

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, June 5, 1964/Jyaistha 15,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manganese Ore Industries

*172. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 995 on the 10th April, 1964 and state the main points of recommendations made by the Committee which had been formed to study the problems of the Manganese Ore Industries?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What were the terms of reference given to this committee, and when is this committee likely to submit its report?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The terms of reference were: to review and report on the present state of affairs of the manganese mining industry in all its sectors; to develop exports in the next five years; the study of markets in different countries; to make the present mining more competitive, modernised and rationalised.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Pending this report, may I know what action Government has taken to give help to this industry and to see that new markets are available for export?

792 (A) LS—1.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been a lot of improvements in the recent year. Last year, as a matter of fact, we exceeded the sale by over one million tons, and the House will be glad to know that presently we are not having enough manganese stocks for further sales. The barter system against steel was introduced so that new markets could be penetrated, but the basic fact remains that unless our costs are reduced, we cannot sell the ore at competitive price.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order, Sir. This question relates to Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. How is it that the Minister of International Trade is replying?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mehrotra.

श्री बृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : इन दिनों अगर मैंगनीज का उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो कितने परसेन्ट बढ़ा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उत्पादन कोई ११ परसेन्ट बढ़ा है और एक्स्पॉर्ट २४ परसेन्ट बढ़ा है।

Shri Kapur Singh: How considerable are the manganese ore deposits so far surveyed in our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The deposits are very extensive. Though no overall aggregate survey has been made, from broad estimates it can last us for years and years.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कुल कितने मेम्बर हैं और स्पेशलिस्ट्स कितने हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: इस में मेम्बर ६ हैं और ३ आदमी स्पेशलिस्ट्स हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्वाचनक्षेत्रों का परिसीमन

*१७३. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन का काम कब से आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में यह काम सम्पन्न हो चुका है; और

(ग) सभी राज्यों में यह काम कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ?

The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen):

(a) The work of delimitation of constituencies in Uttar Pradesh is likely to be taken up by the Delimitation Commission in August, 1964. The Commission has yet to receive some maps and statistical data from the State.

(b) The work of delimitation has been completed in States of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh and in the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

(c) The Delimitation Commission expects to complete the work of delimitation of constituencies in all States and Union Territories by the end of 1965.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि परिसीमन का काम शुरू करते समय जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कांस्टिटुएन्सी हैं उन में कोई अदल बदल होगी या वे ज्यों की त्यों रखी जायेंगी । दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ जिस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश की कांस्टिटुएन्सीज में भारी हेर-फेर किया गया है वैसे यू० पी० में तो नहीं किया जायेगा ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : अभी तो चर्चा हो रही है, सब मैप्स और स्टैटिस्टिकल डेटा अभी नहीं पहुँचा है । पहुँचने के बाद उन का फर्ज होगा कि सब कुछ देख कर, सब कुछ सोच कर राय दें ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कांस्टिटुएन्सीज घटी बढ़ी हैं, यानी सात की जगह नौ और नौ की जगह सात की गई हैं, क्या वह पापुलेशन के आधार पर होगा और उसके आधार पर कांस्टिटुएन्सीज बनेंगी ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : जितने कंसिडरेशन की जरूरत है, सब कुछ सोच कर कांस्टिटुएन्सी बनाई जायेंगी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पहले पंजाब में अम्बाला को रिजर्व सीट रखा था, इस बार सुन रहे हैं कि करनाल को भी रिजर्व सीट बनाया जा रहा है, क्या यह सच है ?

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो लोक-सभा के क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन हुआ है उस को अभी तक गजट में नहीं लाया गया तो उसका क्या कारण है । इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या विशेष दिक्कत आई है जो कि यह गजट में नहीं आ सका है ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : इसके लिये दूसरा सवाल होना चाहिये । इसके बारे में मुझे इस समय कोई पता नहीं है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now that the work has been completed in respect of the State of Kerala, can the House take it that the stage is being set for the general elections there next year, or is the matter still in a state of flux?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why is it a different question? Why it is being evaded.

Mr. Speaker: This is about delimitation only. A separate question might be put.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या यह ध्यान रखा गया है या रखा जायेगा कि जो देहाती क्षेत्र हैं उस के टुकड़े कर के कई जगह शहरों में डाल दिये जातें हैं जिस से देहात वालों को बड़ी हानि होती है और उन के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कमी हो जाती है ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : आशा तो है कि रखा जायेगा ।

Shri A. P. Jain: When this Bill came up for discussion, I had given notice of an amendment that a sort of rotational system be followed, i.e., constituencies reserved now may not be reserved in future, and some sort of undertaking was given by the hon. Minister. May I know if that consideration is being kept in view in demarcating the constituencies?

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot say off-hand anything about that. I do recollect this matter having been considered in the House and that Shri Jain had made certain suggestions. I would request him either to address me a letter on that or put a separate question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in the ultimate delimitation of constituencies the present incumbents of those constituencies will be consulted, and if so, at what stage and about what time?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think the procedure followed by the Delimitation Commission is fairly well known, and every interested party, I think, is given a hearing. After the draft proposals are put out, whosoever wants to make any submission on that either for or against is given a hearing.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान एलेक्शन कमिशन की इस योजना की तरफ गया है कि किसी भी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स न रहें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिर्फ दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स रहें । जो तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स वाली कांस्टिटुएन्सीज हैं उन का क्या होगा ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : इस के लिये अलग सवाल होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्रोपोजल्स मेम्बर साहबान के दिल में हैं वे उन को मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेज दें । यहां तो वे सिर्फ अपने अपने प्रोपोजल्स दे रहे हैं, खयाल जाहिर कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On this so many questions have arisen and views have been expressed which are of general interest and can serve as guide lines. So, may I know whether the Commission, before going into the delimitation of the various constituencies, has itself examined all these questions and come to certain conclusions regarding the guide lines to be followed uniformly all over, and if so, what are those?

Shri A. K. Sen: As far as I know, they take the States one by one, and the same principles are followed with regard to the delimitation of constituencies so far as general application is concerned, namely the population figures of the particular constituency, changes, if any, since the last delimitation, and then needs, if any, for reorganisation of existing constituencies, having regard to the changes in population which have taken place.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : यह जो रिजर्व सीट्स हैं आप उन को पापुलेशन बेसिस पर रखने वाले हैं या पांच पांच वर्ष के बाद उन को चेन्ज करेंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की पालिसी क्या है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Act has provided for certain statutory considerations with regard to that.

श्री य० सि० बोषरो : डिफिनिटेशन कमीशन का काम पूरा करने के लिये जितना समय दिया गया था उसकी रकतार के वह चल रहे हैं या वह कुछ पिछड़ गये हैं ।

श्री य० कु० सेन: कोई विशेष देरी तो उन्होंने नहीं की है ।

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether the Commission proposes to issue some questionnaire to collect information or suggestions.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think they do so in certain cases where they think it necessary.

Khetri Copper Project

- +
- Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
- *174. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether the availability of credit for the Khetri Copper project in Rajasthan has been located and if so, the amount and the source for the credit; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the completion of the Project?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) An application was made in September, 1963 to the Export Import Bank of the United States of America for a loan of Rs. 9 crores for meeting the foreign exchange cost of the Khetri Copper Project. The application is under consideration of the Bank.

(b) Every effort is being made to complete the project as early as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the last year we received 50 per cent tied loans and 50 per cent untied loans as foreign assistance. Again this year, we got 60 per cent. Only yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister stated that there was a considerable amount of non-utilisation because the projects were not complete in themselves and there was no other reason. May I know how he explains that this project which is being given top priority could not get any?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): As a matter of fact this project has been before the Finance Ministry and also the Government generally for the purpose of implementation. We have been asked to apply to the Exim Bank and if the Exim Bank is not prepared to advance loan; the AIR organisation is prepared to advance loan and it has been intimated to the Exim Bank also. We expect that the aid would be available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is stated that the application was made in September. It has taken considerable time. What are the main issues over which discussion is yet taking place and which is yet to be concluded?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They had to send a team here to examine the possibility of this project and it has been examined and the report had already been submitted. Therefore, it is a matter of routine now. In addition to that we are also considering the feasibility of changing the process to be adopted for the smelting of copper so that the economics might improve. That decision I have recently taken with regard to process of smelting.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the shortage of non-ferrous metals in the country, particularly copper, may I know whether the Government is prepared to do away with asking for

loans from foreign countries and aid giving countries and whether the Government will find funds from somewhere in order to encourage the setting up of this industry as early as possible?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certainly the Finance Ministry considers the priorities to be given to these various projects and on that basis they allocate foreign exchange that is available. Therefore, there is no question of finding somewhere, somehow some money. It is a question of getting it from a particular source and we are exploring that.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : खेत्तरी में यह जो प्रोजेक्ट खुल रहा है इस को पूरा करने के लिए आवागमन के साधनों को कैसे डेवलप किया जा रहा है और एक रेल लिंक से, विशेष तौर से नारनौल के साथ उसे जोड़ने का क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; all the necessary facilities are being developed and buildings are also being put up.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is copper ore in commercially exploitable quantities present in many parts of India and, if so, may I know the details thereof?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not in many parts of India. Just now exploration is going on; as far as known reserves which could be exploited are concerned, they have been found only in this region. There are, however, prospects of striking copper in other regions also.

Publication of Central Acts in Hindi

- +
- *175. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daji:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Acts that have so far been published in Hindi;

(b) the programme for the next year; and

(c) whether any assistance is proposed to be offered to the States for translation of their laws?

The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen):
 (a) Hindi translations of 222 Central Acts have been published.

(b) It is expected that authoritative Hindi texts of the following six Central Acts may be published next year, namely:—

1. Indian Penal Code
2. Indian Evidence Act
3. Transfer of Property Act
4. Code of Criminal Procedure
5. Code of Civil Procedure
6. Indian Contract Act.

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री बतला सकेंगे कि जब हर एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का रिप्रजेंटेटिव इस कमीशन में है और वह अपना काम कर रहा है तो बाद में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से क्या पूछा जा रहा है ? क्या यह सिर्फ डिले करने के लिये किया गया है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : माननीय सदस्य ने रुपये की मदद के बारे में सवाल पूछा है अब रुपये की मदद देने के बारे में तो लॉक्ज कमिशन को राय देने का कोई हक है नहीं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकेंगे कि पिछले साल जो यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इस पार्लियामेंट में बराबर अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में बिल आयेंगे लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो भी अंग्रेडिंग बिल अंग्रेजी के आये हैं उन की हिन्दी कौरी

नहीं हो सकी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बीसियों दफे जो यह मांग की गई है कि अंग्रेजी बिलों की हिन्दी अनुवाद की कौपी भी दी जाय और जिस के करने के लिये आश्वासन भी दिया गया है वह इंतजाम कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : जब तक ऐक्स्ट्रा स्टाफ इस के लिये मुह्यथा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह सेन्ट्रल ऐक्ट्स का हिन्दी अनुवाद भी पबलिश करना मुमकिन नहीं होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस में कितनी देर लगेगी ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Why has this question arisen, because the Language Commission is doing this work? How does the question of giving money to the States come up?

Shri A. K. Sen : For the translation of their own laws into Hindi so that there would be Hindi translation available for the laws of every State.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने संकेत किया कि अंग्रेजी के सेन्ट्रल ऐक्ट्स का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने में कठिनाई न हो और सभी बिल और ऐक्टों का हिन्दी अनुवाद भी छप सके, उस के लिए ऐक्स्ट्रा स्टाफ चाहिये तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐक्स्ट्रा स्टाफ रखने की कोई योजना सरकार के सामने विचाराधीन है, यदि हाँ, तो यह ऐक्स्ट्रा स्टाफ कब तक रक्खा जा सकेगा ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मैं ने अर्ज किया कि उस के लिये ऐक्स्ट्रा स्टाफ हमने मांगा हुआ है लेकिन वह कब तक हमें मिल जायेगा यह कहना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है । इस के लिए माननीय सदस्य फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से पूछ सकते हैं कि वह कब तक इसे सेशन करेंगे और मैं चाहूंगा कि वह अपनी ओर से भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर पर इस के लिये जोर दें ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : जिन केन्द्रीय नियमों व ऐक्टों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है उन को प्रमाणित मानने की दिशा में क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ताकि अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ वह हिन्दी के अनुवाद भी प्रमाणिक समझे जायें ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : हिन्दी में किये गये सेन्ट्रल ऐक्ट्स को प्रमाणित करने के लिये एक कमीशन कायम हुआ है । डाफ्ट्स उन के पास भेजे जायेंगे और जब वह उन को प्रमाणित कर देंगे तो उन को ऐथारिटेड टेक्स्ट मान कर पबलिश किया जा सकेगा ।

Shri S. Kandappan : I would like to know whether there is any proposal to translate the Central Acts into other national languages of India and if the answer is in the negative, I would like to know the reasons.

Shri A. K. Sen : Ultimately our aim is also to provide for that, but let us achieve the immediate aim first.

Shri S. Kandappan : How long will it take?

Shri A. K. Sen : After we have covered the very vast time lag of translating all the Central Acts in Hindi, we may undertake it in other languages also.

Shri Subodh Hansda : May I know whether assistance is proposed to be given to the non-Hindi States or Hindi-knowing States?

Shri A. K. Sen : I am sorry to say, Sir, that the microphones are not working properly.

Mr. Speaker : That is the trouble that we have when hon. Members from that distance speak. He may repeat his question.

Shri Subodh Hansda : My question was whether assistance would be given

to the non-Hindi knowing States or Hindi-knowing States.

Shri A. K. Sen: The necessity for translating Acts of non-Hindi speaking States is more than that of translating laws of Hindi-speaking States, because laws in the Hindi-speaking States are already translated into Hindi.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that there was shortage of officers for translation. May I know how many are at present working and how many more are needed?

Shri A. K. Sen: I would need separate notice.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any standardisation regarding the technical words that are to be translated from English to Hindi has been achieved and, if so, what does the Commission that has been appointed propose to do?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Hindi section of the Ministry of Law has already produced a glossary of Hindi terminology for English expressions. That glossary had been followed in translating various Acts, but each time a particular Act comes before the Language Commission they do examine the glossary employed for the particular Act for the purpose of improving upon it if necessary.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the process of the machinery for coinage and authentication of the legal terminology for these publications and what is the status of such legal terminology in relation to the original terms?

Shri A. K. Sen: The process is the process of collective work by a team of experts whom we have appointed. About the actual method of work, the hon. Member knows as much as I do.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में काम काज होता है या नहीं; अगर होता है, तो किस में होता है और अगर नहीं होता है, तो कब तक होने की आशा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल इस में नहीं उठता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर भी नहीं दिया गया। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर तो देने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब माननीय सदस्य ने पहला सवाल किया, तो मेम्बर साहबान हंसने लग गए। मैं क्या करता? माननीय सदस्य उन से तो नाराज नहीं होते, मुझ पर नाराज होते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं उस कुर्सी पर बैठा होता, तो मैं उन लोगों को डांट देता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, मेम्बर साहबान फिर हंस रहे हैं। श्री विश्राम प्रसाद।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: कानून मंत्री ने बताया है कि हिन्दी में ट्रांस्लेशनज हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानून मंत्रालय शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ मिल कर इस तरह की कानून की किताबें तैयार करने पर विचार कर रहा है, जिस से जो विद्यार्थी कानून पढ़ते हैं, एल० एल० बी० की परीक्षा में बैठते हैं, वे शुरू से ही हिन्दी में कानून पढ़ें ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन: अनुवाद करने के लिये हमेशा ही शिक्षा मंत्रालय से बातचीत होती है। जब ऐसा कोई लफज आ जाये, जिस के अनुवाद के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मदद चाहिए, तो हम तुरन्त शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मदद लेते हैं।

न्यू यार्क बिजनेस मेले में भारतीय वस्तुओं

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*१७६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यू यार्क विश्व मेले में भारतीय वस्तुओं की अभी तक कुछ अच्छी बिक्री नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस के कारणों का कुछ पता लगाया गया है; और

(ग) क्या बिक्री बढ़ाने तथा आर्डर प्राप्त करने के लिये अब कोई विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The sales and trade enquiries received at the New York Fair so far have been very encouraging. The value of the orders booked for handicrafts including jewellery and handloom textiles upto 25th May, 1964 is equivalent to Rs. 29,14,562, out of which goods worth Rs. 11,14,562 have already been delivered. Further an order worth Rs. 45 lakhs for the supply of made-up articles out of mill-made cotton textiles is now under active consideration. Also another 33 serious trade enquiries for the supply of cycles, lathes, fans, sewing machines, diesel generating sets, milling machines, foundry moulding machines, stainless steel wares, jute, coffee, tea, mica, cashew nuts, food stuff, spices, leather goods, rayon, cigarettes, etc. are now under negotiation between the manufacturers concerned in India and the parties in United States and businessmen from other countries, who visited the Indian Pavilion in the New York World Fair. The total turnover is over Rs. 1.25 crores.

Although the figures of sales received so far are encouraging efforts are, however, being made to increase the sales further.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विश्व मेले में भारत की ओर से जो कुल सामान भेजा गया था, उसका कितना प्रतिशत अब तक बिक चुका है ? हैंडलूम और ज्युलरी के अतिरिक्त भी जो ओर सामान वहां गया था, क्या उसकी बिक्री भी उसी उत्पाद के साथ हुई थी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें प्रतिशत का कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है। वहां पर २० लाख का सामान भेजा गया था, जबकि सवा करोड़ की बिक्री होने को जा रही है। वहां पर जो सामान भेजा जाता है, वह तो सैम्पल के रूप में ही भेजा जाता है। उस पर से आर्डर बुक होते हैं। उसकी कोई रेंशो नहीं रखी जाती है। माल बहुत ज्यादा बेचा जा रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दुनिया में इस प्रकार के जो विश्व-मेले लगते हैं, उनमें माल भेजने का एक बहुत बड़ा उद्देश्य यह होता है कि विश्व मार्केट में हमारा अपना स्थान बने। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ अनुमानित आंकड़े लगाए थे, क्या अब तक की सफलता उनके अनु-रूप है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जितना हमने सोचा था, उससे ज्यादा माल बिक गया है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि बहुत ज्यादा माल बिके।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the orders that have been booked to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores are all from the United States or are they distributed over other countries also and if so, what are the names of those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even though it is called world fair, generally the markets which are always sought after are the local markets where the fair is held. This is the general pattern. It does not mean that those who have made enquiries will necessarily consume them in the United States. Much of the goods may go to other countries also.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मेले में अब तक हमारा खर्च क्या हुआ है और क्या बनारसी सामान, जैसे रेसम, जूरी और पीतल का सामान, वहाँ पर भेजा गया है या नहीं और उसकी बिक्री कैसे हो रही है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : खर्चा कोई १,७५ करोड़ रुपये का है। उसमें सारा खर्चा आ गया है। अभी यह मेला दो साल चलेगा और हमारा ब्याल है कि अन्दाज़न दस करोड़ रुपये की बिक्री होगी। जहाँ तक बनारस के माल का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ पर काफ़ी माल जा रहा है, लेकिन उसके आंकड़े बाद में तय किये जायेंगे, क्योंकि हम स्टेटवाइज आंकड़े नहीं रखते हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah : May I know whether it is a fact that while Indian textiles exhibited in the world fair have been able to attract the special attention from the American ladies, the businessmen are not tempted to import Indian textiles and, if so, what steps have been taken to remove this resistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah : Regarding the second part of the question, no resistance has been known to us. As a matter of fact, last year we have sold nearly 25 million dollars more worth of goods in the United States. More and more goods from India are finding better and better markets in USA. All the efforts, with which the House is fully familiar, are being taken to promote international trade.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मेले में जो लड़कियाँ भेजी गई हैं, क्या उनके चुनाव में पक्षपात किया गया था और क्या कुछ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के रिश्तेदारों की लड़कियाँ भी उनमें हैं?

सम्पन्न महोदय : अब वह पटुंच गई है। अब हूँ और आगे चलना है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पक्षपात किया गया था?

Mr. Speaker : I do not allow that. That has already been discussed.

श्री बड़े : जैसा कि माननीय मन्त्री जी जानते हैं, टैक्सटाइल का एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है। क्या ऐसा कुछ हुआ है कि इस मेले में जो सामान भेजा गया है, उसमें टैक्सटाइल का एक्सपोर्ट और बढ़ता जा रहा है और कई नये देशों में भी उसकी माँग होती जा रही है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने टैक्सटाइल के एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में बहुत दफ़ा इस हाउस में कहा है कि वह पिछले साल तो पहले साल से आग बढ़ा है, लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि जैसे-जैसे दुनिया के देशों में टैक्सटाइल की इंडस्ट्री बढ़ती जा रही है, वैसे-वैसे हमारा माल कम बिकेगा। लेकिन इस मेले में पचास लाख रुपये के तो ख़ाली काटन टैक्सटाइल के गारमेंट्स और पिल्लो-कवर्च ही बचे गए हैं। हर तरह से कोशिश की जाती है कि हमारा माल ज्यादा बिके।

Steel Prices

***177. Shri Subodh Hansda :** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in steel prices since it was decontrolled;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether the price was not fixed before it is released for free sale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2947/64].

(c) The prices of free categories were fixed and announced by the Joint Plant Committee simultaneously with the announcement of decontrol on 1-3-1964.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I find from the statement that the price has increased from Rs. 0 to Rs. 30 per tonne in various categories. I would like to know whether this increase has been made due to cost of production or due to the excise duty levy?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The prices have increased on account of various other factors also. Incidence of excise duty, freight element, etc. are some of the factors.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is adequate supply of steel in the free market to stop undue rise in prices?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The supply position is better in regard to decontrolled products, except rounds below 12 mm.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि डीकंट्रोल के साथ १-३-६४ को दाम एनाउन्स किये गए थे। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि जो दाम डिक्लेयर हुए थे, उनसे बहुत ज्यादा दाम पर लोहा बाजार में बिक रहा है; यदि हां, तो सरकार ज्यादा दाम पर बेचने वालों को खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जिन कैटेगरीज को डीकंट्रोल कर दिया गया है, ज्वायंट प्लांट कमेटी ने उनकी कीमत तय की है। एक दो स्टेड्स में उस कीमत से थोड़ी ज्यादा कीमत पर बिक रहा है। लेकिन डीकंट्रोल हो चुका है और वह इस आशा के साथ किया गया था कि कीमतें बाद में सेटल डाउन हो जायेंगी।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जो ज्यादा दाम पर बेच रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब डीकंट्रोल हो चुका है, तो कोई कदम उठाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। ज्वायंट प्लांट कमेटी ने जो कीमत

तय की हैं, वे इस हिसाब के लिए की हैं कि प्लांट को कितनी कीमत मिल सके।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the statement that the prices of most of these items of steel products have been increased twice already since decontrol. The prices ruling in February were changed once between March and April and again on 13th April they have been revised and each time there is a sharp increase. I would like to know what is the reason for these frequent increases being sanctioned in this way. Does that not defeat the purpose of decontrol, which was stated to be to prevent prices from being quoted in the black market?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): When the prices were revised on 1-3-1964, only the increase in excise was taken into consideration and no increase in price was added as far as the producers were concerned because they wanted to examine what increase should be given to meet the requirements of the situation, particularly in the public-sector projects, which were running at a loss on account of the uneconomic price. That is why the Joint Plant Committee considered the whole aspect and fixed the prices giving on an average an increase of Rs. 30 per tonne of steel produced in the various projects.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the measures implemented by the Government in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Raj Committee have been assessed or are being continuously assessed with a view particularly to arrest any further rise in prices and to make these commodities more readily and freely available?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are two aspects of this question. One is the producers' price at which they would sell. Most of the major requirements are purchased direct from the producers. Therefore, they would

conform to the prices which have been fixed by the Joint Plant Committee. As far as the retail price is concerned, no doubt, there is a slight fluctuation, particularly taking into account the demand at the particular point of time and the supply position. After all, when there is de-control market conditions will have to prevail.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government is aware that since de-control various varieties of steel have disappeared from the market? May I know whether any arrangement has been made by the Government to determine the results of de-control?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the suggestion of the hon. Member that some varieties have disappeared from the market is correct, because there is no necessity for them to disappear. It is only in a controlled economy that things disappear. Now, even those stocks which were not available before, I am told, are coming to the market.

श्री अचल सिंह : स्टील के सामान की जितनी हिन्दुस्तान की डिमांड है, क्या वह सब पूरी की जा रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जिन आइटम्स को डिक्ट्रोल किया गया है, उनमें से एम० एस० १२ राउण्ड जैसी आइटम्स को छोड़ कर बाकी सब पूरी हो रही हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: If this partial de-control of some of the steel items has worked very well, will the Government be prepared to de-control all the items of steel manufacture gradually and slowly?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The items were de-controlled on the basis of sufficient availability. Unfortunately, some products are still in short supply. When the supply position improves, de-control of those categories also may be considered.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जबसे इस सामान को डिक्ट्रोल किया गया है तब से रिटेलर्स के पास इसको पहुंचाने की जो व्यवस्था थी, उसमें भी कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जो सामान डिक्ट्रोल हो चुका है वह पहले स्टाकिस्ट्स जो गवर्नमेंट एप्वाइंट करती थी उन्हीं की मार्फत बिकता था । लेकिन अब वह आवश्यक नहीं रहा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the requirements of pig iron of the various States have not been fully met and pig iron is being sold in the black market at very high and exorbitant prices? If so; what steps do the Government contemplate to take to see that the production of pig iron improves in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is an entirely different question.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पहले खुला लोहा बिकता था । उसके बाद एक दम कंट्रोल लगा दिया गया । खुले भाव में और कंट्रोल भाव में इतना ज्यादा फर्क कैसे पड़ जाता है, कंट्रोल रेट क्यों इतना ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाता है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि जिन चीजों की कीमतें डिक्ट्रोल के बाद बढ़ी हैं व एक्साइज ड्यूटी और फ्रेट एलीमेंट के कारण बढ़ी हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह तो पहले भी होता था ।

प्रद्युम्न महोदय : अब बढ़ाई गई है ।

Durgapur Steel Plant

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Steel Plant Authorities have

evolved a scheme for utilising Coke Oven Gas more efficiently with a view to increasing its productivity;

(b) if so, what are the special factors that will reduce coke consumption rate;

(c) whether the plant Authorities have decided to set up a sintering plant in the Steel Works; and

(d), if so, what is the estimated reduction in the cost of production from the operation of the sintering plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Coke oven gas is already being used at Durgapur as fuel in the various furnaces. A new means is however being developed to compress the surplus Coke oven gas and inject it into the blast furnace. It is likely to economise the consumption of coke to some extent.

(c), and (d). Yes, Sir, the Sintering Plant is however not expected to reduce much the cost of production but it will help to utilise considerable quantities of iron ore fines and coke breeze.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that Durgapur supplied to Bengal 5 million cft. of gas per day while the Oriental Gas Company said that they have got 30 per cent less? What is the result of the enquiry which has been held recently at Bally?

Shri C. Subramaniam: From our steel plants we are not supplying gas to outside agencies.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know the effects of the study of the systems that exist in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. for their introduction here. How far will they help to increase the efficiency in production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Coke oven gas is sometimes surplus. That is being wasted now. By this process of compressing it and injecting it into the blast furnace it will be fully utilized

and to that extent coke consumption will go down. Therefore, the economies are bound to improve. As this is in the trial stage we cannot give exact figures.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When the new methods are adopted, what would be the actual saving?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already said that this is being tried just now. So, we would not be able to give the exact figures.

Tyre Manufacturing Firms

***179. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that further licence has been given to foreign tyre manufacturing firms in India recently for expansion;

(b) whether this has affected the growth of manufacturing capacity of tyre of the Indian firms; and

(c) if so, what protection is being given to the Indian tyre industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No licences have been issued recently to foreign tyre companies for expansion.

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

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what specific protection has been given to the Indian firms for manufacturing tyres against competition by British and other foreign firms?

Shri Kanungo: There is no British firm as such. Certain new companies came into the field to manufacture tyres lately, in the last few years. They have been allowed a rebate of 5 per cent in excise duty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If there are no British companies, what about the foreign companies like Dunlop and Firestone? Is it a fact that the prices of the tyres manufactured by the Indian firms are fixed in relation to the prices of the other foreign firms and no sub-

sidy or protection is given to the Indian firms?

Shri Kanungo: There is no price fixation. Every manufacturer is entitled to fix any price he likes. In the case of new undertakings which came into the field lately, they sought relief on the ground that their cost of production is higher and marketing arrangements are not elaborate. So, relief in the form of rebate in excise duty has been given to them.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : ट्रकों और बसों के टायरों की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है और सप्लाई कम है। इस कारण कम्पनी की जो प्राइसिस हैं, उनसे क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रिटेलर्स बहुत ज्यादा चार्ज कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : टायर्स की डिमाण्ड बहुत कम हो गई है। अभी तो टायर बिकते नहीं हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि जिस कण्ट्रोल भाव पर टायर बिकने चाहिये उस पर न बिक कर कहीं कहीं पर दो दो और चार चार गुना कीमत पर बेचे जाते हैं, यदि हां तो इसकी रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं है। आप फिर वही सवाल कर रहे हैं। वह तो कहते हैं कि बिकते नहीं हैं और आप कहते हैं दो गुना और तीन गुना कीमत पर बिकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ब्लैक में बिकते हैं कई स्थानों में और दो गुना और चार गुना रकम ली जाती है।

Shri Kanungo: There is no control of price of tyres. As a matter of fact, the demand has lessened because a large number of vehicles have gone off the road after the emergency.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जहां पर टायरों की बिक्री तो होती है परन्तु सरकार ने लाइसेंस दिये नहीं हैं जिसके कारण वहां चोर बाजारी

होती है, वहां पर क्या सरकार लाइसेंस देने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री कानूनगो : लाइसेंस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : १९६०-६१ में टायरों के जो भाव थे, उनके मुकाबले में आज के भावों में कितना फर्क है ?

Shri Kanungo: There has been an increase in price after de-control. I have not got the exact figures.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Minister has just now said that after the emergency a number of vehicles have gone off the road. May I know the reason for this peculiar phenomenon?

Shri Kanungo: Because many of the vehicles on the road were requisitioned by both civil and military authorities.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But are they running without tyres?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Even after requisition they would be needing tyres for operation. This question is about tyres.

Shri Kanungo: But their use has not been as extensive as before.

Transport of Coal by River

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*181. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan to use river transport for moving coal has now been abandoned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount already spent on acquiring river vessels and barges for this abortive scheme?

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

(b) The scheme was abandoned in April 1963 because of the high cost of transport, and the fact that the draught in the river Ganga had considerably gone down with the start of the dry season.

(c) No river vessels and barges were acquired specifically for this scheme. The vessels which were already with the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board were utilised.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that some mission was also sent abroad, I think, to West Germany, to acquire and purchase barges for this scheme? What happened to that? We had a question and answer here about it before too.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No barges were purchased for the scheme because it was not found to be a feasible scheme. Therefore, nothing was purchased for the scheme.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was the scheme abandoned primarily for economic considerations or for operational considerations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For economic considerations because the cost was too much. The actual cost per tonne worked out to Rs. 77 by river transport whereas by rail transport it cost only Rs. 38, that is, a difference of nearly Rs. 40 per tonne. Therefore it could not be done.

Shri Bade: What is the amount that has been spent on this abortive scheme by the Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has already been answered. No loss was incurred by the Government because

the actual expenditure was incurred by the parties concerned in transporting this coal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (c) of the question the hon. Minister has said that no money has been spent. May I know whether Government encouraged private coastal shipping interests to acquire these barges and other things for the transport of coal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No; a pilot scheme was taken up with the vessels already available with the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board. It was found that it was not a feasible scheme and, therefore, it was abandoned.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know whether the scheme has been abandoned for all time to come or it is only as a temporary measure that the scheme has been abandoned for the time being?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We live in the present. If within the next Plan period, as I am sure, further steps are taken to improve the waterways and all these things, at some stage water transport also could be considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much time was spent on framing this scheme, how long it took the Government to find out that the scheme was not economically feasible and how is the Government going to account for the mandays lost in framing the scheme and in abandoning it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The first trip was commenced on the 27th Dec. 1962 and the last trip concluded on the 31st March 1963. I do agree that before that we would have prepared the scheme. There are bound to be infructuous schemes and if we are afraid of coming across infructuous schemes, no new schemes at all could be envisaged. This is normal in taking up new undertakings.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.,
Ranchi**

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{ Shri Mohammad Elias:
*182. { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi paid Rs. 36.26 lakhs in rent and penalty to the Calcutta port for not lifting its packages which remained uncleared for 12 to 14 months; and

(b) if so, whether the responsibility has been fixed for this negligence and appropriate action taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). It is true that the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. had to pay Rs. 36.26 lakhs on account of 'single' rent and 'penal rent' to the Calcutta Port authorities for delay in clearance of some consignments of plant and equipment received from the USSR during the period January, 1961 to September, 1963. Late receipt of shipping documents, receipt of defective documents, over-dimensional consignments and operational reasons like delay in survey and measurement by Port Commissioners and appraisal by the customs, restriction on railway bookings etc. were mainly responsible for this.

The question of streamlining the procedure about despatch of shipping documents etc. has already been taken up with the suppliers. For prompt and quick clearance of the consignments, two more clearing agents have been engaged. In addition, it is proposed to enquire into the circumstances which led to the payment of such heavy demurrage charges by the

Corporation in greater detail shortly, with a view to fix responsibility and to take appropriate remedial measures, wherever considered necessary.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I find from the statement that all the responsibility has been fixed on the Calcutta Port Commissioners; but it is reported that the Calcutta Port Commissioners have sent several reminders to the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, but they have not taken any action in this matter. It is assured in the statement that action will be taken. May I know whether action has been taken or whether any inquiry is being conducted now by the Corporation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Action has been taken for the purpose of improving the presentation of documents etc. I am sorry that this has happened; but we are trying our best to see that these things do not recur in future.

Shri Mohammad Elias: How long will it take to complete the inquiry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Here the difficulty arose because of the documents which had to be sent by USSR which took some time to arrive here and some documents were found defective also. We have taken up the matter with USSR and they have also agreed to rectify these things. So, that would go. As far as clearance is concerned, we have appointed more clearing agents and I hope, hereafter these undue delays would not occur.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How much demurrage has been paid for this delay and whether it has been decided..

Mr. Speaker: That is given in the statement.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has not been mentioned as to how much demurrage has been paid.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is in the question itself.

Mr. Speaker: It is in the question and in the statement.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The facts disclosed in this statement have all the makings of a major muddle in this matter. Would the Government be prepared either to appoint a committee of Members of Parliament or of experts to go into the whole question of the quantum of demurrage paid by them and what can be done to streamline the procedures which are existing and are responsible for the delay?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a parliamentary committee which had gone into it i.e. The Estimates Committee. I do not know how the hon. Member thinks that another committee would improve matters.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: They only helped to detect it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What in terms of rupees is the actual value of the 12 to 14 packages that were there?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Rs. 18 crores.

Zinc Plant at Udaipur

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- *183. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Sethi.
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are contemplating to enter as a partner in the establishment of the Zinc smelting plant at Udaipur (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, whether this plant will be in the public sector or in private sector?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). The affairs of the Metal Corporation of India are under examination and Government have not come to any final conclusion in the matter.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: How much more time will be taken for finalising this matter and will both the Governments be partners or will it be left only to the State Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is under active consideration. I hope to take a speedy decision in this matter. As it is, only the State Government has participated.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the broad features of the proposal for the Central Government's participation and what are the main considerations necessitating such participation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The cost of the project has considerably increased now. Even though it is in the private sector, I find that it has increased by almost double. The original estimate was Rs. 670 lakhs and the present estimate is Rs. 1,163 lakhs, that is, almost double. It is in the private sector and therefore you cannot blame and say that this happens only in the public sector. They are unable to find the necessary finances for that. Therefore now we have to go into the feasibility of this project and see whether it is worth while for the Government of India to step in and take over this project.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया इसमें २० लाख रुपया लगा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितना रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी और कितना रुपया राज्य सरकार देगी। राज्य सरकारों से भी क्या कोई इस तरह की मांग की गई है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Rajas-
than Government has contributed
about Rs. 25 lakhs in the equity parti-
cipation. The Central Government as
such has not contributed anything in
the equity participation, but the
Finance Corporation has given a loan
of Rs. 1 crore out of which Rs. 75
lakhs have already been drawn.

Iron Ore Export to Japan

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*184. { **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

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

(a) how much iron ore is being ex-
ported from Madras, Goa, Malpe,
Bombay and other west coast ports
during 1964-65;

(b) how much was exported in
1962-63 and 1963-64;

(c) F.O.B.T. paid at each port; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Japan
has already warned that if loading is
not mechanised, the trade in iron ore
may be cancelled?

The Minister of International Trade
(**Shri Manubhai Shah**): (a) and (b):
A statement giving the required infor-
mation about the export of iron ore is
laid on the Table of the House. [*Plac-*
ed in Library. See No. LT-2948/64.]

(c) It is presumed that the hon.
Member seeks information in regard
to F.O.B.T. charges on iron ore paid
at different Ports. A statement indi-
cating the same including all the
charges is also placed on the Table of
the House.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri G. Mohanty: What is the quan-
tity of iron ore stockpiled at each of
these ports awaiting export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The quantities
are small compared to the export of
about 10 million tonnes. The total

798(A) LSD-2.

at the ports is less than half a million
tonnes.

Shri G. Mohanty: Are we unable to
load the stipulated quantity in the
trade agreement; if so, why?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No; it is not
less than the trade agreement; rather,
in some cases we have exceeded the
trade agreements.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I
know whether it is a fact that the
mechanisation of the ports is not go-
ing according to time schedule and,
if so, what steps Government propose
to take to expedite the whole thing
and to see that the export of iron ore
is done as expeditiously as possible.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the
Madras port is concerned, the mech-
anisation is being completed right on
time. As regards Vishakhapatnam,
there was an unfortunate accident
which has delayed it by six months.
For other ports, the Master Plan is
being continuously implemented.

Shri Joachim Alva: From the state-
ment put in here, I find that the
Mangalore port in the year 1962-63
and 1963-64 was exporting or is ex-
pected to export 1.89 lakh tons and 2
lakh tons respectively while all the
three ports in my constituency, that
is, Karwar, Belikeri and Honavar
have a capacity of 4.88 lakh tons and
6.50 lakh tons which is almost double
or treble that of the Mangalore port. I
want to know whether the Ministry
has recommended that the port of
Karwar may be mechanised as
quickly as possible and also the rail-
way line may be connected from
Hubli to Karwar.

Shri Manubhai Shah: So many
involved questions are there. But I
can assure the hon. Member that
mechanisation of every port is under
our programme.

Mr. Speaker: His constituency must
be given due consideration.

Shri Nath Pai: In the statement it
is stated that the anticipated exports

from the port of Redi in 1963-64 will be of the order of 3.50 lakh tons. Is the Minister aware that 2 of the major mines in the port of Redi have been closed because they have already been exhausted of the minerals? Is it intended that new leases will be given or the existing lease-holders will be allowed to operate nearby this place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The real point is that the port of disembarkation has nothing to do with the mines in its vicinity. The Redi port is being used for its vicinity and the hinterland. Those mines which are now exhausted cannot naturally be revived. More leases will continue to be given.

Shri Nath Pai: The reply to somebody who does not know of this will sound brilliant and cogent. There are no mines in the vicinity excepted those located at the port, I come from the place...

Mr. Speaker: He might give the information to the Minister. What the Minister knows he has stated. If the hon. Member knows more, he might give that information to the Minister.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that India needs a huge quantity of iron, is the Government contemplating to build blast furnaces for utilising this iron ore in India itself instead of exporting it outside?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is the national policy. The Bokaro plant and the series of other new plants are quite a proof of the same.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether the Government of India has agreed to contribute towards the construction of Paradeep port as demanded by the Orissa Government under these circumstances?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The construction of Paradeep port has been agreed to in principle. The development of the port is taking place. The road is under construction and the

question of developing Daitri-Tomka and Talchur ore deposits, is also under discussion.

Shri Buta Singh: My question has not been answered. I want to know whether the Government of India has agreed to contribute towards the construction of this Paradeep port as demanded by the State Government.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The subject of construction of the Paradeep port has been transferred, that is, the work is being undertaken by the State Government with the approval of the Central Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not clear. He wanted to know whether any assistance has been given by the Central Government for the construction of the Paradeep port.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise out of this question.

Separate Council of Legal Education

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

(a) whether a suggestion has been made by jurists and academicians that a separate council of legal education should be set up to improve the standards of legal education and to impart to it a measure of curricular uniformity and co-ordination; and

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

The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen):

(a) No such suggestion has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government are aware of the position contained in the inaugural address of the Chief Justice of India at a seminar at Kasauli, this summer, wherein he said it was necessary to coordinate legal education in this country and to make it

more uniform and that for the purpose the National Law School should be established and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

Shri A. K. Sen: I have read rather sketchy reports about the Chief Justice's speech at the Kasauli seminar. I ought to have been present there myself . . .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I expected you.

Shri A. K. Sen: . . . but I could not go there. I have not received yet a full copy of the Chief Justice's speech. I intend to give full consideration to his suggestions. It is only after I have read the speech that I can give my reaction.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government are aware of the wide divergence, lack of co-ordination and lack of uniformity and specialisation in the field of legal education in different law schools of the country and, if so, whether the Government is prepared to study and assess the situation and to do the needful by establishing the National Law School?

Shri A. K. Sen: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that there is a good deal of need to coordinate legal education in different Universities. There is a wide disparity in standards in different Universities. The matter is under our consideration and is also under the consideration of the Statutory Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of which the Attorney General happens to be the Chairman.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या विधि मंत्री महोदय शिक्षा के स्तर को उन्नत करने के लिए याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति की मिताक्षरा टीका में वर्णित नियमों उपनियमों से लाभ उठावेंगे ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मिताक्षरा में नीति है जबकि यह सबस्टैंटिव ला की शिक्षा का खवाल है इसलिए इसमें मिताक्षरा की नीति नहीं आती है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मिताक्षरा की टीका में विभिन्न स्तर की शिक्षा का भी वर्णन किया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; no argument.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that the new Bar Council Act has been brought into force and has been extended from time to time, does the Government not feel the necessity of urgently attending to this question of legal education in India and setting up the various examining bodies which are necessary under the Bar Council Act?

Shri A. K. Sen: Under section 10 of the Advocates Act, there is a standing Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council and that Legal Education Committee has been set up already and its members have been selected.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But academic lawyers are not fully represented.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is really a matter for the Bar Council. They have set up an autonomous body. We do not want to interfere in the inclusion of persons from outside the Council. I agree with the hon. Member that possibly it would be more fruitful to associate several good academic scholars with the matter. But I find certain persons were associated with the matter, like, Dr. Sharma of Jaipur University and others.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Only one.

Shri A. K. Sen: Also Dr. Deshmukh is there, the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I said, academic lawyer.

Shri A. K. Sen: You should not only confine it to lawyers. It will be for the Bar Council to decide whether they should have more academic lawyers in the Council.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry of Law is in a position to give advice or instructions to the Universities in India about the legal education and, if so, what advice they have rendered to the Universities during the last one year?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Ministry of Law does not advise the Universities. It advises the Government and helps the Government in formulating its policy concerning legal education. The matter of legal education is actively under the consideration of the Government and in consultation with the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council, we hope to achieve some uniform standards all over India. But how soon it will come about and how quickly we can formulate our proposals will depend upon various matters.

Shortage of Tyres and Tubes

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*186. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the short supply of motor, truck and bicycle tyres and tubes in the market;

(b) whether an assessment has been made of the production capacity in the country and to what extent it falls short of the actual requirements; and

(c) if so, the extent of shortfall and how it is proposed to be met?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). There is no shortage of motor, truck and bicycle tyres and tubes in the market. In fact there is a glut in motor and truck tyre market as the production is more than the requirements. The existing production capacity of cycle tyres and tubes is adequate to meet the immediate demands. There is, however, a strong consumers' preference for a particular brand, but there is no evidence of an overall

short supply of cycle tyres in the market as tyres of most of the other brands are easily available.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In reply to a question a little earlier, the hon. Minister had said that Government had licensed another factory for manufacture of tubes and tyres. May I know the reason for giving licence for setting up such company when at the moment, according to the reply which the hon. Minister has given just now, there is no shortage in the market?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that more licence is necessary for distribution. There is no price control, and there is not even control of production.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My question has not been answered. I know and many others also know that there is a shortage of certain brands of tyres and tubes in the country. That was why I had asked the question. In reply to a question a little earlier the hon. Minister had stated that a new company was being set up for the simple reason that that would augment the supplies of tyres and tubes. But, if as the hon. Minister has just now stated, there is no shortage, what was the necessity for giving licence for the setting up of another factory for manufacture of tyres and tubes?

Shri Kanungo: The last question which I was answering was about motor and truck tyres. The present question is about all tyres. In this connection, I have stated that there is no shortage of bicycle tyres; of course, there is no shortage of motor and truck tyres also. As regards bicycle tyres, although there is no shortage, there is a demand for particular brands, and there may be shortage of those brands in some places.

RE. CONDITIONS IN MANA CAMP

Shri Mohammad Elias: Before you proceed to the short notice question, may I seek one information from you? Yesterday, regarding the conditions

in the Mana camp, you had assured us that if we tabled any short notice question, you would allow it, but that has not been allowed. Then, we tabled a calling-attention notice, and that also has not been allowed. You had assured us . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall just ascertain from the hon. Minister whether he would be prepared to answer it at the end of the day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I think the hon. Minister was already prepared to answer it, and he had all the necessary briefs with him.

Mr. Speaker: I had asked him, and if he was not prepared to answer the question at short notice, that was not my fault . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not imputing any motives either to you, Sir, or to the hon. Minister. My submission is that the hon. Minister was prepared yesterday to answer the question. I could have understood it if he did not want to answer the short notice question. But we had tabled a calling-attention notice on the subject, and it was entirely up to you, Sir, to compel the hon. Minister to answer it. The condition in the camp is horrible.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of compulsion, but I shall see if I can persuade him.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Indian Medical Team for Laos

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S.N.Q. 3. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Medical Unit has been sent to Laos;

(b) if so, at whose request it was sent; and

(c) the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Medical Team was sent at the request of His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Laos, who had sent an urgent message to the Prime Minister of India about the suffering caused to the civilian population in the present fighting in Laos.

(c) The Medical Team consists of six Medical Officers and 37 Other Ranks.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the Pathet Laos forces have objected to our sending the Army surgeons and the Army medical unit, and demanded the withdrawal of the same on the ground that that would be a violation of the Geneva Agreement?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No.

Shri Bade: What are the Russian proposals regarding Laos, to which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had recently referred, stating that Government were giving serious thoughts to the proposals?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That does not arise out of the present question which relates to the sending of the medical unit, but that is a general question.

Shri Bade: The Prime Minister or the Minister of External Affairs or the Deputy Minister of External Affairs should say something on this, and should throw some light on this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister has objected to the hon. Member's question saying that the present question is not a general question about Laos but relates only to the sending of a medical contingent. If the hon. Member has any question to ask about that, he may do so.

Shri Bade: A medical unit has been sent there.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may ask any question on that.

Shri Bade: The hon. Minister has stated that it is not so, but it is reported in *The Times of India*, dated June 3rd, that the New China.....

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want an answer from the hon. Minister or from *The Times of India*?

Shri Bade: There is a press report to the effect. May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to this report, and if so, why Government have not contradicted it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member is reading this from the New China News Agency's report; and not from Laos. The Chinese have commented about that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the International Commission for Laos acting in close unison in all these matters, or is there any dissension between the Members of the Commission?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As the House is aware, the Polish delegation is not working on the commission at the moment, because the representative has been called back to Warsaw for consultations.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister had earlier took objection to Shri Bade's supplementary question on the ground that it did not arise out of the main question. But now he is prepared to answer a similar question by Shri Kamath. This question also was irrelevant as the first one asked by Shri Bade.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not hear the tail end of the Deputy Minister's reply. He said 'Because . . .'

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister might report that tail end starting with 'because . . .'

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned this only because the hon. Member had linked it with this and asked whether the International Commission was functioning there or not. In that

connection, I had stated that the Polish representative had been called back to Warsaw for consultations, and as such their delegation at the moment is not taking part on the commission.

Shri Bade: When Shri Kamath's question has been allowed, my question also should have been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow the hon. Member another opportunity later.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Although admittedly the work of the medical mission is a humanitarian one, in view of the fact that the political situation in Laos has recently got so confused that the composition of the Government in Laos has been brought into question and led to some quarrels between different factions fighting there, may I know whether it was a wise decision in the opinion of Government to depute this medical mission to only one of the factions which are contesting the claim to form a Government?

Mr. Speaker: Opinions cannot be asked for now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am asking this, because in reply to part (b) of the question, he has said. . .

Mr. Speaker: Opinions cannot be asked for now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In reply to part (b) of the main question, the hon. Deputy Minister had stated that the medical mission had been sent at the request of the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma. I want to know.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can only ask whether it has been sent or not. He cannot ask now why it was sent, whether it was wise to have sent it etc.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : इस प्रति-
निधि-मंडल में कितने डाक्टर थे और क्या
इसको सेजले वक्त लाओस से कोई शर्त

तय की गई थी कि वे कोई हथियार अपने साथ नहीं ले जायेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह तो मेडिकल मिशन है । यह लड़ाई के लिये नहीं गया है ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : वहां पर उनके लिए इतनी कठिनाइयां पैदा कर दी गई हैं कि वे वापस आने के लिए मजबूर हो गए हैं । क्या कोई बात तय की गई थी ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : वे अपने साथ कोई हथियार नहीं ले गये थे । वे लोग वहां पर लोगों के लिए दवा करने गए हैं । उनके लिए ऐसी कोई दिक्कतें नहीं हैं जैसी कि माननीय सदस्य ने बताई हैं ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : डाक्टर कितने गए हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है ।

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that though it is called an Army medical unit it has no arms, and it is meant purely for a peace mission?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, it is not an armed medical unit, but it is a medical unit of the Army.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Deputy Minister has said 'No' to the question whether the Pathet Laos forces were objecting to the sending of our army medical unit to Laos. But here is a news item saying that the Pathet Laos fighting units were demanding the withdrawal of the Indian medical team. May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to this particular news item in the newspapers very broadly circulated, and if so, whether Government have put up any rejoinder to that or tried to clarify the whole situation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is very difficult for us to issue rejoinders to every newspaper report that issues. We have not received any protest or anything like that from the Pathet Laos side. As I have mentioned, we sent this medical unit at the request of the legally constituted Prime Minister of Laos.

Shri Bade: The Prime Minister-designate had stated at the press conference recently that Government had received certain Russian proposals. What are those proposals, and what is Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know to which particular statement the hon. mission was taken, that in the contain proposals which are being discussed at various stages. The British Government have one proposal, and some meeting is going on. Then there is a Polish proposal. These are all detailed questions which it is difficult to answer off-hand.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government has satisfied itself before the decision to send this medical mission was taken, that in the confused atmosphere at present prevailing, the despatch of the mission would help a settlement rather than a queering of the pitch for settlement; if so, would the Minister please give us a summary of the reasons for such satisfaction?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This is not in any way directed towards a settlement or otherwise, but we are confident that this will not in any way upset anything. This is purely on humanitarian grounds to give some medical relief to the refugees and other civilian population there.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I want to know which country is bearing the cost of this mission, what pay and allowances the members of the mission are getting, and who will compensate the casualties in case of injuries or death?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are bearing the cost.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to the medical mission, may I know whether India is the only country that has sent a medical mission to this area, or whether Britain and Canada, who are interested in that area, have also sent medical missions?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know whether any one else has sent or not, but we have not had any information. We were asked, and we sent this mission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पटसन का मूल्य

*१८०. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटसन मिल मालिकों ने सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि कलकत्ता में "आसाम बाटम" पटसन के निर्वारित निम्नतम मूल्य में कमी की जाय ; और

(ख) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

अभ्रक का निर्यात

*१८७. श्री यु० द० सिंह : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६३ में विदेशों को कितने मूल्य के अभ्रक का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) इस देश में अभ्रक की उत्पादन लागत क्या है और यह किस मूल्य पर निर्यात किया जाता है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) लगभग ६ करोड़ ६० ।

(ख) भारत में अभ्रक के उत्पादन की लागत में काफी अन्तर रहता है ।

निर्यात योग्य अभ्रक के विभिन्न वर्गों के न्यूनतम मूल्यों का एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-२६४६/६४]

Black-marketing in Cars

*188. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Statesman' dated the 18th May, 1964, captioned 'Short Route to a New Car' complaining of black-marketing in cars; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to prevent the cars finding their way into the black market?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The news item referred to has been seen by Government. In order to prevent black-marketing in cars Government have already promulgated the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959. Transactions of the kind referred to in the news item are contrary to the provisions of the Control Order and the offenders are liable to be prosecuted. However, unless specific instances are reported to Government, no action can obviously be taken against the offenders. In a black-market transaction, the buyer connives with the seller and there is no aggrieved party desiring to seek

legal redress. In such a situation Government can obviously do nothing.

Export of Garments

- *189. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Dhaen:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted to determine the scope of export of garments;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken to step up the exports of garments?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Mamubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No survey as such has been made; there is, however, a very good scope for the export of ready-made garments.

(c) Apart from publicity in our show-rooms and exhibitions abroad, all facilities are given to exporters of ready-made garments with a view to enable them to face competition in the world market.

Cotton Textile Agreement with U.S.A.

- *190. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri P. K. Dee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Heda:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2783-B on the 1st May, 1964 and state:

(a) the terms of the cotton textile agreement with U.S.A.;

(b) the extent to which the volume of exports of the specified categories of fabrics will be affected as a result of this agreement coming into operation; and

(c) who are India's competitors in exporting cotton textile into U.S.A. and how does India's trade compare with that of other countries?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Mamubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2950/64].

Elections to State Legislatures and Parliament

*191. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the elections to the State Legislatures and Parliament have become very costly; and

(b) if so, steps taken to minimise expenditure in this regard?

The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) It is not a fact that the expenditure involved in the conduct of elections to State Legislatures and Parliament have become very costly. In fact, the administrative expenditure on the Second General Elections came to Rs. 6 crores as compared to Rs. 10 crores which was incurred for the First General Elections. The figures for the expenditure incurred for the Third General Elections have not been finally completed yet.

(b) Efforts to reduce the administrative expenditure involved in elections are being made constantly.

D.A. for Public Sector Employees

- *192. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector undertakings under the control of his Ministry have revised the dearness allowance for their employees and if so, which are they;

(b) whether the management of the H.E.L., Bhopal have taken any decision in regard to the dearness allowance for their employees;

(c) whether necessary steps have been taken to restore normal conditions and improve industrial relations; and

(d) whether the major demands of the workers have been looked into?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir; the following undertakings have revised the rates of dearness allowance:

1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
2. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
3. Heavy Engineering Corporation.
4. National Mineral Development Corporation.
5. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
6. National Coal Development Corporation.

(b) The Management of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal have sanctioned additional dearness allowance to their employees. The rates and date of applicability are the same as announced by the Government of India in February, 1964 and May, 1964 for their own employees.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The demands put forward by the Representative Union are being looked into.

Export-Import Stabilisation Fund

*193. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an Export-Import Stabilisation Fund as recommended by the Ramaswami Mudliar Committee; and

(b) if so, action being taken in this behalf?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Mudaliar and Mathrani Committee, a scheme has been approved in order to augment the foreign exchange facilities available to exporters for import of raw materials, components and spares required by them.

(b) Banks are being consulted and an inter-ministerial Committee is being constituted to scrutinise the applications. An outline of the scheme is being laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Under the proposed scheme, commercial banks dealing in foreign exchange will obtain lines of credit from their principals, branches or correspondents abroad on the strength of an assurance from the Reserve Bank of India that necessary foreign exchange will be released to repay the credits by the due date. Against these lines of credit, exporters of proved export performance and recommended by the bank concerned will, on approval by a Committee to be appointed for this purpose by the Union Government, be granted import licences for raw materials, components and spares.

2. The exporter will be required to execute a bond undertaking to effect specified exports within a stipulated period. The import licences will be issued only for the value of raw materials/components permissible under the appropriate export promotion scheme and required for the production of the goods to be exported.

3. In the event of any failure on the part of the exporters to fulfil his obligation to effect additional exports, the equivalent amount of foreign exchange will be debited to his entitlement as an Actual User, in addition to other penalties under the scheme.

4. The facility will be available to manufacturer-exporters in specified industries. To start with, applications from manufacturer-exporters of only non-traditional export items such as covered by the Engineering and Chemicals Export Promotion Councils etc. will be considered.

5. The applications will be scrutinised by the inter-ministerial committee whose decisions will be final. The exporter will have to undertake to negotiate documents through the Bank approved for this purpose under the scheme.

The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (E.C.G.C.) will be the Agency for the purpose.

Transfer of Industrial Licence

435. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the manner and conditions under which a transfer of an industrial licence is effected and recognised under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(b) under what circumstances the transfer of an industrial licence granted for the manufacture of a new article to an existing industry is not recognised and the transferee is asked to obtain a fresh licence?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, framed under the Act, do not provide for transfer of licences issued under the Act, whether they relate to licences for "new undertakings" or for "new articles". The Rules, however, provide for the recognition of changes in the name or ownership of industrial undertakings which have been established, as distinct from schemes which have been licensed but not implemented.

Trade with Sudan

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

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's trade with Sudan has declined during the past few years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve it?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2951/64].

Pressure Cookers for Army

437. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order for nearly 3 lakh pieces of pressure cookers was given to a particular firm in December, 1962 for meeting the demands of army personnel stationed in high altitude areas;

(b) if so, whether the lowest tender was accepted for the supply of these cookers;

(c) whether the price quoted by the firm was more than the market price; and

(d) if so, the name of the firm and the reasons for giving this huge order to it?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) to (d). An order for three thousand Pressure Cookers only, valued at Rs. 2.25 lakhs, was placed in December, 1962 on M/S Pressure Cookers & Appliances (Private) Ltd., Bombay. The contract was placed at Rs. 75 each against the market price of Rs. 90 per Cooker.

बम्बई में कपूर बनाने का कारखाना

४३८. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या यह सच है कि देशी तारपीन के तेल से कपूर बनाने का प्रथम भारतीय कारखाना बम्बई में चालू कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कारखाना गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है या सरकारी क्षेत्र में ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी हां, ; किन्तु जिस कम्पनी का यह कारखाना है उसका प्रधान कार्यालय बम्बई में है। यह कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली जिले में है ।

(ख) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र ।

Newsprint Factory, Mysore

439. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a newsprint factory will be set up in Mysore in private sector;

(b) if so, what will be its annual output;

(c) the kind of assistance to be given by the Central Government for the setting up of the factory;

(d) whether any foreign assistance will be required for its establishment; and

(e) if so, from which country and to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. There is one proposal, which has been approved in principle by Government.

(b) 30,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) to (e). The project is in the very preliminary stages. Negotiations for the procurement of plant and machinery, imported and indigenous have yet to be finalised. The firm proposes to collaborate with a Canadian firm.

Foundry Industries

440. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri B. K. Das;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundry industries are facing a serious shortage of pig iron;

(b) whether a complaint in this connection was made by the Foundry Association of India; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes. There is an all round shortage of pig iron (foundry grade) in the country. The total availability of pig iron is estimated at about 1.2 million tonnes, against an estimated demand of over 2 million tonnes per annum. It is, therefore, possible to meet only a part of the demand of all the users. Whatever quantity is available is being distributed among all foundries in an equitable manner.

(c) Various long and short term measures for augmenting pig iron availability are under consideration:—

(i) Government are considering the import of over 150,000 tonnes per year of pig iron during the next 2-3 years, under the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement and Agreements with other countries in the Rupee Payment Area, and negotiations are under way.

(ii) Letters of intent have been issued for a pige iron plant at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra of 200,000 tonnes per

annum capacity, and for a pig iron plant of 300,000 tonnes per annum capacity at Goa.

(iii) A scheme for a pig iron production unit of 300,000 tonnes capacity in Bihar has been approved by the Licensing Committee.

(iv) The upper limit of capacity for pig iron production units to be licensed in the private sector has been increased from 100,000 tonnes to 300,000 tonnes. Further applications for establishing more units in the private sector are being considered favourably.

(v) Substantial expansion of pig iron production of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, has been licensed.

(vi) The installation of the 5th blast furnace at Durgapur and 6th blast furnace at Bhilai in anticipation of the 4th Plan expansion programme for steel is being expedited.

(vii) The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., have also been requested to consider the feasibility of advancing the commissioning of one blast furnace each in anticipation of their steel expansion programme in the Fourth Plan period.

(viii) A Technical Committee is studying the feasibility reports for setting up of two new blast furnaces of 400,000 tonnes capacity in the Public sector in the Goa-Hospet, and Bailadilla-Vizag region.

Small Tractors

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

(a) the progress made in finalising the programme for production of small tractors; and

(b) what would be the supply and demand position during 1964-65 and 1965-66 and how it will be balanced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Out of three schemes licensed and further three schemes approved in principle, only one licensed scheme has made progress and is expected to go in production in 1965. The remaining two licensed schemes have failed. In the case of the three schemes approved in principle, the project authorities are still carrying on negotiations with the foreign collaborators and have still to submit to Government their proposals regarding import of capital goods, manufacturing programme and terms of collaboration. In the meantime a large number of fresh applications for licence has been received and these are under examination with a view to licensing additional capacity in the context of estimated requirements during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

(b) Power tillers are a recent innovation in the country. As tillers have not been made available in large numbers it is not possible to say what the demand would be during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. The demand has to be built up gradually through demonstrations all over the country. This can be done only when there is a sizable availability of tillers. Broadly, the agricultural community could absorb anything between 5,000 to 10,000 tillers during these two years, if they are made available.

Export of Jute Products to Africa

442. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shippers' delegation visited North and West African markets in April last to boost export of our jute products to that continent;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has studied fully the requirements of these countries; and

(c) the steps taken so far to export jute products to these countries?

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

(b) The Delegation's report is awaited.

(c) Quality Control and preshipment inspection have been introduced on a voluntary basis with a view to ensure the quality of goods exported, to all destinations.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Orissa

443. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to recover the amount (Rs. 288722.18nP) misappropriated in the sales and production centres of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Orissa;

(b) whether the persons responsible for this misappropriation have been found out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Sale of Imported Cars

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

(a) whether it has been decided to give preference to important personnel and Government Departments in the disposal of imported cars surrendered by members of foreign missions and acquired by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The following order of priority has been decided for the allocation of imported cars acquired by the State Trading Corporation:—

(1) Tourist Promotion

(2) Rasthtrpati Bhawan

(3) Raj Bhavans

(4) Defence requirement

(5) Central/State Governments

(6) Public Sector Undertakings

(7) Sales to public through sealed tenders.

Resolving Disputes between Government and Suppliers

445. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery is proposed to be established for resolving disputes between the Directorate of Supply and Disposals and suppliers out of court; and

(b) if so, the underlying idea and the broad outline of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The General Conditions of Contract at present applicable to Contracts placed by the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals, provide for settlement of disputes through sole arbitration by an officer in the Ministry of Law, appointed to be arbitrator by the Director General of S & D. Where a supplier does not agree to arbitration as provided in the General Conditions of Contract, at the time of tendering, the settlement of the dispute, if any, arising will be governed by the laws of the land for the time being in force. Government are, however, considering a proposal that a Claims Committee may be set up for resolving such disputes, if it is found that there will be general acceptance of the proposal. The idea is that the Claims Committee may consist of a person who holds or has held high judicial office in association with Ministries of Finance and Law. The Committee will examine the claims submitted for negotiation and attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Bhilai Cement Factory

446. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Bhilai Cement Factory will be set up during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the plan and estimate of this project have been prepared; and

(c) if so, by whom?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Bhilai Cement Factory of Hindustan Steel Ltd., is expected to be set up by 1967-68, i.e., during the second year of the Fourth Plan period. The Design and Planning Department of the Bhilai Steel Plant is preparing the project report and estimates.

Optical Glass Projects

447. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Optical Glass Projects at present established in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total amount given to the projects during 1963-64; and

(c) the amount given or proposed to be given to those projects during 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is, at present, only one Optical Glass Plant in the country established at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred on the plant during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 2.9 lakhs.

(c) The allocation made for the year 1964-65 for the plant to Rs. 5.0 lakhs.

Ambar Charkha Centres in Orissa

448. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha Centres opened till the end of April, 1964 in Orissa; and

(b) the amount of grant given to the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 for the opening of Ambar Charkha Centres?

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

Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur

449. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working under the Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur, West Bengal at present;

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes; and

(c) the amount of grant or loan given to the Hindustan Cables Ltd. by the Central Government during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 2,069.

(b) Scheduled Castes	.. 255
Scheduled Tribes	.. 138

(c) During 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs as loan and during 1964-65 Rs. 19 lakhs against equity capital towards new projects.

Pencil Production

450. { Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake the production of pencils in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what is the internal demand and how many plants will have to be established to meet the demand?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Orissa

451. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale handloom industries started in Orissa on co-operative basis during 1963-64, district-wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of the industries by the Central Government during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The number of small-scale handloom industries started in Orissa on Co-operative basis during 1963-64 is given below, District-wise:—

Balangir	3
Sambalpur	2
Mayurbhanj	2
Balasore	1
Puri	1
Ganjam	1

(b) The amount of loans and grants sanctioned to the State of Orissa for the development of handlooms during 1963-64 is as given below:—

Grants	Rs. 5.64 lakhs.
Loan	Rs. 7.29 lakhs.

Cycle and Watch Manufacturing Units in Orissa

452. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancillary units functioning in Orissa State for manufacture of bicycles and watches;

(b) the annual output of these units; and

(c) the extent of aid given by the Central Government to these units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected. Director of Industries, Orissa has been requested to furnish this. On receipt of the information it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Training Institutes attached to Public Undertakings

453. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that training institutes are attached to and functioning in all the public undertakings under the control of his Ministry;

(b) if so, how many persons completed their course of training in 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(c) the number of those who are still getting training at present; and

(d) how many of those who completed their training were absorbed in those undertakings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Paper Industry

454. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paper industry has been hit by lack of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madhya Pradesh

455. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board has suffered a big set-back recently and a number of co-operative societies have been suspended due to lack of funds rendering large number of employees without job;

(b) if so, the number of such societies and how many employees have been affected; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to restart the societies at an early date with a view to safeguard the interests of the employees concerned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanunga): (a), to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Lime Stone for Steel Industry

456. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sufficient quantity of quality grade limestone for the steel industry is yet to be located;

(b) whether the possibility of prospecting Assam limestone and utilising it for the steel industry has been examined; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The limestone deposits so far located though sufficient to meet the requirements of the existing steel plants are high in insolubles. A number of new reserves have been located and are being investigated by GSI. These are expected to be sufficient to meet the requirement of the expansions of the existing steel plants and the new plants to be set up.

(b) and (c). No prospecting for limestone has been made in Assam as the cost of transport to steel plants would render it prohibitive.

Iron Ore Deposits in Assam

457. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore deposits have been found in Assam;

(b) whether Government have examined possibility of establishing small furnaces in Assam by utilising its coal, iron-ore and limestone resources;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Government of India have not so far examined any such possibility. The iron ores are of the magnetite variety. In view of the low grade of the ore and the complex treatment involved, the deposits are not economically important.

Industrial Project with German Democratic Republics Collaboration

**458. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri Dhaon;**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken on the offer

by the German Democratic Republic of 200 million Marks for industrial projects in India and, if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): No, Sir. The offer of credit by the Government of German Democratic Republic is being examined by the Government of India from technical and other aspects.

1963 and state the progress so far made to set up a cotton mill at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The Cotton Spinning Mill at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh was required to be set up by 28-4-64. The State Government have reported that the party has taken no steps so far to set up the mill.

Rates for Iron Ore

461. { **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mandal:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that preferential rates for iron ore have been given to Dalmia & Sons at Bellary District;

(b) whether other mine-owners have been offered less rates for the same quantity of ores in the same area; and

(c) the reasons for offering higher rates to one company and less to others for the same kind of ore?

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

Prior to the entry of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. into iron ore trade, M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. had been negotiating with certain Steel Mills in Japan for collaboration in a project for export of super high grade iron ore from their mines in Bellary-Hospet Sector to Japan in return for financial assistance and development of rail and port facilities at Cuddalore Port. Subsequently, the Railways and port authorities were, however, able to carry out the improvement without any assistance from the Japanese Steel Mills. The export of iron ore also came to be canalised through the State Trading Corporation (now Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation). The negotiations between the Japanese Steel Mills and

बिहार में सूती कपड़ा मिलें

४५६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार के चम्पारन जिले के मोतीहारी में सूती कपड़ा मिल लगाने के लिए किसी फर्म को लाइसेंस दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या यह भी सूच है कि उक्त फर्म सूती कपड़ा मिल नहीं लगाना चाहती ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी हां । किन्तु प्रस्तावित मिल का स्थान बदल कर अब मौजा चकला उरमांझी के निकट जिला रांची (बिहार) कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । पार्टी ने प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Cotton Mill in Himachal Pradesh

460. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 811 on the 23rd August,

M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., therefore, came to an end.

2. The basic agreement entered into by the S.T.C. with the Japanese for the supply of iron ore did not include super high grade iron ore. The Japanese were, however, prepared to buy super high grade iron ore from the Bellary-Hospet area at a price higher than the price payable under the basic agreement provided the supplies were made from the mines of M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. In view of the advantageous sale price and the higher foreign exchange earnings, this condition was accepted by the Corporation. For the earlier supplies in 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, the entire contracted quantity was procured from M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. The Corporation, however, continued to make efforts each year during the course of negotiations to persuade the Japanese Steel Mills to take a portion of their supplies from mines other than M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. After a lot of hard bargaining the Japanese agreed to take 20% of the supplies from mines other than Dalmias for the contract signed in 1960-61. In subsequent year, this quantity was increased to 30%. This ratio stands even at present.

3. The main reasons why the Japanese and other foreign buyers pay somewhat higher price for this ore are the quality, the physical characteristics, lumpy character and better blending of these ores in the manufacture of steel and other products.

Handloom Industry

462. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy;
Shri Daljit Singh;
Shri Sadhu Ram;

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handlooms that are working in the country at present;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government for the

reservation of markets for the survival of that industry; and

(c) whether any more foreign markets have been found to export handloom cloth during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 32,00,000.

(b) Yes, Sir; there have been representations for reservation of dhooties and sarees exclusively for production by handlooms.

(c) Yes, Sir. Canada, Australia and Kuwait in addition to the United States of America.

Corrugated Iron Sheets for Punjab

463. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets allocated to the Punjab during 1963-64 and proposed to be allocated during 1964-65;

(b) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets that was released during 1963-64; and

(c) the quantity that was demanded by the State during these years and the quantity that was sanctioned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). No allocation of G.C. Sheets has been made to any State since April, 1962 because of large outstandings on the producers. Supplies are made only against outstandings. The demand of G.C. Sheets from the Punjab and the despatches made to the State against outstandings are as under:—

Period	Demand	Despatches against outstandings	
		(In tonnes)	(In tonnes)
1963-64 . . .	33,567	5,106	
1st half of 1964-65 (April—September 1964) . . .	16,530	(Period not over as yet.)	

राजस्थान में जिप्सम निक्षेप

४६४. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की ओर से बीकानेर डिवीजन में खाद बनाने के लिये जिप्सम की खोज के लिए कोई विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कहा-कहा पर जिप्सम की खोज की और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

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

(क) और (ख). सन १९६१ में भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा बीकानेर डिवीजन के चुरू, बीकानेर और गंगानगर जिलों में जिप्साइट के लिए अन्वेषण किया गया था। नये संचयों को खाज निकालने के लिये भूविज्ञानीय-ट्रेवर्स (geological traverses) बनाए गये थे और गंगानगर के पालू, मूलतगढ़ क्षेत्रों में उथले बरमा छिद्र (shallow drill holes) बनाए गए थे। संचयों का विस्तारपूर्वक निर्धारण करने के लिये कुछ स्थानों पर खाई और गढ़े खोदने का कार्य भी किया गया। बीकानेर जिले में ३५ लाख टन और चुरू और गंगानगर क्षेत्रों में ३ लाख ४५ हजार टन की कुल उपलब्धता का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है।

Manganese, Chromite and Iron Ore in Orissa

465. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual production of Manganese, Chromite and Iron-ore during the years 1955 to 1960 and 1961 to 1963 from the mines in the State of Orissa held by private mine-owners; and

(b) the average annual quantities of the said ores railed from Orissa to different parts of the country and different steel plants held by private sectors and public sectors?

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

	Average annual production during the years 1955 to 1960	Average Annual production during the years 1961 to 1963
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)
Manganese ore	378,406	396,126
Chromite	71,597	45,874
Iron ore	2,372,000	2,616,000

(Including production of iron ore from Bolani ores Limited from 1959, which is a joint venture of the Hindustan Steel Limited, a public Sector Undertaking and a private Company).

(b) Railments from private mines to

Quantity in '000 tonnes

Manganese ore

- (i) Public Sector Steel Plants .
(ii) Private Sector Steel Plants .
(iii) Other than Iron and Steel Plants .

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
(i) Public Sector Steel Plants	@	16	80	86	130	141
(ii) Private Sector Steel Plants	44	59	64	102	90	92
(iii) Other than Iron and Steel Plants	5	10	18	25	35	38

Iron ore :

- (i) Public Sector Steel Plants .
(ii) Private Sector Steel Plants .
(iii) Other than Iron and Steel Plants .

	@	560	637	1056	1545	2154
(i) Public Sector Steel Plants	1058	1202	1934	2247	2148	2328
(ii) Private Sector Steel Plants	9	25	58	38	32	33

%Chromite Railments for internal consumption

@ 7 14 25 27 30

@Figure for the year 1958 is not available.

%Data regarding railments of chromite for public sector and private sector steel plants is also not available separately.

Note: Figures regarding railments of manganese chromite and iron ore from 1955 to 1957 are not available, as the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, under which this information is collected from mine owners came into force only from 1-6-1958.

Retrenchment of Workmen at Giridih Collieries.

466. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three hundred and eight senior workmen of Giridih collieries are facing retrenchment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this runs counter to agreements made earlier; and

(c) whether there is any plan or proposal to absorb these workmen in any other sister collieries in an expanding concern like the National Coal Development Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) On the closure of Sariabad Pit of the Kurharbaree Colliery (Giridih Collieries) due to exhaustion of coal, all the 308 employees working in this pit were initially considered surplus. But on re-assessment, it was found that only 276 workmen in different categories constituted the net surplus. In terms of the Industrial Disputes Act, the entire Kurharbaree colliery consisting of its various pits has to be dealt with as one undertaking. Accordingly the juniormost workmen in different categories throughout this colliery were declared surplus. On the basis of "last come first go", 121 coal miners and 36 loaders who had a service of less than one year have been retrenched. The services of the remaining

119 workmen are in the process of retrenchment strictly in accordance with the above principle. It is therefore not correct to say that senior workmen are facing retrenchment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All possible efforts have been made to absorb as many of the workmen as possible in other collieries, and some of the workmen have, in fact, been absorbed in this manner.

Coal Deposits near Nagpur

467. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that coal has been found near Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel Mines, and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes; coal has been found in the Kamptee, Umrer and Bandar coalfields near Nagpur. The reserves of coal in a part of the Kamptee coalfield have been estimated at 445 million tonnes and in the Bandar coalfield at 109 million tonnes. In the Umrer coalfield, the reserves have been estimated at 70 million tonnes.

Mines in Bihar

468. Shri K. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the mines leased by Bihar Government could not be worked in absence of Railway lines near the mine heads; and

(b) if so, the number of such un-worked leases on Gun, Manoharpur, Chiria range?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No report has been received of any mining lease granted by the Government of Bihar remaining un-worked in the absence of railway lines near the mine heads.

(b) Does not arise.

Tea Plantations

469. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of tea plantations in India is exclusively held by foreign interests, prominently in British;

(b) if so, the details of such plantations; and

(c) the details of the British interests in tea industry in India?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Of the total area under tea in India, about 45.17 per cent is owned by non-Indian Companies which are predominantly British. The details are given below:—

	No. of estates	Area under tea as on 31-3-1962 (Hectares)
Non-Indian	385	152,063.08
Total	9653	332,961.29

(c) Of the total capital of about Rs. 140 crores (including reserves) invested in the Tea industry, about Rs. 95 crores is British. About 56% of the tea broking firms in India are predominantly British who handle the bulk of auction sales in India. Approximately, 53% of the total exports of tea is handled by British interests. It is estimated that 87% of the total blending of tea is done by British firms.

Chief Minister of Orissa

470. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by the Election Commission against the continuance of the present Chief Minister of Orissa as a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, when the complaint was received and what action has been taken by the Chief Election Commissioner thereon?

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

(a) The question whether Shri Biren Mitra, the present Chief Minister of Orissa, incurred a disqualification for being a member of the State Legislative Assembly was raised in a petition addressed to the Governor who referred it to the Election Commission for its opinion.

(b) The reference from the Governor was received by the Commission on the 23rd December, 1963 and it was inquired into by the Commission after giving notice to both parties. The Commission recorded its opinion on the 30th May 1964 and sent it to the Governor on the 1st June, 1964.

Transmission Tower Factory in Jaipur

**471. { Shri M. Rampure:
Shri D. D. Mantri:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a big transmission tower factory at Jaipur is likely to be set up;

(b) if so, when the actual work is likely to be taken up; and

(c) the capacity of the factory?

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

licence has been granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of an industrial undertaking at Jaipur for the manufacture of transmission towers and some other items.

(b) The unit is expected to go into production by the end of the 3rd plan period.

(c) The licensed capacity of the industrial undertaking is given below:—

(i) Transmission towers—24,000 tons per annum

(ii) Heavy Structural—6,000 tons per annum

(iii) H. T. Bolts and Nuts—6,000 tons per annum.

Cement Factories

472. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start cement factories in the country in public sector; and

(b), if so, the estimated capacity of production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There are already three cement factories set up by State Governments in the public sector; eight more schemes for cement factories to be set up by the State Governments have been licensed or are being licensed. Proposals of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Ltd., which are Central Government undertakings, for setting up a cement factory at Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh) for an annual capacity of 600,000 tonnes making use of the blast furnace slag and a cement factory at Alwaye (Kerala) using calcium carbonite sludge for an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes, respectively, have been approved.

It has also been decided to set up a Cement Corporation. One of the

principal objectives that will be entrusted to the Corporation is the installation of sufficient capacity for the manufacture of cement in the public sector to help achieve cement production targets likely to be set for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The capacity which the Corporation will undertake has not yet been finalised.

Cement Factory in Kerala

473. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a cement factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to locate lime-stone deposits; and

(c) whether the industrial possibility of these reserves has been examined?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A scheme for setting up a cement factory at Alwaye, Kerala, with an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes by The Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., has been approved. The manufacture of cement will be based on the calcium carbonate sludge of the fertilizer factory at Alwaye and not on limestone.

Cement shortage in Madras

474. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of cement in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of cement to the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a). There is an overall shortage of cement in the country including the State of Madras.

(b) Schemes for a further capacity of 10.6 million tonnes have been

licensed|approved and steps are being taken to expedite the setting up of that capacity. Efforts are also being made to maximise production with the existing capacity.

Export of Oilseeds

476. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether export of oilseeds has diminished from year to year in the last decade or so and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the prices of oilseeds in the home market are ever on the increase and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. Exports of H.P.S. groundnut had declined in 1956 to 1958 on account of shortfall in production but recovered subsequently.

(b) The prices of H.P.S. groundnut—the oilseed which is mainly exported from the country—have increased substantially in the last decade. The increase in price is due to the production not catching up with the rising internal demand.

Tea Board Officials' Visit Abroad

478. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing (i) the particulars of Officers of the Tea Board who visited foreign countries during the period from 1st April, 1963 to 30th April, 1964 for promotional and other activities;

(ii) the names of the countries visited; (iii) the total expenditure incurred in each case; and (iv) the results achieved thereby?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2952/64].

I.S.D., London and I.S.M., Washington

479. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of India-based Class I officers (both technical and non-technical), employed in the (i) India Store Department, London and (ii); India Supply Mission, Washington on the 30th April, 1964;

(b) the period of their deputation abroad;

(c) the measures taken to effect economy in expenditure on officers and staff in these Missions in the light of the suggestions made by various study teams in their Reports; and

(d) the economy actually made during 1963-64 and expected to be made during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2953/64].

Trade Transit Facilities to Nepal

480. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently granted facilities for trade between Nepal and Pakistan through Indian territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at the time of granting such facilities Government demanded similar or reciprocal facilities for transit of trade between India and Afghanistan through Pakistan territory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Treaty of Trade and Transit between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India entered into in 1960 already provides,

ter alia, for freedom of transit of goods intended for import into or export from the territories of either contracting party through the territory of the other party from or to a third country. Pursuant to Nepal-Pakistan Trade Agreement concluded in 1962, Nepal requested India for transit facilities for their Pakistan Trade through adhikapur. In keeping with the provisions of the Treaty, India has agreed principle to afford facilities through adhikapur subject to the necessary charges arising in this connection being borne by Nepal and the transit procedure being worked out as stipulated in the Treaty. These details have yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). No Sir, as the negotiations were with Nepal and not with Pakistan in terms of the provisions of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit. Pakistan is according facilities for movement of trade between Afghanistan through its territory.

Cement Shortage in Assam

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

(a) whether development work in Assam has been held up for shortage of cement;

(b) if so, the demand and supply position of cement in Assam during which quarter in 1963 and the first quarter in 1964; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand in full?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manungo): (a). There is at present an overall shortage of cement in the country. Quarterly bulk allocations of cement are made in favour of the State Governments and Central Sponsoring Authorities who decide on the detailed distribution of the bulk quota in the light of relative essentiality and priority of each demand including the demand for development works. No report about development works in Assam being held up due to shortage

of cement has been received from the State Government.

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

A.C.I. Sheets for Assam

482. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of C.I. Sheets in Assam which is affecting the development works in that State;

(b) if so, the demand and supply position of these sheets in that State during the first quarter of 1964 and each of the four quarters in 1963; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand in full?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (c). There is general shortage of G.C. Sheets throughout the country and not only in Assam. Heavy Defence demands after declaration of emergency have created greater shortages for non-defence indentors. Since April, the bulk of despatches of these sheets have been reserved for rehabilitation of refugees. However, a programme has been chalked out to ensure that all States receive an equitable share of the available supplies. Provision has been made in the 3rd Plan expansion programme for production of 160,000 tonnes of Galvanised sheets by Rourkela Steel Plant. Meanwhile efforts are being made to import as much as possible.

(b). No allocation of G.C. Sheets has been made to any State since April, 1962 because of large outstandings on the Producers. Supplies are made only against outstandings. Demand of G.C. Sheets and despatches to Assam State against outstandings are as under:—

Period	Demand	Despatches against outstandings
	(In tonnes)	(In tonnes)
2nd half of 1962-63 (October '62 to March '63)	17,030	3,821

1st half of 1963-64 (April '63 to September '63)	30,449	7,347
2nd half of 1963-64 (October '63 to March '64)	30,673	5,856

Export of Aluminium Utensils

483. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'ISI' mark is stamped on aluminium utensils meant for export;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 'ISI' mark is not marked on aluminium utensils for home consumption; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Yes, Sir. The I.S.I. Mark is compulsory on aluminium utensils for export.

(b) Yes, Sir. For the domestic market, I.S.I. Mark is voluntary.

(c) As a matter of policy, it has been accepted by the Union Government that quality control should be enforced on aluminium utensils manufactured for home consumption also. A draft order under the Essential Commodities Act, has been prepared, which is to be circulated to the State Governments and their comments obtained because the order will relate to the setting up of suitable machinery at the State level to implement the order. It may, however, be added that the quality of the aluminium utensils manufactured by scheduled units in the country is considered satisfactory and the difficulty for organizing proper quality control is limited to small scale units for which the necessary machinery has to be organized by the State Governments.

Export of Wild Life

**484. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment have recently explored the possibilities of exporting Indian wild life to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). We have been exporting wild life products on a modest scale. The possibilities of exporting wild life and wild life products are too well-known to need exploration. The urge to step up exports is, however, tempered by the need for preserving wild life in the country. Also the progress of increasing wild life by systematic programmes of development is very slow.

Fertilisers for Tea Industry

485. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different types of fertilizers required by the tea gardens in Assam and how far these requirements were met during the first quarter of 1964 and each of the quarters in 1963;

(b) whether the tea industry is suffering for want of proper fertilisers; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the industry's requirements in full?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The tea gardens in Assam use Sulphate of Ammonia as fertiliser. The requirement of Sulphate of Ammonia for the tea gardens in Assam during 1963-64 was 73,470 tonnes which was met in full. The release of Sulphate of Ammonia for the first quarter 1964-65, commencing from April is expected to be announced soon. The demand is expected to be met in full.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to para (a).

जस्ती सादी चादरें

४८६. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जस्ती सादी चादरों का, जिन से ट्रंक आदि बनाये जाते हैं, वर्ष १९६३-६४ में कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितनी खपत हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन मांग से कम है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कुछ फर्मों को इन चादरों के सम्भरण के कोटा प्रमाण-पत्र दिये हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ फर्मों के पास कोटे नहीं हैं और वे इसका का व्यापार करती हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने जस्ती सादी चादरों का काला बाजार रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). १९६३-६४ में जस्ती सादी चादरों का कुल उत्पादन देश में ३०,२०० टन था और २४,९१८ टन का आयात किया गया। जस्ती सादी चादरों की कुल उपलब्धि मांग से कम थी।

(ग) उत्पादकों के पास पिछले बहुत से आर्डर बाकी होने तथा आपत्काल की मांगी की पूर्ति की आवश्यकता के कारण जस्ती सादी चादरों का अप्रैल १९६२ से लेकर कोई नया अलाटमेंट नहीं किया गया। फिर भी पिछले आर्डरों पर यथा सम्भव सीमा तक संभरण किया गया।

(घ) और (ङ). लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के आदेश के अन्तर्गत केवल नियंत्रित और रजिस्टर्ड स्टाकिस्ट ही जस्ती सादी चादरों का व्यापार कर सकते हैं और यह

उपभोक्ताओं को केवल कोटा प्रमाणपत्रों और अनुज्ञा-पत्रों पर ही बेची जाती है। आदेश के इन उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करना अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, १९५५ (१९५५ का १०) के अन्तर्गत दण्डनीय है। राज्य सरकारें आदेश के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिये उत्तरदायी हैं और पुलिस को उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन की जांच करने और मूकद्वे चलाने के अधिकार दिए गए हैं। जब कभी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं और प्रमाण मिल सकता है तो जांच करने और मूकद्वे चलाने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Export of Tea to Iran

487. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Iranian market for Indian tea shrunk by about 13 per cent since the Iran Government freed tea imports from all countries;

(b) if so, how the balance of trade between India and Iran for 1963-64 was affected thereby; and

(c) the steps being taken to regain the lost market?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Iran Government's new decree freeing tea imports from all countries and removing quota restrictions came into force from 2nd October, 1963. Exports of Indian tea to Iran during the period October, 1963 to April, 1964 were 1.6 m.kg. compared to 3.9 m.kg. during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) The position of Indian trade with Iran for 1963-64 (April to February) as compared to 1962-63 is given below:

	Exports from India	Imports into India	Balance of Trade
1962-63 .	637	4588	(Rs. lakhs) (—)3951
1963-64 . (April—February)	416	4350	(—)3934

(c) A fresh Trade Agreement has been entered into by India with Iran in March, 1964. The question of larger exports of Indian tea to Iran was also discussed with the Delegation from Iran in April last. It is hoped that exports of tea from India will increase substantially during the current financial year.

Trade with African Countries

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

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the action taken in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board of Trade made at their meeting held in the first week of May, 1964 to the effect that specific efforts should be made to determine the commodities which could be imported from developing countries in Africa and other less developed countries to enable larger flow of exports from India to these countries?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): In pursuance of the recommendation of the Board of Trade, steps are being taken to constitute a Committee to review our trade with the less developed countries and to evolve a strategy of trade between India and those countries on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit taking into consideration the requirements of those countries and the products available in those countries for export.

Survey of ground water resources in Punjab

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

(a) whether any survey of ground water resources in Punjab has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) On the basis of exploratory drilling carried out in 1957-59 in Punjab, the following areas were recommended for ground water development;

Dahina-Zainabad-Darauli in Gurgaon; Ambala-Narayangarh in Ambala, Nariala in Hoshiarpur; Gurgaon-Shamaspur in Gurgaon; Bahu in Rohtak; and Sesote in Mahendragarh. Systematic geohydrological studies were also carried out in the districts of Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Sangrur, Gurgaon, Kangra, Rohtak and Chandigarh. The studies have revealed the conditions controlling the occurrence, distribution and quality of the ground water.

A total of 36 boreholes were drilled in Punjab under T.C.M. operational Agreement 12, during the years 1957-59 of which 14 were in Gurgaon, 4 each in Hissar and Hoshiarpur, 6 in Ambala, 3 in Rohtak and 5 in Mahendragarh districts.

Mineral Survey of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

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

(a) whether any mineral survey of Himachal Pradesh and the hilly areas of Punjab has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) Workable deposits of salt, slates, glass sands and limestones occur in the hilly areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. According to an estimate of the Geological Survey of India, the reserves of salt at Mandi may last for 10 years at the rate of 67,000 tonnes of out-put of refined salt per year. Large reserves of high grade limestones suitable for cement industry are recorded in Sirmur district. The reserves at Naura exceed

17 million tonnes and those in Sataun, Bhatrog and Kyari areas are estimated at over 143 million tonnes.

Occurrences of coal and lignite, steatite, gypsum, iron ores, pyrites, lead-zinc-silver ores, barite, copper-cobalt-nickel ores, china clays, dolomite, gold, antimony and bismuth ores, calc-tufa, sulphur, chromite and yellow ochre have also been recorded. The iron ore deposits are small and of poor grade. Gypsum and china clay deposits are, however, large. Known occurrences of the other minerals are not economically workable.

Grading of Coal

491. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 470 on the 6th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the expert committee in sampling and grading of coal have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Expert Committee are under consideration.

Export of Iron Ore

492. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1290 on the 1st May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has concluded any contract with the German Democratic Republic for export of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) A contract for 20,000 tons firm and 60,000 tons at Buyer's option has been signed by the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., with M/s. Bergbau Handel of the G.D.R. against payment in non-convertible Indian Rupees.

Shortage of Soft Timber

493. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of soft timber required for the manufacture of matches; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome this shortage?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to answer given to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 243 on 23rd August, 1963. There is no change in the information furnished at that time.

Fuel Efficiency Committee

494. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 903 on the 3rd April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the representations made by the coal industry have since been examined on the basis of a schedule which has been drawn up by the Fuel Efficiency Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). On the basis of the representations made by the coal industry, the Fuel Efficiency

Committee have suggested some modifications in the grade-wise schedule. The object of these modifications is to substitute, where possible, lower qualities of coals for comparatively better qualities. These suggestions are now being examined.

Manufacture of Agricultural implements

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

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 777 on the 28th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with the Japanese firm for setting up the factory for manufacturing agricultural implements have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Rice Bran Oil

496. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to foster rice growers' co-operatives for extraction of rice bran oil; and

(b) if so, what facilities will be offered to such co-operatives?

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

(b) Loan assistance is available to the extent of 60 per cent of the block capital requirement from the State Finance Corporation/State Bank of India. The State Government also provides share capital contribution for meeting a part of the block capital, besides managerial subsidy on a sliding

scale for three years. Societies are also assisted with loans and subsidies for construction of godowns.

Model Schemes for setting up rice bran oil mills with capacities to process 5 tons and 25 tons of rice bran per day prepared by the Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur, have been communicated to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and U.P. These State Governments have been requested to consider the feasibility of establishing rice bran oil mills by co-operatives in areas where a large number of co-operative rice mills are functioning.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (i) **REPORTED RIGGING OF DRAW OF PRIZES FOR PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS**

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported rigging of the draw of prizes for Premium Prize Bonds held in May, 1964 at Bombay.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I rise to make a statement in reply to the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri H. V. Kamath.

Some comments on the recent Premium Prize Bonds have appeared in the newspapers. A number of letters have also been received expressing misgivings about the circumstances in which bonds bearing consecutive numbers won prizes. The matter has been investigated.

2 The Prize Bonds Scheme which was introduced in 1960 came in for

criticism that unsold bonds participated in the draws for prizes and the prizes drawn by them accrued to Government. A new Premium Prize Bonds Scheme was accordingly devised in which sold bonds only were made eligible for prizes. An obvious method would have been to draw prizes from out of sold Bonds only; however, it would have been almost impossible to ensure and also satisfy the public that all and only the sold bonds have gone into the machine from which the prizes are drawn. A system was therefore evolved of drawing random digits from each of several drums, such digits together constituting the Prize winning number. In the absence of electronic machines this was the best method that could be devised for drawing random numbers, except that some of the numbers drawn may pertain to unsold Bonds.

The procedure to be followed in the event of an unsold number being drawn was carefully considered. Although in such cases the draw could continue until a sold Bond is drawn, it was decided in consultation with the Reserve Bank that the prize should be awarded to the bond bearing the nearest lower number among the sold bonds which had not at that time drawn or been awarded any prize. Provision to this effect was made in the Government Notification containing the terms of issue of the Premium Prize Bonds 1963.

3. The Premium Prize Bonds 1963 were issued in two denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 5 and were placed on sale from 1st January 1963 to 31st December, 1963 at 15,000 offices all over the country. 6,50,000 pieces of Rs. 100 denomination and 91,00,000 pieces of Rs. 5 denomination were in all printed and distributed to the various offices of sale viz., the Reserve Bank of India Offices, the branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries conducting Government treasury business, the treasuries and sub-treasuries at places not covered by the Offices of the Reserve Bank and the branches of the State Bank and

its subsidiaries, and Head Post Offices and Departmental sub-Post Offices. Supplies were made according to incidents received from the various offices and the balance was retained as stocks for meeting urgent requirements. Of these, 3,47,155 pieces of Rs. 100 denomination and 47,35,016 pieces of Rs. 5 denomination were actually sold. The rest included large blocks of unsold bonds which remained at the Reserve Bank and other selling offices when the sale was stopped at the close of business on 31-12-1963. A few instances of such large blocks of unsold bonds are as follows:

Bond Numbers		Number of unsold bonds
From	To	
<i>Rs. 100 denomination :</i>		
0136509	0148000	pieces 11,492
0617033	0650000	32,968
<i>Rs. 5 denomination :</i>		
02172650	02700000	5,27,351
03046128	03500000	4,53,873
05416661	05900000	4,83,340
08645726	09100000	4,54,275

4. Prizes drawn by bonds in any of the large blocks of unsold bonds referred to above or others of smaller sizes occurring at other levels had to be awarded in accordance with the terms of issue of the bonds as contained in the Government Notification referred to earlier, to the nearest lower sold numbers which had not already drawn or been awarded a prize. As a result, prizes in respect of numbers however dispersed in any particular block of unsold bonds, went to the sold bonds immediately below that block in a descending consecutive order. The following long sequences of consecutively numbered sold bonds accordingly won prizes as they came immediately below the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

large blocks of unsold bonds mentioned earlier.

Bond Numbers	Number of bonds
<i>100 denomination :</i>	
0136501 to 0136508 .	8
0617001 to 0617032 .	32
<i>5 denomination :</i>	
02172573 to 02172649	77
03046068 to 03046127	60
05416582 to 05416660	79
08645666 to 08645725 .	60

There are also other sequences of consecutive numbers which are not so long.

A comparison of the number of prizes won in various ranges of bonds shows that the distribution of prizes is as more or less been normal except for the bulges which have occurred in the ranges immediately below large blocks of un-sold bonds.

5. The draw was held in public at Bombay from the 11th May 1964 to the 15th May 1964 and was supervised by a Committee of distinguished non-officials and senior officials. The winning of prizes by several consecutively numbered bonds was, as mentioned earlier, due to the existence of large blocks of unsold bonds immediately above those numbers and the provision in the notification.

6. The Premium Prize Bonds 1963 will participate in one more draw for prizes which will also be subject to the terms of issue of the bonds as contained in the Notification relating to them. As the latter itself provides that the prizes drawn by unsold bonds will be awarded to the nearest lower sold bonds, any variation such as continuing the draw until a sold number is drawn would require an amendment of the Notification, which is not practicable as the latter constitutes the terms of issue of the

bonds. This difficulty will not however arise in the case of the Premium Prize Bonds 1964 now on sale since the Notification relating to them already provides that in the event of an unsold number being drawn, the draw would be continued until a sold number is drawn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to the fact that these consecutive serial numbers of blocks which have drawn the prizes range from nearly 20 to as many as 60, and does he not consider that this violates the law of probabilities? Does Government therefore propose to declare this particular draw void and order a fresh draw, and further, as this entire matter of the prize bonds scheme seems to be a game of pure chance and not of any skill at all, does Government propose to scrap the entire scheme just as, some years ago, they at- tached and banned cross word competitions and that kind of thing?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as any variation of the present scheme is concerned, it is not possible for the reason that the notification covering the sale of these bonds has provided for this manner of settlement of cases where bonds were unsold, that is to say, it could be the next lowest number. So far as the merits or drawbacks of the scheme are concerned, these are matters in regard to which I shall be completely in the hands of the hon. Members of this House in regard to 1965 bonds and the suggestions which they make will all be given due weight.

**RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(QUERY)**

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I draw your attention to one thing? I would like to have some information. I gave notice of a calling attention motion. Today is the last day and even if I come and see you in the Chamber it would not serve any useful purpose.

Mr. Speaker: It would serve a very useful purpose in my opinion.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Tomorrow we are not sitting. In the evening also we will not take it up and a very piquant situation has arisen on account of this.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot discuss it here. If I agree with him, I can ask the hon. Minister that he should reply at 5 O'clock. But at this moment, I would not be prepared to discuss it.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, ETC.

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

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 730 dated the 9th May, 1964 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 1486 dated the 10th November, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2938/64].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2939/64].

ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2940/64].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL SILK BOARD ACT, ETC.

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

- (i) The Central Silk Board (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 722

dated the 9th May, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2941/64].

- (ii) (a) Report of the Jute Committee. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2942/64].
- (b) Statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the important recommendations of the above Committee. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2943/64].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Form of Passenger Ships' Survey Certificates) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589 dated the 11th April, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2944/64].

STATEMENTS OF REPLIES TO MEMORANDA IN RESPECT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS)

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table five statements containing replies to Memoranda received from Members in respect of Demands for Grants (Railways), 1964-65. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2945/64].

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): On behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688 dated the 2nd May, 1964 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2946/64].

Re: Export of Khadi
Goods

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
MINUTES

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Forty-fifth sitting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

12.23½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd June, 1964, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 1964.'

12.23½ hrs.

RE: STATEMENT BY MEMBER

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, you would recall that I had addressed a detailed letter to you to permit me to raise this question and permit me to make a statement thereon. I have again to submit to you under the rules to either permit me to raise this question or to raise a point of order so that I can have your specific direction in the matter or to postpone the whole thing until you can give that direction.

Mr. Speaker: That direction is clear. There is nothing that is to be said anew. Every hon. Member knows it. If the statement is only a short one, I can allow him to make it

but if it contains more than one page, I cannot spend the time of the whole House because every hon. Member would not be as much interested in that. If it is a short one, I can allow him to read it; not otherwise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You are already aware of that statement. If you permit me, I will make that statement shorter and read it at the next session.

Mr. Speaker: He may make it shorter. Mr. Kanungo.

An Hon. Member: It will be the next session.

12.25 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 694 RE:
EXPORT OF KHADI GOODS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): In reply to part (c) of the Starred Question No. 694 regarding export of Khadi goods answered in the House on the 20th December, 1963, it was *inter alia* stated that the rebate of 10 per cent on sale of silk Khadi would be permitted. On re-examination the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has found and intimated to the Government of India that no rebate on sale of silk Khadi is allowed. In view of this position I would like to correct the answer to part (c) of the question as follows:—

"(c) The rebate of 20 per cent on sale of cotton Khadi only would be permitted which is at the same rate as is allowed to retail consumers in the country."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I ask whether the Minister's wrong answer at that time was unfortunately based on his own ignorance? He has been a Congressman for many years, a veteran, and he should have known that there was no rebate on silk. Or, is it due to some other factors? What is it due to?

Shri Kanungo: It was a mistake—that particular transaction of the Commission is admissible.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, the hon. Minister has now indicated that the reply he had given earlier is incorrect. I want to know whether the Government are prepared to consider or are already considering it or whether we should take his incorrect reply as an expression of sympathy that the ten per cent rebate should be allowed on the silk khadi also? What is the position of Government in this respect?

Shri Kanungo: There is no rebate. Silk is a costly item and the type of people who are purchasers of silk can afford to pay. In the case of export, it can go all right.

12.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: MISSING IAF
ILYUSHIN

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): In continuation of my statement in this House on the 3rd June 1964, regarding the progress made in the search for the missing Ilyushin aircraft, I wish to inform the House that an army patrol has located the wrecked aircraft in an area two miles west of TRAGAM, which is itself about 9 miles south-south west of Banihal. Pieces of the wrecked aircraft are found scattered lying over a wide area. The body of the late Major General R. S. Garewal, who was one of the passengers in the ill-fated aircraft, has also been recovered from the site of the crash and identified. Part of other human bodies have also been found. Nine mail bags, two beddings and a number of other articles have also been recovered. There is heavy and deep snow around the wreckage, the approach route is difficult and the weather has been inclement. These factors have impeded the salvage work. Weather permitting, arrangements are being made to evacuate the body of the late Major

General Garewal by a helicopter, today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. The Minister had stated in the last session that a committee or commission of enquiry was investigating the matter. Has its work ended? Have these facts been placed before the Commission? Is further investigation going on?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The position is this. A court of enquiry was appointed and it submitted its findings and recommendations. There were certain deficiencies in those recommendations and therefore they were remitted back to the same court of enquiry. It will now go into the new evidence that is available.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): Arising on a point of order, may I say that the statement that has been made by the hon. Deputy Defence Minister is redundant inasmuch as the things contained in that statement are already available in the Press.

Mr. Speaker: We need not always believe the newspapers. Authoritative statement has to be made here. How does it become redundant?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on the day when he made that statement regarding the tracing of this plane, I put him a question whether a committee of officers or experts from the Air Headquarters or from the Defence Ministry would go into the circumstances under which this wreck had taken place or it was presumed that this was because of the Pakistan which shot it down.

Shri D. R. Chavan: What is the question Sir?

Mr. Speaker: His suggestion is that some special officers might be deputed to make enquiries about the possibility of any mischief having been done by Pakistan, whether they have fired at it

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have already explained that a court of enquiry had already been constituted and it will go into the new evidence that is available now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously, the Defence Ministry came to the conclusion that this has happened somewhere and it was not traceable. Now that the whole thing has been traced and my information is that the bodies are not charred, will some special steps be taken to know about it?

Mr. Speaker: He says that the committee will go into the enquiry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The only clarification I am asking is this. When the plane was first reported missing, I believe a statement was made in this House at that time that this plane might have been decoyed off its course by false wireless messages sent out by Pakistan deliberately. In view of the location of the wreckage, has Government any views on the earlier theory, has it any material either to substantiate that or they feel that it has no basis now?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It will be very difficult to express an opinion at this stage unless the findings of the court of inquiry are available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): We have been searching for this plane for the last 2½ to 3 months. What is the reason that we could not spot this wreckage from the air so far and we should be able to spot it after having sent out search parties by foot? Was there any deficiency in our search that it was not traceable till now?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have already mentioned in the statement the other day that it was buried under the snow. Now the salvage work is going on and the wreckage is found to have been scattered. At that time it was not possible to locate it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I know whether this spot where this wreckage has been located is north of Banihal pass or south of it?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have mentioned it is south of Banihal pass. The aircraft was located 50 miles from the nearest point of the cease-fire line.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Would he kindly clarify the two words he is using alternately? There was a court of inquiry for a specific incident which took place. But when a series of similar accidents involving highly placed military personnel was reported to the House, we had asked the Minister that a commission may be appointed. The Defence Minister at that time proceeded to state that a commission had been appointed. We are awaiting the report of that commission. What has happened to that? He is talking of some court of inquiry. These two are very different things.

Shri D. R. Chavan: The committee stated by the Defence Minister has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. Mr. Kherra, to go into the various aspects as to why such accidents are taking place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sure, Sir, you are not convinced yourself about the answers given by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: All the information with the Government has been conveyed. I cannot interfere.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What is the distance of the Pakistan border from this point where the wreckage was located?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Have the Government satisfied themselves that there was a snow-fall soon after or at the time this plane had disappeared? Was there heavy snow-fall immediately after the loss of the

plane or because of the snow-fall the plane was lost? We want to know whether the commission of inquiry has been appointed or is going to be appointed and whether the Government have considered this matter at all.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have already mentioned that a court of inquiry has already been appointed and the same court of inquiry will also look into this.

12.34 hrs.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN PARLIAMENTS

Mr. Speaker: I have received condolence messages from various foreign Parliaments, namely, House of Representatives, USA, House of Representatives, Tokyo; Majlis Tehran; House of Representatives, Ceylon; Peoples Assembly, Indonesia, National Assembly of UAR; House of Representatives, Australia; President, German Bundestag; National Assembly, Kuwait; Senate, Malagasy Republic; Libyan House of Representatives; National Assembly, Tunisia; National Assembly, Czechoslovakia; Second Chamber, Netherlands, National Assembly, Hungary; Federal Assembly, Yugoslavia; Chamber of Deputies, Republic of Lebanon and Senate, Kingdom of Libya.

I have received other messages also from individuals. I am placing these messages on the Table of the House and any Members desirous of looking into them may do so.

12.35 hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat on the 4th June, 1964, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide in the economic and financial interests of

the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Shri D. Balaram Raju; Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkatki; Shri Bali Ram Bhagat; Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo; Shri B. L. Chandak; Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri; Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary; Shri Homi F. Daji; Shri M. M. Haq; Shri Prabhat Kar; Shri P. G. Karuthiruman; Shri Kindar Lal; Shri H. V. Koujalgi; Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai; Shri Mathew Maniyangadan; Shri M. R. Masani; Shri Jashvant Mehta; Sardar Gurmukh Shingh Musafir; Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel; Shri T. Ram; Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri S. C. Samanta; Shri Era Sezhiyan; Shri Sheo Narain; Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Shri Rameshwar Tantia; Shri Balgovind Verma; Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava; and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

and 15 from Rajya Sabha.

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply

[Mr. Speaker]

with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, yesterday I was listening to the speeches of the hon. Members with great patience and interest. Although some of the speeches were critical, the points raised were based more on misconception than on any real significance. It is heartening to find that all the Lady Members who have spoken on this measure gave their powerful support to this Bill and they gave the impression that the womenfolk in the country were in favour of this measure (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If they have supported the measure, he can use that as an argument.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It was said that our womenfolk are very attached to this gold and they will not give it up. Therefore, I am making this point, because the distinguished representatives of women in this country gave their support very powerfully to this measure. (*Interruptions*). Some hon. Members tried to make the point that right from the past, we have been taking to gold in times of difficulty. Swamiji who often quotes from Vedas said that even Lord Rama went in search of the golden deer when he was in difficulty. But he forgot to mention what happened thereafter. The whole country knows that because Lord Rama went after the golden deer, he got into trouble and the whole thing influenced our thinking and the cultural heritage of our country.

Shri D. C. Sharma said that but for gold, he could not have been educated, because after the death of

his father, his mother had some gold and he could be educated with it. I concede that, but I know of a case very recently. A gentleman who competed in the Indian Foreign Service lost his father during his childhood. The father did not leave any gold, but he left behind a very heavy insurance policy. He died in an air crash and with the proceeds of the insurance policy, his mother not only educated him in this country, but abroad also and he was able to compete in the IFS. If the father had left behind some gold instead of a heavy insurance policy, he would not have been in the Foreign Service today.

My point is, gold had some value in the past. But today there are other ways of saving, Social security measures like insurance policy, national defence bonds, etc. have taken the place of gold and provide very much greater security than gold could ever provide. I am not belittling the role of gold in the past.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): You cannot put an LIC policy as an ornament on a lady!

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member from Gujarat said that people invest in gold because its value appreciates and therefore it is a good investment. He said since 1939 the price of gold has become six-fold and if somebody had invested Rs. 100 in gold then it would fetch Rs. 600 now. He also said that if somebody had invested it in defence bonds or some Government security or social insurance policies, the money would have increased only three-fold. He has tried to be very smart and taken up the position in 1939. From that time onwards, because of various other reasons like the second World War, the Korean boom, etc. the value of gold has appreciated. But it has not appreciated six times. The price then was round about Rs. 37 per 10 grams. The price today is Rs. 118 or 119. So the increase cannot be 600 per cent.; it may be round about 310

or 320 per cent., as against 300 per cent., according to his own admission, in the case of Government stock or securities or bonds.

Here I will refer to another aspect of the same point. He has taken, conveniently perhaps, only these 25 years. I want him to take 25 years before the second world war, say between 1910 and 1935. During that period there was absolutely no appreciation in the value of gold. The price remained round about Rs. 35 or 37. So, if somebody had invested in 1910 or 1915 Rs. 100 in gold, it would have remained the same up to 1933 whereas if he had invested it in Government stocks the value of it would have appreciated.

It should also be borne in mind that if the investment is in gold ornaments, straightaway there is a discount of 25 per cent because, whatever Dr. Deshmukh has said, even though the goldsmiths may say that the purity of the gold they use for ornaments is 22 or 24 carat, it is never of that standard of purity; it is always less than 20 carat. It has been borne out by facts. On the wake of the Chinese aggression, people gave gold ornaments as contribution to the Gold Bond Scheme. When we got those ornaments assayed in our mints what did it reveal? The assay revealed that though the gold ornaments were believed to be of 22 carat and people have paid for it according to that rate, their purity was much less. In Kerala it is only 16 carat—and this is borne out by the assay and analysis done by our mint. In Madras it is 15 or 16 carat. In Mysore and Maharashtra it is 19 carat. In Madhya Pradesh it is 18 carat.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister want to prove that the goldsmiths are cheats all over the country and it is only a question of degree in certain States?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddi (Kurnool): In Madras it is not 15 carat. It is always 20 or above.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is the common belief. I am only taking up the point of Dr. Deshmukh and saying that if there is an investment of Rs. 100 in gold, if it is in ornaments, straightway you can discount 25 per cent., and that has been proved by the assay in our mints of the purity of the gold ornaments which we received as contribution to the Gold bonds. The purity of gold in the case of ornaments is never more than 20 carat. It varies between 16 and 20. So, if you take into account this aspect of the purity while investing money in gold, leaving aside appreciation in price and other things, and compare it with the return on investments in other things like insurance policy or defence bonds or national savings certificates you will find that the latter is more advantageous.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): But that cannot be the measurement for all.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The burden of my speech is that the objections raised against this Bill arise more out of misconceptions about the value of gold and the role of gold than anything else. A point has been made that gold is the only saving for small men. I say that insurance habit is becoming more and more popular in the country side. There are small policies and a person can take a policy for Rs. 1,000 without a medical certificate or any other formalities. So, as a social security measure, as a saving or investment for a small man, there are several opportunities available today in the country which are not only superior to gold but will give better returns with none of the risks involved in investing in gold. Therefore, any criticism of this measure on that point is not valid.

Shri Trivedi raised some constitutional objections to this measure. He

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

said that this measure will come in conflict with articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution. We have got this question examined and we have been advised by our legal advisers that this Bill does not infringe article 19 because the restrictions imposed by law are reasonable and in the interests of the general public.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Whom did you consult? The Attorney-General?

Mr. Speaker: They have their legal advisers.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Since the hon. Member has not raised this point, he need not get exercised over this point. It is true that under article 14 there cannot be class legislation; but it does not forbid reasonable classification in proper cases. Therefore, we have been advised that it is *intra vires* of the Constitution in respect of these two articles.

I can classify the objections that have been raised against this measure into three categories. The first one was that the objectives of the Bill have not been fulfilled, e.g. smuggling has not been stopped. The second major objection is that the price of gold has not been reduced. Thirdly, it is said that this measure has not unearthed the hoarded gold.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): According to Government, has smuggling increased or decreased?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am coming to that. As far as smuggling is concerned, gold has certain attractions and advantages over other consumer articles. As Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has said, people prefer to have gold and not watches and other consumer goods. Even though the lure for watches and other consumer goods is there, if somebody has got a watch he is satisfied with it; he does not need a second one. But in the case of gold the lure is insatiable because you can keep any quantity of gold.

Therefore, in the case of watches and other consumer goods, or even diamonds, the scope or demand is limited. Because of this attraction for gold, smuggling in gold, as compared to other articles, was more for a long time and it continues to be so. It poses a great problem and it is necessary to control it. Therefore, we have been trying to take strong measures to stop smuggling in gold. But the objective of this Bill is not directly to stop smuggling. The idea or object of this Bill is to stop smuggling by reducing the demand for gold in the country. The main objective of this Bill is to wean away people from the attraction of gold. Therefore the objective of the Bill is more of a long term nature.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): You have given up the very basis of the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not true.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He is going entirely in the opposite direction. Because gold is not available, people are purchasing it in the black-market.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sure if hon. Members view my point in its proper perspective they will be able to appreciate it.

Then I come to the second objection, namely, that the price of gold has not been reduced. That may be so. But you have to look at it over a period of time. In 1952, immediately before the Gold Control Order, the price of gold was Rs. 129.90 per 10 grams. As against it, it is Rs. 118/- or Rs. 119/- today. After the Gold Control Order the price has been maintained as about Rs. 118/- instead of an annual rise of 5 to 6 per cent in the price of gold over the last few years successively.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)
ये कहते हैं कि मुख्य घटा देगे सोने के
यहां तो मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं और वे सो रहे हैं

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member goes on hearsay; I am giving him concrete facts and arguments. My point is that during the last few years preceding the Gold Control Order there was a progressive rise in the price of gold to the extent of about 5 to 6 per cent every year and the price went up to as high as Rs. 129/- or Rs. 130/-. It is true that after the Gold Control Order at one time the price touched Rs. 95/-. It is true that the price has not gone down because it is not Rs. 95/- but there is some gain and it can go to the credit of this measure that the price is now stabilised at Rs. 118/- or Rs. 119/-. There is no increase and that is due to the fact that this gold control measure has come in and control is being exercised over it.

Then, the third objection was that hoarded gold has not been unearthed. I think, hon. Members, Sarvashri Banerjee and Sarjoo Pandey and some other hon. Members raised this point. Again, the hon. Member will jump and say that we have given up our point; but I want to say that it has not been the policy of the gold control measure to bring out, or unearth hoarded gold or hoarded wealth.

It has been said that because only Rs. 43 crores worth of gold has been declared which is only 1 per cent of Rs. 4,000 crores worth of gold that was estimated. I think, to compare the two is wrong. There is no basic assumption. It has not been said that Rs. 4,000 crores worth of gold is there in the country. There is nothing like that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the correct figure?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We do not know the correct figure.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Last year it was said like that.

An. Hon. Member: You bring the Bill without knowing it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We can only say that that estimate is not correct. Then, a large part of the gold is in the form of gold ornaments, although I do not know what proportion is in the form of gold ornaments, and what proportion in the form of gold bars. But it is generally accepted and it is common experience of everybody that a large part of the total amount of gold may be in the shape of ornaments. We have not so far said that ornaments should be declared. Then, we put a limit of 50 grammes in the case of an adult and 20 grammes in the case of a minor beyond which it was to be declared. Therefore when it is said that because only Rs. 43 crores worth has been declared it is 1 per cent of the total of Rs. 4,000 crores worth of gold which itself is not a correct estimate and a large portion of it is in the form of ornaments, the basic assumption has failed.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): When an estimate has not been made how can the hon. Minister say that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member is completely missing the point that I am making. I am saying that firstly, the measure never had the objective to unearth or seize gold hoardings. We wanted declaration of large holdings with people so that we may be able to trace as to where the smuggled gold has gone and we may be able to deal with that. Then, the declaration was voluntary, absolutely voluntary. Therefore that is the reason that now we are taking powers under this Bill that we will ask people to declare gold which may be large holdings in the shape of gold ornaments. There again, we do not want to touch the common man, men who have a small holding in the shape of ornaments or otherwise. And, as I said, the main purpose is to trace the smuggled gold whether in the form of bars or ornaments or big holdings with the people so that we may be able to know where it is going

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Also, if it is declared gold, valid, we have nothing to do with it. The country has not come to the situation where the Government will have the policy of seizing all private property. That is not the position; that is not our intention that we will seize all private gold. The only thing is that gold is declared. If it is in large quantities whether in the form of bars or ornaments, and the source of it cannot be identified like any big black money, then we will have to deal with it. That is the objective. I think, with this objective the House should be in agreement and the House should not oppose the measure itself under some misconception.

Shri Nambiar: The objection here is that in the name of finding out the surplus gold available, they may harass people and do a lot of things which will do harm to the common man. Suppose, I say that I have only 20 grammes and he says that it is 50 grammes then the Police will have to go and search my house to find out whether it is 20 grammes or 50 grammes. That will be the wholesale attack on the people.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am answering all the points that are being raised. If I am interrupted over and over again, the only thing will be that I will not be able to answer any point.

Shri Nambiar: It is a pertinent question which we raised and you are skipping over it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Now it has been said that because the facilities for saving are not there and the banks or insurance have not reached the rural areas, gold is a better form of investment. I think, here again, on facts the hon. Members have not appreciated the point. It has been said that the State Bank has only 600 branches. That is true; but the post offices have 40,000 branches and anybody who wants to take a bond can go and buy it. In terms of invest-

ment and return, if somebody invested in defence bonds Rs. 100/- today, in 12 years it will become Rs. 175/-. No gold can appreciate to that extent. The post offices are scattered all over the country and the facilities are there.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Do you know the difficulties that a villager has to face in taking out money from the post office?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The people are taking to it. Actually, the fact is that there is a general realisation in the country that there are much better forms of investment than gold and they are taking to them. The object of this Bill is to strengthen those forces without creating dislocation, harassment or difficulties in certain sections. The objective is to create those tendencies. For example, the investment in Defence Savings Certificates is considerable. The net investment in 1963-64 was Rs. 128 crores. Life policies have exceeded a good deal. In seven years bank deposits have doubled. So, all these forces are there which will not only replace gold but will provide better social security, better investment and will bring the country in line with modern economic trends as in all other advanced and industrialised countries. So, we want the country to progress on that line and we have to progress on those lines. In the investment pattern, in social security measures, in insurance schemes we have to go along that line. That is the objective of this Bill.

One thing should not be singled out and said that because it would not seize hoarded gold, the objective has failed or that the objective has failed because the price has not come down to Rs. 75 or that the objective has failed because smuggling still goes on. The objective has not failed. We are going along sound lines.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Income-tax evasions have increased due to this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then, a point was made by Shri Peter Alvares that we wanted people to invest in gold bonds but we paid them half the price and straightway cut away 50 per cent of their investment. I think, arguing in this manner hardly serves the point because it is not correct. Firstly, investment in gold bonds was not compulsory; it was voluntary. Anybody who wanted to invest had to make a choice and see if it was an attractive investment; then only he would do so. We paid the international price. The international price of gold is half of the market price prevailing here. That is true; but as a Government, as a member of the International Monetary Fund, we have certain obligations. Government cannot enter into any transaction and pay more than the international price. The hon. Member knows it. He is a student of economics, the international economics, and to say that we have cut away half of their savings in order to make it up is not correct. We made it more attractive; we gave higher rates of interest. We gave other concessions also so that the whole scheme of Gold bonds should be attractive and the people find it attractive to make an investment in this. It was quite a voluntary investment. They could have either gone for investments in stocks or in other policies. Therefore, to say that under the gold control scheme we have slashed 50 per cent of the savings of the people is very uncharitable and incorrect as coming from the hon. Member.

13 hrs.

Then, I come to the question of rehabilitation. When we try to introduce any new scheme of investment, a new social and economic system, new attitudes of life, certainly it affects a number of people and we have to make the scheme more flexible, more humane because a large number of goldsmiths have been affected by it. We have to see that all their genuine

difficulties are removed. Here again, the people magnify the problem. The hon. Member from Gujarat, Mr. Solanki said that there are 20 lakhs goldsmiths in this country. Somebody says, there are 5 lakhs goldsmiths; somebody else says, there are 10 lakhs goldsmiths. He said there are 20 lakhs goldsmiths. If there are 20 lakhs goldsmiths and if you take an average of 5 members per family, this figure will come to 100 lakhs. Taking into consideration the whole population of the country, it will come to 1 goldsmith for every 47 persons. On the face of it is not correct.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): He gave the total number.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have worked out the arithmetic of it. If you take the figure at 20 lakhs and if you take an average of 5 members per family, it will come to 100 lakhs, that is, 1 crore. Taking into consideration the total population of our country, it means 1 goldsmith among every 47 persons, that is, 1 person belonging to a goldsmith family for every 47 persons. On the face of it, this figure is absurd.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the Government's figure?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am coming to that. Our estimate is that there are about 3 lakhs goldsmiths in this country of which 40,000 have been rehabilitated.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर):
लेकिन फिर तो उन के आंकड़े पूरे हो गये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह २० लाख कहते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ३ लाख आप के आंकड़े हैं। अगर एक परिवार में पांच सदस्य मान लिये जायें तो उन की संख्या १५ लाख हो जाती है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन्होंने ३ लाख की जगह पर २० लाख कहा था ।

Then, 26,000 loan applications for setting up an alternative productive enterprise have been sanctioned. In the case of 22,000 cases, funds have also been disbursed. About 9000 people have otherwise found an alternative employment. 10,000 persons have been given assistance in other forms, like, fair price shops, land, etc. This is all a considerable assistance. Again, very liberal terms for financial assistance have been given by the Government. It is said that individual loans worth only Rs. 500 have been given. It is not true that individual loans worth only Rs. 500 have been given. In many cases, loans varying between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 have been given by States on personal bonds of the goldsmiths which could enable them to take to alternative small profession.

Then, under the new certificate scheme, 2 lakh goldsmiths have registered themselves. A criticism was made that we have put a dead-line there. It is said that every new entrant should be allowed to come in. That is not the policy. The policy is that only the *bona fide* goldsmiths should be allowed to carry on their work. Having an overall picture of things, it is not wise to allow their sons or dependants, young people, to take to this profession. We should persuade them to take to other professions. The Finance Minister will sanction very liberally all the amounts for rehabilitation of their sons or dependants and others. But it may not be a wise policy to leave the door open for new people or the young people to take to this profession. This is a very clearly demarcated thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under article 19 of the Constitution, there is freedom to pursue any profession.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Last year, Rs. 3½ crores were spent on their rehabilitation. This year, the Finance Minister has assured the States that an increased amount of Rs. 5 crores or more may be given to them for their rehabilitation and education. Very liberal terms of financial assistance to young people and their dependants have been given. Therefore, the question of hardship to this group of goldsmiths has been taken care of.

Then, a point was made about the powers of the Gold Control Administrator. All these questions and points relating to accounting, forms or other matters of detail. It is said that public religious institutions are not being given facilities. I am sure the Joint Committee will take care of all this. I would not like to deal with that now. I only want to say that the power of the Gold Control Administrator is not absolute. He is an appellate authority. The power has been delegated all along the line. He is only an appellate authority and a person can go to the Government in revision of the appeal. He has not the absolute power. I am sure the Joint Committee will look into all these matters.

In conclusion, I say that the objectives underlying the gold control are such that they may not be achieved over a short period of time. I again repeat it. I do not want to give any wrong impression....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How long will it take?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It depends upon the cooperation of the hon Members. It depends upon how fast the attitude of the people changes. It involves the change in the people's attitude towards gold and to going in for new forms of investment. It depends on their giving up traditional lure for gold. The answer will be provided by all these things, no

by me. Therefore, I say, it depends on the cooperation of the hon. Members.

The Government are also aware that time must be given for adjustment of the various interests involved connected with the dealings in gold, like, the dealers, the goldsmiths and others. We are trying to provide suitable opportunities for them. Therefore, the results of a measure like this can only be seen after a sufficient period of time.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Say, about 10 years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The short period of 1½ years that has been so far available to us does not indicate that it has been a failure, as has been made out. In fact, the indication is that the objectives which are sought to be achieved are being partially met. I think the deliberations of the Joint Committee on this measure will be of much help and the implementation of the Act will go towards the fulfilment of these objectives.

With these words, I move this motion for reference to the Joint Committee and I oppose the motion moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee for referring it to elicit public opinion thereon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of information

Mr. Speaker: There need not be any interruption now. After the report is received, we can have that.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not so many Members at the same time. Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, the main purpose of this measure is to stop gold smuggling. I only want the Minister to enlighten us whether we will be successful in this or not. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: He says, it would depend upon time. He wants time.

Shri Raja Ram: He has not said anything.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position is this. The physical factor is also connected with this matter. We are not in a position to import any gold. Our production of gold is confined, more or less to two mints and it is quite a negligible quantity. We have often considered if we can allow import of gold so that this question of high prices of gold and smuggling will stop. It will and there is no denying the fact. The international price being very low than the price in the country, if we allow import of gold, smuggling will stop. That is a theoretical proposition. We have not got the resources to import gold. Import of gold has to stop and therefore use of gold has to be restricted to the minimum needs. This is something which the country cannot escape from. We have to stop smuggling. Hon. Members asked me if we are endeavouring to do so. We are endeavouring to do so. As time goes on our endeavour will bear more fruit than what is the case at the present moment.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: मैं ने कल भी यह प्रश्न उठाया था और मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री भगत अपने उत्तर में इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि उन्होंने जो यह आंकड़े दिये हैं कि तीन लाख स्वर्णकार इस से बेकार हुए हैं और अगर उन के परिवारों की सदस्य संख्या ५ के हिसाब से भी मान लें तो वह १५ लाख व्यक्ति हो जाते हैं, आप उन की सहायता के लिए ५ करोड़ रुपया उन पर व्यय करेंगे तो यह ५ करोड़ रुपया जो कि देश की रक्षा के उपयोग में आ सकता था उस को इधर लगायेंगे। तो क्या इन सब बातों के लिए यह समय आपको उचित जंचा था ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने जो कहा उधर शायद माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान नहीं दिया । २ लाख नये सर्टिफिकेट के हिसाब से रजिस्टर्ड हो चुके हैं और वह काम में लगे हैं और बाकी में ४०,००० को रीहैबिलिटेट किया गया है अथवा किया जा रहा है इसलिए माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि ३ लाख के ५ गुने अर्थात् १५ लाख व्यक्ति बेकार हैं उनके यह आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : जब से यह १४ कैरट का मामला चला है, कल भी मैं ने इस कहा था और आज पुनः कहना चाहंगा कि उस वक्त से बिक्री टेक्स और इनकम टैक्स की चोरी के आधार पर जो एक व्यापार चल रहा है उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं बतलाया कि २२ कैरट के नाम पर १५ और १६ कैरट का सोना उन को मिला है तो फिर १४ कैरट का सोना तो सम्भवतः ६ कैरट तक पहुंच जायेगा तो इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने कोई विचार व्यक्त नहीं किया कि क्या स्थिति बनेगी ? इस के आधार पर तो जो दलील वह देते हैं वह उन के ही विपरीत जाती है ।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is it a fact that there have been large number of suicides among the goldsmiths?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been dealt with.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : (लालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पिछली दफे यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर आया था तो पहले के वित्त मंत्री जी ने तीन बातें कहीं थीं : एक तो यह कि स्मर्गलिंग इस से बंद होगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तीन बातें तो बहुत दफे कही जा चुकी हैं आप बारबार उसे क्यों दुहरा रहे हैं ?

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : बस मैं खत्म किये देता हूं । दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही थी कि इस से छिपा हुआ सोना बाहर निकल

आयेगा और तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही थी कि सोने से जो लोगों को मुहब्बत है वह भी इस से खत्म हो जायेगी, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन तीनों चीजों में कितनी परसेंट प्रगति हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का भी जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया कि उनका परसेंटज बतलाना बहुत मुश्किल है ।

I will put the amendment of Shri Banerjee, to vote. The question is.

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1964".

Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour may kindly stand in their places.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please give the House an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see if there is a sufficient number of hon. Members in favour of the amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no quorum.

Mr. Speaker: There is quorum I suppose. If he insists I will allow him an opportunity, but if it is of no use why should we waste time on that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is your wish, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: I want to know his wish. If he insists I will have it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I insist Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the lobbies be cleared. I will put the amendment of Shri Banerjee to the vote of the House. The question is:

the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1964".

"That the Bill be circulated for

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12]

Bade, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhawani, Shri Lakshmu
Bhcej, Shri P.H.
Deb, Shri P.K.
Ghosh, Shri P.K.
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand

AYES

Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Misra, Dr. U.
Nambiar, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Roy, Dr. Saradish

[13.18 hrs-

Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Singha, Shri Y.N.
Solanki, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Atunachalam, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Borooah, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.

Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda Shri, Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jedhe, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kayal, Shri P.N.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripe Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Morarka, Shri
Munzani, Shri David

Murti, Shri M.S.
Musafir, Shri G.S.
Mothiah, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Pandey, Shri Vishwanath
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S.B.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghubath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Roy, Shri Vishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sammanti, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Saha, Shri Manubhai
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B.N.
Singh, Shri D.N.

Singha, Shri G.K.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soy, Shri H. C.
 Subbaraman, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.

Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A.M.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Varma, Shri M.L.

Veerabasappa, Shri
 Verappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri K.K.
 Vidyalkar, Shri A.N.
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 30; Noes 134.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri D. Balarama Raju, Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo, Shri B. L. Chandak, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri M. M. Haq, Shri Prabhat Kar, Shri P. G. Karuthiruman, Shri Kindar Lal, Shri H. V. Koujalgi, Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai, Shri Mathew Maniyangadan, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Jashvant Mehta, Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel, Shri T. Ram, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Sheo Narain, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri Rameshwar Tantia, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava, and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.20 hrs.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is intended to facilitate a reconstitution of the central and local boards of the State Bank of India in the light of our experience in the last nine years, during which, as the House is aware, there has been an uninterrupted increase both in the area and in the range of the bank's activities.

It might be useful if I give a few details of the working of the State Bank and its subsidiaries. At the end of June, 1955, when the Imperial Bank of India was taken over and nationalised, it had about 466 offices and deposits of the order of Rs. 200 crores. The other State-associated banks which have since been taken

over and reconstituted as subsidiaries had about 300 branches as on that day and their deposits amounted to Rs. 75 crores. As against 766 branches and a total deposit of Rs. 275 crores at the end of June, 1955, the State Bank and its subsidiaries have now nearly 1,670 offices and control about Rs. 700 crores of deposits, excluding the PL-480 and the PL-665 funds.

During a period of a little less than nine years, the number of offices has thus increased by nearly a thousand. The deposits have increased by more than Rs. 400 crores. The State-associated sector accounts today for a little more than 30 per cent of the deposits of the entire commercial banking system.

We expect the State Bank or its subsidiaries, notwithstanding the fact that their statutory obligations have already been fulfilled, to open branches in areas in which other commercial banks have not found it necessary or possible to establish them.

The House will perhaps be interested to know that at the end of March, 1962, there were about 1000 towns classified as such according to the census of 1961, at which there was still no office of a scheduled bank or even of a non-scheduled bank or a co-operative bank. Quite a number of these towns still continue to be without normal banking facilities. Among them, I believe, are places which are important commercial centres or at which there are district treasuries or sub-treasuries or currency chests of the Reserve Bank.

We have persuaded the State Bank and its subsidiaries, regardless of the strictly commercial considerations that govern their opening of branches, to open 300 more branches at some of these and other places before the end of 1968.

I have also been discussing informally with the directors of the State Bank that they should have branches

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with probably a small staff trying to keep in touch with people in the bigger villages, and to afford them credit facilities, may be, even in competition with co-operative societies, and an experiment in regard to this will be conducted in certain selected areas before long.

As an institution in the public sector, the State Bank is expected, at any place at which there is an office of the bank or one of its subsidiaries, to offer certain basic services to members of the general public including receipt and disbursement of money on behalf of the Central and State Governments, remittance of funds at concessional rates as an agent of the Reserve Bank, advice and assistance to small-scale industrial units and co-operatives, the provision of various facilities (such as the grant of financial accommodation or credit limits, the receipt and safe custody of cash and documents and other articles) to the smaller banks or institutions in the area.

I cannot say that, speaking for myself, I am entirely satisfied with the range or quality of the services which the State Bank has been able to offer to the public. I think that it is not a reflection on the working of the bank but it is a feeling that there is a lot of room to be covered.

The House will appreciate that an organisation which has been growing at a very rapid rate is bound to encounter difficulties. We have recently looked into these difficulties, and while some action is separately being taken by the State Bank, we have arrived at the conclusion that it would be desirable at this stage if we could help the authorities of the bank, by providing for certain fundamental changes in the management of the institution at various levels.

It is obvious, for example that in view of the recent developments, a considerable degree of decentralisation of functions and responsibilities will be advisable. We are thinking

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

now of creating a larger number of local head offices. There are at present four such offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The Act itself does not bar the creation of one or two more local head offices, but there is an implied restriction on the establishment of more than six local head offices, as the law now provides only for six representatives of the local areas on the Central Board of the bank.

We are removing this implied restriction. We are providing also in the process for the reconstitution of the Central Board in such a manner that while each local area or board will have a representative on the Central Board, as many local head offices or local boards as may be necessary may in future be constituted.

The powers of the local boards are now greatly restricted. Loans and advances in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs have to be reported to the Central Board or can be granted only with the prior permission of the Central Board, and in regard to appointments and some other important items of business, the local boards are generally not allowed to take any final decision. We are proposing in future that except for certain matters which can be conveniently dealt with only at the central offices, the bank's normal business should be disposed of at the new local head offices. This will help very greatly to eliminate delays, and there will, I think, be an all-round increase in efficiency.

The local boards attached to the local head offices now have four members, consisting of three who are nominated by the Central Government and one representative of the shareholders registered in the local area. In view of the additional responsibilities which are proposed to be entrusted to the local boards, we are providing in this Bill for increasing the number of members from four to eight. We hope that the important non-official residents in the new local

areas will be in a position to offer the benefit of their guidance and advice to the bank as members of the reconstituted local boards.

I do not intend to deal with the other provisions which are of a minor and consequential nature, except to mention that by clause 11 of this Bill, we are extending the term for which they could offer loans to commercial and industrial institutions, from seven to ten years.

I should like to say, however, before I conclude, that the record of the State Bank, as mentioned before, even independently of the statistics which I had quoted at the beginning of my speech, is quite an impressive one.

The bank, while adhering to own banking traditions and principles, has never ceased during these years to recognise the importance of various development programmes. It has played a notable, and perhaps unprecedented, role in popularising banking in hitherto neglected areas. It is assisting industrial development. Nearly three-fourths of the bank's advances are for industrial purposes, and about 30 per cent of the advances are for the promotion of basic industries such as iron and steel, heavy engineering, fertilisers and cement.

In connection with such schemes as purchases of jute for the buffer stock, the purchase and distribution of foodgrains by the State Governments, the bank is rendering valuable assistance. The bank has been striving consistently to promote small-scale and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial sector, though there is much room for further advance in this direction. In several other ways, such as the introduction of travellers' cheques and credit transfers and instalment credit systems, the promotion of defence industries and the grant of facilities to exporters, the State Bank has been a pioneer and has provided an example to other banks to follow.

I have no doubt that with the changes that we are now proposing in this Bill, which will to some extent help in decentralising its functions and in providing for the quicker and more efficient disposal of business, the bank's contribution towards economic development will be much greater and far more effective.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time has been allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: One hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That means that this Bill will go on till about 2.30 or 2.15 P.M., and at 2.30 P.M., the non-official business will start. Does it mean that the discussion on the motion regarding the reports of the University Grants Commission will be postponed? Or are we sitting tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: We are not sitting tomorrow.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I welcome the provisions of the Bill, which I think is a belated one. In view of the increase in the number of branches, the changes proposed in the Bill should have come earlier.

While welcoming the Bill, I also agree with the Finance Minister that so far as the record of the State Bank of India is concerned, during these nine years, its record has been commendable. The opening of branches in areas where there have been no banking facilities so far is one of the most important things which the State Bank has done.

In this connection, I would like to stress one point which the hon. Minister has stated, namely that the private sector banks have not found

it necessary or possible to open branches in such areas. Rather I would say that so far as private sector banks are concerned they are not interested in the development of banking in this country and that is why they did not open branches in areas which have not yet had the benefit of banking facility. The hon. Finance Minister states that there are about one thousand towns where there is no office of a scheduled bank, nor even a non-scheduled bank. I would like to place before the House that today out of about 1,732 places where we have got banking facilities, in about 1,000 towns there are no banking facilities except those provided by the private sector. This will give a clear indication as to what benefit the common citizen in this country will get if banking is within the public sector. Ours is a vast country where we have got up till now only 5,117 branches all over. In this vast country when we are talking of gold control, when we are talking of investment of idle money, it is essential that banking facilities should be rather expanded. That is possible only if the public sector expands itself. The record of the State Bank of India shows that in the course of nine years, from 466 branches the number has risen to about 1,500 branches. The total for the private sector is about 1,670 branches. Under these circumstances I would again remind him that the working of the State Bank of India has given a clear indication that it is necessary to provide proper banking facilities to the people. It is necessary that banking should be nationalised.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In this connection I have some other things to point out, so far as the working of the State Bank is concerned. Of late the employees have been putting forward the demand for nationalisation of banking. Some view was put around the country that the working of the State Bank and the services of the State Bank are not

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

upto the mark. I would just wish the Finance Minister to take into account the difficulties the clientele are experiencing because of the procedure followed by the State Bank of India and which, I hope, may, to some extent, be minimised by this new addition of some more local head offices. Even then the procedure should be so liberalised that the client may not find it difficult to encash or to get services from the State Bank of India.

In this connection also I have to point out that so far advances to the small traders and industries are concerned, the State Bank of India has not come up to the mark. It is expected that in view of the opening of the branches in small towns and rural and semi-rural areas small traders and small industries will be helped. To that extent the State Bank of India has not been able to fulfil its obligations. I would request that in this matter the Finance Minister should see that the State Bank functions properly particularly to help small traders and industries in this area. Otherwise, the opening of new branches will not serve any purpose. Therefore, these branches should play a very effective role in developing the industry and commerce in the local area which is part of the obligation of the State Bank of India. I would request that this may be taken into consideration.

So far the increase of local boards is concerned, it is necessary in view of the fact that more power has been given to these boards. In this connection, I want one particular point to be placed before the House for the consideration of the Finance Minister.

Today we have the State Bank of India and also the State subsidiary banks. The overall management is controlled by the State Bank of India. The Board of Directors of the State subsidiary banks and the State Bank of India are common and perhaps the more important office-bearers like the

Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Managing Director of the State Bank of India are also the members of the subsidiary banks. The policies followed in the State subsidiary banks are the same as followed in the State Bank of India. Under the circumstances the propriety of continuing one as the State Bank of India and another as State subsidiary bank may be considered. There are places where the branches of the State Bank of India are competing with the State subsidiary banks. With the same policy being pursued, these two are competing with each other. Earlier we had suggested that the State subsidiary banks should be merged with the State Bank of India because we thought there was no need to continue these subsidiary banks as they are also following the same policy. But now I feel that in view of the particular names attached to these State subsidiary banks they have an influential role to play. For instance, in the State of Hyderabad the State Bank of Hyderabad is more popular than the State Bank of India there. By State Bank it is meant State Bank of Hyderabad, in Hyderabad; so also the State Bank of Mysore in Mysore, and the State Bank of Travancore in Travancore where State subsidiary banks are considered to be more important and therefore they have a more effective role to play. In these areas the branches of the State Bank of India should be merged with the State subsidiary banks and there the public sector should function as the State Bank of Hyderabad or State Bank of Mysore, or State Bank of Saurashtra or State Bank of Travancore.

Today when we are talking of increasing the number of local head-offices we are thinking in terms of decentralisation. The overall control will be by the Central Board. If the branches of the State Bank are merged with the State subsidiary banks because of their importance derived from their names attached to them

even then the State Bank of India will be able to control them. Central control by the Central Board will be helpful. For that reason, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to consider this aspect. Regarding increasing the number of local head-offices, it has become unwieldy today. At the time of the Imperial Bank of India there were what were called circles—Bengal circle, Bombay circle and Madras circle. Now there are 3 or 4 circles. Bengal circle composes of at least six different States. In the same way Bombay circle has 4 different States and Madras has another four. It is necessary that in every State there should be one local head office. Apart from that, in those areas where subsidiaries are more predominant than the State Bank, the branches of the State Bank of India should be merged with the subsidiaries. This is a suggestion which is slightly different from the one we had made earlier. So far as the present amendment is concerned, it is welcome. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will give thought to the points that have been suggested so that another amendment may be made in order that a completely integrated State sector in the banking industry can be developed.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : श्री प्रभात कार ने एक प्रश्न उठाया है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। इस प्रश्न पर जब हम विचार करते हैं तो दो बातें हमें सोचनी चाहियें। भारतवर्ष में मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी के आधार पर काम हो रहा है। भारतवर्ष में प्राइवेट सेक्टर है और पब्लिक सेक्टर भी है। बैंकिंग का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है ७५ परसेंट के करीब बैंकिंग ट्रान्ज़ेक्शन्स प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा होते हैं और ये सात ग्रुप्स के हाथ में हैं। सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में पांच बड़े बड़े बैंक प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं, जैसे पंजाब नैशनल बैंक, सेंट्रल बैंक, बैंक आफ इंडिया, यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक और बैंक आफ बड़ोदा। यह पांच मुख्य बैंक हैं जिन के द्वारा अधिकतर ट्रान्ज़ेक्शन्स होता है। लेकिन अगर हम को

हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को रखना है तो हम को प्राइवेट बैंक भी रखने होंगे क्योंकि अगर हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर रखते हैं तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिये यह निहायत जरूरी है कि उस के हाथ में उस का बैंक भी हो। इस का कारण यह है कि आज कल की जो एकानमी है वह बिना बैंक के चल ही नहीं सकती।

अगर आप देखें तो स्टेट बैंक के होते हुए भी आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो बैंकिंग ट्रान्ज़ेक्शन्स ज्यादातर होता है वह प्राइवेट बैंकों में होता है। क्यों प्राइवेट में ज्यादा होता है। इस लिये कि वहाँ उन को ज्यादा सुविधा प्राप्त होती है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूँ। मान लीजिये कि आज आप को रुपयों की जरूरत हो गई और बैंक बन्द हो रहे हैं। पीने चार बजे हैं, आप को स्टेट बैंक रुपया नहीं देगा। क्यों नहीं देगा। क्योंकि वह आफिशियल बैंक है। चाहे उस में घाटा हो या मुनाफा हो, इस से उन को कोई मतलब नहीं। लेकिन प्राइवेट बैंक यह बात सोचता है कि उसे मुनाफा भी होना चाहिये। इस लिये वह आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत जो दे सकता है देता है। उस को तो व्यापार करना है, उसे अपना फायदा करना है। स्टेट बैंक से इस बात का सम्बन्ध नहीं है कि उसे फायदा होता है या घाटा होता है। स्टेट बैंक के आफिशियल्स की जेब से पैसा जाने वाला नहीं है लेकिन अगर प्राइवेट बैंक को घाटा हो तो जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगे हुए लोग हैं उन की जेब से पैसा जाता है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में यही सब से बड़ा अन्तर है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इनीशिएटिव होता है, साथ ही साथ बैंक के प्रति एक स्नेह की भावना होती है, इस के साथ ही यह भी भावना होती है कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा इस का उठा सके।

अतएव मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते हैं, जब तक हम मिक्स्ड एकानमी के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते हैं, तब तक हम को

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

यह भी स्वीकार करना होगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में प्राइवेट बैंक रखें।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हिंदुस्तान में एक्स्चेन्ज बैंक है, कोओपरेटिव बैंक है, कामर्शियल बैंक है, बहुत से बैंक हैं। सन् १९३० में बैंकिंग एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बठी थी जिस को बैठे आज ३४ वर्ष हो गये। हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद-हुए भी करीब सोलह वर्ष हो गये। जो अवस्था सन् १९३० के पहले हमारी थी, जो हमारी एकानमी सन् १९३० में थी, आज वह एकानमी हमारी नहीं है। उस में बहुत परिवर्तन हो गया है। इस लिये मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकिंग एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बनाया जाये क्योंकि ३४ वर्षों का समय बीत चुका है। हम को नये ढंग से सोचना है कि हिन्दुस्तान की एकानमी किस तरह से नये ढंग से चलेगी। जो बैंकिंग एन्क्वायरी कमिशन हो उस के जिम्मे यह काम देना चाहिये कि वह देखे कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये या नहीं, और अगर होना चाहिये तो उस का क्या रूप हो सकता है।

इन दो सुझावों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों हैं, जब तक हमारे यहां मिक्स्ड एकानमी है, तब तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बैंक भी होने चाहियें। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में स्टेट बैंक होगा तो भी बैंक काम ठीक से चल नहीं सकता है। जब तक कम्पिटिशन नहीं होगा, जब तक आपस में स्पर्धा नहीं होगी तब तक कोई काम देश का चल नहीं सकता। मान लीजिये कि आज चार दूकानें हैं। अगर एक ही दूकान होती और उस का चलाने वाला अगर आप को १ रु० सेर कोई चीज देता तो भी आप को लेना पड़ता क्योंकि और कोई दूकान ही नहीं है, लेकिन अगर तीन या चार दूकानें होंगी तो फिर कम्पिटिशन होगा और हम जहां चाहें अपना सामान खरीद सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों ही में बैंक होंगे तो हम को जिस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत मिलेगी, ज्यादा से ज्यादा आराम मिलेगा, खामखाह उस बैंक में जायेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकिंग इन्क्वायरी कमिशन बनाने के लिये यह सब से उपयुक्त समय है क्योंकि ३४ वर्षों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन हो चुका है। हम को बैंकिंग पर नये सिरे से विचार करना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि भारतवर्ष के उत्थान के लिये, भारत की आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता के लिये क्या उपाय बैंकों के द्वारा हो सकता है।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I wholeheartedly support this Bill except in one respect, and that is in respect of Clause 13 of the Bill.

We here have before us a story of great achievement and progress, and we ought to help this Bank with the provisions of the Bill that the Bank has asked for. We ought to help it to create a larger number of local head offices, we ought to help it to bring about changes in the composition of the local boards and also of the Central Board, we ought to help it in making it possible to invest the local boards with additional powers, so that they can act more efficiently and expeditiously.

Clause 13 is about the Auditors' Report that the State Bank of India is supposed to submit to the Central Government. The amendment in the Bill seeks to substitute words "true and correct view" by the words "true and fair view". In order to understand the significance of the change desired, I think I had better read out the actual text of the kind of report that is usually sent by the Auditors to the Government. I am reading from the Auditors' Report of

the State Bank for the period ending 31st December, 1962. It is a report to the Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at 31st December, 1962 and this is the text of the report:

"We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account and report that in our opinion the Balance Sheet is a full and fair one containing all the necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Bank."

These are the words: "true and correct view of the affairs of the Bank". The Bill seeks to change these words "true and correct view" to "true and fair view". I think we ought to consider this rather carefully before we agree to such a change. After all, the State Bank is a Government institution and the Government should not be the first to ask for any leniency or any watering down of the requirements about strict auditing report.

We should not forget that the State Bank is a banking institution, a credit institution and its reputation should be the breach of its life. I should think that in such matters the banks, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion. I do not know whether anywhere in other countries this very customary—I suppose it is customary—form of the auditors' report is changed in the manner that it is sought in this Bill. I should like to be informed on that point. I still feel that the State Bank, which is a Government institution, should not be the first to ask for any leniency.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a matter of fact, the controversy about the nationalisation of banks which has arisen recently has nothing to do with the present Amendment which is before the House.

One thing is quite clear with regard to the working of the State

Bank. In rural areas and in tehsil headquarters the branches of the State Bank have now been opened. But the working of these branches is still not so popular with the village folk. They have no easy accessibility and they have no facility for having transactions with the State Bank. It has become very clear especially with the growth of Co-operative Credit Banks, which are non-scheduled banks, mostly in rural areas. These Banks are linked with other credit institutions and as a matter of fact they are giving a lot of facilities to the people living in rural areas, where they have got large-sized co-operative banks and then there is the District Co-operative Bank also. These are the institutions which are giving the banking knowledge to the people living in rural areas. They are giving the maximum facility for banking transactions in the rural areas. As a matter of fact, they are the pioneers in this respect that they are giving lessons on banking to the rural people. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh that it is high time that a sort of Commission is set up to go into the working of various banks in the country.

Sir, I find that in the case of the State Bank, the employees and the agents who are at the helm of affairs are all the time of the view that they are the least concerned with the profit or the loss of the bank. I can say with figures at my command that the branches which have been opened in different parts of the country are running on huge loss, because the people at the top have nothing to bother; they have the funds at the Centre which is meeting the losses. Why are they running on losses? The first reason is facilities are not given to ordinary depositors. Secondly, I have noticed a lot of difficulty in the encashment of cheques. Thirdly, strict measures are adopted in the case of identification, especially of the poor villager who happens to go to the bank. With the coming up of blocks, even the petty amount of Rs. 40 or

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

Rs.50 is paid through a cheque to be encashed in the State Bank. The villager has to go to a lawyer or approach some other depositor. Sometimes, one depositor is not sufficient for the purpose of identification; two identifications are required. This creates a lot of harassment and inconvenience to the villagers.

In addition to this banking function, these branches are not coming forward to finance the small-scale industries. I have seen that their procedure is so complicated that it is very difficult for any small-scale industry concerned to comply with the conditions prescribed with the result that they go to other credit institutions.

My suggestions, in the end, are that there should be an attempt to popularise the State Bank and that the branches in the rural areas should be linked with other credit institutions. What is the necessity of opening a branch of the State Bank in the rural area, especially when the co-operative banks though they are non-scheduled are actually meeting the needs of the rural areas and are also giving more facilities? There is no risk now for the co-operative bank at the district level or at the tehsil level. There is participation from the State and also there is a regular audit; there is also regular scrutiny by the Reserve Bank of India every year. There is no risk in supporting these co-operative banks especially when there are huge depositors coming from the rural areas. It is high time for the Government to think in terms of nationalisation of the banks. It is not merely the number of Directors who are running the bank; it is the number of depositors who really count in the running of the bank. In their interest, this is the proper time to come forward with nationalisation of the banks in the country.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I beg to support this measure moved by the hon. Finance Minister, about whom our beloved late Prime Minister

is once reported to have said as one of his ablest Finance Ministers. But I do not want to rely merely on his ability, though we respect the opinion of the great Prime Minister that he was been one the ablest Finance Ministers. However, I would like him to humanise the banking system in our country. The banking system has to be humanised, if it has to meet the needs of the poorest man in our villages. This is not achieved by appointing more Directors, who are *bada sahibs* and who continue to work in the tradition of the banking system started by the British. Our banks are not at all liberal like American Banks. The American Banks are well-advertised and any ordinary man can go to a bank and get his cheque cashed without any difficulty I have seen this in New York. But we are still under the British system of banking, administered by *bada sahibs*, especially when the Indians have not yet substantially reached the highest jobs in any foreign bank in India. So, it is very necessary that our banking system should be humanised.

14 hrs.

In 1954 we had 9,670 million rupees deposits of various types in India. In 1961 we reached the figure of 19,508 million rupees total deposits of all types. All the banks in the private sector, for which my hon. friend, Shri Rabbunath Singh, held brief, are making fabulous profits. While the deposits have increased, what about the employees? They have no quarters to live. I must pay my tribute to Shri C. D. Deshmukh for starting the system of building decent quarters for the staff when he was the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. Today, if you go near the Byculla Club in Bombay once owned by Europeans, wherein no Indians or dog were allowed, you will see that place full of quarters for the Reserve Bank employees. That is a model for all banks how to have living quarters for all employees of all banks.

private. or public. That is woefully neglected. It is no use merely passing from one side to the other or the directors to be changed or the managers to be changed or have a number of branches unless we humanise our banking system. At present it has no soul. I am an M.P. from Karwar where in a small bank I had an account to be utilised during my tours there. I issued a cheque for Rs. 150 in favour of a boat building co-operative society but it was returned. Then I thought that I had no money there at all. I found that I had Rs.110; my cheque was returned for want of Rs.40. I went and closed my account there and started it at the State Bank branch. If that is how they treat an M.P. you can imagine how they will treat the poor and illiterate people of our country. These private bankers have made enormous money. The promoters of this particular bank charge premiums for admission in medical and other colleges. I say that we must put down ruthlessly bankers who are treading in the other peoples' business. I have got a lot of experience of British and American and Indian bankers in our own land. I had an account in the National Bank of India long time back when I was a flourishing publisher and when it did not honour a check issued on the Reserve Bank of India, my salary cheque, when it automatically did not give me the money for it, I closed down my account. But I must pay a tribute to the then British manager, Mr. Moore. He rang me up and asked me why I closed the account. The Bank wrote several times enquiring as to why I closed the account; but I sent no reply. These may appear to be small things. But unless banks are humanised they serve no useful purpose. Banks are not meant only for rich men and newspaper lords so that they may give money to them to run newspapers. My paper the *Forum* was carrying on a vigorous fight against the British in the Quit India movement and it would have kept going on if at a particular moment at

could have got an overdraft of about Rs. 20,000 from my bank. The great weekly collapsed for want of timely assistance. Banks are meant for helping everybody including newspapers and the poorest villager. But the poor villager is asked to produce three types of guarantee in order to get a loan on his paddy. All these rigours must go. Unless the State Bank of India is going to humanise the machinery, it is not going to be of much use.

I shall close in a few minutes, Sir. Unless we humanise the banking system and unless we provide housing for the employees, small traders and poor people, we cannot build a social welfare State. I want the Finance Minister to do this. He is a very able man who can handle the finance as a magician handles the strings with his fingers. Most of them officers sitting there in these banks have no human values. If they do not have any human values, if they do not care for others' sons and daughters but just take care of themselves, what is the good of a bank in the public sector or private sector? The LIC gives loans at 7.5 per cent to build houses. Who can build houses at this rate of interest? The Government and the LIC are doing precious little about housing in the villages, towns and large cities. Unless Government comes forward and gives every facility to people to build houses, it is no use saying that housing has high priority. The LIC is doing precious little for this. The top officers are getting the best amenities for themselves and they say to each other you help me and I help you. I went to Nairobi and I found the largest building there was owned by the LIC. I wrote a note to the local Manager there about some imperfection in the front of the building; I have not got a reply from him. If he does not care for an M.P. will he care for any other ordinary person? I want the Finance Minister whom the late Prime Minister referred to as one of his

[Shri Joachim Alva]

ablest Finance Ministers to humanise the system. It is no use increasing the number of branches if these branches are to be staffed by soulless men, men who know no human values, if the banks have only to amass fabulous fortunes. I am finishing, Sir, There should be facilities for needy people to take out easy loans, for such poor people who come from the villages, and towns. I hope the Finance Minister will be here for a long time more and he will see that this system is humanised and our banking system becomes something to be proud of by everybody, by sustaining the goodwill of all people.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Sir, I have got one or two observations to make. There are three processes now going on in respect of banking; liquidation of banks, for instance, Palai and other banks which have collapsed; the other is the amalgamation of the smaller banks into bigger units and the third is taking over of the small banks by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. Why should the smaller banks come together and become big banks so that they can operate in the private sector? Why cannot the State Bank or its subsidiaries of the State Bank take them over, all those banking concerns which did not stand on their own legs? Even bigger units may find in time that they could not stand on their own legs. Why not take them over—not all of a sudden—but by a gradual process so that the banking industry is on the whole put on a rational basis and inspires confidence in the public. For instance, the Travancore Bank has taken over several banks. There are certain inherent difficulties in the amalgamation process. The employees are there. Some of the employees want, all of a sudden, to get promotions over and above the service of already employed people. That cannot be done. But there could be some process of integrating them without creating any heart burning. That was done when the States were integrated

formerly. The present cadre will be off after some time and a new cadre will be coming but it will be the cadre of the State Bank itself or of its subsidiaries. It is only a question of transitional period. The main thing is that there should not be any tying up of the credit channels especially in the small towns and villages but that is what is actually happening. Big banks are becoming bigger and bigger by swallowing smaller units and they are concentrating—the Finance Minister also said exactly the same thing—in the bigger, industrial and urban areas whereas the smaller banks which had been operating in the rural and semi urban areas are now being liquidated or taken over. If by taking over, the number of branches are minimised or reduced, then the ordinary credit channels which had been operating all these years are dried up. There is great necessity for rural credit. Rural and semi urban areas also should prosper. The small banks operating in these areas should be taken over by a gradual process by the State Bank so that there may not be any room for the other banks to come in the way of operating in rural parts. I do not know how the mixed economy is coming in the way of bank nationalisation. Mr. Raghunath Singh said so. Even capitalist economies have nationalised banking. France has nationalised banks; Italy has done it. In an economy which claims to achieve socialism, the first thing to be nationalised is the banking industry. That is the first essential condition for building up a socialist society.

I hope the suggestions I have put forward would be considered by the hon. Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I am most grateful for the general welcome that the objective of this Bill has received in the hands of hon. Members. That is as it should be. I have not got much time to reply in

detail to the various criticisms which have been made, which are wide and sometimes outside the scope of this particular measure. Mr. Kar has been speaking about integration of the subsidiary banks with the State Bank. There are two ways of doing this. One is to allow the subsidiary banks to grow themselves. Another thing is to integrate them. Both of them present certain difficulties. At the present moment, it is our intention to keep the subsidiary banks on their own and try to develop them.

The point mentioned by Mr. Warior, namely, the question of amalgamation of smaller banks with the State Bank might be tried even with the subsidiary banks. I can tell him from my experience that in many cases when there is a prospect, of amalgamation, the Reserve Bank refers the matter initially to the State Bank or to its subsidiary banks. But when the State Bank considers the amalgamation not suitable or profitable or even wise, then an invitation is issued to the other banks. The main consideration so far as the Reserve Bank is concerned is that the depositors' interests should not suffer. In fact, if a bank goes into liquidation, often-times, a bank which can pay a rupee for a rupee pays only 10 annas for a rupee. I have had certain cases examined recently, where probably if the amalgamation had been effected 7 or 8 months earlier, the depositors would have been benefited. That is the main criterion. If the State Bank which has an autonomous character, does not want to enter into a deal, we leave it to the other banks to go into it, failing which, the bank goes into liquidation, with a lot of suffering to the people who are poor.

Therefore, this matter is being constantly examined, whether it would suit an area to have a subsidiary bank functioning or it should be integrated. The position would certainly become more important later on, as we open a number of circles. Often-

times circles which may cover a particular State may also be coterminous with the area of operation of a particular subsidiary bank. In fact, I have been told by many people that they get better facilities from the subsidiary bank than even from the State Bank.

The fact mentioned by Mr. Alva is certainly pertinent to this issue, viz., the question of humanising our public sector institutions. With all the calumny that we heap at the head of the Government officials, I must say that in my experience, the younger official who comes into the Government, the new IAS officer and the other new people whom we recruit, have a sense of oneness with the people. Our public sector institutions have not yet developed it. It is unfortunate that it is so. I think the IAS at least has some tradition and it carries on. 80 per cent of the boys coming into the IAS, etc. are very good. We can inculcate the same spirit in the officers of the various public sector institutions. I have no doubt that the procedure in regard to issuing a cheque or in getting a small overdraft in the State Bank is still cumbersome. I do not mind confessing that my account is not very big, but at the same time, I prefer to keep it in a private bank, because I can cash my cheque quickly. If it is the State Bank, unless I go myself and I am recognised, it cannot be done so quickly.

Shri Warior: Is it not a reflection on the working of the State Bank?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: True. But there is a certain amount of red-tape which should be removed. The present board are trying to see that the new officers that are coming are better stuff. As I mentioned earlier, the State Bank officers must get their training in the villages. We can even start a one-man bank where these officers getting Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 are

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

going to work for two years, rub shoulders with the people and then they will get the same spirit as the IAS officers who work in the villages and with the people. It is very necessary and therefore, I value that remark made by hon. Members very much. I think that also applies to some extent to what Mr. Raghunath Singh said.

I agree with Mr. Warior that in this question of amalgamation, we should be very careful to see that the sources of credit available to the people do not get dried up. That depends largely upon the state of the bank itself. If the bank is bad and the depositors are losing money, there is no other way. That is the main factor i.e. safety of the depositors' money rather than the services one has to render. That is why I said we should always keep the State Bank and its subsidiary banks. Naturally the subsidiary banks will grow and as they gain experience, they should have a much bigger coverage, so that the service facilities which are available, even if the small banks disappear, should be maintained.

Then I come to the amendment of Mr. Gandhi. The amendment in clause 13 which alters the word "correct" into "fair". This follows the amendment of section 227 (2) of the Companies Act where the original word "correct" has been changed into "fair". The reason is that it has been found that it is creating practical difficulties for the auditors and therefore the word has been changed in the Companies Act. The Banking Companies Act and the other Acts connected with banks also follow the same pattern. That is why this change has been made because of practical difficulties. It is not something new. It is merely bringing in in the legislation covering all companies and banking companies under one particular pattern. Therefore, I am unable to accept Mr. Gandhi's

amendment. I hope he will forgive me.

Lastly, I realise that the State Bank and the new board will have to be popularised. They will have to have a better popular representation. We are attempting to see that it is broad-based. I think the new boards that we are going to have which may start with 7 or 8 members but may have later on 12 members, would have a much wider coverage of people who are interested in the public. Even the depositor, the man who uses the bank, could probably be on the board, so that the attitude of the bank would be more human than what is supposed to be now, as my friend, Mr. Alva mentioned. It takes time, but it is one fact that we have to recognise.

The hon. Member referred to nationalisation of banks as the first step in nationalising the entire gamut of private enterprises. I hold the other way; I hold it is the last thing. French and Italian examples are of different kinds. They have not been nationalised for nationalisation's sake, but for other considerations. All Italian public enterprises have come into being as salvage operators rather than as something which had to be nationalised. French banks had been nationalised, because nobody knows which are the banks which are nationalised. They are run in the same way as banks and not as official institutions. My trouble is this. It is all right, we have trouble with labour. Somebody asked about the costs in regard to our exports. The costs go up merely because our productivity is not going up *pari passu* with the increased wages. I am afraid the higher echelons in the services of public sector institutions are not responding even to the extent that labour is repending. Unless there is orientation in the higher echelons in the public sector enterprises, that they are public servants in the same way as IAS, IPS or IT officers are, I do not think these public sector enterprises can really succeed.

But it will take some time for them to get that idea. There is no point in somebody protesting and saying the Minister says we are not doing very well, so we will go slow. Of course, if they go slow we know what to do with them. The higher echelons will not get the treatment the people lower down get. They will get a lot of consideration. If the man above wants to go slow, the law will take its own course. But these are the difficulties in the way of any quickening of the public sector which we have to reckon with.

Therefore, I assure the hon. Members that to the extent that it is possible for them to carry these public enterprises, either directly or through the Reserve Bank, they will do so. But it is the spirit that has to move the country today, namely, that all these enterprises are there to serve the public and not to serve their own use. Hon. Members referred about housing of the employees in these sectors. But how many people in this country are without roof? We have to consider them first. —As a matter of fact, if we isolate these factors and encourage them, then the bank will only be for the bank servants and the Government will be for the Government servant and ultimately Government will be only for Ministers. If the Government exists for Ministers or Government exists for the Government servants and banks exist for their superior servants, then there is no question of public sector. We have really to reorient our ideas in these matters. I think public opinion will do a lot of good that way. Some hon. Members said in the same voice: humanise the banking system, make the officers more responsive and, at the same time, provide them far more facilities than people down below get. But the two things cannot go together.

Anyway, we will be able to render a better account of ourselves in the coming years than we have done hitherto in regard to these main key public sector enterprises.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Amendment of section 20).

Amendment made

Page 3, line 7,—

for "1963" substitute "1964"
(3)

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Substitution of new section for section 21).

Amendment made

Page 5, line 5,—

for "1963" substitute "1964"
(4)

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6— (Insertion of new sections 21A, 21B and 21C).

Amendment made

Page 5, line 36,—

for "1963" substitute "1964"
(5)

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri V. B. Gandhi moving his amendment No. 6 to clause 13?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 13 to 18 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (Short title and commencement)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1963" substitute "1964"
(2)

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Fourteenth" substitute "Fifteenth" (1)

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to make only one or two observations. I am glad that this Bill, which facilitates the extension of business of the State Bank, is being passed. But, so far as the operation is concerned, the managers, directors and others who are responsible for the operation of these banks, they should not follow the pattern, the general policy and attitude that is followed generally by the other private banks. Their object should not be to help monopoly capital, which is the normal attitude of our private bankers, but to help the ordinary people, the small traders, small industries and the society in general.

Secondly, I am really surprised to hear the view of Shri Raghunath Singh because it is ridiculous. He argued that because in our economy there is private sector and public

sector, so in the banking industry also there should be public sector and private sector. That argument does not appeal to me. In fact, the Congress Party has accepted the policy of nationalisation of banks. It is because of practical reasons or difficulties that we have not done it but empowered the Reserve Bank to exercise more and more control over the private banking industry. We have felt the necessity for nationalisation long ago. In fact, the banks are performing the function that the heart performs in the body. At present our economy suffers sometimes from low blood pressure and sometimes from high blood pressure. The whole malady could be remedied only if the whole banking industry is under proper control and check of the State. Therefore, the argument of Shri Raghunath Singh does not appeal to me.

We want uniformity in our economy, uniformity in our planning, and that is not possible unless our banking industry is properly checked and controlled and allowed to go in the right direction, and the resources are mobilised for proper planning. As I said earlier, I repeat that because of practical reasons we have adopted a policy of applying proper checks and controls on the scheduled banks without immediately nationalising them.

At present, most of the scheduled banks advance money for speculation. But we need not employ our resources for holding stocks or speculation. At present, we are confronted with the problem of rising prices; to quote one instance, in the case of groundnuts last year about Rs. 13.9 crores were advanced as loans by the scheduled banks for forward trading. This year, in January 1964 the figures were Rs 23.31 crores. So, the private banks are not advancing loans to industry for trading but for forward trading and speculation. It is our policy to put a check on this.

Shri Joachim Alva: We have banned forward trading in many commodities.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: As this is the policy adopted by the scheduled banks, they need proper control.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the Minister want to reply?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up Short Notice Question No. 4.

14.30 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 4

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN MANA CAMP

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S.N.Q. No. 4. {	Shri S. M. Banerjee
	Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
	Shri Indrajit Gupta:
	Shri Prabhat Kar:
	Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
	Shri Mohammad Elias:
	Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Starred Question No. 164, dated 4th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether more than 1,000 refugees left Mana Camp;

(b) whether many small children died and epidemic broke out in the camp;

(c) whether no proper medical aid was available;

(d) whether steps have now been taken to improve condition; and

(e) whether refugees have been persuaded to go back to camp?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) According to reports so far received, the number of persons who have left the Mana camp is about 200.

[Shri Tyagi]

(b) There have been a few cases of deaths of children due to excessive heat and dehydration, but there has been no epidemic in these transit centres.

(c) and (d). Medical facilities are available but in view of the steep increase in the population of these transit centres, the arrangements at the initial stage could not be said to be quite adequate. There has been considerable improvement since then and the existing arrangements are satisfactory.

(e) Whenever the migrants leave the camps, they are persuaded to return to the camps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has admitted that there had been deaths of some small children. May I know whether it is a fact that 21 children died and others also suffered from cholera and other diseases? Is it true?

Shri Tyagi: There were 31 deaths among children and 15 deaths among adults on account of gastro-enteritis during the period up to 3rd April, 1964. A special investigation was conducted by the Director-General, Health Services. The conclusion was that there was no epidemic and that the deaths were due to heat, exhaustion and malnutrition. No deaths on account of small-pox have been reported.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that Government propose to send a Parliamentary delegation to see the conditions in this camp and then ask the refugees to go back to the camp?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is the intention, whether they propose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you any intention to send a Parliamentary delegation?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. In fact, now the conditions there have improved. I will have no objection to Members going there, but my difficulty is that for some time past, since there was no control over camps, all types of people went into the camp and agitated, and therefore we are enforcing some camp discipline in the camps, and after things are set right I will have no objection to Members going and visiting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Restrictions cannot be imposed on Members of Parliament. The implication of what the hon. Minister is saying is that Members of Parliament cannot agitate.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no intention to send a Parliamentary delegation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is no use talking about discipline when the people feel completely suffocated at the time of heat, as in Mana camp. I myself have met many of these people who have come back round about Calcutta, and they say that their own brothers and sisters have died. What is it that Government propose to do? Do they propose to shift these camps to areas which are more amenable to the type of climate to which they are used, or will they be forced through disciplinary measures to continue in these camps which are really like hot ovens in summer?

Shri Tyagi: May I inform the hon. Member that there is no intention of just keeping them in hot ovens, as she says. But unfortunately it is hot because they have to live in tents. About 10,000 or 11,000 tents had to be pitched up, and naturally because there is no accommodation they have to live in tents, and the tents are really so hot. She is right and sentimentally I also feel so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you intending to shift them?

Shri Tyagi: No. This is a transit camp. As has been explained to the House, it is not a permanent residence. They are shifted. For fifteen days or a month or so they are there; after that they are shifted away to permanent settlement camps. There are 70 camps opened all over India now, and therefore that trouble would not arise, because the trains go every day, one or two special trains every day, and from Mana camp also, to the south, east, west, practically to all the States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already asked one question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You gave two questions to Mr. Banerjee

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Prabhat Kar.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister said that 31 children and 15 adults have died due to gastro-enteritis. That is only another name for cholera. And he says it is not an epidemic. I want to know, in view of such high number of deaths due to a particular disease which is another manifestation of cholera, what steps are being taken to check the epidemic, so that it may not spread, because it is a contagious disease.

Shri Tyagi: At Mana there are a hundred-bedded hospital, a twenty-five bedded children's hospital and three dispensaries. Two more dispensaries are expected to start very soon. This is already arranged there. At Kurud, another camp nearby, one hospital, one maternity centre and four dispensaries are there. One more dispensary is expected to start very soon. All serious cases are sent to Raipur hospital. Financial assistance for the establishment of a thirty-five bedded hospital at Raipur has been sanctioned. There are in all about 20 medical officers and 70 nurses, and attendances in Mana,

798 (A) LSD—6.

Kurud, Noagaon and Bhanpuri. Efforts are being made to strengthen the medical staff by reemploying officers who have retired from the Army.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Since the hon. Minister has said that this is a transit camp, may I know up till now how many refugees have been accommodated there, and of those how many have been sent for permanent rehabilitation?

Shri Tyagi: I will have to look for the figures, Sir. The dispersal of persons from West Bengal to Dandakaranya has been 1,29,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is asking about Mana camp.

Shri Tyagi: As regards the break-up of the dispersal figures, there is a long list, Sir. But 13,538 families (45,121 persons) have been dispersed by now.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Up till now the refugees have been sent from these transit camps to permanent rehabilitation centres. From the permanent rehabilitation centres also many refugees have fled away and gone to West Bengal. I want to know the actual figures, how many have returned from the permanent settlement centres to West Bengal, and what is the reason. Is it due to scarcity of drinking water and other arrangements there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Why, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is about Mana camp.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I am asking about Mana camp. From Mana camp these refugees are sent to permanent settlement centres. But from there also the refugees are deserting. What is the reason?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is different.

An Hon. Member: That is inter-linked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we shall proceed to the non-official business.

14-38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd June, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd June, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

14-39 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. NATIONAL POLICY IN EDUCATION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Sidheshwar Prasad on the 1st May, 1964:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of the Members of Parliament be appointed to go into the question of National Policy in Education in all its aspects, and to prepare a plan accordingly for the next three Plan periods, and also to suggest suitable machinery for its implementation."

The time taken is 22 minutes and the balance of time that remains is one hour and 38 minutes. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad may continue his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Do we sit up to 5.10, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

जी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नासदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के निर्धारण में शिक्षा के माध्यम का प्रश्न बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं महात्मा गांधी के विचारों को सदन के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। काफ़ी पहले गांधी जी ने कहा था :—

“वास्तविक शिक्षा विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से हो ही नहीं सकती, क्योंकि शिक्षा वही है जो आप की अन्तर्निहित शक्तियों का पूर्ण विकास कर सके और यह काम विदेशी भाषा द्वारा होना असम्भव है।

मेरे मत से वर्तमान शिक्षा-पद्धति दोषपूर्ण है। ये दोष तीन प्रकार के हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :

(क) यह विदेशी संस्कृति पर आघात रित है;

(ख) यह हृदयगत और हस्तगत संस्कारों की उपेक्षा करती है; और

(ग) यह विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से दी जाती है।”

श्रीमन् मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि राष्ट्र जिन विचारों को लेकर चलता है, आगे बढ़ता है और बाद में चल कर राष्ट्र के नेता जिन विचारों के आधार पर राष्ट्र के दिशा निर्देश करते हैं, उन विचारों, सिद्धान्तों और मान्यताओं को जन्म देने वाली शक्ति का जन्म किसी भी देश में रोज रोज नहीं हुआ करता है।

अगर हम सबमुच महात्मा जी को राष्ट्र-पिता के रूप में स्मरण करते हैं, तो निश्चय ही हमें उन आदर्शों के अनुकूल चलने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, जो कि उन्होंने इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए, इस राष्ट्र के गठन के लिए और इस राष्ट्र के विकास और उन्नति के लिए हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किये थे।

इतना ही नहीं, मेरा यह भी खयाल है कि अगर हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर विश्व-विद्यालय के स्तर पर भारतीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम मान कर चलते हैं, तो न केवल शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा, बल्कि इस समय हमारे देश में शिक्षितों और अशिक्षितों के बीच में जो बहुत बड़ी खाई पड़ा हो गई है, उसे भी हम दूर कर सकेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता का जो अभाव पाया जाता है, निश्चित रूप से हम उस अभाव को भी दूर कर पायेंगे और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय एकता की दिशा में प्रगति कर सकेंगे। तब हमारा राष्ट्र हर तरह से, हर दृष्टि से, अधिक सशक्त, सबल और समर्थ हो कर अपने राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में, राष्ट्र-निर्माण के कार्य में, अधिक तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं फ्रेड्रिक हार्विसन तथा चार्ल्स ए० मायब्रं द्वारा लिखित “एडुकेशन,

मैनपावर एंड इकानोमिक प्रोग्रैस” की कुछ पंक्तियाँ सदन के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ :

“The goals of modern societies, as we have already stressed, are political, cultural, and social as well as economic. Human resource development is a necessary condition for achieving all of them. A country needs educated political leaders, lawyers and judges, trained engineers, doctors, managers, artists, writers, craftsmen, and journalists to spur its development. In an advanced economy the capacities of man are extensively developed; in a primitive country they are for the most part undeveloped. If a country is unable to develop its human resources, it cannot develop much else, whether it be a modern political and social structure, a sense of national unity, or higher standards of material welfare. ‘Countries are under-developed because most of their people are under-developed, having had no opportunity of expanding their potential capacities in the service of society.’”

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Will the hon. Member translate it into Hindi so that all of us can understand it?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इसलिए इन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हमें इन समस्याओं पर विचार करने का कार्य करना चाहिए। अगर कहीं इन विचारों को भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुदित करने की आवश्यकता हो, तो प्रोफेसर दीवान चन्द शर्मा जैसे अनुभवी प्राध्यापकों का सहयोग हमें निश्चित रूप से प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा-नीति के निर्धारण का प्रश्न इसलिए भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ कि निश्चय ही जब तक हम राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा-नीति सम्बन्धी अपने विचारों को स्पष्ट कर के आगे नहीं बढ़ते

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

हैं, तब तक देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास का जो ध्येय तथा लक्ष्य हमारे सामने है, उस लक्ष्य की ओर हम तेजी से धागे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे, क्योंकि जैसे जैसे हमारा सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन जटिल होता जाता है वैसे वैसे हमें अधिक योग्य प्रशासकों, उद्योग-पतियों, वैज्ञानिकों, टेक्नीशियनों और हर क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक योग्य व्यक्तियों की जरूरत होती है। चूंकि अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं रही है, इसलिए हमें जितनी तेजी से प्रगति करनी चाहिए थी, उतनी तेजी से प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस दिशा में निश्चित कदम उठाये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं भारतीय इतिहास के दो अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विश्वविद्यालयों का उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। तक्षशिला और नालंदा का हमारे देश के इतिहास में बड़ा ही ऊँचा स्थान है। एक विश्वविद्यालय तक्षशिला था। जब विश्व-विजेता सिकन्दर ने आक्रमण कर विश्व-विजेता के रूप में इस देश में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश की, तो वहाँ के आचार्य और शिष्यों ने इस देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया कि उसे लाचार हो कर वापस लौटना पड़ा।

दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय नालंदा था। कई मानों में वह बहुत बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय था। दस हजार विद्यार्थी वहाँ पढ़ते थे। वहाँ पर शिक्षकों की संख्या काफ़ी बड़ी थी, और भी बहुत सुविधायें उपलब्ध थीं। लेकिन केवल अठारह घुड़सवारों ने नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय और उसके पुस्तकालय को नष्ट कर दिया, जिसकी पुस्तकें छः महीने तक जलती रहीं। उसकी वजह से इस देश में ऐसे शिक्षित वर्ग का भी विकास हुआ था, जिस का पुनर्वास में विश्वास नहीं रह गया था।

इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर हम सचमुच चाहते हैं कि इस देश में प्रजातंत्र सफल हो और हमारी संबंधानिक मान्यताओं के प्रति साधारण जनता के मन में भी उत्साह और लगन हो, उसका भी सक्रिय सहयोग हम प्राप्त कर सकें, तो यह बहुत आवश्यक होगा कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हम शीघ्र से शीघ्र किसी स्पष्ट नीति का निर्धारण करें।

काफ़ी पहले सरकार ने एक वैज्ञानिक नीति की घोषणा की थी। जिस प्रकार से एक औद्योगिक प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया गया था, उसी प्रकार से एक वैज्ञानिक प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकृत किया गया था। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इसी प्रकार से शिक्षा नीति के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव घोषित करने का प्रयत्न करें।

उन्होंने हाल ही में एक शिक्षा आयोग की घोषणा का प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन उस शिक्षा आयोग के क्या कार्य होंगे, उसकी टम्झें आफ़ रेकॉर्ड्स क्या होंगी और उसके सदस्य कौन कौन होंगे, इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई घोषणा नहीं की जा सकी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, विश्वविद्यालयी और टेक्नीकल, इन सभी प्रकार की शिक्षाओं के सम्बन्ध में न केवल स्पष्ट रूप से उद्देश्य, लक्ष्य और कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की जायेगी, बल्कि स्पष्ट नीति की भी घोषणा की जायेगी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने शिक्षा में काफ़ी दिलचस्पी ली है और हम सब का-उन्होंने विश्वास प्राप्त किया है। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस सदन के सहयोग से वह इस देश को इस दिशा में उचित नेतृत्व प्रदान करने में सफल होंगे।

धन्यवाद।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of the Members of Par-

liament be appointed to go into the question of National Policy in Education in all its aspects, and to prepare a plan accordingly for the next three Plan periods, and also to suggest suitable machinery for its implementation."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am inclined to support this Resolution though I am not quite sure if a Committee of Members of Parliament would be the best instrumentality for the purpose of achieving the objective which my hon. friend, Shri Sideswar Prasad, has in view. I also know the allergy of the hon. Minister towards committees, perhaps particularly to committees of Members of Parliament who might be more likely to inject political matters in discussions on education.

Shri Sideswar Prasad: He is not against committees of Members of Parliament.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Whatever the instrumentality might be, I think, a national policy for education has got to be formulated and expounded to the country for the purpose of implementation as quickly as ever it can be and Government already has got material and agencies enough. We have the Central Advisory Board of Education which, I am afraid, meets only once in a year to have necessarily desultory discussion. We have the education panel of the Planning Commission which meets once in four or five years, again to have the most desultory imaginable discussion. We have, of course, such specialised bodies as the University Grants Commission, but it does not seem to be the practice of Government or its desire to co-ordinate its work with the help of whatever agencies they have got already. That is a matter which, I think, ought to be done as soon as we ever can do so.

In regard to the main planks of the national policy of education, I am sure, it is better that we proceed as

quickly as we can. I was rather apprehensive—I still continue to be rather apprehensive—of the announcement of a new commission which the hon. Minister has told us about, a commission which will probably include a number of very eminent people of this country and abroad, which will go all over the place and take a very long time and produce an extremely recondite report after three or four years; and, possibly, after all that labour it would be docketed somewhere like the Radhakrishnan Commission Report has been docketed somewhere in the archives of the Education Ministry. I want things to be done much more quickly.

What are our basic objectives? The objectives are plain. We shall not get on the move, we shall not get straightway the most efficient system of education in this country.

We shall not be able to compete with Universities which have a different tradition, and with countries which have enormous resources with which our resources do not compare. It is no good merely talking about certain standards of achievement in certain other countries. I know that as far as the best in our country is concerned, it compares well with the best in every other country. But as far as generality of our educational system is concerned, I fear we have to be reconciled to the fact that we cannot turn it overnight into something which would compare very well with the system prevailing in certain very advanced countries. But we have to go fast because unless we do so, our country will suffer. We have to have education for all. In Madhya Pradesh, in Nagaland, in Himalayan foothills and somewhere in Toda areas, there are people of our own land who are denied access to education. Even in our great cities, like Calcutta or Bombay, you find statistics—they were placed very recently by some nonofficial agencies—which show that education is denied to most people or, if it is not denied at least people do not have the wherewithal to take

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

advantage of whatever facilities Government and other agencies are putting before them. We have to go ahead with education for all. It may not be the very finest type of education but a change in the quantity of education will in itself bring about a change in the quality of education. That is why we have to go faster in achieving those targets laid down in the Constitution which we are postponing for as long as we can. That is the practice which Government has got to shake off.

Then, my hon. friend has referred to the question of the medium of instruction. Some people might think that some of us here in Parliament as well as outside have a fixation about this question of the medium of instruction, that we want a change-over to our own languages, that we are rather fanatical about it. But I wish to say with all humility that there is no fanaticism about it at all. Why should we condemn the overwhelming majority of our people to denial of entry into the portals of education because we are doing so by keeping English as primarily the medium of instruction at the higher and more worthwhile stage? Why should we assume that our people are so congenitally bilingual or trilingual or multi-lingual that they can easily learn a very inalienably foreign language, like, English quickly enough to use it as the medium of instruction. I know it is quite easy for some Members to ridicule some of us for not being able to translate straightway some very distinguished writing in English by Gandhiji or whoever else it might be. That is neither here nor there. It is only on account of the heritage that we have inherited that we are not able to translate these things into our own words. If we cannot speak or write in our own languages, that is something to be ashamed about; it is not something to gloat over. That is a part of our past which we have got to erase as quickly as we can. If we

are going to have education for all, how can we have it without making our own languages the medium of instruction? I do not say that this can be done straightway. I do not say that this can be done only because we wish it. I do not say there are no very peculiar difficulties in the way. But the difficulties have to be faced strongly and courageously enough. That is not being done. I find, for instance, the publication of books in our own languages, particularly in the advanced courses, is a matter which is being postponed in a most tragic and unimaginable manner. I find agreements being entered into by Governments with publishers abroad so that their books can be available at a comparatively cheap price to our students and this sort of a thing is happening in order that dependence on books written in a foreign language would continue for even a longer period than we are prepared to envisage. This question of the medium of instruction has got to be tackled with much greater expedition and with some courage and with some imagination which I do hope our Minister will show. He has got that spirit in him but he is only too conscious of the difficulties in his way. But the difficulties are there in order to be confronted. We fail to rise and are determined to fight better. That is the kind of spirit with which we should proceed.

Then, there is one last point about the role of science in education. We have heard so much about it. Our late Prime Minister laid such great stress on it. This inter-relation of science and humanities is a matter to which our people, like, our Minister himself, have already given a great deal of thought and if that thought can be collated and coordinated and some programmes can be prepared quickly enough, we can go ahead much faster than the appointment of committees and commissions which will take a long time, which

will tour all over the place, which will go into the background and which will perhaps produce rather abstract reports. That sort of a thing should be discarded in favour of a more expeditious approach which this resolution suggests. In whatever manner the Minister might change the instrumentality which might be communicated to us but he might tell us that he is going to go head as quickly as he can with the formulation of the national policy on education and with the method of implementation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will close this resolution at 4-10 P.M. There are about 10 to 12 Members who want to speak. I would request the Members not to take more than five minutes each. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar.

An Hon. Member: The time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have allotted two hours for this. At the most, I can extend the time by half an hour. Shall we extend it by half an hour?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the time is extended by half an hour. I would request the Members not to take more than 6 to 7 minutes each.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshjarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Sidheshwar Prasad. The education, at present, what we call education, is mere literacy and no education. What we are discussing today is the quality of education, not so much the quantity of education. So far as the quantity is concerned, our national policy is that we have to extend the area of education as far as possible and we are already doing so although I feel that more funds should be allotted and more expansion is needed in order to cover the whole area. But we are more concerned with the

policy with regard to the quality of education than the quantity of education. At present, there is a lot of talking, a lot of speech-making but a very little thinking on that issue. Every educationist, every leader and even our President and Prime Minister, when they speak about the present system of education with regard to its quality, generally express their dissatisfaction and they feel that there is a lot of scope for improvement. But, so far, within these 16-17 years, we have made very little improvement. I feel that, so far as the national policy of education is concerned, one reason might be that 'Education' is a State subject. It is not even a Concurrent subject. I wish that it should be a Concurrent subject. But still, at present, there is no definite policy.

15 hrs.

Now, take, for instance, the basic education. I say, we have paid lip-sympathy to basic education. The very author of basic system of education, our worthy Vice-President, has stated so many times that, at present, basic education, as it is being practised, is a fraud. Have we taken any notice of that statement that he made some three or four years ago? What have we done to improve basic education? From the point of view of theory, everyone would say that learning through activity is the natural and most psychological way of imparting education. But we are not doing so. At present, basic schools are just a farce. There is no basic education. There is no national policy. I have heard many D. P. Is, many of the State Ministers and many of the responsible officers saying the system of basic education cannot succeed and that basic education has been a failure. Then it should be discarded. If it is to be discarded, we should say so. But if it is our policy and we are going on paying lip-sympathy to basic education, we should improve upon it. Then the question is: What is education? What are the subjects that are taught? At present so many sub-

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

jects are being taught. We feel that the student should become a kind of encyclopaedia and that he should know many things. We impart him so much of information. What is the use of imparting that information if the student is incapable of utilising that information? By education we are preparing our citizens to take part in our democratic system from the panchayat up to the Parliament stage where they have to function. If an M. A. or a graduate in political science, having read all the constitutions, having gathered all the knowledge of the working of various constitutions in England, in France, in America and elsewhere and India, cannot function properly in a small municipality, then what is the use of his knowledge? They cannot function properly. At present we know that some of these local self-government institutions are failing. They are not coming out successful. If they cannot function properly, that means, there is some gap between learning and acting. Even those who have studied, politics, political science, constitution, everything, when they have to function, they cannot function properly.

We are developing our economy. We want that India should be prosperous. We want to build a prosperous India. For building India, we have to build up our men. When Lanka was built it was made of gold, but they did not have men there. We can build up a rich India, but we have to build up men also. Men will be built up by our education alone. Therefore I feel that certain other elements also are necessary. Morally, spiritually and socially we have to impart such type of education to our children.

Then so far as language issue is concerned, I quite agree with what my hon. friends have stated earlier. I will give you one instance because the time is up. At present there is

a division or institution to start cultivation in arid areas. In order to study the practice employed in other countries like Italy, Egypt, Israel, etc., they went there and they just got some kind of plants and grass here so that we might be able to grow them up here. They told the *Mali*: "Look here, we have brought these things from foreign countries; be careful and they should not be destroyed." The *Mali* said: "Babuji, in my cottage this kind of plant is there and this kind of grass is there." They are going to foreign countries to get these things. That is the attitude of our education. We just shut our eyes. What is grown in India, we just do not know. We should understand that attitude. The right attitude is lacking in India and we have to develop the right attitude

With regard to our national history, we have been trying for the past sixteen years, but yet we have not been able to write our true history, we have not been able to prepare the right type of history books. Our history books are still divided into Hindu period, Muslim period, Sikh period etc. and this creates an impression in the minds of the children that in India these various warring camps have always existed. Therefore, I fully support this Resolution and I feel that we should form a national policy and that national policy should be a vigorous policy, a dynamic policy, as otherwise we would not be able to build up the India of our dreams.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Sidheshwar Prasad. A national policy of education is quite essential today more than at any other time. Today in India we find so many anti-national, separatist, and subversive forces at work, impairing the unity of the people of the country. There

are various forces of casteism, communalism, provincialism and linguism which are raising their heads today. After the Reorganisation of States in 1955, linguism and regionalism have become quite pronounced. The concept of loyalty and devotion to India as one indivisible entity is becoming dim. To promote an all-India outlook, several measures are necessary and education is the most important of them all.

The boys and girls studying in schools and colleges today become citizens tomorrow, become the leaders of the country and become the architects of the country's destiny. So, all steps should be taken to strengthen nationalism and patriotism at the school level and at the college level. Absolute devotion to India as a whole and not to any particular province or State is most indispensable in view of the greatest danger from the two neighbours on our borders, namely, Pakistan and China. It is in this context, Sir, that we have to view the value of a national policy of education.

The need for a uniform national policy of education has been stressed by the University Education Commission, Secondary Education Commission, Central Advisory Board of Education and the conferences of the State Education Ministers. To effectively implement a national policy of education the Emotional Integration Committee headed by Dr. Sampurnanand made the following recommendations:

"(1) In any matter of educational policy of an all-India character, the Centre on its own motion or at the instance of the States should confer with the State Governments and arrive at a decision in consultation with them. Such a policy arrived at by the majority decision shall then become an all-India policy and all States shall necessarily follow it;

(2) All necessary constitutional changes should be made to implement the above recommendations;

(3) There should be a common pattern of education in the country which will coordinate and maintain standards."

The Central Advisory Board of Education, at its meeting held at Pachmarhi on the 6th and 7th May, 1963, expressed its agreement with these recommendations.

This national policy of education should be implemented at all levels, in elementary education, secondary education and university education. Education is a State subject, but the Centre has got its own functions, its own duties and obligations under the Constitution in respect of education. The Central Government has obligations to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in the Constitution under Articles 45, 46 and 51.

The main task in the formulation of a national policy of education is to fix up a target date for realising the directive of Article 45 of the Constitution, that is, providing free, compulsory elementary education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 and to prepare a phased programme for it.

The objective of elementary education, I submit, Sir, is not mere literacy. A national policy at the primary school level is intended to shape every child to be a useful and responsible citizen of India.

Basic education has been accepted as the national pattern of education for primary education, but unfortunately it has not made substantial progress because of the lukewarmness of educational officers, teachers and managements. Basic education should be expanded to cover all elementary schools in India.

[Shri Muthiah]

With regard to secondary education, I submit that the question of having a uniform pattern of secondary education in India was considered at the State Education Ministers' Conference in November, 1963. The Conference made certain recommendations:

(1) The country should move towards the ultimate goal of secondary education of 12 years' duration and the standard attained at the end of such secondary education should be the standard of the old Intermediate course.

(2) The minimum age for admission of students for the degree course in colleges should be 16-plus.

(3) The syllabus should be science-oriented.

I wish to make a few more suggestions for implementing a truly national policy. Indian history and Indian geography should be taught as compulsory subjects and not as optional subjects as they are done in Madras State today. The three-language formula is to be earnestly and effectively implemented by all the States in the following manner, namely, (a) the regional language, Hindi, and English in the non-Hindi States and (b) the regional language, a modern Indian language other than Hindi, preferably a South Indian language, and English in the Hindi States.

Then, Sir, I come to University education. University education is a State subject. The universities are autonomous bodies. It is not feasible for the Central Government to enforce a rigid uniformity in all the universities in the country. But under the Constitution, under entry 66 in the Union list, Seventh Schedule, the Central Government is responsible for the co-ordination and maintenance of standards in the colleges and universities. To assist the Central Government in

this task, the University Grants Commission was established in 1956. The University Grants Commission is able to maintain standards in colleges and universities through its Review Committees, Standard Committees, and seminars and summer schools.

Now, at the college level and also at the high school level, we find so many differences among the States. Even in regard to the three-year degree course, we find that this has not been adopted by all the universities. There are differences with regard to secondary education also. Some States have a ten-year course, some have a eleven-year course, and some have a twelve-year course. If we want to have a national policy of education, then we must ensure some sort of uniformity, and we must see that such differences do not exist.

Finally, I would say that in adopting a really national policy of education, Government should see that a national outlook is formed in the minds of the students, and for that purpose, they will have to take a number of measures. All such measures as would really promote an all-India outlook and all-India approach and promote national integration and unity should be adopted.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): I am thoroughly in agreement with the resolution moved by my hon. friend, though I did not understand a bit of what he said. I know that my hon. friend knows English very well, and we would have appreciated it if he had spoken in the language which we all knew.

After Independence there has been a revulsion of feeling against English and a great enthusiasm to enthroned the regional languages, so much so that the linguistic States vied with one another in this linguistic phobia, with the result that immediately vernacular was introduced as the medium up to the highest form in the schools. All

sign-boards everywhere were in vernacular. The result is that there has been a complete craze in linguistic transformation of the States.

In this connection, I would like to narrate an experience of mine. I was at Vellore in Tamil Nad and I wanted to go by bus to Madras. But all the buses contained names written out in Tamil only, and there was not a single English indication. Then, I boarded a bus. The bus went about two miles, and the conductor asked me to buy the ticket. I asked him a ticket for Madras. He said that that bus was going somewhere else; then he blew the whistle, stopped the bus and asked me to get down, to go back to Vellore and take another bus. That was the trouble to which I was put in Mr. Kamaraj's State.

Of course, so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is a bit better, because the buses have names on one side written in Telugu and on the other side in English. I do not know what will happen in view of the growing intimacy of Mr. Sanjiva Reddy and Mr. Kamaraj and whether our State also may catch up with Tamil Nad.

I feel that the introduction of the vernacular medium in all the schools has done no good to us. When we are born, certainly we are born in particular surroundings, and the moment we are born, we begin to learn our own language. There is no need to lay emphasis on the regional languages and try to make *pundits* of us. After all, in our daily communication with others, when we talk to brothers or mothers or sisters or friends, we do not talk in high-flown Sanskritised language. We could have done better if instead of laying that great emphasis on the vernacular which we already knew, we had learnt other languages of the highly industrialised countries, like German, Russian, Japanese, and of course, English also.

The Madras State tried to introduce the regional language medium in the colleges, and I think they tried a

linguistic medium college in Coimbatore, and the result was a miserable failure. There were not applications enough from students to run the college. I see the Deputy Minister of Education smiling, and I feel sure she corroborates what I have said.

This sort of craze for the vernacular has done us no good except that it has taken us back to the middle ages. What is it that we have achieved under this present system of education so far? We have not become proficient either in our own regional language or in English or in Hindi, with the result that there has been a lowering of standards, and ideals have been trodden down into the mire, and we see the spectacle often of students assaulting teachers, going out in processions with placards and with slogans in all the highways and byways and often committing acts of violence. Even the noble profession of teachers has deteriorated with the general degeneration of standards, and it is on this aspect that the Education Ministry should lay the greatest emphasis, namely, how to produce a race of teachers, intellectual, efficient and well-informed, imbued with the culture of our country and able to instil a sense of discipline, a sense of duty and a dignified demeanour. I am afraid that the teachers who have been manufactured in these vernacular medium schools have not proved themselves up to the mark.

Another deficiency that I find in the present curriculum of education is the lack of religious teaching. No doubt, there are some people who may not believe in the existence of God or religion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I have not even begun my speech, and I do not know how to finish what I have got to say and you are ringing the bell so quickly. After all, I have spoken only for five minutes, and I would request you to give me some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are others also waiting to speak, other parties and other Members too.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Please give me five more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may have two minutes more.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: (Nominated-Jammu and Kashmir): I do not know how much time has been allotted for this resolution. The subject of the resolution is such that one can speak on it for even one hour, because it relates to the all-round policy on education. I do not know how many Members want to speak on this. I would, therefore, request that this resolution may continue for a couple of hours more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2½ hours is the maximum time that we could allot, and we have given that much time for this resolution.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: How can a person express himself within five minutes on such an important matter? I am not even on the fringe of what I wanted to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are other resolutions also which are equally important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot extend it beyond 2½ hours.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I have been saying that there is a lack of religious education in our schools. Some people may not believe in the existence of God or religion. But to the majority of the people in our country, religion has been a great elevating force, and it is in the name of religion that many people have risen to soaring heights of magnificent self-sacrifice in the service of the country. Our younger generation should not lose the benefit of this potent force of religion, and our Educational authorities should see that instruction in religion is introduced.

As regards the co-ordinated policy contemplated, I do not know whether it will be a complete success, so far as the Southern States are concerned. They feel a bit apprehensive that a Central direction in the matter of education in the whole of India may not be quite suitable to their views; they feel that nowadays there is a tendency to impose Hindi, and they are afraid that very soon there may be domination of Hindi in the whole of South India. The fact is that so far as South India is concerned, thousands of people have been learning Hindi and it was spontaneously developing itself into a national language. But when the question of imposing it as an official language came, it became a red rag to the people of the South. No doubt, as long as our present Education Minister is there, people of the South have no suspicion that anything deleterious to the solidarity and the unity of our country will be done. Shri Chagla is an enlightened man of wisdom, commonsense, vision and equipoise; but in the changing pattern of Government we do not know how long such people may continue or will be succeeded by similar-minded people. I am expressing to you the concern, the thoughts and apprehensions of the people of the South.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support my friend's resolution with my own reservation whether a Committee of Members of Parliament will be of much use on a matter of national policy which has still not been evolved according to me for the last 17 years. Article 45 on Directive Principles in our Constitution lays down that primary education will be given for all children between the age group of 6 and 14, within a stipulated period of ten years. That period is now over. We are now thinking or considering whether with the present rate of development of education it will not be possible to provide primary education for our children by the end of 1981. If this is going to be the national policy or the pace of development especially with regard to

primary education, can it ever be called a national policy of a free country wherein the progress of the future generation is also fast evolving to a percentage of 2 per cent or so. We know that without education no citizen can develop himself fully. Not only that, he cannot be a useful citizen. Then the question of basic education came. It has been repeatedly said by the Government in different consultative committees that elementary basic education hardly covers one-fifth of the primary schools. Can it ever be called basic education? Is it not a fraud in the name of basic education? I am myself associated with primary and secondary education. Can some simple spinning or allotment of half an acre of land create agricultural bias? Is this the type of basic education ever going to be helpful to anybody? Does it indicate any faith in basic education? It has been said that this has been the accepted pattern all over the country. With some spinning or with some agriculture, this kind of basic education is described by educationists as a fraud. Is this going to be the national policy on basic education or is there going to be some fundamental change whereby some other formula will be evolved? Education should be at least up to Seventh standard to make our citizens useful citizens, worthy citizens and citizens who can contribute their share in the development of the country. It has been said that education is the only medium whereby emotional integration of different States can be evolved. In so many sub-committees it has been said that it may be the three-language formula, it may be at a particular stage. Hindi, or English may be introduced, whereupon integration may be evolved through education, etc. As regards secondary education, the States have got different notions of giving education either in English or Hindi and at what stages it should be done. I come from a State which was previously known as a bilingual State. Now it is divided into two States—Maharashtra and Gujarat. We had an idea that the medium of instruction should necessarily be the

regional languages and English education was to be given from eighth standard. I understand that in some of the States they begin it from the third standard and Hindi has not been made a compulsory subject upto the sixth or seventh standard. It has been said by some educationists that a child of 10 or 11 years has not got that calibre or mental make-up to learn three languages at a time. It is a job for the educationists or of the Government. By means of simple conferences and seminars this policy cannot be evolved. By making education a concurrent subject the problem cannot be solved because the Central Government cannot co-ordinate or keep a watch over this matter. I wonder whether a common pattern at the secondary stage can be evolved. What about university education? The position is the same there. What about technical education? Again the same position. My anxiety is that there must be a common pattern for every State whatever moral values the Central Government may have. I am not much in favour of education being made a concurrent subject. The University Grants Commission was formed to assist the Central Government in the matter of co-ordinating and supervising university education. If the universities can have their own syllabus and their own standards for examinations, why not have a Secondary Education Commission whereby some system can be evolved? By having a budget for education, a common pattern can never be evolved. Even a policy which has been accepted by the Education Ministers is not implemented. I am only concerned how we can evolve an integration of all the States. Speaking about integration through language, some friends in the South immediately get irritated when it is said that Hindi will be introduced. If it is said that Hindi will not be introduced, Hindi friends will feel concerned thinking that English will continue. I am only concerned at what stages languages are taught. I feel that every regional language should be taught upto the minimum

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

standard of university education. I will say that it should be taught even upto the stage of technical education. We have the experience of some Western States and some Asian States to show that language alone or the medium of instruction alone is not the material thing. It is the question of earnestness of the Government as well. It is a question of perseverance and money provided for education.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

It has been said that education is a State subject. I know that in my own State about 20 to 22 per cent of the total budget goes to education. Even then we really believe that we have to make progress at a much more faster pace. If we are going to provide primary education as universal education between 6 and 14 by the end of 1981, what will happen to the future generation? When will they reach secondary education level and university education level? I do not think our youngsters have that much patience to wait. Therefore, I will request earnestly that the hon. Education Minister, who has got sufficient tenacity, should see that more and more funds are allocated for education—for different types of education such as technical education, secondary education, etc. Apparatuses are not available. Technical education only in name is given at the stage of secondary education. If these students do not go to the university, they will simply become clerks. This kind of so-called technical education is of no use to them.

In the end, I would say that the spirit of my observations should be accepted by the Government and implemented at a faster and quicker pace, so that a very fruitful purpose will be served.

श्री बड़ै (खारगोन) : सम्भाषित महोदय, हमारे मित्र ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है यह आयरली

ग्रफ फेट है कि उन्होंने कमेटी बनाने की बात उस में कही है जबकि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी कमेटियों के विरुद्ध हैं। एक और कमेटी घोषे जाने की बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह प्रस्ताव मंत्री महोदय को मान्य होगा। मैं चाहता था कि रेजोल्यूशन ऐसा आता कि आज ही एक नेशनल पालिसी की घोषणा कर दी जाती और हमारी जो शिक्षा पालिसी है, उसको बदल दिया जाता। उसके लिए यह जरूरी था कि इस प्रस्ताव की शब्दावली दूसरी होती। फिर भी जो प्रस्ताव उन्होंने रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

आपने मुझे पांच मिनट बोलने के लिए दिये हैं। जो शिक्षा नीति हो वह किस तरह की हो, इसके बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ "सा विद्या या मृत्योरे"। विद्या वह है जो विमुक्त कर देती है, विमुक्त कर देती है छष्टाचार से, विमुक्त कर देती है भ्रष्टाचार से, विमुक्त कर देती है बेरोजगारी से, विमुक्त कर देती है सब पापों से। वही विद्या स्कूलों और कालेजों में दी जानी चाहिये।

अभी तो जो ढांचा है वह सारे का सारा बिगड़ा हुआ है। स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन के चुनाव होते हैं और बहुत शगड़े पैदा होते हैं। वहां पर चुनाव में नारे लगाये जाते हैं। पालिसीज घोषित की जाती हैं, पेपर पालिसीज और सब प्रकार का छष्टाचार फैलता है जो चुनाव में होता है। छष्टाचार सब जगह फैला हुआ है। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है जो ढांचा है उसको बदला जाये। स्वतंत्रता के बाद आशा तो यह की गई थी कि यह बदलेगा लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। मैंकाले साहब कहा करते थे कि हमें क्लर्क तैयार करना है और उन्होंने क्लर्क तैयार करने के लिए एक फंक्ट्री सी खोल दी थी। वह फंक्ट्री अब भी उसी तरह से चल रही है और हम क्लर्क तैयार करते जा रहे हैं। कोई निर्णायक उद्देश्य को

ले कर शिक्षा नहीं दी जा रही है। पुराने का पुराना सारा ढांचा चल रहा है।

राधाकृष्णन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी। वह एक पोथे का पोथा था। उस पर भ्रमल नहीं किया गया। उस में लिखा हुआ था कि एथिकलचरल यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिये जिस में किसान लोगों के लिए कोर्स हों। वह किसानों के लिए हो। उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने कहा था कि टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन भ्रमल होनी चाहिये। उन्होंने यहां तक कहा था कि हैड एंड हैड, टूलज और हैड ये दोनों शिक्षा के भंग होने चाहिये। लेकिन यहां जो शिक्षा दी जाती है उससे केवल सफेदपोश ही तैयार होते हैं, बसकं ही तैयार होते हैं। टेक्नीकल विद्या लोगों को नहीं दी जाती है। जहां दी भी जाती है वहां टूलज तो भ्रमल रह जाते हैं और ब्रेन भ्रमल रह जाता है। दोनों एक जगह कैसे आ सकते हैं, इस पर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आज मशीन का युग है। आज के युग को जवाहरलाल जी मशीन का युग कहा करते थे। आज सब मशीनों हो गई हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि फैक्ट्रीज ज्यादा होनी चाहियें, इंडस्ट्रीज ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। आज आदमी भी मशीन धीरे धीरे होता जा रहा है।

आजकल की शिक्षा का यह हाल है कि अगर कोई आदिवासी अपने लड़के को पांचवीं या छठी क्लास तक पढ़ा लेता है तो वह देखता है कि उसका लड़का किसानों से चला गया है, उसके हाथ से निकल गया है। वह कभी हल अपने हाथ में ले कर नहीं चलता है। वह खेती के लिये नालायक हो जाता है। किसान कहता है कि मेरा यह बड़ा लड़का जो कुछ सीखा नहीं है, स्कूल नहीं गया है, जो सिर्फ भ्रंगूठा ही लगाना जानता है, कैंसी उत्तम खेती करता है लेकिन यह जो लड़का शिक्षा ले कर आया है, यह नालायक निकला है, सिनेमा रोज देखता है, होटलों में रोज

बैठता है। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा से क्या लाभ हो सकता है, यह सोचने की बात है। आज के इस मशीन के युग में हाकिम तैयार हो रहे हैं। क्यों हाकिम तैयार होते हैं इसका कारण यह है कि एजुकेशन का उद्देश्य क्या है, यह बच्चों को नहीं सिखाया जाता है। क्या आप लोगों को देशभक्त बनाना चाहते हैं और अगर बनाना चाहते हैं तो उनको देशभक्ति की ही तालीम आपको देनी चाहिये, उनके लिए उस प्रकार के कोर्स प्रेसक्राइब करने चाहिये। अगर दूसरी प्रकार की शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं तो उस प्रकार के कोर्स होने चाहिये।

हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में जो पहले दर्जे में किताब पढ़ाई जाती थी उस में “क” से कमल लिखा रहता था “ख” से कुछ और “ग” से गणेश। लेकिन बाद में कहा गया कि हमारी तो संक्युलर स्टेट है और इस में “ग” से गणेश नहीं लिखा रहना चाहिये। क्योंकि इससे दूसरी जाति के लोग नाराज हो जायेंगे। इसलिए फैसला किया गया कि “ग” से गधा लिखा जाये। सभी किताबों को बदल दिया गया। सरकारी वे किताबें तो थीं सब में “ग” से गधा कर दिया गया। जब आप इस तरह से कहते हैं तो वे सब गधे के गधे हो जायेंगे। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

एक जगह पर मंत्री महोदय गये और उन्होंने पूछा कि शिव का धनुष किस ने तोड़ा। किसी को मालूम नहीं था कि रामजी ने तोड़ा। मिनिस्टर साहब तो जानते थे। तब मास्टर साहब ने कहा कि लड़कों में से किसी से गलती हो गई है, मैं अभी रिपोर्ट कर देता हूं और पता लगाता हूं कि शिव का धनुष किसने तोड़ा और इसकी रिपेयर का इंतजाम करता हूं। इस प्रकार से अगर आप लड़के तैयार करना चाहते हैं तो देश का कभी भला नहीं हो सकता है। लड़कों को आपको चरित्रवान

[श्री बड़े]

बनाना होगा, उनको हमारा इतिहास क्या रहा है, मालूम होना चाहिये। उनको चरित्रवान करना है तो कम से कम आप उनको पुराणों की शिक्षा दें, रामायण, महाभारत पढ़ायें, विवेकानन्द, महात्मा गांधी, लोकमान्य तिलक की किताबें पढ़ायें, उनके रास्ते पर चलने के लिए प्रेरित करें।

एजुकेशन की पद्धति क्या हो, इस पर आपको विचार करना होगा। कहीं पर तो ११वीं तक हायर सैकेंडरी होता है, कहीं बारहवीं तक और कहीं कहीं पर मैट्रिक ही चल रहा है। इस मामले में यूनिफार्मिटी तो होनी चाहिये। यहाँ दिल्ली में मैंने देखा है कि जो क्वेश्चन पेपर होते हैं वे इंग्लिश में होते हैं जब कि जो कॉर्सेस हैं वे हिन्दी में उनको पढ़ाये जाते हैं, टेस्ट बुक्स हिन्दी में होती हैं। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं आज भी कोई उनको सोचता ही नहीं है। जब मैंने एक स्कूल में पूछा कि ऐसा क्यों है तो मुझे जवाब मिला कि कोई सोचता ही नहीं है इस पर। उनको आर्डर चले जाते हैं और अगर वे उनके खिलाफ जाते हैं तो उनको नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ता है। आप देखें कि टेस्ट बुक्स हिन्दी में होती हैं, पढ़ाई हिन्दी में जाती है, लेकिन जो क्वेश्चन पेपर होता है, वह इंग्लिश में होता है।

अब आप अपनी बेसिक एजुकेशन को देखें। इसका बड़ा आपने प्रचार किया है। लेकिन यह है क्या? आप वहाँ पर लोगों को सूत कातने के लिये कहते हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि वे सूत कातें। अगर कोई सूत कातता है तो बेकार ही रहता है। हमारे यहाँ बूढ़ी औरतें मन्दिरों में रोज सूत कातती हैं और इस ख्याल से कि वे स्वर्ग में जायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बेसिक पद्धति है, इसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये, शुरू से लेकर सारे का सारा जो ढाँचा है

वह बिगड़ा हुआ है और उसको आपको दुरुस्त करना होगा। लोक-मान्य तिलक ने कहा था कि शिक्षण नौकरी का धन्दा नहीं है, यह संस्था है

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री बड़े : अन्त में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो शिक्षा दी जाये गुरुकुल पद्धति पर दी जानी चाहिये। भगवान श्रीकृष्ण सांदीपनी में रहे थे, उन्होंने वहाँ रह कर शिक्षा प्राप्त की थी। उसी प्रकार आप भी यहाँ गुरुकुल पद्धति पर शिक्षा लोगों को दें, जहाँ पर अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी साथ साथ रहें। इस तरह के विद्यालय यहाँ पर अच्छे रहेंगे। धर्मशाला सरीखे इन स्कूलों को आप निकाल दें। इस तरह से लड़के चरित्रवान निकलेंगे। उनको पता चलेगा कि नीति क्या है, अनौति क्या है।

आप देखें कि दुनिया के जो दूसरे राष्ट्र हैं, वहाँ पर एजुकेशन पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है। सभी जगहों पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। जब बजट पर बहस हो रही थी तब मैं सारे आंकड़े लाया था और आपके सामने मैंने रखे थे। आज मैं उनको नहीं लाया हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब एजुकेशन के लिए ज्यादा पैसा दें।

सारा ढाँचा आप बदलें, तब जाकर सुधार होगा। कमेटी नियुक्त कर देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। अगर कमेटी नियुक्त की जाती है तो जो उसकी सिफारिशें हों, उन पर आप अमल करें। नहीं तो होगा यह कि जिस तरह से राष्ट्राध्यक्षन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई और वह वैसी की वैसी पड़ी रही, उसी तरह से इस कमेटी की भी रिपोर्ट आयेगी और यह रिपोर्ट भी धूल चाटती फिरेगी।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution has been sponsored by my friend, Shri Sidheshwar Prasad, who himself is an educationist. It is therefore appropriate that we should discuss this subject in all its seriousness in the present context of things.

Education should receive a new fillip, a new impetus. Education should receive an amount of importance which has not been hitherto attributed to it for various reasons. We are going to have in a few days time a Prime Minister who is the son of a teacher. The President of the Union happens to be a teacher. The Vice-President himself is an educationist. This is a very good augury. Therefore, Sir, the respect this nation has paid to the tribe of teachers is fulsome. We are going to launch upon a new drive so far as our educational policy is concerned.

As many Members have emphasised, a new vision, a new outlook, a new enthusiasm is required in order to make the education policy fit into the pattern of our future growth. Sir, any education has to be taught through a language. In a country like India where we have more than 14 languages as national languages in order to determine the national policy we have to successfully and in a very determined manner solve the problem of language. In fact, we have solved it. Many members may entertain doubt that the problem has not yet been solved. The other day, when the then Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, sponsored the Bill relating to language, with his characteristic sweetness and spirit of compromise, he solved the problem of language once and for all. The future pattern of our language policy is one of bilingual pattern. English and Hindi are the two languages that are going to be used by our people, by our officers, by this Parliament and by the future generation. One is the national language, namely Hindi, and the other is the international language, namely English. We are living in a world 798(Ai) LSD-7.

where one world government may become a possibility in a new age. Our President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, and our revered and respected former Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, have repeatedly made speech urging upon the world the desirability of one world-government. If we are true to the tenets enunciated by these two great men, we have to so pattern our educational system as to fit it into the picture they have envisaged for the whole world. To decry the importance of English is to condemn ourselves to isolation. To decry the importance of Hindi is to lose our self-respect for want of national language. Therefore, Sir, in the interests of the future as well as in the interests of our self-respect, we ought to develop these two languages. There is no question of one language being superior or inferior to the other. These two languages ought to be taught in the spirit of making every student proficient in these two languages. The other day an idea dawned in my mind. Once at the dinner table, Jawaharlalji asked me—this was about a year ago—whether I had learnt Hindi. I told him, “if you learn Kannada, I will learn Hindi”. That was the way I pointed out the difficulty of learning a new language. Lately, Sir, I purchased casually Tulsidas Ramayan published by the *Hindustan Times*. This paper has published the English translation in a poetic form side by side with Sanskrit slokas. When I read a few passages, it dawned on me what a great book this Tulsidas Ramayan was. If for nothing else, one ought to learn Hindi in order to know what Tulsidas Ramayan is. From that day onwards, what even the persuasion of the Prime Minister failed the reading of Tulsidas Ramayan has succeeded in making me a convert to Hindi language.

The people in North India may learn two languages or three languages. I am not for imposing on them the learning of a South Indian language. At any rate, we in South India are going to learn as many languages as possible. That will give us a wealth of know-

[Shri Himatsingka]

ledge which will ultimately stand us in good stead. It is to gain knowledge that we have to learn a language. No language should be imposed either on the North or on the South.

Secondly, this national policy requires uniformity in text-books, from the first standard text-book to the degree text-book and even post-graduate text-books. Let there be some good text-books written for all-India purposes in Hindi. They must be translated into every other language, the subjects being the same. There is an evil tendency that has already cropped up in various States. The text-books are being written by interested authors to please the powers that are in office. If a Chief Minister is there, his biography is included in the text-book, even while he is alive and whoever happens to be his caste Guru, his biography is also included in the text-book.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Was that the case with you also?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: As my revered leader, Shri Kripalani says, even if that had been done, this is a confession that it should not be done. It is not that I did it.

Sir, this sort of caste and tribal feelings are coming into the fore because of our provincial set-up, because of our party politics, because of our group alignments. The adult franchise in India in the first instance has thrown up these caste feelings, even as the churning of the sea by the devas and asuras first threw up poison and not amrit. In order to prevent disintegration of the nation on caste and tribal lines, we have to write text-books on national level on subjects of national importance. Then, we must see that these very text-books are prescribed as text-books in every State, in translations in different languages.

I will make only one more point and close my speech. Many a time socialism is understood by many a Minis-

ter that more the power is vested in the Government or in the hands of Ministers or the bureaucracy the greater is the root taken by socialism in this country.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): A new definition of socialism.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The other day the Minister of Finance was speaking in terms of controls. If prices have to be reduced, there are well-known economic principles and formulas that have to be applied and not take power into hands to manage by controls, which inevitably result in corruption on a wide scale. I would say that the abundant availability of free facilities to the people is the *sine qua non* of socialism. Education from top to bottom must be free to every student in this country if socialism is sincerely and wholeheartedly accepted. We must devise a scheme, especially when we are taxing to the extent we are doing to see that there may be no richmen in this country after some years, it is our duty to see that education is made available free to one and all.

Shri Balgovind Verma (Kheri): Sir....

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Members to finish within five minutes so that I can give five minutes to another hon. Member before I call upon the Minister.

Shri Balgovind Verma: It is difficult to conclude in five minutes.... (Interruptions). Mr. Chairman, Mr. Sidheshwar Prasad's resolution requires careful consideration at the hands of the Government. The attention that should be given is not being given to education. We have adopted a constitutional, parliamentary form of Government in our country. Democracy requires a high degree of education wherein every individual may get proper opportunity to develop himself fully, to develop his per-

sonality. But that is not being done here. We find there is misapprehension among the people that education is receiving casual treatment at the hands of the State and national Governments. Nothing is being done. If socialist pattern of society is the main aim, educational pattern must be the same everywhere. But it is differing and various types of institutions are coming in vogue in the country. There are some public schools, some unaided schools with some type of education and training. No equal treatment can be given to all the citizens of this country. The poorest cannot hope to get the biggest post which he is otherwise entitled to in a country which is wedded to socialism. This difference has got to be removed. Very little amount, in so far as percentage is concerned, is spent on education by the States or by the Centre. U.P. is the most backward State and other States of the Indian Union are also backward. The institutions in the country are starving of funds. Teachers are not getting their pay at the right time. If that is so, you can imagine the state of affairs about education. How will they take deep interest in teaching children? Government should give priority for education over all the other things. Private institutions also have got to be given proper funds so that teachers may take interest and boys may also get proper education. There is no proper co-ordination. So many subjects have been thrown upon the students that they are not in a position to do justice to them. Every day we see in the papers that the Union Public Service Commission, whenever they interview the boys, finds that students say things which appear to be fantastic in the eyes of the public. They do not know even the primary things which they should have known. Our Constitution provides that primary education should be free and compulsory. We had not achieved that in all the States nearly seventeen years after our Independence. When we want socialism in this country, every boy has a right to get education free up to the secondary stage but we have not been able

to do that. There is no laboratory worth in the name in many colleges. If there are any, they are ill-equipped. When grants are given to colleges, restrictions are imposed that an equal amount would be provided from the resources of the management. It is a strange way of doing a thing. But the management hardly spends anything from their pocket but they manipulate accounts to show that something is paid by them but do everything within the grant itself. As a result the institution does not get the benefit which should be there if things were done correctly. If you want that education should make further advances, you will have to consider whether this system of equal contribution should be continued.

Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me I will take a few more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Your time is over; I have given you more than 7 minutes. I am calling Mr. Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस शिक्षा के विषय पर जो बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ ।

हिन्दुस्तान की जो जनता है और देश के जितने लोग हैं उन सब की नजर शिक्षा के मामले में सरकार के ऊपर लगी रहती है । लेकिन दूसरे मुल्कों में ऐसी बात नहीं और जनता अपनी ओर से भी शिक्षा के मामले में प्रयत्न करती है और स्कूल आदि चलाती है । मैं अपने मित्रों को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि इंग्लैंड में शिक्षा का काम पब्लिक सैक्टर में न चल कर प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चलता है । इंग्लैंड में शिक्षा के लिए गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदार नहीं होती है । फौरेन कंट्रीज में प्राइवेट लोग शिक्षा के इन्स्टीट्यूशंस आदि रन करते हैं अलबत्ता गवर्नमेंट उनको उसमें प्रोत्साहन व सहायता देती है लेकिन वहाँ पर लोग शिक्षा के लिए केवल गवर्नमेंट का

[श्री शिव नारायण]

ही मुंह नहीं ताकते हैं जैसा कि हमारे देश में देखने में आता है। हिन्दुस्तान में लोग चाहते हैं कि यह शिक्षा का कुल काम सरकार कर दे, यह नामुमकिन है।

अभी जैस कि माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया यहाँ वे स्कूल, कॉलेज व यूनिवर्सिटी वाले सरकार पर आश्रित रहते हैं। जो रकम सरकार उन्हें अनुदान के रूप में देती है उसी से यह लोग अपने स्कूल व कॉलेज चलाना चाहते हैं। देखा यह जाता है कि जब तक उनको रैकगनीशन नहीं मिलता है जब तक उनके इंस्टीट्यूशन रैकगनाइज नहीं हो जाते हैं तब तक तो वे इधर उधर दौड़ घूम करते हैं और इंटरैस्ट लेते हैं लेकिन उसके मिलने के बाद बसकुल ल वाह हो जाते हैं और केवल बच्चों की फीस पर इंस्टीट्यूशन चलाते हैं।

मैं फोरेन कंट्रीज में रहा हूँ। मेरी पैदाइश वहाँ का है और मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि फोरेन कंट्रीज में प्राइमरी टीचर्स को जो सेलरी दी जाता है हिन्दुस्तान में उसके मुकाबले कुछ भी नहीं दी जाती है। उन मुल्कों में एजुकेशन पब्लिक सैक्टर का विषय नहीं है बल्कि यह प्राइवट सैक्टर का विषय है और वहाँ की जनता एजुकेशन के मामले में अत्यधिक रुचि दिखाती है और धनी, मानी पैसा भी खूब खर्च करते हैं। कौन नहीं जानता कि हमारे देश में आज शिक्षा का क्या हाल हो रहा है? हमारे यहाँ प्राइमरी टीचर्स को ५० रुपया मासिक तनखाह दी जाती है। मैं तो आज अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप देश में राम, लक्ष्मण और अर्जुन सरीखे महापुरुष पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो आप यहाँ पर टीचर्स को गुरु द्रोणाचार्य जसा मान लियाइये, समाज में उनको एक इज्जत का दर्जा प्रदान कीजिये और उन अध्यापकों का वेतन जो कि आज बहुत ही कम है उस वेतन को बढ़ाइये तो आप का देश और समाज बनेगा

और प्रगति करेगा। लेकिन अगर आपने उनको मान नहीं दिया, उनका वेतन नहीं बढ़ाया और उनको अपराधी बना कर रखे रहा तो याद रखिये वह देश में अपराधी बच्चे ही पैदा करने वाले हैं। उस हालत में वह गुरु द्रोणाचार्य के समान अर्जुन देश को नहीं देने वाले हैं।

मैं एक बात बहुत साफ कहना चाहता हूँ और यह यह कि शिक्षा के मामले में राज्यों को जो आप पैसा देते हैं उसमें यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी को कुछ पैसा दे देते हैं तो किसी को कुछ दे देते हैं। इसके क्या मायने हैं? सब को इस बारे में एक समान बर्तना चाहिए। आपने सही तौर पर इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न अप्राप्त सोसाइटी कायम करने का ऐलान किया है तो उसके लिए सोशलिज्म आप हर जगह लाइये। धन का बंटवारा एक सा कीजिये। इसके अलावा जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले हैं उनका पैसा लेकर सही मायने में इस्तमाल कीजिये। मुझे बड़ी खशी है कि यहाँ इस समय कुपलानी दादा बैठे हुए हैं जो कि एक बड़े शिक्षा विशारद रहे हैं। वह हम सब के गुरु रहे हैं। अगर उनको मौका मिलेगा, तो वह भी इस विषय पर अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकेंगे।

16 hrs.

मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश में शिक्षा पर मुनासिब और कायदे से खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में न तो जनता का सहयोग है और न सरकार का। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जाने और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कहती हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जाने। यह घपले वाली बात शाफ़ होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क में यूनिफ़ार्मिटी लाने के लिए एन स्टैंडर्ड अप्रॉ एजुकेशन रखा जाये।

हमारे आप-दादा संस्कृत पढ़ते थे, वेद और कुरान कण्ठ करते थे। “मुखाधिन;

कुतो विद्या, विद्यायिन; कुतः सूक्ष्मम् ।” आज कल कितने विद्यार्थी इस पर विश्वास करते हैं ? बाप तो चोरी करके, बेईमानी करके, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करके पैसा लाता है, लेकिन बेटा रात के तीन बजे सिनेमा देखता है। इस अवस्था में वह क्या पढ़ेगा ? आप लखनऊ में देख सकते हैं कि प्रिंस सिनेमा के सामने तीन बजे रात को यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के घूमते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि लड़का थर्ड डिवीजन में इम्तिहान पास करेगा। फिर वह हमारे पास आता है कि रिकमेंड कर दीजिए कि “ही बीयरिंग ए गुड मारल कैरेक्टर।” इसके बाद जब वह ग्राफिसर बनता है, तो चोरी करने लगता है। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा की यह अवस्था है। इस शिक्षा से देश की उन्नति कैसे हो सकती है ? मैं गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने को सम्माले और शिक्षा में सुधार करें।

मैं तो उस गरीब खानदान से आया हूँ, जिसको हरिजन कहते हैं, जो सबसे पस्त अवस्था में है। गवर्नमेंट हम पर ग्यारह पाई खर्च करती है, फिर भी लोग हम पर जुमले कसते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने काश्मीर में कितना खर्च किया, केरल में कितना खर्च किया, आसाम में कितना खर्च किया ? गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में डिस्टिन्क्शन करती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ब्राह्मण से लेकर चमार तक के लिए एजुकेशन फ्री कर दी जाये, ताकि भेद-भाव का यह आरोप न लगाया जा सके। बड़ा कष्ट और तकलीफ होती है, जब कोई बड़ा आदमी कहता है कि चमार के लड़कों के लिए तो सरकार ने सारी एजुकेशन फ्री कर दी है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे एन्ट्रेन्स पास लड़के घूमते हैं और उनको कोई पूछता नहीं है, जबकि दूसरों के घड़े डिबीजन वालों को जगह मिल जाती है सरकार की मशीनरी में गड़बड़ी और उसकी इन्फ्रेथ्रिटी में अन्तर है। मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि सरकार एजुकेशन को फ्री कर दे और फिर रैस में सब घोड़ों को छोड़ दे, लेकिन इस प्रकार का भेद-भाव आज नहीं चलना चाहिए।

मैं तो भुक्त-भोगी हूँ। जब मेरा लड़का पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में जाता है, तो काला होने के नाते उसके साथ भेद-भाव किया जाता है। अगर मेरा लड़का प्रैक्टिस टैस्ट में टॉप भी करता है, तो भी उस को कम नम्बर दिये जाते हैं। इस मुल्क का नेशनल कैरेक्टर बहुत नीचे है। मैं जमायका और क्यूबा में रह कर आया हूँ और खुद सब कुछ देख कर आया हूँ। वहाँ पर प्राइमरी टीचर्स को बैस्ट पे मिलती है। इक यू थार नाट सोइंग टू गिव युड पे टू वि टीचर्स, यूथर एजुकेशन बिल नाट डेवेलप। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का स्तर ऊंचा उठाना चाहिए और टीचर्स को अच्छी तनखाह देनी चाहिए। केवल गस्कल का नारा लगाने और रामराज्य की कल्पना करने से हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं होने वाला है।

हिन्दुस्तान में १९४२ में जब यू थार थाई का रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया था, तो देश का नक्शा बदल गया था और सारे देश ने हमारा साथ दिया था। कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने देश का नेतृत्व किया था। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में वही ही भावना की आवश्यकता है। गांधी चले गए, नेहरू चले गए। आज हमारा थार थाई इम्तिहान है। इस इम्तिहान में पूरा उतरने के लिए एजुकेशन के स्टैंडर्ड को ऊंचा उठाना होगा। सारे देश में एक स्टैंडर्ड कर दिया जाये और एक लैंग्वेज कर दी जाये—इंग्लिश। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उसने थर्ड क्लास से इंग्लिश की शिक्षा शुरू कर दी है। जब दक्षिण के लोग “हाये इंग्लिश, हाय इंग्लिश” कहते हैं, तो हम उनसे कम इंग्लिश पढ़ने वाले नहीं हैं। हमारे बच्चे भी इंग्लिश पढ़ेंगे।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में युनानिमिटी लाने के लिए देश को एक सूत्र में बांधा जाये। सारा मुल्क एक हो जायेगा। संस्कृत को कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाये। मैं हिन्दी की वकालत नहीं करता हूँ। दक्षिण,

[श्री शिव नारायण]

उत्तर, पूर्व, और पश्चिम—देश के सब भागों के लोग संस्कृत का ज्ञान रखते हैं। वह सारे देश की भाषा है। वह हमारी मदर लैंग्वेज है। इस देश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए और एक करने के लिए संस्कृत, इंगलिश और हिन्दी को कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाये। जिसको कोई और भाषा पढ़नी हो, वह पड़े। मैं उर्दू और परशियन भी जानता हूँ। ज़ेयर बेयर इस ए बिल, बेयर इस ए बे। अगर कोई सीखना चाहे तो कोई भाषा सीख सकता है। हम आपस में बिना मतलब लड़ते रहते हैं, जबकि देश के सामन बड़ी बड़ी प्राबलम्ब हैं। हम गम्भीरता-पूर्वक उन पर विचार करें और देश का कल्याण करें।

शिक्षा मन्त्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह एड्रुकेशन क क्षेत्र में युनानिमीटी लाने के लिए सारे देश में एक सिस्तेम लागू करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I must congratulate the last speaker on the enthusiasm which he has shown. I am sure his enthusiasm will be endorsed by every section of the House. He said "Do or die!" We all agree we should have a national policy, a coordinated policy and as far as possible we should have unanimity. But I am sure my friend realises the difficulties before us.

In the first place, we have administrative difficulties. Education is not a concurrent subject. It is unfortunate; I think it is tragic that when our Constitution-makers wrote our Constitution, they did not think of the importance of education for national integration. They followed the British pattern. The British were not interested in education as a vehicle for national integration as we were. That is why they decentralised

education. They gave it the lowest priority. Unfortunately we have also followed in their footsteps. But the time has come when we should realise that education should have the highest priority. Education is important both for national integration and for investment in human beings. If we want to achieve our political, social and economic goals, we can only do so through education and therefore in order that education can help us to achieve these goals, education must be national in character.

Our first difficulty is the administrative difficulty. What are we to do? The constitutional position is that each State can say, "we will have our own educational policy". But I must say to the credit of our States—I have just been presiding over the conference of State Education Ministers—they have gone a long way to agree to a coordinated policy, without agreeing to a constitutional change. I am not interested merely in the constitutional change. I am interested in concurrence, in carrying the country with me, in all the States agreeing to the broad outlines of a national educational policy. I do not understand by national educational policy uniformity. It is not possible. At one time I thought it was possible to get uniformity, but it is not possible. Each State has its own local and regional problems, its own financial problems. So, a certain amount of flexibility must be permitted. But then there must be a clear conception of where we are going in education, what are we going to achieve? What are our objectives and what are our targets.

I take it that the objective, the target, we have is to have a unified, strong and powerful nation, a nation that believes in the secular ideal, a nation which believes in equality, a nation which believes in fighting poverty and in transforming a poor society into a prosperous society. If we all agree on these objectives, then it is not difficult to have a national educational policy.

I compliment the mover of this resolution for moving it, because it has evoked a very interesting debate and has drawn the attention of the Ministry to many shortcomings. But may I request him not to press this resolution? As I announced in the budget debate, I have already decided to appoint a national commission. It will go into the whole question of education in this country. As you know, I am rather allergic to committees. I think we have too many committees in this country, and I do not want to add one more. But the reason for appointing this commission was this. So long we never took an overall view of education. We considered education in fragments—fragmentary education. We have higher education, secondary education, primary education and technical education. When we had the Mudaliar Commission, we thought of secondary education and it gave a report on secondary education. We had the Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission which dealt with higher education. My view is, you cannot solve the educational problem, you cannot evolve a national policy, unless you look at education as a whole, unless you take an overall view of education. Therefore, I decided to set up this Commission (which) will look at all aspects of education. In this Commission we will have outstanding educationists from this country and I also hope to have outstanding educationists from the United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia and possibly Japan. The reason for getting these experts from outside is this: we, who are in the country, cannot take an objective view which people from outside can take. I want these people to come and tell us where we have gone wrong, where we could have done better, how we can improve; it will also give us an opportunity to compare our educational system with the systems in those countries.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : इस प्रायोग में आप विदेशियों को रखेंगे। उनको

आप रखें लेकिन अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के प्रारम्भ होने के पहले, विदेशी शिक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के पहले यहां जो शिक्षा चलती थी, क्या उस समय की शिक्षा के विचारदों को भी आप इस प्रायोग में रखेंगे।

श्री मु० क० चागला : वे भी उसमें रहेंगे। हम विदेशियों को बुला रहे हैं लेकिन मैं खेद अपनी चीजों को भी मानता हूँ और यह मानता हूँ कि अपने देश को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

So that, I assure my hon. friend the idea is not merely copying or imitating what is going on outside; the basis should be our own country, our own institutions. We should have our feet deeply planted in the soil of our own country. But we must not shut our eyes to what is happening outside.

Here the most important thing is science and technology. Our late Prime Minister attached the greatest importance to science and technology, and rightly so, because he felt that although we had missed the industrial revolution, our country should not miss the technological revolution. Therefore, it is necessary that we should know what is happening in Russia, in the United States, And, believe me, we will never be able to fight poverty in this country unless we have a technological revolution, unless importance is attached to science, unless our nation becomes scientifically-minded. Therefore, a revolution in our outlook is necessary.

My hon. friend in his speech made a statement today with which I am largely in agreement. He spoke in Hindi. My Hindi is rather bad. So I shall read out the translated version in English of what he said. He says that the government policy in regard to education for the last seventeen years has been very vague with

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

the result that the standard of education is falling every day; it has resulted in the lack of national integration, determination for rational belief and security of thought; the language problem, provincialism and communalism are the offshoots of this vague educational policy.

As I said, we have not given top priority to education. Whenever there is to be a cut, the first victim is education. We do not realise that education means investment in human beings. It is no use having steel mills and hydro-electric schemes if we have not got the human beings to run them. Therefore, education to my mind is more important than any other investment. And yet how much do we spend on education? I am shocked to find that our expenditure on education—I will give you the figures—is one of the lowest of any countries. We are spending 2.6 per cent of the national income on education, as against the minimum of 4 per cent recommended for the developing countries. I must say to the credit of the States that they are spending 20, 25 or 30 per cent of their budget on education. But the Centre, the Union, is not spending enough. Therefore, I want this House to support me when I make the demand from my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister, for more grants for education. When it comes to this House, after all, you are the masters; it is for you to decide the policy. If you say that Government shall spend more money on education, Government will spend it. And, believe me, Sir, the returns will be hundred-fold even from the financial point of view. If you spend more money on education, there will be more production, there will be less poverty. After all, what is the trouble with our country today? Why are the prices rising? Why is scarcity there? The scarcity is there because we are living in an economy of scarcity. If you want an economy of abundance—I will not be there but

many of you will be there to see it—that can be brought about only by education. More educated men means more production and more abundance.

Now, may I roughly say what are the problems which are facing us today, which this Commission will be able to tackle when it is appointed? Now there are difficulties in every sphere. Take elementary education. We have the problem of basic education and difference of opinion on that. We have the question of two-shift system—should there be one shift or two shifts. Then there is the problem of whether elementary education should be undertaken by the local authority, by the taluka, by the municipality and so on.

Then there is secondary education. We have laid down the target of 12 years of school education plus 3 years of degree course; 15 years in all. We have not been able to bring about uniformity. But here again I compliment the different Education Ministers of the States that we have agreed at least on this finally that in secondary education all school education should be imparted by schools and not by universities. ~~For~~ the pre-university courses are ~~important~~ ^{one} expedients which ~~should~~ be done away with and ultimately our objective is 12 years school course plus a three-year degree course. Even with regard to the three-year degree course all universities have not agreed, but the majority have.

Then there is the question of teacher training which is the foundation of education. We are just starting with it. Without properly trained and equipped teachers we cannot go far ahead. We are doing our best to set up regional colleges to impart training to teachers.

Then there is the question: what is more important today—quantity or quality? I agree with my hon. friend there, and I think my hon. friend

from Gujarat said the same thing. It is our duty to give education to every one in this country. No citizen should be denied education. But let us not forget that we must also attach importance to quality. If we have to build up a great nation, we must have men of the highest stature, produced by our own educational institutions. Therefore, we have to attach importance to quality. Now, for the next few years we want to attach importance to quality. We will have Centrally-sponsored schemes which will pick out certain institutions and give them full support so that they could go to the top. I hope to see a day in India when the finest education can be imparted and a student will not have to go abroad. For that purpose, we want proper institutions. These are not pockets of privilege. People are against public schools. People are against good institutions. But we want the poorest students to go to these schools with the help of scholarships. I am entirely against the old idea that a public school or an institution of importance should be reserved for those who can afford it. No. The conception should be that your best men, your best students, whichever class they come from, should be in a position to go to these institutions. Therefore please do not think when I support public schools or I back institutions of high calibre that I am trying to build up pockets of privilege. No; I am entirely against privilege, but we must have men of quality in our country.

For the same reason we are attaching the greatest importance to post-graduate studies. That is the apex, but without that apex the foundation itself will be shaken. Today the trouble in India is that we are not having enough post-graduate students to supply teachers for our degree level studies, secondary schools and go on. That is why the University Grants Commission is financing many colleges to push ahead their post-graduate studies.

With regard to teachers my hon. friend there said, "Pay them well". I agree. I think, one of the tragedies of education in this country is that we have ceased to attract good men to the educational career.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is also the same in America. They also do not give good salaries to teachers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Quite right, but this country is much worse. There again, we have our University Grants Commission. As far as colleges and universities are concerned, they offer assistance for raising the salaries of teachers. All have not availed themselves of it. The Ministry has offered assistance to the States but they have not been able to avail themselves of it because these are matching grants and the State Governments say, "We cannot match it because we have not got the resources". One of the most important questions, therefore, is the question of finance, how to finance education from the Centre.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vicarabad): What about girls' education?

Shri Sidheswar Prasad: They are also a part of the nation.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Women are not only a part of the nation but to my mind they are the most important part. No nation can be considered educated unless its women are educated. I agree today, looking to the figures, women's education has not advanced as much as it should. But there again we are doing our best to help women's education. There are many difficulties, social and otherwise, but I assure the hon. lady Member that whatever help the Ministry can give to finance women's education we will give. We are giving money for hostels, for new schools for teachers, and we will do everything.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): What has been done to improve the standard of teachers?

16.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have set up regional colleges; we are having seminars, summer schools; we are increasing their salaries. We are doing everything possible. Yet, we are short of teachers. We want better equipped teachers; we want more people to join the teaching profession.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You must have recourse to radio and television facilities.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree. That is one of the things which we are going to undertake. I wish, we had television in this country; we have not got it. Mr. Wilson, the Leader of the Opposition in UK, talked of the university of the Air. If we had television here, we could educate our boys. But we are going to undertake correspondence course in a large way and in that way give in-service training to our teachers and also teach some of our students who cannot afford to go to colleges. There are various ways, apart from universities, in which students can be taught.

I had no right to intervene at this early stage but I did so with your permission because I have got to go and vote in the Rajya Sabha. I will deprive myself of the pleasure and the opportunity of listening to the criticism of Members which I value very much. I only appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw this Resolution because in as much as a commission is being set up a committee of Members of Parliament will serve no purpose. This commission will look at education from the national point of view. I think, he has rendered a great service to the cause of education by bringing this Resolution before the House. But no useful pur-

pose will be served by pressing it to a division.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लेकर इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया मैं उन सभी के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मेरा ख्याल है कि शिक्षा मन्त्री जिस आयोग का गठन करेंगे उसमें संसद् के सदस्यों को भी जरूर जगह देने पर वे विचार करेंगे क्योंकि उनका भी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के निर्धारण में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होना ही चाहिए।

जैसा कि स्वयम् श्री माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री ने स्वीकार किया, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की स्वराज्य के बाद से ही जो उपेक्षा होती रही है उसका हमारे देश के जीवन पर बड़ा ही दुखद, अनिष्टकार और अहितकर प्रभाव पड़ा है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जितनी जल्दी सरकार शिक्षा आयोग का गठन करके राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति संचालन के प्रश्न को सुलझाने का प्रयत्न करे उतना ही हमारे देश के लिये हितकर होगा। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि केवल राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का निर्धारण ही काफी नहीं है। यह भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो भी शिक्षा नीति निर्धारित की जाये उस शिक्षा नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये यदि संविधान का परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो सरकार उसे भी बगैर हिचकिचाहट के शीघ्र करे, यदि प्रशासनिक ढं चें में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता हो तो उसके लिये भी सरकार को तैयार रहना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि जब तक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हम उचित वातावरण का निर्माण नहीं करते हैं तब तक हमें इसमें बहुत दूर तक सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह भी सच है कि जब तक हम ऐसी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का निर्धारण नहीं करते हैं तब तक जो कुछ हम

करना चाहते हैं उसके लिये न तो हम देश में उपयुक्त वातावरण बना सकते हैं और न उसके लिये हम योग्य व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित कर सकते हैं। जैसा स्वयम् अभी माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया, वह बहुत ही व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं, मैं उसका दिल से स्वागत करता हूँ। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस गम्भीर विषय पर विचार करने के लिये अमरीका, रूस, इंग्लैण्ड, फ्रांस जैसे देशों के सुविज्ञ शिक्षा विशारदों की सेवायें और सहायता लेने का वे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक ही निवेदन होगा कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी इस आयोग की घोषणा करें और इस आयोग से मांग करें कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और शीघ्र से शीघ्र सरकार इस सम्बन्ध आश्वस्त करे कि वह इस शिक्षा नीति को निर्धारित करके उसको कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न करती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने यांड़ी देर पहले इस पुस्तक के उद्घरण पेश किये थे, उस की कुछ और वक्तव्यों का मैं सरकार के विचार के लिये प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक समझता हूँ :

"Intertia; lack of conviction, and political immorality are perhaps the main obstacles to accelerated growth. The world is full of plans which are never implemented and excellent programmes which have died because, of lack of popular support. Development in practice, as distinct from development of plans, demands that a people and their leaders become energized and committed to attainment of common goals."

अभी जैसा कुछ वक्तव्यों ने बतलाया था, कई आयोग बनाये गये माध्यमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा

के सम्बन्ध में। इसी प्रकार से भावात्मक एकता समिति की रिपोर्ट भी सामने पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की ओर उचित रूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जैसा कि स्वयं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया, इस का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि अभी तक हम शिक्षा के ऊपर बहुत कम धन खर्च करते रहे हैं। किसी भी दूसरे देश में राष्ट्रीय आय के ४ प्रतिशत से कम खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। कुछ रोज पहले खर समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि राज्य सरकारों को अपनी आय का २० प्रतिशत और केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी आय का १० प्रतिशत शिक्षा पर खर्च करना चाहिये। कुछ एक अपवादों को छोड़ वही करीब करीब सभी राज्य सरकारें अपनी आय का २० प्रतिशत शिक्षा पर खर्च कर रही हैं लेकिन यह बड़ा दुःख की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस बात की तरफ उचित ध्यान नहीं गया है और इस विषय में अभी तक उदासीनता दिखाई जाती रही है।

अभी शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यदि ये शिक्षा सम्बन्धी बजट की मांग को ले कर इस सदन में आयेंगे तो सदन को उन का समर्थन करना चाहिये। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी ये शिक्षा के लिये जितनी धनराशि की मांग करने इस सदन में आयेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से यह सदन राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन का सहर्ष स्वागत करेगा, समर्थन करेगा और उन की मांग यथाशक्ति पूरी करने का प्रयत्न करेगा।

सरकार का ध्यान इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये यह इस बात की भी आवश्यकता अखिल भारतीय शीघ्र ही अनुभव करेगी कि शिक्षा सेवा का गठन किया जाय। सरकार इस आशय से चेत है और इस तरफ जो आवश्यक

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

कदम उठाने की जरूरत है उस के लिये प्रयत्नशील है।] इस लिये जब कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने मेरे इस सेकल्प की बुनियादी बातों को न केवल स्वीकार कर लिया है बल्कि वह आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिये तत्पर भी है तो मैं ऐसी स्थिति में यह उचित मानता हूँ इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लूँ। जिन वक्ताओं ने इस प्रस्ताव पर अपने अमूल्य सुझावों से हमें लाभान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया है मैं उन सभी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

चूँकि इस प्रस्ताव का सभी वक्ताओं ने एकमत से समर्थन किया है वे चाहे सदन के इस ओर के हों अथवा उस ओर के हों इसलिये मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि सरकार इस राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के निर्धारण के प्रश्न को पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ ग्रहण करेगी और इस के लिये जो भी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी उसे पूरी तडपे-रता के साथ उठायेगी। इसलिये मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेते हुए और आप को धन्यवाद करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that he has the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri B. K. Das . . . absent. Shri S. M. Banerjee:

16.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"In view of the growing discontent among the people of this country against Government's

failure to check abnormal rise in prices of all essential commodities, this House recommends to Government the following for immediate adoption and implementation:—

- (i) State Trading in foodgrains;
- (ii) ban on speculation in foodgrains;
- (iii) exemplary punishment to hoarders and black-marketeers; and
- (iv) formation of a Price Stabilisation Committee."

Sir, yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari in reply to a question said this. Before I read it, I must congratulate Shri T. T. Krishnamachari for his bold and firm stand which he took during the Question Hour. He said:

"The mere existence of a Price Stabilisation Board—there is one which does exist in my Ministry today, the Price Committee of the Secretaries—does not seem to do any good. It is a matter which has to be considered in conjunction with the Chief Ministers, and it seems to my mind—it does not bind either the Government or the Chief Ministers at the moment—that it is almost inescapable that there will have to be a rigorous system of State trading and rigorous control over retail distribution, but this cannot be done by the Central Government because the Central Government has neither the agency nor the competence for the purpose, without the collaboration of the States."

He made a definite statement and I hope he came to the conclusion that State trading was the only solution now in the present situation of the country. I hope our Finance Minister, in consultation with the Food Minister and his Cabinet colleagues,

has come to this conclusion and I hope the State trading in foodgrains is likely to be introduced or will be introduced very soon to arrest the rising prices.

Sir, I am not a supporter of any control. We do not want any control unless it becomes absolutely essential. When sugar was controlled and decontrolled many times, we know that when it was under control the situation was the same and even after decontrol the situation did not improve because of the corrupt distribution machinery. It was admitted by my friend, Shri Thomas and also by the Finance Minister that the distribution machinery—they did not use the word 'corrupt' but they did use these words—has not adequately worked or efficiently worked. So, my suggestion is that they should have State trading in foodgrains immediately.

The Prime Minister-designate of this country, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, for whom I have great regard has said this on economic issues. This is what has appeared in the press:

"While outlining his approach to economic questions, Mr. Shastri laid stress on the urgent need to arrest the soaring prices. In a few days he would discuss with the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Finance as well as the Planning Commission what 'practical' measures should be taken in that regard."

I know Shastriji has many qualities of our late Prime Minister Shri Nehru. The biggest compliment I can pay him today is by saying that he is the 'pocket edition Nehru'. He must rise to this occasion and take a firm decision for bringing the prices down. When we talk of State trading, my other friends in the Swatantra Party and other parties may object to it. They may say that de-control is the only solution and that free market is the only solution. But if State trad-

ing cannot solve the problem, let them give another alternative. What is the other alternative? What is the other programme? They must come out with this before objecting to State trading.

Sir, the Bengal Cabinet also discussed this food situation because you know the condition in Calcutta and other places in West Bengal excite horror than pity. I was recently there from 17th May to 24th May and I saw that there was no rice available—no rice available anywhere. The price of fish was ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per kilo and still it was not available. The price of mustard oil went up from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 nP. and incertain places to Rs 4. And still the sense of complacency is going on.

This is what the papers say:

"The West Bengal Cabinet discussed the serious food situation in the State for over two hours today.

"The Cabinet is understood to feel that the price line for rice can be held if the State obtains 400,000 tons of rice from Orissa. So far only 50,000 tons of rice has come to West Bengal from Orissa.

But some anxiety has been caused by reports that the price of rice in Orissa and Bihar is higher than that fixed by the West Bengal Government.

After the meeting, Mr. P. C. Sen, the Chief Minister told reporters that West Bengal was the only State which had fixed the price of paddy and rice.

While claiming that partial state trading had been undertaken in the State, he said that "full control" of rice and other essential commodities would be ineffective and would create more problems than it would solve unless rationing was enforced in all States."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I do not know whether all the Chief Ministers of the States will subscribe to the ideology of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. I wish him all the good luck. But I do not know whether he will really be able to rally round all the Chief Ministers of the States, his own colleagues in the Cabinet and even the Members in this House because I see an amendment to my Resolution. It reads:

"That in the resolution,—

(i) after "commodities" insert—

"and ensuring adequate remunerative prices to the growers of agricultural produce";—

I agree with this; I accept this amendment. And then further it says:

"(ii) for "State Trading in foodgrains" substitute—

"effective functioning of co-operative marketing societies".

Sir, it clearly reveals the mind. It really takes us to the situation where it is said: Do not accept State trading because some Leftists lead in this country for State trading. What is the solution? People are not going to die like this. What happened in Bengal happened in Rajasthan. More than one lakh people were just facing starvation. My hon. friend, Maharaja Karni Singhji perhaps submitted the report. He toured the entire Rajasthan area. He is neither a Communist nor a Socialist. He said that more than one lakh people were facing starvation in Rajasthan. What happened in U.P.? Whenever our Food Minister had a press conference about the price of wheat, the price used to go up. Ultimately, we had to request our Food Minister not to deliver speeches because every speech pushed up the price. Ultimately, we find that the main food of U.P., namely wheat is being sold at a high

price. Similarly, arhar dal is being sold at one rupee per kg.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Where do we get it so cheap? I am paying Rs. 1.30 per kg.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is very good. They may charge more from my hon. friend, because he is a Member of Parliament and his salary is going to be increased. But the common man is paying at least one rupee per kg. The price of wheat in the open market is 1 seer and 6 chattaaks per rupee. That is the price in the wheat-producing area.

Then, what is happening to other articles like vegetable in the market? The position is as follows. The hon. Minister Shri B. R. Bhagat did not give us the retail price, but he did admit that the rise was 8½ per cent. He said yesterday:

"As for the extent of rise, the wholesale price index was 138.9 at the end of February, 1964 as against 143 by 16th May."

Then I put another question:

"Why don't you say something about retail prices?"

Shri B. R. Bhagat replied:

"It is 8½ per cent higher."

Then hon. Minister was referring to the wholesale price. When my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain wanted to pin-point him by saying that he must know the retail prices, Shri B. R. Bhagat replied:

"We do not have the figures."

This was what he said yesterday. I doubt very much whether Shri Swaran Singh or Shri A. M. Thomas has got any figures in this regard. No figures and no statistics can convince the people of this country that there has not been any rise. My hats off to the people of this country for their patience! Had it been any other

country, they would have thrown this Government out.

What is happening today? What is the position in regard to the index figures? I shall give the wholesale index figures for February, 1963 and February, 1964.

They were as follows:

Item	Index figure in	
	Feb. 1963	Feb. 1964
Cereals	102	122
Pulses	103	129
Fruits and vegetables	133	157
Milk and ghee . .	122	128
Edible oil . . .	146	155
Fish, egg and meat .	135	153
Sugar and gur . .	148	177
Others	178	180
Group Index . . .	124.2	140.4
Fuel, power and light lubricants . . .	123.4	139.5

I wish to point out also the difference in the wholesale prices between January, 1964 and February, 1964. The figures were as follows.

Item	Index figure in	
	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964
Cereals	118	122
Pulses	124	129
Fruits and vegetables	147	157
Milk and ghee . .	127	128
Edible oils . . .	150	155
Fish, egg and meat .	155	158
Others	178	180
Group Index . . .	137.8	140.4

I would also like to point out that the prices are increasing every week. I have before me figures indicating the wholesale prices week by week. I might mention the figures, for instance, in regard to cereals. On 9th May, 1964 it was 147.7 on 2nd May, 1964, it was 146. That shows that it has risen in one week from 146 to 147.7. On 11th April, 1964, it was 143. So, from 143 in April, it has risen to 147.7 on 9th May, 1964. The figure on 11th May, 1963 was 131.4. Similarly, in

regard to pulses and other things also, the prices have been going up week after week. Even during the period from the 2nd to the 9th May, 1964 the prices have registered an increase.

If this be the situation, I do not know what the fate is going to be of those 27 crores of people, who even according to the Planning Minister, are just getting $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day. Are they not facing a starvation condition? According to the reports of various commissions, half of the population belonging to the entire working class is getting just above the starvation line and sometimes below the starvation line also. And what is the compensation that has been given to neutralise the price increase?

The Central Government employees wanted something more. They fulfilled all the conditions according to the Pay Commission's recommendations. But what were they actually given? The lowest-paid employees was given the smallest amount, namely Rs. 3.50, that is, three rupees and fifty paise. The term 'naya' has been removed now. That is the only consolation. This sum of Rs. 3.50 is given to those who are getting between Rs. 70 and Rs. 100. But Rs. 10 to 20 is given to those who are getting between Rs. 500 and 600. Is that socialism? I do not know this Congress Socialism. If that is the conception of socialism then the people will think that this socialism is much more dangerous than the Chinese aggression, because it goes into the houses. I must warn this Government. I do not want to impute any motive to any Member of the Cabinet, but my warning applies to all. If they want to move this country towards socialism, let them make up their minds about the prices. Let them make up their minds whether they are going to introduce State trading in foodgrains.

I am happy that forward trading on 14 items has been banned. That is good, but I must submit that this decision was also taken very late.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Speculation going on, and banks are giving advances. And yet the banks could not be nationalised. Unless the banks are nationalised, these advances will go on, and everything will be purchased by a handful of persons, and the prices will not come down. Therefore, my submission is that a price stabilisation committee should be formed.

My second suggestion is that Government should immediately convene a conference of the representatives of various political parties, progressive and eminent economists, trade union representatives, and representatives of kisans, and immediately try to solve this matter by sitting across the table and getting their suggestions. Otherwise, I am afraid that a day will be fast approaching when all those who are unhappy over this may raise their mighty voice.

What happened in Calcutta on the 20th of last month? The Chief Minister of West Bengal said to the press very proudly that the strike was partial and it could not materialise, because of the efficiency and effectiveness of the West Bengal Government. I was there on the 20th and I know that each tram and bus was escorted by six or seven police constables. But I may tell you that if the people get rice at Rs. 55, fish at Rs. 8, wheat at Re. 1 per kilo and they will get also one k.g. or less, no police or army can control the situation.

I would have liked had the Finance Minister been here. He made a statement yesterday, and I think he must be in a soup today. They must have said: "Why do you make such statements? We have not consulted Birlas, we have not consulted many other people. Why should you make such statements which smell of socialism. Talk of socialism, but do not believe in socialism. That is the whole thing."

Not only the prices of foodgrains, but the prices of soap, of vegetables,

of everything have increased in this country. In Kanpur I purchase my monthly rations. I take about five units. The whole month's ration I used to purchase at Rs. 52, and now I have to pay Rs. 66 or Rs. 67 for the same thing. Where should the common man get this Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 more, whether a Government employee or a non-Government employee? I know that the pay of Members of Parliament will be increased. The Bill is there in the other House. Within 1½ hours people started such a mad rush to increase their salary by 40 per cent, while giving only three rupees and fifty naya paisa, sorry paisa, to the Government servants after two years of struggle. That is the story of socialism.

That is why I give a warning that if within six months Government fails to bring down the prices, there will be an agitation throughout the country, whether people are put behind the bars under DIR or not, because that will not solve the problem. Blackmarketing must come to an end, hoarding must come to an end, and that can only be done by Government not by producing statistics here, but by taking stern measures. When they talk of statistics, it reminds me of a story.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): Today you have given a lot of statistics.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is from the books that you produce. I never quote my statistics because I have no machinery for producing statistics.

Shri Swaran Singh: You rely on them?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do rely on them as long as I believe them. I have great faith in this Government, I have faith in you also, I have faith in human nature.

But the story is very interesting, and because it comes from the villages of U.P. I will tell it in Hindi.

एक पी० बल्यू० डी० के भोवरसियर थे। उन का काम एक ही था। वह सारी उम्र श्रीसत निकालते रहे। कोई भी बिल्डिंग बनानी हो, उस की ऊंचाई, उस की गोलाई, उस की बीवार की मोटाई आदि सब को देख कर वह श्रीसत ही निकाला करते थे। हमारी सरकार भी स्टैटिस्टिक्स निकालती है और उन के बल पर ही निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचती है कि कमी नहीं है, पी० एल० ४८० में इतना आ रहा है, यहाँ इतना पैदा हो रहा है। उस के अनुसार इस तरह से यहाँ पर गेहूँ की बालियाँ ही बालियाँ होनी चाहिये यहाँ पर गेहूँ की कोई कमी नहीं होनी चाहिये। उस भोवरसियर को एग्जेंज में बड़ा विश्वास हो गया था। जब वह रिटायर हुआ तो अपने बीबी बच्चों को साथ ले कर गांव जाने लगा। बीच में एक छोटी सी नदी पड़ती थी। जब वह अपनी बीबी बच्चों के साथ नदी के किनारे पहुंचा तो उस ने कहा कि ठहरो मुझे पानी की गहराई का एग्जेंज निकाल लेने दो तब इस को बारी बारी से पार करना। वह गहराई का एग्जेंज साढ़े तीन फुट निकाल कर बाहर आ गया। तब उस ने अपने बेटे को जो चार फुट का था कहा कि चला जा। थोड़ी देर के बाद वह डूबने लगा और जब उस की माँ चिल्लाई तो कहने लगा कि यह डूब नहीं सकता है, पानी का एग्जेंज साढ़े तीन फुट है। बच्चा डूब गया। तब उस की बीबी गई। वह पांच फुट की थी। वह भी जब कुछ दूर गई तो डूबने लगी। वह चिल्लाई, उस ने कहा घबराओ मत, तुम डूब नहीं सकती हो, पानी का एग्जेंज सिर्फ साढ़े तीन फुट है। जब बीबी भी डूब गई, बच्चे भी डूब गये तो हाथ जोड़ कर वह बैठ गया और भगवान से प्रार्थना करने लगा, "हे भगवान, श्रीसत ज्यों का त्यों, मेरा कुनबा डूबा क्यों।" इसी तरह से मैं कहूंगा "तुम्हारे आंकड़े ज्यों के त्यों, फिर देश डूबा क्यों।" आंकड़ों के हिसाब से देश में गेहूँ भी है

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दाल भी है, सब कुछ है तो फिर कमी क्यों पड़ती है? आखिर यह हो क्या रहा है?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय आंकड़ों का सहारा न लें, वस्तुस्थिति को देखें। एक दिन वह साधू का वेश धारण करके बाजार में चले जायें और देखें कि चीनी के लिये किस तरीके से और कितनी लम्बी लम्बी लाइनें लगती हैं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप इन को साधू बनाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षवाय : गेहूँ आ करना है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इन को कोई नहीं पहचान सकेगा।

My request is only this. Let them have an open enquiry as to how things sell in the market, whether it is vegetable oil or mustard oil or soap or vegetable or anything, the thing which was available for 50 paise is sold at Re. 1/- today. But from statistics made available, prices had gone up, it appears, by 12½ per cent. It is not so, whether it is Punjab or Bengal or any other State. This is not the way to reach socialism. If people die of starvation today, who will enjoy socialism? Their grandsons? No it should not be so. The Finance Minister has said that State Trading should have to be done. I hope, therefore, that my Resolution will be accepted. If it is not accepted, people will say that they believe in one thing but say something else. With these words, I commend my motion to the House and I hope that my hon. friends would support it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"In view of the growing discontent among the people of this country against Government's failure to check abnormal rise in prices of all essential commodities, this House recommends to Government the following for

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

immediate adoption and imple-
 mentation:—

- (i) State Trading in foodgrains;
- (ii) ban on speculation in food-
 grains;
- (iii) exemplary punishment to
 hoarders and black-market-
 eers; and
- (iv) formation of a Price Stabi-
 lisation Committee."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an
 amendment. Is Mr. Malaichami mov-
 ing it?

Shri Malaichami (Periyakulam): I
 beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

- (i) after "commodities" insert—

"and ensuring adequate remun-
 erative prices to the grow-
 ers of agricultural produce";
 and

- (ii) for "State Trading in food-
 grains" substitute—

"effective functioning of co-
 operative marketing so-
 cieties".

I am happy that the Mover has
 said he would accept my amendment
 which ensures adequate remunerative
 price to the growers of agricultural
 products. From that we can under-
 stand that a very peculiar situation
 about prices prevails in the country.
 On the one hand consumers are not in
 a position to get things at reasonable
 prices. But at the same time, the
 producers also are denied a reason-
 able remuneration. It prevails not
 only in the agricultural sector—I
 mean this situation—but also in the
 industrial side also. Unless the price
 to the consumers is ensured at a
 reasonable level and the producers
 also are enabled to get a decent price
 for their production, it is not possible
 to maintain economic growth. The

price policy of the Government must
 be such that the producers who
 constitute the nation must get a rea-
 sonable price for their products and
 the consumers get things at a reason-
 able price.

Since my amendment is essentially
 about remunerative prices to the
 growers of agricultural produce, I
 will confine my remarks only to that
 section. The hon. Mover of the
 Resolution has said that the price of
 all commodities had gone up to such
 a level that there is much discontent
 among the people. In the same
 manner we have statistics to show
 what is the position at the other end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he take
 some more time?

Shri Malaichami: Yes Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may con-
 tinue on the next non-official day.
 There is a calling attention motion by
 Mr. Kachhavaia now.

17hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (ii) FIRE IN LOST PROPERTY OFFICE,
 NORTHERN RAILWAY

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व
 के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मंत्री
 का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ
 कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"दिल्ली में ४ जून १९६४ को उत्तर
 रेलवे के गोदाम में आग लगना ।"

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
 try of Railways (Shri S. V. Rama-
 swamy): At about 04-30 hours on
 4th June, 1964, Rakshaks Rajinder
 and Manmohan Singh of Railway

Protection Force, who were on duty in the Lost Property Office at Delhi Kishanganj, observed some smoke coming out from the Parcel Godown. Shri Bhim Sen, A.T.S. and Shri Mehar Chand, Superintendent, Lost Property Office, were immediately informed by the Rakshaks and they arrived at the site at about 04-40 hours. The Delhi Fire Service were informed at about 04-36 hrs. and they arrived on the scene at 04-45 hrs and started operations at about 05-07 hours. The Railway Fire Brigade also assisted the Delhi Fire Service in extinguishing the fire. It took about two hours for the fire brigades to extinguish the fire and in spite of best efforts, the godown was more or less completely gutted.

According to the records maintained, there were 1419 packages of lost property and 6755 booked but unclaimed parcels lying in the affected godown. Out of these, 151 packages of lost property, including 103 packages of valuable articles and 498 unconnected and unclaimed parcels have been saved. In addition, 879 bags of salt lying on the platform alongside the Parcel Godown, which were covered by tarpaulins, were also damaged by the fire. Old records pertaining to the year 1961 lying in the godown were also burnt.

The cost of the damages to the affected building, packages of lost property and unclaimed parcels is estimated at about rupees One Lakh.

An enquiry by a Senior Commercial Officer and an Assistant Security Officer has been ordered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब कि मेरा ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस हिन्दी में था तो उत्तर भी हिन्दी में मिलना चाहिये था। मुझे उत्तर हिन्दी में दिलाया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, आप अंग्रेजी जानते हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandasaur): He does not know English.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I can lay the Hindi translation on the Table.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि आग लगने के दो घंटे बाद आग बुझाने के लिये खबर दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दो घंटे का विलम्ब क्यों हुआ। इस आग लगने में क्या किसी विशेष व्यक्ति का हाथ है या नहीं। जिन लोगों को नुकसान हुआ है उन को सरकार क्या मुआवजा देगी।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There has been practically no delay: Within 10 minutes of noticing the fire, the fire brigade moved out and it took two hours to put out the fire. As regards the loss sustained, it is all unclaimed property. We have to await the report of the committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि चार बजे आग लगी और छः बजे सूचना दी गई। यानी आग लगने के दो घंटे बाद सूचना दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतना विलम्ब क्यों हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ। दस मिनट में वहाँ लोग पहुंच गये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि दो घंटे बाद सूचना दी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हिन्दी भी जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी भी जानते हैं।

Shri Bade (Khargone): Is it a fact that the fire was known to the guards and everybody after two or three hours and then the people sent for the fire brigade? The loss of property is very heavy. What is the cause of taking such a long time to detect the fire? May I know whether the packets of films were also burnt?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have said that there has been no delay:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was there any delay in locating the fire?

Shri Bade: There could not have been a huge loss of Rs. 1 lakh worth of property within ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It took two hours to extinguish the fire.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The fire was noticed at 4.30. The Delhi Fire Service engines came at 4.40. The Railway Protection Force fire service was also there. It was extinguished as soon as they could.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

17-06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.