

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Tenth Session**)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 30, 1964/Agrahayana 9, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कैथोलिक-चर्च की यूकैरिस्टिक कांग्रेस

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- * 252. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री गुलशन :
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श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री मुरली मनोहर :
श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1964 में बम्बई में कैथोलिक चर्च की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यूकैरिस्टिक कांग्रेस होने जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार से इसके लिये किसी तरह की सहायता मांगी गई है :

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार तथा पीप के बीच कोई पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है तथा यदि हां, तो क्या; और

1654 (Ai) LSD--I,

(घ) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में विदेशों के भी कुछ प्रतिनिधि आ रहे हैं तथा यदि हां, तो कितने ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बम्बई में यूकैरिस्टिक कांग्रेस के प्रधान ने भारत सरकार से सुविधाएं मांगी थीं और यात्रियों के आने और कांग्रेस के दौरान बम्बई में उनके ठहरने की यथोचित सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी गई हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी हां । यूरोप, अमरीका, अफ्रीका और एशिया के बहुत से देशों के करीब 7,000 यात्री इस कांग्रेस में भाग ले रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी तीन चार दिन पहले मुझे जब प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मिलने का अवसर मिला, तो मैंने उनको इस कांग्रेस के सम्बन्ध में यह जानकारी दी थी कि रोम में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि हमें बड़ा दुःख है कि भारतवर्ष की 44 करोड़ की आबादी में केवल 64 लाख कैथोलिक ईसाई हैं । तो क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि इस कांग्रेस का उद्देश्य पारस्परिक विचार विनिमय न हो कर भारतवर्ष में किसी भी ढंग से अपने धार्मिक प्रचार को बढ़ाना है; यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार नियोगी कमीशन की सिफारिशों और नागालैण्ड की घटनाओं को देखते हुए इस कांग्रेस के आयोजकों को इस प्रकार का परामर्श देगी कि वे इस प्रकार के व्यवहार को रोकें ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : माननीय सदस्य

ने ध्यान दिलाया था। उसके बारे में और पता लगाना होगा। यों तो कोई अपना मत या अपनी राय दे सकता है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है—और आशा है—कि यह कांग्रेस कन्वर्शन या धर्म परिवर्तन की किसी कार्यवाही की ओर नहीं जायेगी और न उसके बारे में कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव या निश्चय करेगी।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : नियोगी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और नागालैण्ड की घटनाओं के प्रकाश में क्या प्रधान मन्त्री उनको यह परामर्श देंगे कि जहाँ पर दुनिया के लोग इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं, वहाँ वे इस प्रकार के व्यवहार को रोकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि चूँकि पहले एक रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया था कि क्रिस्टियन मिशनरी कुछ ऐसे काम करते रहे हैं, इसलिए क्या गवर्नमेंट उनको सलाह देगी कि आगे इस किस्म की कार्यवाहियाँ न की जायें।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मुझे उनसे सलाह करने या बातचीत करने का मौका तो है नहीं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस कांग्रेस में सम्मिलित होने वाले ईसाइयों के लिए भोजन की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, क्या उस व्यवस्था में यह भी है कि प्रति दिन 3.5 टन या 100 मन गोमांस सप्लाई किया जायेगा ? क्या भारत सरकार इस प्रकार की कांफरेंसों का आयोजन करते समय आयोजकों को आश्वासन देती है कि हम अपने देश में गोमांस भी देंगे, यदि हाँ, तो इस देश के बहुमत की भावनाओं का निरादर करते हुए ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों की गई है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon : The Government are not responsible for any of the arrangements that are being made. Arrangements are made by the President of the Congress, Cardinal Gracias. What they were going to eat was not our concern.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : “टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया” का समाचार है कि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से व्यवस्था की गई है। विदेशों से आने वाले लोगों की कांफरेंस में गोमांस की व्यवस्था क्यों की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन लोगों को खाने को क्या मिलेगा और उसका इन्तजाम कौन करेगा, इसमें गवर्नमेंट नहीं आती है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : यह व्यवस्था गवर्नमेंट की ओर से हो रही है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या श्रीमान्, पोप जी के साथ आने वाले अनेक देशों के पादरियों में वे पाद्रीगोत्र पादरी भी आ रहे हैं, जिन्होंने गोआ के राष्ट्रभक्त ईसाइयों पर बड़ा अत्याचार करवाया था और क्या उन को गोआ जाने की भी स्वीकृति दी जायेगी ?

Shri Nath Pai : Sir, may I rise on a point of order? Let us not use the privileged position in Parliament to say things which will do incalculable damage to the image of the country. I am not questioning the right of a Member of Parliament to ask all questions but I am afraid that we have to exercise some restraint in matters like this. I am not coming in anybody's way but I feel deeply concerned about the way questions are put.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये।

Shri Hanumanthaiya : I add my support to it.

Mr. Speaker : I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai and Shri Hanumanthaiya. We have given this Congress hospitality and provided certain assistance as well. It is clear from the answer. Should we spoil all that we have done so far and give quite a different picture of the whole thing? I would also advise the Members to be careful in that res-

pect. If they have anything to say about this to the Ministry or the Prime Minister, they may do so in private but here in Parliament it should not be done in this manner. I would also advise them to exercise some restraint in that direction.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I appeal to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri not to pursue the matter.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को सलाह दूंगा कि वह इस बारे में जिद्द न करें ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं जिद्द नहीं करता, लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न वैधानिक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिए मैंने उसको रोका नहीं है, लेकिन हाउस की मर्जी है कि इस किस्म के सवाल न पूछे जायें ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लेता हूँ ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order. It is a relevant point which may help us here, because, inasmuch as some parties have gone to the Supreme Court to file a writ petition, I do not think you need allow any more supplementaries on this question.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : इस प्रश्न का उससे क्या ताल्लुक है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the image of Italy has not been spoiled by the comments in a newspaper that there are only 64 lakhs of Roman Catholics in India and that the number of Roman Catholics should be increased, I do not understand how the image of India is going to be damaged, when our Government is doing everything

for them; and it is the function of democracy to bring to light things which are good as well as bad.

Mr. Speaker: The interests of the country are to be seen. I do not agree with the hon. Member there. I cannot agree.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा निवेदन है कि दूसरे राष्ट्रों के जो लोग हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं, वे किसी राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधि के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि एक धर्म विशेष के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में आ रहे हैं । राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों पर तो ये सब बातें लागू हो सकती हैं, लेकिन किसी धर्म-विशेष के प्रतिनिधियों को कोई ख़ास सुविधा नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारा फ़र्ज है कि अगर किसी धर्म के प्रतिनिधि भी आयें, तो हम उनका स्वागत करें । इस सिलसिले में जो कुछ किया गया है, उस को जाया करने की कोशिश नहीं की जानी चाहिए । हाउस की यही राय है—और इसी लिए मैंने भी मशवरा दिया है—कि इस बारे में इस तरह के सवाल न पूछे जायें ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order at all in all these things that have been raised. I have also advised the Members.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : जिन सदस्यों ने अपने नाम दिये हैं, उनको सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछने की इजाजत तो दी जानी चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: When several Members stand up and say that they want to raise points of order, what can be done?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : चूंकि आपने मेरा पहला प्रश्न स्वीकार नहीं किया है, इसलिए मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लेता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस माननीय सदस्य का सवाल स्वीकार न हुआ हो, उसका सवाल पूछने का हक़ जाता रहता है ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My point of order is that these questions regarding what type of food is being supplied to them etc., when such conferences even of a religious nature take place, are absolutely irrelevant, because such conferences even with religious leaders, have taken place in India previous to this, and I do not think there is any reason that such points can be raised at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: I have already advised the hon. Members. Where is the point of order?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I think all that is out of order. My submission is that it should be ruled out of order as irrelevant.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी: बाहर से आने वालों के प्रति सम्मान की भावना रखते हुए मैं इस बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जनता और इस सदन के सदस्यों के दिलों में यह भावना है कि इस कांग्रेस में आने वालों को पूरा सम्मान दिया जाये, उनको खाने की सुविधा दी जाये, उनकी कोई आलोचना न हो। लेकिन नागालैण्ड तथा देश के अन्य हिस्सों में कृत्रिमिक ईसाइयों की राष्ट्र विरोधी हरकतों के कारण देश में जो चिन्ता का वातावरण है, क्या माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जो समझते हैं कि उसका कोई दूरगामी सम्बन्ध किसी प्रकार इस कांग्रेस से है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसका जवाब आ गया है।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी: कहाँ आ गया है? यह तो सारे का सारा कन्फ्यूजन था। नागालैण्ड में जो बातें हो रही हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार की ओर से उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं और इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ। यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी: दूसरी बातों से देश का इम्पेज टूटता है, लेकिन मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका उत्तर तो दिया जाये।

आप की मर्जी है। इस तरह के सवाल का जो जवाब उन्होंने दिया मैं बिल्कुल उसके विपरीत प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप बैठ जाइये। आप की मेहरबानी होगी। मैंने आप से कहा कि इससे ज्यादा पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी: मैं भी कहूँगा कि आप की मेहरबानी होगी अगर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने आप से कहा कि अब आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I quite agree that we.....

Mr. Speaker: Opinions are not to be expressed now. If he has any question to put he may put it and then I will decide whether I should allow it or not?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Are we going to give an impression to the world that we have no principles to go by? Supposing such a conference was being held in a Muslim country, would they have allowed food to be served to which they object?

Mr. Speaker: This does not require any answer.

Shri A. C. Guha: If under the Constitution every religion has a right...

Mr. Speaker: He may put the question straightaway.

Shri A. C. Guha: If under the Constitution every religion has a right to preach its own faith and when there is a World Buddhist Conference at present being held in India, what is the harm in this Eucharistic Conference?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The World Buddhist Conference is being held at present in Banaras.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इसी कांग्रेस में यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की जो फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में 55 करोड़

रूपे की योजना है, अगर उस तरह से फंमिली प्लैनिंग किया गया तो रोमन कैथोलिक बिलीफ को मानने वाले इसके खिलाफ हड़ताल करेंगे, कम्प्लीट स्ट्राइक करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये सरकार क्या कह सकती है।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Has Government any idea as to the amount of foreign exchange that would be earned as a result of this Eucharistic Congress?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That depends upon the number of persons.

Shri Kapur Singh: Can this House have a broad idea of the extent of free education or other social services being rendered in this country by foreign Catholic Missions?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is not a different question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion it is.

Shri Kapur Singh: We bow down to your decision, Sir.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण का पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का दौरा

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* 253. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री का० ना० तिवारी :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण का विचार साम्प्रदायिक एकता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से अपने कुछ मित्रों के साथ पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का दौरा करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह दौरा गैर-सरकारी है और सरकार को इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जो वहाँ जाकर साम्प्रदायिक मेल मिलाप की बात करेंगे, तो क्या उन्होंने कोई अपना आइडिया बतलाया है कि उनकी क्या स्कीम है और वे क्या करेंगे।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I said in the main answer that the Government has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether he has conveyed any of his ideas as to what he is going to do there?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अधु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, वह बिल्कुल पक्की बात तो नहीं, मगर कोहिमा में श्री जय प्रकाश जी ने एक इस तरह का बयान दिया है कि वह ईस्ट पाकिस्तान जाना स्थगित कर रहे हैं और वहाँ नहीं जा रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी तो स्थगित कर रहे हैं लेकिन जायेंगे तो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे अधिवेशन आगे भी होंगे और यह सवाल उन में हो सकता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी तो स्थगित कर दिया है, यह अखबार में आया है, लेकिन जाने के पहले क्या उन्होंने सरकार को यह बतलाया है कि वे वहाँ जाकर किस योजना के अनुसार बात करेंगे ताकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में साम्प्रदायिक मेल मिलाप हो सके।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : बातचीत किसी योजना या प्लैन के अनुसार नहीं होती है। केवल बातचीत होती है।

श्री का० ना० तिवारी : अभी प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने बतलाया कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने कहा है

कि उन्होंने जाना स्थगित कर दिया है। लेकिन शायद पाकिस्तान नहीं चाहता कि वह पाकिस्तान में जाएं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह पाकिस्तान के इंक़ार करने की वजह से नहीं जा रहे हैं या कि उन्होंने स्वयम् ही यह फैसला किया है कि वे नहीं जायेंगे। सरकार को इसके बारे में क्या खबर है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अभी इसके बारे में मालूम नहीं है कि वह किस वजह से वहां नहीं जा रहे हैं।

Shri Ranga : Is it not in the interest of India that an eminent public man of the standing of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan should be free to go to East Pakistan or any other country without having to first of all inform the Government in advance what he is going to do and so on?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : I think Professor Ranga is right. But informally Shri Jayaprakash Narayan did mention to me about a month back that he would like to go to East Pakistan and I said that I had no objection.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो मिशन श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के द्वारा ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में भेजे गये हैं उन में सरकार का कोई सहयोग या सहायता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कौन से भेजे गये हैं ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : जो वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सरकार का कोई कोऑपरेशन या हेल्प है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या जय प्रकाश जी भेजे गये थे ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : वह वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में गये थे, ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में जाने की बात है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सरकार का कोई सहयोग या मदद है या नहीं।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वह जाते हैं, लेकिन वह अकेले नहीं गये थे, चार पांच आदमियों के साथ गये थे, और उसमें सरकार के सहयोग की कोई बात नहीं होती। अगर पाकिस्तान उनको इजाजत देता है तो वे वहां जा सकते हैं, और उसी तरह से वे वहां जाते हैं। अपना अपना विचार है, अपना अपना दृष्टिकोण है। वह वहां इसलिये जाते हैं कि अगर भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो सकें, तो वे इसके लिए कोशिश करें।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैंने सहयोग और सहायता दोनों की बात पूछी है। सहयोग का उत्तर तो आ गया लेकिन सहायता के बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उन्हें कोई सहायता दी है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम उनको रुपया तो नहीं देते हैं।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti : May I know what is the impact of Jayaprakashji's visit to West Pakistan? Has it improved Indo-Pakistan relations?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Indo-Pakistan relationship has its ups and downs. Sometimes it appears that such visits or our talks at the political or diplomatic level will bear fruit. But then sometimes it appears that whatever has been done has not achieved much. So, it is difficult to say as to what impact Jayaprakashji's visit has had on Indo-Pakistan relations.

Shri Nath Pal : Does not the Prime Minister think that whereas so far

as the Pakistan Government and its intransigent and hostile attitude towards this country is concerned, we should have an attitude of firmness, whereas so far as the people are concerned, any effort like the one symbolised by Jaiprakashji's visit to foster better understanding between the two people is a desirable one and that needs to be encouraged rather than being looked down upon? May I know what is the Prime Minister's reaction to this?

Mr. Speaker: He has only expressed his own opinion.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to know Government's reaction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whether they agree with his opinion.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is therefore that we agreed to Jaya-prakashji's visit to West Pakistan and later on when he also told me that he would like to visit East Pakistan, we readily agreed to that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण इस प्रकार के मिशन लेकर जाते रहते हैं। पहले भी गये थे। तो हमारे शासकों ने जय प्रकाश जी को इतनी छुट्टी कैसे दी हुई है। वे शान्ति के पुजारी हैं तो भी वक्तव्य दे डालते हैं। उन पर लगाम क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want to know from the Prime Minister, since friendly contact wherever possible between our two countries is likely to contribute to better relationship, is it his intention to see that people other than Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who are in a position to do good work, are also enabled to go, if conditions are favourable, to East Pakistan in particular?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no restriction as such. No one else has offered to go there. In case any-

one desires to go, we will certainly consider.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any substance in the rather widespread impression that Jayaprakashji's peace and goodwill missions are directly engineered by the Government itself?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir; it is not correct.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के काश्मीर, नागालैंड और चीन अधिकृत भूमि के सम्बन्ध में जो भी वक्तव्य हुए हैं उनसे भारत सरकार स्वयं परेशानियों में पड़ गई है, और इस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों के विदेशों में दिये जाने से जो नई परेशानियाँ पैदा होंगी, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या विदेश मंत्रालय ने कोई इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित की है कि इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को विदेशों में भेजा जाय अथवा नहीं।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वे जितनी भी बात कहते हैं या अपने बयान देते हैं, वह भारत के अन्दर ही देते हैं। बाहर जाकर वे ऐसी कोई राय जाहिर नहीं करते।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : बाहर के अखबारों में ऐसी खबरे छपती रहती हैं।

Fair Price Shops in Industrial Establishments

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 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Imbichibava:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri A. P. Sharma:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to give effect to the scheme of opening

fair price shops for the supply of essential articles to the labour working in the industrial establishments in the country employing more than 300 workers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). At present 1961 fair price shops and consumers' cooperative stores are functioning in about 3300 such industrial establishments employing 300 and more workers. As this coverage is not considered satisfactory, it is proposed to introduce legislation shortly making it compulsory for the establishments to set up Fair Price Shops.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that even in public sector undertakings like Posts and Telegraphs. Railways and other autonomous corporations, the fair price shops have not been established and, if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to set up these consumer co-operative societies in their own units?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is not correct to say that such fair price shops or consumer stores are not set up in public sector undertakings, more so with regard to the railways. In the railways, in fact, for 416 such centres which they have they have got 200 co-operative consumer stores and 137 fair price shops.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the employers both in the public sector and private sector are unable to start consumer co-operative stores because the State Governments are not able to assure them adequate supplies of foodgrains and, if so, what steps the Union Government propose to take to assure supplies from their stocks?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In fact, that is the main reason. We are trying to discuss it with the Food Ministry so that we may be in a position to assure the consumer stores and fair price shops of adequate quantities of foodgrains.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the fair price shops are established in those centres of large-scale and medium-scale industries only or they are going to be established in places where we have small-scale industries like Batala, Ludhiana and other places in India?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In fact, we have asked all establishments which employ 300 and more workers to establish fair price shops and consumer stores.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The Labour Minister assured the last Indian Labour Conference at Bangalore that the Government would come with a legislation before Parliament to compel the employers both in the public sector and private sector to open fair price shops at places where more than 300 workers are employed. May I know why the hon. Minister has not been able to do so? Is it due to some pressure from the employers' side or is it due to some other reason and when such legislation is going to come before this House?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is not due to any pressure from the employers' side. This decision was taken in the Indian Labour Conference sometime in July this year in Bangalore. In the same conference a decision was taken that details relating to this legislation should be finalised by the Standing Committee on Industrial Truce. That Standing Committee met on the 13th of November and has finalised the details. Shortly, the Bill will come up.

Shri A. P. Sharma: When is it going to come?

Mr. Speaker: Shortly.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether the proposed legislation is going to cover the plantation industry also?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Of course.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether Government have framed any scheme to supply essential articles to the agricultural labour?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: At present there is no such proposal.

Submarines for Indian Navy

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- *255. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri A. V. Baghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 7th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government have informed the Indian Government that they are ready to sell submarines to India;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Russia has also agreed to supply Soviet Naval vessels including a submarine to India;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to obtain the submarine; and

(e) if so, from which country?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) British Government have expressed their willingness to provide facilities to enable the Indian Government to place an order for a modern submarine on one of the British Shipyards.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव ब्रिटिश सरकार ने और रूस की सरकार ने किस आधार पर किया है, और इस पर कब तक विचार हो जाएगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They have expressed their willingness for the supplies.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: How did the proposal emanate?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Because we asked for our requirements. The whole proposal emanated because we projected our requirements to both the Governments. It is on that basis that we have got these offers. Both the offers are under consideration.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: पहले प्रश्न में मैंने पूछा था कि यह विचार कब तक हो जाएगा । उसका जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: यह कहना मुश्किल है । जब तक फाइनेन्शल इम्प्लीकेशनन्स जाहिर नहीं होवे तब तक कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: We have got two offers, one from Britain and the other from Russia. I would like to know which one is more favourable to us and is likely to be finalised soon.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Both the offers are suitable. We have to take a decision on the suitability of the financial arrangement, training facilities and other considerations.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know which one was more favourable to India.

Some Hon. Members: Both are favourable.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether our Naval personnel have

been sent to the UK for training in submarines?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That sort of training, really speaking, is continuously done with the anti-submarine training facilities.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ये पनडुब्बियां लेने की चर्चाएं चल रही हैं, क्या ये सामान्य पनडुब्बियां होंगी या आणविक पनडुब्बियां होंगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They will not be nuclear ones.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह जो आणविक पनडुब्बियों के बारे में श्री शास्त्री जी ने पूछा, यदि वह नहीं है, तो कोई ऐसा दूसरा साधन है कि जो कि शत्रुओं के जहाजों को डुबाने में कारगर हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह आणविक पनडुब्बी नहीं है तो क्या और कोई साधन है जिससे यह ज्यादा इफेक्टिव हो सके ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, we are trying to get these things because they are suitable for all . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might be taken down in a submarine so that he might perhaps be able to suggest something.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Since the last session has the Government received further reports or information from military intelligence and other sources that the Chinese Navy is not only equipped with submarines and other seacraft capable of operating in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean but also that they are actually operating in that area; if so, has the Government made a careful assessment as to the number of submarines and other such craft that are necessary for our Navy, and what measures are being taken to implement that decision?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have certainly some information about the submarine capability of the Chinese Navy, but I do not think I need go into these matters. However, we certainly have no information about their operation in the Bay of Bengal.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether we have any trained personnel in the art of running submarines in the Indian Navy and what is their strength?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No; if we get this type of modern submarines, we have to start training our personnel on them.

Shri Nath Pai: The Minister, in his reply, has talked about two offers from the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, both members of two blocs. As the House had once expressed a desire in this House that before committing itself to obtaining a submarine from one of the two nations the Government should try to explore the possibility of whether we could get a submarine from a neutral nation like Sweden which is friendly to us, is neutral in the world context and which, in the last resort, will not be prevented by pressure from Pakistan or somebody from giving a submarine to us, may I know whether Government has given thought to this aspect of it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Now it is not intended to go to a third country when we have got two offers and their political policies do not come in the way because both of them have expressed their willingness to supply the submarines.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the cost of this submarine that we will be getting from the UK?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I cannot indicate the cost because it is rather difficult to finalise the cost at this stage.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस किस देश से सबमैरिन

देने के लिए बात की गयी थी ? क्या और भी किसी देश ने आफर दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बात का पता चला है कि किस देश की माडर्न सबमैरिन सब से अच्छी होगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इन दो देशों से ही बात हुई है । और हम मानते हैं कि उन्हीं के पास अच्छी सबमैरिन हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Government proposes to withdraw our Army personnel from the Andamans and hand them over to our Navy because Chinese submarine activity has increased in this area; if so, how do Government propose to do it without possessing a single submarine in the Fleet?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I have said, we are trying to build up our anti-submarine capability. Naturally, this is going to . . .

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to the first part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: Because that was not possible.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी आदरणीय सदन में माननीय रक्षा मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिलाया था कि हम लोग इस मामले में सेल्फ सफिशेंट होंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सबमैरिन के मामले में या बड़े जहाजों के मामले में कब तक हम दूसरों के आगे हाथ पसारेंगे ? इनके लिए कोई कारखाना खोलने का विचार है या नहीं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have made a statement on the floor of this House that we are undertaking this project of frigate construction in our own country. After that project is under way, there will be the beginning of the process of self-sufficiency in this particular matter. But, again, at present we cannot afford to start construction of submarines in our own country. Naturally, we have to depend on friendly countries.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जब हम आधुनिक पन-डुब्बियाँ प्राप्त कर लेंगे तब प्रशिक्षण शुरू करेंगे । क्या यह बात उस तरह की नहीं है कि हम आग लगने पर कुंवां खोदेंगे ?

Shri Ranga: Are we trying to get submarines from both or one or the other after examining the offers we have received? Are we also keeping in mind the possibilities of obtaining spare-parts as and when we need them or are we going to make our own arrangements for manufacturing them in our own country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our intention is not to have both. We will have to make the choice of one or the other. Whenever we accept any such offer, certainly, it includes the offer of supply of necessary spare-parts.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the type of submarines which we are likely to get from U.K. allow such structural and constructional designs as to enable us in future, when we are in a position to make the nuclear power and evolve our own suitable nuclear reactor to have nuclear propulsions for these submarines?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have not specifically considered that aspect in particular.

High-powered Transmitter

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- Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
- Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
- Shri Vishram Prasad:
- Shri Bagri:
- Shri Hem Barua:
- Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
- Shri Jagdev Singh
- Siddhanti:
- Shri S. C. Samanta:
- *256. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
- Shri Naval Prabhakar:
- Shri J. B. S. Bist:
- Shri R. Barua:
- Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri K. C. Pant:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 20 on the 7th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given up the idea of installing a high-powered medium wave transmitter to counter the menace of Chinese radio propaganda in South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

(Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir, it is now proposed to procure some high power shortwave transmitters instead of one super high power medium wave transmitter.

(b) Some rethinking on the whole question became necessary for various reasons—e.g. the need for avoiding infringement of the ITU radio regulations (which the operation of the Medium wave Transmitter for external services would have involved), and the necessity for permanently strengthening all the external services of the A.I.R. generally, including the provision of day and night service to the areas intended to be covered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what has led the Government to take so much time and to revise its own decision when it is quite apparent that many of the frequencies have been lost because of this delay and the Chinese propaganda has been given a sort of impetus because of lack of transmission.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already made a statement sometime back and placed the entire facts be-

fore the House. It has been agitating the mind of the Government for some time. It is quite a long statement which I made on the last occasion when the same question was asked and we gave the necessary data. We will be infringing the tele-communication convention also that we went for the short wave transmitter which will be useful for day and night service. I said that it was just a proposal.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When will this new proposal be finalised and when will we be able to have a good transmitter?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I think it will be done soon. In any event, if the medium wave transmitter has to be contemplated, it will take about a year or two to set it up. I expect that it will be done soon.

श्री म० लाल द्विवेदी : मेरा खयाल है कि जिस वक्त एक हजार के मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर के लिए आर्डर किया था उस वक्त आकाशवाणी के विशेषज्ञों ने इस पर अच्छी तरह छानबीन कर ली थी। अब जो कारण दिये जा रहे हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय बतावेंगे, कि उन पर पहले विचार क्यों नहीं किया गया और दो साल के बाद अब उसमें परिवर्तन का क्या कारण है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is also the question of the urgency of the problem—the Chinese propaganda, what it was some time ago and what it is now, how it is met not only by us but by other nations. So many intervening causes are there. But more important is the question of the Tele-communication Union Regulations which were there, and we would be infringing it. And we want a day and night service.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that China has increased her international broadcasting hours by at least 60 per cent during the last two

years and China indulges in nine hours of daily broadcasts to the African Continent in different languages, why is it that Government have looked at this massive event with unconcern and indifference, and why have they not made some interim arrangement pending these strong transmitters being installed in this country?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is not as if we do not have the necessary transmitters. We want to strengthen them. And the third reason....

Mr. Speaker: Members feel concerned, because this House had felt, as the hon. Minister also believes, that the propaganda so far carried on was not adequate enough, and the Chinese had been very active in their anti-Indian propaganda in all countries in South-East Asia where Indians live. They do feel like that, that Government is not doing what it ought to. That is what I was asked to convey to the Government as well.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If I may say so with great respect, they are aware of it. The only thing, is, as the House will know, at one time we were the only country that were countering that propaganda. We are now in good company, and other countries are also countering it.

Shri Ranga: For three years you have been negotiating.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: चीन के प्रचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए दूसरे राष्ट्रों पर ही भरोसा किया जाना पर्याप्त है क्या? अपनी ओर से कोई यत्न क्यों नहीं किया जाता है?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are fairly sufficiently equipped, but I won't say we are completely equipped. Therefore, Government is considering all this.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री: वयस आफ अमरीका से समझीता जी पीछे समाप्त हुआ वह केवल राजनीतिक कारणों से ही हुआ था, क्या यह सत्य नहीं है? क्या यह भी

सत्य है कि अब यह शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए जिन देशों से टेंडर मांगे गये हैं, उनमें सब से सस्ता टेंडर जापान का है, लेकिन इसमें भी राजनीतिक बाधायें उपस्थित हो गई हैं, इसलिए सरकार अब तक कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं ले सकी है?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is not a question of politics. Those tenders were taken up....

Mr. Speaker: The latest tender, and the most convenient one was that of Japan; but some politics has entered into it—according to him; I am not saying it—and therefore that decision is being changed.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: With regard to the latest proposal, it has not yet come to the tenders stage. I think he is referring to the old thing. So far as the old tender is concerned, I have given details already.

Mr. Speaker: Recently he says Japan has given the most acceptable terms. Is it true?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: No, I am not aware of it.

Shri R. Barua: In view of the fact that the listening is done from the receiving sets of the medium wave system and mostly of the transistor type, did Government make any assessment about the wastage of the broadcasting from AIR to South-East and West Asia?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The whole matter is before Government, and they will be taking a decision soon.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: माननीय सत्य नारायण सिंह जी जब इससे पहले इस विभाग के मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने इस हाउस को यह आश्वासन दिलाया था कि हम रूस से यह ट्रांसमीटर बहुत जल्दी ले रहे हैं और चीन के फाल्स प्रापेगेंडा का हम मुकाबला करेंगे।

उस सिलसिले में जो फाइनल डिजिजन लिया गया था, उसे क्यों बदल दिया गया है?

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : जब दूसरा हमला होगा, तब इसको करेंगे ।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That was with regard to the medium-wave transmitter of thousand kilo-watts. That is the former one. Now, as I said, the re-thinking is on the lines of a 250 kilo-watts short-wave transmitter.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इस वक्त एंटी-इंडियन प्रापेगेंडा जो चीन करता है उसको मीट करने के लिये कितनी भाषाओं में और कितना वक्त प्रचार किया जाता है और नया ट्रांसमीटर आ जाने के बाद उस में किस हद तक वृद्धि होगी ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are already doing it in a number of languages. For instance, we are already having broadcasts in Tamil to Malaysia; so, we are having propaganda in Tamil and in a number of other languages. But I do not think that the question put by the hon. Member arises out of the main question.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that Government proposes to have a shortwave transmitter, may I know whether they propose to increase the time allowed for broadcasts to the South-East Asian countries also?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes, that is going on now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether any increase is contemplated.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जापान का सब से लोएस्ट टैंडर है तो उस को सरकार को लेने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि नहीं । मैं क्या करूँ ?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that the advisory committee of Parliament formed after the Chinese aggression decided after a good deal of discussion that a medium wave high-power transmitter was the only one that could really reach those countries in the proper fashion, may I know the reasons why Government have now, after so long, revised their decision and not yet brought in anything at all?

Mr. Speaker: That question has already been answered.

Shri Ranga: He has not given the reasons.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: He has not given the reasons for this change in the decision.

Mr. Speaker: At that time, we were the only country, but now many other countries have entered into it, and therefore, probably what was necessary before is not necessary now. That is what the hon. Minister has stated.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: He has not replied to this question as to what the reasons were which led to a revision of the earlier decision.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The reason was that we would be infringing the International Telecommunications Union regulations. We are a party to the international agreement. Secondly, we want something which will be useful day and night for continuous propaganda.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why these second thoughts? How is it that Government were unaware of this at that time?

Shri Nath Pal: Is it the hon. Minister's contention that a shortwave 1000 k.w. transmitter cannot be used day and night? May I bring to his notice that when this matter was raised in this House about the inade-

quacy of the transmission system vis-a-vis South-East Asia, the late Prime Minister had assured us that Government were seized of the matter, and a powerful enough transmitter was being obtained from abroad? Is it the hon. Minister's contention that if we needed a jawan of 21 years old, he will say that two jawans 10½ years old each would do?

Mr. Speaker: He pleads that certain other circumstances have intervened now.

Shri Nath Pai: If that be so, he need not be so mysterious about it. No military secrets are involved in this. He has been repeatedly saying that we want transmission day and night. Is it his contention that if we have a transmitter of 1000 k.w. it cannot be used day and night?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I did not say so, but the facts were that we would be infringing the regulations if we broadcast day and night. I think that what hon. Members are agitated about is the fact that China which is not a party to any international agreement is doing all these things, but we are parties to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Party to what?

Mr. Speaker: Party to the international agreement.

Shri Ranga: What is the use of saying this? We can also do our propaganda. If the hon. Minister has not got all the information let him say that he wants notice.

Mr. Speaker: If some more discussion is required, hon. Members know how to get it. Again and again, they should not press me in this manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is beating about the bush.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : इस नये ट्रान्समीटर के लगाने में जो देरी हो रही है उस में कोई राजनैतिक कारण या सरकार ऐसे के मामले

के अंदर इस बारे में अड़चन महसूस कर रही है?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is no political reason. These are new transmitters that we are thinking of. The whole matter is before Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the reasons are purely financial?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Among other things, I can give the financial break-up, but do not think that that arises out of the main question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there are any financial difficulties.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: No, I do not think so.

Air-Space Violations by China

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- *257. { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cases of violation of Indian air space by the Chinese planes since 1st October, 1964; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan): (a) According to the information available to Government to-date there has been no violation of Indian air-space by Chinese aircraft since 1st October 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी विमानों ने जिन भारतीय सीमाओं का उल्लंघन किया था क्या अब दूसरे क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि यदि अब उन का उल्लंघन

हो इस प्रकार के विमानों को मार गिराया जाय ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I think that we have made some reasonable preparations for this.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1 अक्टूबर 1964 से पहले विशेष रूप से किन किन क्षेत्रों में उन्होंने हमारी वायु सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल आपका 1 अक्टूबर 1964 के बाद के लिए है जिसका कि उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि कोई नहीं हुआ। अब माननीय सदस्य उस के पहले का डिस्कशन शुरू कर दें तब तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जो चीनी वायुयान हमारे भारतीय आकाश की सीमा का उल्लंघन करते हैं उन को मार गिराने के लिए क्या हमारी सेना को साधन सम्पन्न किया जा चुका है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have answered this question.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: How do we determine the air violations? What is the convention regarding height limits in these matters?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally, the Air Force have got instructions about shooting down such planes if they are military planes. First of all, they are given a warning and asked to land; if they do not land, in that case they are shot down. This is the normal convention.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What is the international convention?

Shri Joachim Alva: After the UK and US collaboration with our Air Force on the NEFA line, have we been able to have a better mastery of the

situation on that line or are we still awaiting radar equipment?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are awaiting a better type of radar equipment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the non-existence of air space violations since 1 October 1964 due to the fact that there is lethargy on the part of those who have to report these incidents, or due to the fact that sometimes these aeroplanes pass at a time when nobody is there or is it due to the fact that our vigilance has not been as great as it was when we were engaged in fighting on the border and immediately thereafter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unfortunately, the hon. Member is taking an entirely pessimistic view of matters. As a matter of fact, as far as we know, there has been no such violation since that date.

Shri Nath Pal: In issuing standing instructions, has the Defence Minister taken into consideration the much-vaunted, boastful, challenge of Mr. Chou En-lai that if the Indians find any Chinese aircraft crossing the border, they should be brought down? Was this an indication of his contempt for the Indian Air Force or was this a proclamation of his *bona fide* innocence. Bearing in mind that the first was the greater possibility, that is his contempt for our air arm, may I know whether the Defence Minister has taken this challenge into account in framing standing orders to the Air Force?

Mr. Speaker: He makes a supposition, then proceeds to ask what Government has done?

Shri Nath Pal: No, Sir, this is a well-known challenge. Anyway, in the light of this challenge from Mr. Chou En-lai, may I know whether it was taken into consideration in framing standing orders to the defence forces, the air arm particularly?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the standing orders were quite previous to what the hon. Member referred to.

Shri Hem Barua: He has made a wrong statement.

Mr. Speaker: He should write to me.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a point of order. When a question was put to the late Prime Minister about this challenge of Mr. Chou En-lai there was no reply here. After sometime, when it was repeated and when we asked also whether this would not be civilised behaviour—because Shri Krishna Menon had said that it won't be civilised behaviour to shoot down the planes—then alone, and after some time, the hon. Defence Minister said that he had issued orders. Therefore, when he says now that he issued orders prior to Mr. Chou En-lai's challenge, it is something not corroborated by facts divulged in this House.

Shri Nath Pai: We remember it pretty well because we take these things very seriously.

Mr. Speaker: Even if the answer is wrong, there is no point of order which arises. The Member can write to me and I will ask him to state the position. But what rule or provision of the Constitution has been transgressed to raise a point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: I would like you to withdraw the words 'even if', because that does not come in.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know if there is any well-marked defined air space to be violated by the Chinese, or is it all a matter of boundary dispute, no matter how far they come?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, there is a specific airline which they can violate.

1954 (Ai) LSD—3.

New Look for All India Radio

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- Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
*258. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give All India Radio a 'New Look' to make its programme livelier;

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

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) Yes, Sir. Presumably the reference is to the remarks the Minister made at the meeting of the Central Programme Advisory Committee for All India Radio held on the 8th October, 1964.

(b) and (c). A High Powered Committee is proposed to be appointed shortly. The composition, terms of reference and the tenure of the Committee are being finalised. The Committee will go into the working of the various Media Units of this Ministry (including All India Radio) and is expected to submit an interim report within six months. Pending receipt of this Committee's Report the suggestions, made by the Central Programme Advisory Committee for All India Radio at its meeting held on the 8th October, 1964 and also by other knowledgeable persons, requiring immediate or preparatory action, are being examined for implementation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि आज जो गढ़े, अश्लील कानों को बुरे लगने वाले, हिन्दुस्तान के कल्चर के खिलाफ और नाकामिले-बर्दाश्त गाने आल-इंडिया रेडियो पर गाए जा रहे हैं, क्या उन को

खत्म करने के लिए भी कोई योजना है ? अगर आप चाहें तो मैं नाम ले कर बताऊं कि कौन से गाने नामुनासिब हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं यहां गाना सुनने के लिए नहीं बैठा हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी लिए मैं उन का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma : This is not a fact. Let him tell us what songs are being sung.

Mr. Speaker : No, I cannot allow.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman : This is a matter for the committee to go into. Already, the Central Programme Advisory Committee. . . .

Mr. Speaker : Is there a proposal to discontinue those songs that are not acceptable to Yash Pal Singhji?

Shri D. C. Sharma : What are those songs? Let him tell what those songs are.

Mr. Speaker : The Minister and myself know.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman : If I may say with great respect, you have answered it really.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय, ने श्रीपा-मोती का जो जवाब दिया है, उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछ लेता हूं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मारल ट्रेनिंग, दीनियात की तालीम, धार्मिक शिक्षा देने के लिए कहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस शिक्षा के लिए कितना समय ब्राल-इंडिया रेडियो ने रखा है।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman : I have it on authority that leading people in the land listen to morning prayers.

Mr. Speaker : What is the time that is being allotted for such moral broadcasts?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman : Prayers about half an hour, including songs.

Shri Ranga : And it is very good.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra : May I know if the question of converting All India Radio into a corporation will also be considered by this committee.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman : I do not think so, but I dare say it is open to them to recommend any measure for the improvement of AIR.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : May I know why Government is taking so much time for finalising the terms of reference of this committee which is going to be appointed? I would also like to know whether any listeners' research unit is going to be established?

Shri Kapur Singh : Double question.

Mr. Speaker : One may be answered.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman : I think I might answer the question regarding the listeners' unit. It was actually recommended by the Central Programme Advisory Committee, and even before this committee makes its interim report, we are contemplating giving effect to this.

Shri A. S. Saigal : May I know if Government is going to consider appointing some prominent Members of Parliament, who take interest in the matter, as members of this committee?

Mr. Speaker : That is a suggestion.

Shri D. C. Sharma : We recommend Shri Saigal's name for that committee.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra : Also Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether there is any shift in the previous policy followed by the All India Radio of not allowing commercial broadcasts in any of their programmes, and whether Government propose to allow commercials to be broadcast in the Vivid Bharati programme?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman : It is under contemplation. It is really not commercial.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि धार्मिक प्रचार के लिए आधा घंटा रखा

गया है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अश्लील गाने जो गाए जाते हैं, उन से देश की कौन सी भलाई होने वाली है?

Shri Hem Barua: There is nothing obscene in life; unless you declare it to be like that, this obscenity will go on.

Mr. Speaker: He should realise that there are different attitudes and different approaches with different people. One thing may not be obscene for him and myself but it might be for others.

Shri Hem Barua: Indian culture has established that there is nothing obscene in life.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कोई बात खराब नहीं हो सकती है। क्या कोई बात खराब नहीं हो सकती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप और माननीय सदस्य श्री हेम बरूआ, दोनों को मशवरा दूंगा कि आप लाबी में जा कर इस बारे में फ़ैसला कर लें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन को उत्तर देने का अधिकार कैसे मिल गया। मंत्री जी तो बैठे हुए हैं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Minister—I mean the senior Minister who is absent today—in the course of her speech to the officers of the All India Radio, soon after she assumed office said that nothing much had been done during the last seventeen years to extricate the All India Radio and Indian broadcasting from the rut into which it had fallen during the British regime, and if so, does the Prime Minister agree with her view and what is now being done to extricate All India Radio from that rut.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about giving a new look to AIR.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The New look is going to be a feminine look or a masculine look?

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister want to give any answer?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The terms of reference of the committee are fairly wide. If I may add, Sir, we are broadcasting in 17 languages and 32 dialects and I believe we are doing well.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the members of this highpowered committee if the appointment had already been made and if not, when is the Government going to finalise the whole thing?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Very soon; it is being finalised.

Shri Nath Pal: While giving the 'new look' to the All India Radio is the Government considering the lifting of the outdated ban on the use of harmonium in the All India Radio?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Nath Pal: I am asking whether they are thinking of it.

Mr. Speaker: If they are not thinking, they will now think of it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to a pamphlet issued by Mr. Fazlebbhai of Bombay with regard to giving permission to private persons to open broadcasting stations on the same basis as in other countries, in the interest of the public? Has the Government taken into consideration that suggestion?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The terms are wide enough even to cover that.

Survey of Urban Unemployment

- +
- *259. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake a comprehensive survey of urban unemployment situation before the end of Third Plan;

(b) whether it will be conducted as a joint venture by different Government agencies;

(c) whether a comprehensive employment policy will be formulated for the next Plan on the basis of survey results; and

(d) how far the need for integration of employment and training wings under the same authority in the States has been emphasised and the reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes; the information will be collected through the current round of the National Sample Survey.

(c) The survey results will be utilised for formulation of the employment policy for the fourth plan.

(d) In the States of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore the Employment and Training wings were already functioning under the same authority. The States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Madras have also accepted the need for amalgamation of the two wings and have placed them under the control of one State authority. The matter is being pursued with the remaining States.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Pending the undertaking of the comprehensive survey may I know whether Government has a tentative estimate of the unemployed in urban area?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We do not have any tentative estimate except what was made available to us in 1961.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In considering these things have the Government taken into consideration the special needs of DPs from East Pakistan?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We will of course take it into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that the Government did not have any statistics of unemployment in this country except the figures supplied to them by the employment exchanges,—and indifferent figures at that—and, if so, may I know on what basis the Planning Commission is functioning?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Apart from the figures that are available from the live registers of employment exchanges, as I said earlier, figures are made available to the Government by the National Sample Survey Scheme.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know, while the working groups have finalised their reports and the frame of the fourth Five Year Plan is going to be finalised what benefit would be derived in the matter of the Central Survey's figures being made available?

Mr. Speaker: She is arguing.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How is it going to be incorporated?

Mr. Speaker: She mixes up too many questions. Shri A. P. Sharma.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Tentative figures are available. For instance, at the end of the second Five Year Plan, the backlog was about eight million; at the end of the third Five Year Plan it is going to increase by four million. So, eight plus four, it will become 12 million, which will be the backlog at the end of the third Five Year Plan. During the fourth Plan, the new entrants to the labour force would be 23 million. Therefore, during the fourth Plan, 35 million people will have to be employed as against a potential of about 20 to 21 million during the fourth Plan.

Mr. Speaker: I called Shri Sharma, but I am sorry the time is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Border Dispute Between India and China

- { Shri Solanki:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 *260. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the joint communique signed between the Prime Minister of India and the President of U.A.R. at the Cairo Non-aligned Nations Conference, the Government of India have accepted the Chinese aggression on India as a border dispute that could only be solved by negotiations without resort to force;

(b) whether any attempt has been made by India or China to resolve the so-called border dispute between themselves; and

(c) the reason for the departure from the earlier Indian stand to vacate the Chinese aggression from the Indian territory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). In the Joint Communique signed between the President of the UAR and the Prime Minister of India on 7th October 1964, it was stated that both sides "reviewed developments in the Sino-Indian border dispute" and that "border disputes should in all cases be resolved by negotiations and not by resort to force." The above reference in the Joint Communique reflected India's consistent stand that border questions should be settled through negotiations. It is well-known that there was no border dispute between India and China until China created

such a dispute and committed aggression on India in pursuance of it.

Various constructive suggestions and proposals for the peaceful settlement of the India-China border dispute have been put forward by the Government of India as well as by countries friendly to both India and China. The Government of China has rejected all these suggestions and proposals, thus blocking the way to a settlement.

There has been no departure from the declared objective of vacating Chinese aggression from Indian territory. The entire effort of India, political, diplomatic and military, is directed towards this objective.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

- *261. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of Anti-Indian propaganda in South East Asian region and in African Continent; and

(b) if so, the nature of the propaganda and our programme to project a correct image of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Government is aware that anti-Indian propaganda is carried out by some countries. Nature of propaganda varies from time to time and country to country and suitable steps are taken to meet it by the External Publicity organization and missions abroad.

The main theme in South East Asia seems to be to run down India as having given up non-alignment and supporting colonial policies. India's position in support of the independence of non-self-governing territories and newly Independent countries as well as her adherence to non-alignment is well known. However

steps are taken to give correct information where necessary. Similarly correct information is given on Sino-Indian & Indo-Pakistan conflicts.

Tarapur Atomic Station

*262. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Tarapur Nuclear Power Station is progressing according to schedule;

(b) whether all the equipment required for the project has been received;

(c) whether any delay is expected in the commissioning of the Power Station; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid delay?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The equipment required for the present phase of the Project has arrived.

(c) and (d). No delay is expected in the commissioning of the Station.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह

*263. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुलशन :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेरहवां अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह भारत में मनाये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) उनमें कौन कौन से देश भाग ले रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). भारत का

तृतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह 8 जनवरी, से लेकर 21 जनवरी, 1965 तक नई दिल्ली में होगा।

(ग) इस समारोह में भाग लेने वाले देशों की एक सूची सभा की मेज पर रखी जाती है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या 3 489/64]

योजना का प्रचार

{ श्री राम सेवक यादव :
*264. { श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् नई दिल्ली, द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन की हाल की उपपत्तियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है कि देश भर में किये गये सर्वेक्षण से पता लगा है कि 55 प्रतिशत घरों में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बारे में सुना भी नहीं गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि इनमें केवल 22 प्रतिशत लोगों ने ही योजनाओं के बारे में कुछ ही सुना था ;

(ग). क्या जनता को पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से अवगत कराने के लिये कोई योजना विचारधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। शहरी आय और व्यय सम्बन्धी विवरण इकट्ठा करते समय परिषद ने यह अध्ययन 1960 में किया था। यदि इस अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष ठीक भी हों, तो भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वे सारे देश पर लागू होते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). योजना प्रचार को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर सरकार का पूरा ध्यान है। इसी उद्देश्य से, जनता पर प्रचार कार्यक्रमों के प्रभाव को आंकने और इसे और अच्छा तथा व्यापक बनाने के उपाय सुझाने के लिए, पिछले साल श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार की अध्यक्षता में एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया था। इसकी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति 10 सितम्बर, 1964 को सभा की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है। दल की सिफारिशों पर सरकार संक्रियता से विचार कर रही है।

Tusker Project

*265. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 165 on the 14th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the final report in respect of the allegations of corruption in the Tusker Project has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Three cases which relate to allegations of corruption at Dibrugarh were investigated by the S.P.E. Final reports have been received in respect of two cases.

(b) In one case, S.P.E. have launched prosecution against three officers and their alleged accomplices. In the second case, the question of prosecuting the officer said to be responsible for transactions along with the proprietor and employees of the firm concerned, is being examined. Investigation in the third case has been completed by the S.P.E. and their final report is awaited.

Commercial Broadcasting on A.I.R.

*266. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Ravindra Verma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the feasibility of a proposal to introduce limited commercial broadcasting over All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A proposal to introduce a commercial element during a part of the time allotted to the Vividh Bharati programmes is under consideration. The details have not yet been finalised.

Tibet issue in U.N. General Assembly

*267. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by Philippine's Chief Delegate at the United Nations, Mr. Lopez, that his country would bring the Tibetan question a new before the world Body;

(b) if so, the attitude of the Government of India thereon; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made by Government to mobilize world opinion in favour of their stand when the Tibetan question comes up before the U.N. Body?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Govern-

ments of the Philippines, Nicaragua and El Salvador have jointly proposed the inclusion of the item "Question of Tibet" on the Agenda of the XIXth Session of the U. N. General Assembly.

(b) whether an item shall or shall not be considered by the General Assembly is decided up on the recommendation of the General Committee constituted for the purpose by the General Assembly. The Government of India's attitude to a decision of this item will be decided when the recommendation of the General Committee is considered by the General Assembly. As a general rule, however, the Government of India favour the discussion of items brought up by members before the Assembly.

(c) Broadly speaking, the Government of India's sympathies are with the Tibetan people and the Government of India will support any resolution that calls for restoration of human rights and fundamental freedom to the Tibetan people.

Problem of Indians in Ceylon

*268. { Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to treat the Ceylon Indians problem as a national one;

(b) if so, whether various States in the country have been requested to accommodate the influx of Indians who will be coming from Ceylon due to the recent pact; and

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have decided that the rehabilitation of the persons of Indian origin returning from Ceylon

will be treated as a national problem. The modalities regarding implementation of the Agreement of October, 1964 have not been settled and will be discussed at the ensuing meeting in Ceylon between the officials of the Government of India led by the Commonwealth Secretary and the Ceylonese delegation. The question of consulting the Governments of the various states does not arise at this stage.

सवाई माधोपुर में इश्योर्ड पार्सलों का लूटा जाना

* 269. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन से नगर तक के रास्ते में 3 नवम्बर, 1964 को कई लाख रुपये के इश्योर्ड पार्सल डाकुओं ने लूट लिये थे ;

(ख) क्या मामले की जांच कर ली गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) जी नहीं । मामला इस प्रकार है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर की कोटा शाखा के एजेंट ने तारीख 30 अक्टूबर, 1964 को दो बीमा-पार्सल, जो सौ सौ रुपये के लिए बीमा कराये गए थे लेकिन जिनमें प्रत्येक में पचास-पचास हजार रुपये के करेसी नोट थे, उक्त बैंक की सवाई माधोपुर शाखा का भेजे थे । कुछ बदमाशों ने, जो कि सवाई माधोपुर आर० एम० एस० और सवाई माधोपुर डाकघर के बीच डाक ले जाने वाले तांगे पर बैठे सफर कर रहे थे, डाक-थैलों को काट कर इन पार्सलों को उड़ा लिया ।

(ख) विभागीय और पुलिस जांच जारी है।

(ग) इस मामले में जिन पांच व्यक्तियों पर शक था उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और पुलिस ने पूरे एक लाख रुपये की रकम प्राप्त कर ली है।

Demarcation of Berubari

*270. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to demarcation of the Berubari and connected border areas is likely to be delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Demarcation work had been delayed because of a Civil Revision Case filed in the Calcutta High Court, challenging the decision regarding the division of Berubari Union No. XII.

Embassy Journals

*271. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) in how many countries the Indian Embassies bring out their own Journal in the languages of those countries; and

(b) what other effective means of publicity the Indian Embassies have undertaken for adequate publicity in the countries abroad?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Indian Missions located in 39 countries bring out journals in respective local languages.

(b) In addition to (a) above our missions produce and distribute pamphlets on India; show documentaries

and feature films; maintain libraries; supply information sought; organise cultural and social functions; and send out speakers to lecture on India.

Diwakar Committee Report

*272. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diwakar Committee, which was appointed to study the difficulties of the small language newspapers and periodicals in the country has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. The report is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर

*273. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :
श्री जेम्स राज :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर की तथा कथित सरकार के झण्डे उतार कर अपने झण्डे लगा दिये हैं तथा वहां पर अपने प्रशासक भी नियुक्त कर दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र को कोई विरोधपत्र भेजा है ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अखबारों की खबरें देखी हैं।

(ख) अंडे से सम्बद्ध अखबार की खबरों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने 23 सितंबर, 1964 को पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास विरोध-पत्र भेजा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के पास अभी तक कोई विरोध-पत्र नहीं भेजा गया है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार से अभी तक कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है।

Chinese Intrusion in Sikkim

*274. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government have replied to the Indian note of the 5th September, 1964 relating to the Chinese intrusion into Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **External Affairs** (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). A copy each of the Chinese Government note dated 29th September 1964 and the note of the Government of India in reply to this dated 6th November, 1964, are placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3490/64]. Both these notes have appeared in the Press on the 8th November, 1964.

Wage Board for Coal Industry

*275. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the demands of workers in

the Coal Mining Industry for the grant of second interim relief;

(b) whether the Central Wage Board has made any recommendation in this connection; and

(c) when Government propose to announce their decision?

The Minister of **Labour and Employment** (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The Wage Board has considered this matter and made its recommendations. These are being examined.

Explosion of Atom Bomb by China

{ **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 *276. { **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri A. P. Sharma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Balkrishna Washnik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China exploded its first atom bomb on the 16th October, 1964;

(b) if so, the particulars of the nuclear explosion;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this explosion of atom bomb,

a tremor in New Delhi was recorded at the Seismological Observatory, New Delhi;

(d) whether this explosion resulted in the radio-active fallout over India; if so, the extent thereof; and

(e) the methods being adopted to see that further atom bomb explosion tests by the Chinese may not affect India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (e). China exploded its first atom bomb on October 16, 1964. Analyses of samples of radio-active debris containing short-lived fission products, which were obviously from the explosion of the atomic device in China, provided strong evidence that the fissionable material used in the device was U-235. Neither the seismographs in operation at the Seismological Observatory, Delhi nor at any of the Seismological Observatories under the India Meteorological Department recorded any tremor due to the explosion of this atomic device.

There has been negligible increase in radioactivity over India. An atomic explosion in the atmosphere usually results in an increase of radioactivity from the fallout of the explosion. This varies in degree from country to country depending on the site of the explosion, the size of the explosion, prevailing winds, etc. There is no way in which such fallout can be prevented from spreading over a country.

Indian Settlers in Ceylon

- *277. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent

statement by Mrs. Bandarnaike, Ceylon's Prime Minister that Indian settlers who will be given Ceylonese citizenship as a result of recent Indo-Ceylonese agreement, will be placed on a separate electoral register;

(b) if so, whether this formed a part of the agreement recently arrived at with her in New Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Prime Minister has written to the Prime Minister of Ceylon conveying Government's concern. It is hoped that the Government of Ceylon will appreciate India's point of view and that nothing will be done to undermine the spirit of the Agreement concluded between India and Ceylon.

Persons of Indian Origin in Ceylon

*278. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties experienced by the Governments of India and Ceylon, in settling the future of 1,50,000 persons of Indian origin in Ceylon; and

(b) what class of persons of Indian origin are to be absorbed by Ceylon as her citizens?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) At the talks between the two Prime Ministers it was noted that the agreement could not be reached about all the people of Indian origin. Therefore the Prime Ministers decided to come to an agreement as to the numbers that were acceptable to both sides, leaving the question of the residue i.e. about 1,50,000 people for later discussion.

(b) While this is primarily for the Government of Ceylon to decide, an endeavour will be made at the forth-

coming talks between the Commonwealth Secretary and Ceylon officials in Colombo to find agreed criteria for the selection of persons for conferment of the Ceylonese citizenship and for repatriation to India respectively by the Governments of Ceylon and India under the Agreement.

लेबनान के पत्रकारों का स्वागत

- * 279. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सं० ब० पाटिल :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री ज० ब० सि० बिष्ट :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई :

क्या बंबेशिफ-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश प्रचार विभाग के निदेशक ने भारत यात्रा पर आये हुए लेबनान के पत्रकारों के सम्मान में 16 अक्टूबर, 1964 को कोई सरकारी भोज दिया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लेबनान ईराक और मोरक्को के राजदूत सरकारी भोज से उठ कर चले गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

बंबेशिफ-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) उन्होंने आमन्त्रित व्यक्तियों में से एक की उपस्थिति पर इस कारण आपत्ति की थी कि वह हाल ही में स्थापित भारतीय-इजराइली मित्रता मंच (इंडो-इजराइली फ्रेंडशिप सोसाइटी) से सम्बन्धित थीं ।

(घ) लेबनान के राजदूत महोदय को विदेश मन्त्रालय में बुलाया गया था और इस घटना से सरकार को जो परेशानी हुई, उससे उन्हें अवगत कर दिया गया था ।

'B' Vehicles for Ex-Servicemen

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

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from ex-servicemen during the last three years for the sale of 'B' vehicles for the purpose of their rehabilitation in civil life;

(b) the number of 'B' vehicles released so far with reference to each State;

(c) the number of applications pending; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the release of vehicles?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 390 applications have been received by the Director-General of Re-settlement. Out of these 390 applications, 81 are pending examination by the Directorate General of Re-settlement. 53 applications have been recommended by the Directorate General to the Army Headquarters for release of vehicles, and the remaining 256 applications have been returned back by the Directorate General to the State District Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen's Board or to the individuals concerned.

(b) Nil.

(c) 81 applications are pending with the Directorate General of Re-settlement for scrutiny, and 53 applications recommended by the Directorate General of Re-settlement for allotment of vehicles are being processed by Army Headquarters.

(d) The position regarding the 53 cases recommended by the Directorate General of Re-settlement is as follows:—

- (i) proposals for allotment of 17 lorries 3-ton and 23 jeeps in 40 of the cases have been received by the Ministry of Defence and are under active consideration;
- (ii) the Army Headquarters have under their consideration submission of proposals for sale of 3 motor cycles in 3 of the cases;
- (iii) in the remaining 10 cases, applicants have asked for vehicles which are not yet surplus to requirements, and which cannot therefore be allotted to them.

Vacancies Notified in Kerala

635. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the public and private sectors in 1962-63 and 1963-64 in the Kerala State; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in the industries during the aforesaid period through the employment exchanges?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Information in respect of public and private sector industries is not available. Total number of vacancies notified by all establishments (both industrial and others)

and the number that were filled through Exchanges is given below:

Year	Vacancies notified		Vacancies filled	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1962-63	24,449	1,447	17,521	241
1963-64	16,907	1,525	16,186	239

Udhampur-Banihal Road

636. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway between Udhampur and Banihal, under Border Roads Organisation, and situated in the Jammu and Kashmir State, has by now been stabilised; and

(b) whether the flow in and flow out, of passenger and goods traffic, between Jammu and Srinagar will keep on moving smoothly in the forthcoming winter and whether traffic closures will be less when compared to the past?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The road is generally stable but in certain sections it has been subject to frequent land-slides. Various means to improve and construct improvement works specially in the sectors subject to land-slides are in progress. The widening and other works cannot be carried out without imposing certain restrictions on traffic. The tempo of work is increased during winter when the road is not used very much by tourists. The timings and the nature of restrictions are planned well ahead in consultation with J. & K. Government. Subject to these restrictions which will continue, the traffic—passenger and goods—will flow as before. All attempts will continue to be made to keep the road open and to reduce the period of closure. It is difficult to anticipate the likely periods of closure, which

is due to factors beyond human control.

Automatic Telephones in Orissa

637. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state;

(a) the names of cities and towns in the State of Orissa where automatic telephones have been installed;

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal automatic telephones in the State of Orissa during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the names of the places?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Automatic telephones are working in the following cities and towns in Orissa:

1. Aska
2. Athgarh
3. Balugaon
4. Betnoti
5. Chatrapur
6. Jajpur Town
7. Kesinga
8. Kotpad
9. Nowrangpur
10. Parlakemedi
11. Rambha
12. Rajgangpur
13. Rourkela
14. Sakhigopal
15. Talcher.

(b) Yes.

(c) Automatic exchanges are proposed to be installed at the following places:

(i) **During 1964-65**

1. Biramitrapur
2. Nayagarh
3. Rangalli
4. Soro.

(ii) **During 1965-66**

1. Athmallick
2. Brajarajnagar
3. Basudevpur
4. Chandbali
5. Gunupur
6. Joda
7. Nawapara Tanwat
8. Rourkela Township.

Afro-Asian Conference

638. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Afro-Asian Conference will be held sometime early next year in Algiers; and

(b) how this country view the holding of that conference, when a fully representative conference of the Non-aligned countries was held in Cairo only last October?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference is scheduled to begin on the 10th March 1965.

(b) The Afro-Asian Conference will be a conference of Asian and African States, as distinct from the Non-aligned Conference at which representatives from four continents attended, on the basis of acceptance, express or tacit, of the policy of non-alignment. The purpose of the Afro-Asian Conference is to strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity. India, being a sponsor of the Second Afro-Asian Conference, supports the holding of the Conference.

Commemoration Stamps

639. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue four special commemoration postal stamps in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details of such stamps?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir. Two stamps are being issued in December, 1964 and two in January, 1965.

(b) Name of Issue	Denomina- tion	Date of Issue
(i) St. Thomas	15 Paise	2-12-64
(ii) XXII In- ternational Geological Congress	15 „	14-12-64
(iii) Jamsetji N. Tata (125th Year of birth).	15 „	7-1-65
(iv) Lala Lajpatrai (birth cen- tenary)	15 „	28-1-65

महाराष्ट्र में पोस्ट आफिस

640. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 अक्टूबर, 1964 को महाराष्ट्र में ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिसों, सब-पोस्ट आफिसों, टेलीग्राफ आफिसों तथा पब्लिक काल आफिसों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) ऐसे आफिसों की संख्या कितनी है जो 31 अक्टूबर, 1964 तक खुल जाने थे परन्तु खुल नहीं सके ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती):

(क) (1) शाखा डाकघर	6,890
(2) उप-डाकघर	1,194
(3) तारघर	727
(4) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर (दूरस्थ)	170

(ख) डाकघर खोलने का कोई महीने-वार कार्यक्रम निश्चित नहीं है। प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर दिये जाते हैं और उन्हें ग्रामतौर से उस वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति से पहले कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाता

है। स्थान, सामान और कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था तथा अन्य औपचारिक बातों के पूरा होने पर ही ये प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं। अक्टूबर 1964 के अन्त तक जो मंजूर प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वित नहीं किये जा सके वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) शाखा डाकघर	9
(2) उप-डाकघर	8
(3) तारघर	118
(4) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर (दूरस्थ)	56

Post Offices at Panchayat Samiti Headquarters

641. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether each panchayat samiti headquarter had to be provided with a post office during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of panchayat samiti headquarters still without post offices or sub-post offices in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan; and

(c) when such facilities will be provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The opening of post offices is governed by considerations such as population to be served, distance from the nearest existing post office, and financial justification.

(b) and (c). All Panchayat Samiti headquarters in these three Districts have post offices. Sub-post offices exist at all panchayat samiti headquarters excepting at two which are also proposed to be provided during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Telephone Facilities in Tehsil Headquarters

642. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether each tehsil headquarters had to be provided with telegraph facilities during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of tehsil headquarters still without telegraph facilities in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts of Rajasthan; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagawati): (a) The aim of the department is to provide telegraph facilities at all tehsil headquarters during Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Barmer—2

Jaisalmer—2

Jodhpur—1.

(c) The aim as given in (a) above is being implemented.

Telephone Connections in Punjab

**643. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for the grant of telephone connections by various telephone exchanges in Punjab as on the 31st October, 1964; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagawati): (a) 8602.

(b) Steps are being taken to expand the capacity of the exchanges and to lay additional cables so that pending demands are met to the maximum extent possible consistent with the available resources.

Pilgrimage to Pakistan

**644. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sikh pilgrims from India who went on pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib Gurdwara and the holy shrines in West Pakistan during November, 1964; and

(b) the facilities provided to them by the Government of India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 1256 sikh pilgrims from India went to Gurdwara Nankana Sahib and other holy shrines in West Pakistan, in November, 1964.

(b) Besides special passports and railway arrangements made for the pilgrims, they are allowed Rs. 40 per head in foreign exchange to cover their expenses in Pakistan.

Special officers are attached to pilgrim groups, by the High Commission of India in Karachi for the duration of their stay in Pakistan.

Arrangements for the lodging of pilgrims and supply of provisions etc., on payment, are made by the Pakistan Government.

Chinese Lobby at Cairo

**645. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China set up a big lobbying machinery at Cairo with the onset of the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' meeting there; and

(b) if so, the measures taken up by our Government to counteract Chinese designs at Cairo?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There is a

Chinese Embassy in Cairo; but Government is not aware of any special lobbying machinery set up by China for the Non-Aligned Conference.

(b) The Indian Delegation to the Conference and the Indian Embassy in Cairo did everything possible to put forward the Indian viewpoint.

Industrial Training Institutes

646. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Industrial Training Institutes in all the States;

(b) if so, whether this will be done during the Third Plan period; and

(c) how many such institutes are functioning at present and on what consideration these are set up?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) During Third and also Fourth Plan periods.

(c) 298 Institutes are functioning at present. The main consideration on which the Institutes are set up is the need for training in the area. Other factors determining the location of Institutes are industrial concentration, availability of power, land, water supply and transport facilities, etc.

Telegraph Service in Delhi

647. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new service for faster and more efficient delivery of telegrams was introduced
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ed in the Capital from the 2nd October, 1964; and

(b) if so, the main features of this new service?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. The form in which telegrams are delivered has been redesigned.

(b) Instead of inserting telegrams inside separate covers with address reproduced thereon, the revised form containing the message and the address as taken down by the receiving telegraphist will be so folded as to keep the address on the top of the fold and the text of the message inside. This is likely to eliminate cost of covers, additional delay and clerical labour for reproducing the address on the covers and chances of mutilation in the process.

Telegraph Offices in Bihar

648. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether opening of Telegraph Offices in the State of Bihar during the Third Five Year Plan is proceeding according to plan;

(b) if not, the extent of short-fall in this regard; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

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

Aero Engines for HF-24

649. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Defence Ministry delegation went to

Cairo towards the end of September last with a view to holding discussions with the U.A.R. Government for securing suitable aero engines for our HF-24 fighters; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement was signed between the Governments of India and United Arab Republic on 28th September, 1964 agreeing in principle to collaborate for the development of a supersonic fighter aircraft in India and a suitable power plant in U.A.R. Further studies and discussions to finalise details are likely to be held soon.

Foreign Dignities Due to Visit India

650. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign dignitaries who are likely to visit India in the near future; and

(b) whether any of them will be in India to watch the Republic Day parade in January, 1965?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):

(a) (i) Crown Prince — 17th Novem-
and Prime ber to 1st
Minister of December,
Kuwait. 1964.

(ii) The Pope. — 2nd to 5th
December,
1964.

(iii) The Prime — 8th to 16th
Minister of February,
France. 1965.

(iv) The President — 12th to 22nd
of Finland. February,
1965.

(b) The President of Guinea and Chief Minister of Mauritius are likely to be in Delhi to witness the Republic Day Parade.

Arms Aid to Nepal

651. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Arms supplies to Nepal have been converted into aid; and

(b) if so, the nature of arms aid to Nepal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Gift of X-ray Plant to Nepal

652. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has given a gift of X-Ray Plant to Nepal Ex-servicemen's Hospital at Pokhra; and

(b) if so, whether that plant will be utilised by only ex-servicemen or other people also?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The X-Ray set has been presented to the Pensioners' Hospital at Pokhra which is mainly for Indian Army Gorkha Ex-Servicemen but is also open to other persons.

एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल एजेंट

653. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश भर में बहुत से एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल एजेंट 1960 से आज तक घाटे पर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे डाकखानों को बन्द कर देने की बात सोच रही है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) शायद, 'अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों' से माननीय सदस्य का मतलब 'अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघरों' से है। यदि ऐसा है, तो उत्तर 'हां' में है।

(ख) केवल ऐसे अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं जो 10 वर्ष की प्रायोगिक अवधि के पश्चात् भी अनु-मत्य सीमा से अधिक घाटे पर काम कर रहे हों तथा जिनका घाटा पूरा करने के लिए न लौटाया जाने वाला अंशदान भी प्राप्त न हो रहा हो।

डाक तथा तार कार्यालय

654. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
१ सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने स्थानों पर डाक-घर किराए के भवनों में खोले गये हैं और उनका वार्षिक कितना किराया देना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी योजना है कि ऐसे स्थानों पर डाक-तार विभाग ऐसे डाकघरों के लिये अपने भवनों का

निर्माण कराये और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) किराए की इमारतों में खोले गए डाकघर 9700 दिया गया वार्षिक किराया लगभग 71' 30 लाख रुपये

(ख) जी हां। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक विभागीय इमारतों की संख्या दुगुनी करने की योजना विभाग के विचारा-धीन है।

Indians in Kenya

655. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the ruling party "KANU" of Kenya has threatened the Indians and other Asians of deportation from Kenya, if they fail to join that party by the 12th December next; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to prevent undue coercion of the Indians and to safeguard their interests in the context of such threats?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No Sir.

(b) Government of India are aware of the difficulties of the Indians together with the people of Indian origin in Kenya and will continue to do the needful to safeguard their interests.

Dry-Freeze Plant

656. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 49 on the 7th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the location of a giant dry-freeze plant for preservation of meat in U.P. has since been finalized; and

(b) if so, the name of the place?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The present thinking is in term of locating a plant in Agra District. The exact site has yet to be finalized. The capacity of final product is expected to be roughly 2 tons per day.

स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री की वर्षगांठ का समारोह

657. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की पचहत्तरवीं वर्षगांठ के सम्बन्ध में आकाशवाणी, नयी दिल्ली तथा उसके प्रादेशिक केन्द्रों ने किन्हीं विशेष कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन और प्रसारण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) किन-किन भाषाओं में ये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये थे ; और

(घ) ऐसे वैदेशिक प्रसारण कार्यक्रमों का का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—
देखिये संख्या LT-3491/64]

स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू के भाषणों के रिकार्ड

658. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के भाषणों के रिकार्डों को स्थायी रूप से बनाये रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी के पास में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणों के लगभग 800 घण्टे की अवधि के रिकार्ड हैं । ये सारे रिकार्ड एह्तियात से नई दिल्ली में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रीय संग्रहालय में सुरक्षित रखे हैं और आगे भी बहुमूल्य राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति के रूप में इनकी पूरी हिफाजत की जाएगी ।

आकाशवाणी के देहाती कार्यक्रम

659. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से देहाती कार्यक्रम हरियाना और ब्रज बोली में प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार के देहाती कार्यक्रम इन दो भाषाओं में आकाशवाणी के अन्य केन्द्रों से भी प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस-किस केन्द्र से कौन-कौन सी बोली में यह कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(घ) उनके प्रसारण के लिये समय का अनुपात कितना-कितना होता है ; और

(ङ) क्या श्रोताओं ने कभी इसका विरोध किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां । इसके अति-

रिक्त, इन कार्यक्रमों में हिन्दी का भी प्रयोग होता है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—
बेलिये सख्या — 3492/64]

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

National Sample Survey in Punjab

660. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of surveys undertaken by the National Sample Survey in Punjab during 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the amount of expenditure involved therein during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A list of surveys is given in the statement placed in Library. [See No. LT-3493/64].

(b) The expenditure on National Sample Survey is incurred for (1) technical design, including drawing up samples, schedules, instructions, etc., (2) data collection and (3) tabulation. For data collection, the field work in Punjab is conducted by the staff of the Directorate of National Sample Survey. Most of the work relating to design and tabulation is done by the Indian Statistical Institute.

The duration of the National Sample Surveys does not synchronise with the financial years; and, therefore, some of the surveys listed in the attached statement fall partly outside the period in question. The design and tabulation are done on an all-India basis. State-wise and survey-wise apportionments of the expenditure incurred on these items are not available. Because of these factors, the total expenditure on the surveys

for the period in question cannot be specifically indicated. The expenditure incurred by the Directorate of National Sample Survey on field work in Punjab from April 1964 to 30th September, 1964 is approximately Rs. 1,59,100.

Telephone Exchanges

661. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of telephones and telephones Exchanges in Punjab district-wise as on the 1st October, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3494/64].

Emergency Commission

**662. { Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of the Emergency Commission; and

(b) the percentage of those recruited under the Emergency Commission Rules who will be given permanent Commissions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Officers who have been granted Emergency Commissions in the Regular Army (other than in the Army Medical Corps and Remount and Veterinary Corps) are liable to serve for the duration of the present Emergency and for so long thereafter as their services may be required, but their commissions may be terminated at any time by the Government if their services are no longer required. They are recruited as 2nd Lieutenants and are eligible for promotion as Lieutenants after completion of 2 years' commissioned service. For pay and allowances and acting promotion they

are treated in the same way as Permanent Regular Commissioned Officers. As for leave, separate rules exist to govern their cases. The question of grant of terminal benefits to those who may be released without being granted Permanent Regular Commissions is under consideration of Government.

(b) Conditions and procedure for grant of Permanent Regular Commissions to Emergency Commissioned Officers, including the percentage to be fixed for this purpose, are under consideration.

Pak-China Secret Dealings

663. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have any information about the promises made by Pakistan for ceding further territories of India to China?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): No, Sir.

Return of Army Personnel

664. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government to secure the return of army personnel captured by the Pakistani troops during border skirmishes on the Jammu and Kashmir cease-fire line during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Efforts have been and are continuing to be made through the United Nations Military Observers Groups, and the Indian High Commission in Karachi.

(b) Sixteen Indians taken prisoners on various occasions have been returned by the Pakistani authorities. Further efforts are being made to trace and secure the repatriation of other army personnel.

Aircraft Purchased from Britain

**665. { Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very serious defects were detected in the equipment in the Aircraft Carrier which India purchased from Britain; and

(b) if so, the details of those defects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, after the aircraft carrier had been in use for a considerable time, a defect was noticed in certain equipment which has been rectified by the Naval Dockyard with some assistance from the Admiralty.

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council

666. Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this time India will play host to the Commonwealth Aeronautical Scientists for the VIII meeting of the Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Meetings of the Council are usually held once in three years in different member countries, when it reviews progress and initiates research and development in various aeronautical fields of common interest. The 8th meeting of the Council is being held in Delhi from 23rd November to 30th November 1964, in Bangalore up to 8th December and in Bombay on 9th and 10th December, 1964. These

discussions will include a symposium on 'Medium Range Transport and Freighter Aircraft including its operation as STOL (Short take off and Landing)|VTOL (Vertical take off and Landing) aircraft.'

Besides India, delegations from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and New Zealand are participating in this meeting.

Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore

667. { **Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:**
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:

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

(a) the target of production of the Telephone Instruments for 1964-65 set by the Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) whether it has reduced our import of the telephone instruments from abroad?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir. 2,00,000 telephone instruments of various types.

(b) Telephone instruments are not being imported at present.

"Nissan" Trucks

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

Will the Minister of **Defence** be please to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up another plant to manufacture 'Nissan' Trucks; and

(b) if so, where, at what cost and with what capacity?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It is proposed to set up a self-contained unit for production of Shaktiman and Nissan vehicles.

(b) The factory is proposed to be located at Jabalpur and will have a

planned capacity for production of 500 Shaktiman Trucks and 600 Nissan vehicles per month. The cost of the factory is being worked out.

Strike in Jaduguda Uranium Mines

669. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri H. C. Soy:

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

(a) whether there was any strike at the Jaduguda uranium mines during October 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) how long it continued and whether there was any loss due to this strike, and if so, the amount?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is place on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3495/64].

Newspapers registered in the Country

670. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers registered during 1960-64 in the country (language-wise);

(b) the quantity of newsprint supplied to (i) English and (ii) Indian languages newspapers during this period (year-wise); and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of newsprint requirements of the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A statement containing information in regard to the number of newspapers and periodicals registered during 1960-1963 in the country (language-wise) is placed in the Library. See No. LT-3496/64]. The figures for 1964 will be available after the close of the year.

(b) No separate statistics on the basis of languages are being maintained in respect of the quantity of newsprint supplied to newspapers.

(c) The existing capacity of 30,000 tonnes per year of Nepa Paper Mills will be raised to 75,000 tonnes per year. This expanded capacity is expected to materialise early in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

In addition, Government have already issued licences for the establishment of two units with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes per year of newsprint. The progress in the implementation of these two schemes is slow. They are not likely to materialise before the end of the Fourth Plan. The possibility of licensing more schemes for the manufacture of newsprint is also under consideration by Government. Every effort is being made to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of newsprint as early as possible.

Plantation Labour Act

671. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories which did not implement the Plantation Labour Act in full during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the action taken by Government against the factories; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take so that the provisions of the Act are implemented in full?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Plantations Labour Act is not applicable to factories. The factories on plantations are covered by the Factories Act.

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

Third Agricultural Labour Enquiry

672. { Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to conduct a Third Agricultural Labour Enquiry;

(b) if so, where the matter stands today; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not conducting such an enquiry?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Third Agricultural Enquiry now known as the Rural Labour Enquiry has already been started.

(c) Does not arise.

Consumer Price Index

673. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to introduce the consumer price index numbers for the middle class people in India; and

(b) the names of the centres Government propose to cover in the beginning?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The index numbers are under construction. The question of publication of the indices will be considered in due course.

(b) Priority is being given in construction to 16 State Capitals viz., Delhi, Srinagar, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Patna, Shillong, Calcutta, Cuttack-Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum.

Afro-Asian Conference

674. { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the envoys of ten countries met at Algiers for preparing a list of the invitees to the Afro-Asian meet and to make other preparations;

(b) if so, who represented our country in the envoys' meet; and

(c) the decisions reached at the envoys' meet?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A Standing Committee of Fifteen Nations at Ambassador's level meets in Algiers from time to time as occasion demands to assist the host country, Algeria, in the preparations for the Conference. The first meeting was held on the 20th October, 1964.

(b) Shri S. Sen, Ambassador of India to Algeria.

(c) The Committee's terms of reference are to assist the host country to implement the decisions of the Preparatory Meeting which was held at Djakarta in April, 1964. The Committee has just begun its work and will meet frequently, in terms of its mandate. Outstanding issues on which there is no agreement will have to be referred to the Ministers' Conference which will precede the Summit Conference.

Slaughter House near Agra

675. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to build a big modern slaughter house round about Sikandra near Agra; and

(b) if so, the need for it and the advantages of the selected site?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The instal-

lation of a plant for production of accelerated freeze dried meat for supply to the troops is under consideration of the Government. It is proposed to locate the plant in Agra District mainly because of adequate availability of goats and sheep in that area.

Labour Government in U.K.

676. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the new Labour Government in the U.K. has pledged its support to SEATO and CENTO; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The views of the Government of India are well known. At the time of the formation of these military pacts in 1954 and 1955 the Government of India conveyed to the U.K. Government their views and regret at the decision of the U.K. Government to join these pacts. The Labour Party, which was then in opposition, had not opposed Britain's entry into these alliances although some Labour members expressed points of disagreement.

Kulu-Manali Road

677. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to construct a road from Manali to Kulu on the left bank of the river Beas; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out either by the C.P.W.D. or the Border Roads Organisation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India has no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Tribal People

678. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in eastern industrial region the employment of tribal personnel in both the public and private enterprises, is far from satisfactory even in the skilled and semi-skilled jobs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local technical institutions are not adequate and are generally filled up by non-local tribal students; and

(c) whether the managements of even public enterprises are indifferent to local tribal candidates?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Information is not available.

(b) Training facilities are augmented to suit the requirements. The Institutes are not generally filled up by non-local tribal students.

(c) Information is not available.

सैनिकों द्वारा मछुओं की झोपड़ियों का गिराया जाना

679. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अक्टूबर, में फैजाबाद (उ० प्र०) में फौजी स्टेशन के कमांडर ने सैनिकों द्वारा मछुओं की झोपड़ियों को गिरवा दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ विधायकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि वह इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करें ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) मछेरों ने अनधिकृत तौर पर सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर रखा है । क्योंकि इन अतिलंबनों के कारण सैनिक प्रशिक्षण में रुकावट होती है और अस्वास्थ्य फैलने तथा असुरक्षा का अन्देश है, उन्हें वहाँ से हटाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Telephone Connections in U.P.

680. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for the grant of telephone connections by the various telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st October, 1964; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 11,322.

(b) Steps are being taken to expand the capacity of the exchanges and to lay additional cables so that pending demands are met to the maximum extent possible consistent with the available resources.

Unemployment in U.P.

681. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Matriculates, Graduates, and Post Graduates on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on 30th June, 1964;

(b) the number of technical personnel provided with Employment upto 30th June, 1964; and

(c) the number of technical personnel remaining on the live registers as on the 30th June 1964?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a).

Category	Numb on Live Register
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary and Intermediates).	1,04,614
Graduates (including post Graduates).	10,488

(b) 12,526 technical persons were placed in employment during January—June, 1964.

(c) 36,207.

Telephone Exchange, Shillong

682. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the progress made in the construction and commissioning of the new automatic telephone exchange at Shillong?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The building is under construction and is likely to be completed by the middle of 1965. The equipment has been ordered and the installation will commence when the building is ready. The installation will take approximately 1 year and the exchange is expected to be commissioned towards the middle of 1966.

Central Recruiting Organisation Workers

683. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of Central Recruiting Or-

ganisation workers at present employed in the following collieries:

Chinnakuri 1, 2 and 3 pits; Chapui Khas Colliery; New Ghusik Colliery; Radha Madhavpur Colliery; Sree Amritnagar Selected Colliery, 9 and 10 Sodpur (Bengal Coal) Colliery; Adjai II Colliery and Moira Colliery?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The strength of workers supplied by the Labour Depot, Gorakhpur to these mines as on 31st September 1964 was as follows:—

Name of Colliery	Number of workers
Chinnakuri Pit 1 and 2.	420
Chinnakuri Pit 3.	259
Chapui Khas	.
New Ghusik	.
Radha Madhavpur	.
Sree Amritnagar Selected Colliery— 9 and 10 Sodpur (Bengal-Coal) Colliery.	147
Adjai II Colliery	..
Moira Colliery.	..

Uniforms for Colliery Workers

684. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Purchase Advisory Committee (Uniforms) in its meeting held on the 17th August, 1964 at Dhanbad decided that the colliery owners should supply uniforms to the workers within the next three months; and

(b) if so, how far this decision has been implemented?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) It was decided by the Committee that the employers should make honest

efforts to see that at least 50 per cent of their requirements are supplied to the eligible workers within the next three months.

(b) Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) concerned have already been advised to watch the progress and report cases of non-implementation.

Retrenchment in Raniganj-Asansol Coal Mines

685. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers who have been retrenched from various coal mines in the Raniganj-Asansol Coal Belt in 1963 and 1964, colliery-wise; and

(b) the names of the collieries where the retrenchment took place and dates of retrenchment?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement placed in the Library. [See No. LT-3497/64].

Central Recruiting Organisation System

686. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the question of the abolition of Central Recruiting Organisation System with Government of Uttar Pradesh as per the decision of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

P. & T. Land at Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta

687. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about ten bighas of land in Chittaranjan Avenue in Calcutta owned by the Posts and Telegraphs Department is used only for the purpose of garage for postal vans;

(b) if so, the reason for not using this land for constructing Posts and Telegraphs building;

(c) whether the employees' representatives have demanded construction of staff quarters on this land; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There is only about 2 bighas of land available which is being used for the Mail Motor garage.

(b) Proposal for construction of a multi-storeyed building for offices has been approved in principle. The construction work will be taken up in accordance with its priority based on total resources.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Office of Senior Superintendent, Postal Stores, Calcutta

688. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an old jute godown at Cossipore in Calcutta has been taken over by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at rent of Rs. 22,000 per month for the office of Senior Superintendent of Postal Stores;

(b) if so, since when this has been taken over; and

(c) the reasons for not constructing a departmental building there?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Godown accommodation on a monthly rent of Rs. 15,463.08 paisa was taken on rent for the Postal Stores Depot at Cossipore in Calcutta.

(b) The accommodation was taken in several lots on different dates between 27-1-1963 and 28-8-1963.

(c) There is considerable shortage of office accommodation in respect of various P. & T. offices in Calcutta. Action is being taken for construction of departmental accommodation in stages, subject to availability of funds and other resources.

Conference in Canada

689. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the recent conference held in Canada with a view to organising peace-keeping operations on a more effective basis; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions reached at the Conference?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions at the conference were limited to an exchange of views on the practical and technical aspects of U.N. peace-keeping operations and no attempt was made to reach formal conclusions on the steps to be taken to increase the effectiveness of future peace-keeping operations.

Sainik School, Bhowali

690. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sainik School is to be opened at Bhowali, District Nainital;

(b) if so, when the school will be opened; and

(c) the number of students likely to be admitted in the above school each year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) The Sainik School is being opened at the Ghorakhal Estate near Bhowali in Nainital district.

(b) The school is expected to start functioning from January 1965.

(c) It is proposed to start the school with about 100 boys. Admissions in future years will depend on the availability of accommodation and the construction programme of the State Government.

Military Aid From U.S.A.

691. { Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Mahananda:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Peter Solbert, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence of the U.S. Government arrived in India on the 30th October, 1964 for reviewing military aid from U.S.A. to India;

(b) whether he had any discussions with him and Defence Ministry officials; and

(c) if so, the outcome of those discussions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Peter Solbert had discussions with the officials of the Ministry of Defence besides paying a courtesy call on the Minister of Defence.

(c) The discussions related to the points of detail regarding the assistance which U.S. Government is to provide towards India's Defence effort, and were mainly clarificatory in nature.

Assistants in Ministry of External Affairs

692. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Assistants recruited in the Ministry of External Affairs through U.P.S.C. from 1957 onwards are still temporary even though their probationary periods are over since long;

(b) if so, the number of such Assistants and Clerks and the reasons for not confirming them so far; and

(c) how long it will take to give them permanent status?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Sixty four Assistants and one hundred and seventy one Clerks. They were recruited on a temporary basis pending the finalisation of the Indian Foreign Service (B) Recruitment, Cadre, Seniority and Promotion Rules which were promulgated only on 1st June 1964. The question of their confirmation is being examined now in the light of the provisions in these Rules and a decision is likely to be taken soon.

Border Clash

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

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani Razakars were killed in an

encounter between Pak-troops and Indian patrol in Nowshera Sector on the 1st November, 1964; and

(b) if so, the brief circumstances of the encounter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Two armed Pakistani civilians were wounded and not killed in the encounter. They escaped over the cease-fire line.

(b) On the morning of 1st November 1964, these two Pakistanis crossed the Cease-fire line in Naushera sector and penetrated approximately 100 yards on our side. They were engaged by our security forces, as a result of which both were wounded. Our security forces did not suffer any casualty. A cease-fire violation complaint has been lodged with the U.N. Military Observers.

भारतीय सहायता मिशन, नेपाल

694. { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 { श्री किशन पटनायक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सहायता मिशन, काठमांडू ने काठमांडू में वाटर वर्क्स के निर्माण के लिए लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व जो वाटर पाइप और मेन पाइप मंगाये थे वह अभी तक वहां सड़कों के किनारे पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) उक्त वाटर वर्क्स का निर्माण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) काठमांडू जल संभरण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने से संबंधित काम को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) वास्तव में, काठमांडू जल संभरण योजना (वाटर सप्लाय स्कीम) के लिए

पाइप अगस्त, 1963 में ही पहुंचने शुरू हो गये थे। ये पाइप सड़कों के किनारे ही रख दिए गए हैं, क्योंकि ऐसा कोई एक उचित स्थान सुलभ नहीं है जहां सारे पाइप और अन्य सामान रखा जा सके और इसलिए भी, कि इससे गोदाम में रखने का अनावश्यक भारी खर्च और गोदाम से काम के स्थान तक बार-बार लाने-ले-जाने का खर्च बचेगा। पाइप डालने का काम जुलाई 1964 में शुरू हो गया था और अब भी चल रहा है।

(ख) वाटर-वर्क्स बनाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस समय ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि अधिकांश काम मार्च 1966 तक पूरा हो जायेगा, हालांकि कुछ छोटे-मोटे कामों को पूरा होने में कुछ अधिक समय लग सकता है।

Postal Life Insurance Policies

695. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1820 on the 17th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of whole-life Postal Life Insurance policies which matured on death before the age of 70 and after the age of 70, 75, 80 and 85 during the last five years; and

(b) the number of policy holders of whole-life assurance alive on 1st October, 1964 in the age groups of 70—75, 75—80 and 80—85?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The information is as follows:

Below 70	.	.	
From 70 to 75	.	.	
Above 75 and upto 80	.	.	149
Above 80	:	.	
85	.	.	6
Above 85	.	.	20
(b) From 70 to below 75			662
From 75 to below 80			506
From 80 to 85			183
Above 85	.	.	40

Note:—This information relates to those whole life policies for which premia were to be paid throughout life, now limited to age of 85, which were referred to in the previous question.

Fiji

696. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. Committee on Colonialism recently voted in favour of Britain taking immediate steps to hand over power in Fiji to the Fijian people; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Government of India thereto in view of predominant Indian population in these islands?

The Minister of External Affairs

(**Shri Swaran Singh**): (a) and (b). The U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation (Committee of Twenty-four) adopted a resolution on November 5, 1964, which, *inter alia* requested the administering power, the United Kingdom: (a) To work out, together with the representatives of the people of Fiji, a new constitution providing for free elections conducted on the principle of 'one man, one vote' and the creation of representative institutions; (b) To take immediate steps for the transfer of all power to the people of the Territory, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire and without any conditions or reservations; (c) To endeavour, with the co-operation of the people of Fiji, to achieve the political, economic and social integration of the various communities.

India supported this resolution and, in fact, co-sponsored it, in keeping with her policy and tradition of supporting the attainment of freedom by all dependent people, with the least possible delay.

The fact that persons of Indian origin constitute half of the population of Fiji makes it important that this territory should attain its freedom as a multi-racial society, free from sectional distinctions and discord. Fortunately, Fiji has a history of co-operation and harmony among its various people, and this augurs well for the future.

Teleprinter Exchanges

697. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Mahananda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new Teleprinter Exchanges are being installed in various important cities;

(b) if so, how many and at what places; and

(c) the additional financial burden on the Central Exchequer?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) Yes.

(b) Six teleprinter exchanges are under installation, one each at Kanpur, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad and Bangalore.

(c) The estimate cost of investment in the six exchanges is about 21.3 lakhs.

Statement of Consul of Israel

698. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Mahananda:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Gordon, Consul of Israel in India recently stated in New

Delhi that India's policy of non-alignment had no meaning if it did not intervene in the mounting nuclear threat from U.A.R. on Israel; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of the exact contents of the speech delivered by the Israeli Consul on 6th November, 1964, in New Delhi. The Consul however informed the Director in Ministry of External Affairs that the press reports were not accurate versions of his speech which he was delivering extempore. Nevertheless, the attention of the Israeli Consul has been drawn to the breach of Consular privileges by him in using a public platform to criticise the policies of the host Government and criticising a foreign power with which India has friendly relations.

रेडियो प्रकाशन

699. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1962-63 में सरकार को विभिन्न रेडियो प्रकाशन निकालने में 3,03,206 रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह हानि वर्ष 1960-61 की अपेक्षा 59 प्रतिशत अधिक थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). जी, हां।

(ग) आकाशवाणी कार्यक्रम विकास्यों की वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने के लिये

निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

- (1) आकाशवाणी की सभी कार्यक्रम पत्रिकाओं में आयातित स्टैंडर्ड अखबारी कागज का प्रयोग करना; और
- (2) न्यूनतम निश्चित विज्ञापन हासिल करने की गारंटी लेकर सोल विज्ञापन एजेंटों की नियुक्ति।
- (3) पत्रिकाओं और प्रकाशनों की संख्या में कमी करने और अन्य उपायों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Manganese Mines Workers

700. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial reference has been made in respect of Manganese Mine Workers in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A dispute between 79 manganese mine owners owning 245 mines and their workmen was referred for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad on the 29th March, 1955. The award of the Tribunal was published on the 24th June, 1955. 36 mines owners owning 126 mines went on appeal before the Labour Appellate Tribunal against the award. The award was set aside by the Labour Appellate Tribunal, but it did not do so in respect of the 43 non-appealing employers on the ground that they had not appealed. The remaining 43 filed writ petitions before the Bombay High Court against the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The result was that the award was set aside and the entire reference was remanded for retrial to the Indus-

trial Tribunal, Dhanbad. The question of jurisdiction of the Tribunal was raised before the Supreme Court by the employers in a writ petition and it was rejected by that court in March, 1961. When the Tribunal again took up the case, the employers challenged his jurisdiction and the Tribunal rejected their petition. The employers have filed writ petitions against this decision of the Tribunal in the Patna High Court. The proceedings before the Tribunal have been stayed by the High Court.

India's Claim on Areas of Sylhet District

- 701.** { **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Omkar Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representation about India's claim to twelve Police Station areas of Sylhet district now forming a part of Pakistan; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's reaction to the points made in the representation regarding India's claim to the 12 Thanams in Sylhet district, was given in reply to Starred Question No. 515, answered in the Rajya Sabha on 10-3-1959. As stated in the reply to that question, it was not a fact that Pakistan continued to occupy 12 thanams out of the areas apportioned to India in the Radcliffe Award.

Hospital in Ladakh

- 702.** { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a self-contained hospital in Ladakh for the Indian Army personnel; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the proposal?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A 200-bedded hospital with facilities for specialist treatment has already been established in Ladakh for the Indian Army personnel, in temporary accommodation. 150 beds are located in the main hospital at Leh and 50 beds in the section hospital at Kargil. Construction of a new hospital building for 200 beds at Leh is in progress. Provision is being made therein for central-heating and the installation of facilities for the management of high-altitude diseases.

बीमाशुदा लिफाफे का खो जाना

703. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1964 में फुलेरा डाकघर से एक बीमाशुदा लिफाफा गायब कर दिया गया जिसमें लगभग 25 हजार रुपये थे;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की जांच कर ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री भगवती):

(क) जी नहीं। सिर्फ एक बीमाशुदा लिफाफा जो कि पांच हजार रुपये के लिए बीमा कराया गया था, फुलेरा डाकघर से गायब हुआ था।

(ख) विभागीय और पुलिस जांच जारी है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक किसी भी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है और पुलिस जांच के परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Nehru Stamp

704. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints were received against the design of the Nehru stamp issued on the 14th November, 1964; and

(b) if so, the main objections raised?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No Sir. Some criticism, however, appeared in the newspapers.

(b) The main objection was the absence of a cap in Pandit Nehru's picture. This cannot be helped as the stamp merely reproduced the design of the commemorative rupee coin.

Wage Board for Iron and Manganese

705. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interim relief granted by the Iron and Manganese Wage Board to workers has been implemented by the managements of mines in public and private sectors;

(b) the number of mines which have not yet implemented the decisions of the Wage Board; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the decisions?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The Wage Board was set up only for the Iron ore mining industry and its recommendations apply to iron ore

mines only, both in the public and private sectors. So far the revised recommendations of the Wage Board have been implemented fully by three mines in public sector and 22 mines in private sector, and partially in 16 mines in public sector and 3 mines in private sector. Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have been requested to secure implementation in the remaining mines expeditiously.

Screen Actors Guild of India

706. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Screen Actors' Guild of India called on the Prime Minister recently;

(b) if so, what problems facing the film industry were placed before him by the delegation; and

(c) Government's attitude towards those problems?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A delegation of the Screen Actors' Guild of India, which is a newly constituted organization, called on the Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and submitted a memorandum. The memorandum refers to the problems connected with the taxation of screen artistes, including the effects of raids for the search of black money, the Film Enquiry Committee's recommendations regarding taxation of the film industry, the need for re-appraisal of the fiscal policy and the special problems of film artistes arising from the fact that the successful working life in the case of film artistes is extremely short.

(c) The points raised are being looked into.

Rourkela Disturbances

707. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations in regard to the publication of exaggerated reports about the recent communal disturbances in Rourkela, in foreign press, have been made;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). It is true that the Rourkela disturbances in March last received some adverse publicity in some of the West European countries. We asked all our Missions to take corrective action if the reports were exaggerated or false. In view of this the question of investigation does not arise.

विद्रोही नागा सरकार

708. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरव :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड की विद्रोही नागा सरकार लगान और कर वसूल करती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्रोही नागा सरकार बसों पर भी कर वसूल करती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) खबरों से पता चलता है कि विद्रोहियों ने छिपे नागाओं के विभिन्न फंडों के लिए बहुत धन इकट्ठा किया है ।

(ख) इसकी पुष्टि के लिए हमारे पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है ।

(ग) शांति मिशन से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह सैनिक कार्रवाई बंद रखने के समझौते के उल्लंघनों के बारे में छिपे नागा नेताओं को बताये और उन्हें बन्द करवाये ।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED POLICE EXCESSES IN CALICUT, CANNANORE AND OTHER PARTS OF KERALA

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported police excesses in Calicut, Cannanore and other parts of Kerala in suppressing demonstrators including arrests of 1169 persons.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The House may recall that in answering Starred Question No. 203 on 25th November, 1964, I had stated that the food situation in Kerala did give rise to certain incidents threatening the maintenance of law and order and that all possible precautions had been taken to maintain law and order in that State; and that the situation there was on the whole now peaceful.

2. While the Government will regard with sympathy public representation of grievances in a legal and constitutional manner, it cannot allow such agitations to go beyond the point which threaten the law and order situation in the State. According to the report obtained from the Government of Kerala, there have been demonstrations, jathas, satyagraha and picketing, not always peaceful, all over Kerala State, against shortage of rice. These picketings and demonstrations have often resulted in violence and in physical injuries to innocent per-

sons. In Cannanore, for example, there was pelting of stones by miscreants on the 23rd of this month, as a result of which five police constables and three persons in the crowd sustained injuries. Even on this occasion, lathi charge was not resorted to and the State Government had to deny exaggerated reports of police excesses. In Calicut also, there were cases of pelting of stones and picketing of Government offices. The picketers had to be removed by the police under the Police Act in order to eliminate such obstructions.

3. It is true that a number of persons have been arrested in connection with the food agitation in Kerala State. This was essential for maintaining law and order. But the number arrested till the evening of 25th November, 1964 is not 1169 as alleged, but 766. All the arrested persons have been produced before Magistrates and as many as 690 have been convicted. Even this has to be viewed in the context of the fact that the total number of picketers in the State is reported to be as high as 9658.

4. There have been no police excesses in Kerala, but on occasions when the demonstrations became violent, force had to be used, but the force so far used has been the minimum. I may say that the food agitation in Kerala cannot be allowed to take the form of riots, thereby threatening law and order in the State. The Government have a heavy responsibility to maintain law and order and to put down unlawful and violent incidents, which only cause damage to, and not promote, the welfare of the people.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that always these police excesses are disputed, may I know whether the Government are prepared to institute a judicial enquiry into the unheard of repression and brutalities perpetrated on the peaceful picketers for food in Kerala, with special reference to the following instances: (1) Severe repression of students in Quilon on 9th November; (2) using mounted police per-

on the picketers before the Secretariat on the 10th November. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. These questions should not be written down and read.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): How is it possible, Sir? Otherwise, he cannot be precise and he will take too much time and you will not allow him.

Mr. Speaker: Written supplements or questions on calling attention notices should never be encouraged. I will ask hon. Members kindly to avoid that, because if that is allowed, it would be a long written thing that would be prepared and read out.

Shri Nambiar: These are specific instances for judicial enquiry—one about the repression of Quilon students on 9th November and second about using mounted police on the picketers before the Secretariat in Trivandrum on 10th November.

Mr. Speaker: The question boils down to this whether the Government is prepared to institute a judicial enquiry.

Shri Nambiar: Into what, Sir? Specific instances should be given.

Mr. Speaker: If the answer is that the Government is not prepared to institute a judicial enquiry, then instances need not be given. If Government says "yes", then, of course, he can supply the instances. Judicial enquiry is not to be done simply because one or two instances are there.

Shri Nambiar: I shall give four or five instances.

Mr. Speaker: He has given two; he can say, there are many others like that.

Shri Nambiar: There was beating to death of a prisoner in the Trivandrum Central Jail on 12th November, who was also a picketer. There was police lathi-charge in a lock-up in Kasergod, about which there was a reference also

made to the Government. There are several other instances of police excesses. Will he institute a judicial enquiry?

Shri Hathi: I have said in my statement that there was no police excess. The minimum force required only was used on those few occasions. There is no case for judicial enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: He has brought to the notice of the Minister some instances. They might also be looked into.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I know what is the definition of police excess, according to the Government? Perhaps Government think that a prisoner being beaten to death—two such instances were given—is not a police excess. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am asking the Minister to look into that.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): May I know whether there was a severe lathi-charge and shooting on the 13th October in the village of Eravathodi in Trichur District, when 40 persons were arrested because they protested against the removal of a large quantity of paddy? May I know whether the Government is prepared to institute a judicial enquiry into this matter?

Shri Hathi: I do not think there was any shooting. We do not have any information of any shooting anywhere.

Shri Nambiar: It was reported in the Press.

Mr. Speaker: He might get the information about this also.

Shri Nambiar: Either he must refute the paper news about the shooting in Eravathodi on October 13....

Mr. Speaker: I was asking the Minister to find out whether what has been alleged is a fact. When a question has been put and a Minister says he has no information about the shooting, the only thing I can do is to ask him to get the information about that. What else can I do now at this moment?

Shri Nambiar: In these matters, when police excesses are reported, the Government always get an escape valve saying that only the minimum force was used. What is the remedy for the people in such cases unless there is an enquiry? That is what we are asking for.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot order an enquiry. Shri Nambiar should at least realise that and he has to be content with what I have said. I can only ask the hon. Minister to get the information and be sure of the facts before taking a decision as to what the Government wants to do in the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In your direction, Sir, you have already intimated to the Government that it is their duty to investigate into specific matters brought in by Shri Nambiar. One of the instances refers to the death of a person inside jail. Should we take it that your direction is that the Government should tell this House definitely what exactly the truth of the matter is so that we may also know the exact position?

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister says that he has no information I have asked him that he should get the information. After he gets that information he might place the information that he gets on the Table of the House here.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I want to make a submission for your

consideration. You have given a very helpful ruling. At the same time, Sir, it would be better if you ask the Minister, because there are so many instances mentioned, as to why he has come to make a statement here without trying to investigate into the instances and make a comprehensive statement.

Mr. Speaker: That might have been done, but I cannot make that direction.

Shri Hem Barua: He should be taken to task for it.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD., AND TRAVANCORE MINERALS LIMITED

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1963-64, along with the audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library, See No. LT-3487[64].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Travancore Minerals Limited, Quilon, for the year 1963-64 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3488[64].

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1964, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1964".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1964."

12.13½ hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

12.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1964-65 Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants

in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65. 1 hour 15 minutes are now left for this discussion. Shrimati Savitri Nigam may continue her speech.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Sir, while I was speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants I had made it clear that it would be the darkest day in the history of mankind not only for India—if we decide to shift from the present foreign policy and produce nuclear weapons. If we decide to give up the policy of non-alignment, it would be fatal not only for India but the humanity as a whole.

Two points have been made by hon. Members who spoke in favour of the production of nuclear weapons. According to them production of nuclear weapons would have a sort of deterrent effect on the other people. I would like to say, Sir, it has been proved that it is no deterrent at all. Various international events have proved that it is no deterrent at all. Russia is one of the greatest nuclear powers in the world. In spite of that Russia has been repeatedly requesting China not to continue her expansionist activities on the border of Russia but with no effect. Russia has not been successful in dissuading China from such activities. The other plea put forward by some hon. Members is that we will be producing them for defensive purposes. I was surprised to hear this plea. It is quite well known and it has been declared from housetops by both the big nuclear powers that no nuclear weapon could be used for defensive purposes. It could be used only for offensive purposes because the moment any country uses it the other country would not be there on the map of the globe to defend itself.

I would also like to make it quite clear that if there is a shift in our present policy and we give up our policy of non-alignment, we would be creating a sort of panic and fear complex in the minds of other Asian

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

countries. The moment we start producing nuclear weapons, we would be forcing the other nations of Asia and Africa to produce these weapons which will adversely affect or even destroy their developing economies; because, the moment we start producing it because of the fear complex which will be created by our decision, they will also start following us.

Therefore, it is a pity that some hon. Members have made some such suggestions. I am sure our great Prime Minister and our great country would never be impressed by such misguided suggestions. On the other hand, I think it is high time that countries of Asia like Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma and Japan come together and stand against China which has indulged in this fatal activity. We should forget our small petty little differences and should make it clear that whatever happens we would stand against any such efforts made by any other nation in Asia, because if China indulges in any such activity it will be creating trouble not only for India it will be harming the interests of other Asian and African countries. I am sure that India will always follow a foreign policy which is based on human values, as our present one, which is liked and appreciated by other nations and countries.

Then I would like to say a few words on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Food. The decision to start a State Trading Corporation for food is a good one and we have all welcomed it. But I am worried about the decision which has been taken regarding having two channels of procurement to work simultaneously. I do not know how the conventional channels of trade are going to allow the new channel to function in a smooth manner. It is quite apparent that the conventional channels of trade, which are safeguarding the

interests of businessmen and traders would always create difficulties for the new channel of trade. That is why I suggest that it is high time the Food Minister brings in an amendment to stop or abolish the old channel of trade, the conventional channel of trade for the procurement of foodgrains, so that the trade could be taken over by the State Trading Corporation.

श्री शिवमति स्वामी (कोपल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अनुपूर्क अनुदान रखे गये हैं उनमें खाद्य समस्या पर अधिक से अधिक एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। साथ ही एजुकेशन के बारे में जो एक कमीशन बिठलाया जा रहा है उसके बारे में भी कुछ बजट रखा गया है। मैं इस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में थोड़े से शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष में जो शिक्षण व्यवस्था है वह बहुत ही अस्त व्यस्त हो रही है। हर राज्य में इस तरीके की नीति अस्तित्व की जा रही है कि जिससे विद्यार्थियों को तकलीफ हो रही है। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर कालिज में फीस, ट्यूशन फीस और कैपीटेशन फीस का इतना बोझा हो गया है कि जिससे विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। अगर यह कमीशन गौर से इस समस्या का अध्ययन करके इसको हल करने की कोशिश नहीं करेगा तो उसका काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मेरी पुरजोर अपील है मन्त्री महोदय से कि इस कमीशन द्वारा शिक्षा का एक राष्ट्रीय ढांचा तैयार कराया जाए और ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की जाए जिससे कि तमाम मुल्क में एक सा सिलेबस हो और फीस कम की जाए। खास तौर से मैसूर में मैट्रिकल कालिज में और इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में सीट बुक कराने के लिए चार पांच साल पहले पांच हजार रुपया जमा करना होता है, तब उस परिवार का लड़का उनमें दाखिल हो सकता है, और इसको रिश्तत न कह कर संस्था के लिए डोनेशन कहा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस डिमाण्ड पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : जो कमीशन बिठाया जाए वह देखे कि सब राज्यों में समान रूप से फीस निर्धारित की जाए ताकि लोगों में असन्तोष न हो ।

एजुकेशन के बाद मैं खास तौर पर फूड और एग्रीकल्चर की डिमाण्ड पर आता हूँ । इसमें इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन को दो करोड़ रुपया देने का प्रावजन है ।

शकर की नीति के बारे में यहां काफी चर्चा होती रहती है । इस हाउस में अनेक बार यह कहा गया कि शुगर की कमी है इसको किसी तरह से पूरा किया जाए । लेकिन अब जो चीनी एक्सपोर्ट की जा रही है उस बारे में इंडियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन को दो करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है, इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ ।

मेरे पास नेशनल फंडेशन आफ कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज लिमिटेड की रिपोर्ट है । इसमें साफ तरीके से लिखा है :

"Cooperative sugar factories... offered to handle physical exports of raw sugar manufactured by the cooperatives. But in spite of the competitive rates quoted by it, the Government of India, for reasons best known to them did not accept the offer but gave the work to the Indian Sugar Mills Association."

सन् 1963 की जो इस फंडेशन की सालाना रिपोर्ट है उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि इस फंडेशन ने शुगर को निर्यात करने के लिए बहुत मांग की लेकिन इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन को यह काम दिया गया । ऐसा क्यों किया गया, इसकी जरूर जांच की जाए, नहीं तो इस तरह से और करोड़ों रुपया आप बढ़ाते जाएंगे और इसका कोई फल नहीं हो सकेगा ।

आज बहुत से लोग शुगर मिल्स कायम करने के लिए लाइसेंस की मांग कर रहे हैं और ये मिलेंगे सर्फ एक्सपोर्ट के लिए रा शुगर पदा करेंगी । ऐसी शुगर मिल्स को कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में दिया जाए तो निर्यात की समस्या का हल हो जाएगा ।

इसी प्रकार कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज लिमिटेड के प्रेसीडेंट ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है :

"As a result, more often than not, government action has accentuated fluctuations and added to the difficulties of the current situation."

In sum, all considerations of equity and justice require that the offer of a licence for the establishment of a sugar factory in any area ought, in the first instance, be made to the cultivators of the sugarcane in that area and that to make the offer to any private party is in fact to create arbitrarily a privileged position in relation to the body of cultivators in favour of that private party. It is also to endow that private party with a privilege to make earnings on the basis of the production of the cultivators, which earnings even apart from the talk of a socialistic society or a cooperative commonwealth, should in fairness accrue to the cultivators."

इस प्रकार जो शुगर के बारे में नीति निर्धारित की जा रही है उससे बहुत कुछ मुल्क में सन्देह पैदा हुआ है । आज फंडेशन आफ कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज ने 29 मिलों के लिए लाइसेंस देने की सिफारिश की है लेकिन अभी तक एक भी नहीं दिया गया । और नौ के लिए सिफारिश की गयी है, लेकिन उनके मुताल्लिक भी लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया । इस तरह से सन् 1958 या 59 से अजियां दी जा रही हैं लेकिन कुछ नतीजा नहीं हो रहा है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब देश में शुगर की

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

इतनी कमी है और जब किसान आगे आने को तैयार है तो फिर कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स के लिए लाइसेंस क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन बगैर नुकसान किए निर्यात करना चाहती है। फिर भी उनको दो करोड़ रुपया देना कोई दानिशमन्दी नहीं है। इस नीति पर इस हाउस के सदस्य बिचार कर और गवर्नमेंट पर प्रेशर डाल कर कोआपरेटिव मिल्स के द्वारा एक्सपोर्ट करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सौ करोड़ रुपया फूड कारपोरेशन के लिए दिया जा रहा है। मैं फिर कहना चाहत हूँ कि इसकी जो नीति निर्धारित की जाए उसमें किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखा जाए, साथ ही कंज्यूमर्स के हितों का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो तानाशाही तरीके से अफसर आ गए हैं उनको बाहर किया जाए और जो अफसर बिजनैस लाइक तरीके से और किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रख कर काम करने वाले हों उनको लिया जाए।

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Bardhaman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants that the hon. Minister has presented to the House. The main items for which the demands have been presented include Demand No. 41, to provide for payment of subsidy to the sugar industry; Demand No. 90, to provide for the increased expenditure that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has to incur; Demand Nos. 95 and 96 for atomic research and Demand No. 125 to provide an additional sum of Rs. 100 crores for purchase of foodgrains.

The House will certainly appreciate the need for increased expenditure to procure foodgrains to relieve the acute shortage of food in the

country, to increase our technological ability to harness the potentiality of the atom and to support industries that are earning valuable foreign exchange through exports. I shall, however, confine my observations to Demand No. 90 which relates to the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

The increase in the immense responsibility that the Ministry has to shoulder to provide relief and rehabilitation to thousands of people who have migrated to India after the beginning of this year has become much more apparent after the original budget demands were presented to the House. It was not possible in March or April this year to foresee the number of refugees who would cross over into this country. Even now it is not possible to say that the influx has ceased. Thousands of refugees are still crossing over every week, and the end of the stream does not seem to be in sight. The fear of imminent death or organised assaults on honour and property may have receded. But the minority communities in Pakistan have been left in no doubt about the attitude of the authorities and the majority community. As long as the authorities in Pakistan do not give evidence of a genuine change in their policy of terrorising and squeezing out every member of the minority communities, no interventions that the Government of India may make with the Government of Pakistan, no exhortations that they may make on the minorities in Pakistan, no restrictions they may impose on the entry of refugees into India can stop the flow of refugees from Pakistan to India.

I realise, Sir, that this puts the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation in a very difficult situation. He would like to control the inflow of immigrants, to ensure that it is commensurate with our ability to rehabilitate, to see that undesirable and mala fide infiltrants do not abuse the facilities offered to the bona fide refugees. Perhaps, it is with these unobjectionable

objectives that the hon. Minister has recently decided to re-introduce the condition that every refugee should produce a migration certificate to entitle him to the benefits of rehabilitation. But I do not know how the Minister hopes this would solve either his problem or the problems that the refugees face. When life in Pakistan becomes intolerable, the refugees are compelled to leave their homes and seek security by migrating to India, with or without a migration certificate. When life and honour are in danger, who cares to wait to get a migration certificate to come over to India? These victims of harassment and persecution in Pakistan will automatically come over to India. No Government can stop them. And the moment they come to this side, they become refugees, whether they are certified by the Government as such or not. They are refugees to whom we have to give immediate relief and provide the means of permanent rehabilitation. If the Government invokes the technical disqualification that may do not have the required migration certificate and attempts, on this ground, to wash its hands off these refugees, what will happen to them? Can they go back to Pakistan? No, they cannot. And automatically those refugees will be a burden on the society, on voluntary institutions, and ultimately on the State Governments on either side of Pakistan, who have to face the problems of law and order that the presence of unrehabilitated and uncared for refugees creates.

I venture to submit therefore that the new restrictions may only amount to the Ministry unceremoniously shunting its responsibility to the unprepared and unsuspecting States.

I wonder whether the Minister has given thought to any alternatives. Has he, for instance, considered the possibility of issuing entry certificates to each refugee migrating to India, entitling him to residence and rehabilitation benefits in the State into which he has migrated, or the State

in which the Government of India have decided to rehabilitate him? Such a system of entry certificates will also prevent the unauthorised, often undetected, inter-State migration, which throws the whole machinery of the Rehabilitation Ministry out of gear, encourages desertion from camps, and adds to the problems of Assam and Bengal through undetected flow-backs of migrants.

Sir, I would now like to say a few words about the problems and processes of rehabilitation. It is true that we now have a separate Ministry to give undivided attention to Rehabilitation, and we are happy that the Ministry is led by an able and dynamic Minister. However, it is very difficult for me to say that the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry has progressed with satisfactory speed. I am sure the Minister knows, as well as we do, that there are a number of avoidable reasons for the tardiness in the progress of rehabilitation. I will refer only to a few of them.

First of all, I must draw the attention of the Government to the fact most of the projects of rehabilitation that have been chosen by the Government, whether in agriculture or in industry, are projects that will take a long time to mature. Resettlement on land which has yet to be reclaimed with enormous effort from ravines or with the help of long-term projects of soil conservation, will take many years. Rehabilitation in the hydro-electric project areas or industries that may be set up after the projects mature will take many years. Till then, does the Government propose to keep these large and increasing numbers of refugees in an unsatisfactory condition in transit camps, exposed to the intrigues and influence of anti-social elements, setting up elaborate but ineffective machinery to deal with the increasing problems of indiscipline in these camps, running the risk of dissatisfaction with the meagre supply of food and other facilities in the camps

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which, in places like Matia, have led to riots, loot and arson by the refugees in the neighbouring villages? Will not the hon. Minister give priority to the problem of formulating projects of rehabilitation that will lead to immediate fruition?

Sir, I must say that if the Ministry had undertaken a comprehensive survey of the vocations that the immigrants were following in Pakistan or the vocations for which they are already trained, the pace and progress of placement might have been easier, and the pressure on land might have been less.

Another difficulty that is holding up expeditious rehabilitation is the centralisation of control over implementation. All the States that have to implement projects of rehabilitation do not have full-fledged Ministries of Rehabilitation, with the only exception of West Bengal, and the consequence is that the officers who are in charge of rehabilitation have to wait for instructions from Delhi. If initiative is inhibited and there is lack of adequate authority, how can there be expeditious implementation?

I must also draw the attention of the Government to a growing feeling in the States that schemes submitted by the States for rehabilitation are subjected to inordinate delays in the Centre. When the responsibility for implementation is with the States, when it is the States that have to face the direct consequences of delay in rehabilitation, why should there be such inordinate delays in scrupulous approval and periodic reappraisals?

In conclusion, Sir, I want to remind the House, and if I may, the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation, of some observations that I had made last time while discussing the Demands of the Rehabilitation Ministry, about the inefficiency in the Ministry.

An hon. Member: But the hon. Member had stated earlier that the hon. Minister was a dynamic one.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: The hon. Minister may be dynamic, but I am only blaming the Ministry.

I had quoted many instances from the report of the Public Accounts Committee to substantiate those charges of inefficiency. The hon. Minister, who at that time was the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, had interrupted me more than once when I was speaking and almost objected to my quoting from the report of the Public Accounts Committee. Now, I wonder whether he had any premonitions at that time that he would soon have to hold the baby.

In supporting the demands, I would only urge that the efficiency of the officers for whom we are voting these grants should measure up to the immensity of the task that the Ministry is facing.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Before you call upon the next hon. Member, may I ask for one clarification? I would invite your attention to pages 18 and 19 of the explanatory memorandum on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, particularly to Damands Nos. 108 and 110 appearing on those pages. The former concerns the Lok Sabha and the latter concerns the Rajya Sabha. The sum asked for in respect of allowances and honoraria in respect of Lok Sabha is Rs. 6.22 lakhs, whereas for Rajya Sabha, the sum asked for is Rs. 6,48,300, and it is said that these amounts are needed because of the passing of the new Bill under which the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament have been increased. I would like to know why the sum asked for in respect of Lok Sabha is only Rs. 6.22 lakhs whereas in the case of Rajya Sabha it is Rs. 6,48,300, particularly when the total membership of Rajya Sabha is less, and it sits

also for lesser number of days than Lok Sabha? I suggest that the hon. Minister might give some explanation for this.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It may be a printing mistake.

Mr. Speaker: I shall find out.

Shri Nambiar: (Tiruchirapalli): With regard to Demand No. 125 relating to purchase of foodgrains, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 100 crores has been asked for, I find from the explanatory memorandum a statement at page 21 to the effect that of this amount, Rs. 95 crores will be required for payment in India for imports under PL-480, and the balance of Rs. 5 crores for payment abroad.

In regard to the PL-480 imports, we had been told previously that in respect of whatever we purchased under PL-480, the money would be deposited in India and it would not be allowed to be spent by the USA as they liked. But here, in this explanatory memorandum it is said that the expenditure in India on account of these purchases is Rs. 95 crores. I would like to know whether is this amount which we pay to the USA towards PL-480 purchases will be spent by them in India or not.

Coming to the question of food policy, I would suggest that this sum of Rs. 100 crores which the hon. Minister has asked for for purchases by the Food Corporation under the Bill which we have passed recently will not suffice. The hon. Minister thinks that he would make the purchases only in the shape of procurement of whatever is available in surplus areas.

With regard to this, if he employs half-hearted measures by way of mopping up the so-called surpluses readily available, he will not be in a position to supply food in the way necessary. For instance, take the position in Kerala and Madras. Recently while the hon. Minister was

in Madras, he found that the position in the rural areas is very bad there, that is in a State which is considered to be producing sufficient quantity of rice. If the situation in the rural areas is going to be improved, I mean the rural areas of Madras State—the hon. Minister himself admitted the position to be bad, according to a press statement he made—what steps is he going to take? If he takes only the step of mopping up the readily available surplus for sending to urban areas for statutory or informal rationing, the result will be that black market prices will prevail and the ordinary man in the rural areas, the agricultural labourers and others, would not be able to get sufficient quantities of rice at reasonable prices. This point has to be borne in mind. Therefore, he cannot have a policy by which he will help the traders to flourish in a black market and at the same time wanting to reduce prices. These two things cannot go together. If he does this, he will find himself in a very serious situation.

Last time during the food debate, we uttered a warning which he never cared to consider or heed. So again he has got into another terrible predicament. Hereafter also he is going to have another serious difficulty. Therefore, it is better to be warned in time so that he could take correct steps in this direction. If necessary, he should ask for more money.

As regard the steel plant, we have been demanding for a steel plant in the Salem region for a long time. There we have enough raw materials. There is plenty of Neyvelli lignite. A very successful steel plant is possible there. When the present Minister of Food and Agriculture was the Minister in charge, he had almost given a promise to the people of Madras in this regard. Not only that, the Chief Minister of Madras came all the way to Delhi, called all the MPs from the State and he held a press conference as well where he stated that the establishment of a steel plant in Salem is

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almost certain. But later, we find that this has gone into the background. So this matter must be expeditiously looked into and finalised.

Then about dearness allowance to Central Government employees. Hon. Members would have seen the news of the trade unions of employees, one after another, taking strike ballots. It is not because the employees want to stop work. The point is that today they are in a very bad plight; in view of high prices, they are unable to make both ends meet. Unless some immediate relief is given to them, they do not know what is the way out of them. Just see how many of the employees are involved? Postal and telegraph workers, railway workers, defence installation workers—all these people are there. This is a human problem. Leave alone politics or agitation. I am not here for an agitational purpose. I am asking a straight question to the Minister: how many central government employees could balance their budget in the wake of the high prices now ruling and in the context of non-grant of adequate dearness allowance to them? Even to the extent of 50 per cent, it is denied.

Therefore, the hon. Minister in charge of Finance as well as the entire Cabinet must come to the rescue of the central government employees, instead of allowing matters to drift until things become unpleasant. When the strike ballot is completed and the employees resort to strike, do not accuse us and threaten us by saying, 'unless you withdraw the strike notice, we will not consider the matter'. Things cannot be allowed to drift as they were in the case of the strike of the house surgeons. For three months, the surgeons were representing the matter, but they were not listened to. Similarly in this case, the question has been hanging fire for a long time. If you do not take prompt action, please do not accuse the employees for having taken the strike ballots and even

resorting to strike. Things should not be allowed to reach that pass.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, I would normally not intervened in this discussion. But there are a couple of matters on which I would like to make a few observations.

This House is being asked to furnish some more money to the Ministry of Education because it has been thought fit to appoint an Education Commission. The amount of money required for this purpose is not particularly frightening—it is about Rs. 15 lakhs, as far as I can understand—and it is not that I grudge the expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs for the purpose of securing a real improvement in the educational system of our country. But what I do not like is that we are having this Commission now appointed which will normally take a fairly long time before it produces its report, and the implementation of whatever recommendations are accepted ultimately by Government would also take a further lease of time, the result being that we cannot go ahead with problems of educational reconstruction with that speed which is absolutely essential.

The Minister of Education—who is not here, but his deputy is here—when he first took over his portfolio started by winding up a number of committees which were working in his Ministry. I know from my own personal experience that some of these committees had better be wound up, and I do not object to the Minister taking that step when he drastically reduced the number of committees which were functioning under his Ministry, but I find him straining at the gnat of committees and swallowing the camel of a commission, now that he is getting people from all over the world to sit on this body to go all over our country to examine every facet of our

educational system, primary, secondary, higher, research establishments and so on and so forth, and they will produce Heaven knows what kind of a report. On this commission again we are having a number of foreign experts, against whom I have nothing whatever to say. They are chosen in a very non-aligned spirit from one part of the world as well as the other. I have nothing against them as such. Possibly, their advice would be very valuable, but I do not like India continuing to rely on commissions on which we appoint these foreign experts to function. I do not see why after so many years we have not been able to formulate an educational policy.

As soon as we were free, Government appointed the Radhakrishnan Commission. That did a very good job of work as far as university education was concerned. The Mudaliar Commission has produced a very fine report in regard to secondary education, and there is any amount of literature in regard to primary education, basic education and so on and so forth. I know it is something of a jumble, because of the ups and downs of Government policy. Basic education at one time was praised to the skies by Government, and now Government itself fights shy of any talk even about basic education, but my point is that during 17 years we have done a great deal of thinking over this matter, and it could have been collated much more easily and expeditiously than by the appointment of an Education Commission.

I feel also that in regard to such points as the question of the medium of instruction at the universities, the whole question is hanging fire because we are having committees and commissions and Vice-Chancellors' bodies to report on this matter, and no proper decision is made, with the result that educational opportunities are denied to the generality of our people who can only imbibe education at whatever level, higher or lower, through the medium of their own languages.

A whole set of problems is being postponed, and this appointment of a commission has really meant not only prolongation of our agony, but also unnecessary introduction of so many aspects of the matter, as can be seen from the enumeration made in the terms of reference of this commission. I shall not labour this point any further, but I do feel that there is no point now in having this Education Commission. I say this with all due respect to the Members of the Commission and also the Chairman of the Commission, who are all very worthy persons. I do not make the slightest reflection on their academic and other attainments, but my concern is in regard to the delay which was avoidable, but which is continuing to take place in view of the Ministry's decision. Of course, there is the Cabinet, joint responsibility. I think the late Prime Minister also had said he agreed with the idea of the appointment of this Commission. It is not the Minister's fault alone but the whole Government is responsible for having appointed the commission which would mean dilatoriness in the going ahead with our educational schemes.

There is another question to which I will make a very brief reference—in regard to PL 480 transactions. I would not go into any detail over it but I would like the Minister of Planning in particular to make a note of this point. From time to time we have tried to point out how these PL 480 transactions might impinge on our economy in a manner which is not particularly favourable. I should not be misunderstood to mean that I am suggesting that we stop all imports of foodgrains, since imports of foodgrains are easier managed from America through PL 480 process: I am not saying: you stop that. I am not saying that at all. I am merely asking for a very serious examination of the implications to our economy of PL 480 transactions and the manner in which the moneys which accrue on account of these transactions are utilised. This is a matter which has been already taken up by certain economists who

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have expressed themselves. I am not going into any detail over it. We are now on the eve of the Fourth Plan and it is very necessary that not only we try to see to it that we can be self-sufficient as far as food production is concerned—that might be asking for the moon; anyhow that is a perspective which we have got and we want to reach that goal as quick as ever possible, but quite apart from that—but we must also see that the accumulation in certain hands of a great deal of money for utilisation in this country and on many occasions these are foreign hands, does not lead to the utilisation of this money inside our own country, perhaps to the detriment not only of our economy but also to the development of a real, honest, genuine democratic government in this country. Therefore, I would ask the Government to give us some idea as to whether it is going to have a thorough going examination of the impingement of these transactions on the economy of our country and when Government is going to take the House into confidence in regard to that matter and when we can get the hang of the thing, because these transactions occasionally give rise in the minds of many of us to certain misgivings which are not removed and which are merely tried to be glossed over by the plea that we import foodgrains which could be most expeditiously brought through this transaction. That is not the entire answer to the question which we have sought from time to time to raise in this House and today also Mr. Nambiar made some kind of reference a little earlier and I would like the Government to give us the advantage of its views in this matter.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Mr. Speaker, I would only speak on two demands, Nos. 125 and 41. I want to make a submission to the Government through you on the two or three points that I am making. One is about loading and unloading facility. In spite of what the hon. speaker who preceded me said, there is no solution to the food problem except to have substantial buffer stocks with us. We had made mistakes in the past and this

is the time when we must realise this. A lot of things in this country go into a sort of a controversial phase. I have been in this House for the last 12 years. There was a phase when a demand was made to discourage import of foodgrains completely; reference was made to this by my hon. friend Mr. Mukerjee. What was the result? This problem now needs huge sums of money for importing of foodgrains which is certainly going to upset our foreign exchange position because it has to be done in such a hurry and we have not been able to provide a cushioning period to the foreign exchange allotments. This crisis has come today because we have not followed a clear cut policy in the past of having substantial buffer stocks. This country has got a permanent scarcity. Even when there was a bumper crop the proportion that could be met was about 68 or 70 or at the most 75 per cent. I know, subject to correction, there is a permanent gap of 25 per cent in this country. If the Government had maintained a buffer stock more or less in a stable way, this situation would not have arisen. What is the solution to the present position? In the coming 3-4 months, the course open is to have as much foodgrain import as possible under PL 480 which is going to help us considerably.

But what is happening in our ports? In spite of answers given in Parliament that the situation has improved, things are not very satisfactory. For certain things there is a time-lag needed, for instance installation of new machinery or development of new techniques. Certain other things could be done without much time-lag. A report on this has been submitted to the Prime Minister but it has not yet been published. The newspapers seem to be more resourceful or the Ministers seems to be more communicative with them and so there has been a report published in papers. A committee of the US officials who were called in to report on the handling of foodgrains in the ports had submitted a report to the Prime Minister. We are unloading every month about 60,000 tons of wheat

and they have suggested some things which could be done immediately. For instance, one suggestion is about the replacement of gunny bags found to be in a rotten condition. Such rotten bags, while grain is unloaded into them, get torn and the whole process is again to be repeated. When millions and millions of bags are to be handled, if even ten per cent of the gunny bags are in a rotten condition, to that extent the process of unloading gets delayed. This does not require a lot of time; this can be done immediately; it only needs a little more attentive supervision at the port.

The hon. Minister of Shipping announced the other day that the loading and unloading process was improving. But even now the process of stevedores going actually into the ships and then loading or unloading is going on; then they stitch it there and then they are sent out. The loading and unloading arrangements should be such that this process of taking foodgrains from one place to another is avoided. There should be suitable places set apart for foodgrains to be unloaded quickly and easily straight from the ships. It may be a small matter but when there is such a lot of delay it should be improved, because it does not require any additional finance. It just requires less of bureaucratic temperament and more of imagination and foresight.

13 hrs.

Then there is another thing. It is good that the controversy about the allotment of foreign exchange has been successfully settled, and that is, foreign exchange will be made available. It is going to unbalance our plan programme certainly, but we cannot help it, because the only solution for us now is to have enough buffer-stock. The Food Corporations Bill was passed the other day, but a corporation which comes to market at this time is in a most unfortunate situation. Though I did not get any

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time to speak on the Food Corporation Bill, on this occasion I would like to mention one fact, and that is, this is the most unfortunate period when the Corporation is coming into existence. The history of price support in every country, wherever it has been done, is that when the prices are much lower, in order to help the farmers, the prices are boosted up and the price is supported by the Government. What is happening today in this country is that the prices in the open market are already very high and the parity of prices which the Government will fix today will have to be much higher. Otherwise, foodgrains will not be coming. But you cannot help it. This is the situation in which it has to be brought about, and I am sure by having a big buffer-stock the Government will be in a position to manipulate the prices and also to work out a system of prices. For that, a very important statutory body has to be created. This Corporation should not be a feeble, half-hearted corporation, always being tied up to the red-tape of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and always to be pitted against between two controversial Ministries—the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture,—one not allowing finance and the other demanding finance. Therefore, this Corporation, if it has to carry on with this trade, should be given full authority to have substantial funds at its disposal.

Some hon. Members said that this Corporation should function on the basis of free interest; whatever may be the shape and existence of this Corporation, it will have a very big importation programme, and so this Corporation must have a fund which may be called an equalisation fund or a deficit fund or a surplus fund so that the profits and the losses of this Corporation should not be questioned every day. This is a Corporation which will have to face a lot of obstacles because both foodgrain importation and production are very uncertain factors. Sometimes we have to

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import at a very high price. We shall have to keep the consumer in view and the importation and the production programme has to be linked with the consumers in this country. It cannot be fixed in isolation. Therefore, occasions may arise when the import will have to be very costly and if substantial amounts will have to be subsidised that will mean that the Corporation in that year will incur heavy losses; the Parliament will criticise it for bungling, but it will not be bungling; it will be a natural phenomenon to incur heavy losses which will have to be compensated in the years when the surplus comes and it has to be made up by some subsidy. But permanent subsidy to be given to an organisation could never make that organisation very efficient and well-managed. Therefore, an equalisation fund which may be at the permanent disposal of the Corporation should be created, and that equalisation fund should always be a balancing factor in the activities of the Food Corporation.

I think that it has been a good thing that the Prime Minister has come to realise that this food importation requires a better handling and also a phased programme. Why should we start formulating a programme when the situation becomes fairly severe and complicated? Why can't we make a three-year programme of production as well as importation as to how much we need not today but tomorrow and the day after? Today's is not the only problem to be solved; what will be the problem tomorrow and the day after? That is the question.

There are some other countries which are wedded to private economy like Canada and Australia.

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

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I shall finish in one minute. There, they have always followed this system. It is not

communist economy; they are not socialist economy. A bogey or a fear is also created sometimes that socialised trade will not give any result. But I am very categorically of the opinion that America and Canada have succeeded in monopoly trade in wheat by establishing Wheat Boards. The Wheat Board in Canada is a very powerful and strong one. It really controls the monopoly trade of Canadian wheat. So is the case with Australia. If these countries wedded to private economy can come up with these Boards, statutory boards, which are so powerful, why can't we do it?

Lastly, I would like to submit to the Government that it is high time that they created a national authority like the Tennessee Valley Authority, a national authority for foodgrains, which will have sweeping powers to go into the market and undertake such operations as it likes to have, and that authority must be given abundant powers, not subject to the day-to-day red-tapism and bureaucratic bogging down.

I have not had the time to speak on Demand No. 41, but I thank you for giving me so much time.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री चागला के कुछ कहने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप उचित समझें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो केवल इंटरवेंशन करना चाहते हैं, जब दूसरे मिनिस्टर जवाब दें तो उसके पहले आप कह लीजियेगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं उनसे ही सम्बन्धित मांग पर कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब लोग तो पहले अपनी बात कह नहीं सकते। हाँ, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सारे मिनिस्टर एक के बाद एक बोलें, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दो मिनट से लम्बा भाषण मैं नहीं दूंगा ।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I have no objection if Shri Prakash Vir Shastri will take just two minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No other Member will be given any time now to speak? :

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Not he, at any rate!

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that. His friend has remarked so?

Some hon. Members rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर पन्द्रह आदमी एक साथ खड़े हो जायें तो मैं उनको एक वक्त कैसे बुला सकता हूँ । अगर श्री शर्मा चाहें कि जिस वक्त वह खड़े हों उसी वक्त उनको मौका मिल जाये, तो ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता । श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मांग संख्या 9, जो कि शिक्षा आयोग से सम्बन्धित है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । सबसे बड़ी बात यह कि आपने जो सोलह सदस्यों का आयोग बनाया है उसमें आपने परामर्शदाता के रूप में पांच विदेशी व्यक्तियों को भी रखा है । भारत सरकार शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार करने के लिये कोई आयोग बनाये, इसमें किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन इस सच्चाई को तो स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि सत्तरह साल के बाद भी शिक्षा की पद्धति से भारत सरकार सन्तुष्ट नहीं है । सरकार अपनी असफलताओं को इस प्रकार के आयोग का निर्माण करके स्वयम् स्वीकार करती है ।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात जो ध्यान देने योग्य है और मुझे इस का बड़ा दुःख भी है, कि भारत में वर्ष-शिक्षा का जो क्रम चल रहा है उसमें भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों की 98 या इससे अधिक प्रतिशत शिक्षा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के माध्यम से होती है, लेकिन आपने जो सोलह सदस्यों का आयोग बनाया है उसमें केवल एक अध्यक्ष को छोड़ कर बाकी कोई भारतीय भाषा विशेषज्ञ उसमें नहीं रखा है जो भारतीय भाषाओं का पंडित हो या जो भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की कोई अन्य जानकारी रखता हो । जब आपने इस देश की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई आयोग बनाया है और आप को इस देश की शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊपर ले जाना है, तब केवल अंग्रेजी के विशेषज्ञों को इस योग्य समझा गया कि वे ही भारत की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श दें, मैं इसे उचित नहीं समझता, विशेषकर जबकि इस देश में डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जैसा शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ हो या अब से पहले के जो शिक्षा मन्त्री थे, जो कि मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति हैं, उनके जैसा व्यक्ति हो, अथवा राष्ट्रीय महत्व की मान्यता प्रदान की हुई संस्थाएँ हों, जैसे कि काशी विद्यापीठ है, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी है, जामिया मिलिया है, दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा है । उनमें से किसी के प्रतिनिधि को इस आयोग में न रखना और भारतीय शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है ।

एक बात जो मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि मालूम पड़ता है कि शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय अभी तक अपनी कोई राय भी नहीं बता सका है । अहमदाबाद में आठ दिन पहले गुजरात सरकार ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो परिवर्तन किया, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री उस को आशीर्वाद देकर आये, लेकिन आठ दिन बाद जब शिक्षा मन्त्री वहाँ जाते हैं तो गुजरात सरकार के निर्णयों से वे अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करते हैं । एक ही देश का प्रधान मन्त्री एक निर्णय पर आशीर्वाद दे और उसी देश का शिक्षा मन्त्री

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

उसी निर्णय पर उनसे असहमति व्यक्त करे, यह अजीब सा मालूम होता है। कम से कम कैबिनेट को तो एक राय बना लेनी चाहिये। इस का परिणाम यह है कि गुजरात प्रदेश सरकार ने शिक्षा मन्त्री के अनुचित व्यवहार से असन्तुष्ट होकर प्रधान मन्त्री जी को और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष को अपना एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। उस से मेरा कोई सम्बन्ध सीधा नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सुधार करने आए जा रहे हैं तो विदेशों से विशेषज्ञों को आमन्त्रित किया है और दूसरे 11 व्यक्ति देश के रखे हैं। लेकिन क्या भारतीय भाषाओं का आपको कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं मिला? ऐसा लगता है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आपको कोई निर्णय नहीं लेना है। इसलिए मैं आयोग के निर्माण से अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ और आपकी मांग का भी विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, may I first deal with the question of the Commission, about which Mr. Mukerjee and Mr. Shastri have offered certain criticisms. The point made by Mr. Mukerjee was, when I have done away with so many committees, why have I appointed a commission? May I say this that the appointment of the commission has been very well received all over India, not only in India but abroad? The *London Times* in a special editorial, complimented the Government on setting up this commission. When I went to UNESCO recently, almost all countries expressed great interest in the appointment of this commission and I was told that the report of this commission will be useful not only to India, but to all the educationists all the world over.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): May be useful to the world, but not so much to India.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is the first time in the history of India where a

commission has been appointed to look at education as a whole. We had the Radhakrishnan Commission which dealt with higher education and the Mudaliar Commission which dealt with secondary education. What I wanted was, let us look at education not in compartments, not in fragments, but let us take it as a whole and see what advance we have made in the last 17 years, whether we have made any mistakes and what our policy should be. I am very happy that we have got some of the finest experts from the different countries. UNESCO is giving full assistance. UNESCO gave us a member from Japan, another from Russia and a third from France. I have just received a letter that they are prepared to give us as many consultants as we like. That shows the interest UNESCO is taking in this.

Mr. Mukerjee said that the appointment of a commission will delay decisions. If he had done me the justice of reading my speech when I inaugurated the commission, I made it perfectly clear that while the commission is functioning, the Ministry is not going to sit with folded arms. It will carry on its work. What is more, the commission will from time to time give us interim reports on urgent matters. I shall mention two instances where I have referred to Dr. Kothari to give me an immediate report. When I went to Bangalore for the meeting of the Council of the Education Advisory Board, one point that was made there was the cost of building primary schools. The States told me that one of the most difficult things which they were facing was the cost of buildings. I said to myself, why do we need steel and cement? If our forefathers could do without them, surely we must find some way of putting up cheap buildings—prefabricated or something else. As soon as I came back from Bangalore, I wrote immediately to Dr. Kothari 'Please consider this question on top priority and let me have your

report". I have done the same thing with regard to the medium of instruction. I had written to Dr. Kothari: "Please take up this question. This is a very explosive subject. There are lots of differences of opinion. We want an objective appraisal of this question. Let us have an interim report."

Shri Kishen Pattanayak: Has the Government no policy about the medium of instruction as yet, so that the commission will go into it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have it, I am coming to that. My friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, has levelled a charge against me, which I do not think is fair or justified. He said, when I went to Gujarat, I enunciated a policy which differed from that of the Prime Minister. I gave a complete answer to this question in the Rajya Sabha only the other day. If my friend will take the trouble of reading what I stated there, he will agree with me that ever since I took charge, all that I have been doing is enunciating the same policy that has been laid down by Government. All that I am guilty of is that I am trying to implement that policy. The policy is there. I am emphasising different aspects of the policy. This policy has been reiterated by the National Integration Council, the Vice-Chancellors, the University Grants Commission, etc. In my speech in the other House, I have given quotations from all these bodies to show that the policy of the Government has been consistent and I think it is quite wrong to say that when I went to Gujarat, I said anything which was different from the policy of Government or has differed in any way from what the Prime Minister had said.

The issue in Gujarat was a very small one. I had deputations from various people asking for permission on an optional basis to teach English from the V standard rather than from the VIII standard. What was urged upon me was that standards in Eng-

lish were going down and the secondary schools should be permitted to start English on an optional basis earlier. I said that I did not see any objection why if the Headmasters of secondary schools wanted to teach English to the students from the V Standard rather than from the VIII standard, they should be prevented from doing so. I quoted from the Declaration of Human Rights, to which we are a party. It lays down that a parent has the prior right of determining what education his children will have.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): You are going to make changes in the Government policy for that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not making any change. I have said, I am only giving effect to that policy. Today I would again reiterate the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is to encourage Hindi to the full, to encourage Indian languages to the full. They must come up, so that the regional language will become the medium of instruction in the universities. But what I am saying is, for Heaven's sake, let us not do anything which will undermine the unity of India. I do not want India to break up into so many linguistic units. Imagine what will happen if we had 16 regional languages in the universities without a link language, without a bond between universities, between scholars, between professors, between members of the Bar and between the courts.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Is the Minister aware that in implementing this policy of continuing English, the State Government has stopped the grants to those schools in Ahmedabad which had introduced the medium of teaching in English?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know that. What I said was, we must look forward to the day when Hindi will become the link language of India. That

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

is our official language under the Constitution. We must be loyal to the Constitution. But till that time comes, English is still the link language and let us not destroy that link language.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं हिन्दी के लिए ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मुझे बक्त होता तो मैं आपको कहता कि मैंने हिन्दी के लिए क्या किया है और क्या करने वाला हूँ। जब भी मैं साउथ में या बंगाल जाता हूँ तो हिन्दी को एनकरेज करने के लिए कहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा मतलब श्री चागला से नहीं है। मेरा मतलब उस सरकार से है जिसके आप प्रतिनिधि हैं। वह 17 साल से क्या कर रही है।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं तो एक ही साल से आया हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ऐसे तो हर कोई कह देगा कि मैं 6 महीने से आया हूँ, मैं साल भर से आया हूँ। सरकार ने क्या किया है जिसके आप शिक्षा मन्त्री हैं।

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri M. C. Chagla: In 17 years I think we have made great progress. All that I have been reiterating and re-emphasising, and I shall go on doing so, is that no linguistic policy should be permitted to undermine the unity of India.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Does he mean to say that the introduction of the Indian languages at university level and school level will undermine the unity of India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; without a link language, it will. If you have 16 languages in the universities,

without a link language, a day may come when you may have a high-powered conference in Delhi attended by Indians and you will need interpreters to interpret one Indian to another. I do not want to live to see that day.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: How many people in India know the link language at present in India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The link language has always been at the top level. I agree. That is why we introduced the medium of instruction in secondary schools in regional languages. A time will come when the regional languages will become the medium of instruction in universities. But today English is a language of scholarship, English is a language in which the universities communicate with one another. English is the language of the Bar, the courts and of science. Hindi will take its place, I hope, sooner than later. But till that comes, are we going to break up this bond.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Let us not perpetuate it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Does the Minister tell the House that this emphasis on English language being of paramount importance will actually lead to our own languages being properly used as the medium of instruction at every level because without our own languages being our medium of knowledge even at the highest level our country will never be truly educated. Let the hon. Minister of Education think about the educational prospects rather than integration of the country about which the rest of his colleagues including the Prime Minister are surely thinking.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree. Therefore, what I have been saying is, certainly work for a day when the regional language will be in a position to be the medium of instruction. We have no text books today. We have no professors.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You produce them. I have been shouting myself hoarse that you do not produce them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are doing our best. What I am saying is, even when the regional languages become the medium of instruction in the universities, do not give up Hindi and English—Hindi as the link language of India and English as the international language. That has been my policy. That is all that I have said and nothing more.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Please keep it in proportion and do not emphasise the paramouncy of English. We have been hearing it up umpteen times and we have got fed up with it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not emphasised the paramouncy of English.

An Hon. Member: You speak in English.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Even today, as I said in the other House, the resolutions of the Congress are in English, the resolutions of the AICC are in English.

Shri Y. S. Chaudhary (Mahendragarh): That is no justification.

An hon. Member: What about the resolutions of the Communist Party?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is all that I have been saying and I do not think I have been guilty of any departure from the policy laid down by Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That may be taken as a point of difference; you may proceed further.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If I may reiterate again, the policy of Government is to give full support to Hindi, to give full support to the Indian languages, to work for the day when every university will have the language of the regions as their medium of instruction. But, at the same time,—that “but” is very important—the link language must continue.

Shri Y. S. Chaudhary: “But” is the only important word.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Do you want the regional languages without a link language? If India were to accept Hindi tomorrow our problem will be solved. But I wish my hon. friend will go to the south and also Bengal and see the conditions there. I have travelled there, I have persuaded them and I have talked to them. After all, they are parts of India and we must carry them with us. That is exactly what the Prime Minister said in this House. The late Prime Minister also said the same thing. Hindi will be accepted if we show tolerance and understanding and we carry them with us. Without their consent it will not be accepted. I ask my friend, Shri Mukerjee, will Bengal accept Hindi today? Let him answer it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Surely, if the demands of Bengal which are legitimate are squared with the rest of India, it will be accepted. Once you work out a proper synthesis between the requirements of the regional language and the link language, it will be accepted.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : यह तो आप सारी की सारी बातें कन्फ्यूज कर रहे हैं। मुर्जी साहब ने भी अभी यही कहा कि जो हमारी रीजनल लैंग्वेज है उन पर आप इम्फैसिस नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री मु० क० वागला : हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह काम एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता है। टेक्सट बुक्स तैयार हो रही हैं, प्रोफेसर्स को ट्रेन करना चाहिए, साइंस बुक्स ट्रांसलेट होनी चाहिए। वह सब काम हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह जरूर है कि एक दिन में यह तमाम काम नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : माननीय मन्त्री के ख्याल में आखिर यह काम पूरा होने में कितने

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

दिन लगेंगे ? क्या 100 साल से कम समय लगेगा या ज्यादा लगेगा ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं कोई प्रोफट नहीं हूँ और न ही मैं कोई आस्ट्रोलैजर हूँ ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आखिर आप पालिसी मेकर हैं इसलिए कोई इसका आइडिया तो आपको होना ही चाहिए ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I must meet one other criticism of my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He said that I have not appointed anyone on the Commission who knows the Indian languages. He himself admitted that Dr. Kothari is a great exponent of the Indian languages and a scholar in Hindi.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने यह कहा था कि केवल एक अध्यक्ष को छोड़ कर ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: But apart from that, every Indian member knows his own language.

आप पढ़िये 16 के नाम । उसमें दक्षिण भारत के हैं, महाराष्ट्र के हैं, बंगाल के हैं और वे सब अपनी अपनी लैंग्वेज भी जानते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: आप इस बात को थोड़ा घुमाइये मत । मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय: यह है कि जितने आप के राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिनको कि आप ने इस सदन में राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित किया है क्या उनमें कोई एक भी इस आयोग में प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो सकता था ? क्या एक भी भारतीय भाषाओं का शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ इस आयोग में नहीं लिया जा सकता था । आप भारतीय भाषाओं को ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं तो तमाम के तमाम अंग्रेजी के विशेषज्ञों व समर्थकों को आयोग में लेने

का आपका निर्णय कहां तक उचित बैठता है और अगर कल को यह आयोग यह निर्णय दे दे कि अंग्रेजी ही इस देश की शिक्षा का माध्यम होना चाहिए तब क्या परिस्थिति बनेगी ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

I want to assure this House that I spent days and days thinking of the constitution of the Commission. I consulted the various people. I have tried to do my best so that all sections should be represented. I wanted an independent commission. I did not want to load the dice in favour of any particular policy. After all, they can consult anybody in India. My hon. friend mentioned the names of various institutions. The views of the principals of various institutions who are not on the commission will not be ignored. They will be very welcome to come and give evidence. A questionnaire is being issued. After all, India is a large country with many regions, with many interests, and when a Minister has to appoint a commission of 16 members you can understand his difficulty. But I assure you that I did my best to appoint the best commission I can, and I think I can say with some confidence that having succeeded in getting the Chairmanship of Dr. Kothari, one of the finest scientists and educationists in India and who agreed to the names of the members, we have got a commission of which India can be proud.

Sir, I think I have dealt with all the points.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee (Kanpur): We also referred to the question of implementation of the triple benefit scheme for the teachers by the State Government. Can he throw some light on that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There was also a point raised about capitation fees.

Well, we have condemned it. I have given an answer here as well as in the other House. I think it is black-marketing in education. Institutions which charge capitation fees will receive no assistance from the Central Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am talking of the triple benefit scheme.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think they are going to review the whole aspect of that also. If you like I will make a specific reference to them to consider this issue also.

Dr. Kohor (Phulbani): May I know what points were put forward before the Commission?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a long resolution. If the hon. Member so desires I will pass on to him the brochure which contains the terms of reference, my speech and Dr. Kothari's speech. He will then get a full picture of it. I am sure when he sees it he will agree with me that it is a very good commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tiwary.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): When are we closing this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At 2.30. I will extend the time by one hour. Do you want to intervene.

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स हम डिस्कस करने जा रहे हैं उन में मैं एग्री-कलचर को लेना चाहता हूँ। 100 करोड़ रु० कारपोरेशन के लिए अभी मंजूर होने जा रहा है। यह बात सही है कि हमारा बफर स्टॉक होना चाहिए। बाहर से भी हमें अनाज मंगाना चाहिए और देश के अंदर भी फूड का प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए लेकिन हमारा ख्याल है कि जब तक उपज नहीं

बढ़ेगी तब तक चाहे हम कितना भी प्रोक्योरमेंट क्यों न करना चाहें हमारा टार्गेट पूरा नहीं होगा। इस में क्यों कमी होती है उसका फिगर्स देकर कहना चाहता हूँ। इन फिगरज में एरिया इन मिलियन एकड़, प्राडक्शन इन मिलियन टन्स और प्राविजन इन करोड़ है।

जहाँ तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, टोटल एरिया सोन 27.90, एरिया सोन अंडर व्हीट एंड राइस 7.6, प्राडक्शन इनटन्स व्हीट एंड राइस 3.4 और टोटल एरिगेटिड एरिया अंडर व्हीट एंड राइस 7.1 है। इस के अलावा जनरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट सैकंड और थर्ड प्लान्स 241.09 है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश का परसेंटज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन एज कम्पेयर्ड टु टोटल प्लान प्राविजन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 40.98 है।

अंग्रेजी राज्य में जो डेवेलपमेंट हुआ यह डेवेलपमेंट उस के बाद का है। आप देखेंगे कि आंध्र प्रदेश में व्हीट और राइस का प्राडक्शन इस लिए ज्यादा हुआ, क्योंकि वहाँ पर टोटल एरिगेटिड एरिया ज्यादा है।

मैसूर में आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 122.99 और परसेंटज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन एज कम्पेयर्ड टु टोटल प्लान प्राविजन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 26.50 है।

इन फिगरज से जाहिर होता है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में इरिगेशन पर आउटले का ज्यादा परसेंटज खर्च किया गया है, वहाँ पर प्राडक्शन भी ज्यादा हुआ है।

इस के मुकाबले में ध्रुव प्रदेश में टोटल एरिया सोन 40.15, एरिया सोन अंडर व्हीट एंड राइस 17.9, प्राडक्शन इन टन्स व्हीट एंड राइस 4.4, टोटल इरिगेटिड

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

एरिया ग्रैंड व्हीट एंड राइस 1.7, जेनेरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 539. आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 96.93 और परसेंटेज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन एज कम्पेयड टु टोटल प्राविजन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड, थर्ड प्लान्स 18.0 है।

इसी तरह उत्तर प्रदेश में जेनेरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 890, आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 199.69 और परसेंटेज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन 22.43 है।

जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, जेनेरल टोटल आउटले फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 605, आउटले आन इरिगेशन फ्रस्ट, सैकंड एंड थर्ड प्लान्स 145.97 और परसेंटेज एक्सपेंडीचर इन इरिगेशन 24.12 है। वहां पर प्राडक्शन इन टन्ज व्हीट एंड राइस 4.7 है।

इन फ़िगरों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जहां जहां इरिगेशन पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया गया है, वहां वहां प्राडक्शन बढ़ा है।

आज हम दो तरह से अन्न इकट्ठा करते हैं—एक तो हम बाहर से अन्न मंगाते हैं और दूसरे हम यहां प्रोक्युरमेंट करते हैं। हम बराबर इस बात का खयाल रखते हैं कि हमारा प्राडक्शन जापान, अमरीका या दूसरे देशों की तरह बढ़ जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर लोगों को इरिगेशन की फ़ैसिलिटीज मिलें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जितना रुपया इस बारे में दिया जाये, अगर उस रुपये को इरिगेशन पर खर्च किया जाये, तो हमारी प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगी। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इरिगेशन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाये।

जहां इरिगेशन होगा, वहां फर्टिलाइजर ज्यादा यूज होगा। जहां इरिगेशन की फ़ैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं, वहां फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि उस से जमीन खराब हो जाती है और पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है। जब हम इस बात की चर्चा करते हैं कि हम को फर्टिलाइजर और पानी मिलना चाहिए, तो हम को यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि हम को पहले पानी मिलना चाहिए और फर्टिलाइजर का सवाल उस के बाद आता है। इस लिए मेरा खयाल है कि फर्टिलाइजर की वृद्धि के साथ साथ फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री को इरिगेशन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए और एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को उस से मांगना चाहिए और वह रुपया खर्च होना चाहिए।

इरिगेशन के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाता है, वह मेजर, माइनर और मीडियम इरिगेशन के लिए दिया जाता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि मीडियम इरिगेशन के लिए जितना रुपया दिया जाता है, वह प्रापरीली खर्च नहीं होता है। नीचे जाते जाते, ब्लाक लेवल तक उस का इस्तेमाल नाजायज़ होता जाता है। अगर हिसाब लगाया जाए, तो मालूम होगा कि जितना रुपया दिया जाता है वह मीडियम और माइनर इरिगेशन पर खर्च नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जितना रुपया जाए, इस बात का खयाल रखा जाए कि वह रुपया अच्छी तरह से खर्च किया जाये।

फूड कारपोरेशन पर डिस्कशन के दौरान श्री मैन कहा था कि बिहार, यू०पी० और दूसरी जगह कोसों राइस का दाम 35, 36 रुपये पर क्विंटल रखा गया है, जो कि मिनिमम दाम नहीं, बल्कि मैक्सिमम दाम है। मैक्सिमम इस लिए है कि अगर कोई व्यापारी उस से एक या दो रुपये ज्यादा दे कर खरीदना

चाहे, चूँकि जब गवर्नमेंट उस से प्रोक्कूर करना चाहेगी, तो वह वही दाम देगी, जो कि उस ने फिक्स किया है, इस लिए कोई व्यापारी उस दाम पर खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर वह उस दाम पर खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो गृहस्थ कार्पोरेशन के पास जा कर बेचे, इस के सिवाये दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इस लिए यह दाम बढ़ा दिया जाये।

कभी कभी लोग पूछते हैं कि अनाज कहाँ है। करीब 15 करोड़ लोग छोटे या बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं। अगर हर एक आदमी आधा आधा मन भी अपने घर में रख ले, तो साढ़े सात करोड़ मन अनाज उन के घर में चला जाता है। इस लिए जब तक कंट्रोल रहेगा, जब तक जोनल सिस्टम रहेगा, तब तक प्रोक्कूरमेंट नहीं हो सकेगा, जो कि गवर्नमेंट चाहती है। इस लिए नार्मल चैनल को भी एलाऊ करना चाहिए और मिनिमम प्राइस तय करनी चाहिए, मैक्सिमम नहीं।

इस के अलावा हम बराबर यह डिमांड भी करते हैं कि सब चीजों की इन्ट्रेंटिड प्राइस होनी चाहिए। हम धान तो 35 रुपये पर-क्विटल बेचते हैं, लेकिन हम आलू 45 रुपये हर-मांड यानी 100 रुपये पर-क्विटल के हिसाब से खरीदते हैं। आज कोई भी सब्जी एक रुपये किलो से कम नहीं बिक रही है। सरकार ने इतने कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए हैं, इस सीजन में आलू आठ आने किलो के हिसाब से बिका है, लेकिन आज हम उस की कीमत एक रुपया दो आने दे रहे हैं। इस लिए चीजों की इन्ट्रेंटिड प्राइस तय करनी चाहिए और इस के अलावा मिनिमम प्राइस रखना चाहिए, मैक्सिमम नहीं।

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants, I would like to say a few words on some of the Demands. Under Demand No. 41, relating to the Ministry of Food and

Agriculture, Rs. 2 crores are asked for to meet the loss incurred by the Indian Sugar Mills Association. Because the international price for sugar went down we have incurred a loss. While the internal price of sugar is Rs. 895 per ton, it varies from Rs. 977 to 387 per ton in other countries. We have sold 2.32 lakhs tons of sugar and incurred a loss of Rs. 2 crores, i.e., about Rs. 100 per ton. We have got so many mills that advanced in the sugar industry. It is therefore, not known how the price for the international market is so low when ours is so high. So, I request that further research should be carried on intensively. I would like to know whether our present price is due to the lower content of sugar in sugarcane or because of more cost of production.

It is also said that we may get Rs. 18.5 crores of foreign exchange next year. At what cost will we get this? How much will we have to set apart for meeting the loss that may be incurred in supplying sugar to foreign countries?

Under Demand No. 95, Atomic Energy, it is said that a portion of Port Trust, Bombay, has been taken for construction of a building for the Department of Atomic Energy. As the rent has been raised, money is required to pay higher rent. If the building is to be of a permanent nature and if research is to be carried on permanently, I would like to know why we should have a building constructed on a leased out plot. Either we should purchase a plot of land that is required outright or we should get away from the Port Trust and construct a building somewhere else.

Under Demand No. 96, Atomic Energy Research, a fairly good amount is required. Parliament and the country would not grudge paying the amount that is required and even more, but I would like to point out one one thing here. After the aggression by China and specially after the atom bomb blast by China, it is said that

[Shri Subbaraman]

China is spending a lot of money for military and armament; so they have advanced, while we adopted different methods, that is, we spent more of our resources for the development of our country. If that is so, we should have by now produced atomic energy for constructive purposes. We have one or two stations but it is not known when they are going to function. When we are particular about development it is but right that we should produce atomic energy for constructive and useful purposes at the earliest.

Under Demand No. 136 it is said that we are going to start two aluminium projects. The House welcomes this, but it is but right that we should start these projects as we require aluminium in great quantities. Copper is used in many industries but we do not have sufficient copper; we have to import and find money for it in foreign exchange. We should find some material to replace the use of copper. We have got aluminium over-abundantly in our country. I and a friend of mine had recently been to Karaikudi electro-chemical research institution where the Director showed us various departments of research. In one department we were shown what process is carried on to replace copper by aluminium. We were so glad to see this, but on the whole the progress is not so rapid as one expects. The projects that are proposed to be established are only in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. We have got bauxite deposits in Salem in Tamilnad also and efforts should be made to make fuller utilisation of the bauxite deposits in Salem also.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the little time that I have at my disposal I would like to speak on Demand No. 41 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I know, Shri Tyagi is here and is expecting me to speak on Demand No. 90 relating to Ministry of Rehabi-

litation, but I do not wish to say anything more than has already been said very cogently and ably by the hon. Member, Shrimati Renuka Barkataki, who is my namesake. I hope that Shri Tyagi, who was, not so long ago, on this side of the House, will respond to her eloquent appeal and bring in those changes that are required so that the rehabilitation of migrants who are coming over now will be properly looked after whether they come with certificates or not.

On the Ministry of Food and Agriculture's Demand I will make only two points because there is not much time and a good many things have already been said. First of all, I just want to recall what I have been saying in this House many times. Of course, a thing like 'I told you so' is never welcomed by the Government, but for many years I had been saying on the floor of this House that so long as we live under conditions of deficit in foodgrains, at least in large towns and cities, we should have statutory rationing. I am glad that a decision has been taken about that. I am also glad that the decision has been taken in spite of a good deal of discussion regarding the doing away with the zonal system; nevertheless, I feel that taking a decision in itself is not adequate enough. To bring proper results, particularly in regard to statutory rationing which is going to come in West Bengal from January, it is most necessary for its success that the stocks are there.

I have heard from some of the Chief Ministers of States who have not quite willingly agreed to statutory rationing that they fear that stocks will not be there. So, it is up to the Government of India to see to it that a least a number of months' stock is already in position and is replenished long before the stocks are coming to an end in every place where statutory rationing comes in. This is absolutely essential for the success of it.

I know that the Ministry knows it, but the Ministry may not, like one of the replies today we had from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, know a thing and not do it. I was simply shocked to hear here today after these two years that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has abandoned the idea of a high-power transmitter of medium wave. Why? Because some kind of international rules have been discovered now at this late stage and we are not going to do anything about it or do anything that is adequate in spite of the Chinese propaganda which we are unable to contradict effectively. Similarly, I would beg of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Minister particularly, who is not here at the moment but who is known for his ability in other spheres, that he would see to it that under no circumstances, when statutory rationing comes to Calcutta which is the first city which will have it most likely, there are any reasons which may be advanced later as to why it could not be successfully worked out because stocks were not there in time. The organisation that the West Bengal Government has, because time and again we suffered the disadvantages that today have overwhelmed the whole country, is there, but that organisation cannot be put into operation properly unless the stocks that are being promised are adequately there and on time.

There is one other subject to which I will refer very shortly and then I will close. It is in a way a long-term measure and yet it is a very important thing. This is in regard to the crying need for land reform. It is absolutely a fact as I know at least from experience that these package programmes have been started in some districts where the crop is good in any case but the fact that the land tenure system is still the old system that has been going on has become a great impediment in having that kind of advance which should have taken place

in package programme areas at least where so much is being done in the form of supplying fertilisers and other resources. It is not yet true that the man who tills the soil owns the land in any comprehensive way. Many people who own land do not till the soil; they do not know how to till the soil.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: One more word and I have done.

In a very able lecture by Dr. K. N. Raj under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs, we have heard a lot about land reform and I do feel that it is time that the Government heeded this advice and some immediate steps were taken in the direction of changing the land tenure system because of which we are not able to go ahead in the matter of increasing agricultural production. Of course the short-term measures must also be implemented in the meantime.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने जो सप्लिमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स हैं उन के डिटेल में तो मुझ नहीं जाना है, लेकिन उस की भूमिका में तीन बातें कही गई हैं जिन पर खास तौर से जोर दिया गया है। एक तो शुगर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में, दूसरे खर्च का वह हिस्सा है जो कि एटमिक एनर्जी पर लगाया गया है और तीसरे रैहैबिलिटेशन के महकमे के बारे में। रैहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में तो काफ़ी वादविवाद हो चुका है और काफ़ी माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से, खास कर महिलाओं की तरफ से श्री त्यागी को काफ़ी तारीफ़ मिल चुकी है। यह जो रैहैबिलिटेशन महकमा है उस के बारे में मेरे खयाल में श्री त्यागी को निश्चिन्त रहना चाहिये। वह कभी बन्द होने वाला नहीं है। जब यह महकमा बनाया गया था तब तो प्रश्न था पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों का और उन की

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

सुरक्षा का, लेकिन अब तो चारों तरफ से लोग आने शुरू हो गये हैं। बर्मा से आ रहे हैं, सीलोन से आ रहे हैं, अफ्रीका से आ रहे हैं। उन का भी जिक्र छोड़ा जाये तो पाकिस्तान से अवैध रूप से जो लाखों की तादाद में बस रहे हैं, व भी तो आखिर त्यागी जी के ही जिम्मे आयेंगे। उन लोगों के वास्ते जो खर्च किया जा रहा है वह ठीक ही है। उन आदमियों को सरकार कहां बसायेगी। यह बात दूसरी है कि सारे के सारे मामले में सरकार की जो नीति है वह काययाब हुई है या असफल हुई है, लेकिन यह मंत्रालय एक पक्का मंत्रालय बन चुका है उन लोगों को बसाने के लिये और उस का जो खर्च है उस का भार तो उठाना ही पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात बड़े महत्व की है जिस का मैं जिक्र कहना चाहूंगा। 33.87 लाख ६० एटमिक एनर्जी के ऊपर खर्च किया गया। यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस पर काफी चर्चा पिछले दिनों से, खास तौर से उस वक्त से जब से कि चीन ने अपना एटमिक विस्फोट किया है, हो रही है। अलग अलग विचार देश के अलग अलग हिस्सों में प्रकट किये जा रहे हैं। कुछ आदमियों का कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान को एटम बम बनाना चाहिये, सरकार ने इक बार नहीं अनेक बार स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा कर दी है कि हम शान्ति की नीति अपनायेंगे, और शान्ति के मार्ग से हम देश का निर्माण करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि सरकार ने अपनी कोई निश्चित नीति घोषित कर दी है, इसे कोई देशवासी मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। उसकी वजह यह है कि कई तरह से इस नीति की घोषणा हुई है। एक तरफ तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस तरह की बात कही है कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे, दूसरी तरफ कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हम छोटे किस्म के बम बना सकते हैं, तीसरी तरफ सारे के सारे विभाग के इंजार्ज जो हैं, उन्होंने अपनी

सीमाओं से परे जा कर एक बयान दिया है, जो कि मैं समझता हूं केवल मंत्री का काम था, लेकिन बयान वह दे गये।

इस सारे संदर्भ में एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है। यह बात मानी जा सकती है कि खर्च का प्रश्न हो। अगर एटम बम में इतना खर्च लग गया जिस को हिन्दुस्तान की सारी की सारी जनता, टैक्स देने वाली जनता वर्दाशत न कर सके, तो यह बात शायद मानी जा सके। अगर सारी बात का यह प्रमुख पहलू हों तब तो शायद इस पर विचार करने का ढंग बदले, लेकिन जो बेकार की बातें सुनने में आती हैं, खास तौर लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी से, प्रधान मंत्री के नाते, रूलिंग पार्टी के नेता होने के नाते कि हम लोग शांति की नीति का अनुसरण करते हैं, हम ने अपनी मान्यतायें बना रखी हैं जिन की वजह से हम यह सारा काम नहीं करेंगे, इस से हमें सन्तोष नहीं होता। मेरे ख्याल में अगर वे अब भी इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं और इस तरह के वक्तव्य देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में दे रहे हैं, दो साल पहले जब कि इस देश पर चीन का हमला हुआ उस के बाद की सारी की सारी बातों को अगर शास्त्री जी भूल गये हैं तो कृपा कर के देख लें कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि मैं आस्मान से जमीन पर आ गया हूं। उन्हीं दिनों यहां पर जर्मनी के प्रधान आये हुए थे। सारे आदमियों के सामने उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरी आंखें खुल गई हैं और मैं हमेशा अपनी आंखें खुली रखूंगा। यह नेहरू जी के शब्द हैं, जिन का मार्ग दर्शन ले कर यह सरकार चल रही है। आज मुझ से पहले जिन सदस्य ने यह वादविवाद आरम्भ किया उन्होंने मानवीय मान्यता और शांति जैसे बहुत सारे हिन्दी के शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया और कहा कि बुद्ध और गांधी के रास्ते पर चलना है।

हम को बुद्ध और गांधी की दुहाई न दे कर सारे मामले में प्रैक्टिकल हो कर सोचना चाहिये। सारे देश को सही ढंग से सोचना चाहिये। अगर सही ढंग से सोचा जाये तो कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं है। झगड़ा तो इस बात का है कि हम शांति को आगे रख कर काम करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि हमें शांति कायम रखना है। इस तरह छे किसी समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता। कल जब मुसीबत सर पर आ पड़ेगी तब हम क्या करेंगे। मुसीबत आना या न आना किसी के अपने बस की बात नहीं है। आज हजारों प्रकार की शांति की बातें यहां होती चली जायें लेकिन असल में जो सरके ऊपर बैठा हुआ है करवाता तो सब कुछ वह है। अगर कल कोई मुसीबत आ पड़ी तो वह किसे हानि पहुंचायेगी।

मेरा निबंदन है कि अगर हम अपनी अणु शक्ति को अमरीका और रूस के मुकाबले में न बढ़ा सकें तब कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन कम से कम ऐसा समय तो न आ जाये कि हम चीन के मुकाबले में भी आगे न आ सकें। चीन ने तो एक छोटे से एटम बम का इस्तेमाल किया है। वह इतने ऊंचे दर्जे का नहीं है जैसे कि रूस और अमरीका के पास हैं, न उस के पास राकेट के अड्डे ही मौजूद हैं। हम कम से कम इस ढंग के एटम बमों के लिये तो अपने को तैयार कर लें जिस में कि अगर कल कोई मुसीबत आजाये चीन की तरफ से या पाकिस्तान की तरफ से तो हम यह कहने लायक हो जायें कि अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये हमारे पास इतनी अणु शक्ति विद्यमान है। इस मामले में मेरा यह कहना है कि जो हमारा आने वाले साल का बजट है उस में जरूर कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये और इस मद पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च किया जाये।

तीसरी बात मैं शुगर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। एक बड़ा भारी समाज

खेती पर चलता है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि असली बात यह है कि जब तक नहरें पानी नहीं दे सकेंगी तब तक खेती की उन्नति नहीं होगी और खाद्यान्न की कमी बनी रहेगी। मैं पंजाब के दृष्टिकोण से कहना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि पिछले दिनों विद्युत् विभाग के मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव ने कहा था कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की खाद्य समस्या इतनी बड़ी नहीं रही है जितनी कि सेम की और वाटरलॉगिंग की समस्या है। वाटरलॉगिंग वाली जमीन के लिये उन का भी कहना था कि वहां पर ईख ज्यादा पैदा हो सकती है। वैसे भूमि में और चीजों के मुकाबले गन्ना अधिक हो सकता है। आज पंजाब की भूमि का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा वाटरलॉगिंग के अन्दर आ गया है। आज बिना इस झगड़े में पड़े हुए कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर हो या दूसरी उलूल जुलूल बातों में गये हुए, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कुछ शुगर फैक्ट्रीज कायम हो गई हैं। वहां पर जो जमीन वाटरलॉगिंग की वजह से बेकार हो गई है गेहूं वगैरह उगाने के लिये, वहां पर गन्ना काफी निकदार में पैदा किया जा सकता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो चीनी के सम्बन्ध में मांग नम्बर 41 है उस में टैंक पेयर को दो करोड़ का घोटा दिया गया है। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर बेकार के एग्सीमेंट न किए जाते, बेहूदा कांटेक्ट न किए जाते तो हमें 6 करोड़ का घाटा न रहता। एक ही तारीख को दो कांटेक्ट किए गए, एक अमरीका के साथ दूसरा जापान के साथ। जो अमरीका के लिए किया गया उसमें हमें दो करोड़ 15 लाख का घाटा रहा। अमरीकी कम्पनी ने हम में दो लाख 40 हजार टन रा शुगर मांगी थी। वह रा शुगर तैयार की गयी। और जब वह तैयार हो गया तो केवल 25

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हजार टन लेने के बाद इन्कार कर दिया। कह दिया कि और जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कोई डेमेज क्लेम नहीं किया। यह जो रा शुगर बनायी गयी इस मामले में हमको डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रहा, लेकिन जिस अमरीका कम्पनी से यह बेहूदा कांट्रेक्ट किया गया उससे इसका डेमेज नहीं मांगा गया। हिन्दुस्तान के टैक्सपेयर का पैसा इस तरह खर्च किया जा रहा है। आज जनता को चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। जरूरत है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को चीनी दी जाए, लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? हिन्दुस्तान में तो चीनी 45 रुपए मन बिक रही है और विदेशों में हमारी चीनी 19 रुपए मन बिकती है। और उसका भार टैक्सपेयर पर पड़ता है।

सरकार समझती है कि क्या बात है एक जरा सी किताब छाप देंगे सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स की और चाहे दो करोड़ मंजूर करा लेंगे, चाहे चार करोड़ मंजूर करालेंगे मेरा कहना है कि जिन कम्पनीज से यह कांट्रेक्ट हुआ है उन से डेमेज वसूल किया जाए और जिन मंत्रियों और वजीरों की गलती से ऐसा हुआ है उन पर जुरमाना किया जाए।

श्री त्यागी : वजीरों पर जुरमाना किया जाए ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी, हां वजीरों पर जुरमाना किया जाए। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि गलती तो करता है मंत्री या अन्य अफसर और उसका जरमाना देना पड़ता है कर दाता को। और जिस अफसर की गलती से 6 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है उसे डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाकर भेज दिया गया और उसकी तरक्की कर दी गयी। मेरी किसी से पर-सोनल ग्रज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उस अफसर का नाम, पता आदि सब कुछ जानता हूं। उस अफसर के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया

गया। पालियामेंट इस का विरोध करती है कि इस अफसर के खिलाफ कुछ कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी कि उसने ऐसा गलत कांट्रेक्ट क्यों किया। अगर यह गलती न होती तो इस सप्लीमेंटरी मांग की जरूरत न होती।

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के लिए मुझे कहना है कि पुनर्वास मंत्री हिन्दी के बहुत बड़े भक्त माने जाते हैं, पर उनकी हिन्दी की भक्ति की यह हालत है कि 76 सहायक उनके मंत्रालय में हैं उनमें सिर्फ दो हिन्दी के हैं और 74 अंग्रेजी के हैं, और जो लिपिक हैं उनमें 22 अंग्रेजी के हैं, सिर्फ एक हिन्दी का है, और फिर भी हिन्दी की भक्ति का राग अलापा जाता है और कहते हैं कि हिन्दी की तरक्की कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्रीजी से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह 26 जनवरी से हिन्दी को दोबारा राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने जा रहे हैं और जो गलतियां की गयी हैं उनको दूर करने जा रहे हैं, तो 76 के 76 सहायक हिन्दी के होने चाहिए, अंग्रेजी के नहीं होने चाहिए।

मैं इस पुस्तिका में देखता हूं कि पुनर्वास मंत्री के तीन तीन सहायक हैं, पुनर्वास मंत्री का विशेष सहायक, पुनर्वास मंत्री का प्रथम निजी सहायक, पुनर्वास मंत्री का सहायक निजी सचिव। इतने सहायकों की क्या आवश्यकता थी। मैं कहता हूं कि मैं 6 घंटे में इन तीनों सहायकों से ज्यादा काम करके दे सकता हूं। अगर मुझे काम सौंपा जाए तो मैं उनके मंत्रालय को चमका सकता हूं। लेकिन मुझे से मशविरा तक नहीं किया जाता। मैं तो पुनर्वास मंत्री जी से प्रेम करता हूं लेकिन उनका यह हाल है कि मुझ से मशविरा तक नहीं करते।

न तलत्तुफ न मुहब्बत न मुहब्बत न वफा,
सादगी देख कि इस पर भीलगा जाता हूं।

तीन तीन सहायक हैं और उन पर देश का रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। इस काम को

एक आदमी कर सकता है। मिनिस्टर साहब आजमा कर देख लें कि मैं इन तीनों आदमियों के काम को 6 घंटे में कर सकता हूँ या नहीं। अगर मैं ऐसा न कर सकूँ तो पालियामेंट में बोलना छोड़ दूँगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि एफीशेंसी को बढ़ाया जाए और खर्च को घटाया जाए।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक कटमोशन दिया है डिमांड नम्बर 41 पर, जिस का शीर्षक इस प्रकार है :

Demand No. 41—Failure of the policy of sugar export.

इस के बारे में मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि शुगर एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में और शुगर पालिसी के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि आज देश में अन्न संकट के साथ साथ चीनी का भी संकट है। बाहर से भी संकट है और अन्दर से भी संकट है। शहरों में तो कुछ चीनी मिल भी जाती है लेकिन गांवों में शहरों से भी कम चीनी मिलती है। वहाँ पर एक महीने के लिए एक आदमी को चौथाई किलो चीनी मिलती है, और उस का भी कोटा समय पर नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए इस पालिसी पर आप को फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। आज जनता इस बारे में आवाज उठा रही है, उस को चीनी की जरूरत है। चुनावों में भी यही बात कही जाती है। आज यह जनता की बड़ी शिकायत है, इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए और इस पालिसी को रिवाइज करना चाहिए। सन् 1960-61 में आप को 50 नए पैसे किलो घाटा हुआ, सन् 1961-62 में 5.5 करोड़ की आप को सबसिडी देनी पड़ी, सन् 1962-63 में 14.76 करोड़ की सबसिडी देनी पड़ी और इस साल भी 2-10 करोड़ की सबसिडी देनी पड़ रही है। जनता को शुगर की दिक्कत है। मैं समय कम होने से आप के सामने आंकड़े रखना नहीं चाहता। ये आंकड़े पहले भी आप के सामने रखे जा

चुके हैं। आप को जनता को चीनी देने का का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और जनता की आवश्यकता पूरी होने के बाद निर्यात करना चाहिए। अभी तो 18 करोड़ का फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार दो करोड़ का घाटा उठा रही है। इस के साथ में उस को यह कीमत भी देनी पड़ रही है कि वह जनता में अनपापुलर हो रही है और जनता को तकलीफ हो रही है। तो इस पालिसी को रिवाइज करना चाहिये।

दूसरा मेरा कटमोशन डिमांड नम्बर 90 पर है, जोकि इस प्रकार है :

Unsatisfactory conditions in the Camps for migrants from East Pakistan—Demand No. 90.

इस बारे में मुझ कहना है कि माननीय मंत्री श्री त्यागी जी ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है इस में सन्देह नहीं है। उन्होंने ने कहा था कि जाते समय पंडित जी मुझे मिनिस्टर बना कर मेरे मुँह पर ताला लगा गए। अगर श्री त्यागी विरोध में होते तो जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उस से बहुत ज्यादा कहते। लेकिन मैं उन से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि मैं उन से काम लेना चाहता हूँ।

त्यागी जी ने शरणार्थियों का एक दम से जो डोल बन्द कर दिया इस से उन को बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है क्योंकि उन को रोटी एकदम से छिन गयी और उन को कोई दूसरा धन्या नहीं दिया गया। इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये। आप के अफसर आप को जो रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं उस पर भरोसा कर के आप कार्रवाई कर देते हैं। आप उनकी दिक्कत को देखिये कि उन को डोल तो बन्द कर दी पर उन को कोई धन्या नहीं दिया।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आए हैं उन में कुछ कारपेंटर हैं, कुछ वीवर हैं।

[श्री बडे]

उन्होंने अर्जियां दी हुई हैं जोकि डाइरेक्टर जनरल के यहां पेंडिंग हैं। इस अफसर को आपसी झगड़े के कारण माना कैम्प से हटा कर यहां ले आया गया है, उन के सामने वे अर्जियां पेंडिंग हैं।

कैम्प के कमान्डेंट शरणार्थियों के साथ बहुत सख्ती बरतते हैं। लोगों से कहा जाता है कि रात को तुम को रात के आठ बजे के बाद बाहर नहीं जाना है आदि। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि मूखी लकड़ी से साथ गीली लकड़ी भी जलती है। इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मंत्री जी को इन कैम्पों की दशा स्वयं देखनी चाहिए। वह एक बार गए थे। मेरा सुझाव है कि उन को फिर जा कर माना कैम्प और दण्डकारण्य की हालत देखनी चाहिए। डोल बन्द करना ठीक नहीं है।

तीसरा मेरा कटमोशन बाम्बे एक्सप्लोजन के बारे में है, जोकि इस प्रकार है :

Failure to detect the bomb explosion by China.

आप बाम्बे एक्सप्लोजन के सम्बन्ध में पैसा मांगते हैं लेकिन उस का डिटेक्शन कर नहीं पाए। इस का क्या कारण है, मैं इस का जवाब चाहता हूं। जापान ने पहले इस को डिटेक्ट किया और इस के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया, बाद में अमरीका की तरफ से इस बारे में वक्तव्य आया और अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ। और उस के बाद मैं आप ने वक्तव्य दिया। क्या आप के पास जो मैग्निरी है इस काम के लिए वह इन्फिर्ण्ड है।

अब मैं

Need to check malpractices in central godowns और

Need to purchase foodgrains without any State power

के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

फूड ग्रेन्स के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक करोड़ का अनाज का उत्पादन किया गया था आदिवासियों द्वारा। उन्होंने 57 हजार एकड़ जंगल की भूमि पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर के यह अनाज पैदा किया था। लेकिन मिश्रा सरकार ने अपनी नीति बदल के उनके खिलाफ एक अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया और उन को उस जमीन से अपनी पुलिस द्वारा और इंदौर से 150 स्पेशल पुलिस के आदमी बुलवा कर और जंगल में स्पेशल रिक्रूटमेंट लोगों का करवा कर निकलवा दिया और करीब एक करोड़ रुपये की अन्न, कपास, मूंगफली, अरहर, ज्वार की फसल नष्ट कर दी गयी। और इस प्रकार उस 57 हजार एकड़ जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया गया। मैं ने इस बारे में नन्दा जी को भी लिखा था लेकिन उन का कोई आदेश नहीं गया। मेरा कहना है कि जो अन्न पैदा हो गया था इल्लिगल एन्क्रोचमेंट से उस को तो बचा लिया जाता। पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

अगला मेरा कटमोशन इस प्रकार है :

Delay in finalising the Korba Aluminium Project and Aluminium Smelter in Madhya Pradesh.

यह एक झगड़े का प्रश्न है। मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ केन्द्रीय शासन का कोई लक्ष्य ही नहीं है। बुक आन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स में पेज 24 पर लिखा है :

"The project will have the technical collaboration of the hungarians upto the alumina stage. The Hungarians have submitted a draft contract for the preparation of the Project Report for the scheme upto the alumina stage which will be finalised after detailed discussions with their experts. Manufacture of aluminium metal and facilities for fabricating aluminium ingots will form the second phase of the pro-

ject for which separate arrangements would be made after finalising those for the alumina stage."

एक लाख 30 हजार टन अल्युमिना होगा जबकि अल्युमीनियम 30 हजार टन होगा । यह रेशियो बराबर नहीं है और अल्युमीनियम इस से ज्यादा बनना चाहिए था । आप के पास हमारी मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट का भोपाल से पत्र आया है कि हम को अल्युमिना की जरूरत नहीं है, हमें तो अल्युमीनियम की जरूरत है । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । उस की जरूरतों को कोई आदमी देखने वाला नहीं है ।

हकीकत यह है कि मध्यप्रदेश में बस्तर के पास कोरवा में काफ़ी अल्युमीनियम मिल सकता है । हंगेरियन कॉलंबोरेशन से यह बात स्पष्ट हो गयी है । परीक्षणों से यह साबित हो चुका है कि काफ़ी अल्युमीनियम हमें वहां पर मिल सकता है । लेकिन इस का कारखाना चालू होने का काम अभी तक फ़ाइनलाइज नहीं हो पाया है । मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने आप को पत्र लिखा है कि जे० एंड के० कम्पनी और एक अन्य कम्पनी, दोनों प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अल्युमीनियम का कारखाना डालना चाहती हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार और मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट इन दोनों ने स्वीकृति नहीं दी है । हालत यह बन रही है कि न माँ रोटी डालती है न बाप भीख मांगने देता है । प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अल्युमीनियम का कारखाना खोलने नहीं देंगे ऐसा उन्होंने साफ़ लिख दिया है और उधर यह लिखते हैं कि यह जो कारखाना है इस का विचार चल रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा अभी एक कारखाना खोलने का विचार ही चल रहा है जबकि सदर्न स्टेट में तैयार हो रहा है, मंसूर का फ़ाइनलाइज भी हो चुका है । अब यह सदर्न स्टेट्स के साथ पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति नहीं है तो क्या है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने आश्वासन को पूरा करे ।

श्री त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस हाउस का बड़ा शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ कि उस की निगाहें मेरी ओर बड़ी कृपा की हैं । खास तौर से मैं अपने विरोधी मित्रों का बड़ा ममनून हूँ कि मेरे और मेरी मिनिस्टरी के विषय में वे बड़ी एक प्यार और मुहब्बत की भाषा में बात करते हैं और इस के लिए मैं उन का बड़ा ऋणी हूँ । पर मुझे इस बात से बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि अभी श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी जोकि मेरे साथ काम कर चुकी हैं, बहुत दिनों से हम लोग देखते हैं कि असम की तमाम समस्याओं पर बहुत पूरी तरह से उन को ज्ञान है, उन को उस बारे में बहुत वाकफ़ियत है, उन श्रीमती बड़कटकी ने कोई दो शब्द मेरी तारीफ़ में कह दिये तो सारे हाउस को मेरे प्रति एक जलन का सा भाव पैदा हो गया । अब ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए । अब अगर कोई किसी की तारीफ़ कर दे, अगर लेडीज की तरफ़ से कभी कोई कृपा हो जाय तो उस का तो आप सब को स्वागत ही करना चाहिए । लेकिन जहां उन्होंने मेरी तारीफ़ की है वहां उन्होंने मेरी नुक्ताचीनी भी की है । मैं उन को और हाउस के दीगर तमाम मेम्बर साहबान को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी उन का सज़ेशन हो वे मुझे दें और मैं उस पर गौर कर के अमल करने की कोशिश करूंगा । मैं हाउस के हर एक मेम्बर से यह अपील करता हूँ कि मेरी मिनिस्टरी को वह एक पालिटिकल मिनिस्टरी न समझ कर उसे सांझे का काम समझ लें । इस मिनिस्टरी में पालिटिक्स नहीं है । मैं तमाम सदस्यों को चाहे वे इधर ट्रेडरी बेंच पर बैठते हों या उधर विरोधी दल में बैठते हों, मैं इस मामले में दोनों में कोई भी फर्क नहीं कर सकता हूँ इसलिए मेरी इस मिनिस्टरी के सिलसिले में जो भी उन की सलाह या मशविरा हो, एडवाइस हो उस को मैं हमेशा मुबारक समझूंगा और उसका तहेदिल से स्वागत करूंगा ।

[श्री त्यागी]

अभी आप की इत्तिला के लिए यह बतला दूँ कि आज की तारीख में जो मुझे इत्तिला मिली है उस के मुताबिक 8,04,736 कल तक का टोटल हो चुका है। इस में से 2, 80,000 के करीब कैम्पों के अन्दर हैं। अभी हम उस में एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे सके हैं। अभी हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने और श्रीमती बड़कटकी ने भी यह बात कही कि अभी तक उन लोगों को जगह नहीं मिल सकी है। असल में बात यह है कि इन का अभी तक जो खयाल था वह यह था कि उन को भूमि दी जाय और खेती के काम में उन्हें लगाया जाय। मैं ने सब कुछ देखने के बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से जो अपीलें कीं उन से मालूम हुआ कि इन को जो जमीन मिल सकती है वह कुल 71,000 परिवारों को मिल सकती है यानी कुल 3,58,000 आदमियों को जमीनों पर बसाया जा सकता है, बाकी जमीन पर नहीं बस सकते। क्योंकि इसके लिए पर्याप्त भूमि इस समय तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में एक हद तक हम कितने आदमियों को हिन्दुस्तान में ले सकते हैं ? जब यह सवाल हुआ कि भूमि हम

हर एक को नहीं दे सकते तब हम ने सोचा कि उन के लिए यहां पर तरह तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जायें। मेरा खयाल यह है कि पुनर्वास का जो असली ढंग है वह यह है कि जो उन परिवारों के छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं पहले उन के फ्यूचर का, भविष्य का इंतजाम कर लेना जरूरी है। मैं ने यह सोचा कि तरह तरह की दस्तकारियां खोली जायें और उन के बच्चों को उन दस्तकारियों में लगाने के लिए उन के वास्ते ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीच्यूट्स खोल कर उन की पढ़ाई का इंतजाम किया जाय ताकि वे उन दस्तकारियों में अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें। अगर उन छोट, छोटे बच्चों के मां, बाप तकलीफ से भी होंगे तो भी उन को यह विश्वास होगा कि उन के बच्चों का भविष्य अच्छा बनाया

जा रहा है, और इस दृष्टि से एक मानसिक तरीके से उन का रिहैब्लिटेशन ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसलिए उन के वास्ते बहुत सी दस्तकारियों का हम इंतजाम कर रहे हैं।

वर्षा के कारण जमीनों पर रिक्लैमेशन का काम, जमीनों को तोड़ने का काम नहीं हो सका था। वर्षा खत्म हो गयी है और अब जगह-जगह ट्रैक्टर चले गये हैं और जोकि उस रिक्लैमेशन के काम को चलायेंगे। चंदा जिले में और असम में भी वे चले गये हैं। मैं श्रीमती बड़कटकी को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि असम के लिए उन को जरूर शिकायत होगी कि वहां काम में देर हुई। अभी तक असम का जो काम है वह वर्षा को वजह से नहीं हुआ और बहुत जल्द असम में फिर वर्षा हो जा : का डर है लेकिन 2 करोड़ 19 लाख रुपया असम के वास्ते मंजूर हो चुका है। अभी असम के मंत्री और वहां के सेक्रेटरी साहब आये हुए थे जोकि रिहैब्लिटेशन का काम करते हैं। कल ही वह यहां से गये हैं। जितनी स्कीमें थीं जमीनों आदि की वह सब की सब स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं। अब असम में बहुत तेजी के साथ काम जारी होगा। मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा 'मेम्बरों को, जहां जहां पर वह पैसा जा रहा है, यदि वह उन कामों का विशेष रूप से निरीक्षण करें। मैं उन मित्रों को जो उस के नजदीक के हैं उन को यह अधिकार दूंगा कि वे मेम्बर हमारे साथी होने के कारण अपनी, अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंस में, या अपने अपने राज्यों में जहां कहीं यह कम्पस है उन को देख कर अगर कोई हमें सलाह व मशविरा देना हो तो मुझे वे अवश्य दें।

एक सवाल यह पैदा हुआ कि माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट वालों के अलावा बाकी को न रखने की बात हुई उस में बहुत से अखबारों ने मेरी नुक्ताचीनी शुरू कर रखी है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जोकि

हर एक आदमी को खलेगी। पर एक बात मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देने का वहाँ का रिवाज था उस को बहुत ज्यादा उदारतापूर्वक करा दिया है और आज तक 4,52,000 लोगों के लिए माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट्स जारी हो चुके हैं। माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट्स देने का जो सिलसिला था उस को बड़ा आसान और सुविधाजनक कर दिया है। एक दिक्कत यह पड़ गई है। मैं उस को इस वजह से ज्यादा नहीं कहता हूँ। क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्क आसानी से मेरी बात से फायदा उठावेंगे। लेकिन कभी लोग वैसे ही घुस जाते हैं जोकि असल में माइग्रेंट तो नहीं हैं लेकिन वे उधर से जरा इधर की चले गए और वापिस आ गए। अब नहकीक़ात तो होती नहीं और मुकद्दमें तो होते नहीं हैं। जो भी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आता है हम उसे माइग्रेशन स्लिप्स दे देते हैं। उन को भी दे दी गई है। कुछ लोगों ने नाजायज़ तरीक़े से फायदा उठाया है।

एक बात मैं यह बतलाना चाहूँगा कि सन् 1952 से यह रिवाज था कि माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के सिवाय कोई आदमी नहीं आ सकता था। दो मुल्कों के बीच में पासपोर्ट का रिवाज होता है चाहे वे कैसे भी हों। इसलिए यह हो नहीं सकता कि पाकिस्तान की और हमारी जो हद है उस को बिलकुल खोल दिया जाय, हद बिलकुल तोड़ दी जाय और चाहे कोई आ जाय। आना जाना प्रायः होगा ही इसलिए सन् 1952 के बाद से माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के बग़ैर कोई नहीं आते। सन् 1958 में एक दूसरा फैसला किया कि माइग्रेशन स्लिप्स लेकर भी जो आवेंगे उन को भी किसी तरह की रिलीफ़ रिहैबिलिटेशन नहीं मिलेगी। यह रिवाज चला आ रहा था पर चूँकि अभी झगड़े हुए इस 1964 में एक आफ़त आ गई और आज मैं जानता हूँ कि जो पाकिस्तान में माइनारिटी है, उन के दिमाग़ पर, जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा उन के दिमाग़ में यह तसल्ली नहीं है, उन के अन्दर

यह सिक्कोरिटी का सँस अभी तक नहीं आ सका है, ऐसी जब उन की हालत है, तो बजाय इस के कि हम उन को यह कहें कि वे हिन्दुस्तान चले, कोशिश हम को यह करनी चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान से बातचीत कर के उन के बर्ताव को ऐसा करें जिससे कि जो माइनारिटी के लोग पाकिस्तान में हैं उन के अन्दर एक प्रकार की सिक्कोरिटी की भावना उत्पन्न हो। मैं इस बात पर कुछ आशा लगाये हूँ। जो यह कहा गया है कि माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के बग़ैर लोग नहीं आवेंगे। यह जरूर लोगों को तकलीफ़देह हुआ, पर इस में एक बड़ा सुभीता यह हो गया कि नाजायज़ किस्म के आदमी इस तरीक़े से कैम्पों में नहीं घुस सकेंगे और माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देने की बहुत काफ़ी सहूलियत भी कर दी गई है। बनर्जी साहब अच्छा हुआ आ गये, उन्होंने उस रोज़ जिक्र किया था और मैं ने बतला दिया था कि यदि कोई परिवार बिना माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के आज आ भी जायेंगे तो उन के वास्ते मैं ने सम्बन्धित तीनों चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स से कह दिया है कि वह इस को देख लें और अगर वे इस के अधिकारी हैं और वे अगर सचमुच आवे हैं वहाँ से माइग्रेंट कर के, अगर वह उन की सिफ़ारिश करेंगे तो कोई दिक्कत ऐसी नहीं पड़ेगी। बहरहाल अपने बौर्डर की हिफ़ाजत करना और सुरक्षा का माकूल प्रीकाशन लेना आवश्यक है और इसलिए यह नाखुशगवार कार्यवाही मुझ को करनी पड़ी।

मेरे भाई, श्री यशपाल सिंह, ने बड़े प्रेम का परिचय दिया है। मेरे और उन के पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध हैं, इसलिए मैं उन से ज्यादा नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उन्हें जो परामर्श देना हो, उसके बारे में वह उदारतापूर्वक मुझे लिखें।

मैं एक बार फिर इस हाउस से अपील करता हूँ कि सब माननीय सदस्य, बिला-

[श्री त्यागी]

लिहाज्ज इस बात के कि वे किस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, कृपा कर के मेरी मिनिस्ट्री पर दया दृष्टि रखें और मुझे अपने सुझाव दें। लेकिन मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जो भी नुक्ता चीनी करना चाहें, वे खुले तरीके से करें। वे नुक्ता चीनी को मत रोकें। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री तभी कामयाब हो सकती है, जबकि मेरे मित्र उस की खामियों को मेरे सामने रखें। अगर वे नुक्ता चीनी को रोके रहे, तो मैं तरक्की नहीं कर सकूंगा। इस मिनिस्ट्री को सही रास्ते पर चलाने के लिए माननीय सदस्यों का सहयोग बहुत जरूरी है और अच्छा सहयोग यही है कि जहां नुकस हों, वे मुझे दिखाये जायें, क्योंकि वे मुझे दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। कोई अपने चेहरे का दाग अपने आप नहीं देख सकता है। उस को दिखाने के लिए कोई दूसरा आदमी होना चाहिए।

जहां तक आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं अभी उधर गया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर आदि में जितनी जमीन ली गई है, उस में से एक-चौथाई जमीन बिना पैसा लिये आदिवासियों को दी गई है। उन के मकान बनाए गए हैं। जो भी ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, स्कूल, अस्पताल खोले जायेंगे या सड़कें बनाई जायेंगी, आदिवासी उन से पूरा फायदा उठा सकेंगे। खेती की सिंचाई में आधी से ज्यादा सिंचाई आदिवासियों को दी जाती है।

श्री बड़े : बस्तर का तो ठीक है। मैं ने बैस्ट निमाड़, खारगोन की बात कही है।

श्री त्यागी : जहां कहीं भी शरणार्थी लोगों को बसाने का काम किया जायेगा, वहां पर पुराने बाशिन्दों के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण नहीं किया जायेगा, चाहे वे आदिवासी हों या कोई और हों, क्योंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि स्थायी लोग बाहर से आने वाले लोगों के दुश्मन बन जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

उन में मीठे सम्बन्ध हों और वह तभी हो सकता है कि जो भी काम किये जायें, सब लोग बराबर उन का फायदा उठा सकें।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो संख्या बताई है, क्या उस में बर्मा और सीलोन से आने वाले आदमी भी शामिल हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : यह सिर्फ पाकिस्तान से आने वाले लोग हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन लोगों का जिक्र किया है, उन का बोझ और ज्यादा आने वाला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhagat.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Before you call upon the Minister, one or two more Members may be given an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; he wants 20 minutes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Twenty minutes to a Minister and five minutes to a Member is a reasonable proportion, but it should be so arranged that all viewpoints are represented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I am not coming in his way.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: So the Minister is prepared to give five minutes time to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are others also whom I will have to accommodate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बैस्ट निमाड़ में जो आदिवासियों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है, उन के झोंपड़े उजाड़े जा रहे हैं और उन की फसलें काटी जा रही हैं। उस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

श्री त्यागी : कौन उजाड़ रहा है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार उजाड़ रही है। काफ़ी लोगों को बर्बाद कर दिया गया है। उन की करोड़ों की फ़सल नष्ट कर दी गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के बारे में क्या करना चाहती है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must ask the Madhya Pradesh Government.

श्री त्यागी : मेरी उन के साथ हमदर्दी है, लेकिन चूँकि मेरे महकमे से उस बात का ताल्लुक नहीं है, इसलिए मुझे इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: My two colleagues have replied fully to points raised concerning their Ministries and so I do not propose to cover those points. I will deal with other points relevant to the supplementary demands.

As regards the point raised by Shri Morarka, about his doubts concerning the demands for Rajya Sabha in regard to allowances and honoraria being higher than those of the Lok Sabha, the position is that although it is true that the demand under the Lok Sabha head is somewhat smaller than that under the Rajya Sabha head—Rs. 6.48 lakhs for the Rajya Sabha as against Rs. 6.22 lakhs for the Lok Sabha—there are two reasons. There is no discrepancy, as he doubted. The first reason is that the Rajya Sabha adjourns during the budget session which the Lok Sabha does not and therefore, the TA Bills in the case of the Rajya Sabha Members are higher, especially if Air-travel facilities are availed of.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): But will that make all this difference?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No. This is a separate head. That is one of the reasons. The second—which is more important—is that the overall Lok Sabha demand being higher, that is over Rs. 1 crore as against Rajya Sabha's Rs. 45—50 lakhs, the savings

under the Lok Sabha demand is more and so the amount required under the supplementary demand is less—about a lakh of rupees having been re-appropriated as a result of savings. These are the two reasons.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister investigate further because the Rajya Sabha membership is only half that of the Lok Sabha?

Dr. M. S. Aney: I could not follow the second reason.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I tried to check it up with the Lok Sabha Secretariat and got the information that there is a saving of Rs. 1 lakh under the original demand.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Even so.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That particular fact can account for it, because the amount is less only by Rs. 26,000. The Lok Sabha had more savings, Rs. 1 lakh—and they have reappropriated it under this. Even that factor may account for it. This is the information I have gathered from the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

There was another point about the question of decasualisation under the printing press. It was asked as to why it was that casual workers were larger and larger in number, although there is a policy that they should be absorbed.

It is true that in 1956 it was decided by Government to do away completely with the system of contract labour. Consequently, with effect from January, 1957, the Stationery Office began to recruit labour directly from the market on daily wages. Simultaneously, as many as 126 casual labourers, out of an erstwhile 196 contract labourers, were brought on to the regular establishment, and a further batch of 60 persons was decasualised and brought on the regular establishment in 1960. Thus, only ten of the contract labourers, up to that time, remained on the list awaiting absorption. But, after the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

emergency, the work in the stores, packing and despatch wing of the Stationery Office increased, with the result that the labour strength had to be augmented by recruiting extra labour on daily wages, with the result that about 80 to 90 casual labourers are being employed daily on daily wages, and that has resulted in an increase in casual labourers.

But, I think the point made by the hon. Member remains valid. Even in this period, every effort is being made to absorb them, and there is a proposal for absorbing 46 of them on the regular strength, and although temporarily there may be increase in casual labour, I think progressively they will be absorbed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a recommendation from the Calcutta office that 82 people should be declared as regular. Is that correct?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He has submitted a proposal for 46 of these, as I said.

Then, a number of points were made about import of foodgrains and export of sugar. As the larger policies in respect of both these subjects have been discussed in this House more than once, I would not like to go into them, but I would like to answer some of the specific points.

For example, in regard to sugar a complaint has been made that though the country is facing a shortage of sugar, we are still exporting it, and further accentuating the shortage. The facts do not bear this out. We have to bear in mind that in all our exports, we have to enter into long-term commitments, and though we may have a bad year with shortage of supplies, we have to honour our commitments. That has been the reason. For example, we entered into a commitment in 1962, June, for export of three lakh tonnes of sugar in 1964, with a particular organisation known as CARCO, and it was a good fortune

that we had to export only two lakh tonnes as against the commitment of three lakh tonnes. If they had pressed, we would have had to honour it, but only two lakhs tonnes were exported, and a few thousand tonnes in other cases. Therefore, it is very necessary, although in this particular year supplies may be short, that we should honour our commitments in order to keep the market and earn foreign exchange, to keep the export going. Our total exports have to go up, and they will go up only if we maintain and increase our exports on various items.

In this particular case, the export is much less than last year. This year it is only 2.3 lakh tonnes as against nearly 5.0 lakhs last year, and 3.7 lakh tonnes the year before that. So, it is not a fact that we have not taken into account the shortage of supply of sugar in the country, but taking an over-all point of view, we have tried to do the best and earn as much as Rs. 19 crores, which is very valuable.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But at the cost of internal consumption.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry the hon. Member does not appreciate the facts. As against 5 lakh tonnes before, we have exported now only 2.3 lakh tonnes, and for that we had entered into a commitment in June, 1962 and we had to honour it. It is our good fortune that we could get away with an export of only 2.3 lakh tonnes. So, it is not as if we are taking off supplies from internal consumption and exporting without any consideration to the difficulties of the people. I am only placing facts. I think this point should be appreciated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We appreciate it, but we want an assurance from you that after you have honoured the commitment, you will not export more at the cost of internal consumption.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think that is common intelligence. No Government

particularly a Government like this which depends on public opinion, will try to tax the people too much.

Shri Bade: The Government lacks common intelligence because there is too much paucity of sugar in the country already.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think the facts will bear out that the Government has the best consideration for the people as well as the larger national interests.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the number of years for which commitment for export has been made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have no figures, but certainly we have not made any further commitments this year, because our position is bad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no commitment for the next year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have that.

Shri Bade: Is he sure there is no further commitment?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There would be, but certainly it would not be more than what it is, knowing the position, but I do not have the figures.

Coming to food, the point was made that the Foodgrains Corporation should have an equalisation fund to meet the loss that may be caused in the coming years. The Bill which has been passed lays down that this Corporation will purchase on behalf of Government at prices that will be fixed in advance, that if there is a profit it will go back to Government, and that if there is a loss, Government will make good the loss. Therefore, the question of an equalisation fund does not arise.

Under this head, a demand of Rs. 100 crores has been taken, part of it for rupee payment and a part for foreign exchange, because not only larger procurement is needed in view of the food position, but also a larger import

is contemplated. Government has already expressed its desire to import much more from outside under free foreign exchange, from Thailand, from Pakistan, from Burma and other sources. There, foreign exchange may be needed, and ultimately more than Rs. 100 crores may be needed, and we may have to come again to this hon. House for a larger amount. Today we cannot correctly anticipate the total expenditure, because it depends upon the exact food position in the coming months.

So far as the question of imports under P.L.—480 is concerned, a debate whether we should import under this head or not may be of some political advantage to some hon. Members, but so far as its economic advantage is concerned, I think there is no doubt, because we did import much more than we anticipated last year under P.L.—480, and we are grateful to the United States which provided the arrangement for stepping up the imports under P.L.—480. That has helped us a great deal in maintaining supplies, particularly in States like Kerala, Maharashtra and U.P. Without this imported wheat, it would not have been possible to maintain the supplies. And even for meeting the requirements of statutory rationing in Calcutta, there must be stocks, whether they are imported or internally procured.

Therefore, there is no economic disadvantage in it. The only point that arises is whether this money that is accumulated under P.L.—480 will be used in a manner which is either to our economic disadvantage, or to the disadvantage of our democratic functioning, as the hon. Member puts it. On these two scores our stand is very clear, and it has been made well known to this House, and we have absolutely no doubt in our mind in regard to these two imaginary disadvantages.

Shri Nambiar: It was stated earlier that it would not be used, but now it is stated that it is required for their expenditure in India. That is what I pointed out.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said it would not be used to our economic disadvantage. The hon. Member referred to some economists. I think he knows to which school they belong. I hope he belongs to that school of laissez faire economists, some of whom criticise P.L.—480.

So far as Government is concerned, we have taken steps to immobilise these funds. The only economic disadvantage is that if the U.S. Government uses it in an indiscriminate way, it could create inflationary potential in the country. For that we have taken action. Instead of putting it in the banking system, where it could be used as deposit for creation of more money, it has been put in the U.S. Government account in the Reserve Bank, and more or less it has been immobilised. It has been wholly immobilised; it will not cause any inflationary potential in the country. So far as the democratic thing is concerned, it is a matter of view. But the point is that almost 80 per cent of this money is being used for agreed development projects under the Plan and certainly Government watch the economic and political interests. Every one of the projects that are approved are projects which go to the development of the country in a very crucial field. A small portion goes for the expenses of their embassy.

Shri Nambiar: Their expenditure in India is shown as Rs. 95 crores. It is not a small sum.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Compared to Rs. 900 crores meant for the other development expenditure. (Interruptions). It is costly to run an embassy like the American embassy.

Shri Nambiar: If they spent Rs. 95 crores, they may use it for political purposes. That is our suspicion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have given our judgment. You are unnecessarily suspicious. Any embassy involves a very

large expenditure and certainly it is not used for any political purpose.

Shri Dandekar referred to the two alumina projects at Koyna and Korba. The Koyna project is in the public sector. A licence was given to the private sector for the project which did not fructify. The hon. Member asked whether the capacity of the Koyna project was advantageous, whether there will be export potential for this as well as the private project and whether the Mysore Government had been associated with this. In regard to the capacity, I think this project is of a bigger size; the capacity is larger and therefore more economical than the private sector which was only for 20,000 tonnes. This project starts with 25,000 tonnes and ultimately reaches 50,000 tonnes. It is not also true that this project has been replaced by the private sector project because that project licence was given in 1960 but there was one difficulty or the other and for four years nothing happened and there was such a shortage of alumina and so something had to be done. Therefore, all arrangement had been made that another project will go to Mysore; we are going to have another project based on Sharavati power. This is in the interest of our economy, to meet the growing demands for alumina. He asked: what will happen to the Korba alumina because the smelter is for a smaller capacity? That project is also on a technically sound and economical basis. There is a large bauxite deposit there and it was thought better to start the alumina plant there because a large size alumina plant is economical and in the beginning the surplus alumina can be used by any other smelter. The smelter here can also be augmented by the addition of a second or third or fourth unit.

Shri Bade: I want to know whether the M. P. Government had written that they do not want this alumina

project if you are not going to produce aluminium in that project and if you are not going to finalise it some private sector people are going to take that project. Have they written to you?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know of any letter. But as I said, a smelter can be added and alumina can be used. Besides, alumina produced here will not lie unused; it can be used in other smelters.

Shri Bade: When are you going to finalise the Korba project and finalise the construction, Hungarian collaboration, etc.?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will be during the Fourth Plan period. Discussions are going on about the collaboration agreement; it will take the usual period of two years to take up construction.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All of us referred to the question of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. The hon. Minister said that they were seriously considering whether they should wait for the one man commission or should give increases on the basis of the rise in cost of living. I want a reply from him.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I knew he raised it, Sir, but it does not come under any demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what heading are you bringing it? You may raise it sometime later at the appropriate time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request you see demand No. 86, page 50. You may read under the heading 'Atomic Energy'. It says that they need an additional provision of Rs. 25 lakhs to meet expenditure on establishment, payment of dearness allowance at enhanced rates sanctioned in February.... Cannot we raise this point? It is directly connected with this grant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is something new. Have you got anything to say? . . . (Interruptions.) Order, order. He will reply to that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It may be there as part of any other item. But as a general question it does not form the subject matter of discussion. Besides, this matter has been raised in this House and only the other day the hon. Finance Minister has replied to that question; I have also answered questions on that matter. I think I do not have anything new to say on that matter.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: One question about the Korba plant. My friend is against alumina. I am not opposed to it. But how is it that we do not have a plant for production of full fledged aluminium? Why should only alumina be produced and sent to some other place to convert it into aluminium. It would be more useful to have an integrated aluminum plant.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these matters have been gone into technically so far as these aspects are concerned. At any particular time the end-product, the fabricated product, or the alumina fabrication, is also phased from year to year. We have not one plant but to or three plants, one in Maharashtra, one in Mysore and one in Madhya Pradesh. At a particular moment, the flow of the end-product is determined, and on that basis the smelter capacity has been determined. As I explained, it is the large-size economy of alumina production which is bigger and easier; it can be used partly by other smelters. The additional one, two or three smelters which are put up can use all these in course of time. There is no disadvantage to this unit of Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions to the vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 9, 41, 76, 90, 95, 96, 108, 110, 125 and 136.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1964-65, which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 9—EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 41—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President 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 Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 76—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President 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 Law'."

DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 be granted to the President 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 Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 95—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 96—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No. 108—LOK SABHA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 110—RAJYA SABHA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

**DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of Purchase of Foodgrains."

**DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President 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'."

14.52 hrs.

**PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMEND-
MENT) BILL**

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, be taken into consideration."

This Payment of Wages Act was passed in 1936 largely as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India and it was put into force in the year 1937. The general purpose of this Act is to provide that employed persons shall be paid wages in cash at regular intervals and without any unauthorised deductions. Later on, in the light of experience and also the difficulties that were faced, the Act was amended from time to time. But the major amendment took place in the year 1957. According to this, the wage-limit for coverage was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per month. Again,

the provisions of the Act were extended to construction industry also. According to the 1957 amendment, the definition of the term 'wages' was enlarged so as to include incentive bonus and any remuneration payable under any award or settlement. Again, enlargement of the authorised deduction was also provided for. In fact, insurance premia and penalties imposed under service rules were also included as proper deductions.

One important provision which was made in 1957 was to have conditional attachment of property to safeguard the interests of the workers. The present Bill of course seeks to amend the Act in several directions. I would like briefly to place before the House a few important amendments.

The provisions of the Act was extendable to any industry after three months' notice given by a State Government. Supposing a State Government wishes to extend the provisions of this Act to a particular industry of the Central Government which is of an All India Character the State Government should consult the Central Government before doing so. The definition of the term 'employer' used in the Act does not include the legal heirs. Supposing some moneys are due to the workers from an employer, and supposing the employer dies, the workers cannot claim their dues from the legal representative of the employer. Therefore, we have taken advantage of this amendment to see that such a provision is included, namely, that even after the death of the employer, his legal heirs will have to share the liability. In a similar way, if a worker who has a claim dies, his legal heirs cannot claim. We are also amending the definition of the employed person to include his legal representatives.

According to section 85 of the Factories Act, a State Government

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

can extend the provisions of the Factories Act to any premises where a manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power irrespective of the number of workers employed excepting of course where the work is done by a worker solely with the aid of the members of his family. Now, it is proposed to extend the provisions of this Act to all such establishments which are notified by the State Government under section 85 of the Factories Act.

The industrial establishments to which the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act applies have been specified but civil air transport services and the motor transport service are not included therein. We feel that it is necessary that the provisions of this Act should apply to civil air transport services and the motor transport service. Therefore, an amendment to that effect is provided.

At present, under section 3 of the Act, the liability for the payment of dues is that of the manager of the factory. Hence no action can be taken against the employer. Sometimes, when a manager's salary or dues are to be paid, the difficulty is that the manager himself cannot claim from the employer. Therefore, we are amending section 3 to make both the employer and the manager responsible for such payments. In the case of employees in docks, wharves, jetties and mines, it is found that non-payment of supplemental wages which are calculated after the tonnage account of the ship or wagons loaded is available would only be a technical infringement of the Act. We want to see that such supplemental wages are also paid before the expiry of the seventh day after such calculations with regard to the tonnage of the ship or the wagons loaded are available.

Various kinds of deductions are contemplated under sub-section (2) of section 7. We would like to add a few more to that list, namely cycle advance, festival advance, etc. and

also in respect of loans for house-building purposes and loans from any labour welfare fund. Deductions in respect of insurance premia for fidelity guarantee bonds are also included.

The Public Accounts Committee made a recommendation that deductions on account of the traffic debits in railways and sums lost to the railways due to certain acts of commission or omission should also be included in the deductions. Therefore we have provided that in the amending Bill. So far as deductions are concerned, there was no outer limit fixed. Even 80 or 100 per cent could be deducted. We are proposing to amend it and provide for an outer-limit of 50 per cent of the wages. But in respect of deductions towards payment of dues of a cooperative society, this outer-limit extends up to 75 per cent of the total wages. If in any case more than 50 per cent or 75 per cent as the case may be has to be deducted, the State Government is empowered to make rules in this regard. So, the employer cannot deduct according to his whims and fancies.

15 hrs.

With regard to the enforcement of the Act, we wanted to see that proper powers are given to the inspectors, so that they may be in a position to enforce the provisions more effectively. So, we are giving them powers to compel the employers to produce any documents required by the inspectors and if and when necessary, to seize the records of the employers. Such powers are enjoyed by inspectors appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

A provision is also being made empowering the inspector to supervise payment of wages to the employees. Often times, employers keep records showing that they have paid the wages to the workers, but actually

for failure to maintain records, and registers in a complete manner, that is by filling up all the columns which are required to be filled up and for the submission of a return which does not tally with the entries in the register or records on which it is based.

Section 20 of the Act provides that contravention of certain sections of the Act is punishable with fine which may extend up to Rs. 500. It has been considered necessary to enhance the penalty. It is being enhanced to Rs. 1000. It also provides for imprisonment up to 3 months in the case of repeated or continuing offences.

I think I have explained the most important clauses of the Bill. Moreover, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is clearly stated as to why each particular amendment is sought for. I have no doubt that the Bill will receive the support of hon. Members. I commend it for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I must congratulate the Minister for bringing out this amending Bill to plug some of the loopholes in the Payment of Wages Act. Today, even after so many amendments were made in 1956 and 1957, small units are not covered by the Factories Act and hence they are not covered by the Payment of Wages Act. This particular amending Bill gives the power to the State Government to extend the Payment of Wages Act to those small units. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said:

"to widen the coverage of the Act so as to make it applicable to all factories to which provisions of the Factories Act, 1948,

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have been extended by the State Governments."

Before doing it, the State Governments will have to examine whether those units which are now exempted from the purview of the Factories Act really deserve exemption.

I come from the industrial city of Kanpur where there are small units employing more than 20 or 30 and in certain cases even 50 employees manufacturing boots and shoes. These are regarded as small-scale industries and are exempted from the purview of the Factories Act and hence from the purview of all Acts including Payment of Wages Act. I tabled many questions in this House and I was told that the Labour Ministry was making some enquiry into the various allegations of the workers that these units employ 50 or 60 persons, but they do not show it to the Inspector of Factories. They keep them in batches—not all the 50 persons in a particular place—so that if any investigation is made, it does not look that there are more than 10 men working. Even after this amendment, the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act will not be extended to those units where the Factories Act is not applicable. I request the Minister to ask the State Governments to use their labour machinery to have a proper investigation into these units. I might have quoted certain small units in Kanpur, but this is not the case only in Kanpur. There may be cases throughout the country where the workers are denied the benefits of the various legislations passed here at the Centre and at the State level because they are not covered by the Factories Act. If a proper investigation is made, I am sure it will reveal both to the State Governments as well as to the Central Government that certain employers are doing it deliberately in order to ask exemption from the Factories Act or Payment of Wages Act, and to dodge the inspec-

tors and officers who are employed by the Labour Minister to investigate.

Another glaring instance is that of the contract labour working in the building industry. You know, under our Five Year Plans, whether it is industrial expansion or construction of houses, we are employing lakhs of building workers. What is the condition of these building workers? If there is going to be a survey in Delhi itself where buildings are coming up daily, I think the entire population of these workers in Delhi including the Rajasthan labour will be more than three lakhs. Nothing is made applicable in their cases. I must thank the Union Labour Ministry for implementing at least the Minimum Wages Act. Previously that was also denied to them. They are not paid up to the 10th of a month; they are paid less. But in the roster their signature is taken as if they have been paid Rs. 60 or whatever the minimum wage is. These employees are ill-clad, ill-fed and starving. They come from Rajasthan and other areas. They are not paid even the minimum wage, what to talk of payment in time. A proper investigation should be made to see whether these workers are getting their wages by the 10th of a month because the Payment of Wages Act is applicable. Where the total number of workers is less, it should be paid by the 5th or 7th but under no circumstances should it be paid after the 10th if it is a monthly payment. If it is a weekly or fortnightly payment, then the pattern of payment is different. In the case of monthly payments to daily rated workers, the payment should be made by the 10th. The Labour Ministry here should start a survey into the wages and working conditions of the building workers in Delhi so that they may get an idea of what is happening in the country.

I am extremely happy to know that various deductions have been made under the Payment Wages Act. It is

a very good thing. We wanted it. We know the Government have decided that the Government employees will also be given the house-building loan. It could not be implemented in the case of defence workers, the railway workers and the workers in public undertakings on the ground that the amount given as loan cannot be recovered because of the lacuna in the Payment of Wages Act. The lacuna was that this was not considered to be an authorised deduction. Clause 6 seeks to substitute sub-clauses (f), (ff) and (fff) of sub-section 2. The proposed clauses authorise deductions on account of advances of whatever nature, including advances for travelling allowance, conveyance allowance and also in respect of loans for house building purposes and loans for labour welfare fund. This was the most needed amendment which the Central Government employees have been demanding. This Bill is now being passed, assented to by the President and it is going to become an Act. Nearly 3000 applications are pending in the ordnance factories and other defence installations in the hope that this Act might be amended to include the deduction on account of house-building loan also. I would only request the hon. Minister to take up the matter with the Defence Ministry and see whether those applications which were rejected on this ground are reconsidered after the passage of this Bill. I am happy this has come. If this loan is advanced now either by the Life Insurance Corporation or other corporations in various places or by the Central Government in the respective ministries even to the middle-class workers, when these workers retire after 15 or 20 years they may be able to have a small house of two rooms. This should be encouraged further.

Then I come to the question of piece rate workers. The amendment proposed in this clause seeks to lay down that any balance of payments due on account of piece rates in certain cases

shall be paid within seven days from the day of completion of calculation relating to piece rates, and that wages shall be paid before the expiry of the second day from the day of termination of employment in cases where an establishment is closed down otherwise than in observance of a weekly or other recognised holiday.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

There are two questions involved. One is about the piece work. The difficulty there is that there is delay in calculation. I used to work in a factory which was completely engaged on piece work. I know the piece work system, how the rates are fixed, how they are calculated. I know, in our country, because we have accepted the bandbox system which has become obsolete in other countries, still the lacuna is there. Let us take the instance of double-barrelled gun or a rifle—that is what we are doing in an ordnance factory—the rate is fixed after a time and motion study. There is a going work and an individual piece of work. What is happening in the case of an individual piece of work is this. If my rate is Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month, the rate is fixed at Rs. 50 plus 25 per cent—that is on the basis of time and work which is the universally accepted basis for piece work system. There, if I manufacture up to the 30th day of a month, from the 25th to the 30th my earnings are not calculated and I am not paid on the 7th or 8th when I get my salary. How to overcome this difficulty is a matter of procedure and it is a matter which should be considered by the employing ministries including the Defence Ministry. There may not be anything wrong in a public undertaking. But when this system was introduced in the docks in Calcutta and other places the result was that the workers did not get their salaries on a particular day because the calculation was considered to be a very cumbersome one, a troublesome one. Therefore, some-

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thing should be found out because we do not expect that the piece work system is going to be abolished. Even in socialist countries like the Soviet Union and others they have the piece work system. But the piece work system should not result in exploitation of human labour. I hope something will be done in consultation with the Finance Ministry because the Audit is the watchdog of all these things and they are the people who deal with it. The piece rate workers do not get their total earnings for a month because of this lacuna. In the ordinance factories some good system was evolved. But that system is not perfect. I do not know what is happening in the docks, in the ports, in the mint and even in the private sector—the textile industry, the jute industry and others where the whole thing is based on this piece work system.

There is another difficulty in this system. Piece workers throughout the country should be guaranteed a minimum wage. I am sorry to say that the private sector never guarantees this. If there is more work they get more wages, but they are not guaranteed a minimum wage. That should be considered. Once the minimum wage is fixed by the Government and the employer has accepted it, he cannot go back on that because work could not be provided to a worker. Therefore, a minimum wage to the piece workers should be guaranteed. This matter is agitating the minds of workers who are engaged in piece work. I hope this will be looked into and considered.

Then I come to the power of inspectors. I am very happy that more powers are given to the inspectors. I am very happy that a provision has been made that way. Suppose a particular unit goes into liquidation or closes down, the management used to deprive the workers of their minimum wage or their dues. There are many instances in this country when many mills were closed. There was a move, for instance, to shift a sugar factory

from Ahmedpur (West Bengal) to Budalore (Madras). The hon. Minister knows this case. The moment a mill is closed or is shifted to another place, the workers who are engaged in that unit will be deprived of their benefits of provident fund and other dues. The closure of a unit may be due to mismanagement or bungling; so, they declare themselves insolvent or ask for the liquidation of a unit. In such cases, the official liquidator should be asked to see that the workers are paid their dues. Under no circumstances should such payments be withheld. I am saying this because I have seen what is happening in my own place—non-payment of Government dues. A firm in Kanpur did not pay provident fund dues. I am thankful to the Deputy Minister, who is in charge of the social welfare unit. He went to Kanpur and found that Rs. 27 lakhs were not paid by the mill-owners as provident fund to the workers.

When a worker resigns or retires, he does not get the provident fund because the employer has not deposited his share. In Kanpur alone Rs. 98 lakhs is yet to be deposited with Government by the firms, whether it is Singhanian, Jaipuria or Bagia or somebody else, either as provident fund dues or ESI contribution. So, the inspectors should be given wide powers, not to misuse them, but to properly use those powers to see that the money is subscribed both by the employees and employers to Government. They should see that the workers get their minimum wage even after liquidation or closing down of a particular unit.

Then I come to deductions. If deductions for the cooperative societies and welfare fund and loan for house-building or cycle purchase or other purchases could be made an authorised deduction, what is the specific objection to the deduction of trade union subscription if the recognised or representative union can give the management an authority slip from the same worker, saying that the union subscri-

cription should also be deducted from his salary? Why could they not bring in an amendment to cover this? I know there is an argument against that. But we say that we will give the authority. I know that in Ahmedabad in some of the mills there is an agreement between the employers and the employee under which the union subscriptions are deducted from the salary of the workers by the mill and paid to the union, although officially there is no order. Now, in the absence of quarters for the workers in many of the factories, it becomes difficult for the trade unions to function efficiently by collecting subscription. Of course, the argument of its misuse is there. But we will give the authority to deduct it; we do not say that it should be deducted without any authority from the worker concerned. Suppose I am a worker of a particular unit, and I want to pay Rs. 3 as subscription to my union. I can give an authority to my employer that along with deductions for co-operative society, conveyance allowance and other loans, these Rs. 3 should also be deducted, as is being done in the case of labour welfare fund. What happened in the case of the National Defence Fund? Though it was not an authorised deduction, did we not take it out of his salary? Therefore, if the hon. Labour Minister wants trade unions to thrive, the trade unions to have more funds, the trade unions to come to a state of maturity and take to responsible trade union movement, he will have to agree to this, of course, after an agreement with all the parties. I am sure if this is allowed and the trade unions are permitted to function we shall not misuse this power. Also, the competition will end.

Now, because of the multiplicity of trade unions, what is happening at the factory gates on the pay day? Four or five union representatives are awaiting at the company gates for the collection of subscription and the worker is in a soup. He does not know to which union to subscribe. He pays to the INTUC because it has the blessing of the ruling party and, therefore, of the Government. He pays to AITUC

because after all, it is the party which shouts loudly about his grievances. So, he pays to both. If the worker is given the freedom to give his authority in writing and the subscription is deducted from his salary, these unseemly scenes in front of the mill gate on the pay day can be avoided and the workers will also feel relieved. Therefore, if there is no fundamental objection to this suggestion of mine, it may be considered. I am sure this will meet with the approval of all trade unions, provided it is on the basis of authority.

Lastly, I come to better implementation of the Act. Now, after the retirement of a worker, there is a time lag in the matter of payment of gratuity or provident fund. What is happening in our country? A worker who retires at his 55th year, or 60th year in the case of industrial workers, has to get Rs. 2,000 or 3,000 from his provident fund. It takes such a long time that in the meanwhile he has either to beg, borrow or steal. Sometimes it so happens that the money is paid to his widow because he has died in the meanwhile. It is a more or less regular feature in the case of provident fund and pension. There should be some provision whereby these things are attended to when the worker is on the verge of retirement so that he will get his due immediately after his retirement or within a reasonable time. Suppose I am an industrial worker and I am retiring in the year 1966 in the month of March. Could they not complete my papers six months before that date so that immediately after retirement or within three months after my retirement I get my provident fund dues? In that case, I will be able to start a small business, open a shop or get my daughter married with that money. Why should this Government not pass a legislation or make certain rules by which the payment of provident fund dues, whether it is the share of the individual, employer or the Government, is made within 60 or 30 days after retirement? I am sorry to say that this has happened even in public sector under-

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takings and autonomous corporations, including defence establishments and railway workshops. Today 23,000 such cases are still pending. In 1958 the number of such cases was 33,000 or 34,000; today it has no doubt come down but yet it is as high as 23,000. The only reason for this is the inefficient machinery at the Centre, at the level of various Ministries. They are not able to look into cases and dispose of them in time.

If we are interested in the social welfare of the worker, if we do not want the worker to starve or beg after retirement then we should make some arrangement whereby he gets his provident fund dues immediately after retirement. Now, if you meet a worker who has just retired and who has not yet had his provident fund dues and tell him "look here, this Government is moving towards a welfare State" he will laugh at you and say "we are moving towards a farewell State". Because, their very conception of the Government changes if they are not paid their dues in proper time.

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Chairman, I am also thankful to the hon. Minister for bringing forward certain progressive amendments to the Payment of Wages Act, but there are also some amendments which are not so good. Instead of improving the Payment of Wages Act to the benefit of the worker, he has stealthily brought in certain amendments which will be beneficial to the employer which, I think, I must point out. The other aspects have already been covered by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

One point which I will stress first is that it is good that the Factories Act is being brought into in a better way, but, unfortunately, even according to the amended rule it is doubtful that the hon. Minister may be in a position to bring in the railway loco sheds as factories. Even loco sheds where there are 500 to 1,000 employees working are not yet made a factory according to Railway rules and there is the

contradiction. Here he says that he can bring in the operation of the Factories Act by a declaration under section 85, but I ask him whether he could try to bring in the operation of this Act to cover the railway loco sheds which are more than a factory in all respects. This is my request and if he could do it, well and good.

Then, on page 3 in the amendment to sanction 7 there is a small entry. Of course, it is a small matter, but why should it be there? I refer to clause (f), which reads:—

"deductions for recovery of advances of whatever nature (including advances for travelling allowance or conveyance allowance), and the interest due in respect thereof."

The Government wants to secure to the employer even the interest of whatever advance that has been paid to the employee when that is to be deducted; it is so good to the employer. At least the interest could be omitted. When an advance is paid it is paid for a certain reason. The employee had to take the advance for a particular purpose for which he is made to act. Therefore the imposition of this interest is not proper. I checked it with the original Act and I found that it was not there. If I am wrong, I may be corrected.

I had said that he has stealthily brought in certain things which are against the employee. On page 4 you will find that deductions from railway employees have been introduced which were not there in the parent Act. Clause (m) reads:—

"deductions for recovery of losses sustained by a railway administration on account of acceptance by the employed person of counterfeit or base coins or mutilated or forged currency notes;"

This is what I object to.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member sent in any amendment?

Shri Nambiar: No; but I am saying that the purport is not only laudable, as my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, said, but there is also the consideration of the employer in his mind. That is what I am pointing out. Of course, now we do not purchase tickets, otherwise you would know of the rush at the railway counter where the booking clerk has to do it very quickly. You know about the false printing of counterfeit notes. Now if this employee who is in a hurry takes a counterfeit coin or note and issues a ticket and if he is to be penalised for the counterfeit coin or note taken by mistake and that has to be recovered from his wages after some time, it is a thing that need not have been brought in. What has been the practice so far should have been continued. Why should he bring in that?

Then, the next clause, clause (n), is also objectionable.

It reads:—

“deductions for recovery of losses sustained by a railway administration on account of the failure of the employed person to invoice, to bill, to collect or to account for the appropriate charges due to that administration.”

These are all things in respect of which an employee *bona fide*, in all earnestness, discharges his duties. Once he discharges it in good faith, there should not be penalisation after sometime saying that this has been done. What is the safety for the employee to show that this deduction is false? How can he argue it at a later date when it becomes difficult to do so? Let there be a progressive legislation. The amendment should be for the benefit of the employees who are really the persons who are in need of such an amendment. I know that in many such

cases in the railway administration they are not genuine and it is being foisted on the employees. Therefore, I think that if he could omit these two things, it would be very good.

My giving notice of an amendment is a different point. It may not be accepted. I would request the hon. Minister himself to come forward with an amendment so that he could delete these. If the employee is really responsible for commission, let it be done as it has been done so far and let us not introduce this new thing.

The increase of the ceiling limit up to the extent of 75 per cent in the case of co-operative societies and 50 per cent otherwise is welcome; but then also the problem is not going to be solved. I know that there are cases where employees take zero wage home; they take zero cash home. Anyhow, you cannot avoid it. In this respect I must also submit one thing. Of late the Government is very clever. Instead of giving more wages and making the employees have better living conditions, they give loans whether asked for or unasked.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: For building houses etc.

Shri Nambiar: House-building, I know; but for Deepavali, Christmas—anything and everything, asked or unasked, they come forward with the idea of giving loans so that the employee should not claim bonus; otherwise, he will ask for Diwali Bonus or Christmas Bonus. Instead of that, the employer comes forward first saying, “We will give you a loan”, so that he thinks of getting something and thereby gets into the trap of the employer. Now here is the regularisation of the trap. After the payment of the loan, recovery is now guaranteed. There is an invidious, underhand, quiet, unnoticed, untold.....

Shri Sanjivayya: Undetected.

Shri Nambiar:.....undected—he has agreed—conspiracy or rather an understanding between the employer and the Government which also is a very big employer to see that the worker is lured into taking loans and then recover them from his wages. That is not proper. Of course, the enhancement up to 75 per cent is a point which I can understand in the present living conditions but this tendency of the employer to give loans rather than a wage increase is wrong and that attitude should be changed.

There is another very invidious amendment which he has brought in. In the principal Act section 10 says:—

“A deduction under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 7 shall not exceed the amount of the damage or loss caused to the employer by the neglect or default of the employed person and shall not be made until the employed person has been given an opportunity.”

Now, it is sought to be amended in this fashion, namely:—

“(1A) A deduction shall not be made under clause (c) or clause (m) or clause (n) or clause (o) of sub-section (2) of section 7 until the employed person has been given an opportunity.”

The words “by the neglect or default of the employed person” are coolly omitted. In the parent Act it is said that if the loss is by the neglect or default of the employed person and an opportunity is given to him then it can be recovered, but now he says that if only an opportunity is given to the employee, it can be recovered; it need not be by the neglect or default of the employed person, thereby he gives an opportunity to the employer to deduct the dues from the money paid as wages of the employee if only he is given an opportunity to explain. For instance, a workman,

while doing his job, might have lost in that process a particular tool or might have broken a particular tool and that is over. Now, six months later the employer can give him a notice saying, “On such-and-such a date six months back while you were doing work on machine so-and-so, you broke a jig or a tool; therefore, please show why Rs. 25/- cannot be recovered from you.” According to the parent Act, it cannot be done. It might be by the neglect or default of the employed person. Why should that be deleted? Therefore, this is an amendment calculated to do harm to the employee. I think the hon. Minister will consider that such a sort of thing should not be done. The employer is always having the upper hand and the employee is after all an employee under him. An employee cannot have the benefit of keeping the record of these things or nothing down in diary what has happened on a particular day and so on and so forth. The safeguard given to the employee in the parent Act, the words “by the neglect or default of the employed person”, should continue. That must be a guarantee or rather a safeguard to the workmen. I request that such amendments which go against the employee should not be brought in.

Mr. Chariman: You want the hon. Minister to give those amendments now when you have not done it?

Shri Nambiar: I can do it in no time. My point is that it is only the question of two minutes work and a quarter sheet of paper.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has not done his part of duty.

Shri Nambiar: I can do it. But I am pleading with the hon. Minister that he would agree.....

Mr. Chairman: That is not the way.

Shri Nambiar: My point is this. I am pleading with him. Even Mr. Banerjee, in a way, was made to think that everything is done for the benefit of the employee. Of course, something is done for the employee but there are still other things which are done against the employee.

[Shri Nambiar]

a prescribed period, say, for instance, one year or two years or three years, then the employer should not make the deduction thereafter. I would request him to bring in such a sort of legislation to see that the protection is granted against deductions being made after several years. These are certain points which I wanted to make.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): In that case, the same limitation would apply to the rights of the employees also. If his liabilities are to be limited by three years, the rights of the employees will be likewise limited and that would not be in the interest of the employee.

Shri Nambiar: What is it now?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): The rights of the employees are already limited.

Shri Nambiar: Yes. Whatever is his position under your civil or criminal law against the employee, it is all implemented. He need not have any doubt about it. If the liability is against the employer, then only the difficulty comes. If it is against the employee, it is always implemented.

Shri Kapur Singh: If by an unlawful act, a person is removed or dismissed, there is no time-limit within which he can claim back his wages.

Shri Nambiar: I am sorry that I have to contradict the hon. Member. In this very House, we had brought a case and the Supreme Court also decided against the removal of a certain Railway employees under Rules 148 and 149. After the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Board has issued a circular to all the General Managers that railwaymen who come within six years period alone should be re-taken and not others. That was placed on the Table of the House to which I made ob-

jections. It was also stated that the arrears of salaries within the period of last three years alone should be paid. All this was placed on the Table of the House. I may correct my hon. friend on my right. Wherever there is an opportunity, the employer is using all laws, civil and criminal, against the employee and therefore, protection is necessary for the poor employee and we must see that such progressive legislations are brought in for the benefit of the employees.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is it not that the date of implementation runs from the date of detection of the mistake and not from the original date?

Shri Nambiar: That is right.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call Mr. Heda, I should like to have the names of the hon. Members who would like to participate in this debate. They may send their names to me. Shri Heda.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I welcome this Bill, I ask a question of myself: How do we measure the quantum of socialism achieved in any given country? My own study of different countries was that one of the way to measure this quantum of socialism achieved by any country is to study the labour legislation and from that angle, when we look at the labour legislation that we have already achieved in our own country, it gives us a sense of satisfaction that we are going on the right lines and we have achieved a good quantum of success so far as our journey towards socialism is concerned.

Not only on one side we have to safeguard the interests, the rights, of the employees but also at the same time we have to see how far the legislation that we undertake is capable of being executed and also how far it increases our national wealth and improves efficiency in working.

From that angle, you find that the labour legislation in foreign countries, for example in Brazil, another extreme, and that in Sweden give us two different pictures.

We have passed a number of pieces of legislation, and many of them have been properly executed, and the present one is also an improvement and would add to the feathers of the Government in achieving the goal of socialism.

Government, by this Act, is doing very well, and it is giving the right to the Central Government to enforce the Payment of Wages Act, not only to the railways, mines and oil-fields, which were in the earlier Act and which were under the Chief Labour Commissioner of the Centre, but it can, under section 85, mention certain factories, and all those factories would come under the Payment of Wages Act.

The point is that when we take such actions, which are in the right direction, we have at the same time to give an indication of the philosophy, of the thought, of the ideology that is evolving, which guides us, which goads us so to say, to undertake these measures. I fully appreciate that this is not possible in any Bill or any such thing. But there are many ways by which a capable Minister can do it, and I have no doubt that the present Minister, who has got a flair for philosophy and cogent thinking, would take advantage of some occasion or the other and give us a sort of clue into the Government's thinking, especially as to what are the criteria by which he will be bringing these undertakings under this Act; whether it would be only the public sector projects or it would be some other projects in the private sector as well; and if projects under the private sector are also to be brought under this Act, what is the criterion for the same. I think one of the criteria should be that if any factory is working very efficiently and making good progress, earning good profits, and giving better

wages year after year to its employees, it should be brought under this Act. If we give this colour to the administration of this Act, then the employers themselves would feel that coming under this Act would add to their feathers, would add to their prestige and name; and thereby they will have no grouse, rather they will have great satisfaction that they have come under this Act. And naturally we should give them certain advantages, and those advantages are given in this very Bill.

Sir, having said this as a preamble, I will come to certain features of this Bill. Clause 4 has added certain other categories than the employer who would also be held responsible. Apart from the employer, who was there in the original Act, now the managers and supervisors and such other categories will also be held responsible. This is a good provision, but it is a doubled-edged weapon. The point is that if we create a proper climate, then this provision is very good; otherwise, this provision will deteriorate the conditions rather than improve them.

I would suggest one thing. Suppose there is a manager, there is a supervisor, there is an industrial executive who is very fair minded towards his employees and who would prefer to incur the wrath of the employers and do justice to the employees. What happens today? Today, the employer can throw him out. When once he is thrown out, he is on the road and is nowhere. At that time Government have to study the situation, and Government today have ample powers and scope to pick him up in some public-sector project and accommodate him—because he has tried to do certain good things and tried to give a good direction to the private-sector management. But this is not exactly being done. These very people who are very fair-minded, who are not partial to their own employers though they are working under them and getting their salaries and who would like to use their

[Shri Heda]

discretion, their independence of mind, and be fair to their employees, they do not muster the courage to do so, because they feel their responsibility to their family, the growing expenditure on account of their children's education, the maintenance of social status etc., and feel that they may be thrown on the roads if they incur the displeasure of their employers. Therefore, if this class of industrial executives, managers and supervisors, get a feeling that if they do their duty by the country, by the goal of socialism, Government will look after them, Government is not oblivious of them and will not forget them and will not allow them to be in difficulty or in jeopardy, that will go a long way, and that will give a very good direction to the entire working of our industrial undertakings, whether in the public sector or in the private sector.

Then I would like to touch one or two points which have been referred to by the previous speakers. But before I do that I would like to refer to the Financial Memorandum, and therein it has been stated that Rs. 25,000 as an extra expenditure may be needed for the implementation of the Act in its extended scope. I think this figure is very moderate. And if Government feels that the huge responsibility that they are taking up can be managed only by Rs. 25,000 extra expenditure, I feel the scope of this Bill is not very wide. As I see it, it is very wide, and therefore they should not spare any expenditure and they should see that there is proper execution of the Bill and the full scope given to the Bill is properly undertaken.

The first speaker, Shri S. M. Banerjee, mentioned certain things, with most of which I agree, among which he had stated that the contributions paid by the employees to the trade unions may be deducted from the wages and credited to the accounts

of the trade unions. This is a practice in certain countries, and this is a practice in certain industrial undertakings here, notably in Ahmedabad. But this is not the practice accepted by the Government. And I think there are two good reasons for it. In spite of the fact that I happen to be the founder-President of the INTUC branch in the former Hyderabad State, I can state that the trade union activity in this country is not independent of politics, as it should have been. No doubt that there is a growing thinking on those lines, and there are a good number of institutions where trade unions belonging to different political thinking have come together and co-operated with each other openly or in other ways and thereby done the right thing in projecting the trade union interest. However, it still remains that trade union activity is under the influence of political thought, and this comes in a big way in accepting the practice of deducting the trade union contributions of the employees at their explicit wish from their salaries and crediting them to the account of the trade unions.

The second thing is that the leadership of the trade unions is growing. The consciousness among the trade unions, among the labour class, is also increasing. In spite of that, there are certain institutions where a certain leadership comes on the top and then it manoeuvres, and many times, not by desirable means, to make itself permanent, and then the difficulty arises. But the individual workers do not find an adequate measure of strength or unity among themselves, to throw away such undesired leadership, and therefore, this second factor is also coming up. But I have no doubt, and I hope that as time passes, if they practise certain other measures which they have thought of such as Whitley Councils and other such things, it is just possible that the real trade union movement and leadership which belongs to the trade union class itself will come up, and

then such a measure will be quite possible.

16 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Nambiar made a mention of the loans given to the workers. He said that this was a trap of the employer, and in this trap, Government were also becoming a party. As a trade union leader, I was opposed to these loans, but I found that these old customs and practices were prevailing so much with the workers, that hundreds and thousands of workers used to come to us asking us to go to the management and get loans sanctioned for Diwali, Dusserah etc. and give them the benefit of the loans. These are old customs which it is difficult to get over. That is because we have not created the psychology of proper budgeting among the employees. I think that many of the ills of the labour class would be done away with if only we create the psychology of proper budgeting among these workers. But the difficulty is that they do not budget, and they do not keep money in their hands, and even before the month is over, they are in arrears and they are already in loans.

Shri Nambiar: They will have another headache if they try to budget. So, let them not have headache at least on the day when they get the money. Why should they have another headache prior to getting the money, by way of budgeting?

Shri Heda: Budgeting is not a headache. My hon. friend is again thinking not in the right terms in which he as a leader should think, but he is thinking just like one of those not so educated and literate employees. Budgeting is intended to help the employee to come over his future difficulties. When a person budgets, he does so mainly for clothing, proper food, proper education for his children and so on.

Shri Nambiar: That way it would always be a deficit budget.

Shri Heda: These are the casualties when the money is not there. Therefore, budgeting will go a long way to give him some real happiness instead of merely some momentary happiness when he gets his money for a day.

I wish that the Trade Union leaders do one another useful thing also in the interests of the employees. At present, there are certain nefarious activities going on in many of these industrial establishments. The *rohilas* or moneylenders lend money to the employees at an exorbitant rate, and they forcibly snatch the money away from the employees as soon as they come out of the factory on the day the wages are paid to them. And this kind of thing goes on month after month, year after year, life after life and in certain cases, even generation after generation. Therefore, it is time that we seriously think over it. I would be happy if that day comes when no loans are allowed or encouraged by this type of sanctions being given. But as at present, we have to go in a planned way, and, therefore, I think, that for the time being, such a thing is very necessary.

With these observations, I do support the Bill and hope that this Bill will be another addition to our legislation leading us towards the goal of socialism.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना सुन्दर बिल इस सदन के सामने रखा है।

आज यह कानून सभी उद्योगों पर लागू नहीं होता है। ऐसे अनेकों उद्योग हैं, जिन पर यह कानून लागू होना चाहिये। इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए जिन इंस्पेक्टरों को रखा गया है, वे सरकार को ठीक प्रकार से रिपोर्ट नहीं देते हैं, क्योंकि वे लोग उद्योगपतियों और कारखानों के मालिकों के द्वारा खरीदे जाते हैं। यही शिकायत का मूलकारण है।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

जिन फ्रैक्टरियों में दस या बीस आदमी काम करते हैं, यह कानून वहाँ भी लागू होना चाहिये। आज मजदूरों के बहुत से ऐसे वर्ग हैं, जिन को सरकार के द्वारा अनाथ समझा जाता है। मैं उन के लिए अनाथ शब्द का उपयोग इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि उन के बारे में न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और न राज्य सरकारें विचार करती हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए आप बीड़ी उद्योग को ही लीजिए। सारे देश में बीड़ी-मजदूर फैले हुए हैं, लेकिन उन के बारे में न केन्द्रीय सरकार ठीक प्रकार से विचार करती है और न राज्य सरकारें। मुझे अच्छी तरह से पता है कि इन बीड़ी-मजदूरों को कितनी सहूलियत मिलती है। न उन को प्राविडेंट फंड का लाभ मिलता है, न बोनस का लाभ मिलता है और न चिकित्सा की सुविधा मिलती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1959 में एक कानून बना कि हर एक बीड़ी-मजदूर को एक हजार बीड़ियाँ बनाने पर एक रुपया ग्यारह आने मिलने चाहियें। वह कानून तो बन गया, लेकिन आज तक उन लोगों को एक रुपया ग्यारह आने नहीं दिये गये हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि सारे देशमें जितने भी बीड़ी-उद्योग पति हैं, वे सब के सब सरकार से मिले हुए हैं। हमें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि हम जो बहुत से कानून पास करते हैं, उन का कितना लाभ मजदूरों को मिलता है।

इसी तरह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मकान बनाने वाले मजदूरों को भी इस प्रकार अनाथ क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है। उन के बारे में सरकार की धारणा इस प्रकार की क्यों है? फ्रैक्टरी-मजदूरों को जो लाभ मिलता है, वह मकान बनाने वाले मजदूरों को क्यों नहीं मिलता है? आखिर बीड़ी-मजदूरों और बिल्डिंग-मजदूरों के साथ ऐसा सौतेला

व्यवहार क्यों किया जाता है? देश में इन मजदूरों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। इस-लिये सरकार को इस बात पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए कि उन लोगों को भी कुछ लाभ मिले और केवल ठेकेदार ही पूरा लाभ न उठावें।

जहाँ तक कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों की बात है, उन के लिए बहुत से अच्छे कानून बने हुए हैं। परन्तु जरा हम विचार करें कि उनको कितना लाभ मिलता है। कानून कहता है कि हर मजदूर को, छोट से छोटे मजदूर को, बिल्कुल साधारण काम करने वाले मजदूर को, कोयला ढोने का काम करने वाले मजदूर को रोज का ढाई रुपया, तीन रुपया और साढ़े तीन रुपया तक मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज उनको क्या मिलता है? केवल एक रुपया दो आने।

वहाँ पर स्थिति यह है कि कोयला-खदानों के जितने भी ठेकेदार हैं, वे रजिस्टर पर तो बराबर यह लिखते हैं कि हर एक मजदूर को तीन या साढ़े तीन रुपया दिये जाते हैं। रजिस्टर पर मजदूर के हस्ताक्षर लिये जाते हैं और देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि मजदूर बराबर इतना ही पैसा लेता है। मैंने स्वयम् वहाँ पर जाकर देखा है, वे रजिस्टर देखे हैं और मजदूरों को तनख्वाह लेते देखा है। उन लोगों को एक रुपया दो आने रोज के हिसाब से दिया जाता है और रजिस्टर पर उन अनपढ़ मजदूरों से लिखा लिया जाता है कि उनको साढ़े तीन रुपया प्राप्त हुए हैं। ये ठेकेदार लोग कौन हैं? ये ठेकेदार लोग वे हैं,

श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय में उ-मन्त्री (श्री २० फ़ि० मालवीय) : यदि ऐसी कोई बात होती है, तो यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट में तो मेम्बर साहब ने ठीक कहा, लेकिन यदि मिनिस्ट्री के नोटिस में यह बात लाई जाती, तो उनको बहुत जल्दी रिलीफ मिलती।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इधर ध्यान दिलाया । इस विषय को लेकर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मिला था, उन्होंने मुझे टोका है, और उन्होंने यह कबूल किया है कि हां, ये हरकतें बहुत दिनों से वहां चल रही हैं और मैं भी परेशान हूं, मैंने बहुत प्रयत्न किये हैं, वहां मार खाई है लोगों की, लेकिन यह समस्या नहीं सुलझ पाई है ।

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : कहां की बात है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर माननीय मंत्री मुझे कहें, तो मैं वह समय, दिन और स्थान बता सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि मैं उनकी सब बातें यहां पर बताऊं । इन लोगों से काम लेने वाले कौन लोग हैं, ये जो ठकेदार हैं ये कौन लोग हैं ? जो सारे देश में इस बात की डींग मारते हैं कि हम मजदूरों का कल्याण करेंगे, ये कौन लोग हैं ? ये हैं राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस संघ के लोग । ये हैं इंटक के बड़े बड़े ओहदेदार, बड़े बड़े पदाधिकारी, मंत्री इत्यादि । इन लोगों के हाथ में वह ठेका है । खुद तो ये ठकेदार बन बैठे हैं और उस पर भी नारा यह लगाते हैं कि हम मजदूरों का कल्याण करेंगे । आज वही व्यक्ति हजारों रुपया महीना कमा रहे हैं जिनके पास पहले खाने को आटा तक नहीं होता था, जो कि लोगों से उधार मांग मांग कर खाया करते थे, प्रेस के लोगों से उधार मांग कर खाया करते थे । आज इनकी लाखों रुपये कीमत की बिल्डिंग खड़ी हो गई हैं । ये इंटक के अध्यक्ष हैं, राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस मजदूर संघ के पदाधिकारी हैं और ये ही लोग हैं जो कि कोयला खदानों में काम कर रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े ठेके ले रहे हैं । जब जांच करने के लिये कोई जाता है तो वापिस लौटने के बाद रिपोर्ट दे दी जाती है कि वहां मजदूरों को पैसा बराबर मिल रहा है, रजिस्टर चैक किये गये हैं, सारे खाते देखे गये हैं और

उनमें मजदूरों के हस्ताक्षर हैं, इन मजदूरों को बराबर पैसा मिल रहा है

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : लेबर कोऑपरेटिव्स की बात कर रहे हैं या किसी और की ? कौन लोग हैं इनको चलाने वाले ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये इंटक के लोग हैं । ये खुद ठेकेदार बन कर चलाते हैं ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : ऐसा कहीं नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपका अनुभव बहुत पुराना हो सकता है । लेकिन जिस क्षेत्र की बात मैं कर रहा हूं, वहां जाकर आप देखें । लेकिन एक बात मैं अवश्य कह देना चाहता हूं । देखने जाने से पहले हल्ला मत मचायें कि मंत्री जी आ रहे हैं उस एरिया में चैकिंग करने के लिये, उस एरिया को देखने के लिए, हवा भी न निकलने दें कि आप जा रहे हैं । धूमधाम से न जायें, चुपचाप चलें और थोड़े कपड़े भी बदल लें । मैं आपका चेला वनूंगा और दोनों हम साधू सन्यासी बन कर चलेंगे और चल कर देखेंगे कि किस प्रकार से घंघली होती है ।

जहां तक कपड़ा मिलों की बात है, अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि योजना होनी चाहिये मजदूरों की और उनको अपना बजट पहले से बना लेना चाहिये, किस तरह से उनको अपनी तनख्वाह खर्च करनी है, इसका हिसाब किताब पहले से ही तैयार कर लेना चाहिये । वे किस तरह से घर की योजना बना सकते हैं ? वे तो हमेशा तंगई में रहते हैं, हमेशा कर्ज में फंसे रहते हैं । कम्पनी से उनको समय पर तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है । आप यह भी देखें कि महंगाई किस तरह से बढ़ती जा रही है । जो भी चीजें उनको खरीदनी होती हैं, उनका उन्हें अधिक दाम देना पड़ता है । जो तनख्वाह

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

उनको मिलती है उसमें उनका गुजर नहीं होता है। वे लोग जो अपने आपको अच्छा मानते हैं, कहते हैं कि तुम्हें खर्चा चलाना है तो हम तुम्हें ब्याज पर रुपया दिला देते हैं। मजदूर को चूक पैसे की जरूरत होती है, इस वास्ते वह उनके चंगुल में फंस जाता है। आप देखें कि ब्याज वे कितना उससे लेते हैं। रुपया दो रुपया सैकड़ा ब्याज नहीं वे लेते हैं एक रुपये पर आठ आने और चार आने ब्याज लिया जाता है। मैं इसके प्रमाण आपको दे सकता हूँ। समय पर उनको तनख्वाह मिले, इसकी शासन को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

शासन की ओर से यह भी व्यवस्था है कि उनको प्राविडेंट फंड से पैसा मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन उन्हें नहीं मिलता है। मिलों के दलाल होते हैं, इंटक के लोग होते हैं, वही इन मजदूरों को कर्जा देते हैं और चार आने और आठ आने एक रुपये पर ब्याज लिया जाता है और वह जो कर्जा है, वह इनकी तनख्वाह में से काटा जाता है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने इसका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि वहां पर कई काले कानून बने हुए हैं जिनके कारण दूसरी यूनियनों वहां पनप ही नहीं पाती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश का जो मजदूर है वह अन्य सभी प्रान्तों के मजदूरों से पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसको कानूनों की जानकारी ही नहीं होती है। अपने हितों की हिफाजत के मामले में, कानूनों की जानकारी के मामले में तथा अन्य सभी दृष्टियों से वह पिछड़ा हुआ है। शासन ने व्यवस्था तो की है कि मजदूरों को कानूनों के बारे में शिक्षण देना चाहिये। शिक्षण उनको मिलता भी है। परन्तु शिक्षण उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को दिया जाता है जो राष्ट्रीय

कांग्रेस मजदूर संघ के सदस्य होते हैं। दूसरी किसी यूनियन के कोई सदस्य होते हैं तो उनको शिक्षण नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब बहस का उत्तर दें तो बतायें कि मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी और कौन सी यूनियन है इंटक को छोड़ करके जिसके सदस्यों को.....

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : कायदा यह है कि जो यूनियन बहुमत में होती है उसके आदमियों को लिया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस सभी जगह बहुमत में है, इसलिए उसके आदमी रख लिये जायेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो आप कहते हैं वह ठीक है। परन्तु इसके साथ यह भी आपको कहना चाहिये कि यह जो शिक्षण है इसमें वही व्यक्ति आयेंगे जो बहुमत में है। इस चीज को आपको साफ कर देना चाहिये। तब हम भी इसको समझ लेंगे। फिर आप ऐसा क्यों कहते हैं कि तमाम वर्गों के मजदूरों को शिक्षण दिया जाता है, सभी मजदूरों के शिक्षण की व्यवस्था है। इस भाषा को बोलना आप छोड़ दें। तब हमें विश्वास हो जाएगा कि शिक्षण प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी जो वर्ग होगा वह वही होगा, हमारी नहीं होगा। आप तो सब लोगों के नाम पर दुहाई देते हैं और कहते हैं कि सब को लाभ मिलता है। जब दूसरे कोई लोग इस शिक्षण को प्राप्त करने के लिए जाते हैं तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि इंटक के सदस्य बनों, हमारी पार्टी में आओ हम तुम्हें शिक्षण देंगे। मध्य प्रदेश के मजदूर इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि

डा० मा० श्री० अण्णे : जो इंटक के नहीं हैं उनको स्कूल में एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है ? उनके लड़के स्कूलों में एडमिशन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नहीं मिलता है।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Representation is given to them. Everybody is entitled to get education.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शर्मा जी मध्य प्रदेश का रिकार्ड देखेंगे तो उनको पता चल जायेगा कि कितना पक्षपात चलता है । कभी रामसिंह भाई की तानाशाही चलती है तो कभी ब्रविड़ की तानाशाही चलती है । इन दोनों की तानाशाही के झगड़े सारे देश में प्रसिद्ध हो चुके हैं, सारे मध्य प्रदेश में ये मुनने को मिल रहे हैं । सभी इस बात को जान गये हैं कि इन दोनों का आपस में कितना झगड़ा चल रहा है और किस बात पर चल रहा है

श्री संजीवय्या : यह तमाम घर का मामला है ।

Shri R. K. Malviya: They are not present here.

Mr. Chairman: Let him not refer to those things. They are not relevant to the Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जहाँ तक तनख्वाह का प्रश्न है, बहुत से कारखाने हैं जिनमें समय पर तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है, समय पर पेमेंट नहीं होता है । सरकार ने जो कानून बनाये हैं उनके द्वारा मजदूरों को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिये, वह मजदूरों को दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और उस बारे में सख्ती बरती जानी चाहिये । अगर मजदूरों को समय पर तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है तो बाद में उसका ब्याज भी उनको दिया जाना चाहिये और अच्छा ब्याज दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मध्य प्रदेश में मकानों की भी बहुत तंगी है । मकान देने के बारे में भी जो पक्षपात किया जाता है, उस तरफ भी मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । यह जो इस बारे में धांधली चल रही है, इस बारे में भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मध्य प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रान्तों के बारे में बताया गया है कि

श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा (वनस्कंठा) :
सभापति महोदय, कौरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell may be rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may proceed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कह रहा था कि ऐसे बहुत से कारखाने हैं जहाँ मजदूर टेम्पोरेरीली रखे जाते हैं, जैसे कि शुगर मिल हैं । जितने लोगों की जरूरत होती है उतने रखे जाते हैं और सीजन में ज्यादा बढ़ाते हैं इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये । सीजन के जितने भी उद्योग हैं उन में मजदूरों का पूरा लाभ हो । अगर इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये तो मजदूरों को इस क्षेत्र में भी काफी लाभ पहुँचेगा ।

जहाँ तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बात है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समय पर तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती, परन्तु इतना जरूर कहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारी जितने परेशान हैं और बातों के लिये उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण दिया जाता है । परन्तु इस के साथ साथ यह भी विचार करना चाहिए कि ऋण लेने वाले कर्मचारी की तनख्वाह क्या है उस ने कर्ज कितना लिया है और मकान बनाने के बाद उस की तनख्वाह में से कितना कर्जा कटा करेगा । इन सब बातों पर विचार कर के उस की तनख्वाह में बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये ।

जहाँ तक म्यूनिसिपल कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके बारे में मुझे जो कुछ मालूम है, उस को देखते हुए इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि उन के बारे में जो कानून हम दिल्ली में बनाते हैं, उन का पूरा लाभ उन को नहीं मिलता है ।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

मैं ने जितनी बातें कही हैं, जैसे कि बीड़ी उद्योग, कोयला उद्योग और फुटकर मजदूर, मकान बनाने वाले मजदूर, इन के बारे में ठीक प्रकार से आप को अनुभव है, अगर आप उन को सन्तोष दे सकें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : सम्पादित महोदय, यह जो पेमेन्ट आफ वेजेज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल आया है, उस में जो बहुत से अमेंडमेंट दिये गये हैं वे वर्कर्स के हित के लिये हैं और इसलिये मैं जो इसके मंत्री और उपमंत्री हैं श्री संजीवय्या और श्री मालवीय, उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ । जब मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ तो इसलिये कि मैं हमेशा देखता हूँ कि उन का जो आचार व्यवहार है वह जो गरीब श्रमजीवी और कष्ट करने वाले लोग हैं उन की तरफ अधिक ध्यान देने वाला है ।

इस बिल को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि इस में जो अमेंडमेंट्स रखे गये हैं वे वर्कर्स की भलाई के लिये हैं । फैक्ट्री एक्ट के नीचे आज सभी फैक्ट्रीज नहीं आती हैं, वह आनी चाहियें और इस के लिये यहां प्राविजन दिया हुआ है । दूसरे जो वर्कर होता है उसे कई चीजें खरीदनी होती हैं जैसे साइकिल है, और चीजें हैं, मकान बनाना होता है, इन सब चीजों के लिये उसे कर्ज दिया जायेगा । इस सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में प्राविजन किया गया है कि कर्जा देने के बाद अगर उस से वसूल करना हो तो उस की मजदूरी में से आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता वसूल किया जाये । इस चीज का इलाज यहां किया गया है । उस के वसूल करने में भी यह प्रकाशन रखा गया है कि उस की जो मजदूरी होगी उस में से 50 प्रतिशत उसे जरूर मिलना चाहिये, उस के बाद 50 प्रतिशत के अन्दर ही वसूली होगी जिस में कि उस को अपनी दिनचर्या चलाने में मुश्किल न हो ।

दूसरे अब तक जो पावर इन्स्पेक्टर को और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को नहीं था वह इस के अन्दर दी गई है । अगर किसी फैक्ट्री का काम देखना हो या और कोई काम देखना हो तो पहले इन्स्पेक्टर अधिकारी रूप से वहां नहीं जा सकता था, और वे लोग मालिकों से इसके बारे में पूछने से हिचकिचाते थे । यह भी प्राविजन यहां कर दिया गया है ।

साथ ही इस में यह भी इलाज किया गया है कि यूनियन जो हैं वह भी अपने वर्कर्स के लिये या जो और मांगें वहां देनी हों उन के लिये एप्लिकेशन दे सकती हैं । इस के अलावा अगर कभी वर्कर्स को वक्त पर पगार न दी जाये तो उस के लिये अभी तक 10 रु० जुर्माना था । अब उस की जगह पर 25 रु० कर दिया गया है उन एम्प्लायर्स के लिये जो कि उन को काम पर लगाते हैं । यह सब बातें देख कर यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह जो बिल है वह सपोर्ट करने लायक है और इस के लिये सरकार को बार-बार धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

चलते चलते मुझे इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और बातें भी कहनी हैं । जो मिल मालिक होते हैं वे प्राविडेंट फंड के लिये या और कामों के लिये मजदूरों की पगार में से पैसा कटवा लेते हैं, वह और खुद का हिस्सा सरकार में नहीं देते खुद ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में अगर कभी धन्धा बन्द हो जाता है तो उस में मजदूरों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है । उस के लिये भी इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राविजन होनी चाहिए और मैं इस के लिये सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हुआ उस का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कुछ बातों की तरफ । उदाहरण के लिये अभी यह इन्तजाम नहीं है और सरकार को इस का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि प्राविडेंट फंड का जो हिस्सा होता है मजदूरों का और मालिकों

का, उस को मालिक गवर्नमेंट की ट्रेजरी में जमा नहीं करता है ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पहले जब मुझे मौका मिला था तब मैं ने आंकड़े दिये थे, इस समय मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े नहीं देता हुआ थोड़े में कहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र में मैंने सुना है, ऐक्ज्योरेंटली मुझे मालूम नहीं है, हो सकता है कि मेरी गलती हो, कि 2 या 211 करोड़ रु० प्रोविडेंट फंड का मालिकों से पास पड़ा हुआ है । न उन्होंने खुद का पैसा भरा और न मजदूरों का पैसा भरा है । इस से बड़ी तकलीफ यह होती है कि गवर्नमेंट ने मजदूरों का जो प्राविडेंट फंड देना होता है वह नहीं दे सकती । शोलापुर शहर के अन्दर एक शोलापुर स्पनिंग ऐंड वीविंग मिल्स का उदाहरण है । वहां न तो मजदूरों को मजदूरी दी गई है न मजदूरों का हकूज का तनखा दिया गया है और न जो वहां सोसायटी बनी है उस का पैसा दिया गया है । सोसायटी की दृष्टि से मैनेजमेंट मजदूरों की तनखा में से हिस्सा काटता है, लेकिन कभी वह मजदूरों को दिया नहीं गया । वह मिल बन्द हो गई, तो भी आज दस महीने के बाद न मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिली है न उन को सोसायटी का कोई हिस्सा मिला है और न उन के हक रजे का कोई तनखा मिला है । वह कंसर्न लिम्विडेशन में चली गई है । पिछले चार वर्षों का यानी 1960 से लेकर अभी तक का जो प्राविडेंट फंड बनता है कम से कम 31 लाख रु० का, जो कि सरकार के पास जमा होना चाहिये, वह मालिक ने भरा नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी कानून की दृष्टि से इस के लिये सरकार की जवाबदारी है । आज मजदूरों के पास काम नहीं है, वे भूखे प्यासे मरते हैं, ऐसी खबरें आती रहती हैं कि एक दो मजदूरों ने आत्म हत्या करने का प्रयत्न किया । मैं ने भी यह कोशिश की लेकिन उन के प्राविडेंट फंड के सिलसिले में तकलीफ इतनी बढ़

गई है कि जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है । आखिर यह मुश्किल पैदा हो गई है कि जब मालिक ने गवर्नमेंट की तिजोरी में पैसा नहीं दिया तो गवर्नमेंट पैसा कहां से दे । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो 31 लाख रु० उन का है उस में से कोई स्पेशल फंड की तरह की चीज कर के उस में से थोड़ा पैसा उन को दिया जाये । कम से कम आधा पैसा दिया जाये जो कि वर्कर्स का प्राविडेंट फंड में अपना हिस्सा है । अभी उस में से आधा दिया है, पूरा नहीं दिया है । मैं कहता हूं कि किसी ग्राम पंचायत में अगर कोई सरपंच या कोई छोटा मोटा कर्मचारी थोड़ा गुनाह कर लेता है तो उसे जेल जाना पड़ता है और उस की जब्ती होती है । लेकिन इन मालिकों और मैनेजमेंट वालों को ऐसा करने पर कोई शिक्षा नहीं होती और न उन की जब्ती होती है । यह बात समझ में नहीं आती । समाजवादी सत्ता वाले इस राज में लोगों का राज चलाते हैं और हम लोगों से बराबर कहते हैं कि यह गरीबों के लिए राज है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि छोटे मजदूर का जो पैसा मालिक की ओर निकलता है उनका जो हक का पैसा होता है, जो प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा होता है वह मिल बन्द होने के बाद भी उनको नहीं मिलता और अगर इन छोटे लोगों से कोई गलती हो जाती है तो उन को सजा होती है, पर मालिकों को सजा नहीं होती । इसका क्या कारण है ? इस का जवाब नहीं है हमारे पास । मेरी रिकवेस्ट है कि अगर मैनेजमेंट वाले या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर गलती करते हैं तो उनको सजा करना चाहिए और उनकी जब्ती होनी चाहिए । वह कह देते हैं यह मिल के बोर्ड की जिम्मेवारी है, कोई इंडीवीजुअल उसका जवाबदार नहीं होता । अगर केस चलता है तो सौ रुपये का या दो सौ रुपये का या ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक हजार रुपये का जुरमाना कर दिया जाता है । जो मालिक 31 लाख रुपया मजदूरों का अपने पास रख कर उसका उपयोग करता है गलत तरीके से, उस पर पांच सौ या एक हजार रुपया का जुरमाना

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

कर दिया जाता है। और वह जुरमाना भी मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर पर नहीं होता, वह उस कनसर्न पर होता है। इसको दुरुस्त करने की बहुत जरूरत है।

आजकल हर जगह पर कारिगर का प्राविडेंट का पैसा पड़ा है, मालिक उसका इस्तेमाल करता है और अपना पैसा भी नहीं भरता। सरकार को कोई ऐसा प्रावीजन करना चाहिए जिससे यह चीज ठीक हो।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राविडेंट फंड का रुपया कामगार की पगार में से लिया जाता है उसको लेने के लिए कलक्टर के आफिस का या तहसीलदार के आफिस का एक दो कर्मचारी कारखाने पर तनबाह के दिन रहे और जो रुपया मजदूरों की पगार में से प्राविडेंट फंड का काटा जाता है उसको सरकारी खजाने में जमा कर दे।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जब कोई कनसर्न लिक्विडेशन में जाता है और उसके बाद जब नीलाम हो कर उसका पैसा आता है, तो उस पैसे में से सब से पहले मजदूरों का पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए और उसके बाद सरकार का या बैंक का पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए।

पहले पगार कब मिले इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। अब यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है। कुछ काम ऐसे होते हैं जैसे बॉडिंग आदि, जिनमें मजदूरों को वीकली पगार मिलती है। लेकिन कभी कभी यह पगार एक एक महीने और दो दो महीने तक नहीं दी जाती। इसके लिए इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए। यह मेरा सरकार को इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है।

मैं एक बात और आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह चीज फैक्टरी कानून में तो नहीं आती, लेकिन सरकार इसको किसी और

प्रकार से करने का यत्न करे। प्राइवेट स्कूलों के जो शिक्षक हैं उनकी जो संस्था है उसने रिजॉल्यूशन पास करके कहा है कि शिक्षाकों को स्कूलों के मैनेजमेंट की ओर अगर दो सौ रुपए मासिक पर रखा जाता है तो उनको केवल सौ रुपया या 150 रुपया दिया जाता है और उनका सिगनेचर दो सौ पर लिया जाता है इसकी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो उनकी पगार निश्चित की गयी है वह उनको पूरी मिले और मैनेजमेंट इस प्रकार की मुनाफा-खोरी न कर पाए। एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स पब्लिक संस्थाएं हैं। इनके लिए भी कुछ इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए। यही मेरा कहना है।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शोलापुर स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल के मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड उनको तुरंत देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ये लोग दस महीने से काम के बर्गर हैं। इनका प्राविडेंट फंड का रुपया सरकार मैनेजमेंट से बात करके देने की व्यवस्था करे क्योंकि इसकी जिम्मेवारी मैनेजमेंट से ज्यादा सरकार की है। मजदूरों ने सरकार की ओर देख कर ही अपना प्राविडेंट फंड का रुपया जमा करवाया है, मालिकों की ओर देख कर नहीं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस रुपए को जल्दी दिलवाने की व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे इन मजदूरों को तकलीफ न हों।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने भी संशोधन पेश हुए हैं पैमेंट आफ वेजेंस एक्ट में वे सराहने योग्य हैं और मैं उनका आम तौर पर समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जो संशोधन इस बात के लिए किया जा रहा है कि मजदूरों को उनका वेतन ठीक प्रकार से मिल जाए और इसकी देख रेख के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गयी है वह भी सराहनीय है।

इसके अलावा जो संशोधन करके लेबर इंस्पेक्टरों को अधिक अधिकार दिए गए हैं कि वे इस बात का देख रेख करें कि मजदूरों को ठीक समय पर वेतन मिल जाए, और अगर कहीं गलती होती है तो कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई कर सकें, उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं इस बिल की कुछ आलोचना भी करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो अमेंडमेंट लाए गए हैं उनको मैंने पढ़ कर देखा तो एक खास बात मुझे मालूम हुई जिसका हम यहां बार बार चर्चा किया करते हैं और जिसमें बहुत हद तक श्रम मन्त्री भी हम लोगों से सहमत होंगे कि जब भी कोई कानून बनता है या कानून में संशोधन होता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह समान रूप से निजी उद्योग पर और पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों पर लागू होगा। सरकार भी कई उद्योगों में मालिक है जैसे रेलवे हैं, डिफेंस आदि हैं। हमको देखना है कि जो सरकारी उद्योग हैं उनको कानून से कितनी छूट मिलती है। अगर इसको देखा जाए तो साफ जाहिर होगा कि कहा तो यह जाता है कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर पर कानून समान रूप से लागू किया जाना चाहिए, उसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं होता, लेकिन अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको अन्तर मालूम होगा। मैं दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारा देश 17 या 18 साल से आजाद है, लेकिन आज भी जो पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योग हैं वहां पर एक तरह का बरताव किया जाता है और जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उद्योग हैं वहां दूसरा बरताव किया जाता है।

मेरे साथी श्री नम्बियार अभी बोल चुके हैं। सदन को मालूम है कि मैं उनका और उनकी पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, का कट्टर विरोधी हूँ। लेकिन यहां पर मैं दो अमेंडमेंट का जिक्र खास तौर से करना चाहता हूँ। एक अमेंडमेंट जो कि सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है उसके अनुसार रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट अपने एम्प्लाइज से डिडक्शन कर सकेगा। इसके

लिए प्रिंसिपल ऐक्ट के सैक्शन 7 में फौज 'क' के बाद एडिशन किये जा रहे हैं।

रेलवेज के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि आम तौर से सरकारी मुहकमे में मजदूरों के श्रमिकों के फायदे के लिए जो कानून बनते हैं उनके लागू करने में इतनी देर की जाती है, उसमें एक इतना इंटरप्रेटेशन बगैरह लगाया जाता है भिन्न भिन्न स्तर पर और आफिसर्स द्वारा उस को लागू करने में इतनी देर की जाती है कि उसका जब थोड़ा बहुत फायदा मजदूरों तक पहुंचता भी है तो वह बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर हो जाता है। या मजदूरों को फायदा तब मिलता है जब हमारे नम्बियार जैसे दोस्त बहुत एजिटेशन करते हैं, होहल्ला करते हैं, गोलमाल करते हैं और हड़ताल आदि की बातें करते हैं लेकिन राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस की तरफ से जहां कि हम लोगों को बराबर यह सिखलाया गया है और हम काम भी करते हैं वैधानिक तरीके से शांति के तरीके से, जिस तरीके को सरकार ने भी माना है, स्वीकार किया है, उस तरीके से वह काम नहीं होता है। यहां पर जो रेलवे हुकमत को, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को या डिपार्टमेंट को जो अधिक पावर्स दी जा रही हैं डिडक्शंस बगैरह के सम्बन्ध में मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मूल नियम है, पैमेंट आफ्र वैजेस एक्ट, है उसमें हम कोई कमी नहीं देखते। उसमें भी जो लिखा हुआ है उसके मुताबिक डैमेज एण्ड लोसिज के लिए जो श्रमिक व मजदूर आदि जिम्मेदार ठहराये जायेंगे उनका डिडक्शन हो सकता है। लेकिन इस पर भी इतने क्लोजेज उसमें और जोड़ने का मकसद क्या है, मतलब क्या है यह मैं नहीं जानता। हो सकता है कि श्रम मन्त्रालय का इंटेंशन बिल्कुल ठीक हो। यह भी हो सकता है कि वह यह चाहते हों कि मजदूर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो रेलवेज का राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है, अपनी गलती से उसको क्षति न पहुंचायें। लेकिन मैं इस सदन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अमेंडमेंट होगा उसका पूरा पूरा

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

दुरुपयोग होगा। उसका मिसयूज होगा इसमें कोई भी सन्देह की बात नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि जब कभी कोई कानून बनाये जाते हैं तो जो मजदूरों के हक में होते हैं उन को लागू करने में चाहे टालमटोल होती होती है, देर होती है या इतनी देर के बाद उसे लागू किया जाता है कि उसका कोई मूल्य और कोई कीमत नहीं रह जाती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब कोई कानून उनके खिलाफ होता है तो उसको जल्द से जल्द लागू किया जाता है।

रेलवेज के अन्दर जो लोगों को पैसा देने का सवाल है उस के तो नियम आज बने हुए हैं कि तीन वर्ष के बाद अगर आप अपना पैसा मांगने जायेंगे तो वह आपको नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन यहां पर यह नहीं लिखा गया और यह नहीं बतलाया गया है कि कितने दिन बाद का डिडक्शन रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट रेलवेज इम्प्लायज से कर सकता है? वह तो पहले ही यह व्यवस्था है कि प्राविडेंट फंड जो उनको दिया जाता है रिटायरमेंट के समय में तो उसका दस परसेंट रोक लिया जाता है और जबतक उनको कलिथरेंस सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता तब तक वह दस परसेंट उनका पैसा उन्हें नहीं दिया जायेगा। ऐसी हालत के रहते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो अमेंडमेंट डिडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा लाया जा रहा है यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं तो अपने श्रम मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा, निवेदन करूंगा और उनसे अपील करूंगा कि जहां तक इस क्लोज का सवाल है उस के सम्बन्ध में वे फिर जो लेबर के प्रतिनिधि हैं उन से बातें कर लें और तब इस संशोधन को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें अन्यथा मैं समझता हूं कि इसका मजदूरों की तरफ से काफी विरोध होगा। मैं जब कह रहा हूं इस बात को तो मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं किसी एक दल की बात नहीं कहता हूं

क्योंकि मेरा यह बराबर दावा रहा है कि जो गड़बड़ करने वाले लोग हैं और गड़बड़ करने में कोई ज्यादा समय नहीं लगता है, हड़ताल आदि कराने में कोई ज्यादा समय नहीं लगता है लेकिन जो गड़बड़ करने वाले लोगों के विरोध में खड़े रहते हैं, हमारे जैसे आदमी, अगर हमारे दिमाग में भी यह बात आती है कि आज सरकार दो तरह का व्यवहार करना चाहती है, जहां पर कि पबलिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर एम्प्लायर्स का सवाल आता है वहां पर गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट के साथ एक तरह का व्यवहार और प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर्स के साथ दूसरी तरह का व्यवहार होता है, यह चीज जब सामने आती है तो इससे काफी दुःख होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि पिछले 17-18 वर्ष से जब से हम आजाद हुए, आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि रेलवेज और डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर आज तक कोई ऐसी मशीनरी नहीं बन सकी है, एक परमानेंट निगोशिएटिंग मशीनरी है जिसकी कि बात बराबर हुकूमत की तरफ से की जाती है और डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से की जाती है। लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट है उस के अन्दर जो आरबिट्रेशन का प्राविजन है वह आज तक लागू नहीं किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार दूसरों से एक काम कराना चाहती है, मजदूरों को इंसाफ दिलाना चाहती है वह खुद जब मालिक बन जाती है तो उस हालत में वह खुद इंसाफ नहीं दे सकती है तो दूसरों से वह इंसाफ दिलाने की बात कैसे कर सकती है?

मैं इस मौके पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रम मंत्रालय को अगर सख्ती किसी से ज्यादा करनी है तो सख्ती प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर से करे उनके प्रति हमारी कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। जो पबलिक इस्टैबलिशमेंट है

उनके साथ भी करें। अगर जरूरत हो तो उसके लिये जो रेलवेज और पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ के एम्प्लॉईज हैं चाहे वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी में हों, यह देखना इस श्रम मंत्रालय का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जो भी श्रम सम्बन्धी कानून बनते हैं व सही सही रूपमें उन पर लागू हों। जैसे प्राइवेट एम्प्लॉयर्स को सजा दी जाती है उसी तरीके से इन गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स के अन्दर भी जो उनको संचालन करने के बास्ते जिम्मेदार हों, उन लोगों को भी सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं एक और अमेंडमेंट सबसंवशन (5) और सब सेक्शन 1 के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर कि इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि और सब इंडस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में तो नोटिफिकेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स करेंगी लेकिन जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी मालिक होगी किसी भी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टैबलिशमेंट की, वहाँ पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ भी करेगी तो वह जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस डिपार्टमेंट की मालिक है उसके साथ सलाह मशविरा करके करेगी। अब आप इस बात को समझ सकते हैं कि एक तरफ तो दूसरे एम्प्लॉयर्स हैं उसके साथ तो आप सीधी कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अगर उसकी मालिक बन जाती है और हमारा देश आज नेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ जा रहा है, हम सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं, अधिक से अधिक इंडस्ट्रीज हम पबलिक सेक्टर में लेते हैं तो आज अगर हम इस तरीके के कानून बनाते जायेंगे कि जहाँ पबलिक सेक्टर अडरटेकिंग हो या डिपार्टमेंट्स मैनैज्ड बाई दी वेरियस डिपार्टमेंट्स आफ दी गवर्नमेंट हों उन को अगर हम इस तरीके की सहूलियत देते चले जायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक दोतरफा नीति हमारे साथ बरती जायेगी उन मजदूरों के साथ जो कि पबलिक सेक्टर में हैं। इस बात के ऊपर भी मैं रिकवैस्ट करना चाहता हूँ, मैं प्रार्थना और आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्री जी इस और अवश्य ध्यान दें। इस तरीके की

कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए जिससे कि यह मालूम हो कि हम दो तरीके के स्टैंडर्ड लेबर रिलेशनशिप का मटेन करते हैं एक पबलिक सेक्टर में और एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर में। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे जहाँ श्रम मंत्री हैं, वर्तमान श्रम मंत्री, उन की तो खास तौर से यह ख्वाहिश है कि एक तरह का दोनों जगह श्रमिकों के साथ स्टैंडर्ड बरता जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में कौन मिनिस्टर है, कौन डिपार्टमेंट है गवर्नमेंट का जो उन के रास्ते में इस तरह के अडंगे लगाना चाहता है? मैं उन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट अगर एक तरह की लेबर रिलेशनशिप चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या पबलिक सेक्टर में हो, दोनों में मटेन करना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान के जो श्रमिक वर्ग के लोग हैं, सभी जगह के लोग, लेबर मिनिस्टरी के पीछे होंगे और एम्प्लॉयर्स मिनिस्टरीज को लेबर मिनिस्टरी के सामने झुकना पड़ेगा और श्रमिकों को उन्हें न्याय देना पड़ेगा। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ जैसा कि आप से कहा कि जो यह संशोधन विधेयक आया है जहाँ उस में बहुत सारी बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि मजदूरों के फायदे की हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। खासतौर से मैंने कुछ का उल्लेख इसलिए किया कि यह बातें बाराबर सदन के सामने खटका करती हैं, लोगों को परेशान करती हैं और इससे गवर्नमेंट की भी प्रतिष्ठा लोगों के बीच में और श्रमिकों के बीच में कम होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा लोगों के दिलों में बनी रहे और हमारे नाम्बियार साहब जैसे लोगों को इस बात का मौका नहीं मिले कि वह मजदूरों को एक्सप्लोइट करें और उनको इस तरह से एक्सप्लोइट करके अपना राजनीतिक फायदा उठावें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बालकृष्ण बासनिन (गोंडिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो संशोधन विधेयक

[श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक]

मजदूरों को वेतन देने के कानून में संशोधन के लिए शासन ने यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। यह विवेक जा यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है उस का मूलतः कारण यही है कि इस कानून के कार्यान्वित करने के समय जो कठिनाइयां शासन को महसूस होती थीं उन कठिनाइयों को शासन दूर करना चाहता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस संशोधन विधेयक को लाकर शासन के द्वारा एक अच्छा कदम उठाया गया है।

यहां पर जो संशोधन दिये गए हैं, उन के बारे में मुझे कुछ विशेष कहना नहीं है, परन्तु कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन को यहां पर और अधिक लाना आवश्यक है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

जब हम किसी उद्योग में न्यूनतम वेतन बांध देते हैं, तो उसके बाद वह वेतन श्रमिकों को किसी तरह से न मिले, एम्प्लायर्स के द्वारा हमेशा इस की कोशिश की जाती है और इस के लिए वे बहुत तरह के रास्ते ढूँढ़ते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए बीड़ी-उद्योग एक ऐसा उद्योग है, जिस में जब न्यूनतम वेतन एक दो राज्यों में बांध दिया गया, उस वक्त वहां के उद्योगपतियों ने वहां के बीड़ी के कारखानों को बन्द कर दिया और जो कंट्रेक्टिंग होते हैं, उन के द्वारा बीड़ियां बांधना शुरू कर दिया। जो एक दूसरा तरीका उन्होंने अपनाया, वह यह था कि जिन राज्यों में न्यूनतम वेतन बढ़ाया गया, उन राज्यों में कारखाने बन्द कर के जिन राज्यों में वेतन कम था, उन राज्यों में कारखाने ले जाये गए।

न्यूनतम वेतन बांध देने के बाद यदि वह वेतन पूरी तरह से श्रमिकों को नहीं मिल पाता है या हम उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि कभी कभी तो ऐसा भीका आता है कि जो वेतन हम श्रमिकों को देना चाहते हैं, वह तो उन को मिलता

ही नहीं, परन्तु शायद बहुत वक्त उस से कम वेतन, या उस से अधिक नुकसान श्रमिकों को होता रहता है।

जब हम इस प्रकार का कोई कदम उठाते हैं, तो हमारा लक्ष्य श्रमिकों का कल्याण होता है, परन्तु जब किसी इस प्रकार के मौके आते हैं तो उन मौकों से हमें शिक्षा ले लेनी चाहिए और ये जो अड़चनें और कठिनाइयां हैं, उन को भी दूर करने का हम लोगों को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र के राज्य में बीड़ी के उद्योग में कई लाख व्यक्ति काम करते हैं और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्रीय शासन ने यह प्रयत्न भी चलाया है कि बीड़ी के उद्योग में श्रमिकों के काम करने की स्थिति है और उन का जो वेतन है, चूंकि यह उद्योग एक से अधिक राज्यों में फैला हुआ है, इसलिए उस में ए. समान तरह की काम करने की स्थिति हो और एक समान तरह का उनको वेतन मिले। इस तरह के प्रयत्न में केन्द्रीय शासन जरूर लगा है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं, जो शायद इस बात को इस तरह से और इतनी जल्दी नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं और केन्द्रीय शासन जो कदम उठाना चाहता है, वे उस कदम में देर करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के कई लाख बीड़ी-मजदूरों के बारे में मुझे यहां पर यह कहना है कि उन की स्थिति सामान्य हो जाये और उन के लिए जो वेतन बांधा गया है, वह उन का पूरी तरह से मिले, जल्दी मिले। इस के अतिरिक्त वहां से जो बीड़ी-उद्योग दूसरे राज्यों में गया है, वह न जाये, वहीं रहे, इस दृष्टि से कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाना शासन के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

अन्त में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, जो शायद इस बिल में उपस्थित नहीं होती

है, परन्तु जो आवश्यक है। जो ऐसे उद्योग हैं, जो एक से अधिक राज्यों में फैले हुए हैं, उन सब उद्योगों के लिए एक जैसा वेतन हो, इस प्रकार की कोशिश शासन को करना आवश्यक है। यह बात आज होती नहीं है। कई उद्योग ऐसे हैं, जो एक से अधिक राज्यों में हैं। एक राज्य कुछ प्रगति का कदम उठाना चाहता है, तो दूसरा राज्य उस प्रगति के कदम को नहीं उठाता है और इस लिए श्रमिकों का नुकसान होता है। यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय शासन पर आ पड़ती है कि जहाँ जहाँ इस तरह के उद्योग हैं, जो एक से अधिक राज्यों में फैले हैं, उन में एक जैसी स्थिति लाने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय शासन को अधिक कार्यशील होना चाहिए और काम करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन-विधेयक का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, as many as seven hon. Members have taken part in the discussion relating to this Bill. The hon. Member who spoke first, Shri Banerjee, by and large welcomed the provisions. He felt aggrieved, however, with regard to the exemptions given to certain industries. To a large extent, I agree with him that as far as possible these exemptions must be few and wherever exemptions have already been given, they need to be re-examined. Often times, employers divide the workers and keep their establishments in different places and try to avoid this. But now when State Governments notify under section 85 of the Factories Act, I do not think any of them will escape.

He also referred to the existence of contract labour in the building industry. When this Act was amended last in 1957, the construction industry had been covered. With regard to contract labour, I would assure him that the Government is contemplating to introduce legislation about abolition of contract labour. On the 9th and 10th of next month, the Standing Labour Committee is going to

meet and one of the items on the agenda is the abolition of contract labour.

Wherever prompt payments have not been made, they will certainly be investigated. Mr. Banerjee welcomed the provision with regard to the deductions of monies advanced for house-building. But he said there are several thousands of applications which are pending and after the Bill is passed and receives the President's assent, those applications should be examined. I will certainly see how far these pending applications could be looked into.

He said that subscription to the trade unions should also be deducted. This is a very controversial question. Unless the central unions like INTUC, AITUC, HMS, UTUC etc., agree to it we cannot embark upon this risky programme.

Shri A. P. Sharma: They do not agree.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee is very much interested in pursuing this matter, I request him to see that this subject is placed before the AITUC and see whether they agree to such a thing.

With regard to the payment of gratuity and other things after retirement, Mr. Banerjee alleged there is a lot of delay and that some time-limit should be fixed within which it should be paid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may continue tomorrow.

16.58 1½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-second Report

Shri Rane (Buldana): 1 Sir, beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.59 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**
—contd.

- (ii) Reported efforts of Rani Guidallo to recruit and train a so-called Liberation Army.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Bar-peta): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported efforts of Rani Guidallo and her followers to recruit and train a so-called 'Liberation Army' and set up operational bases in the North Cachar Hills."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): From enquiries made with the State Governments of Assam, Tripura and Manipur, there is no evidence to show that Rani Guidallo and her followers are making efforts to recruit and train a "Liberation Army" and to set up an operational basis in the North Cachar Hills.

2. Reports available with the Government of Assam, however, indicate that Rani Guidallo has a private army of about 200 able-bodied men, of whom about 80 are equipped with unlicensed arms. This private army is also being strengthened by fire-arms periodically looted from villages in North Cachar Hills. It is a fact that the public of North Cachar Hills feel disturbed as a result of occasional depredations committed by Rani Guidallo and her followers. But this fear has been allayed by the Security Forces taking necessary precautionary measures in intensifying patrols and carrying out combing operations in the area. This has resulted in the prevention of such incidents and the restoration of the morale and confidence of the

people. The State Government of Assam are keeping the situation under constant watch and all necessary precautionary measures have been taken.

3. I may add that, according to information received from the State Government of Manipur, it is reported that Rani Guidallo is opposed to the spread of Christianity in her area of influence and that there is rivalry between her and Naga goondas for leadership. There has, however, been no recent incident involving Rani Guidallo in Manipur.

17 hrs.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Is the Government aware of reports that the Rani's claim to be the prophetess of a new religion, the kidnappings for human sacrifice, the training of a new Liberation Army and the setting up of operational bases are only part of a planned and deep laid conspiracy with the Naga hostiles to strengthen the secessionist movement in the area by diversionary activities over an enlarged military and quasi-religious front; if so, may I know what action Government proposes to take to deal with the situation?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the Assam Government and the Government of Manipur have informed us that there is no question of her raising any Liberation Army. So far as her religion is concerned, she is opposed to Christianity and she wants to set up her own organisation known as *Hamarka* or such thing. There is no question of any bases or human sacrifice.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Only one question is allowed. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December, 1, 1964 (Agrahayana 10; 1886 (Saka)).