

Third Series, No. 45

**Wednesday, April 8, 1964**  
**Chaitra 19, 1886 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Seventh Session  
(Third Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**New Delhi**

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9795

9796

# LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 8, 1964/Chaitra 19, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Allotment of Land in Delhi

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\*944. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land behind Safdarjang Hospital was auctioned by lot recently at Rs. 35 per square yard under the low income housing scheme; and

(b) Government's cost per square yard of this land after taking into account the development charges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) In November 1961, 73 plots in the Safdarjung area were allotted to persons in low income group at prices ranging from Rs. 35.20 to Rs. 38 per square yard; and

(b) Rs. 39 per square yard.

Shri Vishram Prasad: In reply to a question on 21st November, 1961 it was stated that the land was acquired at Rs. 5 per sq. yd. and also that 40 per cent was the net area available for distribution as housing plots. So that, the total acquired cost comes to Rs. 12.5 per sq. yd. The development charges came to Rs. 7 per sq. yd. The total price comes to Rs. 19.5

per sq. yd. I want to know why the Government charged Rs. 35 per sq. yd. and has made so much profit.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The cost of the land comes to Rs. 39 per sq. yd. as against the price charged at Rs. 35; so they are almost giving a subsidy of Rs. 4 per sq. yd.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The hon. Minister says that Government pays some subsidies to the low-income group. As I have explained, land actually costs Rs. 19.5 only. How can the Government say that it is being subsidised while such a huge profit is being made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The cost of land acquired may be Rs. 5 or Rs. 7. But all the land that is acquired is not sold for building purposes. Space has to be allotted for roads, parks, schools, etc. So, that cost has also to be distributed on the residential plots that are sold.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What is the total area acquired and what percentage of it is set apart for other purposes?

Shri Hathi: About forty per cent is used for building purposes. Development charges have also to be incurred.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : शरू में यह जमीनों जिन किसानों से ली गई थीं तो यह उनसे ४-५ रुपये गज तक ली गई थीं तो क्या अब उनको भी इस प्राकटि में से कुछ हिस्सा मिलेगा ?

श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र : उनको तो हमने जमीनों की कीमत दे दी थी । उनको इस में से अब कुछ हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Can the Government give this House an idea as to what would be the open market price of the plot which they have sold for Rs. 35 but which they have acquired for Rs. 5?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** It is difficult to say but our information is that open market prices are varying between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 per sq. yd.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Then why is it that 150 worth land is taken away at the rate of Rs. 5 from the poor cultivator?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** It is not taken by force; land was acquired long time back.

**श्री कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जमीन किस हिसाब से बेची गई है और कितने ऐसे प्लॉट हैं जिन पर कि अभी मकान नहीं बने हैं ?

**श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र :** यह मकान बनाने का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह तो एलोट-मेंट और लैंड का सवाल है। जैसा मैंने बताया नवम्बर, १९६१ में करीब ७३ प्लॉट्स सफरदरज एरिया में और ५२५ प्लॉट्स नजफाद में लोट्स के हिसाब से तो इनकम ग्रुप वालों को दिये गये हैं।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** यह जमीन जिन लोगों को दी गई है वे सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं या अन्य वर्ग के लोग हैं और उनको कर्जा भी दिया जायेगा या नहीं ?

**श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र :** जिन व्यक्तियों की सालाना आमदनी ६००० रुपये से कम है वे लोग इसमें आये हैं।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** वे सरकारी नौकर हैं या और लोग हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने बताया तो दिया कि जिन लोगों की सालाना आमदनी ६००० रुपये से कम है वे इस में आये हैं।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** जिन लोगों को प्लॉट्स दिये गये हैं वे कौन हैं सरकारी नौकर हैं या और भी लोग हैं ?

**श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र :** उसमें दोनों ही तरह के लोग हैं। प्राइवेट आदमी भी हैं और सरकारी मुलाजिम भी हैं।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** उनको मकान बनाने के लिए क्या कर्जा भी दिया जायेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो दूसरा सवाल हो गया।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** जो सरकारी नौकर हैं और जिनको जमीन मिल गयी है उन को तो कर्जा सरकार आम तौर से देती ही है लेकिन दूसरे लोगों को भी कर्जा दिया जायेगा या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** यह जो ५ रुपये प्रति गज की दर से जमीन हासिल की गई है वह कितनी जमीन है और वह जिन लोगों की जमीन है ? किसानों की है या अन्य लोगों की है ?

**श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र :** यह कहना मुश्किल है। जमीन पहले ले ली गई थी और दी अब गई है। यह जमीन उन व्यक्तियों को जो कि अपना मकान बनाना चाहते हैं और जिनकी कि आमदनी ६००० रुपये सालाना से कम है उनको यह जमीन दी जा रही है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि जो जमीन ऐक्वायर की गई है यह किन की है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कहा तो कि यह बतलाना मुश्किल है। माननीय सदस्य जरा पूरा उनका उत्तर तो सुनें।

## Second University in Delhi

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- \*945. { Shri B. P. Yadava:  
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
 Shri Dhaon:  
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Pottakkatt:  
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
 Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision in regard to the setting up of a second university in Delhi has been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have accepted in principle the recommendation of the Committee, appointed by the University of Delhi at the instance of U.G.C., to the effect that a Second University should be started in Delhi as early as possible.

(b) The details are under consideration.

श्री श्री० प्र० यादव : इस दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय की क्षमता क्या होगी और क्या सरकार की निगाह में ऐसी बात भी है कि अभी विश्वविद्यालय में भरती के लिए जो सर्टोन स्टैंडर्ड रक्खा है और उस स्टैंडर्ड के सभी विद्यार्थी अभी प्रवेश नहीं पाते हैं तो इस नये विश्वविद्यालय के खुल जाने से क्या इस स्टैंडर्ड के सभी विद्यार्थियों को विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश पाने की गुंजाइश हो सकेगी।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have not worked out the details, but the position is this. The present University of Delhi has got about 28,000 students, and it is felt that the time has come when a new university should be started. 28,000, in all conscience, is much too much.

Shri Ranga: We thought that since the new Minister has come he was going to achieve a lot of economy

especially when he has dismissed so many committees; we find that he has already accepted the baby that has been left for him by the previous Minister. May I know whether it is not a fact that in the Calcutta University there are several times more students than are to be found here in the Delhi University and yet there is only one university there, and so, why is it that Government has accepted this idea of having merely an administrative unit of a second university?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Delhi is the capital of India and it should be a model for the rest of India.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, there should be more universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If my hon. friend knew the conditions in the Calcutta University, he would not say that. I do not think it is right for any University to have 130,000 students which the Calcutta University has. Strong representations were made to us by the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University.

Shri Ranga: So, there may be a case for having two universities in Calcutta. Waste of money.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Money is never wasted to truly educate students.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In order to avoid pressure on space and other amenities of city life, would it be possible to locate it outside the city of Delhi proper?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have already been allocated a certain area in Delhi itself, and we have to meet the needs of a growing Delhi. There is tremendous pressure on the present university. After considering all the factors we came to the conclusion of having a second university.

Shri Ranga: Why? It is not at all convincing. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let me request the hon. Members to be patient. **Shri Basappa:**

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether there is any proper criterion laid down for starting a new university and, if so, what is the criterion on which new universities are to be started?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The criterion is, efficiency, good education, high standards. This is one of the criteria.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The Delhi University Act envisages the operation of the university within a radius of 10 miles. May I know whether that Act will be amended and the radius will be diminished or this Act will come into force within a certain area which will be specified later on?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am hoping to introduce legislation in the next session for this new university. At present the details are being worked out, and we are trying to decide what would be the constituent bodies of this new university. The full details have not been worked out.

**श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :** दिल्ली में एक दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का प्रश्न विचारधीन है, यह उत्तर सरकार की ओर से पिछले तीन वर्षों से लगातार दिया जा रहा है जब कि दिल्ली के पचासों हजार विद्यार्थी उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ उनके लिए सुविधा नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी कठिनाई अभी तक ऐसी है जिससे अन्तिम निर्णय इस विषय में नहीं लिया जा सका है ?

**श्री म० क० चागला :** मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह नई यूनिवर्सिटी दिल्ली में बनाने के लिए निश्चित कदम हमारी ओर से उठाये जा रहे हैं। इस के लिए अगले सेशन में मैं आवश्यक लेजिस्लेशन इंट्रोड्यूस करूंगा। इस से ज्यादा मैं और कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether this university is going to be purely a residential university or otherwise?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The details are not yet worked out; it is difficult to make a residential university in Delhi with so many scattered colonies, but the details have not yet been worked out.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** This problem of having more universities has been vexing in India for a number of years. Now, in view of the fact that most of the universities are merely examining bodies and function only in a mere administrative capacity, why has it become necessary to add one more university, instead of having more colleges in the university?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The Vice-Chancellor of the present Delhi University represented to us that even the administrative problems have become so difficult with students numbering 28,000 and with a large number of colleges. We were satisfied that in the interest even of administrative efficiency, a new university was necessary.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Shimkre:** Who represented? The present Vice-Chancellor or the previous Vice-Chancellor?

**Mr. Speaker:** We have passed on to the next question.

**अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड की बैठक**

\*६४६. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ३ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या ६८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड जिसकी बैठक फरवरी, १९६३ में बम्बई में हुई थी, की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय लिये गये ; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :  
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). बोर्ड की अधिकतर सिफारिशों को विश्वविद्यालयों को कार्यान्वित करना है; उनमें से केवल कुछ ही भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों से सम्बन्धित हैं । ये सिफारिशें कहां तक कार्यान्वित हो चुकी हैं इस बारे में सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Most of the recommendations of the Board are for the Universities to implement; only some of them concern various Ministries of the Government of India. Information regarding the extent to which these have been implemented by the Ministries concerned, is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, जहां तक मुझे पता है, इस बोर्ड ने एक फैसला यह भी किया था कि शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक ही नीति अपनाई जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और उस को किस रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The recommendation with regard to the medium of instruction is the same as was emphasised by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference in October, 1962 and the National Integration Council in 1962. The recommendation was that the transition from English to the regional languages should be slow. The importance of the teaching of English was

emphasised. It was further stated that English should always be the international link. The standard of teaching in Hindi and English should be improved and there should be no bar to the use of English or Hindi as an alternative medium even in the universities which have regional languages as the medium. There should be provision in every university to permit the use of Hindi or English as option to the regional language for answering examination papers.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अधिकांश निर्णयों का सम्बन्ध विश्वविद्यालयों से है और कुछ निर्णयों का सम्बन्ध सरकार से भी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन निर्णयों का सम्बन्ध सरकार से है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: One was the medium of instruction which I have referred to. The other was inclusion of university education in the Concurrent List. Thirdly, reservation of some seats in each university for admission of students from other universities in India. Fourthly, uniformity of marks to classify the divisions in degree and post-graduate courses. These are the recommendations which concern the Ministry of Education.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Inter-University Board has expressed its serious concern regarding the encroachment upon the autonomy of the universities and, if so, whether they have suggested any remedy to be taken in this behalf?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My impression is that this question was raised in the Vice-Chancellors' Conference in Banaras and not in the Inter-University Board. There they emphasised the importance of autonomy of universities.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बोर्ड में भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य तैयार कराने

के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार हुआ है ; अगर हुआ है, तो क्या ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : इस के बारे में कोई रेजोल्यूशन नहीं है । लेकिन भारतीय भाषाओं में लिटरेचर तैयार करना मिनिस्ट्री का काम है और मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या बोर्ड ने इस पर विचार किया है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, इन्टर-यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड का इस बारे में कोई रेजोल्यूशन नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जो केंद्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन विषय हैं, जिन के बारे में उस ने निर्णय लेना है, उन में से एक शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में है । अनी हाल ही में हैदराबाद में केंद्रीय अंग्रेजी संस्थान के अन्तर्गत भाषण देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि जो लोग अंग्रेजी के पक्षपाती थे, उन को प्रायश्चित्त करने की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस से यह समझा जाये कि सरकार का विचार अंग्रेजी को ही शिक्षा का माध्यम रखने का है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : नहीं । मैं ने हैदराबाद में जो कुछ कहा, वह तीनों कमेटियों के रेजोल्यूशन के माफ़िक कहा । मेरा कहना उस से भिन्न नहीं था । मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि अंग्रेजी हमेशा रहे । मैंने कहा कि जब तक हिन्दी तैयार नहीं है, तब तक अंग्रेजी चले ।

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the hon. Education Minister has been carrying on a ceaseless campaign in favour of English; if so....

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the impression that we are getting.

Shri Ranga: How?

Shri Hem Barua: Read the statement in the papers and you will know.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Hem Barua: I feel that the Education Minister has been carrying on a ceaseless campaign in favour of English although this House has decided that Hindi should ultimately replace English. If that is so, is it not a fact that the hon. Minister is doing a disservice to the collective opinion of this House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir; I have been carrying on a ceaseless propaganda both in favour of English and Hindi. I have been saying that the standards of education in both the languages should be improved and raised.

Shri Hem Barua: Why in English?

Shri Ranga: Why not.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में इन्टर-यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड की रीकमेंडेशन के बारे में जिस निर्णय का शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने किया है, सरकार उस को कब तक लागू करने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : इन्टर-यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड की रीकमेंडेशन को सरकार मंजूर करती है ।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : उस को कब तक लागू किया जायेगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : जहां तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्ट्रीज भी करेंगी और यूनिवर्सिटीज भी करेंगी ।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : कब तक ? समय ?

सध्य स महोदय : श्री अजित प्रसाद जी :

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Now that the question of autonomy of the universities has come up, may I know whether the Government have any scheme to protect the autonomy of the university and to undo acts done in the past to violate the autonomy of the university?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** No, Sir. I am a great believer in the autonomy of universities. I believe that there must be academic freedom if education is to flourish. As far as this Ministry is concerned it will respect the autonomy of the university.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Regarding reservation of seats in the various universities for students from other States, may I know what action has been taken and how many universities have done that?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I cannot give the details. The resolution is there where the Inter-University Board has emphasised the fact that in certain subjects which are financed by the Centre there should be recruitment on an all-India basis and in other matters at least 10 per cent of the students should be recruited from outside the particular State. As to what has been done, I would like to have notice to give those details.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know the reaction of the Government as regards inclusion of education in the Concurrent List?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Well, Sir, the hon. lady Member is aware that in order to make education an item in the Concurrent List not only an amendment of the Constitution is necessary but the consent of a majority of States is also necessary. I am doing my best to see whether I can get the necessary consent. It is not an easy task, I may assure the hon. Member.

# New Ammonia Plant in Sindri

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\*947. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
**Shri D. J. Naik:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new ammonia plant in the Sindri Fertiliser Factory is not working satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make it work upto its rated capacity?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT

The new ammonia plant at the Sindri Fertilizer factory is working satisfactorily but on reduced load. The low production of ammonia in the new ammonia plant has been due to the restricted supply of synthetic gas from the Gas Reforming Plant. The Gas Reforming Plant is designed to process 10 million cubic feet of coke oven gas per day to 189 Metric tonnes of ammonia i.e. 63,368 tonnes of ammonia per year. In order to release all the 10 million cubic feet of coke oven gas, the heating of the oven will have to be done with lean gas. At present, only 70 per cent of the total of lean gas requirements are available due to the failure of the lean gas plant to deliver according to the required output. There is, therefore, a corresponding reduction in the quantity of coke oven gas available for ammonia synthesis in the Gas Reforming plant. Besides both in the Gas Reforming and new Ammonia Plants, spare equipment has not been provided with the result that whenever any equipment is taken out for maintenance, there is a 50 per cent reduction in the production. Due to these reasons, production of ammonia

in the new plant is limited to about 38000 tonnes per year.

2. An Expert Committee which went into the question of additional spare equipment needed in the expansion plants, has recommended the installation of the following spare equipment:

- (i) One coke oven cum cracked gas compressor and one pump turbine set for the water scrubber in the gas reforming plant; and
- (ii) Spare gas re-circulator in the ammonia Plant.

Action has also been initiated for installing two more producers in the lean gas plant to make up the shortfall in gas requirement of coke ovens. Orders will be placed for these plants as soon as the necessary foreign exchange is released.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Since it has been stated that the low production is due to restricted supply of gas from the gas-plant and, also, that there was no arrangement for spare parts in the plant, may I know whether this was not known to the Government that due to want of spare parts the production of ammonia will suffer?

**Shri Alagesan:** We are trying to rectify both these defects. We are going to install two lean gas generators for which we have approached the Finance Ministry for release of the necessary foreign exchange. We also propose to buy spares and equipment that are needed so that we can have full production of ammonia.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know when the expert committee went into this question?

**Shri Alagesan:** Some time ago. I am sorry, I am not able to give the date.

**Shri S. C. Samaata:** May I know whether both the recommendations of

the expert committee have been accepted? If so, what is the amount of foreign exchange required for these spare parts?

**Shri Alagesan:** The recommendations have been accepted. The foreign exchange that will be required is Rs. 37.49 lakhs.

**Shri D. J. Naik:** How much of foreign exchange is required for procuring the spare parts?

**Shri Alagesan:** I have already answered the question—Rs. 37.49 lakhs.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** When were these defects first discovered and when are they proposed to be rectified?

**Shri Alagesan:** Even in the beginning the performance of the lean gas generators was not satisfactory.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** When was this first discovered?

**Shri Alagesan:** Some time ago. I am not able to give the date.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Rough idea.

**Shri Alagesan:** I am sorry I am not able to give the date. This question was taken up with the firm which supplied the plant and the penalty clause has also been imposed.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the management has made any attempts to enlist the co-operation of labour by introducing production incentives and, if so, with what effect?

**Shri Alagesan:** It is a continuous process. We are trying to enlist the co-operation of labour and, for the moment, I should say it is satisfactory.

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** In the statement it is mentioned:

"The new ammonia plant at the Sindri Fertilizer factory is working satisfactorily but on reduced load."



Whereas its rated capacity is 63,368 tons it is producing only 38,000 tons. May I know whether it is a defect on the part of the designer or on the part of the factory?

**Shri Alagesan:** The lean gas generators, which are expected to supply gas for under-firing the coke oven to produce 10 million c.f.t. of gas, have not given sufficient performance. Their performance has been rated only at 70 per cent. It is due to that reason that we are not able to have full production of ammonia. Regarding the steps that we have taken to rectify the matter, I have already told the House.

**Shri Ranga:** Who is responsible for it?

**Shri Alagesan:** I have already told the House that it is the company which supplied the lean gas generators. We have taken up the matter with them and the penalty clause has also been imposed upon them.

#### Science Teaching at Higher Secondary Level

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\*948. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed study of the existing position of science teaching at the higher secondary school level was made in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the result thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The study was undertaken by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in the year 1962-63.

(c) The study has been published by the Council in a book form entitled "Position of Science Teaching

in Indian Schools—A Factual Report".

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the proposed regional colleges of education for training science graduates have been established and, if so, how many and where?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I should like to have notice for that. That question really does not arise out of this question. This question deals only with the existing position of science teaching. But I can tell my hon. friend this that, as far as the factual information is concerned, it has been collected and published. As regards the recommendations for the future, the committee that was set up in 1962 is still deliberating and we are expecting the report soon.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know how many comments and suggestions were received after the publication of the report of the Mahalanobis Committee and how many suggestions have been scrutinised?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The only part of the report which we have received is the factual report. Till we get the final report it is difficult to consider its recommendations.

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether any steps have been taken to improve the teaching of science and our text-books in science to the level of the text-books in Western countries?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We are having a very big scheme of preparing science textbooks for our Secondary Schools. The books are being prepared in English. They are being sent to the various States, which will translate them into the regional languages and we hope they will be introduced in the secondary schools. I agree that our science text-books are not up-to-date. But we are doing our best to bring them up-to-date.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether this committee has suggested any uniform syllabus for all the higher secondary schools for science teaching?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As I said, the recommendations of the committee have not been finalised; so, I cannot speculate as to what the recommendations will be.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** जहाँ तक इस प्रकार के शिक्षा साहित्य का सम्बन्ध है, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उस की एक योजना बनाई गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का साहित्य भिन्न भिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में कितने दिनों में तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**श्री सु० क० चागला :** बहुत से सज्जकट्स की तो टेक्स्ट बुक्स तैयार हैं, सब की नहीं हुई हैं। मुझे आशा है कि एक दो साल में साइंस टेक्स्ट बुक्स तैयार हो जायेंगी और सारे देश के सैकंडरी स्कूल में इंट्रोड्यूस कर दी जायेंगी।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** As the hon. Minister has stated, not only science books are not up-to-date but there is also a dearth of science teachers in the country with the result that the standard in science is going down. If that is so, what action do Government propose to take to cover up the deficiency?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am painfully conscious of the fact that there is a terrible dearth of science teachers and unless we have more science teachers, we cannot improve the standard of science teaching in this country. We are having regional institutes set up and are taking various steps to see that we have a sufficient number of competent science teachers for our science schools. It is a long-term project, but we are doing our best.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know whether this committee that is expected to submit its report shortly on

secondary education in the country is studying the teaching of all the subjects separately and whether in its interim report it has mentioned anything specially about science teaching in India at the secondary school level?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The Mahalanobis Committee will consider the question of science teaching in secondary schools. It is a specialised committee which has been set up and we are awaiting its report.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the mofussil in many schools proper appliances or apparatuses are not available; if so, what is the Government's proposal to meet this deficiency?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** That again is another difficulty with our science teaching. We have not got proper apparatuses and proper laboratories. The whole matter is being discussed at various levels. I assure my hon. friend that we are doing our best to improve the standard of science teaching in our country.

#### Fertiliser Factories

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- \*949. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1118 on the 4th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the decision since taken to cancel the licences granted to private sector companies for setting up fertiliser factories which remained unutilised for pretty long; and

(b) whether the entrepreneurs have been asked to specify reasons for the delay, and if so, what generally are the reasons ascribed therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri**

**Alagesan**): (a) The question of revocation of licences is still under consideration with reference to the latest position in each case.

(b) Yes. The delay in the establishment of these projects in the private sector is mainly due to the licensees' inability to secure necessary financial and technical collaboration and in some cases due to a desire on their part to change the original site.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti**: May I know whether any estimate has been made about the anticipated production in the public sector in proportion to the total requirements?

**Shri Alagesan**: The estimated production in the public sector and the private sector put together—most of it comes from the public sector—will be between 4 lakh tons and 5 lakh tons in terms of nitrogen by the end of the Third Plan.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti**: In view of the unhappy experience so far as the private sector is concerned, as has been evidenced in its obvious failure, may I know whether Government itself will take up the responsibility of promoting or setting up all fertiliser factories?

**Shri Alagesan**: In one case, at Durgapur, where the West Bengal Government wanted to establish a fertiliser factory—of course, as a minority partner—they have said that they are not able to do it and they have asked the Fertiliser Corporation to establish that factory. We are now considering that question.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam**: May I know whether, keeping in view the great demand of fertilisers and foreign exchange which we are spending, the Government is intending to give some portion of the production to the private sector?

**Shri Alagesan**: The question concerned the private sector. Unfortunately, several of the licensees who

got the licences have not been able to find foreign and technical collaboration. That is the hitch.

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka**: What is our present requirement of fertilisers and how far the new factories which are going to be set up will be meeting the requirements of the country?

**Shri Alagesan**: At present, in the year 1963-64, our production is 2,61,000 tons in terms of nitrogen and our imports are 2,17,000 in terms of nitrogen. We are, more or less, able to meet the demand.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee**: The hon. Minister has stated that the Fertiliser Corporation of India is now considering to set up a fertiliser plant in Durgapur. I would like to know why the matter is being delayed so much and whether this plant is likely to be established during the Fourth Plan.

**Shri Alagesan**: The delay is not due to us. It was the West Bengal Government that wanted to set up this factory and at a late stage they informed us that they will not be able to do it and that we shall have to take it up. Now, all these matters, whether we have to establish it in Durgapur or in Barauni or in Haldia or whether we should go in for expansion of the plant at Sindri, are under consideration.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Sir, this question has been put so many times. We had got the assurance previously that this plant will be put up in Durgapur. Now, from this answer, it seems that even the place has not been decided, whether it will be in Durgapur or in Barauni. May I know whether it has been decided to have it in Durgapur at least?

**Shri Alagesan**: The comparative merits of all the sites are being gone into by the Fertiliser Corporation of India and we shall be able to take a decision soon.

**Dr. Ramen Sen**: This factory was proposed some four years ago and we

learnt that the land has been procured in Durgapur. Last year, in this House, the hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam, said that the Fertiliser Corporation is taking it over but the factory will be established in Durgapur and not elsewhere. My question is: Has the Government gone back on its old decision or they are still sticking to their old proposal?

**The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):** I think there is no question of going back on any old decision. As has been explained, the whole difficulty arose because the West Bengal Government was not able to carry out the project. Something which was in the private sector has now come into the public sector. When Durgapur was being selected, we had to consider the relative importance of Haldia where the refinery is likely to be put up. These matters are under examination. The Fertiliser Corporation has made a preliminary review and the preliminary review is, on the whole, favourable to Durgapur. But before we take a final decision, we must naturally study the entire implications, Hon. Members know that unless the site is selected with due care, ultimately a bad reputation comes to the public sector and we want to avoid that at all costs.

#### Setting up of Authority for Coordinated Development of Delhi

\*950. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up an authority to ensure coordinated development in areas around Delhi, situated in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how far this authority will help in working out the master plan finalised in Delhi and what will be its relation to Delhi Development Authority;

(c) what will be the composition and the executive functions of the proposed coordinated authority; and

(d) what will be the nature of control by Punjab and U.P. over its administrative jurisdiction?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (d). The matter is under examination in consultation with the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the financial implications of a coordinated development have been worked and, if so, how it is proposed to be allotted to different States?

**Shri Hathi:** The question of having such a statutory authority is under consideration. After that is decided, the other questions will then follow.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether U.P. and Punjab have by themselves worked out any scheme of bringing those areas on a level with the development in Delhi in terms of the Master Plan?

**Shri Hathi:** The U.P. and the Punjab Governments have thought of this plan and they have done it in close collaboration and advice of the Delhi Town Planning Organisation.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** क्या पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों का खयाल इस बारे में सहयोग का है कि वे इस अथॉरिटी के तहत अपने इस एरिया को दे दें ।

**श्री हाथी :** उन के साथ बातचीत करनी है ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की सरकारों से जिस भूमि के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही है उस में कितना कितना हिस्सा उन लोगों का है । कितना हिस्सा पंजाब का है और कितना उत्तर प्रदेश का ।

**श्री हाथी :** इस में जमीन लेने देने की कोई बात नहीं है । सिर्फ प्लान बनानी है, जैसे

कि: ट्रान्सपोर्ट, रोड्स, थारोफेन्टर और सुएज  
बगैरह प्लैन में कैसे फिट हों, यही बात  
करनी है ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Have the Government carefully examined the obvious disadvantages of condominium of Punjab and U.P. in this matter and, if so, do they propose to merge these areas into Delhi altogether?

**Shri Hathi:** The question is not of merging any area with any other area. The question is only to evolve a plan so that the area roundabout Delhi may also fit in with the Master Plan.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I was asking about the disadvantages of condominium.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि उस ने कोई चार साल पहले डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन का वादा किया था । डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन के वादे में क्या यह चीज फिट होगी कि तीनों जगहों को मिला कर उन की एक प्रशासिती कायम की जाय ?

**Shri Hathi:** May I explain the position? It is not a question of taking away the jurisdiction from any of the States or giving power in regard to civil, criminal or development matters or anything of that kind. It is contemplated to have a statutory authority which will look to the co-ordinated development of Delhi according to the Master Plan. Also, there is another idea that this will cover all the area in the national capital region. There is no question of ceding of jurisdiction by any State to any other State.

**श्री कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस को पूरा करने में अभी कितना समय लगेगा और यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

**श्री हाथी :** अभी तो सिर्फ स्टैटुटरी प्रशासिती बनाने की बात है । उस के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है । जब यह मंजूर हो

जायेगी, दोनों स्टेट्स की राय होगी कि इसे बनाना ठीक है, तब बनेगी ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Has any meeting been held so far by the Home Ministry with the Punjab and UP Governments to thrash out the problems, and if so, when was this meeting held, and if not, when is it going to be held?

**Shri Hathi:** I do not have the date with me here, but the Home Minister has discussed the question with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and also U.P.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the question of creating a dry zone around Delhi has also been discussed and if so, the reaction of the Punjab and UP Governments?

**Shri Hathi:** I do not understand the implication of the words 'dry zone', namely whether it is in the context of dry belt versus green belt or of something else. If it is in the context of prohibition, then, I would submit that does not arise out of this main question relating to the development plan of Delhi.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** I would like to clarify what I meant. I meant dry zone in the context of prohibition.

**Shri Hathi:** That does not come within the scope of this question relating to the development plan.

#### National Seminar of Science Consultants

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- \*951. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1475 on the 11th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the report of the National Seminar of Science Consultants for improvement of science teaching

in the elementary stage has since been considered by all the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundram Ramachandran):** (a) and (b). The Report was duly circulated to all the State Governments for consideration and implementation of the recommendations. A statement showing their replies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2660/64].

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** I find from the statement that some States have dropped the scheme due to financial stringency. May I know what steps Government propose to take to allot adequate funds to the States for the implementation of the scheme?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** We are trying to find more funds for implementation of schemes relating to science education and also improvement of general education. This is also part of that. But elementary education is absolutely a State subject. We are trying to persuade the States to give more attention. We have also started one block in each State as a pilot block to improve science education. We have asked the State Governments to start one such block in every district, and they should include it in their own budget. We are trying to get more money for the purpose.

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** May I know whether Government are thinking it proper to develop science teaching in the elementary stage, and if so, by what time this scheme will be implemented throughout the country?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** I cannot answer this question. But science has to be taught in the elementary schools also. There are no two opinions about it.

**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** I find from the statement that the scheme is still under consideration in some of the States. May I know by what time the final replies from those States where the scheme is under consideration will be received?

**Shrimati Soundram Ramachandran:** We are going to have the Education Ministers' meeting soon, and we shall take it up once again with them. Not only should they consider and take decisions but they should also implement them and we would like to give them whatever help we could give them.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि इन सिकांरिशों का लागू करने में कितने धन की जरूरत होगी और उस का किस तरह से पूरा किया जा सकता है? उस में राज्य सरकारें कहाँ तक देने को तैयार हैं और केन्द्र कहाँ तक दे सकेगा ?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** The State Governments have not indicated to us the amounts required for that. We shall go into that during the Education Ministers' Conference.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Why is it that there is a general flight of boys from the higher secondary to the secondary in so far as the learning of science is concerned?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** I am not aware of that. Higher secondary education is not the pattern in all the States. I do not know whether that is happening in Delhi. I am not aware of it.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** It has been mentioned in the statement that the Government of Rajasthan has abolished the post of Science Consultant as an economy measure. Has the Central Government given some help for this very important work to the States and have any States made any such demand so far?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram:** The States generally want more help on a 100 per cent basis, which is difficult to find. There is a pattern according to which they are given help. We shall enquire from Rajasthan about that matter. But certain States take certain decisions on their own according to the availability of finances.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** From the statement, it is evident that almost all the State Governments have pleaded their inability to implement the scheme for dearth of finance. If that is so, will it not hinder the progress of science? That being so, do Government propose to give funds outside their plan so as to effectively implement the recommendations of the seminar?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** We are hoping to get additional funds for improvement of science education at the elementary and high school levels. We hope that would bring about better results.

### ‘इमेरिटस’ वैज्ञानिक योजना

\*६५२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ‘इमेरिटस’ वैज्ञानिक योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) अब तक कितने ‘इमेरिटस’ वैज्ञानिक नियुक्त किए गए हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति की शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या वे वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में सक्रिय होने की शर्त पूरा करते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) इस योजना के अनुसार पांच साल के लिए और १००० रुपये के मासिक मानदेय पर इमेरिटस वैज्ञानिक नियुक्त किए जाएंगे। रिटायर होने वाले लेबोरेटोरियल इंस्टीट्यूटों के ऐसे डाइरेक्टरों को और दूसरे रिसर्च संगठनों के ऐसे वैज्ञानिकों

को नियुक्त किया जाएगा, जो रिसर्च के काम में सक्रिय बने रहेंगे।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के तीन डाइरेक्टरों को, ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित शर्तों पर ‘इमेरिटस’ वैज्ञानिकों के रूप में नियुक्त करने के लिए पेशकश की गई है। उनमें से एक ने पेशकश मंजूर नहीं की, बाकी के दोनों में से एक १०-१२-१९६३ को काम पर आ गए और यह उम्मीद है कि दूसरे भी अप्रैल, १९६४ के अन्त तक काम पर आ जाएंगे।

(ग) दूसरे वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान-इंस्टीट्यूटों के अन्य तीन लोगों को नियुक्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) The Scheme envisages appointment of retiring Directors of National Laboratories, Institutes, scientists in Universities and other research organisations who are active in research, as Emeritus Scientists, for a period of 5 years and on an honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month:

(b) Three Directors of National Laboratories have been offered appointments as Emeritus Scientists on the terms mentioned at (a) above. One of them has not accepted the offer; of the other two, one joined on 10th December, 1963 and the other is expected to join towards the end of April, 1964.

Action for appointment of 3 others from other scientific research institutions is in hand.

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि कुछ वैज्ञानिकों की फिर से सेवायें प्राप्त करने के लिए पेशकश की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सी पेशकश थी, और वह क्यों सफल नहीं हुई, क्यों उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : क्या सबब है मुझे मालूम नहीं है। तीन साइंटिस्ट्स के लिए पेशकश की गई थी इन में से दो ने कबूल कर ली है, एक ने तो ज्वाइन भी कर लिया है, और आशा है कि दूसरा भी ज्वाइन कर लेगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में बढ़ती हुई वैज्ञानिक प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और देश की संकटकालीन स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या इस योजना को और भी विस्तृत रूप देने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ? और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : यह योजना बहुत अच्छी है क्योंकि इस योजना में वे साइंटिस्ट्स काम कर सकते हैं जो कि रिटायर हो गए हैं। जब तक अच्छे साइंटिस्ट मिलते रहेंगे तब तक यह योजना चालू रहेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका एक्सपॉजन्शन करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It depends on whether we have the necessary scientists. There is no fixed number laid down in the scheme.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उप मंत्री जी हिन्दी के अच्छे ज्ञाता हैं। क्या वे "एमेरिटस" शब्द के लिए कोई हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं पा सके ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह प्राप्तर नाउन है, इसका हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं हो सकता।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : जैसे अमरीका से पेशकश की गई बग उसी तरह से और देशों से भी बातचीत की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इसके बारे में और देशों से भी बातचीत की गई है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : जी नहीं, यह तो हमारी हिन्दी योजना है, अमरीका से बात नहीं की गयी है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन वैज्ञानिकों को बहाल किया जाता है क्या उनका चुनाव अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर होता है या राज्य स्तर पर, या शिक्षा मंत्रालय उनका चुनाव करता है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : एक कमेटी है जो इनको सिलेक्ट करती है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : कमेटी के सदस्य कितने हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We appoint a Director. Then it is left to the Vice-President to offer him an Emeritus professorship. When the Emeritus professorship is offered to a person who is not a Director, then we have an expert committee. I will read out the names of the Members of the Committee. They are Vice President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. S. R. Palit, Dr. Satish Dhawan, Dr. D. S. Kothari, DGSIR, Financial Adviser, CSIR, Secretary, CSIR, Prof. Ram Behari, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Maj. Gen. S. S. Sokhey, Dr. M. S. Randhawa and Dr. B. P. Pal.

#### U.P. Assembly Resolution

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{ Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
\*953. { Shri Kajrolkar:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the statement made by him on the 23rd March, 1964 regarding U.P. Assembly's resolution to summon two High Court Judges and state:

(a) whether the Attorney-General has tendered his advice on the reference made to him by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes.



(b) The Attorney General advised that it would be appropriate for the President to make a reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution. The Government of Uttar Pradesh also made a request to the Government of India that the President of India may make a reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution to resolve the question. The President has accordingly made a reference to the Supreme Court.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Considering that, as a result of the advice tendered by the Attorney-General, the issue is now before the Supreme Court, and considering that the issue pertains apparently to a conflict of jurisdiction primarily between the U.P. Vidhan Sabha and the Allahabad High Court, which are two of the three independent wings in our constitutional parliamentary democracy, what role will the Attorney-General play in the Supreme Court, whom will he represent, as the Executive is not in the picture but only the legislature and the judiciary?

**Shri Hathi:** He will assist the Supreme Court. As you know, notices have been issued to various legislatures and to the High Courts. They will all put their viewpoints before the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court will be helped by this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The question has not been answered. He will assist but in what capacity?

**Mr. Speaker:** He will assist the Supreme Court in arriving at the correct interpretation of the Constitution.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He will not represent either party?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that during the early days, when the U.P. crisis was brewing the President who has ultimately made the reference now, was somewhat or slightly handicapped in so far as keeping in touch with the U.P. deve-

lopments were concerned owing to the fairly long absence of the U.P. Governor from the scene and are there reasons to believe that the U.P. Governor's presence might have avoided this conflict . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not information that he is seeking now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** All right, Sir; what were the reasons for the U.P. Governor's long absence?

**Mr. Speaker:** Where was the Governor of U.P. at that time?

**Shri Hathi:** I do not think the question was whether we have sought the advice or what was the nature of the advice on the question whether this was an appropriate case for reference to the Supreme Court under article 143.

**Mr. Speaker:** He feels that if the Governor had been present this conflict might have been resolved. So, he wants to know.

**Shri Hathi:** It is a hypothetical question as to what would have happened or would not have happened had he been there; I am sorry I cannot say that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Was he on leave? Where was he?

**Shri Hathi:** I think he was not in Lucknow on that day.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What are the reasons for the long absence? We cannot discuss his conduct, under our Constitution. I am not concerned with his conduct at all. Was he absent for a long time and if so for how long? Was he ill or was he on leave? We find now-a-days Governors going on leave, Sir . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Was he on leave?

**Shri Hathi:** I will require notice for that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश में जब वैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ तो क्या उसी दिन वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और उनसे इस बारे में महान्यायवादी की राय मंगाने को कहा ताकि वह वैधानिक संकट और घागे न बढ़े ?

**Shri Hathi:** I do not know.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it the intention of the Government to clarify the issue and effect such changes in the Constitution as might specify, and demarcate the respective jurisdictions of the legislature and the judiciary?

**Mr. Speaker:** We will have to await the opinion.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it the intention of the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** A reference has been made and the opinion shall have to be awaited.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is for him to say, if he is prepared to say.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before the advice is given, should the Government take some stand?

**Shri Tyagi:** I want to know as to whether it is the intention of the Government to clarify the issue and effect such changes as are necessary even after the verdict of the Supreme Court is available?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would depend upon the verdict. Then Government can decide.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The Constitution provides that Parliament has the power to lay down its powers, privileges and immunities. Has the Government any intention of enacting a law on this subject?

**Shri Hathi:** We await the final outcome of this reference.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** It is independent of this; it has nothing to do with this.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it has nothing to do with this, it is not a relevant question . . . (Interruptions.)

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** What is the exact constitutional position of the Government? Should he not be available for advice and guidance when such conflicts arise between the judiciary and the executive and, if so, was the U.P. Governor available for consultation?

**Shri Hathi:** As I have said, I will require notice as to whether he was on leave.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** I am asking about the constitutional position. Has the Governor some role or not?

**Shri Daji:** When did the crisis come to the notice of the Centre and on what date was it actually referred?

**Shri Hathi:** It came to the notice of the Central Government on, I think, 21st March and we referred it on the 26th March.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether this thoughtless action—I regard this as thoughtless—of the Uttar Pradesh Government—

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should he say thoughtless action or otherwise?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is thoughtless, according to me. I do not mention that.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the information that he wants? That alone is relevant here:

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether the Central Government would not advise them *suo motu* to avoid such a clash between the judiciary and the legislature which was not in the interests of democracy.

**Shri Hathi:** To whom? The Supreme Court or the legislature?

Mr. Speaker: No advice can be given. Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My name was also there, but I was not called.

Mr. Speaker: We have passed on to the next question:

पदोन्नति में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए रक्षण

\*६५४. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के पश्चात् पदोन्नति के मामलों में रक्षण (रिजर्वेशन) की व्यवस्था खत्म करने के परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के अनेक प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को नीचे पदों पर भेज दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अधिकारियों को नीचे पदों पर भेजा गया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे तथा अन्य विभाग भी इस रियायत को वापस लेने जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में गृह-मंत्रालय ने कोई आदेश दिए हैं, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो आदेश क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में गृह-मंत्रालय के आदेश जारी होने की तिथि से लागू होते हैं, और पहले आदेशों के अनुसार की गई पदोन्नति और चयनों को बदला नहीं जावेगा। अतः इन आदेशों के परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के किसी अधिकारी को प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी से नीचे लाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) रेल मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के समान आदेश जारी

किये हैं। भारत सरकार के अन्य विभाग गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों का पालन करते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). भारत सरकार के संकल्प तथा कार्यालय ज्ञापन दिनांक ८-११-१९६३ की एक एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-२६६१/६४]

[(a) and (b). The orders issued by the Home Ministry in this regard take effect from the date of issue and promotions and selections already made in accordance with the old orders are not to be disturbed. There is, therefore, no question of any officer belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe being reverted from a Class I or Class II post as a result of these orders.]

(c) The Ministry of Railways have issued orders similar to those issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The other Departments of the Government of India follow the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) and (e). A copy each of the Government of India Resolution and Office Memorandum dated 8th November, 1963 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2660/64].

श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या यह बात माननीय मंत्री की जानकारी में है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के पश्चात् अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के जिन अधिकारियों की तर्कियां हुई थीं, उन के सम्बन्ध में दिक्कत बड़ी है तो क्या उन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : कोई दिक्कत नहीं बड़ी है। जिनकी पदोन्नति हुई है वह अब भी अपनी ऊंची जगहों पर ही बने हुए हैं। यह पहले ही कह दिया गया है कि क्लास ३ और ४ में रिजर्वेशन है लेकिन क्लास १ और २ में प्रमोशन की जगहों पर कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। इसलिये उसमें कोई

नई दिक्कत पैदा होने की बात नहीं उठती है ।

**श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या उनको सुझा देन के लिये और विशेषकर इन तरक्कियों को इसी तरह जारी रखा जायेगा कि रेलव तथा ग्रन्थ विभागों में जो उन्हें तरक्कियां मिल रही थीं, उनको बराबर मिलती रहेगी । इधर सुरक्षा देने के लिए क्या होम मिनिस्टर न यह आदेश दिया है कि वह तरक्कियां इस आधार पर न करके उस आधार पर की जायें जैसा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसीजन है ।

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** जी हां, हमने कहा है कि भविष्य में इस तरीके से तरक्कियां नहीं दी जायेंगी लेकिन जिनको मिल चुकी है वे तो बनी रहेंगी ही ।

**श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार का आर्डर जारी होने के बाद जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनकी पदोन्नति नहीं हो सकती है और क्या सरकार के ध्यान में इस प्रकार की बात है कि इस प्रकार का प्रमोशन न होने से चूंकि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे तो क्या इस प्रकार का कोई केंडर स्थापित किया जायेगा या कोई ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी जिसके कि द्वारा वह आगे की फस्ट और सैकंड क्लास की श्रेणियों में प्रमोशन पा सकें ।

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** मैंने बताया कि १५ नों का रिजर्वेशन क्लास १ से लेकर क्लास ४ सब में है लेकिन प्रमोशन के मामले में क्लास १ और २ में रिजर्वेशन नहीं है लेकिन क्लास ३ और ४ में यह रखा जायेगा ।

**Shri Basumatarik :** Since the judgement of the Supreme Court was announced, may I know whether it is a fact that a tendency has been created in the country that the question of promotion should not be there in re-

gard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and, if so, what steps are the Government taking to remove this tendency in the country?

**Shri L. N. Mishra :** That is not a fact. A clear order has been issued that reservation in promotion in the case of Class III and IV employees will be there. But in the other classes, of course, there should not be reservation.

12:00 hrs.

**Shri Sonavane :** May I know what are the reasons for not keeping any reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Class I and Class II Posts in making promotion?

**Shri L. N. Mishra :** In the interests of efficiency and better administration, in Class I and Class II posts there should not be reservation so far as promotion is concerned.

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गजेटेड पोस्ट्स में, जो कि पहले रिजर्व की जाती थी, प्रमोट होने वाले शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उम्मीदवारों को वह रियायत नहीं दी जाती है, क्या इस बारे में सरकार के पास उन लोगों की शिकायतें आई हैं, यदि हां, तो वे कितनी हैं ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** शिकायतें तो बहुत आती हैं, लेकिन उन की संख्या देना बड़ा मुशकिल है । इस तरह की शिकायत नहीं आई है कि किसी नियम का उल्लंघन हुआ है ।

**श्री गुलशन :** शिकायतें तो सरकार के पास पहुंची हैं, लेकिन उन को हल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Question Hour is over. Short Notice question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** Under proviso to rule 46, Question No. 937 which is of special public interest may kindly be permitted to be answered.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Minister can ask for it and not the Member.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal**

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S.N.Q. 12. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

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

(a) whether efforts are being made to restore normal working in the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, when the factory is expected to resume work; and

(c) when the promised inquiry into the unsatisfactory labour management relationship will be undertaken?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Training Sections of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, have already been reopened. The Construction and Erection Departments are expected to reopen with effect from to-day.

(b) The shut-down on the remaining sections of the Factory will be lifted depending on the assessment of the labour situation in Bhopal by the management of H.E.L. and the State Government.

(c) No enquiry has been promised.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Considering that the genesis of this trouble is or was, according to the Minister's statement, some dispute with regard to recognition between two rival labour unions, may I know whether the Government has issued instructions, either open or secret, to all public sector projects, the Heavy Electricals Limited as well as other public sector projects, only the labour union affiliated to the INTUC shall be and must be recognised, and no other labour union?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That is what they are doing everywhere.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** No, Sir; no such instruction has been issued.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** With regard to part (c) of the question, he said, if I heard him aright, that no enquiry has been promised. If I remember what he said last week, he said that after the trouble was over, he himself would undertake an enquiry into this matter. Is it a case of amnesia—forgetfulness or loss of memory? May I also know whether the production bonus recently introduced in Bhilal will be introduced in Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal as well?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I thought part (c) related to a promise which had been given by me. I tried to refresh my memory with regard to what I had stated in the Parliament. I have not given any such promise.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In reply to a supplementary question, he said so.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The question is "When the promised enquiry..." etc. He wanted to commit me that I had given a promise. But I had not given any such promise. Whether an enquiry should be made into it or not is a matter for judgment, as I said, after normalcy is attained in Bhopal. That is quite a different question. As far as bonus is concerned, that is also under consideration.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether it is a fact that nearly 74 employees are in jail and they were also mercilessly beaten inside the jail; if so, may I know whether before the shut-down or the lock-out is lifted the hon. Minister would take up this issue with the State Government and see that all those people are released and no victimisation takes place so that the plant may work in a normal manner?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** These persons have been arrested for the commission of offences. Therefore, the law will take its own course with regard to them.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I would like to know what positive steps, if any, the hon. Minister is taking to regain the goodwill and co-operation of these employees, with whom this plant will eventually have to be run, rather than rely merely on the local administrative policy of victimisation and repression?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There is no question of victimisation. As a matter of fact, I have made every effort possible to get the co-operation of the HESTU Union also. But they are adamant in their attitude. If at all they want to get recognised they have to do it by taking proper steps under the law. They are not prepared to do it and bypassing the law they want to be recognised, which cannot be done.

**Shri Daji:** Is the Government aware that even the INTUC have characterised the lock-out as completely illegal and are taking steps to see that the lock-out is declared illegal?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In these things one union has to compete with the other for popularity. That is the real difficulty in all these things. Therefore, if INTUC has characterised it so, I am not surprised.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know what specific steps were actually taken to secure the resumption of working of the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal? May I also know whether any persons were arrested; if so, whether they have been charge-sheeted and whether their arrests secured the actual resumption of working of the Heavy Electricals?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As was pointed out by one hon. Member in a supplementary question, about 74 persons or so have been arrested under various sections of the law—some of them under the Defence of India Rules. They will be charge-sheeted and the courts will take care of them. Every effort is being made to see that section by section the factory opens and opportunity is given to the la-

bourers to go and work in a peaceful manner.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I wanted to know whether their arrests actually secured the resumption of the working, actually helped or facilitated the resumption of the working of the Heavy Electricals.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is a question for the State Government to decide, when an offence is committed, whether a person should be arrested or not. Whether it facilitates the resumption of the working of the factory or not, when an offence is committed the law has to take its course.

**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** In view of the seriousness of the problem, would the Government consider the feasibility of sending some Members of Parliament to Bhopal to bring about a conciliation between the two parties? Is there any such proposal before the Government?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** No, Sir; there is no such proposal.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** Due to the closure of the factory, may I know: (a) how much loss has been there up till now in terms of money to the factory; and (b) how much the labour is losing in terms of money per day?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Roughly the production loss is about Rs. 4 lakhs per day. I am unable to give the figure with regard to labour wages.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** May I know whether the rival union or the union other than the recognised union was given an opportunity by the State Government to produce documents and evidence in support of its claim for recognition, and whether that rival union failed to produce such documents?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have answered this question once before. The matter of recognition of the union came up in 1962 when each union was asked to file the documents before the Labour Officer—Registrar—for the

purpose of scrutiny. As far as the HESTU Union was concerned, it took three or four adjournments—I do not exactly remember the number—to produce the documents. Ultimately they did not produce the documents. Therefore, the INTUC Union was recognised. After that this matter was taken on appeal to the Labour Court where a High Court Judge was the Presiding Officer. There also they lost the case. Again they continued to create difficulties. Later on, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh intervened and advised this union to apply once again, because there is provision for that in the Act of Madhya Pradesh, to de-recognise the existing recognised union and to recognise another union under section 17 of the Act. An assurance was given that an independent machinery would be instituted for this purpose of scrutinising the membership. In spite of these assurances, till now they have not chosen to apply under section 17, but they want to take recourse to intimidating methods to get recognised.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it not a fact that different labour unions are making certain demands to the Government, including the extension of the Central labour laws to this factory? Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister gave an assurance the other day that as soon as normalcy returns to this plant he would examine all those proposals and do the needful? Now the Minister has opened a training school there, but my information is that nobody is attending that school.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The hon. Member is quite wrong. All the trainees are attending. No doubt, one or two are trying to raise certain difficulties. Even then the school is running well. The construction section would be opened today and my information is that there would not be any difficulty.

**Shri Hem Barua:** What about the first part of my question regarding

extension of Central laws?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Ranga.

**Shri Ranga:** In view of the decisions of the tripartite labour conference and some sub-committees appointed by it also the code of conduct and also in view of the fact that several of the political parties associated with these rival unions are represented in the tripartite conference, has the Government considered the advisability of asking anyone or any group of people representing the tripartite conference to study this question of labour relations in this plant and give necessary advice to the government and also to the labour force concerned?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as the HESTU union is concerned, it is creating all these difficulties. Officially, it is not attached to any of the all-India labour unions. I do not know whether the Communists are exploiting the Union or the Union is exploiting the Communist Party. But the difficulty is, when we want to apply this code, they say it is an independent union. I find there is a link between the Communist Party and this union. I would request hon. Members to take interest and see that these people behave in a disciplined manner. Though the Communists are very much interested in the successful working of the public sector projects, I am sorry to say that they have not acted in the manner they should, as far as this matter is concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now papers to be laid on the Table.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Sir, on a point of order. Under the proviso to rule 46, I would appeal to the Minister to request you to reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** So, I should request him to make a request to me to answer the question? Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Racket in Text Books

- \*955. { Shri Jedhe:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have recently carried out raids in Delhi to unearth an inter-State racket in text books; and

(b) if so, the details of the raids and the material relating to the spurious text-books found out?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** (a) No, Sir. They only assisted an officer of the Poona C.I.D. in conducting a search in connection with an offence under Section 63 of the Copy Right Act, 1957 and Section 420 I.P.C.

(b) Does not arise.

## Evacuation of Foreign Nationals from Rourkela

\*956. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that British and American nationals were recently evacuated from Rourkela suddenly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether besides British and American nationals, there were other foreign nationals in Rourkela who were also evacuated;

(d) whether the countries which evacuated their nationals from Rourkela discussed the matter with Government; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably because of the disturbed situation at Rourkela.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The U.S. Consul-General in Calcutta is reported to have contacted the local Defence authorities in the matter.

(e) Government did not consider evacuation necessary.

## Resolution of Relic Action Committee

- \*957. { Shri Jashwant Mehta:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent resolution of the Relic Action Committee regarding a fresh vote on Kashmir;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that Sheikh Abdulla group is still persisting in their old demand of right of self-determination for Kashmir; and

(d) if so, what do the Government propose to do in the matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** (a) to (c). I have seen Press reports on the subject. The views of the Government of India about the question of holding a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir have been expressed on numerous occasions. It is the view of the Government of India that the demand is being put forward by a small and non-representative section of public opinion in Jammu and Kashmir and does not express the sentiments of the people in general.

(d) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir will take all necessary steps to maintain law and order. No action by the Government of India is called for.



### Bomb Explosion in J & K Assembly Building

- \*958. { Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;  
Shri Vishram Prasad;  
Shri Yashpal Singh;  
Shri Kachhavaia;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb exploded in the Assembly Hall of Jammu and Kashmir State at 11 P.M. on the 24th March, 1964; and

(b) the result of the investigations made in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The explosion took place in the enclosed verandah at the rear of the Assembly Hall in the southern wing of the Old Secretariat at Jammu. It appeared to be of mild intensity and the only damage done was the breaking of window panes and a crack in one of the walls; the asbestos roof of the room was also damaged. Investigations conducted by the State Government have indicated that a mechanical time device was planted at an open attic on the side of the building facing Mohalla Pakki Dhakki. The investigation is continuing.

कुम्भीग्राम हवाई अड्डे पर सुरक्षा कार्यवाहियां

- \*९५९. { श्री कछवाय :  
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :  
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिलचर के निकट कुम्भीग्राम हवाई अड्डे का फोटो लेते हुए दो मुसलमान युवक गिरफ्तार किये गये

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हवाई अड्डे जो कि प्रतिषिद्ध क्षेत्र है, में प्रवेश करने का उनके पास कोई वैध अनुमति पत्र नहीं था; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं को पुनः न होने देने के लिये कुछ कठोर कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। दो व्यक्ति कुम्भीग्राम सिविल हवाई अड्डे के फोटो लेने की कोशिश करते हुए १८ मार्च, १९६४ को गिरफ्तार किये गये। वास्तव में कोई फोटो नहीं लिया गया था। भारत सुरक्षा नियम ८ के अधीन एक मुकदमा उनके विरुद्ध दर्ज किया गया है, तथा उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) ऐसी कोई घटना पुनः न होने देने के लिये उपयुक्त सावधानी की कार्यवाहियां की गई हैं।

### Acquisition of Vacant Plots in Delhi

- \*960. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to acquire all the unbuilt plots of land in approved colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the colonies in which such plots will be acquired: and

(c) whether Government propose to give some time to the plot holders to make constructions before acquiring them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have notified on 21st March, 1964, under Section 4 of the

Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for acquisition all vacant plots in the urbanizable limits stipulated in the Master Plan for Delhi. This is in accordance with the scheme for large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, the details of which are given in the Statement laid on 23-3-1961 on the Table of the House in response to the Call Attention Motion tabled by Shri P. G. Deb under Rule 197. A copy of the Government of India Delhi Gazette Extraordinary Part IV, dated 23rd March 1964, in which the notifications have been published along with the press Note issued on the subject are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2662] 64].

#### Antibiotics

\*961. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has publicly given expression to the "unhappy" experience of antibiotics; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reorientate their plans for the manufacture of antibiotics in our country?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) We have no information.

(b) No change in the current plans under implementation is contemplated.

#### All-India Service of Scientists

\*962. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 503 on the 11th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether recommendations regarding the creation of All-India Service of Scientists have since been received from the Scientific Personnel Committee;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations; and

(c) the decision of Government in regard thereto?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

#### Floating Laboratory for Indian Ocean

\*963. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a floating laboratory is being sent to the Indian Ocean to take part in the 20-nation Exploration;

(b) whether Indian scientists are included in the team to study the Ocean bottom, the sea and the air above it; and

(c) how far this exploration differs from the programme that was undertaken in the International Geophysical Year?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Government have no information.

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

#### Petro-Chemical Project

\*964. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Petro-Chemical project in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the outline of the project and pattern of the production has been drawn up;

(c) the specific chemicals to be produced; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project and whether it involves foreign exchange requirement?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The production of the following products is envisaged:—

Benzene, toluene, xylenes, polyethylene, polystyrene, polybutadiene, dodecyl benzene, polypropylene, polyisoprene, methanol, cyclohexane, phthalic anhydride and dimethylterephthalate (DMT).

Proposals for the manufacture of certain additional products in the Gujarat complex are also under consideration.

(d) The estimated capital investment on the schemes approved so far is about Rs. 75 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 45 crores.

#### Incidents of Violence

\*965. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Kajrolkar:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to his statement in the House on the 23rd March, 1964 and state:

(a) the latest figures showing the number of persons killed or injured particularly the women and children and the extent of property damaged/looted in the recent incidents of violence in Rourkela, Jamshedpur and Raigarh.

(b) the latest position of peace and order in each of these areas; and

(c) the number of persons apprehended by the police in this connection?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** (a) and (c). The State Governments concerned are collecting information but a statement is laid on the Table of the House on the basis of reports so far received from them. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2663/64].

(b) The situation is under control and peace and order have been restored in each of these areas.

#### Productive Labour in Schools and Colleges

\*966. { Shri Jedhe:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education to work out a detailed scheme for the introduction of productive labour in schools and colleges has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

#### National Institute of Oceanography

\*967. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Onkar Lal Bawa:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Institute of Oceanography is proposed to be established;

(b) if so, where and at what cost; and

(c) the precise functions of the Institute?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Planning Committee has been appointed for the preparation of a project report and detailed plans of the Institute. A provision of Rs. 2.75 crores has been included for this Institute in the IV Plan proposals of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) The Institute will undertake research on various aspects of Oceanography.

नालन्दा संग्रहालय से मूर्तियों की चोरी

१९५२. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या १०७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नालन्दा संग्रहालय से मूर्तियों की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का व्योरा क्या है ; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) पुलिस ने अभियुक्तों पर अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया । पर्याप्त सबूत की कमी के कारण अदालत ने अभियुक्तों को बरी कर दिया किन्तु आदेश दिया कि मूर्ति भारत के पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को लौटा दी जाय । गति इस समय नालन्दा संग्रहालय में है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### Projection of Population

**1953. Shri Chandrabhan Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the methods employed by the Planning Commission for projection of population of India for the Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans;

(b) the percentage of difference found between actual and projected population during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans; and

(c) if the present rate of population growth is maintained, when our population will become 92 crores?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The component method of projecting population was used. In this method assumptions are made about the likely course of mortality and fertility in future.

(b) In the first Plan a decennial growth rate of 12.5 per cent was assumed for 1951-60. In the second Plan the same growth rate was taken for 1951-60 and for 1961-70 it was taken to be 13.3 per cent and for 1971-80, 14 per cent. In 1959 when indications were clear about accelerated growth rate, the population estimates were revised and the population estimate for 1961 was taken to be 431 millions. This estimate of 1961 fell short by 1.7 per cent of the actual 1961 Census count, which was 438.6 millions excluding the populations of Goa, Daman and Diu which were not included in the estimates.

For purposes of the Third Plan 1959 estimates were further revised starting on the basis of a population of 438 millions for 1961. On this basis population of 1966, 1971 and 1976 has been worked out to be respectively 492, 555 and 625 millions.

Differences between the projected population and the actual population are only to be expected since in projections one is making assumptions about the future, which actually may or may not come out to be true.

There is no way of correctly projecting the future. Even the best projections in other countries have come out to be quite off the mark.

(c) Taking the present growth rate at 2.15 per cent per annum as shown by 1951-61 Censuses, the population of India will be 92 crores by the year 1996.

### Police Housing Scheme

1954. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1427 on the 4th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any amount was advanced as loan to Orissa Government under Police Housing Scheme in the State during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A loan assistance of Rs. 10,50,000 was advanced to Orissa Government during 1963-64.

### Compulsory Education in Orissa

1955. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the State of Orissa for expansion of free and compulsory education in the State during 1963-64;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the said purpose during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.80 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government during 1963-64 for the programme of primary education on the condition that the State Government provides matching funds.

(c) There is no such proposal.

### शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समितियाँ

१९५६. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, सामाजिक और विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के लिये जो चार समितियाँ गठित की गई थीं उन्होंने अपनी-अपनी रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ; और -

(ग) यदि रिपोर्टें अभी तक प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई हैं, तो विलम्ब का क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती. सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) . एक विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रख गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—२६६४/६४] ।

### बनारस और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय

१९५७. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री राम चन्द्र उलका :  
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १९३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साम्प्रदायिक नामों को हटाने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) इसमें देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के दृष्टिकोण में कोई परिवर्तन हो गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). यह निश्चय किया गया है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अली-गढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के नामों को न बदला जाय ।

सिनेट तथा सिडीकोटों में अध्यापकों का निर्वाचन

१९५८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या

शिक्षा मंत्री २७ नवम्बर, १९६४ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालयों एवं शिक्षण संस्थाओं से निर्वाचन को खत्म करने के बारे में दीवान आनन्द कुमार समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) निर्वाचन पद्धति को सभी प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थाओं से कब तक समाप्त किया जा सकेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख) दीवान आनन्द कुमार समिति की सिफारिशों, सभी राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये भेज दी गई हैं । इस मामले में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करना अब उन्हीं पर निर्भर करता है ।

मद्रास में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मन्दिर

१९५६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या

शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास राज्य के निम्नलिखित मन्दिरों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के ऐतिहासिक मन्दिर घोषित करने के लिये कोई जापन प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

(१) रामेश्वरम्,

(२) चिदाम्बरम् में श्री नटराज,

(३) कुम्बकोणम् में महाकुम्बेश्वर,

(४) कांचीपुरम् में एकम्बेश्वर और वरदराजा पेरुमाल,

(५) मद्रास में कपालेश्वर, पार्थसारथी और कन्दर कट्टम,

(६) तिरुवत्तपूर पट्टीनातर,

(७) तंजौर मायावरम् बैठेश्वर और श्रीकाली ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

छात्र प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मन्दिर

१९६०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या

शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छात्र प्रदेश में तिरुपति, श्रीशैलम, अहो बिलम और सिहाचलम के मन्दिरों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के ऐतिहासिक मन्दिर घोषित करने के लिये कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क०

चागला) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मैसूर में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मन्दिर

१९६१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या

शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य के निम्नलिखित मन्दिरों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के ऐतिहासिक मन्दिर घोषित करने के लिये कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(१) बेलूर और हासबिद के मन्दिर,

(२) ऐहोल और पट्टदकल के मन्दिर,

(३) बादमी की गुफाएँ और बाण शंकर मन्दिर,

(४) सौदत्त (जिला बेलगाम) का वेल्सम्मा मन्दिर,

(५) उत्तर कनारा जिले में मरिक्म मन्दिर

(६) करक्ला में गौमतेस्वर,

(७) बीदर जिले में बासवजी का मन्दिर,

(८) मैसूर में चामुडी मन्दिर,

(९) उडिपी (दक्षिण कनारा जिला) में श्रीकृष्ण मन्दिर, और

(१०) खंगेरी में शंकर मठ ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी नहीं । क्रम संख्या (१) (२), (३) और (४) में वर्णित मन्दिर पहले से ही संरक्षित स्मारक हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Naga Hostiles

1962. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Naga hostiles attacked Mao police station on Imphal-Dimapur National Highway, with machine-guns and hand grenades on 15-16th January, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured or killed in the raids; and

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(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None was killed or injured in the raid.

(c) The area has already been declared a disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958, and necessary precautions have been taken in this connection by the Security Forces.

उत्तर प्रदेश के भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा भारतीय सैनिक सेवा पदाधिकारी

१९६३. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा और भारतीय असेनिक सेवा के कितने पदाधिकारी केन्द्रीय शासन में डेपुटेशन पर भेजे गये हैं जो जनवरी, १९६४ में केन्द्र में काम कर रहे थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : १-१-१९६४ को उत्तर प्रदेश कोटि के ६० पदाधिकारी केन्द्र में अथवा केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे थे ।

अरबी भाषा संस्था

१९६४. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अरबी भाषा के अध्ययन के लिये एक केन्द्रीय अरबी भाषा संस्था बनारस में खोलने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) इस संस्था पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Seminar on Child Welfare**

**1965. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seminar under the auspices of the Indian Council for Child Welfare held at Hyderabad in February, 1964 has suggested that the research programmes committees of the Planning Commission and the University Teachers Centres should give greater attention to child studies and research dealings with all aspects of child development and welfare; and

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

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any such suggestion so far.

**मंत्रियों और सरकारी पदाधिकारियों को मानदेय**

**१९६६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न पदों पर कितने मंत्री और पदाधिकारी नाम मात्र मानदेय पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि मिल रही है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) :** (क) तथा (ख). कोई भी मंत्री नाम मात्र मानदेय पर भारत सरकार के किसी पद पर कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

ऐसी गिनतियों पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों से सम्बन्धित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है, तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Home Guards**

**1967. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date strength of Home Guards in the country;

(b) whether any special consideration is given to strategic and disturbed border areas of the country in the matter of raising Home Guards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) 3,26,701.

(b) and (c). As against the average strength of one company of 110 Home Guards for each Community Development Block in the Rural areas, an extra platoon, 35 strong, is to be raised in such blocks in the border areas. In the urban areas, however, Home Guards are to be raised at the uniform rate of one company of 110 men for every 25,000 of population.

**Service Cadres**

**1968. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the Union territories which have not yet formed State service cadres; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in their formation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Among the Union territories which are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Civil and Police Service cadres have not been formed for the following territories so far:

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
2. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands.
3. Manipur.
4. Tripura.



(b) The Government of Manipur have made certain proposals for the formation of Manipur Civil Service and Manipur Police Service. These proposals are under examination.

The possibility of extending the scope of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil and Police Services to the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is also under examination.

#### **Educational Posts in African Countries**

**1969. Shri Warior:**

**Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the notification sent by the Government of India to be published by the State Government Public Relations Office of Kerala, calling applications for lucrative educational posts in African countries were withheld from publication until the last day; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to rectify the misdoing?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Welfare of Denotified Tribes**

**1970. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned to Rajasthan for taking up schemes for the welfare of Denotified Tribes during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is given below:

1. Scholarships	Rs. 0.25 lakh
2. Hostels	Rs. 1.05 lakh
3. Aid to Voluntary Agencies	Rs. 0.75 lakh
4. Residential School	Rs. 0.45 lakh
5. Rehabilitation	Rs. 2.13 lakhs

**TOTAL:** Rs. 4.63 lakhs

#### **Consumption of Petroleum Products in Rajasthan**

**1971. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in Rajasthan during 1963-64?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): It is estimated that, during 1963-64, the total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in Rajasthan was of the order of 2.05 lakh tonnes.

#### **Oil from Kuth Roots**

**1972. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2113 on the 18th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress made in the extraction of oil from Kuth (Costus) roots; and

(b) its various uses and demands?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Conditions have been standardised for extraction of oil from Lahaul costus roots by the solvent extraction process developed by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. Pilot Plant trials have also been carried out.

(b) The oil is mainly used in perfumery industry. Data regarding the likely demand of the oil is not available.

## U.P.S.C.

**1973. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Union Public Service Commission has been treated as a separate entity after decentralisation of Central Secretariat Service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff of the Union Public Service Commission have not been given option either to remain with the Home Ministry or to stay in a separate unit; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allotment of the staff to the various cadres was done after taking into account certain general principles, e.g., authorised permanent strength, the prospects of confirmation/promotion within next 2-3 years etc.; and no option to the staff in any participating Ministry/Office to be allotted to a particular unit in the decentralisation was given. The question of giving such an option to the staff of the U.P.S.C.'s office did not, therefore, arise.

## Embezzlement of Funds in U.P.S.C.

**1974. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount has been embezzled in the U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, the total amount involved; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons concerned?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). It was suspected in June 1959 that a sum of

Rs. 10,271.67 had been embezzled from the Commission's office.

(c) The matter was reported to the Special Police Establishment immediately and on the basis of their report, disciplinary proceedings are in progress against the then Cashier of the office. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been recovered from the Insurance Company against the fidelity guarantee given by it on behalf of the Cashier.

## Petro-Chemical Complex in Bombay

**1975. Shri D. J. Nalk:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the India Petro-Chemicals Ltd. have applied for a license for setting up petro-chemical complex in Greater Bombay?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** No. This firm has however applied for a license to establish a synthetic rubber plant at Bombay.

## Chief Head Warder of Central Jail, New Delhi

**1976. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Head Warder of Central Jail, New Delhi, has been suspended recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

## औद्योगिक प्रबंधक पुंज

१९७७. श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह :  
श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि औद्योगिक प्रबंधक पुंज के अन्तर्गत संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने कितने पदाधि-

कारियों का चुनाव किया था ताकि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में उच्च तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के मैनेजर्स का स्थान भरा जा सके ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : २१२.

#### Educational Facilities in Cantonments

1978. { Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish in 1964-65 thirty-two central schools in different cantonment areas to provide educational facilities for children of defence personnel; and

(b) if so, the places where they will be located?

The Minister of Education Shri M. C. Chagla: (a) Yes Sir, there is such a proposal, but the number of such schools proposed to be established is about 25.

(b) Seventeen of the places are as under; the other suggestions are under scrutiny.

Agra Cantt., Amla, Avadi, Bangalore (two schools), Bareilly, Bikaner, Dehu Road Cantt., Jhansi, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Lansdowne (likely), Manauri (Allahabad), Pachmarhi, Ranikhet (likely), Roorkee (two schools), Saur, Tambaram.

#### Judicial Commissioner of Manipur and Tripura

1979. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur and Tripura have one Judicial Commissioner and he has to spend half of the month in Manipur and the other half in Tripura;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one Judicial Commissioner has not

been able to cope with the cases in both the territories; and

(c) whether Government propose to have separate Judicial Commissioners for each of the territories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

#### Science Planning Commission

1980. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a science planning commission to review and assess the scientific activity in the country is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a separate "Resources and Scientific Research Division" in the Planning Commission and it is not considered necessary to have a separate Science Planning Commission.

#### सेक्शन अफसरों की परीक्षा

१९८१. श्री कछबाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेक्शन अफसरों की १९६३ की परीक्षा तीन बार स्थगित की जा चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) परीक्षा के लिये कितने उम्मीदवार हैं और कितने पद भरे जाने हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपबन्धी (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) घोर (ख) परीक्षा दो बार स्थगित की गई थी न कि तीन बार। यह पहली बार जलाई, १९६३ में इसलिए स्थगित की गई थी क्योंकि एक कानून छूट को हटाने के लिये परीक्षा के नियमों को संशोधित करना आवश्यक था। कलकत्ता में दंगे होने के कारण दूसरी बार जनवरी, १९६४ में स्थगित हुई थी।

(ग) १०६१ उम्मीदवारों ने परीक्षा दी है। यह परीक्षा अनुभाग अधिकारियों के प्रेड की चयन सूची में बढ़ाव करने के लिये है। इस बढ़ाव की संख्या शीघ्र ही निश्चित कर ली जायेगी।

#### National Institute of Sports, Patiala

1982. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to replace the foreign coaches attached to the National Institute of Sports, Patiala by Indian counterparts;

(b) if so, the feasibility of the scheme; and

(c) when the change-over is likely to take effect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The Road of Governors, National Institute of Sports, have decided that the foreign coaches working in the Institute should eventually be replaced. There already are Indian coaches in three games. In other games, Indians have been attached to foreign coaches as understudies to gain experience and knowledge with a view to taking over as full-fledged coaches ultimately. The change-over will be effected gradually and no time limit for this has been fixed.

#### Central Tribes Advisory Council

1983. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of resolutions adopted in the last conference held in November, 1963, by the Central Tribes Advisory Council;

(b) whether any action has been taken in view of those resolutions; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A list of the important recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare at its meeting held on 23rd November 1963 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2665/64].

(b) and (c). The State Governments and the concerned Ministries at the Centre have been requested to take appropriate action to implement the recommendations.

As for item 1 of the statement, the Government of India will give due weight to the suggestion that all areas with a concentration of 50 per cent and above should be ultimately covered by tribal development blocks.

#### Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO

1984. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions and observation made at the recent meeting of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO; and

(b) the further prospects of UNESCO's aid for 1964-65 to India that have come up with this meeting?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is as under:

### Statement

The Sixth Conference of the Indian National Commission was held in New Delhi on March 21-22, 1964. The Conference made a number of recommendations in the context of its agenda which included *inter-alia* the consideration of the draft programme and budget of Unesco for 1965-66, the Secretary-General's report on the activities of the Commission for 1960-63, the recommendations of the Fourth Regional Conference of Asian National Commissions held at Bangkok in February, 1964 and a memorandum on the future set-up and work programme of the Indian National Commission.

The resolutions adopted by the Conference related to the adoption of Unesco of a major project for the eradication of illiteracy; to the provision of adequate funds by Unesco to meet requirements of developing countries in the fields of education, science and culture; to the strengthening of the operational programmes of Unesco by economising on administrative costs and by the decentralization of programmes; to the building up of adequate funds by Unesco to assist the developing countries to meet their requirements of foreign exchange for training facilities and equipment; and to the establishment by Unesco of an Asian Science Co-operation Office in a country where facilities for scientific work and laboratory exist.

The Conference also resolved to ratify the resolutions adopted at the Fourth Regional Meeting of Asian National Commissions.

(b) The question of Unesco's aid to India (as to all other Member States) will depend on the budget and programme of Unesco for 1965-66, which will be discussed and adopted at the next General Conference of Unesco to be held later this year.

### Quality of Education

1985. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enlarge the scope of centrally sponsored

schemes in order to improve the quality of education; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

### Seminar on Social Administration

1986. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in any way participated in the seminar on 'Social Administration in Developing Countries' held at India International Centre, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of such participation;

(c) whether the report containing conclusions and recommendations made by the seminar has been made available to Government; and

(d) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Representatives of State and Central Ministries dealing with social services attended the Seminar as invitees of the India International Centre which organized this seminar.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that copies of the report of the proceedings of the seminar will be sent to all the participants. The Ministry of Home Affairs has just received its copy. The report will be studied with a view to see whether there is any recommendation which concerns the Ministry.

### Police Raid on a Delhi Institute

1987. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Police, with the help of Delhi Police, raided recently an engineering institute in the Western Extension Area of Karol Bagh, New Delhi in search of evidence for a fraud perpetrated there by open-

ing a branch of the Institute in Calcutta for a diploma course in engineering and pre-charging high fees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to check the growth of such institutions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Institute was raided and the house of the Proprietor was also searched. Calcutta Police took into possession certain documents relating to the case. The matter is still under investigation by them.

(c) There is no information to indicate that fraudulent institutions are growing in the country. Action under the law is taken when cases are detected.

#### आदिमजाति विकास खण्ड

१९८८. श्री रतन लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक कितने आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड खोले गये हैं और तृतीय योजना की शेष अवधि में कितने और ऐसे ही विकास खंड कहां कहां खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) आदिमजाति विकास खण्ड योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थानीय जनता से निर्माण कार्य में कितने प्रतिशत श्रमदान लिये जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सन्ध्यादेवी) : (क) द्वितीय योजना की अवधि में ४३ विशेष बहुदेशीय आदिम जाति (विकास) खण्ड प्रारम्भ किये गये थे। तृतीय योजना में अब तक १६५ आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड और प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं। तृतीय योजना की अवधि में अभी और प्रारम्भ किये जाने वाले आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों की संख्या २८५ हैं, जिसमें से २६५ तो पहले ही संलग्न परिशिष्ट के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को आवंटित किये जा चुके हैं तथा शेष

२० खण्ड अभी विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को आवंटित किये जाने हैं।

(ख) यह सूचना राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से मांगी गयी है तथा प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

#### विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	आदिम जाति विकास खंडों की संख्या
१. आंध्र प्रदेश	१४
२. असम	२४
३. बिहार	३२
४. गुजरात	३४
५. केरल	१
६. मध्य प्रदेश	६७
७. मद्रास	—
८. महाराष्ट्र	२८
९. नागालैंड	११
१०. उड़ीसा	३८
११. पंजाब	१
१२. राजस्थान	८
१३. हिमाचल प्रदेश	—
१४. मणिपुर	४
१५. त्रिपुरा	३
योग	२६५

#### Central Social Welfare Board Grant to Orissa

1969. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid given by the Central Social Welfare Board to each of the social Welfare institutions of Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the target fixed for developing the social welfare services in Orissa during the Third Plan Period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2666[64].

(b) An expenditure target of Rs. 38.28 lakhs has been fixed for developing social welfare services in Orissa during the Third Plan period.

#### **Petroleum in Hoshiarpur Distt.**

**1990. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petroleum has been located in the Dholbaha-Janauri area of the Hoshiarpur District, Punjab; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to start drilling in that area?

**The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) No.

(b) The drilling of the second deep well in the Januuri area is expected to start by July, 1964.

#### **Indian Economic and Statistical Services**

**1991. Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 645 and Unstarred Question No. 1916 on the 18th December, 1963 and to Unstarred Question No. 1535 on the 25th March, 1964, and state:

(a) the position in regard to the appointments against the reserved quotas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the initial constitution of the Indian Economic and Statistical Services; and

(b) the action taken on the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in para 19.6. (page 131) of his Report for 1961-62 in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N.**

**Mishra):** (a) and (b). The statutory rules relating to the two Services do not provide for reservation at the initial constitution. The initial constitution was limited to departmental candidates holding posts included in the two services on 1 November, 1961. Other persons even though belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who did not hold posts included in the two Services on 1st November, 1961 were not eligible to be considered for appointment. Further, the appointments at the initial constitution were not in the nature of direct recruitment so as to attract the orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### **Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952**

**1992. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of inquiries instituted in the country under the Commission of the Inquiry Act, 1952, since the Act came into force;

(b) a break up of the above figure State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the personnel of the Commission in each case;

(d) the subject matter of each inquiry;

(e) the number of inquiries held in public and the number held in camera; and

(f) the result of the inquiry in each case?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):** (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

12.14 hrs.

#### **PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE VIGILANCE COMMISSION**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Gul-

[Shri Hathi]

zarilal Nanda, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the year 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2659/64].

# STATEMENT re. MEMBERSHIP OF SHRI PRIYA GUPTA

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** The House will recall that on the 20th December, 1963, a question was raised whether Shri Priya Gupta, a Member of this House, has at any time become disqualified for being a Member of the House by reason of his holding an office of profit under the Government of India, namely, the office of Electrical Foreman in the North Eastern Railway. The House decided that I should refer the question for the decision of the President under article 103 of the Constitution. Accordingly, a reference was made to the President, setting out the facts of the case and the circumstances in which this House took the decision.

The same question was also raised by one Shri Bhola Nath Biswas, son of Anandilal Biswas, of Kadwa, District Purnea, Bihar, in a petition addressed to the President.

The President, as required by article 103 of the Constitution, obtained the opinion of the Election Commission in the matter and, in accordance with such opinion, he has given the decision.

The decision of the President is that Shri Priya Gupta has not, at any time after his election to this House, become subject to disqualification for being a Member of this House by reason of his holding any office of profit under the Government of India.

A copy of the decision of the President, together with a copy of the opinion of the Election Commission, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2658/63].

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister? There is one thing which is disturbing me. Is it not a fact that

the President came to this conclusion on the 27th March and we have been allowed to know about it only today, that is, on the 8th April? Is it not a fact that during this long gap we have deprived this hon. Member of the privilege of attending this House and other amenities that Members of Parliament are generally entitled to?

**Mr. Speaker:** When was the order by the President passed?

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** I find that it was signed on the 27th March 1964.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Today it is the 8th April.

**Mr. Speaker:** When was it conveyed to the hon. Law Minister?

**Shri Hem Barua:** You are the custodian of the House.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** When did you get this?

**Mr. Speaker:** It was passed by the President on the 27th March and twelve days have passed. Hon. Members desire to know whether it has taken so long in transmission or whether the Law Minister knew of it and has not placed it.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I do not exactly remember the date when it reached the Law Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may kindly look into it.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** But I know this much that as soon as the information had reached us the hon. Member was informed. So, the hon. Member need not be apprehensive that he has been deprived . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** He is sidetracking the issue . . . (Interruption).

**Shri Hem Barua:** It was signed by the President at Rashtrapati Bhavan on the 27th March. He does not know when it reached the Law Ministry. The distance between Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Law Ministry's office is not the distance that we have between Mecca and Medina.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Even by pad yatra it can come . . .



**Shri A. K. Sen:** Nobody has made that absurd suggestion.

**Shri Hem Barua:** What will happen to the salary and other advantages?

**Mr. Speaker:** The other consequences will follow. First let me see where the delay has taken place.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This is the emergency functioning of the Government.

12.18 hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## FORTIETH REPORT

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga):** Sir, I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

# JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

## SECOND REPORT

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

# ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barsat):** Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the member of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965"

*The motion was adopted.*

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965,

[Shri Tyagi]

and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965, and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by paragraph 1 of the motion adopted by Lok Sabha on the 20th November, 1963, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings from the 1st May, 1964 for the duration of the present Lok Sabha."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** I have to say a word or two in regard to this.

**Mr. Speaker:** At the time when I put this to the vote of the House?

**Shri Ranga:** It is only when you put the motion to the vote of the House that we can say something that we wish to say. I am rather surprised—I do not know; I speak subject to correction—about this. In regard to the other two motions, the Chairman of the respective Committees made these particular motions. How is it that the Minister-in-charge of the Industry Department has come to make this motion? I would have thought that it would be the proper province of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make this motion on

your advice because I take it that this is not going to be a departmental committee subject to the final control and the supervision of the Ministry concerned. This is a Committee to function under your authority, on behalf of the Parliament as a whole, in the same way as the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee and also to enjoy the same status so that this Committee would function as a Committee of this House as well as the other House. Therefore, I would like you to be good enough to give some clarification so that there need not be any apprehension or misapprehension that the Minister is the final authority in regard to this Committee.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad):** I have got another point to raise. Here I have the Rules of Procedure of the House relating to Parliamentary Committees, and there we have only the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, but not this Committee. This is a new one which has appeared on the scene. We welcome the Constitution of this Committee. It is after three years that this Committee has come forth. But in regard to this Committee the motion that has been made before the House is that the life of this Committee is for the remaining duration of the present Lok Sabha while the tenure of the other Committees is one year at a time.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is in the Resolution which was passed here.

As there is no Chairman for the present so far as the Public Undertakings Committee is concerned, this motion had to be made by the Minister who sponsored the Resolution as well. In future it would be the Chairman himself who would be making a similar motion when the occasion comes. There ought not to be any apprehension that the Ministry will have any final authority on that. It will act under my guidance and supervision.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**  
(Kendrapara): Why not the Minister  
of Parliamentary Affairs?

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not matter  
now. It was his Department and he  
has done it.

The question is:

"That the members of this  
House do proceed to elect in the  
manner required by paragraph 1  
of the motion adopted by Lok  
Sabha on the 20th November,  
1963, ten members from among  
themselves to serve as members of  
the Committee on Public Under-  
takings from the 1st May, 1964  
for the duration of the present  
Lok Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Kanungo:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to  
Rajya Sabha that they do nomi-  
nate five members from Rajya  
Sabha to associate with the Com-  
mittee on Public Undertakings  
of the House from the 1st May,  
1964 for the duration of the pre-  
sent Lok Sabha and to communi-  
cate to this House the names of  
the members so nominated by  
Rajya Sabha."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to  
Rajya Sabha that they do nomi-  
nate five members from Rajya  
Sabha to associate with the Com-  
mittee on Public Undertakings  
of the House from the 1st May,  
1964 for the duration of the pre-  
sent Lok Sabha and to communi-  
cate to this House the names of  
the members so nominated by  
Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MOTION RE: ASSOCIATION OF  
MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES  
OF PROFIT**

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** I beg  
to move:

"That this House recommends to  
Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do  
elect two members of Rajya Sabha  
according to the principle of pro-  
portional representation by means  
of the single transferable vote, to  
the Joint Committee on Offices of  
Profit, in the vacancies caused by  
the retirement of Shri G. Rajago-  
palan and Shri Braja Kishore Pra-  
sad Sinha from Rajya Sabha and  
communicate to this House the  
names of the members so appoint-  
ed, by Rajya Sabha to the Joint  
Committee."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House recommends to  
Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do  
elect two members of Rajya Sabha  
according to the principle of pro-  
portional representation by means  
of the single transferable vote, to  
the Joint Committee on Offices of  
Profit in the vacancies caused by  
the retirement of Shri G. Rajago-  
palan and Shri Braja Kishore Pra-  
sad Sinha from Rajya Sabha and  
communicate to this House the  
names of the members so appoint-  
ed, by Rajya Sabha to the Joint  
Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

# DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now  
take up further discussion and voting  
on the Demands for Grants under the  
control of the Ministry of Community  
Development and Cooperation. The  
Minister is to continue his reply.

**The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the two minutes that I had at my disposal yesterday to begin the reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, I had begun by saying that I found it highly flattering to see the amazing identity of views about the problems, the solutions and the approaches to this programme. I find it very comforting not because most of the ideas that we are trying to work out for making the programme more effectively fit in with the consensus of thinking in this House but because the words that have been uttered paying encomiums to the programme would be a source of great comfort to the vast number of people who, at the invitation of the Government and on behalf of this House, have joined to work on this most difficult programme of transforming 80 per cent of the humanity that dwells in this country.

As everyone in this House is aware, hardly a day passes when you do not find virtual curses and abuses hurled from many quarters, partly based on ignorance and partly deliberate, at the failures of this programme and even virtually demanding the burning of the witch-doctor who promised the millenium round the corner.

We have today more than 2½ millions of people in the panchayats, elected by the people all over the country. We have about 2 to 2½ millions of people in the co-operatives. We have 50,000 odd village level workers, young men recruited for their identity with the rural areas, and given special training over a period of two years without any respite or even a vacation, and who have the support alongside of more than 50,000 other workers. It is very necessary that this large band of workers, officials and non-officials, do receive prodding from time to time for what they have failed to achieve, but they should also receive simultaneous-

ly the appreciative sympathy and understanding of the herculean problems against which they are struggling.

Many suggestions have been made in this House yesterday with a large number of which the Ministry is not only in complete agreement, but in regard to most of which, the Ministry had almost anticipated the lines of approach, and in the course of the answers, I shall try to indicate some of the decisions which we have taken and which we have implemented.

It is a great privilege that this House has entrusted to this Ministry the responsibility of awakening 80 per cent of India. Certainly, we would like to do all we can, but before you judge how this Ministry has functioned during the last year—I suppose that is what you would be concerned with—and how you would expect the Ministry to function next year if you can support it or prod it....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad):** If it is there next year.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Unfortunately or fortunately for many people, the Ministry will continue, and if the Ministry does not continue, the work shall continue; it can never be killed by anyone.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The work will continue, of course.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I would, therefore, like to say what we have achieved and where the matter stands today after twelve years of the community development programme. The entire country today is covered by a network of extension services representing the best material that we can pick up today out of the administrative and technical apparatus of Government. You cannot get any better. If anybody can tell me where I can secure better material, I will certainly go all out to search for it, wherever it is.

The concept that there should be area development, that all aspects of development should be taken up simultaneously—they are related to each other; they cannot be isolated from each other—has now been universally accepted in the country. The fact that you cannot run a far-flung machinery of government through long-distance control, that this machinery has to be supported, checked and, prodded, when need be, by a representative institution of people has now been universally accepted. In ten States in the country, the programme is already on the ground and in some States this new system of what we call panchayati raj is giving an outstanding account of itself. I would ask friends in this House to go to the State of Maharashtra in particular and to see what is happening there at the ground level, see the type of men who have come up. I have made it a point wherever I go to shake hands with everyone as I go across the institutions, to find out what the hand feels like, is it a worker's hand or is it a mere parasite's hand? The bulk of the people who are coming forward are farmers, workers with the hands with their feet on the ground. Ministries at the Centre have begun to accept their responsibility for discharging their specialised subjects....

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** If I may rise to ask for an explanation, do we understand the hon. Minister correctly when he says that every citizen in this country whose hands are not hard and horny is a parasite? Is that what he is trying to say?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I did not mean that. It is paradoxical.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he asking about Members of Parliament?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** People outside also. But many Members of Parliament, including himself, have soft hands.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** No, No. Mine is hard because I do plenty of work.

But the hon. Member is entitled to his opinion.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Can it be found from an ordinary handshake whether the hand is hard and horny?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Yes, it can be.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may be allowed to proceed now.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The Ministry of Education has now taken up a programme of primary, middle and high-school education in terms of blocks. The same thing is done in terms of libraries, in terms of youth organisations and other activities. The Health Ministry is taking up today on the lines of the pilot project which we conducted years ago, the setting up of a primary health centre and sub-centres in every block. More than 3,500 of the first have already been established through the joint effort of the Health Ministry and the Community Development Ministry, and about three times the number of sub-centres, and more are coming. Agriculture must come into the focus. That has been the consensus in this House and outside. For years together, this Ministry has been heckled everywhere, that it is not giving due impetus to agricultural programmes. If I may express myself in my own way, here is a girl who was expected to be reared by me into an adult, till the age of about 17, because the programme of community development started soon after our independence. I have now been able to hand over this girl at the behest of this House and of the people of this country to a boy belonging to the Agriculture Ministry, none other than the son of a sturdy and stout-hearted Minister such as my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** Have you taken his consent?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** And this bride has been trained for functioning by the father-in-law himself, so that she could fit into the son's household.

**Mr. Speaker:** I suppose no dowry has been passed.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** That also has gone there.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Dowry might have been taken, if not given.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is unlawful and illegal.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** In order to make a combined impact on the programme of agriculture, there is now an Agricultural Production Board, at this House is already aware, under the chairmanship of the tallest man in this House, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** On a point of order. The other day, on this very question you ruled that it is not proper for any one to refer to the stature of a man.

**Mr. Speaker:** I had ruled here that reference should not be made to the size, shape etc. of any hon. Member.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I paid him a compliment.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If he refers to the tallest figure, the Prime Minister is the tallest.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, are all functioning as one body to see that this wedlock does produce rich harvest.

**An Hon. Member:** No family planning?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Wedlock to produce rich harvest?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Nothing could have vindicated the cause of agriculture more effectively than the package programme, which has been undertaken in different parts of the country on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It has proved beyond any shadow of doubt that what you re-

quire in this country for intensifying agriculture will be plenty of seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, insecticides, implements, none of which today is adequate for the purpose we have in view. Therefore, the need has arisen for intensification of the programme, and it is being intensified.

As the House is aware, the Food and Agriculture Ministry, besides these 15 package programme districts, are taking up programmes of intensive production of rice, millets and other crops.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Can he say rice?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The present obligation of the Community Development Department, as I see in the context of today, is to see that the Panchayati Raj organisation is extended to all the other States, that, alongside Panchayati Raj institutions, other voluntary institutions of the people like youth organisations, women's organisations, can also grow up in the villages to support the panchayats and the co-operatives both in economic and civic activities.

It is the obligation of this Ministry to maintain, to promote the maintenance of the organisation of National Extension Service, to intensify training and education of the functionaries in the programmes, both officials and non-officials.

It is the responsibility of this Ministry, the Department of Community Development, to see that programmes which are of a multi-purpose character, which cut across a number of Ministries, can be taken up by this Ministry in the form of innovation, so that once the effectiveness of the programme has been established, it can be extended and taken up by the respective Ministries at the Centre.

It is the obligation of this Ministry to provide incentives for good work and deterrents to bad action. It is also the responsibility of this Ministry

to take up pilot programmes in limited areas on behalf of the Planning Commission and other organisations.

Co-operation, after five years, has come also to a new stage of operation. It has been discovered that you cannot improve the position of agricultural credit howsoever important it may be for agriculture unless you relate it to all the other associated subjects of co-operation like marketing, processing etc. Even agriculture co-operation as such depends for its ultimate growth on the development of co-operation in other sectors such as industries, dairying, transport, labour, etc., indeed in all the other fields. It has been proved after five years' work . . .

**An Hon. Member:** The bridegroom has come.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Bridegroom's father. It has been proved after five years of work of the Ministry that it is not possible to help the weaker sections of the community by mere palliatives; we have to make a more basic approach to the whole question. Simplification of laws and procedures have been taken up in all the States. It has been recognised that if Government interference has to be averted in the operation of the co-operative sector you have to have the alternative of federations of the co-operative institutions themselves which could provide self-regulation and self-stimulation. Co-operation, we have now found cannot function in no-man's land. On this background, I would like to say what we have done in 1963-64. We have attempted to rationalise the structure of the CD movement by diverting maximum amount of resources out of the block budget to the agricultural programme which has the highest priority. An arrangement has been made in the Centre through which the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and the Ministry of Food and

Agriculture will function as one organ for the common programmes in the districts. We have striven to strengthen panchayat raj institutions by taking some steps on the recommendations of study teams. One is nyaya panchayats. The nyaya panchayat team arrived at certain very wise decisions in regard to the healthy working of the nyaya panchayats in future. Their recommendations are in the process of implementation in different States; they have broadly been accepted by all the States. The gram sabha team headed by Shri Diwakar went into the question of gram sabha as the basis of the democracy we are trying to build up. This again has been accepted by all the States. Amendments are coming to ensure that gram sabha becomes the statutory unit and at least two sittings of this institution become compulsory. The panchayati raj finances have been studied by a team headed by Shri K. Santhanam and their recommendations are in the process of implementation. These involve additional finances. At the present stage of the operation of the Third Plan it is not easy to find additional finances. Nevertheless the State Governments are trying their best to see what they could do within the existing limitation. Budget and accounting procedures have equally been studied by a study team, which are again in the process of implementation in the States. The Ministry has taken up an applied nutrition programme with assistance from WHO, UNICEF and FAO. It provides for setting up of fisheries, poultry, vegetables, fruit cultivation, milk production in schools and also in the villages, feeding school children and improving their nutrition, particularly of growing children and expectant mothers. 222 blocks are expected to be taken up in the Third Plan of which about 150 have already been taken in hand and the rest of it will be implemented during the rest of the Third Plan. Poultry and fishery programmes have been taken up on an intensive scale on behalf of the two Ministries. There are 600 blocks of fisheries, inland

[Shri S. K. Dey]

fisheries in particular in different parts of the country which have been taken up. The same is the case with poultry around big cities in India. An attempt is being made to set up poultry farms based on private and co-operative initiative. About 350 blocks have already come within the orbit of this programme and more blocks will come in before the end of the Third Plan. An effort is being made to intensify the training programme and also to extend it. More training centres are coming in. In the centre for VLWS, gram sevaks and sevikas, in the centre for block development officers and others also an attempt is being made to see that the teachers and the trainees in the training centres get proper orientation and have more intimate contact with the ground by giving them an opportunity to work at least in five villages around the training centre for trying out all their ideas and study their reactions on the actual implementation of the programmes. The failure of the programme to make a significant dent has been in the field of women's programmes and also in the field of weaker sections. I will come to that when I discuss co-operation. Because, so far as non-economic development is concerned, roads, schools and health centres and sanitation—these are all within equal access of the weaker sections of the community. It is in the economic sector that the weaker section requires greater help and unfortunately we have not been able to extend to the weaker sections the help that we wanted to. I will indicate when I discuss co-operation as to what

we have attempted and what we propose to do.

In 1963-64 in the field of co-operation, despite uniform cuts in the State budgets almost throughout the country, it would be a matter of great satisfaction to this House that almost in every sector of co-operation, improvement has been maintained and in some sectors outstanding achievements have been recorded. Sugar co-operatives today are producing more than 21 per cent of the sugar in the country. It is one of the most outstanding examples, perhaps the most outstanding example of co-operative endeavour in the country taking all the States together. It is expected that it will proceed further and I would discuss about it when I go to the question of the plan for 1964-65. The most outstanding achievement of this particular year has been in the field of consumer stores. As this House is aware, the Planning Commission had allotted a special sum of Rs. 10 crores in order to establish 200 wholesale co-operatives in different parts of the country.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Do you call these things co-operatives or public undertakings?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** They are co-operatives, and if the hon. Member is interested, I would quote to him the names of the institutions where he can go to, and see for himself whether they are co-operative enterprises or public undertakings. I would suggest that he might go to Jullundur, in his own State, where he would see the outstanding work being done by co-operatives run by the people themselves. Now, there are 218 co-operatives as against 200 wholesale co-operatives which we set as our target. There are more than 3,000 retail societies. Starting with only a few lakhs of rupees as the total turnover of these stores, in the month of March this year we expect a total sale by these wholesale stores to the extent



of about Rs. 4 crores. In the month of February last, it was more than Rs. 3 crores. We expect that by the end of the year 1964-65, the consumer co-operatives sector should account for a turnover of nearly Rs. 100 crores.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** We want to know about quality change; not the quantity.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am coming to quality also immediately when I discuss the programme for 1964-65. Co-operative training and education has made further progress during the year. De-officialisation of the movement of education which was the goal set up, under which the co-operative unions in the States and the National Co-operative Union were expected to undertake all programmes of education and training, is already making headway in the States, and the entire programme is being run by the National Co-operative Union either directly by itself in the States or through the State co-operative unions. The failure, here again in the field of co-operation, has been in the weaker section, and the marketing and processing other than sugar has not made the headway which we wanted! Therefore, in the year 1964 we want to go all out for programmes which will tackle some of the weaknesses in the movement both in CD as also in co-operation.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, on a point of order. I am sad to note, and I am sure you share my feeling, that there is no quorum when the Minister is speaking. We must have quorum; you will agree, surely.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** At least when the Minister is speaking.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is making an interesting speech.

**Shri Nath Pal:** On so vital a subject as Community Development and Co-operation.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** About the grass-roots of democracy.

**Mr. Speaker:** The bell is being rung.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Congress Party cannot provide a quorum for its own Ministers! Has Parliament come to such a pass? The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must see that at least when a Minister speaks there is quorum.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Do not try to add insult to injury.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the insult, and what is the injury?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** If the hon. Member does not understand the insult which is caused to the Members generally, I cannot help.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well; there is now quorum. I am not concerned with other matters. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There has been a uniform consensus in this House and outside that Panchayati Raj is a basic institution for building up and strengthening our democracy and that it should be set in proper order. We have, therefore, decided this year to establish a consultative council attached to the Ministry of Community Development to advise the Ministry on the manner in which Panchayati Raj should develop and the failings that come up in the Panchayati Raj movement should be corrected in time.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Are we to take it that so far the work has progressed without any proper advice?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There has been considerable volume of advice both from this House as also from the press, from the public, but we wanted an institutional forum specifically earmarked for advising the Ministry on community development and taking abiding interest in it outside the forum also. This forum, I would like to assure the House with your permission, Sir, will have representatives

[Shri S. K. Dey]

from the entire spectrum of the political, economic and social life of this country, . . . .

**Shri Kapur Singh:** That is good.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** . . . so that Panchayat Raj will have an opportunity to secure advice for growing as a national movement and not as a movement of any particular group of people in the country.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Nor any particular party.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Or any party. It was suggested yesterday that the elections to the panchayats must be on proper lines. Many hon. Members—Shri Jashvant Mehta and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, especially—objected to different patterns obtaining in different States. We anticipated the views of this House and appointed a little while ago a study team headed again by Shri K. Santhanam to study different aspects of the question of election, including an independent Election Commission. The study will also include how the weaker sections of the community can be represented at the panchayat level, block panchayat samiti level and the zila parishad level and all the other related questions.

Many questions were raised on the subject of correct functioning of Panchayati Raj in regard to its finances: accounts and expenditure. Shri Kapur Singh was very critical about some of the malpractices. Here again, it will appear we anticipated the reactions and the advice of this House. We had discussed this question with the Auditor-General and he has agreed to loan one of his very senior officers to head a study team for studying the accounting procedures and audit that now obtain in the different States and what these should be.

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We created last year, as this House is aware, what we call the village volunteer force and the defence labour bank. They have been linked up today as one organ. We wish to see that the labour donated by these volunteers can be utilised fully and can be promoted and accelerated further. For this purpose, efforts are being made to link up the work of the defence labour bank with the rural works programme which are now being handled by the Planning Commission. We propose during the next year to strengthen further and consolidate the applied nutrition programme, which I mentioned earlier, and have more of eggs, poultry, fish, vegetables and fruits in concentrated blocks all over the country.

**Shri Ranga:** How much more to be spent on this?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** This money is being spent by the FAO, WHO and the UNICEF and they are closely involved in the programme with their officials. Obviously no programme can be implemented without a capital investment. If we wish to reclaim the tanks, if we wish to stock them with fish, if we wish to supply eggs and birds to the people, all these require money and money has to be found.

We propose to strengthen the training and education programme in the next year by establishing four centres for the training of workers in the tribal blocks, also by expanding the training centres for block development officers and also by expanding the training facilities for panchayati raj functionaries. Youth and women's programme also is expected to be intensified by involving them in this particular programme of applied nutrition work, because you cannot keep the poultry birds in the house without the care of women in the house.

In the field of co-operation, a question was raised by my friend, Shri Kamath, about quality in the consumer co-operative movement. We are setting up a management training institute in Bombay for the time being. We are securing trained experts from different countries of the world, who have had experience in the consumer co-operative movement to advise and help us in these training projects, because training particularly at the whole-sale level is a very complex matter and it involves many specialised operations and cannot be tackled on generalities.

Yesterday Shri Brahm Prakash made a most welcome suggestion that we should re-think the whole position of the co-operative movement in agriculture and not merely think in terms of credit.

**Shri Ranga:** So that there may not be any black-marketing.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** That part, I think, my hon. friend can deal with himself.

**Shri Ranga:** I know so much about it as you do.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Shri Brahm Prakash mentioned that we should start marketing and processing.

**Shri Ranga:** He is the best authority now!

**Shri S. K. Dey:** This view was shared by a large number of co-operators in this House—Mr. Firodia, Mr. Gauri Shankar, Mr. Digambar Singh, etc. They are all co-operators of long standing and they share this view. We propose to connect the producer with the consumer. Therefore, this consumers' co-operative is being developed through an all-out effort. The consumers' co-operatives will make a demand on the processing units for processed food products. The processing units will make a demand on the marketing units. The marketing units will make a demand

sale of the produce and also for supply of services and other wherewithal for agriculture.

We have handled last year about Rs. 185 crores through the cooperative marketing sector. We propose during the next year to intensify our efforts in the processing and marketing field and also consolidate and strengthen the consumers sector.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Beware of bogus cooperatives.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Wherever there are bogus cooperatives, they will be corrected. Of course, in this vast country of ours with 550,000 villages, there are bogus people and there will be bogus cooperatives.

**Shri Brahm Prakash (Outer Delhi):** Also bogus parties.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The biggest being the Congress.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** In the field of self-regulation of the cooperative movement, a very serious effort will be made during this year to build up, apart from the National Cooperative Union, the National Marketing Federation, the National Sugar Cooperatives Syndicate and the National Land Mortgage Bank Federation. We shall build up, based on State federations, a National Dairy Federation, a National Consumers' Federation and what I know I would not please my esteemed friend, Shri Ranga, a National Federation of Cooperative Farming. Last year at the time of the debate on the budget, he mentioned that the cooperative farming programme was already dead. At that time, I promised him that next year we expect to achieve another thousand cooperative farms or so. We have achieved near about that number. I know he may question the quality. Therefore, we have appointed also a study team headed by no less a person than Prof. D. R. Gadgil, a cooperator of eminent reputation and experience from Poona, to go into the whole question of cooperative farming and see whether the cooperative farming is really

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is not a farmer, I think.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** He has been dealing with and working with farmers. He has imbibed the qualities of the farmer.

**Shri Ranga:** The Minister himself is a farmer.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Of course, I am. The hon. Member may come to my House and I will show him the poultry, fishery, vegetables, the fruit garden and everything including flowers. I would like him to criticise me on my farming operations in my house. I will invite him and any other person who disbelieves or disputes it to come and see. Of course, it is not an exhibition; it is meant for consumption.

Coming to the weaker sections, we tried according to the recommendations of the Mehta Committee to provide special funds to the central co-operative banks and the primary co-operative societies to make an outright grant for assistance to the weaker sections of the people. We tried through the cooperative farming programme to spread it out throughout the country, in all the villages, and pick up the marginal landholders and the landless people, through the labour cooperatives. We tried to provide special assistance to the landless people in the villages. Some assistance has percolated through these processes, but in this vast country considering the vast number of people who are involved, it has hardly touched the fringe of the problem. Therefore, during the year 1964-65 we wish, apart from the programme I have just outlined about consolidation and strengthening of some of the work, to go all out, in the same way as we went out for the consumers' co-operatives, to build up a sector of co-operative movement for the weaker

Yesterday, a reference was made by some hon. Member about the Bhargava Committee and the report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think it was Shri D. J. Naik who referred to it. He has been a champion of the weaker sections for all these years. In fact, at every meeting of the Consultative Committee which we have he never fails to repeat this particular emphasis. I know it will be of some satisfaction to the House to know that the Home Ministry has now decided to transfer to the co-operative department about Rs. 8 crores for the next two years for special co-operative assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have allotted Rs. 1 crore to the Sarva Sewa Sangh to be utilised in *gramdan* villages, particularly for assisting both individually and collectively the weaker sections of the community who are there predominantly in the *gramdan* village. We are also taking up with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Board special programmes such as can help these sections of the community.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Sadhu Samaj?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** They will also come in their stride.

**Shri Ranga:** That will complete the holy trinity.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The trinity is complete with the village panchayat, the sahakari samaj and the samuhik vikas. You cannot have anything further.

It will allay this kind of fears and doubts to the contrary. Why I place such emphasis on poultry and fishery is because these are subjects which are usually handled by the relatively weaker sections of the people in the villages.

**Shri Ranga:** And the accounting

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Even though there are many friends who hail from predominantly vegetarian areas like Gujarat and Maharashtra...

**Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals):** The tribes are not vegetarians; they are all non-vegetarians.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** In spite of there being many hon. friends who hail from these areas which are not very happily disposed towards programmes of this nature, I would only like to add for their information, if they at all need this information, that there is a thing known as vegetarian egg which is more vegetarian than the leaf on the ground. Once it is tasted, it will never be left. If even these vegetarian eggs are objected to, the members are most welcome to export those eggs and the other poultry products and fish for the people in the big cities who have no discrimination between vegetarian and non-vegetarian food.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would request the hon. Minister to state as to how we can distinguish between a vegetarian egg and a non-vegetarian egg, between a fertilised egg and a non-fertilised egg, in the market. That is the difficulty.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** In the market it is not possible to distinguish between them. If there is really a consensus of opinion, we should be quite prepared to grade the eggs and provide for vegetarian eggs separately from the non-vegetarian eggs just as vegetarian food is provided distinct from non-vegetarian food when food is served... (Interruption).

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Sir, there is a contradiction in terms. There is nothing like vegetarian eggs as such. They are non-fertilised eggs.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Anything which cannot lead to life is vegetarian.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Vegetable has life. Who says that vegetable has no life?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** He may better ask his colleague in the Agriculture Ministry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I ask you, Sir, to come to the rescue of the House? May I know whether "vegetarian egg" is not as much a misnomer as "vegetable ghee".

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Well, it is not.

**Shri D. J. Naik:** May I know whether an overall guarantee to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent will be given to the central financial agencies out of Rs. 8 crores set apart for the next two years by the Home Ministry?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** That is a matter of detail. How that money is to be spent, whether it will be through the national federations or through the State federations or others is a matter of detail which can be discussed in the Ministry and decided.

**Shri Ranga:** This department is also a matter of detail; why bother?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We are also thinking very seriously and also certain friends both at home and abroad, as to the feasibility of a new programme for the weaker sections, a new programme of co-operatives at the level of the gram sewaks circle, for, say, about ten villages, an agro-industrial labour co-operative for the landless and the marginal landholders who will be assisted particularly for developing poultry, fishery, vegetables and fruits and also for selling their labour for public works both within the panchayats and outside in an organised way. This programme will be taken up on a pilot basis during this year. The exact shape that it is to take is now under discussion with various agents.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is there a pilot project anywhere? When will it be taken up in all the States? Is it being taken up in Madhya Pradesh?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There are a certain number of points that were raised by hon. friends in this House yesterday on the subject of community development. It was mentioned by Shri Jashvant Mehta that the pay scales and qualifications of *gram sewaks* must be improved. He also said that there should be adequate opportunities for promotion to the *gram sewaks*. This is a subject which has been exercising the Ministry for a very long time. Indeed, there is already a programme for securing higher qualifications for the *gram sewaks* in rural institutes, in universities and agricultural colleges at the expense of the Central Government under a special programme assisted by the Ford Foundation which is in operation. 500 *gram sewaks* are being trained or will be trained during the Third Five Year Plan. Already near about 300 or more are undergoing that training. Quite an appreciable number of *gram sewaks* have been promoted as extension officers and also as block development officers. But, naturally, the number of *gram sewaks* being as big as it is, it is not possible overnight to secure the promotion for all of them or the bulk of them.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about the village volunteer force?

**An Hon. Member:** What about their grades of pay?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** That also will be taken care of.

It was mentioned yesterday by Shri Gajraj Singh Rao that the Ministry should have powers to ensure utilisation of funds allotted for its own programmes by the State for the special purpose for which they have been allotted. This is being achieved by issuing instructions to the States that funds meant for agricultural programme in a community development block will not be utilised for any other programme, they will not be diverted.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There will be no diversion?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** No.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Very good.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** It was mentioned by Shrimati Akkamina Devi that *mahila mandals* are to be activated.

**An Hon. Member:** Are they dead now?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Well, I have already mentioned that they will be activated through some of these programmes.

Apart from this, there is a large-scale programme which is being envisaged under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for every block, apart from the sewing machines and other things which we propose to give.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):** Regarding the Social Welfare Board, is it the plan of Government to co-ordinate its activities with that of Community Projects?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Yes, Sir. The Social Welfare Board and the Community Development Blocks are working in very close co-ordination at the Centre and also in some of the States. There has been complete co-ordination achieved. The Secretary of the Social Welfare Board in a number of States is the women welfare organiser responsible for women's programme in the CD blocks. Thus a common functionary is functioning in both the organisations and, in that way, bringing about a unified approach. This is being extended to other States also.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** yesterday was very particular that we should study the question of elections. I have already mentioned that we are doing about studying the election business and to arrive at an all-

India approach to it which will lead to healthy development of panchayati raj. We are particularly eager that there should be independent resources to the panchayats. Some States have already been attempting to give these resources. Others are also thinking on that line after the study team report headed by Shri Santhanam was remitted to the States. This is a question that is being discussed and a decision will be taken finally when we meet the State Ministers of Community Development in the month of May.

Shri Shree Narayan Das had been a member of the same team. He was objecting to the time that was being taken in implementing that report. I can only say that at this stage of the operation of the Third Plan it is not easy to find additional resources outside the State ceiling and outside the Central ceiling. It is one of the handicaps. But we have no doubt that from the fourth Plan there will be some securement of finance provided to panchayati raj almost in all the States. I think that will also satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, who has been agitating this question that it should not be the handmaiden of the State Governments, completely dependent on them.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** That is possible only when you give them a constitutional position and there is real transfer of power.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am coming to that. This is a question which has been agitated sometimes within this House and also many a time outside this House, in public forums, in seminars that the Constitution must provide a distinctive position responsibilities powers and obligations to the panchayati raj institutions, to each of the tiers, specifying its relationship with the higher institution at the State level and the Central level.

You will appreciate, it is not possible to bring about an amendment of

the Constitution that easily. There has to be a consensus of public opinion powerful enough to exert itself on the Government before the Government can take that step.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** Is he voicing the view of the ruling party?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I do not know.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it the personal opinion of the Minister or that of the Government?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I would say that any amendment of the Constitution requires for its passing in Parliament here, as also in the State Legislatures, an alert public opinion in favour of that amendment.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** May I ask one question? When the panchayati raj scheme was introduced, was public opinion not consulted? Was it not known to Government before these steps were taken? Now why should they want to know the public opinion once again before taking that step?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Do you not see the public opinion expressed here?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The hon. Member is ignoring the fact that while the Constitution demanded that panchayats should be developed, it did not go into the details of the question as to how it should be developed. I would refer the hon. Member to the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, towards the end of it. It was realised in the Constituent Assembly that adequate place had not been given to panchayats and panchayati raj institutions but it was too late at that time to reverse the whole process. Therefore, the consensus of opinion at that time was that we would provide a niche in the Constitution, giving a place to the panchayats; let the future take care of the trend of development that should take place in panchayati raj in India.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** In the Udaipur seminar one of the recommendations was that the Constitution should be amended and a proper place should be given to panchayati raj. What was the viewpoint of the Minister? What is the present difficulty in implementing the programme, what is the need to amend the Constitution and what are the difficulties?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I do not want to get into this discussion now because we could in fact have a full day's discussion on that very subject itself. Probably some time some hon. Member may take the initiative to initiate a discussion in the House. So far as my personal opinion is concerned, I am convinced—Shri Mathur mentioned it yesterday and some hon. Members also shared that view—that you cannot have democracy secure in this building, known as the Parliament House of India, unless it is rooted in institutions of the people all along right up to the village level.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** You want guided democracy?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am not talking of guided democracy.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The democracy which Gandhiji preached.

**Shri Ranga:** My hon. friend was referring to another amendment of the Constitution. May I point out . .

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I know the hon. Member opposite would be frightened at the very prospect of going to the people because it will mean that his constituents will be completely undetermined.

**Shri Ranga:** The constitution is not like an ordinary law.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am not going into this question now, because it is not possible for us to discuss it at this stage. Unless there is sufficient pressure on the Government to bring that amendment, we cannot take the initiative in this matter.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Educate the public.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Yesterday, Shri Kapur Singh referred to the findings of the Rajasthan university. But that was initiated on behalf of the Community Development Ministry and the findings themselves say that panchayati raj has brought up a new type of rural leadership and that a section of the society has been able to get adequate representation at the panchayat level, but not so at the higher level. That is exactly what we wish to have. Therefore we have remitted this particular question also to this committee headed by Shri K. Santhanam.

On the co-operative side, there was almost uniform criticism in this House in the past on the subject of interest rates. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar suggested that the interest rates in the co-operative sector must be reduced. I have discussed this question many a time in this House and I have here before me a list of the interest rates usually charged by co-operatives in different States. The only States where the interest rate is higher than 7 to 8 per cent are Madhya Pradesh—9 per cent; UP—8½ per cent and West Bengal—8 per cent.

**Shri Ranga:** They get it at 1½ per cent from the Reserve Bank.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** That also I have explained. It is not 1½ per cent it is 2½ per cent. But the entire money is not Reserve Bank's money. About half the loan is from the Reserve Bank's resources and the other half is from public resources which have to be paid for at normal prevailing rates of interest.

**Shri Ranga:** Then let it be pooled together.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Therefore the two have to be pooled.



**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** (Alwar): The apex banks should go.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Automatically, as soon as it is pooled, the average rate of interest comes to about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Then you have the apex institutions, the central banks and the primary banks.

**Shri Jashwanth Mehta:** For providing cheap credit the number of agencies should be reduced.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We are trying to prevail on the States I have just now mentioned to reduce their rates of interest to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  or 7 per cent.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** What about the number of agencies to be reduced?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Also, we propose to examine whether, in those States where the cooperative structure at the bottom level is not in a position to cope with cooperative loans without a high degree of interest, some intermediate institution may not be eliminated. That is a question that is under study.

**Shri Firodia** had mentioned about price fluctuation fund. We are providing it this year and we propose as an experimental basis to start outright purchases in 750 societies. We have provided about Rs. 60 lakhs for this purpose. If this experiment turns out to be as effective as we wish it to, this programme will be expanded further as fast as we can find the resources and as fast as the movement can take care of.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If it fails unfortunately?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** If it fails, some other method has to be found.

**Shri Shinkre:** A new experiment will be tried.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We have to try new experiments; there is no other alternative. When you deal with people and programmes, different experiments have to be tried out.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Pragmatic approach.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Coming to the question of audit, Shri Brahm Prakash and Shri Shree Narayan Das mentioned practically that there should be independent audit of co-operative activities. That is what we have been attempting to see, namely, that every State has a separate audit organisation.

**Shri Ranga:** Independent of the State Government control.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** It is very difficult to conceive of anything completely independent of Government....

**Shri Ranga:** That is exactly where the trouble comes in.

**Shri S. K. Dey:**....because ultimately the Government has to appoint even a separate body. Therefore a certain amount of dependence will have to be there. You cannot completely eliminate it.

**Shri Ranga:** The Auditor-General is not dependent upon your Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The running commentary should stop.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We are helping him.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We are trying to ensure that in every State an agency which will be completely independent of other agencies of Government will try to audit the cooperative activities and cooperative expenditure in the State and it will be directly responsible to the Registrar as a statutory authority. If we can achieve this, this will be an intermediate stage. Even this is proving difficult. Therefore at this moment if we try to be more radical, there is going to be more trouble.

**Shri Brahm Prakash** was particular that there should be a method found for integrating the different types of cooperative activities. We are building up different cooperative federa-

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tions. The National Cooperative Union is there to provide the forum to which different types of cooperative people can send their representatives for arriving at an identity of common interest. I would, therefore, remit the problem he posed to me today to him as the General Secretary of the National Cooperative Union. If any financial, administrative or technical assistance is called for, the Government will be very happy to assist him.

As I said earlier, the Education Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, the Irrigation and Power Ministry, the Communications Ministry, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry are all taking up programmes specifically earmarked for rural areas in terms of the blocks. Rural India which was not in the focus 12 years ago has come into the focus at last. Every Ministry has a programme. Even the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which used to confine its activities to big schemes and big cities . . .

**Shri Y. S. Chaudhary** (Mahendragrah): What is the common ground for these various ministries?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister's persuasion.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** All these ministries have to function through specialised agencies in the block because at the block level there is a common organisation, at the district level there is the Zila Parishad and all the representatives of the different agencies are functioning together as a part of a team. Therefore, the Ministry comes in because it is the Ministry of Panchayati Raj ensuring that there is proper coordination at the ground level and proper responsiveness from institutions below to take advantage of the assistance given by the different ministries through their counterparts in the States. ....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We are glad, you have persuaded them all to come to your rescue.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Shri Kapur Singh yesterday mentioned about 'the three pillars.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I did not speak at all. I did not participate in the debate.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I said, Sardar Kapur Singh.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthi):** Not Kamath Singh but Kapur Singh.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Sardar Kapur Singh was particular to mention the three pillars of democracy which we are trying to build up. These three pillars have come to stay, whether the Ministry stays or does not stay because once peoples' institutions come into being they never go out in a democracy. Until democracy is subverted no one can touch those institutions again. You can interfere with them but you cannot eliminate them. We know, many bad things are taking place in the cooperative movement, in the community development movement and in the panchayati raj institutions and I would not say that we do not have bogus as well as bad institutions. After all, this country contains all variety of people.

**An Hon. Member:** All countries.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** All countries. Therefore at some place or other there will be bad people who will come in power and the only corrective is that the people will find them out soon and reject them at the next opportunity.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sure, they will.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Also, continuing vigil from the Ministry, from the State Government and on the part of State Legislatures and Parliament bringing the malpractices to the notice of the Ministry here or the

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We have been doing that.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** It is almost like a deluge. After a deluge, you know, you always have the filth and everything coming to the surface and you also sometimes have epidemics. It is inevitable that after the deluge that took place when power was decentralised.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When was that?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** ....to the people in these Panchayati Raj institutions . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Deluge was it?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** ....and after the large-scale establishment of cooperative institutions in the country particularly in the set-up after independence in India that all types of people will come in and they would like to subvert these institutions, for their own purpose, rather than work for these institutions for serving the community to whom these institutions belong.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order, Sir. The word 'deluge' is destructive. Decentralisation of power is a constructive programme, I believe.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I would say 'flood'.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is the point of order?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Just a point of information.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The hon. Minister may conclude now.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I will take 5 minutes more. I asked for 1½ hours. I started at 12.27 P.M.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He may go on till 2 O'clock.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** When you have got the community development block, the panchayat samiti or the village panchayat, anywhere in the country

and if you find that the staff is idling for the elected representatives are idling, it is not so much because any inherent mischievousness of their character but it is because they do not have enough resources to keep themselves busy. I make a categorical statement that wherever enough resources have been placed and enough demands have been made for work, institutions as well as representatives and Government functionaries have had no time to function in their own way. It is only when people are idle even in spite of themselves that they tend to follow the short cut through bad practices. The Fourth Five Year Plan will soon be on the anvil. It is of the utmost importance that this House, interested as the House is in the rural areas and still more for their speedier development, should ensure that in the competition between different priorities between urban and rural areas, the rural sector does get its dues.

As I mentioned, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has been struggling on a thankless task for years short of the wherewithal for fertilisers, iron and steel, cement, irrigation, credit, insecticides and so on—almost in every sector. If you study the system of any country which has really had a break-through in the sphere of agriculture, whether it is Japan or Germany or America, you will see that an enormous amount of investment has been made in the field of agriculture. Even in a country like Russia, they never wanted to build the houses for the people and even the roads. In Moscow, you can still find within 100 kilo metres *kutchas* roads, something like what you have in India. But in every village there you have electrification, because the Russians knew that you cannot do modern agriculture, you cannot do modern industry, unless you electrify the villages. Fortunately, the Minister of Irrigation and Power is trying to electrify the villages as fast as he can and his tentative thinking is to

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electrify another 100,000 villages in the Fourth Plan. But if the past is any criterion, he is going to come up against great difficulties and obstacles in securing the resources he requires for this purpose. Why ask the villager to produce food when you do not provide him the wherewithal? You expect him to work like a donkey and sometimes even worse than that. Plenty of resources have to be provided in the agricultural sector for minor irrigation and for distribution of fertilisers and implements and similarly there will have to be more provision for the cooperative sector particularly in the field of processing and marketing of produce both linked together.

Sir, I must state before this House that I may be able to, with the authority of this House, talk to the State Government to strengthen the panchayati raj institutions, built up the framework and provide the extension personnel, but this will be only the other facade. Without proper nourishment for work, they will not be able to move or achieve what is wanted. Therefore, considerably more resources in the different sectors which go to strengthen and enliven the rural areas have to be found even if it means sacrifice to some extent in some other sectors and I require the sympathy and the understanding of this House in this matter.

I would like to close by saying a few words as to what I expect the hon. Members of this House to do to assist me because ultimately, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will appreciate that the strength of a Minister in implementing a programme dictated by the House depends on the understanding and the effective support he receives from the Members in the Parliament—not inside the House only but also outside—in the interpretation of the purposes of the programmes, the philosophy and the objectives for which the programmes are being implemented, if democracy is to be extended. It is agreed with

minor exceptions like probably my friend Prof. Ranga who does not believe that you require democracy at the ground level in order to secure democracy here, barring a few notable exceptions and understandable ones, if democratic principles are to be understood by the vast numbers of people down below who are still ignorant, who probably yet do not know how to sign their names, it is necessary that the meaning, the working and the implications of democracy are properly interpreted. You have a Minister and two Deputy Ministers here. With all the time that we wish to devote to this programme, it is not possible for us to cover the whole country.

**Shri Ranga:** Does he not have all the paraphernalia of the Food and Agriculture Ministry?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** It is necessary that the Members of this House in their own constituencies in particular, apart from elsewhere, will try to carry the interpretation of the meaning of the three pillars of democracy.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about your own Party Members? Are they not cooperating?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Including the Party Members. They are, of course, cooperating. But we require even more than that.

**Shri Ranga:** Is this Ministry a part of the Government or not

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Now, there is something which will be of a very great interest to this House and I thought that I might as well quote it. We have been talking about Lok Sabha to Gram Sabha and from Gram Sabha to Lok Sabha. I have made a special study of the composition of the Members of the Lok Sabha, and the group from which they come. In 1962, 31.7 per cent of the Members in this House were from villages.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What are your sources? Is it Lok Sabha 'Who's Who'?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Yes, it is from 'Who's Who'. In 1962, it is 35 per cent. As regards occupation, in 1952, 19.1 per cent of the Members were agriculturists; in 1957, it was 24.9 per cent and in 1962, it is 29.6 per cent. As regards previous association with local bodies, in 1952, it was 29 per cent. In 1957, it was 42.2 per cent, and in 1962, it was 43.2 per cent.

**Shri Ranga:** Now, every Member of Parliament is a Member of the zilla parishad.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Not the Member of Parliament.

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, Members of Parliament also. Now it is cent per cent.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I said 'previous association with'. My hon. friend would understand. I thought, what 'previous association' meant.

As regards association with co-operative societies, in 1952, 15.7 per cent of the members were associated with co-operative societies. In the present House, 19.8 per cent are associated with co-operative societies.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That is a good profession.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** As regards people interested in rural development, the figure was 17.6 per cent in 1952.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That may be one of their hobbies.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** It may be that it is a hobby also. In 1962, it was 27 per cent.

Therefore, I think that we have here those who hold the future growth and prosperity and well-being and health of the rural areas to heart . . .

**Shri Ranga:** This is my hon. friend's constituency.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** And we should rejoice over that. I would never be satisfied until the rural areas have had their complete representation. Whether I happen to be a Minister or I happen to be a stranger on the roadside, I shall continue to struggle for it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My hon. friend will continue for another five years.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** If the gram sabha is to be intimately connected with the Lok Sabha—and the gram sabha consists of all the adults of the village—it is of the utmost importance that from the Lok Sabha impulses must travel to the gram sabha, and that is where I come again to my hon. friends in Parliament.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let my hon. friend not forget the Rajya Sabha also. Let him say 'impulses from Parliament'.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I would not like to add anything further. I have already taxed the patience of my hon. friends here.

**An hon. Member:** Not at all.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I indulged in this because I wanted to give a clearer picture, and I wanted to make a commitment so that the Ministry could be judged today and also tomorrow..

**Shri Ranga:** The hon. Home Minister also has made a commitment for two years.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We can be judged on every item, and we are judged. I am very grateful for all the encomiums that were paid to us yesterday....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Well deserved.

**Shri S. K. Dey:**...particularly because as I mentioned earlier it will be a source of great comfort to a large number of workers in the field who will find that the highest organ of the people has some sympathetic understanding of their problems and that even though it has understanding and sympathy, it continues to criticise them and will criticise them in a constructive way. I have no doubt whatsoever that this year's debate will make a significant contribution to our programme in co-operation, community development and panchayat raj. I am very grateful to the House.

**Some hon. Members rose—**

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi** (Dharwar North): May I ask one question of the hon. Minister?

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda** (Cachar): On a point of clarification....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry. We have already exceeded the time by about half an hour.

I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 2 and 112 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation".

*The motion was adopted.*

[The Motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."

#### DEMAND NO. 2—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Cooperation'."

#### DEMAND NO. 112.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."

13.54 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering.

Hon. Members who want to move cut motions to these Demands may send to the Table slips indicating the numbers of the cut motions which they want to move, within ten minutes.

**DEMAND NO. 79—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

**DEMAND NO. 80—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 81—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,13,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of

the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

**DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY of the MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,37,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

**Shri Morarka (Jhumjhunu):** Before you call upon any hon. Member to speak, may I make one submission? As you know, 5 hours have been allotted for the discussion of the Demands of this Ministry. This Ministry is a very important Ministry, and it controls three major Departments, and the time given for the discussion of its Demands is disproportionately small. Every year, 8 hours are usually given, and during this year, a new Department has also been added on to it. Therefore, a little more time than usual should have been allotted for the discussion of these Demands. But, instead of that, to our great disappointment, we find that only 5 hours have been given.

My information is that apart from the hon. Minister who would be replying to the debate, the Deputy Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary also would take part and intervene at various stages. That would mean that the time left for Members on this side as well as on the other side would be very small. I do wish that the junior Ministers do take part in this debate, because they hardly get any chance to take part during the whole year, and we do want to hear their views also. I do not want that they should in any way be elbowed out.

So, I would humbly request you to increase the time allotted for these Demands at least to 7 hours.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar):** Eight hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Last year, the Ministry of Industry was also combined with this Ministry, and that has already been discussed separately.

Anyway, let us proceed with the discussion. It is not going to be concluded today. I shall convey the wishes of the House to the Speaker.

**Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal):** The wishes of the House may be ascertained right now.

**Shri. Morarka:** The wishes of the House are there, and the extension of time may be made right now.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That cannot be done without notice. Government also will have to be consulted.

**Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna):** I would request that you may take the decision right now, so that those Members who want to speak may go through their files and prepare and they may get an opportunity. I think you should take the decision right now and allot at least 8 hours for the discussion of the Demands of this Ministry.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall see.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West):** As my hon. friend Shri Morarka has just said, not only from the point of view of allotment of time, but from every other point of view, it is obvious that this Ministry as it is constituted at present has a very strategic and fundamental role to play in the struggle for basic industrialisation of this country. From that point of view too, I would, of course, support Shri Morarka's plea that much more time and attention should be given to a discussion on the work of this Ministry.

The reports which we have with us do not strike a sufficiently confident note about the perspectives of development on those sectors which are the responsibility of this Ministry.

I am referring particularly to the question of this battle for steel. The battle for steel, I believe, is the hub and the very core of our struggle to take the country forward on the path of basic industrialisation. It is true that we are told that for the fourth Plan, a production target of 17 million tons approximately has been laid down. At least, that is the recommendation of the steering group which has said that besides the expansion of the existing private sector plants, we should attempt to construct, apart from Bokaro, no less than four other steel mills in the public sector, two for the production of steel, one for tool and alloy steel and one for ferro-alloy steel.

14.00 hrs.

Now, this aggregate target of 17 million tons is, of course, very heartening in the sense that if it is achieved, if we are capable of achieving it, it would certainly represent quite an important breakthrough; it would be quite a leap forward actually—if we can achieve it. The Minister will tell us whether the Steering Group's recommendations are final or not, in the sense that Government has considered them and taken any decision in that regard. But I am concerned at the moment with the question of whether all this additional capacity which is being planned is really going to be in the public sector or not. I want the Minister to make this quite clear because the policy that we are going to pursue in this battle for steel has, in my opinion, been sufficiently clearly stated previously in the name of Government. But apprehensions have been created, recently at least, in the public mind by certain utterances and statements made on behalf of Govern-



ment, not by the Minister of Steel perhaps but by other spokesmen of Government notably by the Finance Minister. There is a tendency to suggest some sort of dilution or modification of the previously announced policy that all new steel units should be in the public sector. I do not know whether they will be under the purview of the recent indications that the participation or entry of private capital, particularly private foreign capital, should be permitted in such basic sectors. We would like to know whether this apprehension has any foundation or not regarding the new plants which are visualised for the Fourth Plan. I cannot forget that when this great struggle for Bokaro was going on, we were told continually by many people in this country, particularly by those to whom the public sector is an anathema, that unless Bokaro is given a new orientation, unless at least a part even of equity capital in Bokaro is made available for private participation, we will not get assistance from anybody. These prophets of doom have spread quite a web of propaganda of this type throughout this country when those negotiations were still going on, when it was not certain whether US assistance would be forthcoming or not. The Government was being pressurised, in my view, to retreat from the policy of public sector steel projects by raising this bogey of foreign assistance not being forthcoming unless such a retreat took place. But I think events have belied these fears. Once the Government stated quite firmly that Bokaro would be in the public sector, has there been any dearth of offers of foreign assistance, technical assistance and assistance for providing equipment? As far as my knowledge goes, perhaps the files of this Ministry have got quite a sheaf of offers pending with them from various foreign countries. Perhaps the Minister would throw a little light on it when he replies, because it is important to realise that we are now in a phase, in an era, when this bogey that development of basic industries

in the public sector acts as a scarecrow to foreign assistance is over now. It is quite clear that people are there willing to assist us, provided they know clearly and unequivocally that the Government is going to stand by its policy of developing this sector in its own hands and under its own control. That is the reason why we would like to have an assurance about the additional plants visualised by the Steering Group also for the Fourth Plan.

I also welcome the decision taken to entrust the preparation of the project report to Messrs. Dastour and Co. I see it as a welcome step towards more and more reliance on our own indigenous skill and technical know-how. I hope when the question of provision of equipment comes for Bokaro, there too, the Government will leave no stone unturned to see that all possible indigenous sources are also tapped.

About this, there is only one other point I would make. There is a report appearing in the press that in order to meet the needs of Bokaro, that is, the needs in respect of water supply—as everyone knows, a steel mill consumes a vast quantity of water—there is a proposal to construct a fifth dam under the DVC system across the Damodar at Tenughat. I do not know whether this is a fact or not, and if it is a fact, whether it is under consideration of Government. I would be sorry if there is no adequate co-ordination in this matter between the Ministries of Irrigation & Power and Steel because there are likely to arise out of this some tensions and contradictions which may prove unfortunate for the fate of Bokaro also in the long run. It seems the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar have for long been expressing apprehensions about the construction of a fifth dam across the Damodar out of the fear that such construction might reduce the flow of water to the lower regions and affect agriculture, particularly the production of food in West Bengal and Bihar, as also aggravate the pro

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blem of the Calcutta Port, which, as you know, has been mentioned here many times. Now a report has appeared which gives an indication that this matter is now almost approaching finalisation. I would request the Minister not to leave this entirely to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Though technically it may fall under that Ministry's province, the two Ministries will have to co-operate very carefully and very closely on this matter and act also in consultation with the two State Governments concerned. We wish that both the possible undesirable developments may be avoided, namely, that the dam may be built without taking into account the possible adverse repercussions on water supply and irrigation potential of Bengal and Bihar, and also that something may happen which may later on result in a state of affairs when the Bokaro steel mill is completed but unable to go into production because there is no adequate water supply. I apprehend that this is quite a complicated problem and hope that in planning this particular matter will be looked into with great care and timely steps taken.

Now a few words on the question of steel decontrol, which has been quite a basic departure from the old policy for the first time after many many years. I do not know whether it would be uncharitable on my part to suggest that the timing of the announcement—about ten days prior to the meeting of the Aid India Club—was meant to create any impression abroad or to sort of make India's image abroad, as it were, more presentable to foreign countries, particularly of the west, where they are saying that they do not like too many policies of control pursued by this country—or the timing of the announcement was just a coincidence.

I have no time to go into a detailed discussion of the Raj Committee's recommendations or the way the Ministry has reacted to them. But there is

a seeming contradiction which I am not able to resolve. The items which are in short supply, pig iron, steel flat products and so on, are, we are told, kept under control because they are in short supply. That is logical, on the face of it. But the Raj Committee has said, as far as I have understood from its report, that the basic reason for advocating decontrol is that the present system of control has failed, and that the only stage at which that control operates is the primary stage, the initial stage, when the producers of steel actually make their first transactions. In all subsequent stages, from the businessmen, traders and merchants right up to the final consumer, the Committee has said that control is a total failure. Blackmarketing is going on, prices are quoted under the counter which are fantastic, and so on. But I find nothing in the Ministry's announced decision of decontrol to suggest how this present form of decontrol in respect of those items which are still kept controlled is going to fare any better, because the decision says—these are the words, I am quoting—"the present form of control will continue in respect of these items." The Raj Committee has censured the whole system of control and said that it has broken down and failed. So, in respect of this sector where it is retained, I do not find any assurance or any steps shown as to how this control is going to work any better than it did in the past.

Another thing which worries me is the latest Joint Plant Committee, the producers' committee, for price fixation and planning. It is by its very nature going to be an amalgamation of private sector and public sector producers of steel, and I find in certain sections of the press reports appearing where it is being demanded that the Hindustan Steel Limited, which will be a member of this Committee, should be given more or less complete financial autonomy by the Government, that Government should not

exercise control over the HSL representatives inside the Joint Plant Committee. There is a campaign being worked up. I can give you so many quotations, where it is being demanded that because reasonable profits must be made, the private steel producers are demanding that if this committee is to function, the HSL must be freed from the financial control of the Government, and be allowed to function completely autonomously within the Joint Plant Committee. My apprehension is that if the Government makes a concession in this direction, it will be the first step towards a state of affairs where this joint Plant Committee may become an agency for foisting still higher and higher prices of steel on this country.

There are some other hazards of decontrol which, I am sure, the Minister must have taken into consideration, but he must tell us what antidotes he has fashioned against them. There is no use decontrolling steel if there is going to be increased instability of prices. Stability of prices has to be brought about somehow. What is the machinery suggested for that, because in the past we have found that these steel producers have never accepted with a good grace the retention prices fixed from time to time, they always grumbled about them as being too low. If this Joint Plant Committee, with an autonomous HSL representative inside it as is being demanded, think that now they have got a free hand, they can go ahead and fix such prices as will bring them reasonable profits, what happens to the question of stability of prices which all consumers of steel are expecting?

The second hazard is the question of distribution to the small purchasers. What assurance are we going to give to people who are purchasers or relatively small quantities of steel at standard prices or controlled prices—there is no control now, but at stable

standard prices—that the distributing machinery of steel will not always run riot, run amuck completely, since it is manned by people who, in the past, have done blackmarketing at the time of control?

Thirdly, there is this practice which, I am afraid, if allowed to continue, may even affect our export markets considerably, and that is practice which has grown up of mixing up very unscrupulously tested steels with untested steels. This has got to be checked. Every fabricator of steel in this country is complaining about it.

So, I hope these questions will be looked into and measures taken which can make these hazards at least less, if not eliminate them altogether.

In this connection, I must make a brief reference to a byproduct of this decontrol, which the Minister is already aware of, since it has been brought to his notice, but I wish to emphasize it again, and that is the unfortunate repercussions this has had on the employees of the Iron and Steel Controller's Office. A great number of them, more than half of them have been rendered surplus due to this decontrol, and they are totally uncertain of their future and what is going to happen to them. I am told that after certain representations were made, the Ministry has agreed to approach the Ministry of Home Affairs to see that all help is rendered to them to get alternative employment. That is good, I welcome such a move, but I would request the Minister to pursue this, and not leave it entirely to the Home Ministry alone, because these people are all experienced personnel who have worked for years in this office, and there are a number of Central Government offices situated in Calcutta which can easily, for the time being suspend their recruitment through the Employment Exchange, and take full advantage of these people. So, I hope that that will be done.

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There is another aspect of steel production which has been raised in this House sometimes, and I would like to mention it again. I am told that almost 50 per cent of the capacity of engineering industries, at least industries which are engaged in structural works, is lying idle due to shortage of different types of matching steel. I know these types of matching steel have to be imported largely from abroad, but if we remain dependent, as we have been all along, on foreign imports, we are going to be in a real soup. I want to know whether Government has any plans for developing and encouraging indigenous sources of production of matching steel. It is very vital. A recommendation has been made, I believe, to the Government by the Indian Engineering Association—I do not know whether any action has been taken on that recommendation—that these multifarious, hundreds, perhaps over 500 different specifications of matching steel sections which are registered at the moment, should be rationalised and reduced drastically and brought down to 200 or 250, and that an attempt should be made to see how much of it can be obtained from indigenous sources. I know that the Chairman of the Indian Engineering Association, who has thrown out this recommendation, happens to be connected with a big firm in Calcutta, Jessops, where I know from my own experience that due to this periodic shortage of matching steel every now and then, there is dislocation of production and shortages of output, which immediately have very wide repercussions, far-reaching repercussions. It even provokes labour unrest of a very serious type, because certain guaranteed norms have been laid down for output and production bonuses. Due to this matching steel shortage, production falls, or has to be held up, the production bonus of the workers goes down, they protest, and sometimes the management takes action for protesting, and in this way unrest

spreads. Therefore, from all points of view, this question of matching steel, which is very vital to the engineering industry, must be tackled with a new outlook and very determinedly.

On the question of mining, this is really such a vast Ministry that it is very difficult to deal with all the problems, but I would like a clarification on one point. Is there overproduction of coal or not? I am unable to understand it from the debate which is going on, if one reads all the speeches and statements of big mining interests. The Indian Colliery Owners' Association has just held its meeting, Shri Jalan has come out with a huge, big speech; Mr. Ogilvy of the Bengal Coal Co., and all of them sing the same tune, that there is gross over-production of coal, that the demand for coal has gone down due to the bungling of Government, wrong targeting in their Plans, and now they are having to keep their production restricted, pithead stocks are accumulating etc. Shri Jalan suggests with great satisfaction that the Government has assured him that the Fourth Plan targets of coal production are likely to be revised downwards. We would like to have some light shed on all this, on what is going on.

My own feeling is that these big coal interests have consistently followed a policy of trying to get more and more concessions out of the Government, and have succeeded to a considerable extent, even to the extent of getting three price increases within the last year. I do not know of any other industry which is protected so fully against any additional cost: even one nava paisa which goes up in their labour cost is immediately compensated by a corresponding price increase in coal, irrespective of the fate of the consumers of coal. These people are consistently going on crying and weeping and wailing, saying they do not get enough incentives. My belief is that in the past they have held production back in order to pres-

surise Government into giving concessions. The result was many coal-consuming industries switched over to the use of furnace oil. Now, after getting certain concessions coal production is going up again; but then they find that part of their previous demand has been drawn away by furnace oil. But we cannot go on with furnace oil as it is costly and it has to be imported. We would like to know what is the actual position in relation to the targets of consumption? Is there over-production or not and if so who is responsible for this wrong and defective planning and what does Government propose to do now? Are the targets going to be revised downwards? The policy has to be stated unambiguously. These big mine owners go on infinitely asking for concessions to be made to them without producing results in the interest of the country and we will go on making concessions; they say that coal production cannot increase and then again they say that it has outstripped consumption. This kind of a situation in a strategic industry should not be allowed to continue. I have respectfully to say here too that the process of reorganisation in the Indian Bureau of Mines at Nagpur has landed about 1000 employees in trouble. I am told that due to the shifting of the coal section of this Bureau to the NCDC at Ranchi, about 1000 employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines are again suffering all sorts of difficulties by way of uncertainty about their future. I hope this will be looked into.

A word on amalgamation. A committee was set up in 1956 to study this subject and it defined that the minimum viability of a mine was 72,000 tons output per year. Less than that would not be economic. We find that out of 848 collieries in this country, 569 collieries are uneconomic according to this standard and they account for 21 per cent of the total output of coal. It is obvious that

the scheme of voluntary amalgamation has failed. Now I do not know what the Government propose to do but valuable coal reserves are being wasted and 80 per cent of the selected grades of coal are held by the private sector in this country. Out of these, so many collieries are small and uneconomic according to the standard laid down by the 1956 committee. As the Minister knows well, most of these mines, are even unable to utilise any part of the world bank loan for improvement, mechanisation and so on. How long this state of affairs will be allowed to continue? Some action is needed, positive action, for amalgamation of these mines. If necessary, it will have to be done by nationalisation. I am against the present policy of drift. This problem is neglected and only the big mines are given the facility to get bigger. This lopsided development will not solve our problem. Big coal companies such as Bengal Coal Company and Equitable Coal Company or the Bird Group get resources to modernise and grow bigger. I do not grudge that but the whole development should not be on that line. About 600 collieries are uneconomic and no positive steps are taken to amalgamate them or rationalise their production.

I come to my last point, Sir, and I do not know whether the hon. Minister would welcome my raising that point. I am compelled to do it: labour relations in these projects under this Ministry. I have to say that the state of labour relations is really shocking. The hon. Minister may say that the workers are to blame for this: somebody else may say that the management is to blame for it. But the fact of the matter is that labour relations as they exist today are in a shocking condition. It is no use the Minister scoring a debating point by saying: I think you are for the public sector. I am for the public sector, perhaps more

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than many hon. Members of his own Party but that is not the point. Why should labour relations be even worse than in the private sector?

That explanation nobody has been able to give. The workers are the same. In fact the workers here employed in these new projects, for example, Ranchi, this Hatia project—it is a thing which would thrill anybody, this concept of this huge complex, a type of thing which this country has never seen before, which is going to build the foundation of machine building industry in this country; who cannot support it? Who cannot wish it success?—and the workers who come to operate this kind of undertaking are a new type of workers. That must be understood too. He is a technician. He is an educated boy who comes from middle-class homes whose father and forefathers never worked in factories. These are new people who are coming to man these new factories of ours. All the evils of the worst practices in respect of labour policy of the private sector are there minus even that much responsiveness which the private sector sometimes shows to at least statutory obligations, at least to some kind of lawful trade union agitation and activities which are permitted in this country—they have not been banned. Unless there is a radical change here, it is impossible to build up a whole complex of projects like this. There is a callous outlook, soulless and bureaucratic attitude, if I may say so, on the part of most of the officers. Their attitude to the workers in general is a vindictive attitude. The attitude towards unions is political. I am not saying that all the blame is on one side. But who is responsible for this? You can give us figures and tabulated reports every year but that is not enough. The enthusiasm of the labour force has got to be mobilised. Here is the Estimates Committee's report on the Heavy Engineering Cor-

poration and what does it say? On Page 71, they say:

"As regards employees falling under the Factories Act, the standing orders for regulating conditions of their employment had been prepared some time back but the same could not be finalised as certain amendments suggested to the orders by the Regional Labour Commissioner had not been acceptable to the Corporation."

The Regional Labour Commissioner of this Government suggests certain amendments in the standing orders and up to this day, the Corporation has refused to accept these amendments. Therefore, there are no standing orders. Therefore, the Committee says:

"The Committee are surprised that the Corporation should have not by now framed suitable rules regulating the conditions of service of its employees. They hope that immediate steps would be taken by the management towards this end".

Shri C. Subramaniam: This refers to?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Heavy Engineering Corporation. On page 84 the Committee says:

"The Committee are informed that so far no works committees have been set up by the Corporation nor has any procedure for redress of grievances been introduced..... The Committee trust that works committees would soon be set up by the Corporation and be made an effective instrument for the democratic administration of labour matters. A suitable procedure for redress of grievances and resolving disputes should also be immediately laid down."

Now, these are not demands of the workers, but statutory obligations and they are not honoured by the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Estimates Committee are forced to comment upon it. It is because of this kind of attitude that we hear about the labour union rivalries. One main cause for multiplicity of unions is this kind of affairs. I am told—the matter is pending enquiry, and I do not know—that even behind the fire that took place at Hatia in which so many lakhs of rupees worth of valuable machinery was destroyed, at the root of it lies the rivalry between two rival INTUC unions which were fighting each other for recognition. I do not know, but I hope the enquiry will go into it.

At Bhilai—I have been to Bhilai myself and seen things; people are brought to a place where there was nothing, it was wasteland; it thrills one to see this huge factory going up there—but what about the workers? They won't be given quarters. A small percentage get accommodation, quarters, and the rest are told to fend for themselves. Where are they going to go? Are they animals? What are they supposed to be, slaves? And when some of them constructed their own huts on some wasteland which was lying there they were prosecuted for trespass and the huts were demolished. Where are they going to live? How do you expect them to work in these factories. This is the kind of outlook that we see, I regret to say. We were told that when new factories are constructed in areas which are not built-up areas it should be the first responsibility of the management to provide full accommodation and housing for the workers. It is not being done in the public-sector projects.

In Hindustan Machine Tools, recently an order has been passed

that union official will be allowed to enter, not the works, not the factory, but even the quarters where the workers live, outside the factory. So that, it means that by the back door even legitimate trade union activity is banned. You cannot collect subscriptions inside the factory, and you cannot collect subscriptions outside the factory, because you are not allowed physical access to the place where the workers live.

The hon. Minister knows well that in the Durgapur Steel factory the union which won all the seats, without a single exception, in the by-election to the works committee is denied recognition, and the union which is not able to win even a single seat is foisted on the workers as the recognised union. Is it the way to create good industrial relations?

In the iron mines of the Bhilai steel project I find that certain standing orders have been certified, passed and certified, and later amended by the Government. Those standing orders are not implemented by the management of the mines.

It is against this sort of background that I would request the Minister once again to consider the question of the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal about which so much was talked here today. If it was something taking place as an isolated question without any background, I can understand. But is it a coincidence? The workers may have done something there which cannot be supported. But what is the root cause? How do these things begin, how do they start? It is against this background and in this framework that I would ask him to consider the incident at Bhopal. It is not a coincidence. It is part of the same outlook which even the INTUC and even Mr. Dravid who was Minister till the other day have criticised; Mr. Dravid has published a leaflet, which I have not



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somewhere here, in which he has also spared no words to criticise the outlook and attitude of the management at Bhopal and held it responsible for creating conditions in which all this trouble is taking place.

My time is up. I would end by appealing to the Minister once again. I am sure he realises better than anyone else what an important and vitally, fundamentally, important and strategic Ministry this is from the point of view of building up the industrialisation of the country, and it will require much more determination and energy and much more wisdom and much more holding fast to the declared objectives of this country's industrial policy to carry it out successfully. And every step he takes in that direction will certainly have our full co-operation. But I would ask him to look into all these defects and all these lacunae and all these serious mistakes and errors of policy which are there and to try to rectify them as soon as possible.

**Shri Morarka:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to begin by agreeing with the hon. Member who has just preceded me when he said that this Ministry occupies a very important and strategic position in the economic development of this country. This Ministry has under its control three most important departments, namely the Department of Steel, the Department of Coal and Minerals and the Department of Heavy Industries. Since it is not possible to deal with all the subjects in this limited time I wish to confine myself only to the question of steel.

It is said that "the consumption of iron is a social barometer by which to estimate the relative height of civilisation among nations". The *per capita* consumption in a country indicates the general economic progress or the industrial development of the country in particular. And so far as we are

concerned, our *per capita* consumption at the end of the First Five Year Plan was 8 k.g., at the end of the Second Five Year Plan it went up to 14 k.g., and by the end of the Third Five Year Plan it is expected to go to 18 or 19 k.g. per head. As against this, the *per capita* consumption even in the Latin American countries like Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Mexico is anywhere between 40 and 70 k.g., per head. In Japan and Italy in 1957 this was 130 k.g. per head. If everything goes according to our calculation we would reach nearly this figure of Japan and Italy by the end of the present century when our production is estimated to be 110 million tons and our population is estimated to be 840 million people. Whether we shall reach the target of our steel production or not is a doubtful thing, but there seems to be very little doubt about our achieving the population figure. I say this with confidence because in this country if there is anything which is self-generating, it is the population growth.

Even today, Sir, our demand for steel remains unsatisfied to a great extent. Our demand is for 5.8 million tons. Our supplies are 4.4 million tons, leaving a gap of 1.4 million tons. Our requirement of steel is increasing every year by 11 per cent. And in this connection we should not forget that each person employed in the steel industry provides a job for another eight to ten persons in other industries which are based on steel, apart from the employment in mining and the transport industry.

This Ministry has done well during the last year in some respects, and it has not done so well in some other respects. The three steel plants which are under the control of this Ministry have not only reached their full production but in fact have exceeded the targets. Bhilai is working today at 120 per cent, Rourkela is said to be working at 110 per cent . . .



**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Durgapur 110.

**Shri Morarka:** . . . and Durgapur also about 110 per cent. The expansion programme of the three steel plants is finalised and is now on its way. Bhilai has taken up the manufacture of electrical steel and low alloy steel. It has plans to augment its special steel production to 2 lakh tons per annum very soon.

But the most important decision which has been taken by the Ministry during the year under review is about Bokaro. It has now been decided to set up this project not depending on any single country but with Indian resources, India technicians and above all, with Indian consultancy. I would have something more to say about the consultancy when I come to it a little later.

It has been estimated by a Study Group that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan our requirement of steel would be 13.5 to 14 million tons of finished steel, requiring steel ingots of about 18 to 19 million tons and a capacity of about 20 million tons. At present, according to the best estimates by the end of the Plan, including the expansion programme which we have, even after taking that into account, the production of steel is not likely to be more than 6.8 million tons of finished steel or 9 million tons of steel ingots and a capacity of about 9 million tons. That leaves a very big task to be completed during the time between now and the end of the Fourth Plan period. One should not feel that this is an impossible task because we have the experience of other countries like USA, USSR, Germany and Japan, where the rate of growth of steel production has been even higher than what is required if we have to achieve the target at the end of the fourth Plan, but, at the same time, we must remember this: not only advance planning but advance action is necessary for achieving this target.

Here, may I say that for the production of one million ton steel, you have to move six million tons of raw material and finished goods. That means, for one million tons of steel, you require a transport capacity of six million tons. For a one-million ton plant, you require to move 20,000 tons of cargo every day. In other words, in terms of wagons, you have to arrange for a thousand wagons per day of 20 tons capacity; for achieving our capacity and the target of the fourth Plan, you will have to arrange for the movement of 30 million tons of iron ore, 30 million tons of coal, nine million tons of lime-stone plus manganese, dolomite, etc. That should give us some idea of the size of this problem and the task which we are facing, and that is the main reason why we have to make a beginning and take action from now onwards not only about developing the steel plants—the negotiations with foreigners for financial aid, etc.—but even for developing the mines and transport facilities and various other things. These are all time-consuming activities and the sooner we take action the better it is.

Having thus accepted the necessity for steel, the next question arises as to what should be the pattern of our steel development. In regard to the pattern of development, the first question is, what should be the size of our plants. It has been accepted all-round that a million ton steel plant is no more a steel plant in the modern sense. It is not an economic plant. In the U.S.A., in 1930, they had 19 plants with one million ton capacity. In 1950, this number increased to 26, but with that 26, they put up four plants with a capacity of more than five million tons. In 1955, the number increased to 48. Then there were eight plants with more than five million ton capacity and five plants with more than six million ton capacity. In the USSR, there is one plant which is now nearing the size of 10 million tons. The National Productivity Council tells us that Russia has

[Shri Morarka]

got blueprints ready and that they are going ahead with a plant of a capacity of 25 million tons,—one single plant with a capacity of 25 million tons. Then, a small country like Czechoslovakia has a plant with a capacity of four million tons with an expansion capacity of eight million tons. Similarly, Japan has got 14 integrated plants and four more are under construction.

The next question is about the location of these plants; where these plants should be located. We seem to be suffering under the impression that we cannot put up a plant unless we have the iron ore, a good quality of coal, limestone, dolomite and such other requirements readily available in a small radius. It is good and we would be lucky if such an assembly of raw material is available in one area. There is one such area which can be called the steel belt, which runs between Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, where we have already located our plants and there we do find most of these things in the required quantity and the required quality. But still, we cannot depend entirely and plan our steel production entirely on the basis of finding all our requirements—all the raw materials and other things—assembled in a small radius. We have to develop other areas and from that point of view we must consider and look to what is happening in other countries.

You may be surprised to know that some of the biggest producers of steel like Japan and Germany depend, and plan their steel plants basing entirely on, the imported raw material. Take Japan. Japan today is the fourth biggest steel producer in the world, and yet, Japan imports more than 90 per cent of its iron ore, it imports more than 40 per cent of its coal; it imports also manganese and other things. Take next Germany. Germany imports iron ore from France; it imports coal from

America. Even Britain imports its coal from the USA, because it finds that imported coal and imported raw materials are cheaper than the domestic ones. The biggest steel producer in the world today, USA, is importing iron ore, not in small quantities, but as much as 30 million tons, from other countries. Therefore, it is wrong and it would be a mistaken concept to believe that our steel plants can be located only in those areas where we have an assembly of all these raw materials. The need to import and the low transport cost are the factors which have attracted the location of these plants mostly at the sea-ports. Examples are Newport in Britain, Dunkirk in France and Bremen in Germany, and that is the reason why Pakistan is locating its steel plants in Karachi, and we are also thinking in terms of Vizagapatam and Goa.

**Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North):**  
Hospet.

**Shri Morarka:** Hospet also is another area. (*Interruption*). In these days, it is not merely enough to produce steel. It is very essential that steel should be produced at competitive prices. Here, on this point, I have to make some criticism of our steel plants and of our planning. I have gone through the report of the Public Accounts Committee, and I must say that I am rather disappointed to find that the cost of production of steel in this country which was at one time the lowest in the world is now heading towards becoming the highest in the world. At one time, the cost of producing steel in this country was the lowest, but today, we are well on the way of becoming the highest in the world in this respect. What are the reasons? One reason is that of the capital cost. The capital cost of putting up a steel

plant in this country is higher than anywhere else in the world. Per ton, we have to spend Rs. 2,800. Our cost of capital equipment comes to about Rs. 2,800 for one ton capacity, as against Rs. 800 in Japan and Rs. 1,300 even in the United Kingdom.

The second reason is that the number of people whom we employ for a million ton plant is 31,000 workers in Bhilai, 21,000 in Rourkela and 20,000 in Durgapur. As against this, the number of people employed by America for a million ton plant is anything between 4,000 and 5,000. But in Japan for a four million ton plant the number of people employed is nearly 10,000. That means, it comes to 2,500 for a million ton plant.

Now, even in the project report which our foreign consultants prepared and for which we paid them very handsome fees, they had projected that for Bhilai, the total number of people required would be 7,300. As against that, which was estimated in the project report today we are employing actually 31,000. When I say 31,000, I am not taking into consideration the other 13,000 who are employed for the expansion programme, etc. More than 4,000 people are employed only for maintenance work like oiling the plant, etc. I am not saying that in the beginning these people are not necessary or they are over-employed or whatever the reason may be. But the fact is that unless and until you go into the economies of these things and economise everywhere, you would not have an economic functioning of these plants. All that you have in the bargain is a crop of labour trouble. Therefore, I suggest the Ministry may carefully examine this aspect and see why the number of people employed in the steel plants in this country is so high as compared to other countries.

**Shri Ranga:** And also why we employ more men in Bhilai than in Rourkela.

**Shri Morarka:** That is also true.

I was telling you about the cost. What does the PAC Report reveal? I will give the figures which were estimated in the project reports prepared by the technically efficient and knowledgeable consultants on the basis of whose reports these plants were set up and I will also give the actuals. In Rourkela, for steel ingots prepared under a new process called the LD process, their estimated cost was Rs. 137 and if you add to that the excise duty, it comes to Rs. 177 roughly. As against that, the actual cost that is given is Rs. 400. For HR Strip, the estimate was Rs. 285 and the actual cost Rs. 823. For plate, the estimated cost was Rs. 280, but the actual comes to Rs. 972. This is not enough. In the case of CR sheets, the estimated cost was Rs. 407 and the actual cost comes to Rs. 2240. For tin plates, the estimated cost was Rs. 490 and the actual cost Rs. 4433. This is the story about Rourkela.

Take Bhilai. For pig iron the estimated cost was Rs. 74 but the actual cost was Rs. 161. For rails, the estimated cost was Rs. 229 and the actual cost Rs. 630. Durgapur also tells the same story. For steel ingots, the estimated cost was Rs. 103 and the actual cost was Rs. 333. For billets and sleeper bars, the estimated cost was Rs. 143, but the actual cost was Rs. 430. For Sections, the estimated cost was Rs. 160 and the actual cost Rs. 555.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** For what year is he mentioning the actual cost of production?

**Shri Morarka:** For the year 1961-62, because the Minister may kindly appreciate that we do not get the latest figures. We get the figure only 2 years later and that is the only basis on which we can speak. The PAC examined the audit report and submitted its report which was placed before the House on 25th March, 1964.

**Shri Ranga:** The Minister can give the latest figures.

**Shri Morarka:** In view of this, if the Hindustan Steel makes a loss of Rs. 25 crores this year and the total loss becomes Rs. 65 crores, it is not surprising. These are huge plants and if they start making loss, unless you control it in time, they will result in very disastrous financial losses.

Take the cost of raw materials. Here again, what were the estimates of our technical consultants to whom we paid such huge fees of Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 4 crores? In Durgapur, limestone was estimated to be available at Rs. 15.60 and also dolomite. But the actual price however is Rs. 32.60 for limestone and Rs. 38.84 for dolomite per ton. They expected to get iron ore at Rs. 17.50 per ton, whereas the actual price comes to Rs. 29.89. They expected to get coal at Rs. 16 whereas the actual price which the steel plants have to pay is Rs. 35. What does it come to? So far as these technical consultants are concerned, in the case of Rourkela, the selection of site was wrong and it had to be shifted. The civil engineering work was found defective in Durgapur and so the piling foundation was delayed. The examination of bills and payments to contractors were again criticised because of overpayment to the extent of Rs. 1 crore is supposed to have been made in Durgapur alone. Similar is the story about Bhilai.

So, the raw material cost is high; the quality of raw material is defective. Iron ore contains a large amount of oilcon; limestone contains more insolubles and coal contains a high percentage of ash content. In the case of production, there are bottlenecks, because due to the defect in the pig iron casting machine, the subsequent processes could not be made to work and there are bottlenecks. Regarding the quality of production, there is reflection in Bhilai to the extent of 15 cent and in Durgapur about 20 per cent and in Durgapur about 20 per cent. The estimate of raw material is

not proper; site selection is not good; the equipment supplied is not proper.

In view of this bad performance of the technical consultants, I do not know why the Government was hesitating to appoint Dastur and Co. as our own consultants. It would be very difficult to do anything worse than what the foreign consultants have done. Every single calculation of theirs in every respect has turned out to be defective. Have you penalised them? Have you called them to account? Have they made good the losses in any way? If not, may I know why such huge fees of Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores are paid to them? I feel the time has come when the Government should shed its glamour for everything foreign and they must give an impetus and due recognition to the Indian talent wherever it may be. In that respect, I feel that the selection of Dastur and Company has been a very good one and it deserves a fair trial.

The hon. Member who preceded me talked about labour relations. Whenever we on this side point out certain defects and weaknesses of the public sector projects, we are regarded as enemies of the public sector.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** Not one Member of the Communist Party is there.

**Shri Ranga:** You are ultra-socialist. How can you be suspected?

**Shri Morarka:** Because of the go-slow technique over a small period, Rourkela alone has suffered a loss of Rs. 1.46 crores. The same thing is happening in Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. There is destruction of valuable imported goods in the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi. They are creating trouble at Bhilai and other places. So, I would like to know who is the real friend of the public sector and who is the real enemy of the public sector. As the Minister said this morning, he did not

expect those things from Members of the Communist Party, because he thought that they were friends of the public sector. He said the whole truth when he said that he would not be surprised if, in order to gain the favour of labour, even the INTUC is inclined to make a mistake.

There is another point in the PAC report. When we were negotiating for Durgapur, the machinery suppliers wanted 20 per cent deposit. In the place of 20 per cent deposit to the foreigners, we agreed to give 10 per cent deposit and 10 per cent bank guarantee. Merely because of this we had to pay Rs. 30 lakhs more. This, Sir, to a layman like me does not appeal. Why was a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs allowed to go merely because we preferred to give a bank guarantee instead of cash?

Now, Sir, there are other points concerning the purchases etc., but I would not go into them. I would only refer, finally, in a few words, to Bokaro. Let me begin by saying this, that there is no doubt that by depending entirely on America up to a certain time our programme of steel production has been delayed. We did depend on America. We thought that help would be coming from them. An American team did come here. They accepted our need for steel. They said that we need steel, we need it very badly and that we needed it in a hurry. They also accepted the fact that there is scope for manufacturing steel here in India, that there is the necessary raw material here and everything else is here. They were also not averse to putting the plant in the public sector. Not at all. The Ambassador, Mr. Bowles said that he was in favour of Bokaro. His predecessor Mr. Galbraith was in favour of it. The late President Kennedy was in favour of it. The US AID people were also in favour of Bokaro. Then, what came in the way? That is very surprising. They said that this plant is too big for

them. A four-million ton plant is considered to be too big by the Americans! It is surprising that there could be something big even for the Americans. As against this, as I told you a little while ago, Russia is today planning a steel plant for 25 million ton capacity. Therefore, I feel that so far as Bokaro is concerned we should not depend on any one country, but we must plan it ourselves.

15.00 hrs.

In conclusion, I would only request the hon. Minister to disclose the name of the Indian person who was lobbying against Bokaro. When a question was put on the floor of this House whether anybody was lobbying against Bokaro, against American aid to Bokaro, the Minister said that it was correct, he had got the information, he had also heard about it and that he was making enquiries. Why that name is withheld, I do not know. I do not know why that protection is given to a person who was admittedly doing something against the national interest. Now-a-days there is a system of disclosing the names of people who commit even small defaults. Why then a person who is guilty, guilty of sabotaging the national plan, should not be exposed and his name should be kept a secret, I do not understand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move their cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि ‘इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय’ शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग को घटा कर १ रुपया कर दिया जाय।”

[मजदूरों और पदाधिकारियों के वतन क्रम तथा उन को दी गयी सुविधाओं में असमानता (१) ]

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal):**  
I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for additional loan for the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited Hospet, Bellary District controlled by the Government of Mysore and Andhra. (2)].

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure, of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve communications in the mining areas and to provide technical advice to the mining industry. (3)].

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana):** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Accumulation of large stocks of coal at pitheads. (10)].

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for amalgamation of small collieries without resorting to compulsion. (11)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of pig iron. (12)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for bringing down prices of scooters. (14)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel,

Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Procedure regarding allotment of cars to public (15)].

**Shri Daji (Indore):** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Application of Central Labour Laws in public sector steel plants, and Heavy Electricals. (16)].

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deterioration in industrial relations in H.E.L., Bhopal. (17)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Appointment of retired pensioners in HEL, Bhopal. (18)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have Joint Consultative Machinery at HEL, Bhopal. (19)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Introduction of decasualisation scheme in HEL, Bhopal and Steel Plants in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela. (20)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper and healthy labour relations in steel plants, HEL, and other public sector plants. (21)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Retrenchment in Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur. (22)].

ജാപന പുരുഷാപ ഓട്ടി 184L, (111A) the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Retrenchment of employees working under Controller of Iron and Steel, Calcutta. (23)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for formation of elected production and works committees in public sector plants. (24)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of pig iron. (25)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Allocation of raw material like metals to different States. (26)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture cheap car in public sector. (27)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Steel production programme in public sector. (28)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to realise loans granted to TISCO and ISCO. (29)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Top heavy administration in public sector projects. (30)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reduction of price of scooters and three-wheelers. (31)].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Coal production programme. (32)].

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Manufacture of special alloy steel in public sector. (33)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for dispersal of ball-bearing industries where monopolistic trends are in evidence. (34)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better labour relations in public sector projects. (35)].

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for absorbing work charged hands into regular employment in scheduled jobs in Public Sector projects. (36)].

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Expenditure and other matters connected with the International Geological Congress to be held in December, 1964. (47)].

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exploration of coal, minerals, clay, limestone, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Koyna, Bhandara (Wardha Valley). (48)].

(iii) "That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Operation of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited. (49)].

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These cut motions are now before the House.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject at this early hour.

Shri Morarka has been dwelling at some length on the statistics of the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other heavy industrial undertakings in

India. I fail to understand what he was driving at. Was he pleading really for the private sector participation or not? If not, most of the arguments he raised, I am afraid, falls short of his objective.

Sir, this is a Ministry which is very important, as has been pointed out by everybody. We have also got a young, intelligent and competent man to handle it. I am afraid even he will find it very difficult to clean up the Augean stables because of the dirt that has gathered there, because of the crimes perpetrated in the past that are so numerous. .

The most fundamental mistake committed by the planners and the Government was in launching this hydra-headed monster in the heavy engineering sector under one management. I can understand Shri Morarka's plea for having a five-million ton plant or a ten-million ton plant in one undertaking. But here what happens is this. We have got three or four huge undertakings. We have hundreds of crores of rupees under one management, each taking in collaboration more than one foreign country with the result that all the accounts are jumbled and all money is mis-spent. Money flows out in these concerns like the water that flows from the snowy peaks of the Himalayas. Nobody is there to look after. There is no accounting system. No cost accounting is attempted at all. Naturally, the nation suffers.

Another important defect of the planners and the Government is that we cannot throw the entire blame on the authorities even, because the moment a work is started and it is progressing satisfactorily down comes the sadistic notion that the production must be doubled, the production must be trebled and out goes the order: "Double it or treble it". That way the whole process of details, preparing project estimates and other things are done away with. Nothing is done.



If you look into the components of the major industrial undertakings you will see this. Hindustan Steel is a major project. We have got three major steel plants and two coal washeries under it. There is the Heavy Electricals. It has got four independent very big concerns under it. The Heavy Engineering Corporation, again, has got four major colossal undertakings under one management. How can we find fault with them?

Then I come to the question of experts. As one who had the fortune or the misfortune to go and visit most of these areas—of course, in connection with the work of the Estimates Committee—I find that these experts who have been brought there are also helpless and the Government is also helpless. If our plants had been small, if we had attempted to build one single unit under one management properly, we would have been able to duplicate all these plants several times over and we would have been able to depend on our own experts as we did in the case of HMT Bangalore. Whatever faults one may find with HMT Bangalore, they have done an excellent work. It was a small size plant and it was not very cumbersome. Once having absorbed the technique they did utilise it for the production. Here it is just the reverse. Nothing has been finalised, nothing has been finished and experts from foreign countries also feel that they are wasting their time and wasting the precious money of India. We all feel that the very precious foreign currency is wasted in crores and crores.

My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, was making some references and my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, was putting forward the other side of the labour relations. The trouble is, all these officers are ignorant of labour laws. That is what is happening. I am sorry to say that they are also devoid of all human sympathy in tackling the issues. I am sorry, the Minister, after

coming and taking charge of this Ministry wanted to show that he was very strong. It is good to be strong. The Government must be strong to its employees. What is it, the omnipotent Government trying to stand on false prestige to the poor workers? Actually, money is being wasted. There are restaurants and guest houses that are being run under these departments. The Hindustan Steel alone maintains an airfield, three dakotas and a full complement of staff. The transport agencies run hostels in all the big cities. All these are enjoyed by the officers. What about the poor workers? When it comes to them, not even a fair deal is given to them.

My hon. friend was harping so much about Bhilai. I think his figures are wrong and the Minister will correct him, because there are not 31,000 permanent employees. There are two sections of employees: permanent and workcharged. That itself is unfair because those people who are taken for construction, who have put in seven or eight years of service, who do the same work, are paid on work-charged basis. It is an unfair labour practice on the very face of it.

That is one aspect. Then, I am very sorry to say that Indian laws are not observed. Some instances have been pointed out. There is difficulty especially in Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Act comes in the field and it insists upon only the recognised union being dealt with. What is the way out? I myself, after visiting Bhilai, made a representation as one of the Presidents of the central trade union organisations recognised in India, so that we may get out of the technical difficulty of the recognised union and the non-recognised union on the spot. Sir, no intelligent human being who understands anything of labour laws will call upon a freindly trade unionist, let it be INTUC, HMS, UTUC or anything, to sign something which falls short of what is concerned by law.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

What has happened in Bhilai? The union representative was asked to come to the office, he was given very respectful submission and treatment and then asked to sign an agreement under which a lump sum payment was made.

It is stated in the report of the Steel Ministry that the interim report has been implemented. I say it is not implemented. Certainly no man with an iota of commonsense would get his union recognised, because it puts him in a very difficult and tight position. When the question came up in the first Parliament, when it came in the tripartite conference, I had pointed out that the question of recognising a union was just putting some noose round the neck of the poor worker so that he would be hanged by the other workers. So, if they do not want the union to be recognised, do not blame them.

For example, a recognised union was asked to agree to a bonus scheme which pertains only to the production side. Naturally, the basic wages will be fixed so low that production scheme will bring substantial increases in the salaries and it will be a success. But what has happened? Since it is not applicable to the non-productive sections, it is having an impact on the overall efficiency of the concern. The workers in the non-productive sections are denied this facility. Then, in order to make the bonus scheme, a success, the wages are kept low so that the bonus may be high. The result is that you are giving a section of the workers very low wages and another section very high wages. It is an internationally accepted principle all over the world that there should not be such a vast divergence between the average wage and the minimum wage. But that is what is happening in Bhilai. Then how can you find fault with the workers.

Then, if the authorities above are not satisfied with a worker, a superior officer can write a confidential report

and say "this fellow's performance is bad and not up to the mark". That is never brought to his notice. After five years, when the question of his promotion comes, he is overlooked and the man below gets the promotion and he is completely in the dark as to why he has been overlooked. Suppose a man loses his eye sight. Instead of giving him an alternative job which is equivalent in rank, you appoint him as a Class IV employee. These are some instances of inhuman and unfair labour practices obtaining in many of our public sector undertakings.

I want the Minister to understand all these things. It is not merely a question of application of the Madhya Pradesh labour laws. I know that in the heavy electricals for years there was unrest. Yet, there was nobody to look into that matter. I say that the workers are not properly represented even in the recognised union. So, please give a direction that all the important decisions of the tripartite bodies and the wage boards should be implemented, that all existing labour laws should be enforced and if anybody does not enforce them he will be penalised. In that case, most of the ICS officers who are the General Managers and Managing Directors of the public sector undertakings will be in jail for violation of the labour legislation.

**Shri Ranga:** Then, the labour code has also to be honoured.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** It is being honoured. Now even the decisions of the labour courts are not implemented. It is an anomalous position. You must try to understand and remove the difficulties created in Madhya Pradesh by adopting measures which would bring relief to the workers. Then, absolute impartiality must be maintained by the management irrespective of the pulls of political strings. That alone will save our major public sector industries. If you try to play

the political game, it is the misfortune of this country. That is all that I have got to say on this.

Coming to the personnel department, I find in one of the most important public sector undertakings the personnel officer has said that the works committee need not meet because it is a government concern; so is above labour laws. Just imagine, an officer thinks that he is above the law made by this Parliament and implemented by the Government. So, all these people must be given training. Now a person from the army is taken as Personnel Manager. What is the relationship between the army and personnel management? An ex-employee of the army, who is shunted out from there, or somebody who was thrown out from there, gets an employment as personnel manager. Of course, he is a very decent man and honest. All the people who come from military service are honest people; they are frank and they tell you what they feel; they are always blunt because they do not know what they are talking about, as they had no training. Unless and until a person has got at least a degree or is made to undergo training for six months in the social educational institutions like that of Tatas or similar bodies or under the Central Government, he should not be placed as the head of the personnel department. That is my submission. That will remove many of the evils that now exist in the public sector undertakings.

Coming to the steel control order, Shri Indrajit Gupta also referred to it. I feel that it is not very fair to make these people lose their seniority and their continuity of service. The Ministry must find alternative jobs and put them there. They must be given some work without breaking their continuity of service. Because, it is a unilateral action which the Government took without consulting them. The employees are in no way reasonable for their present position. It is as a result of implementing the

Raj Committee report that they are out of employment. They were all along shouldering very heavy responsibilities and if at all there were any lapses it was because of the stupendous nature of the task. Since they are in the present position for no fault of theirs, their case should be considered sympathetically.

Then, a few days back when the hon. Minister came to Kerala he declared that he is going to set up a steelmill in Kerala. It was a press statement made by him when he came there to inaugurate the HMT branch there. That statement came in the press but, later on, it was denied. I think the idea is a good one, and Shri Morarka has given very good reason in support of it. I think this is one of the rare occasion when Shri Morarka and myself are of the same opinion on a subject. He has given many reasons why it should not be only in areas where there is coal. We have got our ilmenite in large quantities, which is the only mining potentiality which we have got in Kerala. Also, that is the only public sector project which we have got. All the other heavy and engineering industries have gone to other States. When an educated Malayali or a person from Kerala seeks employment in a public sector plant in any other State, he is told that the people of the locality have to be given preference. This kind of preference for the people of the same locality is wrong, as Shri Morarka has pointed out. It should be done away with. Since the money is being given by the Centre, the Centre should say that no preferential or special claim can be given to any particular State and employment should be on an equal basis from people all over India.

Then, in Ranchi Rs. 1 crore has gone down the drains. Why? Because the site was selected on the basis of political pressure and not on the basis of real necessity.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

On coal production, if we are going to give up our targets or revise them downwards, then we are lost. The traders will create artificial scarcity and increase the price and we will be nowhere. So, that also may be taken into consideration.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Minister for his bold step regarding the Bokaro steel project. Irrespective of the fact whether it is financed by USA, USSR or any other country, he was bold enough to say, India will have that project and it will never be wittled down. One thing that strikes me here is about the people who are going to be disturbed or displaced because of the factory being built there. There might be some form of assurance from the Government that the people who are being taken elsewhere will not only be rehabilitated but will also have some facilities made available to them so that one or two members of the family might get some form of training and be employed in the project which is being built up there.

So far as national projects are concerned, we had occasion to visit all the projects in Western and Southern India. In this connection, I have to raise a moot question, and that is regarding the industrial relationship, whether the industrial relationship in the public sector projects should be ideal *one vis-a-vis* the private sector. That is the main question which attracted my attention when I went there. I feel that some model system must be evolved so that the workers might feel that they are participating in the production apparatus. At the same time, they must realise that they have also the responsibility to build the project in the desired manner.

Shri Morarka was giving us some comparative statements regarding the number of employees here *vis-a-vis* Japan and other foreign countries.

Yes, indeed in these national projects, we find which are more or less based on labour intensive programmes, the number of employees is more than what is required.

Now that question has to be decided at a very high level, whether these people will have alternative appointment elsewhere or should be asked to go. But so far as the unions are concerned, some system should be introduced, some election should be there and a particular apparatus should be set up to supervise the elections so that the unions regularly formed will have their own say so long as they stay on through the elective process.

The Bonus Commission's Report is under the consideration of the Government and we do not know as yet what the final decision will be. But my definite suggestion is that a form of production incentive should be introduced in the public sector where the employees should know, "This is the norm and, beyond this norm, whatever I produce up to a particular slab, I am entitled to have a form of incentive." That is what I propose for the public sector.

**Shri Ranga:** Do they not have it now?

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** So far as coal is concerned, coming from the area which is supposed to produce the largest amount of coal, I find always that the industrial sector as well as the consumers, all of them, come with the slogan that there is a crisis in coal. Who is to be blamed for that? An important section in the coal industry says that some preferential treatment is being meted out to the higher class coal producer as against the middle or low-grade coal producer. The Price Revision Committee has got a certain standard in terms of which the price is changed, so much so that in one year three times the price was changed. Shri Indrajit Gupta was mentioning that if, in one

item, one pice is increased in the shape of earnings for the wage-earners, it is compensated in the shape of price increase of coal. I would say, it is more than compensated. If the wage-earner gets eight annas, the coal producers would get ten annas. That is my calculation.

The other day, I was discussing this question with some special experts in the line. They say that the solution of the crisis apparently cannot be brought about by price increase of superior grade coal. So far as my side, that is, Jharla and Asansol area, is concerned, already some form of an assessment has been made, though it is not as yet final. I have got the figures. The Assessment Committee say that, in this assessment process, they find out that there are 8,000 million tons of superior grade coal; they have got their different grade like Select A, Select B and Grade I. That is now the total stock of superior grade coal as against 1,30,000 million tons. Even this 8,000 million tons cannot be extracted. They calculated that it might be that 4,000 million tons might be extracted; the rest will have to be extracted from great depth. That will mean raising of cost. Here the question poses itself: the price structure to be fixed on the basis of cost of extracting coal to be measured actually in relation to the effort involved in mining coal or in relation to the quality? That is a moot question which we have now to face, that is, when coal is extracted, while applying the criterion to cost in determining the price, will the price be related to the quality of coal or to the cost of production?

15.25 hrs.

[DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

We find that the other classes of coal is being put to a lot of uses and the experts' assessment is that ultimately we have to fall back upon the medium-quality coal. It has been earlier decided that, what they call,

beneficiation plants should be introduced so that the middle and grade coal would be passed through certain washeries. Thereby, their ash content is reduced and it can be gainfully used ultimately India should by no means exhaust the rich treasures of superior class of coal. In case of a crisis, where shall we go? Shall we import? Now the main question is whether it is more economical to import high-class coal with low ash content at a higher foreign exchange rate or whether we shall use low-grade coal. The middlings should be washed through washeries and used for our local consumption.

The question which has been raised by our friends from other States than Bihar or Bengal is this. They say, "Yes, it is not a fact that because coal is there, steel production and other industries should also be there." The controversy can be solved if we have also certain transport facilities and see that more of this medium-grade coal, duly washed, be used for meeting their needs. From the latest figures for 1959-63 for Bengal and Bihar side we find that Select A grade which had a total percentage of 14.10 in 1959 went down to 12.51 in 1960, to 11.28 in 1961, to 9.82 in 1962 and in 1963 it went down to 9.11. Similarly, Select B was 17.03 in 1959 and it went down to 14.43 in 1960, 10.63 in 1961, 7.66 in 1962 and 6.36 in 1963, while Grade I which was 15.28 in 1959 went up to 20.21 in 1960, 23.33 in 1961, 26.48 in 1962 and 29.79 in 1963. In this way we find that with all the production facilities, which have been made available within the natural limitations, the Select A and Select B grades are being slowly reduced and Grade I and Grade II and low grade are being increasingly raised now. In that process, how can the Government justify the granting of extra payment in price to a Section of industry, while making revision in terms of the norms prescribed? I would rather say that if you want that the use of inferior grade of coal should be en-

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

couraged more, that cannot be brought about by giving higher price to the Select A and Select B grade coal. The price variation may be wider but those facilities which are made available to the Select A and Select B grades coal should be made available similarly to other classes of coal producers who are in a position to supply our requirements in the long run. That is a factor which we have to take into account.

Another question which is also posed before us now is about the use of this low-grade coal for home or domestic consumption. It has also been estimated by very expert people and we also find from the Report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research that in a recent survey on domestic fuel consumption, they showed that the annual consumption of firewood, animal dung and available wastes aggregated 160 million ton in the rural sector. It has been calculated that at least 80 million tons of coal might be equivalent to that. It might be used by providing soft coke producers adequate facilities. If we could give them more facilities in the shape of reduction of freight charges, they could meet this essential requirement and, at the same time, this consumption of cowdung and other wastes might be avoided and used for the production of food. In this connection, there is another question to be considered, namely, whether we shall continue to import food from foreign countries at a very high cost under the PL 480 which we have to pay in the long run—it is not that it is coming free—or we shall use increasingly fertilisers here. We shall try to have our traditional manure used for the purpose by eliminating the waste of useful materials of that manure which is being used now for fuel consumption.

Research work which is being done with regard to temperature carbonisation of coal to produce smokeless domestic coal in my parts, that is, in the

Fuel Research Institute, is of immense value. We can use it widely and ultimately those plants should be more or less spread throughout the country so that we can have the facility of making available the subsidised supply of domestic coal fuel for our domestic consumption and conserve manure. So, these factors have to be taken into account when we try to estimate the importance of these different grades of coal.

Now, in the gradation, there is another trouble going on. The experts have since long given their own opinion that this gradation today according to the ash content should be substituted by calorific value. But as yet it has not been done. Now we understand that the Government has come forward with an assurance that the expert committee's recommendations will be implemented by stages. I would rather appeal to the Government that it is a direct demand of both the producers and the consumers and they have been waiting for so long for the implementation of the new grading and pricing based on calorific values. That factor also should no more be delayed.

Then, there is another question which the Central Wage Board for coal industry is seized with, namely, whether the industry can afford to bear the increased expenses from rise in the wage of the workers resulting from the recommendations of the Wage Board. I would say that, in the meantime, pending the submission of the Report, there is no occasion for revision of the price. I do not know how it happened but it had happened and the argument advocated by the Government was that they wanted to encourage the sale of the lower grade coal by trying to give higher price to the Sel. A and Sel. B grade coal widening the disparity. I would rather say, if that rise in price has already been announced, the Government must have some other mech-

anism of taking it away from the favoured section of industry. You may have the revision of the prices but you cannot justify the rise in the prices of the Sel. A and Sel. B grade of coal on the issue of the extraction cost. It is not always that the cast system or surface mining is producing the low grade coal and that the best coal is extracted from 3000 ft. deep. It is not so. We should examine the different processes. First of all, the thing which concerns me most is that we must try to conserve the treasure which is limited in our country, that is, the best coal which can be used for metallurgical purposes to be used in an emergency. We cannot afford to import. Where shall we go? Our best industrial plants are coming up now and, therefore, this question of preserving superior grades for them also has to be taken into account.

Then, there is the question of pithead stocks which has been worrying the colliery owners. They say, it is the outcome of lack of planning. Of course, there is some difficulty. The Bokaro steel plant was scheduled to produce 1 million tons by the end of the Third Plan. As yet, the plant is not there. Naturally, there has been some difficulty. There is one factor which is now disturbing them and that is the transport problem. In spite of the facilities given by the Railways, they find that this five-hour day-light loading is proving rather difficult for them.

Then, there is a suggestion from the colliery owners about the installation of weigh-bridges. The Railways insist that every colliery producing more than 10,000 tons should instal a weigh-bridge. It is impossible for the colliery owners to do so. The colliery owners have definitely pointed out that instead of insisting on the installation of weigh-bridges by every colliery, the Railways should instal weigh-bridges for each pilot section which will be both econocimal and also operationally convenient. That is their idea. So, that factor also may be taken into account. The position was

made worse by and the rule of the Railways by which day-light loading has ben extended upto 10 P. M. But it is a five hour period. They have to load within that period and if they fail to do that, they have to pay a very heavy demurrage. And this now box rake system, as it is called, is raising difficulties for them. It is very difficult for them to complete the loading and demurrage is chargeable on the basis of rake supplied. Some other system might be introduced where the Railways could make more facilities available to them, so that they might find it more convenient to load the coal wagons, specially called BOX type wagons unlike four wheelers.

This is the slogan that there is a coal crisis. I do not believe in it. I have calculated that the total pithead stocks as on today do not exceed one month's consumption. So, it is not very much. As compared to last year's pithead stocks, this year's pithead stocks might have been a little more but it may be because of the increase in the total production also. So, it might come to the same percentage of the total production as it obtained earlier. Now that the transport facilities are made available, it is quite likely that the pithead stocks will be exhausted. But there must be a regular plan, an integrated plan, especially when the big heavy industries are now coming up. It is very good that the same Ministry is looking after the mines and also the heavy industries. These two are wedded together. In the formation of that integrated plan, these factors must be taken into account. Our decisions should not be tilted in favour of a particular section, which will take advantage of the rise in prices, that does not necessarily go together with the rise in the wages of the colliery workers. We find the latter are suffering a lot. The Wage Board is pursuing that aspect. I will not go into that. I would only appeal to the Government to see that unnecessarily perturbation in the public mind should not be created by sudden spurt in the



[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

price, because of certain factors, which are not concomitant with the welfare and increased wages of the miners.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Madam, Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, as constitute the responsibility of this Ministry, lay the foundation of our industrial development and the plants relating thereto deal with the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industry so that the growth of our national economy becomes in the coming years self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside help. Iron and steel are wanted for all sectors. Even in the agricultural sector, they will have to be necessary. Only this morning, Mr. Dey was saying that in the agricultural sector steel and iron were in short supply.

In the Third Five Year Plan, it was proposed that we should generate 10.2 million tons of steel ingots and about 1.6 million tons of pig iron. Last year, the demand was 5.6 million tons of steel but the actual availability was 4.4 million tons of indigenous production and the imported steel was 1 million tons making a total of 5.4 million tons. There was shortage in tin plates, sheets, hoops and wires and the demand for pig iron, foundry-grade, was 2.1 million tons. But actually the indigenous production was 1.2 million tons. Therefore, there was a large uncovered demand which resulted in many of the foundries working below capacity. Before I come to the Fourth Plan with which I am rather more interested, I should say the Third Plan has been proceeding satisfactorily. Three public sector steel plants, though now producing above the rated capacity, started rather late.

After expansion, Rourkela will increase from 1 million tons to 1.8 million tons. The orders for major items have been placed and the foreign exchange portion of it has been promised or assured by the West German Government and the maximum tempo of construction will be reached in

1965 and the extension unit is likely to be augmented in 1966. In Bhilai, the record is very good—it is rather bright—and the production is above the rated capacity. The production of pig iron has reached 20 per cent more than the rated capacity and in the case of steel ingots it is about 10 to 20 per cent more. Considerable progress has been made regarding expansion to 2.5 million tons. Only this morning I read that by the end of this year about 1.8 million tons of steel ingots will be produced there and sometime next year it will reach the 2.5 million tons capacity. Durgapur will reach 1.6 million tons capacity in a couple of years. As regards Bokaro, I need not go into the history of how the American rather disappointed us. But now we have got a Minister who is completely confident that we shall start with the bulk of our own indigenous equipment. We shall certainly go in for foreign equipment also wherever it is necessary. A detailed project report has been received and it has been examined by the technical committee, and now the board of directors are going through it and examining it, and only the necessary equipment not available indigenously will be secured from foreign countries.

Here, I must say a word about the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Limited. They want to increase or expand their production from 35,000 tons to 85,000 tons of finished steel, and some units will be commissioned shortly; but ultimately the proposal is that this steel plant should produce 77,000 tons of alloy and special steel. Durgapur is expected to produce 60,000 tons of special and alloy steel in about a year, that is, in 1965.

Now, I come to the Fourth Plan. The steering group or steering committee has considered our demands or requirements by the end of the Fourth Plan and has concluded that we would require about 19 million tons of steel ingots which would be rolled into finished products to the extent of nearly 14 million tons. We may also require



about 4 million tons of foundry grade pig iron, and one million tons of special alloy steel. This is how they propose to work it out. The Tatas will produce 3 million tons, the IISCO's will produce 2 million tons, Bhilai will produce 3.5 million tons, Rourkela will produce 2.5 million tons and Durgapur will produce 3 million tons. I hope that by the end of the Fourth Plan, Bokaro will also go into commission, and I hope that though it may not produce the full target of 4 million tons, at least it should be able to produce about 1.5 million tons. Even then, there will be a gap of 2.5 million tons to be covered by new steel plants which have to be started. In this context, two new steel plants of 1.5 million tons capacity would have to be installed in addition to the Neyveli-Salem plant. The reason is that strategy requires it, transport requires it as well. In South India, we require a wide diversion of mills to be started there so that they may cater to the local consumers. At present there is the problem of the transport capacity to send all the finished steel and rolled steel to South India to the various centres, whether they be in Mysore or Maharashtra or Kerala or Madras or Andhra Pradesh. That transport problem has to be solved. Therefore, they are now thinking of having one steel plant in the Goa-Hospet area and another in the Bailadilla-Visakhapatnam area. Feasibility studies have been taken on hand, and the report of the Dastur Co. has been submitted to Government and they are now going through it. I learn that they have favoured the starting of a new steel plant either at Goa or at Hospet. Both the places are found to be suitable for this purpose. The proposal now is to start a steel plant of 1.5 million tons capacity and at the same time also have a production of pig iron to the extent of 1 million tons.

Here, I would plead the cause of Hospet for the following reasons. With regard to raw materials, the Bellary-

Hospet area has the richest and the most precious iron ore in the world. According to the latest reports, the known iron ore reserves there are above 1,000 million tons up to a depth of only 100 feet and below that depth, there may be another thousand million tons or even more. I would like the Ministry to get the figures checked up and then to have a correct reappraisal or re-estimate of the reserves there. Anyway, there is no doubt that even within 100 feet of depth, there is iron ore available to the extent of 1,000 million tons, and that too very good iron ore. The iron content of this iron ore is nearly 68 to 70 per cent, which is one of the highest in the world. In the other areas some sort of beneficiation may be required because the iron ore in other regions may be of low grade, but here it is of a very high grade.

Secondly, the float ore in this area is nearly 25 per cent, which comes to nearly 250 million tons. The proposal now is that at least 4 million tons of this would be necessary for the steel plant, and then about 6 million tons for export. Even if we take 10 to 12 million tons every year from this area, it could be utilised for at least 25 to 30 years to come, and it will work also in a very cheap manner, because the ore is float ore, and it has simply to be collected, and there is no question of deep mining etc. which would be rather costly; deep mining may be necessary, of course, in the coming years, but, for the present, the float ore is enough and the cost also will be very cheap.

Then, lime-stone is available in Bijapur district and in the neighbouring districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. Therefore, the raw materials are very conveniently located. Besides, the manganese content in this iron ore is also favourable. The impurities are low in percentage, and there is also a very favourable distribution of alumina and silica in the iron ore. Therefore, I humbly urge the Ministry to take all these into consideration.

**Shri Ranga :** All these have been conceded by the committee which Government have appointed?

**Shri T. Subramanyam :** Yes. I am only reinforcing the committee's recommendation and also giving some extra information.

With regard to transport facilities, there is a metre gauge and also broad gauge at present. A broad gauge line is now being laid from Guntakal to Hospet, and that will connect all the important ports of Madras, Bombay and others. So, the wagons and the goods trains can go to the various ports and can come back taking the coal or coke imported from other countries. For, we must use some imported coal in this connection.

Further, the availability of land is also good between Tournagal and Hospet on the banks of the high-level canal. There is any amount of land available and it can be secured also at comparatively cheaper prices. Water which is very important is also available from the Tungabhadra reservoir and also from the high-level canal. With regard to availability of power also, which is also a very important thing, two units of the Sharavati project will come into generation by the end of this year, and ultimately will provide a capacity of 1 million k.w. Besides, there is also the Kalinadhi which will produce about 590 M.W. of power. Taking all these into consideration, I suggest that the Hospet-Bellary region has got a very good case. The situation here is so extremely well placed that a steel complex with an ultimate capacity of 4 million tons could be started here and an initial capacity of 1.5 million tons of steel ingots and one million tons of pig iron.

Now, I would like to say a word about the Hindustan Machine-tools. Its history is very good. The two factories at Bangalore produced in 1963-64, about 1816 machines, that is, from April, 1963 to February, 1964,

valued at Rs. 37 crores. High pressure lathes, turret lathes, milling and grinding machines etc. have been manufactured there. Three new units also are being started, one at Pinjore in the Punjab, which has gone into production, the second at Kalamasari in Kerala, which is expected to go into production in the middle of 1965, and the third at Hyderabad, which is also expected to go into production by the end of 1965. Besides, in the Fourth Plan, five more machine-tool factories are proposed to be started, one for each year of the Plan. Therefore, the record of the Hindustan Machine-tools is very bright, and I wish that all our public sector undertakings had the same record.

Then, I would say a word about research and design. There is the Central Machine-tools research institute which is being started at Bangalore to carry out research on machine-tool technology. The institute is being set up at Bangalore with the aid of the Government of Czechoslovakia. They are giving about Rs. 60 lakhs to train personnel and also to meet the expenditure on capital equipment. Design and research in machine-tool technology and engineering are absolutely necessary because in all our public undertakings, the complaint is that the products are rather costly.

Therefore, to economise on the cost in the various stages, design and research are absolutely necessary. We must have efficiency; at the same time, we must have excellent, first-class designers, engineers and technicians. The Central engineering and design unit at Ranchi will look after the engineering works. They are the consulting engineers for expansion of the existing steel plants in the public sector and for setting up new steel plants.

I will only say a word about labour relations, to which reference has been

made. We are all interested in maximising production. We are passing through a very critical period. We are laying the foundations of our industrial prosperity in the future. At this stage, I urge all political parties to agree to a convention not to influence labour on political considerations. There should be no affiliation of labour to any political party....

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Let him first speak to his party and convince them.

**Shri T. Subramanyam**: I will say that first to the Congress Party and then to all other parties. We are all agreed that our country should have unretarded industrial development. It was so painful to hear this morning the Minister in charge say that every-day due to closure of H.E.L. we are incurring a loss of Rs. 4 lakhs. There is a chain reaction from one industry to another. These form our basic industries, the Heavy Electricals Plant and the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi and so on. In Rourkela last year there were some strikes resulting in a loss of Rs. 145 lakhs. Therefore, we must all set up a labour code by which no political party will exploit labour. Whoever tries to do it or retards the production is doing something anti-national and unpatriotic. I am sure it will not be done because we are all interested in maximisation of production and accelerated industrial development. Therefore, I conclude by making this appeal to all other parties also in order to ensure maximisation of production.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन)**: माननीया सभापति महोदया, श्री जो मांगें हमारे सामने हैं इन के बारे में आप के सामने मोरारका साहब ने बहुत से फिगर रखे हैं और आपने आने वाले स्पीकर भी फिगर देंगे, और वे किताब में भी छपे हुए हैं। लेकिन हमें देखना है कि आज हमारे सामने कौन सा मुख्य सवाल है।

मैं विशेषतः मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने देखा है कि भोपाल में एच० ई० एल० में

जो व्यवस्था है और जो वहाँ गड़बड़ी है उसका कारण शासन है। वहाँ मैनेजमेंट बराबर नहीं है। जो चीफ मैनेजर है वह एक सुपर-एन्प्लेटेड आदमी है और वह ऐसा व्यूरोक्रेट है कि किसी की बात नहीं सुनता। वहाँ मजदूरों का कहना था कि रांची में जो पगार है वही हम को मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन उन्होंने माना नहीं। मेरे कम्युनिस्ट दोस्तों ने कहा कि इस के लिए शासन को दोष देना चाहिए यह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट दोस्तों को भी दोष देना चाहता हूँ। इस के बारे में वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस प्रकार कहा है :

"The Chief Minister, Shri D. P. Mishra, told the MP Vidhan Sabha that previously he was in doubt, but now after understanding the whole thing, he has reached the conclusion that in HEL not only are communists there but there are communists who have sympathy with China."

वहाँ इस कार काम हो रहा है और उस में शासन ने कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया वहाँ पर कुछ पम्फलेट बांटे गये हैं, जिनमें एक कार्टून है। उन में लिखा है गांधी समिति जिन्दा बाद और डी० आई० आर० मुर्दाबाद डी० आर० आई० का साँप का चित्र बनाया गया है और उस के ऊपर महत्मा गांधी जी बंशी बजा रहे हैं और बंशी में ये स्वर निकल रहे हैं :

नान को-आपरेशन, नान-वायलेन्स और डिसप्रोपीटीइंस

यह पम्फलेट बांटने के बाद नारे लगाए गए उस कीरिपोर्ट शासन को बहुत दूर से मिली। वहाँ इस प्रकार के नारे लगाए गए :

रघुपति राघव राजा राम, जितना पैसा उतना काम।

[श्री बड़े]

यह रिपोर्ट वहां के मैनेजमेंट को शासन के पास बहुत पहले भेजनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। वहां बड़ा मिसमैनेजमेंट है, और मुझे तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वहां कम्पुनिस्टों का बड़ा जोरदार हाथ है। इसीलिये वहां गड़बड़ जारी है। भिलाई में कम्पुनिस्ट लोग गड़बड़ इसलिये नहीं करते कि क्योंकि वहां का रशियन प्रोजेक्ट है। लेकिन आज श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के भाषण से पता चला कि उन की इच्छा वहां भी रांची आदि की तरह गड़बड़ करने की है। इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। हरकेला में किस ने गड़बड़ की है यह शासन को देखना चाहिये। मैं कम्पुनिस्ट लोगों को दोष देता हूं लेकिन कम्पुनिस्ट लोगों के लिए शासन ने जमीन तैयार कर दी और उन को गड़बड़ करने का मौका दिया। शासन यदि पहले ही सतर्क हो जाता तो ऐसा न होता। वहां तीन साल से असंतोष उत्पन्न हो रहा है। वहां दो यूनियन्स हैं, एक गांधी समिति और दूसरी हिस्टू और दोनों में आपस में झगड़ा है और उस झगड़े में शासन ने तेल डाल कर भाग भड़का दी है। लेकिन अब बात शासन के हाथ से बाहर निकल गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब वहां स्वयं जा कर देखें तो कुछ काम हो सकता है। आज वहां, जैसा कि मैं ने ऊपर बताया, गांधी जी के चिन्ह बना कर पम्फलेट बांटे जा रहे हैं और मजदूर मज्जाक करते हैं और कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस का शासन ऐसा है जिस को महात्मा गांधी नहीं चाहते थे। लेकिन इस और शासन ने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब, जो कि मध्यप्रदेश के हैं, अगर वहां जाएं और मजदूरों को समझावें तो मजदूर समझ जायेंगे। मजदूरों का तो कहना है कि हमारी मांगें पूरी करो, हम को न इंटक से मतलब है और न कम्पुनिस्टों से मतलब है। उन का कहना है कि हमें किसी से सहानुभूति नहीं है, हमारी मांगें पूरी होनी चाहियें। वे कहते हैं कि जो रांची में मजदूरों को

मिलता उस से हमें कम नहीं मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन शासन ने अभी तक इस और अभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब वहां जा कर समझावें तो मजदूर उन की बात मान लेंगे।

16.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कोल काइसेस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं :

"In reply to a starred question in the Lok Sabha on April 3, 1964, the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering stated that coal worth Rs. 1 crore had accumulated in Madhya Pradesh and this was because production had outstripped demand for coal. He further stated that accumulation of pithead stocks was not peculiar to Madhya Pradesh alone, and that all the local fields in India were faced with this problem. No assurance had been given by the Government that it would secure disposal of coal produced by any colliery. However, Government was assisting in the matter by relaxing the existing controls on allocation and distribution of coal."

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की कोएलरीज में पिटहेड्स में एक करोड़ का कोयला पड़ा हुआ है। कम्पुनिस्ट सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने कहा कि इस में जो कोल ट्रेडर्स हैं कोल माइनर्स हैं उनका कुछ हाथ होना चाहिये। यह तो वही बात हुई जैसे कि हमारे आदिवासियों में एक कहावत है कि जब किसी की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो कोई गांव की डाकिन होती है उस के लिए कहा जाता है कि उस ने उसे खा लिया। जो कुछ भी गड़बड़ हो उस के लिए यह कह दिया जाये कि वह तो कोल माइनर्स ने किया। उन के ऊपर सारा दोष डालना उचित नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं

कि इस में कोलमाइनर्स का कुछ गुनाह नहीं है। इस में यह तो जरूर है कि अच्छे तरह का फर्स्ट ग्रेड का जो कोयला रहता है वह कोयला कम है। फोर्थ ग्रेड और फिफ्थ ग्रेड का कोल ज्यादा बाहर आ गया है और पिटहैड्स में वही कोड़ा कोयला पड़ा हुआ है। उस कोयले को रेलवे से ले जाने के लिए बराबर व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। रेलवे बैगन्स की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण कोयला बराबर मिलता नहीं है।

अभी यहां पर कॉल माइनर्स की एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि कोयला फोर्थ और फिफ्थ ग्रेड का पिटहैड्स में पड़ा हुआ है यह गांवों और शहरों में अगर पहुंचा दिया जाय तो लोग आज जो यह काऊडंग अर्थात् गोबर जलाने के काम में इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं वे गोबर का उपयोग दन्द करके इस कोल का उपयोग करने लगेंगे।

अभी इंदौर में मैंने देखा है और भोपाल में मैंने देखा है कि वहां के जो साधारण कंज्यूमर्स हैं वह इस कोयले को ज्यादा चाहते हैं लेकिन वह कोल उनको मिलता नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि जब लोग यह कोयला लेना चाहते हैं तो उसे आप गांवों में या शहरों में भेजते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

अभी यहां दिल्ली में एक कोलमाइनर्स की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उस में उन्होंने यह सुझाव रखा था कि यदि आप के पास फोर्थ और फिफ्थ ग्रेड का कोयला ज्यादा है तो साधारण कंज्यूमर्स जोकि गांवों और शहरों में रहते हैं और जोकि काऊडंग को जलाते हैं, गोबर को जलाते हैं उनको यह कोयला साधारण इस्तेमाल के वास्ते दिया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो यहां से बहुत कोयला उठाया जा सकता है। यह जो कोल का काइसिस हुआ है तो उसकी बाबत गये साल मैंने पार्लियामेंट में यह बात सुनी कि कोल का बोटलनेक हो गया है और कोल लोगों को मिलता नहीं है और अब आज यह परिस्थिति

हो गयी है कि कोल वहां बहुत जमा हो गया है और वहां से वह उठता नहीं है। उसकी डिमांड कम हो गयी है। यह परिस्थिति क्या है ? मिनिस्टर महोदय यदि कोल अपने जबाब में इस कोल के बारे में अपना निर्णय देंगे तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा।

श्री मुरारवा ने कहा कि जहां स्टील, अल्यूमीनियम या कोल आदि की ऐसी बेल्ट्स हों वहां पर सरकार को नई इंडस्ट्रीज खोलनी चाहिए और उसके लिए आवश्यक सुविधा देनी चाहिए, यह जो उन्होंने प्रस्ताव रखा है उसको मैं मानता हूं कि वह बड़ा अच्छा प्रस्ताव है। मैं भी सुझाव देता हूं कि जहां इस प्रकार की सब मिनिस्टर्स की बेल्ट्स हों वहां नई इंडस्ट्रीज सरकार को खोलनी चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में अल्यूमीनियम प्रोजेक्ट के वास्ते मैंने बहुत दिन से सुना हुआ है कि वहां कोरबा में अल्यूमीनियम की इंडस्ट्री खलने वाली है और उसके लिए वहां पर किसी हंगेरियन कम्पनी से उसके लिए कोलेबोरेशन भी होने वाला है। पिछले दो साल से कोरबा में अल्यूमीनियम का प्रोजेक्ट स्टार्ट होने वाला है इस का बड़ा नारा हम लगाते रहे हैं। यह तो वही बात हुई जैसे एक सईस जब तक घोड़े के आगे हरी घास की पिंडी बांध कर नहीं रखता था तब तक वह आगे नहीं चलता था। अब उस बेचारे काश्तकार के पास उसे खिलाने के लिए चारा तो था नहीं इसलिए उसने हरी घास की पिंडी घोड़े के सामने बांध दी और उसे देखकर घोड़ा आगे जाता था हालांकि उसके पेट में तो जाता नहीं था। ठीक वही बात मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में कर रहे हैं। हरी घास की पिंडी घोड़े के सामने रखने के समान इसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश में खूब नारे लगाये गये कि वाह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बहुत अच्छी है हमारी नई इंडस्ट्री हो रही है लेकिन

[श्री बड़े]

उस बारे में जो लिखा गया है वह मैं पढ़ कर बतलाना चाहता हूँ :—

"Aluminium projects planned at Koyana (Maharashtra), Shorvati (Mysore) and Korba (M.P.). In Madhya Pradesh with the Hungarian credit the Government is planning a public sector project. Location is still to be determined; that one company will look after both Madhya Pradesh and Mysore project is not ruled out."

ऐसा उस में लिखा हुआ है। मैं कहता हूँ कि मैसूर की इसमें क्यों टांग फंसाई गई ? कोरबा में जब इस प्रकार का अल्युमीनियम का प्रोजेक्ट करना है तो मैसूर को इसमें क्यों फंसाया गया। मद्रास के मिनिस्टर होने के कारण मालूम पड़ता है कि मैसूर का ज्यादा ख्याल रखा गया है इसलिए मैसूर की टांग इसमें फंसा दी गई है। ऐसा मुझे मालूम पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह अल्युमीनियम का प्रोजेक्ट कोरबा में आप कब शुरू करने वाले हैं। जैसे मैंने अभी पढ़ कर बतलाया उसमें तो इस बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है :— "लोकेशन स्टिल टू बी डिटरमिंड", तो मेरा कहना है कि अगर वाकई आप कोरबा में करना चाहते हैं तो इसे जल्दी से जल्दी कीजिये। वहां पर सब तरह की मिनरल्स आपको मिलेंगी। वहां पर बौक्साइट है, अल्युमीनियम है, कोयला है और वहां पर आपको यह फैक्टरी जल्दी ही शुरू कर देनी चाहिए। हंगेरियन एक्सपर्ट्स उसको देख भी गये हैं और उनके वहां की पोलीशन देख लेने के बाद अब बारों में यह चीज आई कि हंगेरियन कॉलेबरेशन से वहां कोरबा में एक अल्युमीनियम की इंडस्ट्री होने वाली है। दरअसल चुनाव उनको जीतने थे, जनता से वोट लेने थे इसलिए यह कहा गया कि मध्य प्रदेश में यह प्रोजेक्ट स्टार्ट किया जायगा

वहां पर यह अल्युमीनियम का प्रोजेक्ट हम शुरू करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन ऐसा मालूम देता है कि अब मैसूर और कोरबा दोनों को मिला कर हंगेरियन कॉलेबरेशन से इसको किया जायगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को कहता हूँ कि आप मैसूर को छोड़ दीजिये। मालूम पड़ता है कि मैसूर के बारे में आपको ज्यादा सहानुभूति है और उसके प्रति आपको ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट है लेकिन मेहरबानी करके आप कोरबा को अलग रखिये। मध्य प्रदेश में चूंकि काफी मिनरल्स मिलते हैं इसलिए वहां पर आप जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज खोल सकते हैं, खोलिये। इसलिये आप कोरबा में इस इंडस्ट्री को लगाने में देर न कीजिये।

दूसरी बात मैं पिग आयरन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बोरडर पर महाराष्ट्र की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वहां पिग आयरन उन्हें मिलता नहीं है। जो वहां छोटी और स्मल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन्हें पिग आयरन नहीं मिलता है। इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट की स्टील कंट्रोल कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के ३४वें पेज में इस प्रकार लिखा है :—

"It will not be possible to do away with this administrative device until pig iron capacity of a sizeable magnitude is developed outside the integrated steel plants. From the point of view of ensuring regular supplies to the foundries, and also enabling the integrated steel plants to operate more efficiently, it is therefore important that measures are taken immediately to set up pig iron plants of adequate capacity."

Though the existing steel plants are being further expanded, and new steel plants are also to be started, the present expectation is that no additional supplies of saleable pig iron will be available from them until 1965-66."

उसमें लिखा है कि पिग आयरन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उसके प्लांट्स फौरन सैट अप किये जायें। मैंने इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। उसमें आपने यह नहीं कहा है कि हम पिग आयरन इम्पोर्ट करने वाले हैं या उसका अपने देश में अधिक उत्पादन करने वाले हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय पिग आयरन मुहैया करने का शीघ्र से शीघ्र प्रबन्ध करे। अगर आपने यह पिग आयरन की कमी की समस्या को नहीं मूलज्ञाया तो बहुत सी अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज ठप्प पड़ जायेंगी और उनको बन्द करना पड़ेगा। राज कमेटी ने पिग आयरन के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं अगर गवर्नमेंट उन पर अमल करेगी तो यह पिग आयरन की प्राबलम सौल्व हो जायगी।

दूसरा सवाल जिसका कि मैं जिज्ञास करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि राज कमेटी की रैकमेंडेशंस के बाद और उसकी रिपोर्ट देने के बाद कर्मचारियों की तरफ से एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन आया था और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सभी एम० पीज० को भेजा गया होगा। आयरन ऐंड स्टील कंट्रोलर्स आफिस, कलकत्ता के नान गजेटेड कर्मचारियों ने एक अर्जी भेजी थी जिसमें उन्होंने यह भय प्रकट किया था :—

"After the Raj Committee's recommendations, there is every possibility that 50 per cent of the non-gazetted employees of the Iron and Steel Controller's Office, Calcutta, will become surplus."

उनके बारे में आप क्या करने वाले हैं ? उनकी मांग यह है कि हमें अगर वहां से निकाला जाता है तो हमें अन्यत्र कहीं नौकरी दी जाय।

मध्य प्रदेश में अभी यह नारा लग रहा है, यह आवाज उठ रही है कि यह इतना ज्यादा कोयला एक करोड़ रुपये का कोयला पिट-हैंड्स में पड़ा रहने से मजदूरों में छंटनी होगी। मजदूरों में यह छंटनी होनी शुरू हो गयी है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोएलरीज में जो यह हवा बंध

गयी है कि छंटनी होगी तो मेरा कहना है कि अगर उनको वहां से निकालते हैं तो शासन को अन्यत्र उन बेकार मजदूरों को काम पर लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

रिपोर्ट में मैंने देखा कि कोयला आपके पास नहीं है इसलिये फरनैस आयल मंगाया गया है और फरनैस आयल के लिए आपने काफी फौरन एक्सचेंज दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि यह फरनैस आयल मंगाने की प्रथा आपको बन्द कर देनी चाहिए। जो कोल पिटहैंड्स में पड़ा है थर्ड ग्रेड का कोल होता होगा उस कोल को वाशरीज में देकर मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका उपयोग होना चाहिए। यह करके आपको देखना चाहिए। आल जो कोल क्राइसिस हो रही है, उसका जो बोटलनेक हो गया है और पिटहैंड्स में काफी कोयला पड़ा है उसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जिओलाजिकल सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह सर्वे आदि के लिए हमारे जैसे छोटे स्टेशनों में आता ही नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश हालांकि एक बड़ी स्टेट है और उसमें काफी मिनरल वैल्यू भरी पड़ी है लेकिन उसका कुछ वजन नहीं दिखाई देता है। मिसाल के लिए मैं बतलाऊं कि देवास के पास में चंदकेसर के इलाके में काफी आयरन और मिलता है लेकिन उसका किसी ने परीक्षण नहीं किया है। मध्य प्रदेश में जहां कि इतने मिनरल्स मिलते हैं किसी ने यह परीक्षण नहीं किये। वह तो इतिहास की बात है कि एक प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाला कहता है कि यहां पर हम कारखाना स्टाट करना चाहते हैं इस वास्ते आपको यह समझ आती है कि जब वहां पर प्राइवेट सैक्टर शुरू करता है तो पब्लिक सैक्टर को भी करना चाहिए। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट लोग जो चिल्लाते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर नहीं होना चाहिए पब्लिक सैक्टर में होना चाहिए और हर समय प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर चिल्लाते रहते हैं तो शासन को इस के चक्कर में नहीं

[श्री बड़े]

पड़ना चाहिए। वैसे यह ठीक भी है कि आप इसमें नहीं पड़ते हैं और कम से कम इस बारे में हमारी गवर्नमेंट होशियार है। लेकिन वहाँ मैं इतना अवश्य कहूँगा कि शासन को मजदूरों के प्रति उपेक्षा नहीं दिखानी चाहिए और अगर उनकी कुछ जायज माँगें या ग्रीवियाँ जहाँ तो उनकी अवश्य सुनना चाहिए नहीं तो होता यह है कि जब वह शासन के पास इनके रिड्रेस कराने के लिए इधर से उधर घूम कर थक जाते हैं और उनकी कुछ सुनवाई नहीं होती है तो वे थक कर आखिर में लाचार हो कर कम्युनिस्टों के पास चले जाते हैं। भूपाल में मैंने यह चीज देखी है। वह पहले कम्युनिस्टों के पास नहीं गये लेकिन जब आपके पास से उन्हें कुछ जवाब नहीं मिलता है तब जाकर गांधी समिति उन्होंने बनाई, नारे लगाये और जलाना तक शुरू हो गया। जब उन्होंने वह कहना शुरू किया तब शासन एकदम से जाग उठा। शासन एक बड़े विशालकाय अग्रगर के समान पड़ा मस्त सोता रहता है और उसकी कोई पूँछ आदि छूए तो भी वह पड़ा रहता है और वह अग्रगर जल्दी जागृत नहीं होता है, जब तक उसके मूँह के पास अग्नि नहीं ले आई जाती है, तब तक उसको कुछ भी पता नहीं चलता है। यही स्थिति शासन की भी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी शासन के ऊपर है—भोपाल का सारा पाप शासन के ऊपर है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मजदूरों को कम्युनिस्टों की शरण में जाने का अवसर न दें। शासन को मजदूरों की बातें सुननी चाहिए। आखिर कोई तो उनकी बातों को सुनने वाला होना चाहिए। राज मजदूर कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस शासन में हमारी बात सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है। एक मजदूर ने मुझसे कहा कि मैं भगवान और कांग्रेस, इन दोनों, से डरता हूँ। जब मैंने पूछा कि

मरने के बाद सजा देगा, लेकिन कांग्रेस जिन्दा रहते हमको सजा दे रही है, वह हमारी बात को सुनती नहीं है, उसे हमारे कष्टों की कठिनाइयों का कुछ भी ख्याल नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Shri Dodda Thimmaiah.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस को टेबल पर रखता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** I have already called Mr. Thimmaiah.

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah):** Sir, the target for coal production for the Third Plan has been fixed at 97 million tons and the target for 1963-64, at 69.04 million tons.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** Will all the three speak?

**Shri Thimmaiah :** In the first ten months of this year, the production is about 54.40 million tons and it may go up to 67 million tons by the end of 1964 March. The Third Plan target as well as this year's target were fixed in consultation with important consumers, State Governments as well as the consultative committee of Members of Parliament. So, it is wrong to say, as Shri Indrajit Gupta says, that the target is not properly targeted or that it is done on wrong assessment. Our production this year will be enough to meet the demands during this year. There is, due to unforeseen circumstances, some slump in the demand for coal. We never expected important consumers to reduce their demand for coal. There is slump because some important projects which were to come up did not materialise as per schedule and the expansion of the existing projects also did not come through because of certain difficulties on the part of



expected that there would be delay in the coming up of the Bokaro plant and thermal power station. Besides, the steel plants have reduced their demand by about 4.37 million tons, the Railways, by about 1.34 million tons, textiles, by about 1.29 million tons and paper mills, about .44 million tons and the power houses, by about 1.80 million tons. All these would amount to about 10 million tons.

**Dr. M. S. Aney :** You are only stating a fact. What led to this reduction?

**Shri Thimmalah :** It does not mean that we have slowed down our production. We feel that the slump is a temporary one and the demand would rise again any moment. Therefore, we have to develop at least the capacity to produce as much as was fixed in the target. Because of the slump in demand, the pithead stocks in the recent months are on the rise. But if you compare the figures of the pithead stocks of this year with those of last year, and the production this year with that of last year, I do not think the figures are very alarming. In 1962, at the end of the calendar year, the production of coal was 61.55 million tons and the pithead stocks were about 3.48 million tons. At the end of the calendar year 1963, the production of coal was about 66.8 million tons and the pithead stocks were about 4.72 million tons. I do not think these figures are alarming, when compared. However, the Government has taken a number of steps to see that the pithead stocks are reduced as early as possible not only in the Bengal-Bihar coal fields but also in Madhya Pradesh to which my hon. friend Shri Bade was referring.

We have taken firm steps to see that the pithead stocks are reduced as early as possible. The consumers who desire to have an additional quota, who wish to go in for an additional quota, can get it directly from

the controller of coal without any limit of the quantity. The consumers whose quotas are on a monthly basis, an *ad hoc* basis, can directly approach the Coal Controller and have the additional supplies without going through the sponsoring authorities, that is, the State Controllers. We have also requested the State Governments to see that the issue of licences for setting up brick kilns is liberalised. We are also moving the coal by wagons to the brick industry. We have also requested the Coal Controller to examine the possibility of completely eliminating the sponsoring agency, that is to say, the consumers can get their quota directly from the Coal Controller and the State Controllers will be kept informed of the quota allowed to the consumers.

In addition to this, in Madhya Pradesh particularly, the Coal Controller has taken steps to see that the allocation is increased by about 850 wagons per month from November, 1963, from the Pench and Chanda mines. He has also requested some defence project in Maharashtra to take low-grade coal from the Pench and Chanda valley instead of the coal which they were getting from the Bihar-Bengal coal fields.

**Shri Bade :** The contention is that the prices should be reduced.

**Shri Thimmaiah :** Steps are taken to see that the pitheads are reduced. I will come to the price later on. In addition to this, the Coal Controller has also got an order from the Railway Board to supply about 200 wagons rubble coal from the Pench collieries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the private sector has been unnecessarily protected and unnecessarily a rise in price is being given. The price was raised thrice, he said, during the last year, 1963. It is true that in March 1963 we gave about 85 nP increase in the price, per ton, which was due to some interim award by the Wage Board. Again, in April, 1963, we gave them 49 nP per ton increase,

[Shri Thimmaiah]

which was due to an increase in the dearness allowance of the labourers. Again, in June of that year, we gave them an increase of 6 nP per ton, which was because there was an award by the arbitrator which was to be implemented by the private mineowners, and therefore, we had to give a little rise in the price of coal.

The intention of giving a rise in price is to create incentives for the coal industry to produce as much as is fixed in the target. The private sector also has to contribute their quota to the national production. Therefore, a study group was appointed in May, 1963, and they recommended recently that there is a need for incentive and we should give a rise in price. So, we have given it, and recently the Minister made a statement about the increase in price of Rs. 1.25 nP for selected non-coking coal and also of Rs. 0.75 nP for coking coal, grade I.

Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to amalgamation of the uneconomic mines. It is true that a committee was appointed in 1955 under the chairmanship of Shri Balwantrai Mehta. He made certain recommendations. His recommendations involved two issues. One is that we should bring about legislation for compulsory amalgamation, and the other is that pending compulsory amalgamation, we have to appoint a committee to promote the voluntary amalgamation of these uneconomic mines. He said that there are about 569 uneconomic mines in this country. We are as much interested as Mr. Indrajit Gupta to bring about this amalgamation and also to bring about a planned and scientific exploitation of the coal in the mines. So, the committee was appointed for one year only. But it has been extended up to August, 1964. So far they have approved 45 proposals and in 32 cases, the actual amalgamation has taken place. The Coal Controller, who is the Chairman, has surveyed about 450 mines which will be amal-

gamated into 115 units. The Government is very keen on this amalgamation. If voluntary amalgamation could not be brought about, we will be forced to bring forward legislation for compulsory amalgamation. The private coal industry represented that compulsory legislation might have an adverse effect on production. So, it has been postponed. I wish the situation will not arise when we may have to bring forward compulsory legislation. If the 450 proposals materialise, I think all the 569 uneconomic mines will be amalgamated into some economic units.

Mr. Chakraverti referred to the gradation of coal and said that the calorific value should be taken into consideration while fixing the price. A gradation committee was appointed in 1962 and it made its recommendation in about October, 1962. It has been studied and examined by the Ministry. The committee has recommended that grades should be fixed on the basis of the calorific value of coal, and this has been accepted by the Government. It has also raised certain issues like having a big organisation to draw samples, analyse and test them. For all these things, we have to import a large quantity of machinery. Apart from this, there is the question as to the formula to determine the heat value in the coal. Also, you have to find out the properties which affect the heat value and to what extent. There is also the question how to fix the price-structure into these grades. To examine all this, we had appointed a study team under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lehri, who is perhaps the Director of the Central Fuel Research Institute. He submitted his report very recently and that has been studied by the Ministry. The Government also is very keen to bring about the gradation of coal based on calorific value and an early decision will be taken.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to some retrenchment of 1000 labour-

ers because the coal section of Indian Bureau of Mines has been shifted to NCDC in Ranchi. It is not correct information.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee :** What is the correct information?

**Shri Thimmaiah :** There is no retrenchment.

**Mr. T Subramanyam** referred to the reserves of iron ore in Hospet and Bellary area. The Indian Bureau of Mines has just started prospecting work there and it may be completed within one year. It is expected that ultimately it may produce about 4 to 6 million tons of iron ore in the Hospet-Bellary area and with the iron ore of Goa, this area might be able to export about 10 million tons.

**Mr. Indrajit Gupta** referred to the labour welfare....

**Shri Ranga :** You want Hospet to be developed, but you club it with Goa and slip over.

**Shri Thimmaiah :** Dastur and Company have submitted a report about the feasibility of establishing a steel plant in Goa and Hospet. All these will be considered by the Ministry.

**Mr. Indrajit Gupta** was referring to labour welfare and labour-management relations.

Before I come to the relation between the management and the labour, I may just say a few words about the National Coal Development Corporation which is the public sector of the Government of India. The target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan under the NCDC is about 31 million tons. So far, by the end of February 1964, we have produced about 8.30 million tons. Although the annual target is about 11.48 million tons, we may achieve by the end of March something nearer the target.

I may inform the House that the N.C.D.C., in the year 1962-63, has earned a profit of about Rs. 1,74,16,677. After deducting the loss in the Giridih mines—although it is deep and uneconomic we had to re-

move the coal there because of the superior grade coal that is available there—to the extent of Rs. 35,85,277 and also the share of the Madhya Pradesh Government in the Korba Project to the extent of Rs. 12,73,200 the net profit earned by NCDC is about Rs. 1,25,56,292.

I was referring to the labour relations with the management. I can say that labour relations in the NCDC are very cordial and very good. The two-tier system of negotiations with recognised unions has been successful. There were no strikes worth mentioning. The strikes that were there were only for short periods and they were settled through negotiations and arbitration.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy :** He must be made a Deputy Minister because of his good performance.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Shri Nath Pai.

**Shri Bade :** Sir, I would like to lay this paper on the Table because I referred to this. Do not the Ministers want to see this? There is a picture of Gandhi on a serpent. I referred to this document.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** I am not allowing it. It has nothing to do with the discussion.

**Shri Bade :** I referred to it in my speech.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** He may like to lay any paper, but I cannot allow it.

**Shri Nath Pai :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the key role of steel in setting the pace of industrial development cannot be exaggerated and some of the speakers, notably my hon. friend Shri Morarka, made a reference to it. The correlation between the per capita consumption of steel and the rate of economic development, general economic prosperity and the living standards in the country is too well known, too well accepted to need any reiteration today. Nonetheless, should like to quote, to drive home this point, the recent

[Shri Nath Pai]

study by the Professor Albert Hirschman where he says in his *Strategy of Economic Developments*

"Steel has the highest backward and forward linkage score providing maximum growth stimuli in relation to industries using its out-put and also in relation to other industries from which purchases are made."

In spite of the very vital role that steel has to play in promoting development, one finds that the performance of this Ministry has been a very tardy one. I feel a little hesitant in offering criticism because I am reminded of a debate which we held in this House, possibly in 1958, and offered some criticism. We had then been bold enough to hope that this criticism would be taken to heart because all of it was constructive criticism based on facts and findings of the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the evidence laid before us by experts. We had pointed out some of the glaring malpractices that were going on in the Hindustan Steel Private Limited. Today we have got a very able man in Shri Subramaniam. When he took over charge of the department, we were led to believe that he with his courage, for which he was reputed in his own State would be able to remove the initial troubles which have been plaguing the development of this vital industry and he would be the master of it. I do not think I am in a position today to say that he has fulfilled one's expectations. In fairness to him, perhaps I should say that the time he has got has not been enough, but even during that time there were many maladies of this nature which could have been removed.

I should like to say one or two things in the beginning. Ever since we began the First Five Year Plan, the Government showed a very limited understanding of the requirements of steel in this country. If we were

very serious about what we were saying, that one of the objects of our Plan was to rapidly industrialise the country, this was going to be just a dream and a slogan, unless the where-withal, particularly in heavy machinery and steel, was rapidly provided for. But we find that there was a half-hearted attempt during the First Five Year Plan when we first underestimated the requirements of steel and provided for half a million tons of steel. Unfortunately, even this was not done and now it is generally accepted that had we established one steel plant in the First Plan period all those foreign exchange difficulties which plagued our development in the Second Plan would not have been there. And we know how panicky the Government became, how depressed the economy as a whole became during the Second Plan period because of this strain on our foreign exchange resources. And this was something foreseeable and this was something which could have been done. Unfortunately, this was not done.

How do we judge the performance of this Ministry? There are certain available criteria. Has the performance so far been somewhere near the requirements of the country? What has been the development rate in other countries? That is another thing from which we can judge. Secondly, how far have we performed in relation to the targets we have set to ourselves? I can say that our targets have been always below our needs and our performance has been much below, further below, our targets.

The basic malady seems to be something like this. We do not know what we need, in spite of the fact that we keep on chanting the word "planning". We do not know where to get what we need. Having decided where to get it, we do not know how to pay for it. Having found out the means to pay for it, we do not know how to import it in time. Having imported it, we do not know how to transport it to the location of the

industry. Having transported it, we do not know how to erect it. Having erected it, we do not know how to use it. This is the sad and complete story given in a tabulated form by the reports of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. And in spite of the nice things which a loyal and senior member of the ruling party is expected to say, which Shri Morarka actually did, this was the main burden of the criticism which he had also to offer.

I shall now say how we have been bungling in this thing. I hope those hon. Members who were here will perhaps recall that the then Minister in the same Ministry, Shri Swarn Singh, had assured us, and duly the Congress benches applauded him, that by 1961 this country would be able to export a sizable quantity of steel. What has been the record? I have the figures here of what has been the actual performance; from 1958 to 1963, year by year, this is how we have been spending precious vitally-needed foreign exchange on the import of steel.

1958—59	..	Rs. 90 crores.
1959—60	..	Rs. 84 crores.
1960—61	..	Rs. 123 crores.
1961—62	..	Rs. 108 crores.
1962—63	..	Rs. 87 crores.

In five years we have spent, or shall I say wasted, Rs. 492 crores of vitally-needed foreign exchange in importing steel. What does it mean, this tremendous amount of Rs. 492 crores? We are told that the foreign exchange component of the Bokaro steel plant is of the order of Rs. 200 crores. The Bokaro steel plant, when completed, will be producing steel, I think finished steel, of the order of about 4 million tons. We have already wasted Rs. 500 crores. That means, if we had been using it properly, we would have produced steel annually of the order of 10 million tons by getting all the machinery we need, by using this foreign exchange which we are now using for importing steel.

There is another thing where we can save. When we say this, the criticism is often met by saying that we have made a beginning; there was nothing; we were producing hardly one million ton at the end of the war and today we are between 4 and 5 million tons. The figure changes from day to day. If there are no breakdowns, if there are no strikes, if everything goes smoothly, the production may be more than 5 million tons. I, therefore, accept that the production today stands between 4 and 5 million tons. But as it has been pointed out earlier, when we say that this pace could have been improved, is it something out of the figment of imagination that we are saying this? No, Taking into consideration the availability of resources in the country, the cheapness of the labour, the technical talent which is available in the country and also very important—the pressing, urgent necessity of developing the industry in this country, we could have done much better. But at no stage did we try to take the trouble that planning in a complex industry like steel means something much more than giving general, broad targets like saying that we will be producing 6 million tons or 10 million tons. It means constant planning, long-term planning, detailed planning and precise planning. None of these objects of planning has been taken into consideration.

Take a simple example. We have vast resources of coking coal. But all the Indian coking coal needs to be washed if it is to be industrially used, particularly in steel. Our need at the end of 1960 was of the order of 9 million tons. Actually, coal washed in the country was 4½ million tons. By 1965-66 we would need washed coal, clean coal of the order of 18 million tons. Where are we standing in regard to that? But this is something that could have been foreseen?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Where are we?

**Shri Nath Pai:** You tell us.

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** We will be having 22 million tons.

**Shri Nath Pai :** Washed coal? No. If we have, I will be congratulating you. But I have your figure. You can challenge my figures, when you take it up. I say today that washed coal is not of the order that we will be needing.

Take other things, how avoidable delays are taking place in this country. Planning goes wrong at every stage. I pointed out one aspect of it regarding coal washeries. I will now take the other things. We had the experience of other plants. The Estimates Committee's Report points out to us how meaningless planning becomes when the actual dates of fulfilment or performance and the promised dates of performance vary to this extent. The Foundry Forge Project was submitted to the Government in 1961 and it took the Government full three years to make up its mind, from February 1961 to the end of 1963. Did it require three years? I know the excuse that we changed the capacity; but the change in capacity could have been anticipated. Changing the capacity from day to day and then using this as an excuse for the delay is an extra-ordinary logic. Originally planning presupposes that the long-term needs of the country should be reasonably estimated. I do not say that there will be a hundred per cent exactitude. There is a margin of error. But it should not be more than about 15 per cent. But when the margins are like this in terms of the needs of all the raw materials, in terms of manpower, in terms of trained engineering skill that we will be needing, we are amazed. Why use the word 'planning' for the chaos that actually one notices everywhere?

May I point out here one single example of how wrong planning goes here? This is not so much by way of drawing an indictment or castigating but in the hope that we will drive home the lessons and try to do better in the future. At page 60 of

the Estimates Committee's Report, we find that as estimated in the dealed project report the Foundry Forge Project which was to produce 80,000 tons was to cost Rs. 61 crores; as now anticipated it is Rs. 100 crores. The marginal mistake or error is of the order of 62 per cent. The Heavy Machine Building Project's estimated cost was Rs. 28 crores; today the estimate is Rs. 39 crores. The margin of error is 40 per cent. The Coal Mining Machinery Project's estimated cost in the detailed report was Rs. 17½ crores; today its cost is Rs. 60 crores. The margin of mistake is 73 per cent. The Heavy Machine Tools Project was estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores; as anticipated now—and God knows if we can stick up to this because we remember that the Rourkela steel plant which was fluctuating from Rs. 78 crores ultimately went to Rs. 246 crores; 300 per cent and more—it is Rs. 25 crores. I do not know how still we venture to say that all this is done in a planned and in an organised way. The overall margin of error is 64 per cent. I will be showing how everything goes wrong also. This is regarding planning. I had said not by way of rhetoric that we did not know how to use what we had; we do not know how to transport what we import. Here is an example of it. Of the machinery that has been imported into this country, how much has been actually installed? The overall percentage of installed machinery to total received for three plans works out at 37 per cent. This is not all the achievement. There is something more to it. We have paid, therefore, demurrage as a result after having imported and after having used up scarce, precious, foreign exchange for this. There is the delay in the harbours whose capacity is already congested and we go on paying demurrage by millions of rupees. The demurrage paid for this single unit, the Heavy Machinery Complex at Ranchi, is of the order of Rs. 34 lakhs. They never miss a chance to make a mistake. They never miss the chance. At a very stage, we will be finding that precisely the same is

the record. I do not know if this mistake made by the Estimates Committee in its Report is an accidental one or a deliberate one. On page 11, they say, "Cake Ovens Block"—the word 'Cake' for 'Coke'. Is it a mistake or a deliberate hint that what should be run with great precision is being run in a cavalier manner in which you can run a bakery? I do not know if the Chairman has deliberately interpolated it or this is a sly way of casting or offering his criticism to that. Thus, we find faulty planning at every stage and, therefore, waste and delay.

I will be now coming to some serious aspects of this. It is not that this was less serious. The enterprise under him today has a capital investment of the order of Rs. 1024 crores and more.

**Shri Ranga:** The biggest monopoly.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Amongst the State ones, the biggest concentration of wealth. I would not use the word 'monopoly', as you know, Prof. Ranga.

**Shri Ranga:** He is a Minister. Therefore, you can't.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Not because he is a Minister.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I thought the House was the owner.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I am coming to that. Amongst the biggest hoaxes, a genuine hoax perpetrated on the public and Parliament in this country, the illusion that is fostered very seductively, very sedulously and very successfully by the Government, is that Parliament controls the State enterprises in this country. Nothing of the kind is happening. This is a facade behind which a small group of bureaucrats who know very little of a modern industry, and less of technology, go on exercising an arbitrary control. All these delays to which I referred, all this waste of money, all this continual frus-

tration at every stage, all that which commonsense says can be done, has not been done because at the ministerial level he is advised not by the best available technical skill but by the general administrator who in this country is an expert in everything. I am not interested in making criticism against our civil service. If there is this failure, it is not theirs but the failure of those who employ them for a task for which they were never trained, for which they have no aptitude, because if a civil servant had an aptitude of being an industrial magnate, a modern technologist, he would not have gone into the I.C.S. or into the I.A.S. He would have certainly voluntarily chosen his field of activity. But what an engineer, what a technician, what a scientist can do, we expect of the administrator to do. How do other countries in this matter try to behave? Let us take an example of the Soviet Union or the United States. We find that the Institute of Steel in the United States after making a study of the practices of the Soviet Union in this matter came to the conclusion that it is the technician, it is the engineer, it is the man with the practical experience in this matter, who is placed in all the key positions in such vast complexes like a modern steel plant. In our country, whatever the job, we have only one source to fall back upon. It is the poor, highly overburdened, and scarcely well treated Indian civil servant who has to draw: he is the all-purposes donkey which has to be made to draw the bullock-cart, drag the train and if necessary fly also the jet plane. It does not work. These are different aptitudes, and these are different skills and different talents, and we need different type of men for those purposes.

But then, none-the-less, because the ritual of placing the report on the Table of the House at the end of the year is gone through, we the Members of Parliament also like to hug the illusion that we are exercising control. On the vast empire that is being built under my hon. friend's Ministry, what

[Shri Nath Pal]

is the degree of control that Parliament can exercise? I am sure that my hon. friend Shri C. Subramaniam would like to see that a public enterprise does not become a bureaucratised monopoly in place of private monopoly but comes under true, genuine, real, social, public, parliamentary and national control. If this is to be achieved, how are we going to proceed with this matter?

Once in a year, on the last day almost, just two or three days before the end of the year, we are given the report, for instance, of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited, and we are given the report of the Estimates Committee which comes in a few years or the report of the Public Accounts Committee. But how many and how different are the enterprises which come under this Ministry! Each single enterprise, to be really under the control of Parliament, would need one standing committee which would not interfere with the day-to-day administration—I would never like that—but which would see that there is a genuine control. But today, what is happening? There is not the autonomy for the industry; there is not the authority of Parliament. Technically, there is supposed to be delegation of power and autonomy. But in practice, the men on the spot who should take the decision cannot take it, because our whole conception is bogged down or weighed down by the conception of audit. What this country needs is not financial audit, but we need a technical audit; we need an audit of efficiency, and we are far from having that type of audit even today.

I should like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister how this leads to the whole development being checkmated by a series of interlocking vicious circles, vicious circles of failure to estimate properly and to get what was estimated and all those failures to which I have already referred. But can it be remedied? Has it ever been met successfully in other countries?

Have they been able to master this lesson? Yes. The rate of growth of steel, as has been pointed out, by quoting very reliable authorities, can be much faster. Let us forget distant Russia or the U.S.A. which is a more advanced country, but let us look at China which began at the same low level of development.

The Chinese rate of growth is something which we should take to heart, because ultimately many things in this country will depend upon our ability to successfully compete with China, not only in Ladakh and NEFA but in our factories and our fields. The Chinese during the short period of less than ten years increased their steel production by more than twelve times. But what is our performance during the same period? Can it be said that we have done up to even three times from where we started? I am afraid that the record is far from satisfactory. But I beg to submit that had we taken this aspect very seriously that in the strategy of development, this has to be the pivot and this has to play the key-role, then our performance would have been far better.

Now, may I point out the administrative inadequacies? I shall point out how interference and the wrong type of interference is causing harm. Here is a wellwisher and a good authority on the subject, namely Professor Galbraith who says:

"The State having created the organisation must in effect be willing to hold it at arm's length. It must remove it from any close connection with the civil service. It must accord it freedom from civil service clearances, procedures and working rules."

He then concludes by saying:

"... the civil service procedure ensures that each decision is right at the price of overall failure in the result."



Every single decision, it is ensured, is correct, but there is a grand failure in the project as a whole. Now, here is another civil servant who says this. And may I quote him before I begin to conclude? Shri Ashok Chanda says:

"But when interference is informal and takes place behind the closed doors of the Board Room, autonomy of the enterprise becomes a facade 'erected' as has been said, 'mainly to defeat parliamentary control'."

I would beg of the Minister at this stage to seriously consider the question of giving to Parliament what was promised but has not yet been given. There was to be a Committee of Parliament on State enterprises. I know that the technical delays which held it back could have been overcome long back. But then again that will not be enough. There will have to be Standing Committees for all major enterprises in the country. I was happy to hear that the Finance Minister was applying his mind to this. But it will be up to the Minister in charge of this Ministry to persuade Government as a whole to accept the necessity of having them if he wants to see that the control becomes a real one and not just in name.

I have only one aspect to urge before I conclude, and that is about labour relations in these enterprises where the State is the employer. I think that was the only point on which my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, was on slightly slippery ground. He has been telling Parliament that the rivalries between the different trade unions have been plaguing industrial relations in Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur, Ranchi, Bhopal etc. Is it really that simple? Shall we not tell the House the truth? If there are rivalries, who is responsible for it? Has the Government a clean record in this matter? Do we have an integrated policy for all our national enterprises in this matter? Do we try to set a model of labour-management relations for the

whole spectrum of private employers in this country? I am afraid it is far from satisfactory.

Let me point out a specific case of what is happening at Rourkela. In Rourkela, there are different unions. There is the INTUC Union, there is the HMS, there is the AITUC, UTUC and perhaps some other unions. What happens? The HMS happens to be the biggest single Union. But in spite of the fact that there is an emergency in the country, the INTUC Union, the fondled baby, can take liberty. It can resort to go-slow tactics. It does. Any other union doing it would have been permanently disqualified. But since the INTUC baby is the fondled baby, it can do what mischief it is capable of making. Then the management invites it for negotiations. Some of the demands are conceded. The other unions promptly draw the lesson, that this is the only way of forcing the hands of this Government to do justice unto themselves.

Then happens something which is worse. They are called for negotiations. The State Government of Bihar intervenes. The negotiations are broken off. Something worse happens. The unions demand an inspection of membership. Regarding the INTUC, when they know that they are in a favourable position, without being challenged, they want inspection to be carried out. But when they find that inspection will expose them, suddenly inspection is postponed. Are these fair tactics? Are these good tactics?

I bring this to notice here because this is a matter which should be dealt with above party level. We should have an integrated and proper policy in regard to labour relations in the public sector, which does not belong to the Congress, which does not belong to the PSP but which belongs to the nation as a whole. Therefore, we should have the same policy, the same yardstick in defining labour relations in these enterprises.

[Shri Nath Pai]

At Rourkela, something worse happens. At the behest of the State Government, the Labour Implementation Committee, in spite of the fact that the Labour Secretary to the State Government who is not a politician, votes against it, passes a resolution charging the HMS-led union with breach of the code of conduct. The thing is deliberately done. Once it is disqualified under this breach, it cannot be recognised for a year. Taking advantage of this, the INTUC union is given recognition. And something worse, taking advantage of the present unsettled condition—the other unions cannot raise their voice; there is already enough trouble which has caused anxiety to all of us—the favoured union is given this favoured treatment. Is this the model we are going to set? This is palpably dishonest and in the long run dangerous to the vital interests of the country, because you are not going to have the benefit of the emergency all the time, and the worker cannot be suppressed. This is the lesson which we must draw.

In conclusion, I may say that the industries which he is leading are of vital importance to our life. We want to see that he succeeds, but success will be possible only if we bring courage and honesty to bear on all the decisions. I want to see that he succeeds because with the success of these enterprises is linked up the success of the vast dreams we are having of a better life for our millions, but that lies in facing the task with courage and honesty.

**Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal):** I have been listening very carefully to the speeches delivered on the Demands so far, and I must say that I have found them to be generally constructive and stimulating. In view of this, and in view of the obvious importance of the Ministry, I should like to begin by endorsing the plea of my hon. friends Shri Morarka and Shri Indrajit Gupta to extend the time of this debate.

The reports of the different departments that are with us show that there have been some improvements in various directions. As Shri Morarka pointed out, there is today full utilisation of the capacity created in the steel plants. New products were marketed during the last two years, and substantial quantities of special quality steels were manufactured for the purpose of our defence requirements. But there is no getting round the fact that the Third Plan targets with respect to both steel and coal will not be achieved. Judging from the progress made so far, the current expansion of the steel plants, except perhaps in the case of Bhilai, as well as the completion of most of the industrial machinery units, will overlap into the Fourth Plan.

In the meantime, the Steering Group has given us a blueprint for the Fourth Plan. Shri Morarka as well as Shri Gupta touched on this. I will not go into the details. Several new steel plants have been planned, the ferro-alloy plant is there, the steel-alloy plant is there, but the real point today is that Bokaro has become a test of the Government's ability to adhere to its steel programme. We have heard of various offers that have been made, but still there is a kind of question mark hanging over this project. So, the first request I would like to make to the hon. Minister is that he should throw some light on the immediate prospects of this very important project.

Coming from the particular to the general, I should like to recall certain observations made by the Finance Minister in the course of his Budget Speech. This is what he said:

"It is easy enough to agree that we need to expand investment in basic and heavy industries which have a vital bearing on the future growth potential of the economy. But broad generalisations of this nature are of little help at this stage when the most important

questions to decide are in regard to the choice of the specific projects and programmes, which promise the greatest benefit in relation to the cost they entail. Our present arrangements for the choice of specific projects and programmes after a detailed examination of the technical and economic aspects of practical alternatives leave much to be desired."

He goes on to emphasize the need for speedier execution of projects and of earning better returns from the investments that are being made.

To my mind, these few sentences pinpoint the essential weakness of the public sector as it is functioning today. Any number of instances can be cited to substantiate the Finance Minister's diagnosis that the technoeconomic planning of our projects needs strengthening. Shri Morarka gave us various figures, and Shri Nath Pai gave us various instances of how estimates have not tallied with the final figures. Take the case of the alloy and special steels plant at Durgapur. The expert report of the plant was accepted by HSL in February, 1961, and yet, up to the end of 1963 orders had not been placed. Then there is the rising cost of the steel plants, but that is an old story now.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Order have been placed and we are expecting shipment.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** Anyway, in the Report that is what is stated.

Recently, the Estimates Committee has thrown a searchlight on the heavy engineering project, which Shri Nath Pai also mentioned. I have slightly different figures from his; the cost of the project has gone up from the original estimate of Rs. 127 crores to Rs. 206 crores, an increase of 64 per cent. Time and again detailed esti-

come almost a regular feature. Expensive civil works, needless demurrage charges and a whole lot of other indices of slack organisation pointed out in this report are not peculiar to this project alone. Inept siting, for example, led to waste of time and money not only in the case of this project, but also in Durgapur and in one of our oil refineries. The rouble credit for this project and the Russian expert report were both ready as far back as 1957 and yet the project continued to get stalled. There were frequent revisions of the size and scope of the project. And the plant to be completed first happens to be the finishing plant which means it does not have anything to finish as the plant for castings and forges is not yet ready. On top of all this, the project was visited by a mysterious fire only recently. It is under enquiry. We are all worried about the cause of this fire. I request the hon. Minister to let us know something on this point.

17-00 hrs.

Against this background, I would urge two things. Firstly, I would endorse Mr. Nath Pai's plea that the technical man should come into his own; he should not be over-ruled in technical matters by the civilian. Secondly, we should have a fifteen year perspective plan in the case of basic and heavy industry projects. The gestation period of these projects is long, nearly 4-6 years. At least 5-6 years planning must precede the actual launching of the project.

It is, however, not just a question of the mechanics of planning; it goes much deeper. Today our industries are rather tender-grafts on an economy; which does not have its roots in science and technology. We have to change the character of that economy; we have to construct a broad technological base which can carry the growing weight of industrialisation. I feel that the absence of this ~~base is the~~ fundamental weakness

[Shri K. C. Pant]

from which other things follow. The first and foremost requirement for overcoming this weakness, which we have neglected all these years, is to promote greater co-ordination and better liaison between industry, education and research. Today, all these three sectors are divided into water-tight compartments. This is the basic weakness; we must have greater cross-migration between these three sectors. Recently, there was an educational expert in this country, Sir Robert Aitken, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, and he said in Delhi:

"Professional men should contribute towards national development by undertaking part-time teaching assignments in applied subjects in universities. If the teaching in medical, engineering and business management colleges was shared by them, the shortage of good academic staff in all countries for the specialised branches could be made up."

This is the view of an expert on education. But it should be a two-way traffic. Professors of technical colleges should not only work on the problems of industry but they should also be taken on the boards of directors of public sector companies. The same holds good in the case of research institutions generally. Industry and research must go hand in hand and research which tackles practical problems of industry must be encouraged in every way. I feel that the time has come to think of giving some definite tax incentive for boosting research. The big industries should have their own research centres. It is desirable to have designing and standardisation on a centralised basis, but every big plant must have at least a cell to collect and screen world research relating to its own field of manufacture, and facilities to initiate pilot projects to follow up promising leads. This means that

we would not have to wait for pilot plants to be set up in other countries before we can test new ideas. Finally, let us have an understanding that once a particular technique has been bought by this country, then we will not pay money to import that same technique again for another plant. But, again, this approach cannot succeed unless we learn to trust our technical people.

We have to evolve a strategy to reduce the heavy price we generally pay for importing the know-how. If it is a question only of buying patents of technical know-how, it is not so bad. But what generally happens is we have a technical consultant—some foreign technical consultant—and on his advice we issue tenders right throughout the world. What happens is that all the foreign companies which are going to answer those tenders inflate their prices sometimes by as much as 100 per cent or even more. Their argument is that they do this to cover their risk. Now, they cover this risk and even when we accept the lowest tender, we are really paying them a disproportionately high price compared to what, say, any American firm would pay them for the same machinery or even sometimes what an Indian private firm probably pays to them.

Another practice we adopt is to give a turnkey job to some foreign firm. This is the path of least resistance. In this case, not only does he cover the risk rather liberally, but he farms out the machinery to the actual manufacturer and takes the middleman's profit on that. Not only that. He very often swallows the export rebate which is allowed by most of the countries which export the machinery. After supplying the plant, the foreign firm next concentrates on prolonging our dependence on imported spare-parts for as long as possible. These are most reluctant

to part with the constructional drawings and details regarding the composition of spare-parts. I speak from experience, and based on this experience, I venture to offer a suggestion.

As far as possible, let us have Indian technical consultants, and if that is not possible, let us employ a foreign technical expert or even a team of experts on a whole-time basis. Let them plan the project in detail and give us the names of the machine-manufacturers who should be approached. We can then buy the machines directly from those manufacturers at the lowest, competitive prices. Problems such as the co-ordination of the machines, the indigenous manufacture of spare-parts, etc., can then be tackled with the help of the expert consultants in our service. This would, I feel certain, reduce largely the capital cost of many of our projects.

Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the decontrol of steel and the new mechanism for fixing the price of steel, that is, the Joint Plant Committee. He expressed the fear that the private sector steel plants would now use this Joint Plant Committee in order to get a higher price for steel. I share his fear in that regard, but not for that reason. My fear is that the public sector steel plant managers also would only be too eager to be persuaded to raise the price. They have their plants which are over-capitalised, and so indeed are the expansion of the private sector plants, and being overcapitalised, and being under pressure to show high profit on the one hand and to repay the loans on the other, they would all be very willing to raise the price of steel, so as to show good performance. So, my request to the hon. Minister is, let us know what check he has to safeguard the consumers' interest in this Joint Plant Committee. I would suggest that some Members of Parliament may be associated with this

that the interest of the consumers does not suffer.

Now, I would like to refer briefly to a matter in which I am particularly interested. There are very large magnesite deposits in the Almora district. It is many, many years since the GSI investigated these deposits and these have been found to be very good deposits. The only other deposits of magnesite, large ones, are in the Salem district in Madras. This is the only other deposit of good magnesite. This particular area is easily accessible, and we have an all-weather network of roads right from that area down to the railhead. Now, two or three years ago, the Government decided to do the mining also, yet no progress has been made. So, I would earnestly request the Minister, in view of the importance of magnesite for the steel industry, and in view particularly of the fact that this year has been a bad year for that area, so far as food is concerned, that the starting of this project would be a good thing and would be of great help in relieving the misery occasioned in this part due to food shortage and unemployment.

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

Shri K. C. Pant: Two or three minutes more, Sir.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Survey has been made?

Shri K. C. Pant: The IBM has gone into the matter; they have already made a preliminary survey. They know how much is there. The ground is prepared for the project to start if the Government only shows some urgency about it.

I have various points but since you have rung the bell already, I shall just confine myself to one or two things. Firstly, this question of labour-management relations has been raised by various speakers.

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he asked the question, who is responsible for what has happened in Bhopal. It is a leading question, because it is tempting to give an answer. The communist party was largely responsible for this particular difficulty that has arisen.

Shri Kapur Singh: Say it again.

Shri K. C. Pant: You have heard it the first time.

What they are doing is not only damaging the image of the public sector, but they are also damaging the interest of the country at a time when we need every little bit of production both for defence and development. That is bad enough. But apart from that,—this is a point on which I would like Mr. Nath Pai also to apply his mind—we heard two or three speakers today speak on this problem and all of them blamed the management there. The management may be weak. I do not stand up for the management. But I ask them, if they want the public sector to succeed, if they want the management there to work with a free hand and to exercise moral authority on the workers, is it fair on their part to criticise the management on the floor of the House?

Shri Nath Pai: I did not criticise the management; I said, the Government of Orissa.

Shri K. C. Pant: Anyway, others did. This goes to the root of the matter. If these gentlemen here use the forum of Parliament to criticise the management, how do they expect the management to pull on with the labour there? It is absolutely vital, if you want better labour-management relationship, that we must have a code of conduct not to raise this in Parliament in this manner, but to meet the Minister. (Interruptions). I did not know they would be so worried about it. It is a code of conduct that would anniv

to us also. I am only referring to a particular case in which there is loss of production, which none of us wants.

In conclusion, I wish to summarise the remaining points, which are three in number. Firstly, in view of the fact that a recent study on coal resources has revealed that our reserves of high grade coal are very low and we are consuming them too fast, what measures does Government propose to take to conserve our high-grade coal? Secondly, about amalgamation, Mr. Indrajit Gupta also spoke about this and the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has dealt with this matter, but I would only put one question to him: why are over 400 applications pending before the Voluntary Amalgamation Committee and not dealt with expeditiously, if Govt. are so keen to have this amalgamation? Finally, I would like to know the Government's views on the question of decontrol of coal. They have accepted the Raj Committee's recommendations on steel. Have they applied their mind to the decontrol of coal? Is there any advantage in continuing the present controls? These are the questions for which I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this important debate. Many hon. Members have expressed their views and offered certain criticisms, and have thrown a lot of light on the subject. I would like to limit my remarks to the two departments in this Ministry—Iron and Steel Department and the Heavy Engineering Department. Regarding coal mines and metals, my colleague, Shri Thimmaiah, has dealt with them and tomorrow when the Minister replies, he would deal with the entire subject.

Criticisms have been offered about many things. As far as the industry is concerned, it is very important to take a decision at a particular time rather than delay the decision. Therefore, in the light of what we see today, after having gained some experience in three or four years, we can always criticise any measure taken three or four years back. Of course, mistakes can be committed. Where we are treading on new ground, especially when our technical man-power is absolutely not to the extent desired, we can commit mistakes. But in the light of all these mistakes that are committed we get experience and out of this experience we can improve further as far as these matters are concerned.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You realise you have committed mistakes?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** It is a matter of judgment. Heavy Engineering industries are really the foundation on which we have to build the industrial potential of India, and instead of criticising or offering criticism on all the points which have been raised here, I would like to throw some light on the other side of the picture so that the House may appreciate as to what has been done with regard to these two departments.

Sir, you would appreciate that with regard to machine tools, railway wagons, electric motors, transformers, automobile ancillaries and very many such things we have made remarkable improvement as far as manufacture of these things is concerned during the past few years. The total value of the machinery manufactured in our country was of the order of Rs. 200 crores in the year 1961. It came to Rs. 250 crores in the year 1962, and the estimated production of machinery in the year 1963 was of the order of Rs. 300 crores.

It is true that in view of the total demand of machinery which we have

in the country even this size of production which was rising was not adequate enough and we are importing machinery worth Rs. 300 crores per year even now. I am sure in view of the increasing tempo of industrialisation the demand for machinery is bound to grow. The Government are aware and are very keen to improve the manufacture of industrial machinery. Therefore, a very liberal licensing policy is followed and all efforts are being made to give an incentive and to increase the production of machinery.

With regard to machinery manufacture, I may bring to the kind notice of the House that although the private sector is also in the field, the public sector projects, namely, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and the Heavy Electricals Limited will give a major contribution to the growth of this industry in our country.

As far as Hindustan Machine Tools are concerned, they have gone into production since quite some years. Not only that, they have put up a factory at Bangalore, they have put up another expansion factory at Bangalore, a second one at Pinjore and they are going to put up two other factories one in Kerala and the other in Andhra Pradesh. They have a plan to put up one machine tool factory every year during the Fourth Plan period. That clearly speaks of the success of the Hindustan Machine Tools.

In H.M.T., the production stands at round about Rs. 10 crores per annum. It is expected that by the year 1970-71 the production in Hindustan Machine Tools will go up to about Rs. 50 crores per annum. If you look at the performance of Hindustan Machine Tools, even with regard to price and quality, we can say that they have done very well. We can very well compare the prices and quality in the nominal exports that we have made

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of the HMT products to other countries. This is a standing monument to show how a public sector project can work even more efficiently than a project in the private sector and give results.

With regard to the Heavy Engineering Corporation, it is true that we had a lot of teething troubles, but I am sure that with the appointment of a very good and competent executive now we will, we hope, turn the table with regard to this. Already two projects in the Heavy Engineering Corporation have gone into production. I am sure the other two projects would also go into production by the end of the Third Plan period or by the beginning of the Fourth Plan period—I am referring to the Foundry Forge project and the heavy machine tools projects.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No more fire accidents I hope?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** It is dependent on so many factors.

With regard to Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, they went into production in the year 1960. In spite of the continuous labour trouble there we had reached in the year 1962-63 a level of production to the tune of Rs. 3.3 crores. This year we have put up a target of production of Rs. 6 crores. The present trouble due to which production has been stopped is putting us into heavy loss.

**Shri Bade:** What about the labour trouble in Heavy Electricals?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** The Minister would deal with labour relationship.

The Bhopal Heavy Electricals is designed to give a production of about Rs. 33 crores by the year 1968. Hon. Members may criticise Heavy Electricals for not giving any profit, but if

we look to the consultants' report, they have mentioned it very clearly that Bhopal Heavy Electricals would not be able to earn any profit till the year 1970-71. In this connection, I would like to give the example of the Metropolitan Vickers Company of London, which was established in the year 1889 under the stewardship and guidance of the very famous electrical engineer Mr. Westinghouse of USA. This company went into production in 1902. In 1904-05, after so many years of production, it faced a very difficult situation and it could be judged from a Shareholders' Rejoinder which said: "If we had known we were to build the works for posterity, we would, probably never have built it."

This only goes to show that even with regard to such projects which are of a very complicated nature, where we are dealing with a vast number of people, we are treading on new ground as regards technical know-how, raw materials, etc. and unless we reach the production target fixed by us, it is not possible to gain any profits out of such projects.

With regard to heavy electricals, not only in Bhopal but in other places also plants are being put up, one in Haridwar, another in Ramachandrapuram and a third at Trichy in Madras. We hope that the total production of all these heavy electrical projects will be of the order of Rs. 75 crores and it is hoped that by the year 1970-71 the public sector and private sector projects put together would be able to fulfil the need of the country, as far as heavy electrical equipments are concerned.

The term "machinery manufacturing industry" covers a very wide field of manufacturing activity and the development of machine manufacturing industry is a time-consuming process. Therefore, this industry has been facing many difficulties



with regard to standardisation, release of foreign exchange and innovations also. So, there have been some defects. But, in spite of all these difficulties, we have made a lot of progress.

It is true that with regard to printing machinery, for example, we have not been able to make any progress as was desired. It involves difficult know-how which is not available in the country. Even abroad, the know-how is the property of a few firms which are not quite willing to part with it. Similarly, with regard to textile manufacturing machinery, we have covered quite a good range of production. Yet in the case of items such as draw frames, speed frames, winding and wrapping machines we have not been able to establish them because a lot of innovations and new techniques have come up in foreign countries and, therefore, the indigenous manufacturer is shy to invest capital, as far as the manufacture of these machineries is concerned.

With regard to the automobile industry, I may bring to the notice of the House that the Third Plan target was 30,000 cars, 60,000 commercial vehicles, 10,000 jeeps and 60,000 scooters, motor cycles mopeds and three wheelers per annum. In the year 1962 we had produced about 23,326 cars. In the following year, we could not keep that order of production because priority was given to commercial vehicles and there was shortage of foreign exchange. Therefore, the production fell down to 15,711 vehicles, so far as car is concerned. With regard to commercial vehicles, the licensed capacity is about 76,000 and the installed capacity is about 28,000. The House would be glad to know that, as far as commercial vehicles are concerned, we are producing about 28,000 commercial vehicles.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** What about the reduction in price?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** I will come to the problem of price later on. So, with regard to the production of commercial vehicles because they were given a priority we were keeping up to the target. Because the foreign exchange was not available for the car manufacture, the production went down.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** People's car has vanished?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** But I am sure that if all goes well, about 25,000 cars per year, 45,000 commercial vehicles and 10,000 jeeps will be produced by the end of the Third Plan.

The hon. Minister has already mentioned it so many times on the floor of the House that the target of the indigenous content as far as the automobile industry is concerned would be 90 per cent. We hope to achieve it this year. But in spite of having achieved this 90 per cent indigenous content, the reduction in price would not be a sequel to it because as far as the price factor is concerned, it is dependent on so many factors and, as has been pointed out many a time, until the production of a particular unit or a particular vehicle reaches a target of about 100,000 vehicles per model, it is not possible to reduce the price. Therefore, instead of going into much details, I may say that at the moment the Government is busy negotiating all these points and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

After the automobile industry I would like to say something about the tractor industry.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** What about the people's cheap car?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** There are certain points which can be dealt with later on.

With regard to agricultural tractors, I may say, that the target fixed for the year 1966 was 12,000. As far

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as the baby tractors and small tractors are concerned, the Planning Commission and the Agriculture Ministry have differed, but the Agriculture Ministry thinks that the requirement of the baby tractors would be of the order of 40,000 to 50,000 by the year 1965-66. At present four companies have been licensed with a capacity of 27,000 baby tractors and a few more schemes with a total capacity of 14,000 per year have been approved in principle. If all these companies go into production, as far as the requirement of baby tractors is concerned, it would be met. Similarly, the requirement of the tractors has also been re-thought of and the ban on the tractor licensing has been removed. More companies are being licensed so that they can come and meet the requirements of the country.

Apart from this, Shri Bade mentioned the aluminium project and said that because the hon. Minister comes from Madras, he is thinking of Mysore. It is not correct.

**An Hon. Member:** The Minister does not come from Mysore.

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** As far as the establishment of the aluminium industry is concerned, Shri Bade and the House will be delighted to know that it is not one project that we are considering. We are considering about three projects for aluminium.

**Shri Thimmaiah:** This project was in view even before the Minister came.

**Shri Bade:** Why do you tag it with the Mysore project?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** I am telling you. As far as the aluminium factory is concerned, we are going to have one in Korba; another will come up in Koyna in Maharashtra and this third factory is going to come up in Mysore in Sharavati. Therefore, Shri Bade need not be afraid that the Madhya

Pradesh factory is being removed from Madhya Pradesh to Mysore.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** As long as you are there, it cannot be removed. You come from Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** As far as the aluminium industry is concerned, we are already negotiating with the Hungarians and it is possible that after the negotiations are complete, it would be possible to have a public sector project for aluminium in Madhya Pradesh also.

**Shri Bade:** How long?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** With regard to the Compressors and Pumps Project and Heavy Structural Project at Wardha, I may bring to the notice of the House that we are proceeding fairly well with regard to the Compressors and Pumps Project and the report has been received from "PROM-MASHEXPORT" Moscow. We are negotiating further. It has been technically examined by the Russian experts and also by the National Industrial Development Corporation. It is expected that the total investment in the Compressors and Pumps Project would be of the order of Rs. 8.3 crores and it would be needing further about Rs. 5 crores for the township. If a captive foundry for 12,500 tonnes is added, the total cost would be about Rs. 16.70 crores.

We are also expecting the detailed report from Messrs VOEST as far as the Wardha factory is concerned. With these points I would like to finish as far as heavy engineering is concerned.

Now I would pass on to the Department of Iron and Steel.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let him continue tomorrow.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Are you finishing now?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** I will need 10 minutes more.      time for this debate has been extended by 2 hours.

**Some Hon. Members:** Let him continue tomorrow.      17.31 hrs.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** All right. He may continue tomorrow.      The *Lok Sabha* adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday April 9, 1964|Chaitra 20, 1886 (Saka).

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