also gives me further reason to hope that the practical problems I place before the hon. Members will receive a sympathetic response.

A socialist society ascribes a very important role to the public sector. Indeed on the success of industries in the public sector depends the growth of the economy as a whole. Hence the managers of the public sector undertaking have a vital role in nation-building. We have, therefore, to set before them clear and well-defined goals if we are to expect quick and good results. At the level of Government and Parliament, we should have a clear and coherent philosophy regarding public enterprises and their management.

The Finance Minister in his budget speech pointed out that enterprises in the public sector should not only make profits but also should make good profits. He clarified that his intention was that they should give a good dividend to the exchequer and yet be able to build up reserves to finance their future expansion. This is a view which I whole-heartedly share. There has been some doubt recently as a result of the manner in which a recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee has been phrased suggesting a ceiling on profits of the public sector. I suppose this is not with reference to the industries which are producing various machines and other equipments because these machines and equipments are necessarily to be utilised in the private sector whereas there is no ceiling of profits with regard to the private sector. I suppose it is not the intention of the Public Accounts Committee that the public sector alone should have these

restraints. Certainly, this is definitely not what a socialist society envisages. Profits are increasingly becoming a measure of efficiency and acquiring respectability even in communist countries which earlier avoided the use of the word though not the idea itself. I do not see why we alone should take such a puritanical attitude with regard to profits. Therefore, I want that these public sector projects should function efficiently and on the basis of that efficiency they should earn more and more profits or to put it in the communist jargon they should create surplus for the purpose of further expansion.

I have been acquainting the House from time to time with the steps taken by me to re-organise the management of the public sector undertakings with a view to bringing greater authority to the Manager of the Plants and to freeing him from restrictive regulations. Many of our public sector undertakings still operate under Governmental patterns of accounting and audit. Their personnel policies are based generally on Governmental traditions. Systems of accounting, reporting purchase and sales derive from Governmental patterns and are scarcely suited to industry which needs more than anything else speed of decisions. These have to be changed. But this is possible only if our national philosophy in regard to the public sector enterprise changes. We should stop expecting the public sector undertakings to perform as well as a private sector undertaking but under much more severe restrictions in regard to powers and responsibilities of individual managers.

I introduced certain changes in September, 1963 with regard to the management of Durgapur Steel Plant and Sindri Fertiliser Plant. Sindri Fertiliser Plant is under the charge of my colleague Shri Humayun Kabir and Shri Alagesan. But as far as Durgapur is concerned, this change has yielded very good results and

today we find production going up and efficiency increasing there. The other important aspects of the management changes were in regard to the establishment of proper personnel practices and proper commercial organisation for both purchase and sales. These are various aspects to which we are giving attention.

I want to refer to one other important thing, that is, audit. This is another important handicap that the public sector suffers from the remedy for which lies with Parliament. This arises from the supplementary audit which Comptroller and Auditor General undertakes of all public sector undertakings under the powers given to him by the Companies Act. The manner in which he does the audit which he does over and above the regular Chartered Accountants' audit by a firm of auditor nominated in consultation with himself is decided by the Comptroller and Auditor General himself. Time and again, I have come up against the excuse that such and such a decision could not be taken for fear that Comptroller and Auditor General's resident audit will comment. The 'audit-para' is an effective answer to shut up adverse criticism from those who ask for quick decisions in the public sector. Before I proceed further with my comments on this, I must state that I find that the Comptroller and Auditor of India is fully aware of the need for a change in the type of audit and executive reactions to audit. He has recently mentioned this in a speech at Madras. He says:

"It should not be business of the Auditor General or the auditors working under him to look for skeletons in the cup-board but they should instead see whether the whole organisation is running efficiently."

The Auditor General takes the view, however, that there is no harm in asking executives to explain; after all, if the decision is *bona fide*, one should

be bold to own a mistake. I am afraid, the position is not as simple as this.

An able Chairman of the Unilever Limited Lord Heyworth once said:

"Industry is not an exact science and no one can tell at the point of taking a decision whether it is going to prove right or wrong but three weeks later or sometimes an hour later you can tell—but one cannot at the time. The point is that decisions have got to be taken in time. If people came to looking at everything I did in a year after the event, the shareholders would be horrified that some of those decisions were quite wrong in the light of after events. The mere fact that I felt someone was looking over my shoulder all the time and was going to examine these things any time later, the less I would be inclined to take a decision—the less decisive I would be. If I do not take a decision, they cannot prove I was wrong."

The House is aware that in September, 1963, I tried to persuade without success the Comptroller and Auditor General to relax the requirement of having his auditors in the Durgapur Steel Plant and confining audit to that by the usual chartered accountants. To meet this situation, we created an audit cell in Durgapur Steel Plant with an official and five assistants exclusively answering the C. & A.G.'s resident audit officer's queries. I think the House should know of the types of queries which are raised in his plant and which keep operating executives busy at least part of their working day. The audit officer's pursuit of details in one month led him to enquire as to why some tiles had been purchased in 1957, some chairs had been rented out, some sanitary materials lay unutilised. I would like the House to appreciate that the time taken by executives in answering these queries is time which could well have been spent in producing more steel.

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These queries concern mainly minutiae of management and not overall figures. The queries in themselves may look innocuous. But it is the psychology they create that is dangerous. The manager who takes bold decisions finds himself more and more liable to explanation to an auditor who seldom realises the urgency of industrial activity. The manager who plays it safe and according to the book of words finds himself coming on top. This multiplies the tendency to evade responsibility. As one manager put it to me, it is as though a private company were subject to enquiry by a shareholders' meeting every day of the year. Besides, the private sector producer with whom the public sector manager is continually compared operates under a system far different. This House will have, therefore, to decide whether we shall have this detailed control of every day, day-to-day administration, or we shall judge the performance once in six months or once in every year as to how far they have succeeded. After all, the ultimate success depends on how far there has been efficient production and how far they have been able to earn profits. A person may follow the procedure correctly but still ultimately find that the concern has ended in a failure. Therefore, we have got to adopt more commercial methods. I am glad, in that connection, Shri Nath Pai quoted Galbraith but immediately he relaxed further to say that still we should have detailed control. I do not know what he means by that. But I think he will have a clearer exposition of this and tell me what he means by it.

Shri Nath Pai: Now or later?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if we are having for the first time public sector undertakings in our country. There are other countries which have got more public undertakings than we have. Lord Robens who controls the nationalised coal industry in Britain was here and I

asked him whether the Comptroller and Auditor General was the person who audited his accounts. He said, "I would not allow him to come anywhere near me. It is the chartered accountants who have got to do auditing. If I fail, then it is a question of finding out why I have failed and if I have not discharged my duties, then I should be sent out".

Shri Nath Pai: Are not you misquoting me? I said, we are confining to financial audit and what we need is technical audit, an audit of efficiency.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad.

Shri Nath Pai: I did say. I am not interpolating now.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have got what you have stated here. This is a contradiction. The hon. Member may go through his speech carefully.

If socialism is to succeed, if public sector is to make profits and innovations, if the managers in the public sectors are to stop passing the buck and start taking courageous decisions, the House will have to consider whether it is right to start the race with a handicap for the public sector. By all means have two commercial auditors independently to do the audit, if you may. But let us at least have respite from the dedicated scrutiny of trivia and leave public sector plants to handle their production problems and not occupy themselves in answering for the trivial errors of some executives who might have left long ago.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask only one question of the hon. Minister? Would he call it as trivial if the estimates of his experts go wrong to the extent of 54 per cent, and only 30 per cent of imported machinery has been used and the rest has been lying idle for as long as a whole year? Is that trivial? Is that a minor thing? Is that bothering about a chair or a table? Is it fair to say all that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, we have a schedule of programme with regard to each industry, when the machines would arrive, when they would be erected, when they would go into production and so on. Therefore, we can go into that. If there is any deficiency there because of the management, the best thing to do is to send out the manager immediately; that is the best thing rather than to look into it two years later. That is why I am saying that in an industry what is required is not an inquiry two years later but what is important is an immediate looking into the whole matter for the purpose of finding out whether everything is going on all right, and ultimately we shall have to depend upon how at the end of the year they have performed.

In this connection, I would also like to mention one other fact which was pointed out by Shri Nath Pai, with regard to the estimates of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. He made a point that the cost had increased from Rs. 125.95 crores to Rs. 206.5 crores in 1963-64. I went through the Estimates Committee's report. The excess pointed out by Shri Nath Pai does seem to be a grievously large one. But if we pause for a moment and proceed further on in the report of the Estimates Committee, we read that:

"The increase of Rs. 64 crores has been explained to be due to the inclusion of items not included in the detailed project report."

I can understand finding fault with the consultants for not including these items in the detailed project report. But to say that the cost has increased from Rs. 125.95 crores to Rs. 206.5 crores, I may say, is a little bit misleading.

Yet another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of this House is the conditions of service of

public sector managers. If we are to get the best managers in the country to work in the public sector, we have to create the conditions to attract them. Salary alone is not a sufficient consideration. It is very often the combination of prestige, status, perquisites and pay that attract a man to a job. We have to give our managers in the public sector higher prestige, status and salaries comparable to those offered in the private sector. Invariably, I find that the present pattern of salary distribution diverts some of the best minds in the country to jobs in the private sector. I am not saying that the jobs in the private sector are not important, but, comparatively speaking, we have today a situation in which a young engineer can get more as a salesman in a private sector company selling steel than in a factory in the public sector producing essential equipment. This distortion of priorities by the structure of salaries has to be ended.

The magic of 'jobs with Government' will not have the same force a few years on as it has today. I, therefore, hold it to be of the greatest importance for the public sector undertaking to adopt a personnel policy which is more inkeeping with the modern industrial practices. Their managers should be recruited on the same 'hire and fire' basis as is done by private undertakings. They should be paid on bases comparable to private sector remuneration. Heads should roll, if performance is unsatisfactory. I include the Minister also in this regard. If I fail I should be dismissed. Promotion and preferment should go by merit and performance and not according to the sheer weight of dead years.

We have also got to undertake an industrial training programme. Unfortunately, till now, this training programme was isolated from the educational programme. It has been isolated from the research institutions.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

We have to bring about a correlation between the educational institutions, particularly, the higher technological institutes which we have built up and the various technical institutions which we have built up. I am glad that my hon. friend Shri K. C. Pant made this point in his very constructive speech with regard to the correlation between the educational institutions and other technical institutions and industrial training programmes.

As I have already stated, management itself is becoming more and more technical, and we should have a sufficiently large programme of training our industrial managers. The history of industrial development in other countries shows that no country has made much headway by continuing to depend upon imported technology. Therefore, we have to have large programmes of research and development. In the field of research, particularly the National Metallurgical Laboratory and the Fuel Research Institute have done very good work. But the time has come when we have to have a more comprehensive work in this field. Therefore, it becomes necessary not only to have more institutions but to have the necessary resources for this purpose. We should also bring about a co-ordination of these activities. We have got equipment in the various steel projects. We have got equipment in the various technical institutions. We have also got man-power in these technical institutions. Till now, there has been no co-ordination between the research activities carried on in these institutions, our national institutes of research and our industrial units. There will have to be greater co-ordination between these institutions. These are the various aspects which we shall have to consider.

Lastly, I would like to touch upon labour relations. I know, Sir, that the time given to me is over, but

with the indulgence of the House, I would like to take a few more minutes to deal with the labour problems about which much concern was expressed. I may inform the House that I grew up as a labour leader. So, I know the problems of labour, and all my sympathies are with labour. When I took over this important portfolio, the first thing that I did was to tell the managers that our industrial projects in the public sector should become ideal labour-employers, and there should be ideal labour relationship. I can inform this House that our industrial managers have done their best; in spite of their own rigidities of approach and in certain cases in spite of their bureaucratic approach, they have done a good job, and they have tried their best to bring about a better atmosphere. But, still, we have got to consider that there are two sides to the problem. I think my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned that there should be a human and civilised approach. I agree with him.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I did not use those very words.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But it should be a two-way traffic. If you go out and lock up your managers or assault your supervisors, or boo the managers as they go round the project, will it be a humane and civilised treatment on the part of labour? After all, managers also are human beings, and they also react in a human way. Is it considered that this will be permitted particularly in a country for which my hon. friends opposite have so much of admiration?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why should my hon. friend make insinuations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Any such indiscipline there would not have merely ended with putting the men

inside the lock-up, but they would have been completely liquidated. Therefore, while I have all the sympathies for labour, at the same time, we have got to see that labour also behaves properly.

I may say that I am not blaming the labour alone for that. We have created conditions in such a way that there is bound to be conflict. The 'original sin', if I may say so, was the starting of these trade unions based on political parties. Of course, immediately, my hon. friends from the Communist Party will say 'No, no, the AITUC has nothing to do with the Communist Party'. Even though the same person is the chairman of the Communist Party and the General secretary of the AITUC, yet, he works in compartments, and he is such a detached yogi that once he goes into the AITUC he functions purely as a trade unionist and once he goes into the Communist Party, he becomes a party member or a party chairman! Sir, that is impossible.

In the same way, the Socialist Party has got the HMS. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, even though we also say that we have nothing to do with the INTUC, still it is under the influence of the Indian National Congress.

Shri Nath Pal: All the trouble is because of the trade union of the Government coming into the picture.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now, the DMK is coming into politics in the south, and so, they may also have a trade union under their wing, so much so, that, now, a trade union instead of being a mere trade union, is becoming a power and status symbol of political parties.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And Government also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now what is to happen tomorrow? Suppose there are two communist parties, one of the Peking variety and the other of the non-Peking variety. Suppose

tomorrow the PSP and the Socialist party of Dr. Lohia merge. These may be two wings of the HMS, one with the Congress and other with the new party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, no. The INTUC is there. There is no difficulty. I do not think they are going to start another inside that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the same way, the INTUC. Whenever there is no strong leadership in the INTUC and whenever there is faction within the Congress Party, that gets itself reflected in the INTUC also--there are two factions in the INTUC. We see it everywhere.

Therefore, what I say is that unless we take away this political attachment of trade unions, it will not be possible for us to make any progress whatsoever because this trade union activity is political activity in the guise of trade unionism. It is going on now. When it is in the interest of various political parties to bring down the Government, one way of doing it is to see that on the economic front we become a failure, and that can be attempted by affecting production....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are diverting the issue.

Shri C. Subramaniam: in the various industrial projects. Even though they might protest that they are interested in building up the public sector projects unconsciously the working of their mind is to see that they should not be a success; otherwise, the prestige and power of the Congress goes up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is something nonsense.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am also a human being. I know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are not going to swallow this charge.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know human reactions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He cannot make the charge that all political parties do not want the public sector to be a success? This is humbug.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad the hon. Member is so detached that in spite of his political opposition, he will help the Congress in making..

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not the Congress. There you are making a mistake. The cat is out of the bag.

Shri Koya (Kazhikode): The Congress is not the country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The public sector is not Congress property.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now in the manner we are required to.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, I find another thing. Any individual is entitled to start labour union, so much so that it is not one labour union or two labour unions but a multiplicity of labour unions that we see today. No doubt, we have got codes of conduct at the highest level. I am sure when the labour leaders enter into them, they do so sincerely and genuinely and they also try to implement them. But what about the lower level? They are not interested in the national leadership entering into these codes of conduct. They want to be the dominating factor in each individual plant. Therefore, there is a continuous tussle going on.

Therefore, in the present structure of trade unionism, in the present structure of our labour policy, for which I take the blame as a Congressman and as a Congress Minister, in the present structure of labour policy where we allow a multiplicity of labour unions based on and attached to political parties, there is a built-in position of conflict. I want to emphasise this fact, and I say it with regard

not only to public sector projects, that unless industries grow, unless production improves, there is no question of improving the lot of the common people. From that viewpoint, we have to evolve a labour policy which will take away these political influences and political conflicts. After all we are all human beings. We want to succeed for ourselves. Therefore, we have to evolve a policy which will not have built-in conditions of conflict and, if I may say so, confusion. This is one aspect which will have to be kept in mind.

If I have said anything to offend any of my political friends opposite, I am prepared to withdraw it. But it is not a question of any political party. It is a question of national interest. It is a question of national policy. It is a question of building up the country in a way which will give new opportunities, a new life and a new spirit to the millions of our people. That can happen only when we succeed in our industrial programme. The industrial programme cannot succeed unless we have the co-operation of the entire labour, unless labour becomes more efficient, unless we create conditions in which labour and management can co-operate fully. That is why I am pleading: let us sit down and discuss. I may be wrong. But if any other Member is prepared to suggest any other solution . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are prepared to evolve a labour policy so far as the public sector industries are concerned. Let us do that. Let us find out what is the root of the trouble and who is responsible for it. If the hon. Minister is prepared, so far as Rourkela is concerned, to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the labour trouble and who is responsible for it, I say categorically here that if the labour union belonging the HMS is established to be responsible for the trouble, we will have nothing to do with it and we will decry it. Let us

go into this matter. This is a very serious matter....

Mr. Speaker: That interruption is enough.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us evolve a labour policy.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not singling out any individual plant.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let it be anywhere in the country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am referring to the entire national situation today. I have no doubt in my mind that unless we are able to find a solution to this ticklish problem, whatever other measures we might take with regard to investment, with regard to putting into the plants hundreds of crores and so on, we will not be able to get the full results and full yield from those projects. That would mean delaying the coming of the millennium for the poor people of this country.

I hope the House will give some thought to some of the thoughts and ideas I have expressed and ultimately I hope and trust the House will take decisions which will contribute to the further growth of industry which alone will lead to betterment of the society.

Mr. Speaker: Am I required to put any cut motion separately?—No. All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965, in respect of the heads of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 79 to 81 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering".

The motion was adopted.

The motions for demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.

DEMAND No. 79—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND No. 80—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 81—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,13,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,37,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

15.58 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

DEMAND NO. 15—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,54,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 17—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 18—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,16,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send chits to the Table within the next ten minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: While moving the cut motion standing in my name, I beg to submit that it is gratifying to note that the world is today no longer divided between two monolithic and antagonistic power blocs; thanks to the statesmanship of the UK, USA and USSR in signing a test ban treaty and the great political foresight shown by the USA and the USSR by retrieving this world from a boiling cauldron in the Caribbean by solving the Cuban crisis, which would otherwise have not only led to mutual suicide of the USA and USSR but would have led to the total annihilation of the world. A new awareness has dawned on the world that there is no future for the world without some kind of a world order.

In spite of this favourable climate being created in the world, it is regrettable to note that the graph of tension so far as our relations with Pakistan are concerned has been increasingly rising. We hear distressing reports of firings by the Pakistani Rifles along our border. Several instances of violation of cease fire have come to our notice along the Kashmir border. Communal passion has been let loose in Pakistan, which has led to the migration of nearly two lakhs of refugees from East Pakistan. This stream has not yet dried up. The influx is at the rate of 5,000 per day.

As many as 30,000 Christians have come from East Pakistan from the Mymensing area. We learn that Buddhists are also coming away from Pakistan. We will have to give them full opportunity for rehabilitation. After all, it is we who were a party in agreeing to the vivisection of this country on the basis of religion. I condemn all those who say that we should retaliate. It is unchivalrous, cowardly and un-Indian. We sincerely hope, this House also sincerely hopes, that the Home Ministers' conference which is now taking place will be crowned with success and a climate of safety will be created for the minorities in Pakistan. Whenever there is communal riot in Pakistan, naturally it has its repercussions in this country, and I therefore hope this conference will go a long way to create a climate of safety for these minorities.

16 hrs.

As you know, the joint talks at the Ministerial level on Kashmir had failed. On the eve of the talks, the Sino-Pakistan alliance, a marriage of convenience, was solemnized, and the dowry given was 2,000 square miles out of the 32,000 square miles of Indian territory illegally held by Pakistan. It came as a bank just on the eve of these talks. We all know that Kashmir is an integral part of India, in fact and in law. This is affirmed by history, tradition and culture. We got the legal status by the Instrument of Accession of Maharaja Hari Singh and it has been further ratified by the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir, and subsequently by the elected Assembly of Kashmir.

However firm it may be, if we want that it should be permanent, we will have to win the heart of the people of Kashmir, and make them feel one with us. This cannot be achieved by thrusting on them an unpopular and corrupt Government as we have done for the last ten years.

Then separatist provision of article 370 has to be abrogated. That will hasten the process of full integration of Kashmir with India.

I cannot appreciate why the problems of Goa, NEFA and Nagaland should be looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs. They are integral parts of India, their problems are our domestic problems; if at all they are to be looked after, they should be looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

16.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The hesitancy on the part of Government in taking such action puts impediments in the process of national and emotional integration of this country. Unless we act in the right direction, we should be afraid that Assam in no time will be a second Kashmir for India.

With all their hesitation, so far as Kashmir is concerned, it is a good thing that the correct step has been taken in that the Sadar-e-Riyasat is going to be termed the Governor, and the Prime Minister is going to be called the Chief Minister as in any other State. We have also taken the correct step in freeing Sheikh Abdullah, the leader of the masses in that area.

For the Kashmir problem there should be a national approach; it should not be a parochial or partisan approach. It should not be thought that it is the National Conference, which is a part of the Congress, which is the only organisation which can deliver the goods. There are patriotic elements like Shri Premnath Dogra, and the Praja Parishad, which is a unit of the Jana Sangh. All these patriotic forces should be rallied together and a national Government be forged if we want the people of Kashmir to be with us for all time to come. Once the people of Kashmir are with us, no evil design of Pakistan or China is going to succeed.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Pakistan cannot frighten us by using the word "plebiscite".

Shri R. G. Dubey: But Shri Masani wants a plebiscite.

Shri P. K. Deo: In Pakistan, a reference to democracy cannot be tolerated in the National Assembly. When an hon. Member made a reference to the success of democracy in India, the Speaker of the National Assembly did not permit him to do so. So, for Pakistan, where there is absolutely no democracy, to talk of self-determination of the Kashmir people and to ask for a plebiscite is ridiculous.

We know that even if there is a plebiscite, it will be in India's favour. Have we not seen that in 1949 that the two tiny villages of Hilchi and Tavat voted in favour of India, even though these are predominantly Muslim villages, when a referendum was taken to determine their will, whether they would like to opt for India or Pakistan?

A study of the debates of the Security Council makes very interesting revelations. It will be risky to rely indefinitely and exclusively on the veto of Russia. We will have to make our case stronger. For that, we will have to make the other Members of the Security Council interested in the case and make them know the real state of affairs. Shri Chagla has done a very good job, but simply going to the Security Council is not enough. All the decisions in the Security Council are taken in the State capitals. So, he has to visit all those State capitals and convince them that our stand is perfect and they will have to support us.

In spite of various pinpricks, I do not think there will be any military adventure or showdown by Pakistan

because of the following reasons. If Pakistan ever attempts to have a military adventure with India, she will lose all diplomatic sympathy. Secondly, Pakistan's military machine has been linked with that of the United States of America, and the United States' friendship with this country has been reaffirmed and confirmed. Further, the whole world banks on this country. They all feel that a militarily strong and economically progressive India can put a stop to the expansion of Chinese imperialism in this world.

It is a pity that with utter disregard to all friendly advice, Pakistan goes ahead to strengthen the Pindi-Peking axis. It is only hatred against this country that has brought about this collusion.

Coming to China, we get grim reports that there has been larger concentration of troops since 1962, and that they outnumber us at the border. We also hear that where there was nothing a bunker has been put up, where there was a bunker, a tent has been pitched, where there was a tent now there is some stone structure. By occupying large chunks of Indian territory, China has been reaping military and political benefits. It is most unfortunate that we have acquiesced in these illegal acquisitions of China. Till now no step has been taken to redeem the pledge of November 14, 1962, to oust the intruders from the sacred soil of this country. We rely on Colombo proposals and the several talks which are likely to take place. But any talk prior to redeeming the pledge of November 14, 1962 would be derogatory to India's honour. We hear of the Second Bandung Conference in the name of non-alignment and Afro-Asian solidarity. It seems to be a trap to invite India, to make India eat the humble pie and accept the *status quo* on the northern border. We should be careful.

Coming to the home front, we see that there are persons in this country, in the Communist Party of India, who act as the fifth column and they have been actively circulating documents defining Chinese aggression 'as the struggle caused by unjustified provocation of China by reactionary elements in the Government of India.' All these things have to be looked into.

We are of course grateful to the West for their timely help, for the joint air exercises, for the economic aid and for PL 480 aid. But the acquisition of genuine friendship is more important than acquisition of military hardware. With India's diplomatic fumbling, China has stolen a march ahead of us in diplomacy. While China has been making new friends, we are losing our confirmed allies. At the age of 63, the Chinese Prime Minister walked over our head in his hectic tour of Africa and in the periphery of the Indian sub-continent to make friends. We should shed our big brother attitude. We are fast losing our ground in Burma, Ceylon and Nepal. If you take into consideration the export figures of, 1960-61, our export to Burma was Rs. 651 lakhs which is today Rs. 189 lakhs. From 1843 lakhs in 1960-61 in the case of Ceylon, it has come down to 819 lakhs. I do not have the figure for Nepal for 1960-61; for 1961-62 it was Rs. 916 lakhs; it has come down to Rs. 490 lakhs.

What was our attitude towards Malaysia. We lack genuineness of heart to support the cause of Malaysia the genuineness of heart with which Tunku Abdul Rahman supported the cause of India when this country was the victim of naked Chinese aggression in 1962. In Africa, Mr. Chou En-Lai declared after his tour that conditions in Africa are excellent for revolution. The prophecy was followed by a coup in Zanzibar. From oblivion personalities like Okelo and

Babu emerged into prominence, with their training in China and in Cuba. We got grim reports that Indian life and property had been lost. In this connection, an hon. friend from Kutch has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in which he has narrated the various details, how the Kutchs going from this country and settled in Zanzibar have been ill-treated. An atmosphere of insecurity still exists in East Africa after its independence. Government has been conspicuous by its callousness. They should use their good offices and through their various High Commissions in the respective States should ensure human and equal treatment to Indians. Diplomatic ties have to be established with countries like Mauritania, Chad, Nigar, Dahomy, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazaville), etc. They are all in the French Community, they have become independent and are members of the U.N. but no diplomatic ties have been established so far. So, also is the case in regard to Cameroon and Gabon.

Our external publicity is far from satisfactory; it has to be streamlined. We should not be niggardly regarding the provision of funds. I had the privilege of visiting the most populous State in Africa, Nigeria in 1962. The Prime Minister's historic letter written immediately after the Chinese invasion to the Prime Minister of Nigeria Abu Baker Balewa—I could not get sufficient number of copies of that letter to be circulated to the various delegations to the Commonwealth Conference which they wanted to see for lack of funds in the Indian High Commission at Nigeria. In populous places like Nigeria, we must have our news bulletins. A small country like Pakistan prints a weekly news bulletin and it circulates the length and breadth of that country. I think similar steps should be taken to disseminate Indian news in foreign countries.

Some of our Ambassadors are doing excellent work and some are mediocre but some are still confined to their bureaucratic cell. They do not go out

[Shri P. K. Deo]

and mix with the people at large and they do not take the opportunity to contact and educate people in those countries about what India stands for. Government should consider sending more delegations of M.Ps, artists, sportsman, farmers, students, etc. to various countries to project a true picture of India; then we will be able to win friends. There exists a wide area of international friendship and if we are wise and hold enough we will be able to cultivate friendship with success. There is a saying: faint hearts do not win fair ladies. When I quote this, I mean genuine friends. We should shed our international ambiguity of non-alignment. Our policy of non-alignment was at one time equidistant from U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. In the present context, it should be close proximity to both and take all possible help from both. Luckily for us, both are antagonistic to China.

Coming to Sino-Soviet conflict I beg to submit that it is not only ideological; there has been a definite clash of national and international interests. I should say international interests because each one has been fighting with the other to dominate the movement of international communism and it has its repercussions on the C.P.I. in this country which has its extraterritorial roots. Instead of dogmatic approach of non-alignment we should rally all forces against Pindi-Peking axis. In the past by our inconsistent behaviour we have lowered our prestige and turned many friends into foes. As a glaring example of double standard I shall quote one. The simplest exercise in foreign affairs is recognition and establishment of diplomatic ties. By switching recognition from Formosa to Peking we have laid down the principle that any regime which governs the territory is entitled to recognition whether it is to one's liking or not. But we do not follow this noble principle so far as Israel is concerned. It is a living reality and we have been guarding the Israel border on behalf of the United Nations in the Gaza

strip. Is it not the fear of offending Nasser? A small country like Burma has diplomatic ties both with Israel and U.A.R.

Coming to anti-colonialism, I beg to submit that even though we condemn Portuguese colonialism in Angola and Mozambique, we accept the Chinese colonialism over Tibet. If we take cognizance of this medieval treaty of China with Tibet to establish Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, we cannot afford to ignore the treaties of Salazar and his clique for their claims over Goa.

Sir, we expressed indignation at the murder of Lumumba, but we remained completely silent when Imre Nagy was killed. We loudly regretted the assumption of direct rule by King Mahendra in Nepal, but we kept mum when democracies were thrown overboard in Asia and Africa by the determined cliques, when graveyards of democracy were dug by the perpetuation of one-party rule and when Presidents were elected for lifetime by their own henchmen.

Lastly, with all humility, I beg to submit that the Prime Minister who has had the privilege to guide the destinies of this nation for the last 17 years is not keeping well. We pray to God that he will get back his health and, at the same time, under the present circumstances as he is now today, I beg to submit that he should relieve himself of the onerous responsibilities of this Ministry and nominate somebody as Deputy Prime Minister. Somebody now officiates for him in the Cabinet meetings; somebody acts for him in the External Affairs Ministry and there is a deputy leader in this House who is also somebody else. So, I beg to submit that to put an end to all speculation, he will have to nominate a Deputy Prime Minister, because the administration is not just to turn the wheel of democracy but is something more; it requires dynamism.

डा० गोविन्द वास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आरम्भ से ही अपनी वैदेशिक नीति का बहुत बड़ा समर्थक रहा हूँ। इस का कारण है। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति मेरी दृष्टि से कोई नई नीति नहीं है। लेकिन भारत की संस्कृति रही है, उस संस्कृति की परम्परा के अनुसार है। हम अपने हजारों वर्षों के इतिहास को देखें तो भारतवर्ष ने कभी इस बात का प्रयत्न नहीं किया कि संसार में संघर्ष हो, युद्ध हों, विप्लव हों। भारतवर्ष में कभी किसी दूसरे देश पर आक्रमण नहीं किया और सदा इस बात की कोशिश की कि सारे संसार में शान्ति रहे। इसी नीति का अनुसरण महात्मा गांधी ने आधुनिक काल में किया, और उन्होंने एक नये मार्ग से हम को स्वराज्य दिलाया। उसी नीति का अनुसरण हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू कर रहे हैं, और आज से नहीं कर रहे हैं, जब से वे कांग्रेस में आये तब से कर रहे हैं। मुझे भी कांग्रेस में आये लगभग ४५ वर्ष हो गये और मैं जानता हूँ कि जिस समय हम पराधीन थे उस समय भी पंडित जी के ही प्रस्ताव वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी में आते थे, अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी में आते थे और कांग्रेस के खुले अधिवेशनों में आते थे। तो हम ने जिस नीति का अनुसरण किया है, पंडित जी जिस नीति के अनुसार भारतवर्ष को चला रहे हैं, मैंने अभी आप से निवेदन किया कि वह नीति हमारी नई नीति नहीं है। हमारी परम्परा के अनुसार है।

श्री नाथ पाई : दुनिया बदल रही है।

डा० गोविन्द वास : स्वाधीनता के बाद भी हम इस नीति पर चले। हमारे पंचशील के सिद्धान्त भी इसी नीति के अनुसार हैं।

चीन का आक्रमण हुआ। चीन के आक्रमण के लिये हम तैयार नहीं थे। हमें आशा नहीं थी कि जो चीन हमारा इतना बड़ा मित्र बनता है, जो चीन हमारे पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों का स्वीकार करता है, उस के पक्ष में घोषणायें करता है, वह चीन इस प्रकार हमारी पीठ में छुरा भोंकेगा। जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ हम उस समय विफल हुए अपनी रक्षा में, और यदि हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सदृश एक महान् व्यक्ति न होता तो वह एक ऐसा समय था जिस समय हम अपनी नीति में डिग जाते और किसी न किसी गुट में सम्मिलित हो जाते। हमने वह नहीं किया, पंडित जी के सफल नेतृत्व के कारण नहीं किया, और पंडित जी स्वयम् इस नीति से नहीं डिगे।

पहले अमरीका और रूस दोनों ही हमारी इस नीति को नहीं समझते थे। जब कोई बात हम सत्य के, न्याय के, आधार पर रूस के पक्ष में कहते थे तो अमरीका नापज हो जाता था, जब कोई बात हम सत्य और न्याय की दृष्टि से अमरीका के पक्ष में कहते थे तो रूस नापज हो जाता था। लेकिन अब वे हमारी नीति को समझने लगे हैं। इसीलिये आप देखिये, दोनों में से कोई इस बात का इच्छुक नहीं है, दोनों में किसी की इच्छा नहीं है, कि इन गुटों में से किसी में आज हम सम्मिलित हों। आज यह आवाज अमरीका के गुट से या रूस के गुट से नहीं उठ रही है। आज यह आवाज देश में ही उठती है। हमारी नीति इस समय भी सफल हुई। इस के लिये भी चीन का आक्रमण प्रमाण है। समझिये कि इस समय

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

हमारी नीति अगर किसी गुट में सम्मिलित न होने की न होती, यदि हम अमरीका के गुट में होते या चले जाते, तो रूस जो चीन का इतना बड़ा मित्र था, क्या करता। इस लिये हम उस समय भी इस काम में सफल हुए।

अभी सुरक्षा के जो अनुदान थे उन पर बोलते हुए डा० लोहिया ने कुछ बड़ी अजीब बात कही। पहले वे अपने भाषण में बोले :

“हमारी नीति मायाजाल हो गई है, पलटन की नीति एक मायाजाल हो गई है, जममें यथायंवादिना बिल्कुल रह नहीं गई है। उसका नमूना, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को भी कई दफे मिला होगा। कई दफे क्या हमेशा ही मिलता रहता है। यह सारी बातें ऐसे कह दी जाती हैं जैसे कि उन को कभी करना नहीं है। कभी तो इतनी लम्बी बातें कही जाती हैं कि उममें मे नतीजा क्या निकलता है कि चलो राष्ट्र पंचायत में जा कर अपना झल निकाल लें। बात तो ऐसे कही जाती है मानो सारी दुनिया का सामना करना है, सारी दुनिया को बदलना है। लेकिन नतीजा हमेशा राष्ट्र पंचायत निकलता है।”

उसी भाषण में केवल दो/मिनट बाद डा० लोहिया ने क्या कहा, उसको भी जरा सुनिये :—

“अब मैं आंग्ल अमरीका और सोवियत सहारों के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा कि इन में से सदा किसी एक पर निर्भर रहना गलत है। और यह हमारे लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात हुई है कि

देश की आत्मा टूट चुकी है। हम देखते हैं कि देश में कुछ लोग हैं जो केवल आंग्ल अमरीकी गहारे पर निर्भर रहना चाहते हैं, तो कुछ दूसरे लोग हैं जो कि केवल सोवियत गहारे पर निर्भर रहना चाहते हैं। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी रण नीति और विदेश नीति में इतना लोच होना चाहिए कि ज़रूरत पड़ने पर हम देश की सुरक्षा के लिए जहां से भी हम को सहायता मिल सकती है वहां से ले लें। हम को अपने दिमाग को किसी एक गुट से नहीं बांध देना चाहिए। और साथ साथ हमें अपनी खुद की ताकत भी बढ़ानी चाहिये।”

जिस नीति को डा० लोहिया मायाजाल कहते हैं उसी का समर्थन एक ही व्यक्ति एक ही मांस में ये दोनों बातें एक दूसरे के खिलाफ कैसे कह सकता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। डा० लोहिया जी की कई बातों के कारण मुझे सन्देह होता है कि उन के दिमाग का कोई न कोई स्कू डीला है। इसीलिए वे हर बात में इस तरह की बात कहा करते हैं। हिन्दी को वह बड़े भारी समर्थक हैं। लेकिन फिर कहते हैं : “Let Hindi go to hell.”

श्री त्यागी : ताकि वहां भी लोग हिन्दी बोल सकें।

डा० गोविन्द दास : वे कहते हैं, यहाँ अंग्रेजी न चले लेकिन १४ भाषाएं चलें। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि केन्द्र का काम, इस संसद का काम या सचिवालय का काम दो भाषाओं में तो चल सकता है—हालांकि चलना एक ही में चाहिए—हिन्दी में ही

चलना चाहिए—लेकिन १४ भाषाओं में कैसे चलेगा ? इस तरह की अनाप शनाप बातें वह जाने किस प्रकार और कैसे कह देते हैं, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है। जो बातें वह कहते हैं उससे एक ही बात मेरी समझ में आती है कि उनके दिमाग का कोई न कोई स्क्वीज़ा हो गया है।

जहां तक हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, अभी कोलम्बो में जो एक बड़ी भारी परिषद हुई उसमें वहां की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती भंडारनायके ने जो कहा उसकी रिपोर्ट समाचारपत्र में इस प्रकार है :—

“द्वितीय तटस्थ देश सम्मेलन की तैयारी समिति में श्रीलंका की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती भंडारनायके ने कहा, द्वितीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य उन मुद्दों एवं विषयों पर पुनः विश्वास प्रकट करना है जिन्होंने तटस्थ देशों को सन् १९६१ में समीप ला दिया था। इसी के साथ हमें इस निश्चय को और दृढ़ बनाना है कि हम अपनी नीतियों पर कायम रहेंगे। सन् १९६१ के बाद कई देश स्वतंत्र हुए हैं और उनमें से कई ने तटस्थ नीति को अपनाया है।”

कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं कि जिनके सम्बन्ध में हम विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों में रहते हुए भी एक साथ रह सकते हैं, जैसे हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं हैं, देश के निर्माण का प्रश्न है आदि। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति ऐसी नीति है जिस पर हम सब लोग एक साथ रह सकते हैं। जिस नीति का आग्रह इतने तटस्थ देश भी समर्थन कर रहे हैं उस नीति के सम्बन्ध में हमारे यहां बार बार प्रश्न होते हैं और उसमें सन्देह व्यक्त

किया जाता है। इसे मैं दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात मानता हूं।

श्री नाथ पाई : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। माननीय सभासद ने अभी कहा कि डा० लोहिया के दिमाग का एक स्क्वीज़ा है। जहां तक मैं हिंदी समझता हूं उस तरह के शब्द पार्लियामेंट में किसी सदस्य के लिये कहना पार्लियामेंट के शिष्टाचार के विपरीत है, और इस के लिये मैं आपसे अर्ज करता हूं कि आप की तरफ से माननीय सभासद से विनती की जाय कि वह अपने इन शब्दों को वापस लें।

डा० गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप समझते हैं कि ये शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी हैं तो मैं इन को वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन मुझे जितना भाषा का ज्ञान है उस ज्ञान के अनुसार ये शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी बिल्कुल नहीं हैं।

श्री नाथ पाई : यह तो एक तरह का इल्जाम लगाया गया है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं तो यह कहना चाहता था कि मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है..

श्री नाथ पाई : यह अच्छा नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may not be unparliamentary, but it may not be proper. The hon. Member may withdraw it.

डा० गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं ने कहा कि अगर आप इन शब्दों को अनपार्लियामेंटरी समझते हैं तो मैं इन को सी बार वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूं। लेकिन मुझे जितना भाषा का ज्ञान है उस ज्ञान के अनुसार अगर किसी के भाषण को, किसी के मत को—अनाप शनाप—कहा जाय तो यह बिल्कुल जायज़ है और वह कहा जा सकता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनौर) : दिमाग में कोई स्कू नहीं होता, लिहाजा आप जैसे गम्भीर आदमी को ये शब्द वापस ले लेने चाहियें ।

श्री त्यागी : अगर दिमाग में स्कू नहीं है तो आप उन के कहने पर क्यों नाराज होते हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं अपनी राय जाहिर कर रहा हूं, और प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी से, जोकि हिन्दी के इतने बड़े भारी समर्थक है, पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब डा० लोहिया साहब ने यह कहा कि "Let Hindi go to hell." तब उन्होंने क्या महम्म किया था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : "दिमाग का स्कू ढीला है" ये शब्द अच्छे नहीं हैं । इन को आप वापस लीजिए ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharaya (Raiganj): Usually when this expression is used, it is not seriously taken. When Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from Railway Ministership, the Press reporters asked him at Calcutta why he had resigned. His reply was, "There seems to be some screw loose in my head."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सेठ जी, आप ये शब्द विदड्डा कीजिए ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): You must first decide whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary. If your ruling is that it is unparliamentary, the hon. Member should withdraw it. As I understand it, the expression he used was "he is somewhere loose in brain". It means he is confused. What is unparliamentary in it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such remarks should not be made against any hon. Member.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Does he mean that he is a mad man? If so, why not say that? (Interruptions). I think it is unparliamentary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have asked him to withdraw and he has withdrawn it.

Some Hon. Members: He has not withdrawn.

डा० गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने साहब को अपना बर्तुर्ग मानता हूं । उन्होंने मुझे संस्कृत पढ़ाई है और वे मेरे गुरु भी हैं । लेकिन ममझ में नहीं आता कि उन को यह बात क्यों बुरी मालम होनी चाहिये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर । उन्होंने अपने शब्द वापस नहीं लिए हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या आपने मुझे आज्ञा दी है कि विदड्डा करूं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं आप की आज्ञा पालन करता हूं और अपने वे शब्द वापस लेता हूं ।

जहां तक चीन के खतरे का सम्बन्ध है, वह अब भी मौजूद है, और इस विषय में मुझे जो सब से अधिक चिन्ता की बात मालूम होती है वह यह नहीं है कि अन्य देशों से हम को कोई खतरा है । लेकिन हमारे देश में ही कुछ ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं, जिन से कि मैं चिन्तित हो उठता हूं । अभी आप ने श्री वासवपुर्नैया का, जो हमारे साम्यवादी दल के हैं, एक वक्तव्य पढ़ा होगा, जोकि ५ अप्रैल के पत्रों में निकला है । वह इस प्रकार है :

"Mr. M. Basavapurnaiah, spokesman of the leftists in the

Communist Party of India, today clearly defined his group's loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party and opposition to the Soviet Communist Party."

जब चीन का खतरा आज भी देश के सामने मौजूद है उस वक्त हमारे देश के किसी भी दल के किसी भी व्यक्ति को, और इतने जिम्मेवार व्यक्ति को, चीन से सहानुभूति है। हमारी सरकार और कम से कम पंडित जी को, जिन की नीति हमेशा बड़ी उदार रही है, यह विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि आखिर वह उदारता कहां तक जा सकती है। हमारे अखबार कुछ भी लिखते हैं, कुछ भी छपता है, किसी की इज्जत भी सुरक्षित नहीं है, किसी पर कोई भी आरोप होते हैं, भाषणों में कुछ भी कहा जाता है, कोई भी वक्तव्य प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जैसा आपने अभी कहा।

डा० गोबिन्द वास : और इस प्रकार के वाक्य भी प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं, एक जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के जोकि एक विशेष दल से संबंधित है, कि वह, चीन का हमारे देश के एक भाग पर कब्जा करते हुए भी, चीन के साथ हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह की चीजें कैसे बरदाश्त की जा सकती हैं? हम ने प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना की है, हम प्रजातंत्र चला रहे हैं, प्रजातंत्र पर हमारा विश्वास है, लेकिन प्रजातंत्र में भी आजादी की कोई न कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये। यह नहीं कि कोई भी कुछ कहे, कोई भी कुछ लिखे, चाहे वह हमारे पक्ष में हो या विपक्ष में हो, केवल व्यक्तियों के ही नहीं समूचे राष्ट्र के विपक्ष में हो, वह प्रकाशित होता रहे और हम चुपचाप बैठे उसे देखते रहें। मेरी समझ में यह उदारता की पराकाष्ठा है। उदारता की भी कोई न कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये।

अपने दूसरे पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ शब्द कह दू। यह खुशी की

बात है कि पाकिस्तान का झगड़ा निपटाने के लिए इस समय दोनों देशों के गृह मंत्रियों की एक परिषद् हो रही है। यह कोई नहीं चाहेगा कि पाकिस्तान और भारतवर्ष का झगड़ा रहे। हम तो ससार में किसी से भी झगड़ा नहीं रखना चाहते तब हम पाकिस्तान से झगड़ा रखना चाहेंगे यह शरत बात है और हमारी ऐसी कदापि इच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन वह झगड़ा भी कुछ सिद्धान्तों पर ही भिन्न हो सकता है।

जहां तक कश्मीर का प्रश्न है, कश्मीर को यह समझना जिसको कि अंग्रेजी में "नो मैसेज" कहते हैं, या यह समझना कि कश्मीर का प्रश्न अभी भी ऐसा है कि जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है, सोचा जा सकता है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर के प्रश्न को अलग रख कर, कश्मीर भारतवर्ष का अविभाज्य अंग है, इस को मान कर ही पाकिस्तान से कोई समझौता किया जा सकता है।

अभी यह जो परिषद् हो रही है गृह मंत्रियों की, इस परिषद् में मुख्य विषय तो साम्प्रदायिक एकता का है, ठीक है, साम्प्रदायिक एकता न रहे और साम्प्रदायिक कलह इस देश में रहे, इस से ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य की बात हमारे लिए नहीं हो सकती है। जैसा मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया, पाकिस्तान से समझौता करने का हमें हर प्रकार का प्रयत्न करना है लेकिन कुछ सिद्धान्तों पर और कश्मीर को उस प्रश्न से बिल्कुल अलग रख कर करना है।

अभी मेरे दो पूर्व जिन माननीय सदस्य ने भाषण दिया उन्होंने हमारे वैदेशिक प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में कहा। इन विषय में मैं बिल्कुल उन से सहमत हूँ। हमारा वैदेशिक प्रचार बड़ा कमजोर है इस में कोई शक नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है कि हमारे प्रतीक रहते हुए भी हमें इस पर अधिक खर्च करना चाहिए। जिन जिन विदेशों में

[डॉ० गोविन्द दास]

हमारे दूतावास हैं उन्हें हमें यह कहना चाहिए कि हमारी जो नीतियां हैं, हमारी जो कृतियां हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में उन देशों में वे वहां उन की भाषाओं में प्रचार करें . .

श्री त्यागी : हिन्दी में नहीं ?

डॉ० गोविन्द दास : हिन्दी में तो वहां पर हो नहीं सकता । अगर हो सकता होता तो मैं कहता कि वह हिन्दी में किया जाय लेकिन वह सम्भव नहीं है ।

हमारे वैदेशिक प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में बहुत समय आ गया है जब हम को एक विस्तृत योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है और अभी तक वह प्रसन्तोषजनक है इसमें पंडित जी का भी मतभेद नहीं हो सकता । हमें विचार करना है कि उस सम्बन्ध में हम क्या करें और किस तरीके से आगे बढ़ें । इस समय अब कि दुनिया इतनी छोटी हो गयी है, आतायात के सीबगामी साधनों के कारण, तब हम अपने वैदेशिक प्रचार के विषय की बातों को अलग नहीं रख सकते । उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते । इस सम्बन्ध में हमें एक योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है और उस योजना को कार्यरूप में परिणत होने की आवश्यकता है और उस पर अधिक धन खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है ।

वैदेशिक दूतावासों का कुछ थोड़ा सा मुझे अनुभव है । मैंने उनको देखा भी है । वहां पर जो खर्च हो रहा है वह शायद उतना नहीं है जितना कि होना चाहिए । यदि हम अपने देश के सम्मान को रखना चाहते हैं तो जिन जिन देशों में हमारे दूतावास हैं, उन उन देशों की परिस्थिति को देख कर हमें दूतावासों पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा । और दूसरी चीजों में चाहे हम अपने खर्च को कम करें लेकिन दो बातों के सम्बन्ध में हमारा खर्च कम नहीं होना

चाहिए, एक तो जो हमारे सुरक्षा के प्रयत्न हैं उन में हमारा कम खर्च नहीं हो सकता और दूसरे जो हमारे वैदेशिक दूतावास हैं उन पर भी हमारा खर्च कम नहीं हो सकता । जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में निवेदन किया था, अपनी वैदेशिक नीति का मैं सदा से समर्थन करता रहा हूं, कारण मैं ने आप को बताया और आज भी मैं यह मानता हूं कि वह नीति केवल इस देश के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार के लिए एक ठीक नीति है और हमें किसी भी परिस्थिति में उस नीति को बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we should ignore public opinion abroad if it comes into conflict with public opinion at home. We should ignore public opinion at home if it comes into conflict with national interests.

Public opinion at home stands for the withdrawal of China and Pakistan from the Aksai Chin area, Hunza, Chitral, Gilgit, Puniyal and the so-called Azad Kashmir and not for any negotiation and settlement with them. This stand, in my humble opinion, is in conformity with our national interests.

Friendship between India on the one side and China and Pakistan on the other is possible after China and Pakistan have withdrawn from our territory. We should ignore public opinion in our neighbouring countries because Asia and Africa have got no part to play on the stage of international politics.

Disarmament is the next step in political evolution. The stage of international politics will be shattered to pieces the day the goal of disarmament is achieved. The Russo-American hegemony prevails and will continue to prevail till the goal of disarmament is achieved.

We should never give up our lien over the Aksai Chin area. The best

missile base in the world can be built there. No fool of a Russian would like us to give up our lien over the Aksai Chin area. China cannot consolidate its position in Sekiang if the Russian troops are inducted into the Aksai Chin area. The pull of Sekiang over Russian Turkistan would become irresistible, if China is allowed to consolidate its position in the Aksai Chin area. But if Russian troops are inducted into the Aksai Chin area not only China and Pakistan cannot invade India but the pull of Russian Turkistan over Sekiang would become irresistible. The future of Sekiang will determine the politics of the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimland if not of the whole world.

As long as the world of sovereign nation state lasts all states in general and the giant states in particular would have both friends and enemies. Enemies are as indispensable as friends.

Shri Tyagi: They are more intimate than friends.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Pakistan has incurred the hostility of Russia and won the friendship of England and America by quarreling with India. By quarreling with India, China has incurred the hostility of both Russia and America and won the friendship of England and Pakistan. To be perturbed at the hostility of China and Pakistan is a sign of political immaturity. The coming together of Russia and America led to the coming together of China and Pakistan. It has also led to the emergence of one school of thought in Western Europe in general and in Great Britain in particular, which stands for the establishment of a military alliance between countries of Western Europe on the one side and China on the other. The aim is to throw overboard both Russia and America. Russia will be confronted with the strategy of war on two fronts if the states of Western Europe enter into a military alliance with China. The states of Western Europe will not require any help from the United States of America if such

an alliance is formed. No Russian expansion can take place. China and the states of Western Europe would become autonomous centres of power and the bi-polar world would break up into a multi-polar one.

The coming together of China and Pakistan is an anti-Russian move. It is anti-Indian to the extent it is anti-Russian. It is anti-Indian because it is anti-Russian.

The aim of China is not only to prevent the consolidation of Russo-American entente but to drive out Russia from the whole region that extends from the Ural mountains in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Himalayas in the south. The condition precedent to the establishment of Chinese hegemony, either now or at any time in future, over the Afro-Asian sector of the rimland if not over the whole of the rimland is the expulsion of Russia from the heartland. The destiny of India and Russia is intertwined. The maxims of geopolitics will be invalidated only after the establishment of a world government.

The Government of the United States of America is bound to pursue an anti-Chinese and pro-Russian foreign policy despite the fact that large segments of public opinion in the United States of America are sympathetic towards China. The choice before China is between dismemberment and disarmament. The condition precedent to German disarmament was the dismemberment of Germany. The condition precedent to the establishment of world peace on a permanent basis is the dismemberment of the giant States into smaller units.

Shri Nath. Pai: Is India giant or small?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The constituent units will break away from the centre without encouraging any resistance from any quarter whatsoever either before or after the estab-

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

lishment of a world government. The *raison d'être* for the establishment of giant States will disappear if and when a world government is established. The days of the Greek city states would come back once again.

The Russo-American hegemony prevails over the world. It is the result of the thermonuclear stalemate. The *status quo* cannot be changed by force of arms. Neither Russia and America can fight each other nor they can attack any other State nor they will permit any State to attack another. Pakistan and China cannot attack India. England, France and Israel had to withdraw from Egypt. The *status quo* in Korea could not be changed either by China or by the United States of America. America did not interfere in Hungary. Russia dismantled its missile base in Cuba.

The Russo-American hegemony is a form of world government. It will be transformed into a full-fledged world government if and when the Afro-Asian sector of the rimland and Latin America are industrialised to the full height of their being. No attempt made by China or the countries of Western Europe can liquidate the Russo-American hegemony. Russia and America can destroy the whole world within a few minutes. Foreign policy has become obsolete.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Foreign Ministry has also become obsolete.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: China is not going to disarm itself voluntarily and hence its dismemberment is inevitable. The thermonuclear stalemate does not leave any other choice. Disarmament is a historic necessity. It is no longer an ideal. To talk of a political settlement with China, a State which like Germany, Korea and Indo-China is bound to be dismembered, is suicidal folly. For heaven's sake, do not antagonise Russia and America. China is on hostile terms with both. It has laid claims over 7 lakh square miles of Russian territory in the heart-

land. The Pacific is the bone of contention between China, Russia and America. America has built a missile base in Formosa. The Seventh Fleet is patrolling in the Chinese waters.

If there is going to be any meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and China, the venue should be either Moscow or Washington . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: A very good suggestion.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Please do not disturb.

Both the President of the United States of America and the President of the Soviet Union . . .

An Hon. Member: The Prime Minister.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Both the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union should be invited to participate in the meeting as full-fledged members. No attempt should be made to solve our own problems in isolation, for without Russo-American agreement on all outstanding disputes no problem can be solved on a bilateral basis either between India and China or between India and Pakistan. No problem of international politics has been solved after the close of the Second World War. Neither the Kashmir dispute *vis-a-vis* China and Pakistan nor any other dispute on the stage of international politics can be solved till the goal of disarmament has been achieved. The problems of international politics have never been and can never be solved in a world of sovereign nation-states based on power politics and balance of power. The main problems of international politics involve the question of peace and war. The international problems change their forms only. The centuries-old rivalries between England, France, Germany and Russia still continue. There are two camps now: Russia and

America belong to the same camp; China belongs to another. For all practical purposes India has entered into military alliances with Russia and America. Russia and America have come together to combat the yellow peril. All the nation-states of Asia and Africa must join hands with Russia and America and refrain from talking about Afro-Asian unity. The goal of disarmament will recede into the background if we pursue any other ideal. We should have nothing to do with those who either stand for the break-up of the bi-polar world or want to establish some new form of hegemony in place of the existing Russo-American hegemony. The economic development and the defence of the rimland are the responsibility of Russia and America. Either chaos and anarchy will prevail or Chinese hegemony will be established in the rimland if Russia and America withdraw from the heartland and the rimland. Russia must remain in control of the heartland if India is to exist as a sovereign entity till the goal of disarmament has been achieved.

No war can break out between India and Pakistan if the Kashmir dispute is not solved. Russia will occupy the whole of West Pakistan if India is attacked. If this eventuality comes to pass, the State of Pakistan will be dismembered into the three States of East Pakistan, Pukhtoonistan and West Punjab. The seaport of Karachi will become a joint port of Russia, Afghanistan, Pukhtoonistan and West Punjab.

There is absolutely no necessity for coming to terms with China as well. The Russian and American troops will occupy and dismember China into the six States of Tibet, Sekiang, Mongolia, Manchuria, North China and South China if a full-fledged Chinese invasion of India takes place. Dismemberment means disarmament. The achievement of the goal of disarmament will be accelerated if China invades India. Comrade Mao, on the other hand, thinks that the achieve-

ment of the goal of Communism will be accelerated if China invades India. China will be dismembered whether India is invaded or not. All ideologies have become obsolete in the thermo-nuclear age.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Two minutes more.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Please give him some more time. He speaks only once a year and is making an original contribution.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: It is a mistake to think that the goal of disarmament cannot be achieved unless and until all traces of colonialism and racialism have been liquidated. Are we to understand that Russia will not disarm itself however willing America may be to do so unless the Government of South Africa gives up its policy of racial discrimination and Portugal liberates its colonies? Or, are we to understand that it lies in the power of the nations of the Afro-Asian landmass to disarm themselves or not however willing Russia and America may be to disarm themselves unless and until all traces of colonialism and racialism have been wiped out? There will be no need for the establishment of a world government if all evils can be liquidated in a world of sovereign nation-states. The achievement of the goal of disarmament is dependent upon the sweet will of Russia and America. Disarmament means the division of Asia and Africa into two spheres of influence, Russian and American. Uptill now, no agreement seems to have been arrived at on the question of dismembering China. The leaders of Russia and America are waiting for the opportune moment to pounce upon China. There are elements in the Kremlin and in the White House which are pro-Chinese. The goal of disarmament cannot be achieved unless and until these elements are liquidated lock, stock and barrel.

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

17 hrs.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to say one or two sentences more. I know that these ideas may run counter to what the Prime Minister may stand for. These are my individual reactions. I regard him as a philosopher-king. If he in his supreme wisdom thinks that it is in the interest of the country to negotiate with China and Pakistan, he will have my full support.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of External Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tighten the control of finances of the Indian Missions abroad (4)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve Indo-Nepal relations (5)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to follow a policy of consistency in giving recognition to the foreign Governments (6)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish diplomatic relations with the African Republics within the French Community (7)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the Government of Israel and establish diplomatic relations with the said Government (8)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the external publicity (9)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to safeguard the interests of Indians in Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mozambique and Angola (10)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Condition of Indians in Ceylon (11)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sever diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China (12)].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
में प्रस्ताव करना हूँ :

"कि वैदेशिक-कार्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग को कम करके १ रुपया कर दिया जाय ।"

[विदेशों में काश्मीर की स्थिति के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी का अभाव (१३)]

"कि वैदेशिक-कार्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग को कम करके १ रुपया कर दिया जाए ।"

[विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के बढ़ते हुए व्यय पर नियन्त्रण की आवश्यकता (१४)]

"कि वैदेशिक-कार्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग

को कम करके १ रुपया कर दिया जाए।”

[विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों से सम्बद्ध प्रचार विभागों की निष्क्रियता (१५)]।

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to bring Assam Rifles under the control of Defence Ministry (20)].

“That the demand under the head Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to integrate Dadra and Nagar Haveli with the adjoining State (21)].

“That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to take steps to expedite the merger of Pondicherry with the adjoining State (22)].

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head capital outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to assess properly the results of recent General Elections in Goa, Daman and Diu and to take immediate steps for merger of Goa with the State of Maharashtra and that of Daman and Diu with the State of Gujarat (23)].

“That the demand under the head capital outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for laying down policy for the selection of proper personnel for our diplomatic missions abroad (24)].

“That the demand under the head capital outlay of the Ministry

of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reorientate our foreign policy on the basis of national requirements (25)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the publicity of Government policies abroad (26)].

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Working of Indian Missions in foreign countries (27)].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Working of the general amnesty to hostile Nagas declared on 1st July, 1963 and its result (38)].

“That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Planning and reconstruction activities in tribal regions (39)].

“That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to raise frontier constabulary on a large scale in the tribal regions bordering Pakistan and China (40)].

“That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for a comprehensive development programme for the tribal regions (41)].

“That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

[Visit of Rev. Michael Scott to India and the assistance extended to him by the Government of India for bringing out underground hostile Nagas (42)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Pattern of administration in NEFA and its shortcomings (43)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inadequacy of the steps taken to invoke the Genocide Convention against Pakistan for its policy of extermination against the minorities in East Pakistan (44)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Refusal to accept techno-economic assistance from Israel for the development of desert areas in India (45).]

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt and follow the policy of reciprocity in dealing with nations which are hostile to India (46).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problem of Stateless Indians created by the Government of Ceylon (47).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps by Indian Embassies to counteract the propaganda carried on by Pakistan and China in America, Europe, Africa and Asiatic countries (48)].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for U. N. Charter revision (49)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for securing a permanent seat for India on the Security Council (50)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing closer relations with Latin American countries (51)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reorganising External Publicity (52)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to send a delegation of Members of Parliament to study the conditions of persons of Indian origin in different foreign countries (53)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to send Parliamentary goodwill missions and delegations to foreign countries (54)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirable activities of the officials of Pakistan High Commission at New Delhi (55)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Composition of Indian delegations to foreign countries (56)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problem of reclaiming or recovering migrants' property in East Pakistan (57)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Status of Tibet and the cause of Tibetan people's freedom (58)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sino-Pakistan collusion against India (59)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Proposed conference of neutral nations and India's participation in it (60)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indo-Nepalese relations and economic collaboration (61)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of existing machinery for foreign Publicity (62)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Plight of persons of Indian origin abroad (63)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Repatriation of Indians from Mozambique (64)].

"That the demand under the head Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Pace and pattern of integration of the erstwhile Portuguese pockets in India. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay and obstacles in securing quicker integration of Goa (66)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Manning of Indian Missions and Delegations abroad (67)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unregulated expenditure by our Missions abroad (68)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Administrative indifference in acknowledging letters from Members of Parliament raising general issues (69)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Circumstances leading to the proposed withdrawal of prosecution against Sheikh Abdullah and the announcement of his release. (70)].

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Arrival of Rev. Michael Scott in Nagaland without Government permission, (71)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore peace and normalcy in Nagaland, immediately (72)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Contacts between some Naga hostiles and Pakistan authorities (73)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of general amnesty for Naga hostiles (74)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for enlightened development programmes in all tribal areas (75)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for intensive tribal orientation courses for officers posted to tribal areas (76)].

Shri Nath Pai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of foreign policy (77)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a dynamic, coherent and integrated policy towards China and Pakistan (78)].

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of overseas publicity and propaganda regarding India's disputes with Pakistan and China (79)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[India's role in forthcoming conference of non-aligned nations (80)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[India's role in proposed forthcoming Afro-Asian Conference of Bandung type (81)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify external publicity work in Afro-Asian countries (82)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supplement official with non-official channels of presenting India's image abroad (83)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of reliable data regarding condition of persons of Indian origin in various countries (84)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to send more non-official missions of goodwill to foreign countries (85)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Activities of Foreign Service Inspectorate (86)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Complaints regarding red-tape methods at U.K. Office of Indian High Commissioner (87)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to standardise service conditions and emoluments of staff employed at Indian High Commission Office, London (88)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Prolonged absence of Ambassador and other responsible officials from Indian Embassy at Vienna (89)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give up policy of non-recognition of the German Democratic Republic (90)].

"That the demand under the head capital outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100". 3b

[Move to remove Pondicherry from judicial jurisdiction of Madras High Court (91)].

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is natural that a discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs, at present, should bear reference to the person of the Prime Minister—and the first speaker this evening of the Swatantra Party has done that—for

the reason that the Prime Minister who has headed this Ministry right from its inception and has left an indelible imprint of his personality on its workings and policies is not in the best of his health. I would like to take this opportunity of conveying to the Prime Minister my earnest good wishes for his quick and full recovery.

Let me assure you that if this country, more especially this Ministry of External Affairs, ever needed his leadership it has never needed it more than at present for we are passing through very difficult and acute times in our relationships with other countries. I do not know what an average Indian conceives of the image that is projected of India abroad today. Today that image is no longer the resurgent image of India committed to the ways of peace to which many countries, many young and resurgent countries in Asia and Africa, looked up for guidance. That image is not there. The events of the last 18 months have besmirched and broken that image and has rendered it pathetic.

Sir, an analysis, a short analysis—because the time at my disposal is very limited—of the events will bear me out. Let us take our relationship with China, the Chinese aggression in 1962, the humiliation and the defeat China inflicted on us, the unilateral cease-fire that they imposed, our unconditional acceptance of the Colombo proposals and our offer to China that we were prepared to take our dispute with her to the International Court at the Hague. As you know, China cleverly dodged a full acceptance of the Colombo proposals and spurned at our offer of taking the dispute to the International Court. Following that, China stepped up its war against India. It was no longer a shooting war but we entered into a cold war with China after that. The Prime Minister of China, accompanied by his War Minister, went on peripatetics to different countries in Africa and Asia to impress those young and impressionable countries with the might and the

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sweet reasonableness of China. I do not know how we gauge the success that the Chinese Prime Minister achieved. But to all intents and purpose, it appears that rather than he being isolated, we are being isolated. On our part, what have we done? We did next to nothing. The most we did was to send a junior Minister of the Ministry of External Affairs to Cairo and Belgrade to discuss about the preparations for a non-aligned conference. I am sorry that in the process of going to Cairo, he also willingly or unwillingly did something that made our immediate neighbour, Ceylon, a little unhappy about this matter. Now, while we were taking the initiative for a conference of non-aligned nations, China counteracted that by trying to revive the idea of another Bandung conference. We had said and declared many times that we would never sit on the same table with China again unless and until China accepted the Colombo proposals and we had also discountenanced the idea of another Bandung conference. But now when one of the Colombo powers, Indonesia, started taking up this subject earnestly, and has called for a preparatory conference at Jakarta and has made it clear that China was one of the invitees to that conference, we hurriedly decided to send a team to Jakarta to be headed by one of the senior Ministers of this country. It appears to me that we are losing this war, the cold war, with China and that the history of our foreign policy in regard to China in the last 18 months or so has been the history of indecision, vacillation and failure.

Let me pass on to another vexed problem which is facing us today, that is, our relationship with Pakistan. With regard to Pakistan, there are three prominent and distinct issues that have emerged. Firstly, it is the question of Kashmir. We have declared times without number in this House and outside that Kashmir is a part and parcel of India, as much as

Delhi or Bombay is a part and parcel of India. But we did nothing to eject the aggressor from the soil of Kashmir. We still keep reacting to the acrobatics of Pakistan in the Security Council. Much has been said about the part that was played by Mr. Chagla, our representative in the Security Council last time. But I am afraid that despite all the good presentation of the case that he made, we escaped a consensus of opinion in the Security Council and we escaped a resolution of the Security Council that would have been unfavourable to us with great difficulty. Today, before another meeting of the Security Council is due in the month of May, we took another very big step with regard to Kashmir and that was to release Sheikh Abdullah. Personally speaking, I welcome this action of the Government, for the reason that we could not keep Sheikh Abdullah in jail any further. The conditions in Kashmir today are that we could not keep Sheikh Abdullah further in jail without doing harm to our cause, and without lending substance to the charge of Pakistan that we are ruling Kashmir by repression. But the facts are that Sheikh Abdullah stood fast, in his eleven years of incarceration, to his ideal of an independent Kashmir. He had never recanted it, and he gave no undertakings when he came out of jail yesterday. And the Prime Minister also has given expression to his misgivings by referring to that action of the Government as a calculated risk. Tomorrow, if Sheikh Abdullah should again raise the flag of independent Kashmir and the Kashmiris go with him, we shall have very little to say in support of our case. I shall say only so much about Kashmir.

With regard to East Pakistan, two questions arise, and they are the treatment by East Pakistan of the minorities, which has been the subject of many heated interpellations in this House and the question of the eviction of the illegal Pakistani infiltrators into Assam, Tripura and West Bengal.

I was happy that as a result of the anxiety expressed on many occasions in this House, of the danger to Assam, Government saw it fit to send the Home Minister personally to Assam to study this question, and on the whole, the Home Minister created a good impression in Assam. But no sooner had the hopes of the people of Assam been raised, and no sooner had the hopes of the minorities in Pakistan been raised that India would be welcoming them all and rehabilitate them here, than we took another step, and that was to invite the Home Minister of Pakistan to a conference with our Home Minister here in Delhi. I wish this conference well. I wish that this conference produces something good and tangible in our interest and in the interests of Pakistan. But I have my fears and misgivings. If the newspaper reports today are any indication, this conference is going to be a failure, and it will be lucky if we emerge out of this conference with feelings not further embittered. This is the dismal picture of our foreign policy. We had expected something better.

The annual report of the Ministry of External Affairs has made a mention of the fact that we have so many as 129 Missions abroad in different parts of the world. I want to ask this pointed question of the Prime Minister, for whom I have a very great respect personally. Will he tell me whether in Asia and Africa today, we have got any country that we can consider to be our real and genuine friend? Let us not talk about America and Europe, for we do not count in America and Europe. But in Asia and Africa, can we put our hands to our hearts and point to a particular country and say that that country is our friend? Can we say today that Ceylon is our friend? Can we say that Burma is our friend? Can we say that Indonesia is our friend? That is the question that bites deeply and that calls for an answer. Now, if we are isolated in the world, the important question is what our 129 Missions in the different parts of the world

have been doing. There are so many charges against these Missions. The charges are that these Missions, the people who run these Missions, are careeristic, cavalier, irresponsible, and supercilious in their general attitude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Swell: I have yet to make the point that I really wanted to make. I request you to give me a few more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's party is entitled to 14 minutes, and the hon. Member has taken already 15 minutes.

Shri Swell: I was told that I was entitled to 20 minutes. Anyway, I would request you to give me a few more minutes.

What have our Missions been doing? I was aghast the other day to read that at the height of the Kashmir crisis, when the leader of the Indian delegation, Shri M. C. Chagla, was in America, he wanted to have an interview with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, but he could not do that, because the Indian Ambassador in Washington was not there and his Deputy also could not be traced.

I was more aghast to read of the stoning of the Indian embassy at Rangoon by Indians themselves. I do not know if any other country in the world has sunk to that level when the nationals of that country would be stoning the embassy of their own country. I submit to the Prime Minister that there is something very wrong with the way our missions abroad are functioning, that he would kindly look into this matter and see to it that we get a worth of job from these different missions on which we are spending so much money.

I would like to refer to the question of NEFA, but it does not seem possible. But what I would like to

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say in conclusion is this: that it appears from this analysis that we are reaching a climacteric as far as our foreign policy is concerned and that we can push on with this policy only at our peril. It appears to me that a time has come for a fresh thinking, for a reassessment, for a reappraisal of our foreign policy. I see unmistakable signs that the Government too is thinking in these terms of reassessment and rethinking about our foreign policy. There is no other explanation for the release of Sheikh Abdullah. There is no other explanation for the decision to send a team to negotiate, to talk at Jakarta along with the Chinese across the same table.

I would submit that our foreign policy should be based on certain concrete and immutable facts. They are that we are a sovereign independent country and we mean to keep our sovereignty, our independence, and towards that we will do all in our power to build up our strength, militarily and industrially. At the same time, it is necessary for us to realise this fact that we have to live together with our neighbours; we have got to get on with our neighbours. We have got to get on with China; we have got to get on with Pakistan. And if we have to live and get on with them, we have to realise that we are not all angels and they are not all devils. Our pose of self-righteousness which we have taken all along has done us no good. We have to realise that the other side too has a case. I do not know if that means that we start negotiations with those countries. There has been a talk, there has been a demand for that in this country. I for one would not suggest that we would start negotiating with China or Pakistan on their terms. I would not say that we should deviate from our stand that we should negotiate with China unless and until it accept the Colombo proposals *in toto*. But there are other ways of doing that.

I wonder if it would not be a fruitful thing if we start calling or have somebody to call, a convention of all nations in Asia, a sort of an All-Asian Organisation for Asian Unity, like the one they have in Africa, in which all the countries, irrespective of their ideologies, irrespective of their alignments, but realising that they have got to live together in Asia, will meet together round the table and try to thrash out their problems. I would put this suggestion earnestly for the consideration of the Prime Minister. His word has great value in the world. It has always had value and it has value today. If the Prime Minister with all his wisdom, with all his prestige, would try to bring that fresh thinking over the problems in Asia, it would go a long way in solving not only the problems of this country but the problems of this vast continent.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have listened with a great deal of respectful attention to the hon. Member preceding me and I feel that whatever he might have been saying in the beginning, he came in the end to those very conclusions which all right-thinking persons arrive at looking at our foreign policy in the correct perspective, not only in the context of national interests but also in the light of international developments.

I was slightly pained to hear that our China policy had been a failure, a policy of indecision and a policy of vacillation. I think it has been just the reverse of that. Our Prime Minister has been saying all these days, and he has never flinched from that even for a minute, that India can talk with China across that table only when China accepts the Colombo proposals *in toto* and not in substance as the Chinese have done. Is that a case of vacillation?

Moreover, I would submit very respectfully that the unilateral cease-

fire by China, the perigrinations of Chou En-lai in the countries of Africa and Europe, and the feelers that he has been putting forth through this Prime Minister and that Prime Minister—all these are not acts of magnanimity or gestures of grace or indications of any superiority, but are indicative of the fact that China got badly mauled, if I can use that expression, if not in the military sense, at least in the other sense of the word, on account of the aggression that she committed against India. It is not we who are isolated.

Shri Nath Pai: She would commit more aggression so that she would be completely mauled.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think we stand in any way isolated at the bar of world opinion.

Shri Nath Pai: Not at all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I do feel that since China had done this inhuman, treacherous thing and had stood to lose all along the line, therefore, in order not to lose face, China ordered the cease-fire.

My hon. friend said we should build our country militarily and industrially. I think that is what our Prime Minister has been saying all these days, that is what all the members of the Cabinet have been saying all these days.

In reply to a question put on the floor of the House the other day, it was stated that we were building up our defence potential to the highest possible extent.

Shri Nath Pai: Tyagiji does not agree.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Tyagiji and you are exceptions, I cannot help it.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Tyagiji is a member of the Congress Party, he is not an exception.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We are building our defence potential to the highest point, and we are trying to industrialise our country as much as we can, but more than this, I would say that China has awakened the nation, has drawn our attention to the great danger with which we are surrounded, and the morale of the nation is much higher today than it was before the Chinese aggression. The emergency has percolated every hamlet, to every cottage, and every man and woman and boy and girl, because I find that boys and girls are now in the NCC and ACC. All of them feel that urge for the retention of national sovereignty and integrity, to which my hon. friend made reference.

I feel that our foreign policy is based on certain immutable principles, but, in foreign policy, as in military policy, we have the grand strategy, and we have also tactics. So far as tactics are concerned, so far as the decisions in this sector or that sector are concerned, we do have fresh appraisal, and we do try to adjust ourselves to new circumstances, but so far as the basic principles are concerned, I think they have been adjudged by time, by the emergency, and found to be quite good and quite in the interests of our country. I think one of the great principles to which my country is committed, and which is the great contribution made by our Prime Minister, is the principle of non-alignment.

We are living in a very disturbed state of mind today. The whole world is troubled by the division of so many blocks. Formerly we had only two blocks. Formerly we had only two and the Anglo-American bloc. But I feel that a time will come when there may not be two but four blocks. France is thinking of having a block of its own—not in terms of satellites but of sovereign nations. France also wants to have a revision of the old concept of the balance of power. At the same time China also wants to

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build up a number of satellites not only in Asia and Africa but in other countries also. Therefore, the world will be riven as under and divided into four blocks in the near future. I feel that when the world is being fragmented and sub-divided into so many different blocks which could be militarily together, industrially together, for a country like India the policy of non alignment is the one policy which is not only a good policy for it but also is a policy which could bring peace and some little comfort to those countries which have acquired independence recently and which have become sovereign recently. All those countries, I think, are torch bearers of non-alignment because they know that the creation of these blocks means a lot of danger to them. As time passes this policy will gather greater and greater force and will get more and more adherents. After all people know that this policy is not based on distance or proximity but it is a policy which makes for full sovereignty of a State, whatever its population, per capita income, military potential or industrial efficiency. India has been one of the barbingers in this matter and as time passes more and more people will look upon this question with proper perspective.

Another important problem is disarmament. Unless there is disarmament, there can never be peace in the world. I am happy that seventeen nations got together at Geneva and the Indian delegate has given the right kind of expression to our feelings, not to our feelings only but of all those countries which yearn for peace. We want nuclear weapons to be frozen; there should not be any

proliferation of nuclear weapons and there should be some kind of limitations in those matters which are conducive to militant and warlike propensity in this world. When I look on this problem, I find that in this matter there are some countries which see eye to eye with us, other countries are there which do not see eye to eye with us. It is an urgent problem before mankind. Again, I hope that the two super-powers Russia and America will come to some kind of agreement about this problem of disarmament and that they will try to see that no country can transfer nuclear weapons or weapon technology to another country, and that non-nuclear powers do not try to manufacture, possess or receive those weapons which are there. At the same time, I feel that the plan submitted by Mr. Gromyko has within it the seeds of lasting peace for mankind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will take more time, I suppose.

Shri D. C. Sarma: Yes, Sir.

Some Hon. Members: Let him continue.

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has got five minutes more; he can continue and finish.

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11am. tomorrow

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 10, 1964|Chaitra 21, 1886 (Saka).