

Third Series, No.5

Friday, November 22, 1963
Agrahayana 1, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicate that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA

*Friday, November 22, 1963/Agrahayana
1, 1885 (Saka).*

—
*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Machine Tools Factory, Hyderabad

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- | | |
|------|--|
| 121. | Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari: |
|------|--|

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

(a) whether the detailed estimates and time schedule for setting up the fifth machine tools factory in the public sector at Hyderabad have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) The capital cost of the proposed unit at Hyderabad including the township has been estimated at Rs. 775 lakhs out of which the foreign exchange expenditure would be about 1457(Ai)LSD—1.

Rs. 200 lakhs. The value of output of the factory when completed would be about Rs. 5 crores per annum. The factory will employ about 3,000 persons, and is expected to go into production by about the middle of 1965.

Shri Eswara Reddy: May I know the type of machine tools that are likely to be produced there?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It will be only one special type of machine tools to be produced at this factory—special purposes machines.

Shri Eswara Reddy: May I know whether the site has been acquired and other requirements have been carried out?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Government of Andhra Pradesh is providing the necessary requirements.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know on what considerations Government proposes to establish successive machine tool factories in the Bangalore-Hyderabad region although it is a fact that the main consuming centres for these machine tools are situated in Eastern India and Bombay.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have to locate industries at various places. If the consumption point is alone to be taken into consideration, there cannot be development of any industry anywhere else except in the eastern Region. Apart from that, in the south also and in the west also there is a good deal of demand and there is a programme to have a machine tool factory in each State.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब प्रागा मशीन
दूल्हा में पहले से काम हो रहा है तो क्या

उसका एक्सटेंशन नहीं हो सकता था जो नए कारखाने की जरूरत पड़ी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं। इस बात की जानकारी की गई थी और काफी खोजबीन के पश्चात् यह तय किया गया कि उसकी एक्सपेंशन के बजाय हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स को एक्सपेंशन की इजाजत दी जाए क्योंकि उन्होंने इस काम में खास महारत हासिल की है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Government has taken any share in this enterprise?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This will be owned by the Hindustan Machine Tools.

Shri Basumatari: May I know what would be the amount to be spent on the township and what would be the amount to be spent on the factory?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The expenditure on township would be about Rs. 1 crore. The total expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 775 lakhs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what would be the worth of material that according to the present estimate is likely to be produced at the initial stage when this plant starts going into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It would take nearly two to three years to get full production. This Rs. 5 crores worth of production would be reached about two years after it gets into production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What will be the employment potential of this particular factory?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It has already been mentioned. The factory will employ about 3000 persons.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what are the items on which foreign exchange will be required?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are various items. On factory building itself, it would be Rs. 1.50 lakhs; plant and machinery—Rs. 1.79 lakhs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know to what extent we are self-sufficient in basic metals for the manufacture of these tools?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certain special steels we are still importing. Very soon we will be producing them.

Anti-biotic 'Hamycin'

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- *122. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new anti-fungal antibiotic "Hamycin" has been discovered by the Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd., Pimpri;

(b) if so, its uses; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to find foreign markets for it?

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

(b) The Drugs Controller to the Government of India has approved the use of Hamycin formulations as follows:—

(i) *Vaginal tablets:* For use against monilial and trichomonal vaginitis which are common gynaecological diseases in women in India;

(ii) *Glycerin suspension:* For use against oral thrush in children;

fungal diseases of the ear and seborrheic dermatitis popularly known as dandruff;

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह औषधि जो जापान की ट्रिक्वोमिसीन है, उसकी नकल तो नहीं है ?

Shri Kanungo : नहीं जो This is an antibiotic which has been developed in India out of material available at the locality.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि अगर जरा भी स्किन कहीं खराब हुई तो इसका जहरीला असर होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसका कभी इस्तमाल न कीजियेगा ।

Shri Kapur Singh : May I know whether it is true that extensive trial uses conducted by a Government skin specialist at Delhi have shown that *candida albicans*, the pathogenic fungi which are said to be responsible for dandruff grow readily resistant to this drug, thus rendering this wonder drug into merely a two days' wonder, and if so, what the next step proposed is?

Shri Kanungo : This is not a wonder drug. This drug is not claimed to be a wonder drug. It has been tried extensively, and the Drugs Controller, after due examination, has certified that this is a good enough remedy for certain ailments.

Shri Kapur Singh : I had specifically asked about *candida albicans* which are responsible for the dandruff as it is said.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member still clings to that wonder drug, though it has been nullified already and it has been stated that it is not a wonder drug.

Shri Vishram Prasad : I believe that Hamycin is more effective for fungus diseases. May I know when it is going to be released, what the market price will be, and how it will be available to the consumers?

Shri Kanungo : I do not know anything about the medical science, but as far as I am told, this particular drug

Mr. Speaker : In the written answer to the main question, the hon. Minister has used so many technical terms that I could not follow what it was about.

Shri Kanungo : I do not understand the whole of it. In any case, this is a remedy for particular ailments, and it has been certified as such by the Drugs Controller.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Since the drug has been certified for use, may I know how far Government are in a position to produce it on a commercial scale and satisfy our demands, if there be any, for it?

Shri Kanungo : Commercial production will be taken up. It has not been taken up on a full scale. At the moment, samples have been sent to other countries to get their reactions, and there have been proposals by other manufacturers to get the know-how of this particular drug for manufacture elsewhere.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know the result of the effort to find out foreign markets?

Shri Kanungo : The trial samples have been sent out.

Mr. Speaker : Now, Shrimati Savitri Nigam. Before she puts her question, may I say one thing? I always try to keep my eyes open on all sides; I might sometimes forget, but generally I try to keep my eyes open on all sides. Therefore, it is no use hon. Members getting up again and again and saying, 'Sir', or 'May I know, Sir' and so on.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : This was my first question, and that was why I said 'Sir'.

May I know the names of the countries where this drug has been sent for further investigation, and the names of the laboratories in India

where this drug has been tested scientifically?

Shri Kanungo: It has not been sent for test anywhere. It has been sent for commercial exploitation, particularly to the United States and the United Kingdom. It has been developed in this particular laboratory and it has been tested in this laboratory and also in the laboratory of the Drugs Controller.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the raw material required for the production of this drug, where it is available, and to what extent?

Shri Kanungo: It is available near about Poona. The particular strain of the antibiotics has got to be isolated from certain soils round about.

Committee to review systems of Controls

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*123. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Suri Eade:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Oza:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to review the systems of controls applicable to the establishment of new Industries; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee and the progress made by it so far?

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

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

Statement

The terms of reference of the Committee are to examine the operation of the controls applicable to the establishment of additional industrial capacity under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the import of capital goods, the issue of capital, foreign investment and collaboration and the licensing of raw materials and to suggest such modifications as would reduce delays in decisions.

The Committee has so far held 2 meetings.

Shri Vishram Prasad: According to the statement, the Committee has so far held two meetings. How long will it take to submit its final report?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot say. But we expect the report to be available in three months' time from September.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Will there be any difference in the system of control as applicable to new industries as compared to the old system?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot anticipate the recommendations.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What is the criterion adopted for giving representation to the various interests on this Committee? Has representation for labour been considered?

Shri Kanungo: It is a question of purely administrative work.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the terms of reference of this Committee? Have any representatives of industry and the unions also been put on the Committee?

Shri Kanungo: The terms of reference are mentioned in the statement placed on the Table. There is no necessity for any specific representation. It is a Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Council out of its members.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: इस में मेम्बर सेलेक्ट करने के लिये क्या क्राइटीरिया रखे गये हैं, और कितने टेक्निकल और कितने नान-टेक्निकल लोग आये हैं।

श्री कानूनगो: यह टेक्निकल सवाल नहीं है, यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सवाल है। इस में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर और मेम्बर कौंसिल रखे गये हैं।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It appears from the statement that the terms of reference of this Committee oblige it to suggest modifications in the operation of controls. It says 'modifications as would reduce delays in decisions'. I would like to know whether in the terms of reference, though they are not stated here, it has been made clear to the Committee that relaxation of controls should not go to a stage where it might mean nullification of the Industrial Policy Resolution itself.

Shri Kanungo: That is obvious.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not at all.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the prevailing situation in the country, has Government set any time-limit for the Committee to make its report or is it to go on in a happy, merry way?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that we expect the report in three months.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the production of basic materials for industry in the country be within the purview of this Committee?

Shri Kanungo: It is not a question of production; it is a question of procedure.

Bokaro Steel Plant

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Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooan:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kappen:
Shri Swell:
Shri Heda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Koya:
Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

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

(a) whether any final project plan

has been made for setting up Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered to make financial and other aid available for the purpose; and

(c) whether any collaboration or assistance from any other country is being sought?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) A firm of Indian consultants, Messrs. Dastur & Co. has submitted a detailed project report for the setting up of Bokaro Steel Plant. The report is at present being examined by a Technical Committee set up by the Hindustan Steel Limited.

(b) and (c). No firm offer has been received from any foreign Government for assistance in the setting up of the steel plant. However the possibility is being explored of purchasing such equipment from abroad as cannot be manufactured indigenously, by such additional credits as may be forthcoming for this purpose.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that this particular steel plant will be established in 1967-68?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is the programme given in the detailed project report, that the first phase of the Bokaro steel plant should be implemented by 1967-68.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is any help forthcoming from any other country except the USA which has rejected it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, general interest has been shown by many countries.

Shri Hem Barua: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement made by Mr. Chester Bowles, the American Ambassador here to the effect that by a reallocation of funds made available by the USA for other projects, resources for Bokaro to the tune of \$200 million could be found? If so, how far does this statement correspond to facts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have also seen that statement. But I have not made the calculations about it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit this is a very relevant question? A statement is made by Mr. Chester Bowles, the American Ambassador, and for the Minister to say . . .

Mr. Speaker: It was relevant. That of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering has given such information as he has.

Shri Hem Barua: He says they have not calculated as yet.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the hon. Member has got much more information than the hon. Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: He has that information also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Irrespective of whatever assistance we may or may not receive from abroad, may I know whether Government has made any assessment of the extent to which we will be able to construct this Bokaro plant by using our indigenous resources of equipment and technical knowledge?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are currently doing that exercise to find out to what extent we will be able to fabricate the equipment for Bokaro.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कई मुल्कों ने दिलचस्पी दिखाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन कौन से मुल्क हैं और उन से क्या सहायता मिलने की उम्मीद है और किस हद तक।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी: जहाँ तक सहायता मिलने का प्रश्न है, जब टन्डर बुलाये जायेंगे उस समय जहाँ से क्रेडिट अवलेबल होगा, जसा कि पहले बतलाया गया है, उसे देख लिया जायगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की कि यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में तैयार हो सकता है या नहीं। अगर सरकार प्राइवेट

सेक्टर को इजाजत देती तो अब तक इस काम की शुरुआत भी हो जाती ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: प्राइवेट सेक्टर में स्थापित होने का प्रश्न नहीं है । यह प्रश्न पहले ही तय हो चुका है ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बेकारों को काम देने के लिये बाहरी देशों से जो सहायता मिल रही है वह किस रूप में खर्च की जायगी । और वह कौन सी योजना है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने क्या यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि अमरीका ने सहायता देने से इन्कार क्यों कर दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात में हम क्यों जायें ?

श्री श्रीरामलाल बेरवा : पहले उन्होंने सहायता देने का कहा, उस के बाद इन्कार कर दिया तो कोई कारण तो होगा ?

Shri Swell: The Minister has said somewhere that Government will be calling for global tenders for certain material components of the plant as cannot be manufactured at the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation. May we know whether those tenders have been called, and the items for which the tenders have been called?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated just now that we are trying to find out what are all the equipments which can be fabricated within India. We would be calling for tenders for the rest of the items.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the Minister in a position to confirm or deny reports which appeared in a section of the press here and abroad that the reason for the American withdrawal of the offer of help was that there was a lobby, an Indian lobby, operating in

the United States representing certain vested private interests in the country which tried to dissuade the United States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought we withdrew the offer. We had asked for assistance, and we withdrew that request. There were some reports that certain private individuals were lobbying there that this could be set up in the private sector.

Shri Nath Pai: If it is true that a project in the national interest was thus hampered by individuals, what is Government's attitude and which were the parties which tried to hamper the national interests like that?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow the second question. Shri Sharma.

Shri Nath Pai: Very explosive?

Shri A. P. Sharma rose—

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir . . . !

Shri A. P. Sharma: You had called me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There are two Sharmas. That has created the confusion. I had called Shri A. P. Sharma. I will be more careful in future.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Senior or junior.

Mr. Speaker: I have not called the professor, but the Shri Sharma with the black jacket.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Has Government taken any decision to give preference to the local people in the matter of recruitment, preferably those who have been dislodged from their lands?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We would take that into consideration in making recruitment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think you should call me always D. C. Sharma, so that there is no confusion. I wanted to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Then let us decide that in future whenever I have to call

him, I will call him D. C. Sharma. When I have to call the other gentleman, I will call him Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I accept your ruling.

May I know what percentage of the outlay on this plant approximately will be met out of our indigenous resources, and what percentage we will have to get from foreign resources?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is rather difficult to make an estimate. Apart from equipment, other things could be done indigenously. Roughly 30-35 per cent of the equipment could be fabricated in India.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Minister feels confident that after constructing the Bokaro steel plant with internal resources we can go ahead with other steel mills in the Fourth Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, that is our plan, to reach a target of 18 million tons of ingot steel by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether US collaboration for any specific part of the Bokaro plant is ruled out?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not expect it because it has been made clear that aid will not be available for Bokaro plant.

श्री ह० च० सीय : चूँकि हमने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि हम बोकारो प्लांट स्थापित करेंगे चाहे अमरीकी मदद मिले या न मिले, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई निर्माण कार्य भी हो रहा, या अभी हम केवल प्लान ही बना रहे हैं?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी: निर्माण कार्य का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, जमीन एक्सायर कर ली गयी है, प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट आ गयी है, उस पर एक्सपर्ट कमेटी विचार कर रही है। उसके बाद टेंडर निकाले जायेंगे और टेंडर निकालने के बाद कांस्ट्रक्शन का काम शुरू होगा।

Shri Daji: In view of the fact that the Minister just now accepted that there were some private interests who worked against the scheme, I would like to know whether Government has found out who those interests were and how it was possible for them to work in a foreign country against national interests and also if any action is contemplated against them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The name of one particular individual has come to our notice but I am trying to find out whether it was an individual affair or somebody else also was behind that.

Fertilizer Project at Durgapur

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*126 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a fertilizer project has been approved for implementation at Durgapur during the current Plan period by the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No, Sir; the fact is that a fertilizer project was approved for implementation at Durgapur by a private company proposed to be formed for the purpose, with minority participation by the Government of West Bengal. The project which was sponsored by the Government of West Bengal, was based on the utilisation of surplus gases from the Durgapore Coke Ovens as feedstock and envisaged the production of 400 tons of Urea per day. For various reasons the State Government were unable to implement the project and have now asked the Government of India to get

it implemented by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the final decision of the Central Government in this matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No final decision has yet been taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that most raw materials will be available there and is the Government going to take an early decision in the matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Originally the raw material was expected to be coke-oven gas available there but it is found now that gas will not be available. Therefore, other raw materials which could be used are coal or naphtha. We are making an assessment of their availability and shall consider where it can best be located.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितन समय तक अन्तिम निर्णय की सम्भावना है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : बहुत शीघ्र ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बहुत शीघ्र से कोई मतलब नहीं निकला ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: My colleague Shri Hamayun Kabir will soon take a decision, I hope.

Shri Subodh Hansda: If the private partly has failed to implement this project, may I know whether the licence will be cancelled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have now given up the licence and have asked the Government to take it up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the West Bengal Government has failed to take a decision on this fertiliser plant or they expressed certain inabilities or whether they desired that the Centre should come to their rescue in some matter. What is the correct position?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was expected that West Bengal Govern-

ment will be a minority participant in this project. Therefore they have now written to us that it should be taken up in the public sector by the Central Government and that is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now that there has been a failure on the part of the private sector, may I know whether there is collaboration in the equity participation between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No; they want this to be taken up as a project of the Fertilizer Corporation.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know why the coke oven gas which was expected to be surplus is not available? Was it an error in calculation or has any of it been utilised elsewhere?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It looks like it: it is an error in calculation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What action is taken against those companies which take the licence and delay the production and cause a lot of difficulties to the Government? What particular action is being taken?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We cancel the licence and perhaps when they apply for further licences we may take this into consideration.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: Is it a fact that coke oven gas is being utilised for manufacturing naphtha, and it is not being utilised at present because the demand for naphtha is not there and it is actually not working?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Coke oven gas is different from naphtha. Coke oven gas is not available, and therefore we are considering whether it should be coal-based or naphtha-based.

Jute Purchasing Centres

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{ Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Dhaon:
*127. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute purchasing centres opened by the State Trading Corporation in the interior primary producing markets;

(b) the quantity of jute procured; and

(c) whether there was any appreciable improvement in the primary producer's ability to gain a better price?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Trading Corporation purchases through the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. and its constituent State Apex Co-operative Societies working in 89 centres in the principal secondary markets and 300 primary centres for the purchase of jute.

(b) 18,277 quintals so far.

(c) The price support measures adopted by Government are designed to assure a fair economic price to the primary producer. Judging from the trend of prices in the Calcutta as well as in the mofussil markets, this objective has been achieved and the offerings to the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and other purchase agencies of the State Trading Corporation have therefore been small both in the mofussil centres and at Calcutta.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether there has been any review undertaken as to the price which is now being availed of by the State Trading Corporation in the secondary markets, that is, right down at the village level? What is the price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The prices have been fixed in conformity with the main price support measures. The price is Rs. 30 for Assam bottoms at Calcutta. The derived prices are all being maintained in the primary markets.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question has not been answered. My question is, in the secondary market, the village market, what is the average price which the peasant is getting.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is Rs. 22, Rs. 23 or Rs. 25, according to the derived price based on the price of Rs. 30. All these centres are given a schedule of prices below which prices should not be allowed to sag and the offerings are all at the higher prices.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether these local purchasing centres are opened in Orissa as well as in Andhra and whether the price support policy extends to them also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Orissa it has been done. From Andhra no complaint has come. As a matter of fact, the report from Andhra is very good, and therefore, no purchase centres have been opened there. But, if the hon. Member finds that there are any pockets, we shall certainly open.

Shri Ranga: What about the price support policy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes it is price support for the whole country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Minister aware that this derived price for the purchasing centres which was announced has subsequently become unreal due to the exorbitant rise in the price of paddy in West Bengal which had prevented the jute cultivator from holding on to his jute stock and therefore this price needs a further upward revision? Otherwise, he does not get them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This price support policy has the full support of this hon. House and the price is much higher than that of our competitor, Pakistan, by almost 100 per cent, but

we cannot have a price unrelated to the international price of jute goods. Therefore there is no possibility of any revision in the price support scheme.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question was this. What I said was the derived prices which were announced and fixed actually became unreal. The peasant does not get them because of the rise in the price of paddy.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The two questions are simple. The price support is for jute. That was fixed; derived price means no reductions or no commissions. The actual railway freight plus godown charges etc. are the only charges deducted and given to the peasant in that form. What has the paddy price to do with the derived price of jute? It has no commission or profit. If the hon. Member's view is that compared to the paddy price the present jute prices fixed are low, to that I have already given the answer. I think the peasant is getting more than the certified derived price according to the actual expenses to be deducted out of the price support.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि जिस फंडेशन से सरकार प्रभो अधिकांश जूट खरीद रही है, उसकी शाखाएं अभी प्राइमरी मार्केट्स में न होने के कारण किसानों को जो राहत पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है वह नहीं मिल रही है और अगर यह बात हो तो फिर सरकार इस के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: यह ठीक है। मैं कोई ५०,००० मार्केट्स को कवर नहीं कर सकता। थालरंडी ४०० मार्केट्स को कवर किया है। जो प्राइस सपोर्ट का सामान्य फारमूला होता है उससे सारे एरिया के अंदर के प्राइस गुड्स आ जाते हैं सूकिन कोई भी ऐसा सेंटर हो जो कि माननीय सदस्य के खयाल में हो कि जहां डिराइव्ड प्राइस से कम मिसता हो तो मैं उसे जरूर देखूंगा।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether information has been received by the Minister to the effect that in some of the purchasing centres

fixed by the Government, there is no agency of the State Trading Corporation and cultivators are receiving Rs. 20 per maund?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as our information goes,—we get telegraphic information periodically from all the centres—so far there was only one centre, Murliganj, from which there were complaints. Immediately we set up the organisation there. I would very much invite the cooperation of hon. Members in this matter to let us know which particular area is depressed. Otherwise, the general information is that the prices are more than well-supported.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी प्रेस रिपोर्ट है कि जूट का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा हुआ है और ७२ करोड़ से बढ़ कर ८२ करोड़ हो गया है, ऐसी हालत में क्या गवर्नमेंट यह विचार कर रही है कि जूट गोवर्नर्स को अभी जो प्राइस दी जाती है उसमें बँटर प्राइस उनको दी जाय ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: यह दोनों बातें रिलेटेड इसलिए नहीं हैं कि हमने जो एक्ट की एक्सपोर्ट के अंदर वह महत्वपूर्ण है और इंटरनेशनल प्राइस के गिरत हुए ३३ परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट हमारा बढ़ा है। यह इस वजह से नहीं है कि जूट की प्राइस कम है और जूट गुड्स की प्राइस ज्यादा है। जूट गुड्स का इंटरनेशनल प्राइस में २० परसेंट का कटौती हुई है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान के कम्पटेशन में आज की प्राइस को सस्टेन करना मुश्किल हो गया है।

Shri K. C. Sharma: May I know whether it is marginal cost price and economic profit or whether it is merely a subsistence price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The price was fixed by judging the international price of the jute goods, so that the commodity can bear it and we have tried to give the maximum benefit to the grower in the price concession.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Indian Central Jute Committee has fixed a price for jute which, when compared to the price of paddy, is three times the

price of paddy and that is not observed anywhere in West Bengal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already said that the jute price has been fixed on its own merits. If there is any question of comparison with paddy price, a separate question may be tabled and that will be looked into.

Attorney-General

***128. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to permit the Attorney-General to take up private cases;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been objected to by Bar Associations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (c). A proposal to permit the Attorney-General to take up private cases has been considered and it is decided that he may be permitted to advise and hold briefs for bodies and institutions like Universities, Municipalities, Government Companies, Port Trusts, Government aided or managed hospitals.

(b) No objection to the proposal has been received from any Bar Association.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a similar restriction will be placed in the case of the Solicitor General and Additional Solicitor General also?

Shri A. K. Sen: These restrictions do not apply to the Solicitor General or Additional Solicitor General.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the restrictions will be imposed on them also?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no such contemplation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the retainer of the Attorney General, Solicitor

General and Additional Solicitor General is being increased by Rs. 500 or so and if so, whether Government would place a restriction on their taking private cases of the kind which the hon. Minister explained, so that they may take the Government cases more seriously?

Shri A. K. Sen: The restrictions with regard to the other two are that they are not to deal with any case which directly or indirectly concerns the Government or Government undertakings.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know whether the Government have abandoned the idea with which they were toying for sometime, that is amalgamating the office of the Attorney General with the office of the Law Minister and, if so, the reasons for that?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is about private practice.

Shri Nath Pai: The question is about the office of Attorney General.

Mr. Speaker: He is taking up old things.

Shri Nath Pai: No, Sir; not old things. This is a very legitimate question.

Shri A. K. Sen: So long as I hold the office of Law Minister, the idea will not be mooted.

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister said that they are restricted from taking up cases against Government. Does Government also include State Governments or it means only Central Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think it is the Central Government. Generally the State Governments brief either one of these three law officers. But in many cases what some of the State Governments have done is that they have arranged for their own local representation here like what the Madras Government has done. There are one or two other States also who have done that, which we have not appreciated very much ourselves because

the central agency has been looking after the work of all the governments. But so far as these other governments are concerned, if they deal with their own cases there will be no restriction with regard to that.

Shri Daji: That was not my question. I want to know whether in such cases these officers can appear against the State Governments?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, with regard to those cases of those State Governments which come within the central agency arrangement and which are handled by the central agency, there is no question of these three officers of the law appearing against the State Government. But in respect of those who do not come within it, certainly they will be free to take up those cases because the State Governments do not want their services.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Now that Government have permitted private practice to be taken up by the Attorney-General, may I know whether Government contemplates, by way of a follow-up action, to permit even the Law Minister to take up private practice?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has not the work of the Attorney-General increased ten-fold since we attained independence and are there not enough cases of conflict to be referred to him by Parliament; if so, may I know why these small loaves of briefs are being handed over to him instead of being distributed to others?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have a large panel of Governments counsels. It is true that Government work has increased tremendously. We have, besides these three law officers, also a large number of counsels on the panel who handle government cases.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the Government would be imposing an additional restriction on the private practice by the Attorney General to the effect that he would be

required to take prior approval of the Government before he takes up any case of a university or other body?

Shri A. K. Sen: He cannot take up....

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the reasons for giving the Attorney General this kind of extra practice are fiduciary, that the remuneration being given is not very adequate, or for the utilisation of leisure which he has in great measure?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not a question of increasing his remuneration. It is beneficial for the Government to have the services of the Attorney General for these public bodies like the universities, local authorities, government companies and so on. It is, therefore, necessary from our point of view.

हिन्दू धर्मस्व आयोग

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*१२६ { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री धुलेखर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री हेमराज :

क्या विधि मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारिङ्कित प्रश्न संख्या २६५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दू धर्मस्व आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर किन किन राज्य सरकारों की सम्मतियां प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ और भी सुझाव दिए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे किस प्रकार के हैं ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) :

(क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों की सम्मतियां प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

[(a) The opinions of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, have been received.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.]

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know the reaction of the Union Government to the opinions received from the State Governments so far?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have received the opinions from some of the State Governments. Some of them have expressed opinions against enacting a uniform legislation for the whole country. For instance, there is the Madras Government. We are awaiting the views of the other States. There is no question of any reaction. The State Governments have expressed their views. We shall take them into account when we decide to introduce a uniform legislation for the whole country, which we have not decided yet.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Why is it that the Central Government is depending so much on the views of the State Governments when they are going to have a central legislation?

Shri A. K. Sen: On a matter like religious endowments the hon. Member will certainly not expect the Government to initiate a legislation without getting the opinions of all interested parties, not only the State Governments but also other interested bodies.

Shri Kapur Singh: In the context of the answer which the hon. Minister has given to this House, I want to know the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the Sikh religious endowments and places of worship from the encroachment of statutory control of non-Sikhs as now being attempted in the State of Bihar in respect of the Holy Throne at Patna?

Shri A. K. Sen: If it is within the competence of the Bihar Legislature to enact or introduce any legislation concerning Sikh Gurudwaras because it is in the Concurrent List, I suppose it will be for hon. Members of the Bihar Legislature to deal with the matter; not for us in Parliament here.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the States have very strongly recommended that such a legislation should be enacted very soon to safeguard the properties invested in these endowments?

Shri A. K. Sen: Of the State Governments which have sent in their views, excepting two, the others are not opposed to uniform legislation for the whole country. Well, Madras has special reason to oppose Central legislation because its religious endowments are managed extremely well under local laws by the local administration.

Shri Hem Raj: Even though some of the Governments may be opposing certain portions of the legislation, will it not be better for the Centre to have legislation for the whole of the country?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, two of the Governments have not favoured the idea of uniform legislation for the whole country.

Mr. Speaker: Well, the question was, even though a hypothetical one, even if some of the States oppose it, would not the Central Government take up legislation for the whole country.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is too premature; that is what I said.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that there is a lot of mismanagement of funds in the hands of these religious trusts and endowments? In view of the fact that there are at least half a dozen Governments which do not object to Central legislation, why should the Central Government be so lukewarm in tackling this problem which is a serious one?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think we have ever adopted any lukewarm attitude in this matter. We only say that some of the States have opposed Central legislation.

Shri Ranga: Apart from Madras and Andhra, may I know whether any other State Governments have introduced any Bills in their legislature on this subject? Has the Government of India suggested to the State Governments the advisability of taking up legislation to protect religious endowments?

Shri A. K. Sen: If and when the views of the State Governments are received we shall decide upon the course of action which the Government of India should take. If we decide upon uniform legislation, it is the end of the matter. If we do not, it will still be a question for consideration whether we should request other State Governments to undertake legislation similar to those now prevailing in Madras and other States.

Incentives for Tea Planters

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- *130. { **Shri Hem Barua;**
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to give additional incentives and excise concessions to tea planters for extending areas under tea as well as for increasing production in the existing gardens; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the plan?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Already several steps like hire-purchase scheme, rebate scheme, artificial irrigation scheme etc. have been implemented by Tea Board. Various measures to encourage production of tea and to extend the area under tea are under active consideration of Government.

Shri Hem Barua: Speaking at the Tea Planters' Conference of South

India, the hon. Minister held out a promise of excise concessions and also referred optimistically to the prospects of newer markets like the Soviet Union. May I know the progress so far made on both these accounts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as incentives are concerned, the matter is under active consideration and I do hope that as we want to increase tea production very considerably, some measures will be coming out as early as possible. Regarding sale of tea to the Soviet Union, it has considerably expanded as a result of the new five year pact, which I have already placed before the House. As a result of that pact, our exports to the Soviet Union will practically be doubled.

Shri Hem Barua: Nil tariff by the ECM countries is an encouraging piece of news for the industry but may I know whether Government have taken into account the other obstacles in the way of tea penetrating into the ECM countries like quota restrictions, internal taxation etc; if so, have Government contemplated any measures to improve the situation on this account also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the ECM and the EFTA region which we consider to be one of the most sophisticated regions of the world we have now a crash programme for tea propaganda. A Special Tea Adviser has already been appointed two months ago. There has been a special committee and a large amount of expenditure has been sanctioned by the Government of India for intensive propaganda. We are also in touch with our neighbouring country as to whether they would join us. But whether they join us or not, our programme of tea promotion will continue. About the quota restriction, the Kennedy round of talks are to begin next year; but there are also other things, like, internal duty, and these also we are tackling.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since the replacement of the age-old tea arrears and putting up new extensions are

badly and urgently needed for keeping up production, will the Government be pleased to relax the terms of long-term loan, that is, granting the loans on second charge allowing the first charge to be with the financing banks against the advances on working capital?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member knows, I have already told everybody interested that as long as Government money is not unsafe, I am prepared to relax all conditions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Besides increasing production and acreage, what steps have been taken also to improve the quality of tea because in the internal market though the price has shot up the quality is so bad that it is almost unbearable?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not prepared to accept that the quality of tea is bad, that is, Darjeeling, Orange Pekoe, Lopchu and various other teas as are consumed here. As a matter of fact, our exports mainly consist of common tea and not of quality tea. Most of the quality tea is consumed in the country and I am not prepared to accept that, in an humble way.

Mr. Speaker: That might be the reason why she is left with bad tea, because all quality tea goes out.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; it is the other way about. It is the common tea and not the quality tea which is being sold out.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir; tea is fast losing its flavour.

Shri Manubhai Shah: What the hon. lady Member says, namely, that the Indian tea which she gets is not of a high quality, is not borne out by facts. Even then, we are appointing a tea research association which will be a central organisation for improving productivity and the quality of tea.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not send a quality tea sample to the hon. Member?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am prepared to do that.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Punjab has approached the Central Government for making some modifications in some of the schemes which the Tea Board has made for the purpose of improvement in the tea gardens in the Kangra District?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member has secured only a few days back a reduction in the excise duty on tea produced in his part of the country and I am glad about that. I do not think any further type of concessions are forthcoming very soon. But if there is any simplification required by the co-operative gardeners and small holders in the Punjab, we are certainly prepared to give them very liberally.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Which are those States which have implemented the proposal of extending tea areas; and, also, are they considering putting restrictions on tea areas converting into rice-growing areas as also to *supari* plantations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as extending tea garden areas is concerned, all restrictions have been removed. There are so many people who have taken extra land that it will be difficult to give the whole enumeration because there are more than 90,000 planters. But in every region small extensions are going on.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any assessment of the prospects of increased production as a result of this facility being made available to these tea planters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would rather not hazard any forecast because tea is an agricultural commodity and it depends on more factors than one; but we will try to implement as many intensive schemes as possible so that our tea production increases as it has shown some tendency over the last several years.

Export of Iron Ore

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*131.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Chattar Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new proposal to start certain projects to step up the export of Indian iron ore and to cut down its costs of production has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the main features of this new scheme and the Planning Commission's reaction to the same?

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

(b) A comprehensive note on the proposals approved by the Government is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1894/63]. The Planning Commission have also agreed with the proposals which are of a very substantial nature for the export of Iron Ore.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा प्रश्न हिन्दी में है, इस लिए हिन्दी में मुझे जवाब दिया जाये ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक पूरा नोट सदन की मेज पर रखा गया है जिस को सरकार ने पास कर दिया है और जिस पर प्लानिंग कमिशन की भी मुहर लगी हुई है । इसके द्वारा हम हिन्दुस्तान की आयरन ओर के एक्सपोर्ट को बहुत अधिक बढ़ा रहे हैं ।

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श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक निर्यात कितना किया जा रहा है और अब कितना बढ़ाने की योजना है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: अब तक कोई एक करोड़ दस लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं । अब उसे तीन करोड़ टन अगले साल में करने का इरादा है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जो उत्पादन व्यय कम करने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं, वह कितना कम किया जायेगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: उत्पादन कम करने का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं उत्पादन व्यय कम करने के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उत्पादन का जो खर्च है उसको घटाने के लिये ३०६ करोड़ रुपये का इनवैस्टमेंट लगाया जा रहा है । उस में से ६४ करोड़ फारेन एक्सचेंज में होगा । इसके द्वारा माइनिंग का राशनलाइज किया जायेगा, पोर्ट फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ाया जायेगा, रेल फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ाया जायेगा । इस तरह से हम समझते हैं कि पन्द्रह से बीस परसेंट दाम घटेंगे ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether it is proposed to export the whole of this quantity of 30 million tons through the State Trading Corporation or whether it is proposed that some private exporters should also come in, and whether this will be a feasible proposition in view of the fact that other countries are rapidly developing their own iron ore mines.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The iron ore trade is nationalised already. There is a new corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. That alone will export it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether as a result of this pro-

posal our increased production would be sent to the traditional markets or would it be possible for the Government to find some new markets for the same?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One is our Japanese market which, according to our estimates, will take about 50 per cent of it. We are also trying to sell more to the East European countries—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. We are also energising ourselves to sell it to the European Common Market, namely, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I asked whether this export target would be feasible in view of the fact that many of these countries mentioned by the Minister are rapidly developing their own iron ore mines.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member goes through the statement which I have tried to put in, the world trade of iron ore along with the steel expansion is estimated to rise, on a very very moderate basis, to 630 million tons from the present 360 million tons and the world trade of iron ore alone is expected to rise from 100 million tons to 300 million tons. In that 200 million tons expansion, for India to secure a world market for 15 to 20 million tons should not be difficult.

श्री श्री प्र० शर्मा : उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात की जा रही है और उसकी योजना बनाई जा रही है। माल एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजा जा सके, उसके लिये रेलवे साइडिंग इत्यादि की जो व्यवस्था है क्या उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके लिये गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ताकि उत्पादन होने के पहले ही रेलवे साइडिंग उपलब्ध हो जायें।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: सब इस में दिया हुआ है। अस्सी करोड़ रुपये तो रेलों पर खर्च किये जायेंगे जिससे दुनाई हो सके।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what is the extent of India's production which is going abroad in the international trade and the prospects of the increased production taking part in the same?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present ratio is about ten per cent, and it is proposed to raise it to 15 to 20 per cent.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: At page 3 of the statement it has been mentioned that:

"The second group would cover the ports newly considered in this connection."

May I know how much more money would be invested in covering the ports coming in the plan for the second group?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think that the second group plan might require about Rs. 35 to 40 crores.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In the scheme which the hon. Minister has proposed in order to push up the exports, may I know whether so far as the cost of production part is concerned, he proposes to start a corporation like the National Small-scale Industries Corporation or the Small-Scale Industries Service Corporation so as to supply the technical know-how and other financial assistance to the small mine-owners with a view to bringing down the cost of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a programme for massive production of iron ore. So, we should not compare it with the small-scale industries or with the efforts of the Small Industries Corporation or the Small Industries Service Corporation, though they are most important. This programme for the production of iron ore would require the highest technique of a very massive nature for the purpose of a huge production. So, the two things are not comparable. Here, we shall try to bring the latest machinery, both for handling and

transport and also for port discharge etc. Also, we have to see that the draught of the sea which is today 18 to 20 feet goes up to 46 feet. We want also bulk carriers which will carry 60,000 tons. I have tried to indicate all that in this statement. It is a master plan for iron ore development for export.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: In paragraph 4 of the statement it has been mentioned:

"It would thus appear that taking 5 million tons as the production level for export by 1963-64, and 2 million tons and 4 million tons respectively from Kiriburu and Bailadilla . . .".

Again, in the brackets, it has been mentioned:

" . . . (or 6 million tons from Bailadilla) . . .".

May I know the reason for neglecting the Kiriburu area?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not neglected. Because Kiriburu is nearer the Hindustan Steel factories, which are our national steel plants, we are thinking that perhaps it might be more economical for us to supply the iron ore required by the steel mills from Kiriburu and to export 6 million tons from Bailadilla to Japan. So, the figure will remain the same.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is a proposal to import iron ore from the USSR. May I know whether we are going to pay more price for the iron ore that we import from the USSR and get more for our exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think the hon. Member has misunderstood me. The Soviet Union is one of the big exporters of iron ore. We cannot carry coal to New Castle. We are selling it to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and other countries.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the leader of the Japanese Parliamen-

tary Delegation to this country that his country is prepared to import more iron ore from this country, and if so, whether after that statement, there has been any increase in the export of iron ore from this country to Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That statement was made only recently. But even before the leader of that delegation made that statement, our efforts were continuing. I myself propose to go to Japan in January or February, for a very highpowered talk on further sales of iron ore to that country.

S.T.C. Offices in Foreign Countries

- *132. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open branch offices of State Trading Corporation in some foreign countries where volume of trade has increased;

(b) if so, the places where such offices are likely to be opened; and

(c) when they are likely to be opened?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation has already opened an office in Western Europe and a special officer has been attached to our Embassy in Prague to represent the State Trading Corporation of India. It is proposed to appoint a similar officer in our Embassy at Moscow. It is also proposed to open an office of the State Trading Corporation in Japan. It is hoped to do this in early 1964.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether as a result of expanding the organisation of the STC in

foreign countries, Government propose to bring more articles within the purview of the STC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, in the last two years, we have shown that we have expanded the trade from Rs. 65 crores to Rs. 180 crores through State Trading. It is likely to go up in future.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a result of this expanding organisation, what would be the impact on our trade with foreign countries in the current year and the coming year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I cannot give a mathematical ratio. As the Hon. Member and the House are aware, trade is a subjective matter. The more the contacts, the larger will be the flow of trade. In that hope and experience of the whole world in the matter of foreign trade, we are taking all the steps.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जहाँ तक फारेन मिशन के खर्च का सम्बन्ध है, देखने में वह खर्च बहुत होता है और काम कम होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन मिशन्स में जो आदमी आप अम्पाईट कर रहे हैं उन के काम के बारे में आप का क्या ख्याल है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम उन के काम को अच्छा नहीं समझते तो उन को रखते ही नहीं। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ बहुत गलतफहमियाँ भी हैं। जो लोग हमारा काम करते हैं अगर उन से थोड़ी सी भी त्रुटि हो जाती है तो हम उन को घमकाने ज्यादा लगते हैं, लेकिन अगर वे अच्छा काम करते हैं तो उन को बढ़ावा नहीं देते। मेरा खुद का तजुर्बा है और हमारे ट्रेड कमिश्नरस बहुत सी जगहों में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई उन की सुनवाई नहीं करता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala

*124. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Memorandum of Instructions for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Precision Instruments Factory, Kerala has been sent to M/s. Prommasheexport, Moscow.

The contract for the preparation of the detailed project report and working drawings by M/s. Prommasheexport is under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to indicate precisely the expenditure incurred exclusively on this project. The N.I.D.C. have incurred an expenditure of about 5 lakhs on the two connected projects viz. the one at Kotah and other in Kerala.

Prices of Woollens

*133. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das;**
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Sham Lal Saraf;
Shri Siddananjappa;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri Eswara Reddy;

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of woollens have shot up this year;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rise in prices of woollens?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1895/63].

हरिद्वार में भारी विद्युत् संयंत्र

- *१३४. { श्री प्र० चं० बल्लभा :
श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :
श्री धवन :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री धूलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरिद्वार के बिजली का भारी सामान बनाने के प्रस्तावित कारखाने के बारे में रूसी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रस्तुत विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन की इस बीच जांच कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के बारे में और क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). कारखाने की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट इस बीच जांच कर ली गई है और सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत कर ली गई है ।

(ग) संयंत्र के लिये मशीनरी और उपकरण प्रदान करने तथा इसको स्थापित करने में तकनीकी सहायता देने के लिये रूसी प्राधिकारियों के साथ शॉघ्र ही एक करार पर

हस्ताक्षर किये जायेंगे । प्राथमिक कार्य जिनमें संयंत्र-स्थल को समतल करने, उप-सड़कों रिहा-यशी मकानों का निर्माण करने तथा पानी और बिजली की सप्लाई करने और जल-निकासी का प्रबन्ध करने के काम शामिल हैं, प्रगति कर रहे हैं । प्रथम प्राथमिक ब्लॉक नम्बर II और इसकी नींवों के बारे में अग्रिम कार्यों को हाथ में ले लिया गया है ।

Provident Fund Scheme for Advocates

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

(a) whether Government propose to institute a scheme of provident fund for advocates all over the country;

(b) whether such a scheme has been or is proposed to be instituted by any State Government; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibhudehendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A scheme for constituting a Provident Fund for Advocates in the State of Kerala, sponsored by the State Bar Council, is under consideration of the Government of Kerala. Reply from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal is awaited. Other State Governments do not have any such scheme under consideration.

(c) The broad features of the scheme under the consideration of the Kerala Government are that the State Government should legislate to provide for the security and betterment of the members of the legal profession. Under it every Advocate who practices for thirty years after his becoming a member of the Fund, shall be entitled to a payment upto a maximum of Rs. 15,000/-.

The management of the Fund shall vest in the Bar Council.

The Fund is proposed to be made up of the following:—

- (i) Every vakalat to be filed by an Advocate shall in addition to the court fee stamp leviable, be affixed with a Provident Fund stamp of the value of one rupee,
- (ii) the amount collected by the Government under Chapter VIII of the Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act.

Cost of Tea Production

*136. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the steps taken to reduce the cost of production and supply of Indian tea to make it more competitive in foreign markets?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) The export duty on tea was abolished with effect from 1-3-1963.

(ii) The basic excise duty on green tea has been reduced by 5 n.P. per kilogram with effect from 18-11-63.

(iii) With a view to improving the quality of tea, the Tea Board have put into operation the Hire-Purchase Scheme involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 5 crores for the supply of tea machinery/irrigation equipment to tea factories/tea gardens.

(iv) To assist the tea industry to increase the yield, the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme has been in force since October 1962. This Scheme is aimed at enabling the industry to carry out replantation/new plantation with loans from the Tea Board. A revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned for the purpose.

(v) Government are meeting in full the requirements of the industry of nitrogenous fertilisers in the form of neat Sulphate of Ammonia.

Microscopes Factory

*137. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached for setting up of a Microscopes Factory in collaboration with Japan;

(b) if so, when the factory will go into operation; and

(c) the broad feature of the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; an agreement has been reached by a private firm in Delhi for the manufacture of microscopes and optics in collaboration with a Japanese firm.

(b) The firm is expected to go into operation early in 1964.

(c) The agreement involves equity participation by the foreign firm to cover the cost of plant and machinery to be imported. No payment on account of royalty or technical know-how is involved.

Sale of Cars by S.T.C.

*138. { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars of foreign makes sold so far by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) the total amount realised in this connection?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 179.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose sale prices of indi-

vidual cars, the overall realisation on the sales of these cars is estimated to be about Rs. 39 lakhs.

Black-Marketing in Motor Cars

*139. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of black market flourishing in motor cars of Indian manufacture, due to insufficiency of supply to meet the present day demand; and

(b) whether Government contemplate importing of a limited number of motor cars from abroad, on such terms as will disturb the country's foreign exchange the least?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) After the promulgation of the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, which has been working satisfactorily, no case of malpractice in the sale of new cars of Indian manufacture has come to Government's notice.

(b) No, Sir.

Czech Trade Delegation

*140. { Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Koya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Maneri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Czechoslovakia visited India in the first week of October last for a long-term trade agreement; and

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

A fresh Trade and Payments Agreement valid from 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1968 has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the 7th November, 1963. As a result of this India's overall exports are likely to reach about Rs. 29 crores by 1966 and will thus be more than double compared to exports in 1963.

New York Fair

*141. { Shri Kesar Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the New York Fair being held in April, 1964;

(b) if so, the space taken for the pavilion there and the space allotted to the Handicrafts Board therein; and

(c) the total cost involved?

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

(b) 25,018 sq. ft. leased space. No separate space in the Pavilion will be allotted to the Handicrafts Board. But arrangements are being made to display Indian handicrafts in the 'India Pavilion', and the Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation is going to run a sales section in the Pavilion.

(c) An expenditure of about Rs. 165 lakhs on the project is anticipated, at present. Expenditure of about Rs. 130 lakhs will be in foreign exchange; the balance of Rs. 35 lakhs in India.

Minister's Visit to Western Europe

***142. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the follow-up action taken on the proposals made and work done by him in Western Europe during his last tour; and

(b) the number of teams of officials or non-officials that have gone abroad and come to India in furtherance of the programme and the result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As a result of my meetings with French Government officials and subsequent discussions between competent authorities in our two countries, the French Government have agreed to send specialist trade delegations to India to explore the possibilities of increasing Indo-French trade. A high-powered trade delegation will arrive very early in 1964. Separate small trade and industry delegations between the two countries will then follow.

A high-powered trade delegation of senior Government officials and businessmen to West Germany is being planned for early next year. The high-powered trade delegation will draw up a list of goods which we can sell to Germany and will actively explore the prospects of increasing our exports.

The offer of fellowships by the Belgium Government in regard to training facilities for Indian technicians is still under consideration. As regards financial assistance from Belgium, negotiations are going on for finalising the transactions to be financed out of the Belgian credit of \$20 million offered by Belgium through the Aid-India Consortium. Following the discussions I had with the Chairman of the Commission of the EEC in Brussels, exploratory talks were held at experts level between the Commission and Indian officials to work out mutually satisfactory solutions to the trading problems between India and the European Economic Community.

As a result, the Council of the EEC has agreed in principle to suspend the import duties on certain primary commodities of interest to us. Further consultations with the European Economic Commission are to continue.

I had attended the GATT ministerial conference in Geneva. Following the conclusions and decisions reached in the GATT Ministerial meeting, the GATT has set up a number of committees and working groups to speed up action on various aspects relating to the promotion of exports from the less developed countries. Besides being elected Chairman of the main Action Committee, India is being closely associated with the working of all the Committees.

(b) There have been no visits so far, but several such visits are expected to take place in the near future, as stated in reply to (a) above.

Stamping of Prices on Cloth

***143. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cloth dealers have demanded abolition of stamping of prices on cloth by textile mills and closure of retail shops run by the mill-owners; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Representations have been received by Government from time to time from various quarters about several aspects of the Voluntary Price Control Scheme including abolition of stamping of prices on cloth, closure of retail shops etc. all of which form an integral part of the Scheme. Government consider that in order to hold the price line particularly for most of the basic varieties, price stamping is necessary. Also cooperative stores and fair price shops are necessary to enable to hold the prices.

Government have set up a Committee recently consisting of officials and non-officials to make a study of the working of the voluntary price control scheme and suggest improvements. The copy of the order appointing the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1896/63]. The Chairman of the Committee has been authorised to coopt a few more members as may be necessary.

Supply of Steel to Nepal

- *144. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Nepal Government have recently made demand for supply of Steel; and

(b) if so, the quantity asked for and how far it will be met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Supplies of steel to Nepal are arranged under an export quota fixed annually. The quota for the year 1963-64 is 5,000 tonnes of which 40 per cent can be for sheets. The entire quantity will be met.

Use of Ilmenite for Production of Pig Iron

- *145. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 409 on the 30th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion to utilise ilmenite in Kerala for the production of pig iron has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) Government were advised that production of pig iron from Kerala ilmenite sands, though technically feasible, was likely to be uneconomic.

Decontrol of Iron and Steel

- Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kaopen:
Shri Heda:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
*146. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. Venktasubbaiah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) whether the Raj Committee and the Producers' Committee have submitted their reports;

(b) if so, whether they have recommended the de-control of iron and steel; and

(c) Government's reaction to the recommendations?

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

(b) The Raj Committee's recommendations amount in effect to a partial decontrol over the distribution of steel. On pricing, their recommendations envisage that the Joint Plant Committee of producers will fix the first sale prices of all the main producers, subject to the approval of Government and subject to such directives as Government may issue whenever necessary. The recommendations of the main producers, both in the public and the private sectors, have only just been received by Government.

(c) The recommendations of the Raj Committee and of the main producers are under the consideration of Government and a decision on them will be taken as early as practicable.

U.S. Loan for Fertilizer Factory

- *147. {
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri G. Mohanty:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether any American loan has been secured for the fertilizer factory at Vishakhapatnam;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the envisaged production capacity of the Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The U.S. Export Import Bank has agreed to give a loan

of \$27 million for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the Vishakhapatnam Fertilizer Project.

(c) The factory will produce 365,000 metric tons of ammonium phosphate (20-20-0) and 16,500 metric tons of urea per year.

Rise in Export Trade

- *148. {
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the rise in export trade in relation to the targets;

(b) whether there has been any shortfall in exportable commodities during this year; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome such shortages?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Progress of export is constantly under review by Government. The performance during the current year has been satisfactory. Exports in the first nine months of the calendar year are estimated to be higher by Rs. 68 to 70 crores as compared to the corresponding period of 1962. Exports during the first six months of the financial year i.e. April-September 1963 were worth Rs. 368 crores as compared to Rs. 332 crores during the corresponding six months of 1962 showing an increase of Rs. 36 crores in half year.

Public Sector Undertakings

- *149. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 665 on the 13th September, 1963 regarding public sector undertakings and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee of officials have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations have been accepted; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to implement those recommendations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The attention of the hon. Members is invited to the statement made by me in this House on 20th September, 1963.

Scrap Steel

- *150. { Shri P. C. Barooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether the industries dependent on scrap steel which has been decontrolled have been facing inhibiting conditions;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the conditions?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The price and distribution control on all categories of scrap other than fresh unused defectives, re-rollable scrap and ingot mould scrap were removed. Subsequently the price control on re-rollable scrap also was removed.

Decontrol has led to increase in prices somewhat. This is expected to be only a passing phase as with increase in price, availability of scrap should increase and this should bring down the prices in due course. Generators of scrap have been advised to release decontrolled varieties of scrap on an equitable basis to the consumers.

Financial Aid to Punjab Tea Planters

346. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial aid given to the Punjab tea planters by the Tea Board and the Central Government during 1961, 1962 and 1963 and the purposes therefor; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1964 and its purposes?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1961-62—Nil.

1962-63—Rs. 3 lakhs through the Tea Board for the setting up of a Co-operative Tea Factory at Kangra.

(b) It is not possible to assess the amount that would be paid in 1964. Various proposals for the rehabilitation and development of the tea industry in the Punjab are at present under the consideration of the Tea Board.

Import from Persian Gulf Ports

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

(a) whether the countrycraft owners of Saurashtra have represented against the decision of Government permitting the import of dates and other goods from Persian Gulf Ports by steamers as well;

(b) the considerations prevailed with Government to take such a step; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) The reason which prompted the Government to allow import of dates by steamers was that during the monsoon season import of dates by sailing vessels from Persian Gulf countries could not take place.

(c) The concession for import of dates by steamers was valid upto 30th September, 1963 only. As such the question of taking any further steps does not arise. In future, as far as possible, the general policy is to allow such imports by sailing vessels only.

Stainless Steel for U.P.

348. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of stainless steel allotted to U.P. during 1962-63; and

(b) the actual requirement of stainless steel for U.P. during the same period?

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

(b) The actual requirements for 1962-63 are not available. But taking into account the demands received in earlier periods, the requirements might be estimated at 120 tons a year for utensil manufacture.

Industrial Service of Engineers

349. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create an Industrial Service of Engineers for Public Sector Undertakings of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cloth from Pineapple Leaves

**350. { Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Handicrafts Development Centre at Bangalore has developed a clothing fabric from the leaves of pineapples;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to put this new fabric into the market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The All India Handicrafts Board's Pineapple Fibre Research Centre at Moodbidri (and not the Central Handicraft Development Centre at Bangalore) has been conducting experiments with regard to extraction of fibre from Pineapple leaves, twisting of yarn, weaving and dyeing thereof. It has recently developed a clothing fabric from pineapple leaves.

(c) The results of the experiments have been very encouraging. A training course has just been initiated for imparting training in spinning of pineapple fibre. It is also proposed to set up a model production unit for conducting experiments on a large-scale basis. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate precisely as to when it will be possible to introduce the new fabric into the market. This is still in an experimental stage.

Spinning Mill in Yeotmal

351. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Ustarred Question No. 605 on the 8th March, 1963 and state whether a final decision has since been taken regarding the setting up of a spinning mill in Yeotmal District of Maharashtra State?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir. The Government of India have agreed

to the licensing of a co-operative spinning mill in Yeotmal district of Maharashtra State, though the question whether it will be possible to include it within the provisions of the All India Handloom Board is still under consideration.

U.N. Conference on Trade and Development

352. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be represented at the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has been constituted;

(c) the important subjects to be considered;

(d) whether India has suggested any special subjects for discussion; and

(e) if so, what are they?

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

(b) No, Sir, not yet.

(c) A copy of the provisional agenda for the conference, as drawn up by the Preparatory Committee of the conference, is being placed on the Table. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1897/63].

(d) and (e). India, being a member of the Preparatory Committee, has taken interest in all the items of interest to her, particularly those relating to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, to invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international Trade.

भोपाल में ट्रांसफार्मर

३५३. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या इस्पात, लान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल में एक विशाल ट्रांसफार्मर का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कुल ' कितना रुपया व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह विदेशों की सहायता से बनाया गया है ; और

(घ) भारत में ऐसे कितने 'पावर हाउस' हैं ?

इस्पात, लान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) जी, हां। हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, भोपाल ने एक ७५,००० के० बी० ए० ट्रांसफार्मर का डिजाइन तथा निर्माण किया है जिसने सभी निर्धारित परीक्षण पास कर लिये हैं।

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक ट्रांसफार्मर का विक्रय मूल्य ७,६७,२६४ रुपये है।

(ग) अंग्रेज सत्ताहकार निदर्शकों ने, जो भारतीय कारीगरों को निर्माण-प्रविधि को विकसित करने के बारे में निर्देशन करते हैं, सामान्य निर्देशन दिया।

(घ) इस प्रकार के ट्रांसफार्मर का प्रयोग ऐसे 'पावर हाउस' में किया जाता है जिसमें ६० एम० डब्ल्यू क्षमता का जनरेटर हो। इस समय देश में कुछ ऐसे 'पावर हाउस' हैं लेकिन इनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हो जाने की संभावना है।

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

354. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kappen:

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

(a) the progress so far made in implementing the expansion scheme

for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Alwaye;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this respect; and

(c) the extent to which production has increased as a result of the expansion?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The first and second stages of expansion programme have been completed. The third stage of expansion is in progress.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the first and second stages of expansion was Rs. 340 lakhs and Rs. 216 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred so far in respect of the third stage of expansion is Rs. 579 lakhs.

(c) As a result of the first stage of expansion, production capacity was raised from 10,000 tons to 20,000 tons of nitrogen per annum and as a result of the second stage of expansion, the capacity was further raised to 30,000 tons per annum. The second stage of expansion also involved the replacement of the Wood Gasification Process. Phosphoric acid capacity was also raised consequent on the expansion by 8,000 tons per annum. The third stage of expansion which is in progress aims at an increased total capacity of 70,000 tons of nitrogen and 33,400 tons of P 2°5.

Plant for Titanium Dioxide

355. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a plant near Alwaye in Kerala for producing titanium dioxide;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

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

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

Import Licences for Machinery and Equipment

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

(a) the total value, in rupees, of licences issued during 1962-63 for the import of machinery and equipment for various industries;

(b) whether machinery and equipment of that value was actually ordered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total value of licences issued for the import of machinery and equipment for the licensing period April 1962—March 1963 upto 14-9-1963 was Rs. 437.43 crores.

(b) Statistics regarding ordering of machinery and equipment are not maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

S.T.C. for Export of Minerals and Metals

361. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a State Trading Corporation has been set up for the export of minerals and metals;

(b) the functions, scope of activities and the organisational pattern of the aforesaid Corporation; and

(c) whether any export targets have been fixed and any programme drawn up by the aforesaid Corporation?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The new Corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. started functioning from the 1st October, 1963.

(b) The main functions of the Corporation are:

- (i) To organise and undertake exports of Mineral ores and concentrates and imports of metals etc.
- (ii) To explore and develop new markets for export of mineral ores and concentrates with a view to diversifying and expanding their exports.

The business of the Corporation is managed by the Board of Directors. The day-to-day work is looked after by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director who is assisted by an Executive Director, Divisional Managers, Regional Managers and other staff.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Production of Cloth

362. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh.
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Heda:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri D. S. Patil:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in production of cloth;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether it is proposed to evolve a new cloth policy in the light of the Tariff Commission's Report; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure targeted production of cloth?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1898/63].

Steel Production

363. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 551 on the 6th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress so far achieved in cost reduction for steel production since India started production of steel in the public sector; and

(b) the position last reviewed in the General Managers' meeting?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The cost of steel ingots produced in the Public Sector Steel Plants has gone down by about 16 per cent on an average during the first half of 1963-64 as compared to costs in 1960-61 and about 5 per cent as compared with 1962-63.

(b) The review of costs in the last General Managers' meeting related to May, 1963 costs compared with October, 1962. It was decided to direct efforts in achieving further reduction through better yields, reduction in consumption of washed coal and other raw materials.

Acreage under Tea Plantation

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

(a) the acreage under tea plantation in various sectors of the country at the end of each quarter since the beginning of 1962; and

(b) the acreage of the tea plantation land inundated in Assam during the recent floods?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Figures of the acreage under the plantation are collected only on an annual basis. Area under tea in the Tea Growing States Administrations on 31st March, 1962 was as follows:

	(in hectares)
Assam	163,697
West Bengal	82,920
Tripura	5,173
Bihar	534
Uttar Pradesh	2,075
Punjab (Kangra)	3,763
Himachal Pradesh (Mandi)	420
Madras	32,746
Mysore	1,776
Kerala	39,858

(b) Information is not readily available.

गोम्रा, दमन और दीव से माल भेजना

३६५. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री चतर सिंह :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने गोम्रा, दमन और दीव से अबाध रूप से माल भेजने की स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त राज्य क्षेत्र से किन-किन वस्तुओं को अबाध रूप से बाहर भेजा जा सकता है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सभी वस्तुएं, परन्तु विदेशों में बनी मोटर गाड़ियां, कारों, ग्रथवा ट्रकों को छोड़ कर जिन पर कुछ शर्तें लगी हुई हैं ।

Promotion of Import-Export Trade

366. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the new steps taken towards the promotion of import and export trade with the United States;

(b) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been concluded for a long term trade between the U.S. wholesale distributors and the Indian wholesalers; and

(c) if so, the main items to be traded under such an agreement?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Apart from the export promotion measures designed to improve our exports in general, some important steps taken during the last one year or so to promote trade specifically with U.S.A. are as follows:—

1. We participated in the "Century 21" Exhibition at Seattle in 1962. We are again participating in the World Fair at New York and also in the 7th World Trade Fair at San-francisco in 1964. Some other proposals for exhibiting Indian products in important cities of U.S.A. are under consideration.

2. Two delegations; a Tea Delegation and an Engineering Export Promotion Council Delegation visited USA in 1962. A Jute Delegation is likely to visit U.S.A. in 1964. These delegations, apart from study of markets in the respective products established useful contacts with the trade.

3. A barter deal for the export of manganese ore, ferro-manganese etc. to U.S.A. against imports of agricultural commodities, mainly cotton,

has been concluded recently between the S.T.C. and an agency of the US Government.

4. Imports of cereals and some other agricultural commodities e.g. cotton are being made under PL-480 of U.S.A.

5. Certain Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Organisations have under their consideration proposals to set up overseas offices in U.S.A.

6. Co-operation of U.S. designers and consultants is being obtained to promote exports of certain products e.g. handloom textiles.

(b) & (c). The Government have no information about any agreement of this nature.

Electricity for Durgapur Steel Works

367. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reldy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Ltd. have issued a contract valued at £1,20,00,000 to M/s. Greaves Cotton and Crompton, Parkinson, London, for an electric power distribution system for Durgapur Steel Works;

(b) if so, the terms of this contract;

(c) whether international tenders are invited for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Ltd. have placed orders on M/s Greaves Cotton and Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Calcutta for power distribution system for expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant at a cost of Rs. 1484 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 8.59 million. The contract is for supply of plant, equipment and cables and also includes erection and Civil Engineering work.

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The order has been placed on the normal terms and conditions.

(c) and (d). Tenders were invited from firms in UK and India only. This is due to the fact that the foreign exchange cost of expansion of the plant is financed from out of a loan granted by the U.K. Government for the purpose.

बुनियादी तथा भारी उद्योगों में स्थानीय श्रमिकों की भर्ती

१६८. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात का अध्ययन किया गया है कि बुनियादी और भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना का स्थानीय लोगों के रोजगार पर क्या असर पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनीश्री) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । योजना आयोग ने भिलाई प्रदेश का जो सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया था उससे पता चलता है कि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की स्थापना से स्थानीय लोगों के रोजगार पर क्या असर पड़ेगा । आवश्यक व्योरा दर्शाने वाला निवेदन सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन डी:—१८६६।६३]

H.M.T. Watches

369. Shri Bibhanti Mishra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of cities and villages other than those where the sales of H.M.T.

watches are made have difficulty in getting the watches; and

(b) if so, whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. contemplate to sell the watches in State capitals and important cities for at least a limited period every year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Due to limited production at present the watches manufactured by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. are being sold from its offices and showrooms located at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Pinjore and Ernakulam. However, as production increases the selling organisation will also be expanded. The company is, for the present, making arrangements for opening about 24 sales offices and service centres in all the important cities of the country.

Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of steel ingots are lying unsold in the factory premises of Durgapur and Rourkela for the last one year; and

(b) if so, whether any arrangement has been made to sell them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Accumulation of ingots at Durgapur and Rourkela has not exceeded 10000 to 15000 tonnes over normal requirements of the plants during the last year. Arrangements have already been made for the sale of these surplus ingots.

Refractories Plant

372. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up refractories plant in Public Sector;

(b) if so, where this will be located;

(c) the requirement of refractories at present; and

(d) the source from which it is met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, there is a proposal to set up a basic refractory plant in the public sector. The location has not so far been decided.

लहे ग्रीर इस्पात के मूल्य

३७०. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, १९६३ में लहे ग्रीर इस्पात के मूल्य अधिक रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों में वृद्धि रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठये हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी नहीं । लहे ग्रीर इस्पात के परिनियत विक्रय-मूल्यों में अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, १९६३ में संशोधन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(c) and (d). The requirement of refractories at present is approximately 700,000 tons per annum but is likely to increase when Steel Capacity is further expanded. A major portion of the present requirements is met from indigenous sources and the balance from imports.

Newsprint Factory in Wynad (Kerala)

373. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new print factory in Wynad in Kerala in view of the availability in plenty of bamboos there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Frozen Fish

**374. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Rama Chandra
Mallick;**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of frozen fish and shrimp exported during the last three years; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned on this account?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Exports of frozen fish and shrimps are not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification. However, according to the Marine Products Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, the exports of frozen fish and shrimps during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 were 1.39 million kg. 1.38 million kg. and 2.26 million kg. earning foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 0.72 crores, Rs. 0.85 crores and Rs. 1.08 crores respectively.

Pig Iron

375. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of small foundries situated at Agra (U.P.) consumed 54,000 tons of pig iron in 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been given pig iron quota for 5,000 tons in 1962-63; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It is not possible to say whether the small foundries situated in Agra consumed 54,000 tons of pig iron in 1962, as separate statistics of supply of pig iron to various towns in the States are not available. A quantity of 57,588 tonnes of pig iron was despatched/supplied to Uttar Pradesh State for both large and small scale foundries, during 1962.

(b) No, Sir. There was no quota system of allotment of pig iron in 1962-63 and foundries could place orders either on stockists or producers to the extent of their requirements without any authorisation.

(c) Does not arise.

Pig Iron

376. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pig iron allotted to the steel works maintenance and the railway sleepers is much more than necessary for the actual production which have been achieved by the steel works and railway departments; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to make interim assessments of the savings of pig iron by the various departments in the public sector so that it may be utilised for

other important and useful purposes by small industries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir. The allotment has been made after taking into account the minimum requirements for steel works maintenance and Railway sleeper manufacture.

(b) Does not arise as the allotment is based on the minimum requirements of the allottees. However, the quota for the State List (small scale) foundries has been raised from 120,000 tonnes to 218,000 tonnes in anticipation of increased production during 1963-64.

Corporation for Construction Work

377. { Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to form and function a Corporation for construction work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new Corporation will absorb the existing construction labour employed by plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

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

(b) The Corporation is being formed to undertake a sizeable share of all new steel works construction. Its purpose is to supplement the available contract ability in the country, reduce construction costs and to conserve skills in the specialised fields of steel works construction.

(c) and (d). The new company will undertake construction at different sites. It might, therefore, be difficult

to carry existing construction labour with it. Efforts will, however, be made to use existing labour in the best manner possible.

Heavy Machine Building Project

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

(a) whether the Heavy Machine Building Project being erected under the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., at Ranchi, would experience lack of ready designs, technological documents for undertaking manufacture of diverse items of Heavy Machinery Equipment as its main difficulty; and

(b) if so, the advance steps contemplated to resolve these difficulties?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No difficulty is experienced on this account. Realising the need for design and technological documentation for the items to be produced in the Heavy Machine Building Plant, a list of 49 specific items has so far been drawn up in consultation with Hindustan Steel Ltd. and given to M/s. Prommashex to t, Moscow for preparation and supply of the necessary documentation. Based on future requirements, design and technological documentation for additional items will be procured from USSR as and when necessary. The Project has a full-fledged design bureau attached to it. This will provide facilities for modification and preparation of detailed designs and specifications.

Export Aid to Small Industries

379. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has finalised a scheme called the 'Export Aid to Small Industries';

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

(c) the progress made so far?

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

(b) The main objects of the scheme are:

- (1) To assist small scale and medium scale Indian manufacturers in finding new markets abroad;
- (2) To train such manufacturers and also Government Officers in the technique of export-marketing.

(c) The scheme has attracted enquiries from 450 different parties in 85 countries for approximately 1200 products whilst 1514 manufacturers have applied for participation.

A 13 week evening course in the techniques of export marketing under the scheme was conducted in collaboration with the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi and was attended by 50 small industrialists from New Delhi area. Further evening courses are also proposed to be organised.

A course is now being conducted at present for the officers drawn from Small Industries Service Institutes, the State Directorates of Industries etc.

Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation

380. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation has been set up;

(b) if so, the reasons leading to the setting up of the Corporation; and

(c) the objects of the Corporation?

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

(b) It was felt that all aspects of handicrafts and handloom development programmes, particularly exports, could be better organised and managed by an independent corporation with necessary operational facilities and freedom for commercial operations.

The Corporation is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation.

(c) The main objects of the Corporation are:—

- (i) To develop export of handicrafts and handloom fabrics as a supplement to private voluntary effort;
- (ii) To establish trade connection, sales depots, selling agencies; to open publicity-cum-information centres, show rooms, and ware-houses in foreign countries.
- (iii) To participate in foreign fairs and exhibitions.
- (iv) To organize production through co-operatives, artisans or its own production centres;
- (v) To make available technical, financial and other assistance to co-operatives, producers, small traders and their associations; and
- (vi) To procure and supply raw materials, tools and equipment, trained artisans, set up common facility centres and to establish a system of inspection and quality control.

Heavy Pumps and Compressors

331. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 654 on the 13th September 1963 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report for the establishment of a unit for the manufacture of heavy pumps and compressors in the country has been received from the Russian agency; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to instal the unit?

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

with the Russian Agency for the preparation of the detailed project report has yet to be finalised. It may take about six months for them to prepare the project report after executing the contract. Meanwhile preliminary steps for selection of site etc. are being taken.

लघु उद्योग

श्री त्रिभुवन प्रसाद :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
३८२. श्री ह० च० सोय :
श्री रतन लाल :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम ने हाल ही में अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसके अनुसार कई राज्यों में लघु उद्योगों का विकास सर्वथा असन्तोषजनक रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे राज्य कौन से हैं और क्या उनकी असन्तोषजनक प्रगति के कारण समान हैं ; और

(ग) इन पिछड़े राज्यों में लघु उद्योगों के समुचित विकास के लिये सरकार क्या विशेष कदम उठा रही है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Durgapur Steel Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that difficulties in co-ordination between Durgapur Steel Project, the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Railways over a scheme to erect a conveyor for

the transport of coal middlings from the Steel Project to Durgapur Thermal Power Station have resulted in an additional expenditure to the tune of some Rs. 8 lakhs to the Government; and

(b) if so, the circumstances thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the honorable members to para 15 of Report of Public Accounts Committee 1963-64 (15th Report) wherein this question was dealt with recently in detail.

Loans to Tea Estates

384. { Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for granting loans to tea estates for rehabilitation and modernisation of tea industry in the North-Eastern region during 1961, 1962 and 1963;

(b) the total amount actually given out on loan during the past two years and during the current year upto September;

(c) whether the tea estates are found to be disinterested in taking advantage of his loan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A scheme known as the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme for enabling the industry to carry out replantation/new plantation with loans from the Tea Board was put into operation by the Board in October, 1962. A revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned for the purpose for the whole country including North Eastern region.

(b) The money is drawn by the borrowers in annual instalments against each phase of planting. While the actual amount disbursed by the Board

during the current financial and calendar year both upto September, 1963 was Rs. 9.41 lakhs, and Rs. 25.89 lakhs respectively, the actual amounts committed were Rs. 53.58 lakhs and Rs. 162.84 lakhs respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

गोरखपुर में उर्वरक का कारखाना

श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री विठ्ठलनाथ पाण्डेय :
३८५. श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री श्रींकार साल बेरवा :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गोरखपुर में उर्वरक का कारखाना स्थापित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री वि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) गोरखपुर में उर्वरक का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में निम्नलिखित प्रगति हुई है :—

(क) मुद्रा संयंत्र तथा साज-सामान को सप्लाय के लिये सर्वश्री टोयो इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, जापान, को लगभग ११.५ करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का ठेका दिया गया है ।

(ख) पानी और बिजली इत्यादि की पूर्ति की योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ।

(ग) भूमि-अभिलक्षण कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है और इसके शीघ्र हो पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(घ) स्थल सर्वेक्षण और अवभूमि अनुसंधान का काम पूरा हो चुका है । स्थल पर अस्थायी शिब

निर्माण करने का प्रारम्भिक सिविल निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है ।

(ङ) निर्माण कार्य के लिये बहुत से अशिक्षित साज-सामान का आर्डर दे दिया गया है ।

(च) सहायक वस्तुओं जैसे स्टीम जनरेशन प्लांट, कूलिंग टावर और पम्प, वॉलिंग प्लांट और प्राइवट हैंडलिंग, नेप्या स्टोरेज इत्यादि को प्राप्त करने के लिये काम शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

(छ) कारखाने के लिये सिविल सलाहकार नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं और बस्तों के लिये सलाहकार शीघ्र ही नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ।

Paper from Coconut Coir

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

(a) whether the investigation under taken in respect of paper from coconut coir has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, when the investigation is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Coconut Coir is suitable for high stretch special type of paper. It is not suitable for manufacture of ordinary writing paper because the cost is high and also it does not work well on the paper machine unless long fibre pulp such as wood or bamboo pulp is added.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Export of Indian Rails

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting rails; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and to which countries Indian rails are being exported?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, approximately 12500 tons of rails are being exported to Sudan.

द्रांतकारमरों का निर्माण

३८८. श्री श्रीहरार लाल बेरवा :
श्री मोहरन प्रसाद :

का इलाहा, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के बनाये हुए सब से बड़े द्रांतकारमर का परीक्षण सफल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस द्रांतकारमर के निर्माण पर कुल कितना खर्च आया ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे द्रांतकारमर और बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इसका परीक्षण कहां कहां किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री बि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी, हां; भोपाल में एक ७५००० के० बी० ए० द्रांतकारमर का सकुशलपूर्वक डिजाइन, निर्माण और परीक्षण किया गया है।

(ख) द्रांतकारमर का विक्रय-मूल्य ७,६७,२६४ रुपये है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) भोपाल में हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के कारखाने में।

मद्रास में पेन्सिल का कारखाना

३८९. श्री श्रीहरार लाल बेरवा :
श्री मोहरन प्रसाद :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की मदद से मद्रास में लघु उद्योग योजना के अन्तर्गत पेन्सिल बनाने का एक कारखाना चल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के लिये अनुरोध से हर साल पेन्सिल बनाने की कितनी लकड़ी मंगाई जाती है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कान्हाय्यो) : (क) मद्रास राज्य में पेन्सिलें बनाने के दो कारखाने तकतक विकसित के महानिदेशालय से रजिस्टर्ड हैं और उन्हें इस निदेशालय से कच्चा मान आदि प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिल रही है।

(ख) पेन्सिलें बनाने के लिये "लकड़ी" भारतीय वाजार वर्गीकरण में अलग से वर्गीकृत नहीं की गई है। इसलिये पेन्सिलें बनाने के लिये अनुरोध से प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी लकड़ी मंगाई जाती है, यह बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है।

Sales of Khadi

390. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total sales of Khadi to both Central and State Government Departments, Semi-Government bodies and corporations and its percentage in relation to total sales, year-wise, in the last three years i.e. 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 separately for cotton and woollen khadis;

(b) the yearly rebate paid on Government sales for the respective years; and

(c) the total yearly sales to public

in the respective years and rebate paid thereon for (i) cotton khadi and (ii) woollen khadi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Daily Earnings of Ambar Charkha Spinners

391. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily earning on all India basis of a spinner of cotton yarn on Ambar Charkha, the average earning of a spinner on other traditional Charkhas and the average daily earning of a Khadi weaver together with the number of total work-days of employment in the respective occupation in 1950-51 to 1962-63 separately; and

(b) the percentage of over-head charges on staff, salaries and administration on the sale of Khadi in Bhandars and Bhavans run by the Commission?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The yearly average earnings of a Spinner of cotton yarn on Ambar Charkha and Traditional Charkha, with 2 to 4 hours work in a day and 150 to 200 work-days in a year, were Rs. 60.00 and Rs. 25.00 respectively. The average income of a weaver, for the corresponding period, while working for 6 months to 8 months in a year at the rate of 25 work days in a month varied from Rs. 100 to 500 per year.

(b) 5% to 11%.

Public Sector Steel Factories

**392. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Umanath:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

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

(a) whether any general instructions have been issued to the Public Sector steel factories to implement labour laws applicable to them in their respective States;

(b) whether Government have received complaints about non-implementation of many of the existing State labour laws and regulations by some of the managements of these steel factories; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Orissa State Government have complained that the Management of the Rourkela Steel Plant have been negligent and have violated certain labour regulations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The General Managers of the Public Sector Steel Factories are aware that labour laws applicable to factories in different States are applicable to them also. The necessity of complying with all labour laws has been emphasised to the General Managers of the Steel Plants and others from time to time.

(b) and (c). Some time back the Implementation and Evaluation Officer of Orissa Government had alleged violation of Labour laws by Rourkela Steel Plant in his report. These allegations were examined by Rourkela Steel Plant and detailed comments of the Steel Plant on each of the allegations were sent to the State Evaluation and Implementation Officer.

Golf Clubs and Balls

393. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state whether any application has been made by any Sports manufacturing Company in India for assembling and manufacturing of golf clubs and golf balls indigenously?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): No such application has been received.

Production of Tea

394. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the production of tea in North East India has declined considerably during the last three months as compared to the corresponding months of 1962?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): No, Sir. The production of tea in North East India during the last three months was as under. The fall in production in month of August 1963 was due to extremely adverse weather conditions:—

(Production of tea in million kgs.)

	1963	1962	Difference
August	47.6	49.7	-2.1
September	44.2	44.9	-0.7
October	45.1	43.1	+2.0

The production has again risen in October, 1963.

Three-wheeler Vehicle Production

395. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has recommended expansion of existing capacity of three-wheeler vehicle production in the country during Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether there is a monopoly by a particular firm at present;

(c) if so, whether some other firms from West Bengal have also applied for licence; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No firm targets of capacity and production for automobile industries during the Fourth

Plan have yet been decided. Demand for three-wheeler vehicles is now being assessed.

(b) One firm is, at present, licensed for the manufacture of three-wheelers.

(c) and (d) An application for grant of a licence for setting up a plant in West Bengal for the manufacture of three-wheelers was received, but it has been rejected as there is no scope, at present, for licensing additional capacity in the field.

Cement Factories in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration to erect cement factories in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A letter of approval will be granted agreeing to the setting up of a cement factory by M/s. Raja Ram & Co. (Private) Ltd. at Rajban, Himachal Pradesh, for an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes.

Cotton Mills in Himachal Pradesh

397. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration to erect cotton mills in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A licence has already been issued for the establishment of a cotton spinning mill with 12,000 spindles at Peonta. Issue of licence for a second unit is under consideration in consultation with the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Paper Factories in Himachal Pradesh

398. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration to erect paper factories in Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Agreements

399. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several trade teams will be coming to New Delhi by March, 1964, for negotiating long-term trade agreements;

(b) if so, the countries concerned;

(c) the countries of the communist bloc which have renewed their trade agreement this year so far;

(d) the volume of trade agreements in 1963 so far with Soviet Union; and

(e) whether India proposes to send out teams to study markets abroad and explore the possibilities of expanding trade in different countries in 1963 and 1964?

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

(b) Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Philippines, Poland, Rumania and South Korea.

(c) Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

(d) The volume of Indo-Soviet trade during 1963 is estimated at Rs. 50 crores each way and is expected to

reach about Rs. 110 crores each way in 1966.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Kandla Free Port

400. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf;
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area that has been earmarked for setting up industrial units in the Kandla Free Port has made any progress; and

(b) the units for which industrial licenses have been granted and how many such units have started functioning and when the rest will be completed and go into production?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The details of this scheme have not yet been finalised. The matter is, however, under very active consideration.

A high level committee has been constituted with Officials of the State Government and Central Ministries. This Committee is going into the question of the types of Industries to be set up having regard to the availability of the power, water and minerals in the area.

Tractors

401. Shri D. J. Nalk: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is growing demand for tractors; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to speed up production to meet the increasing demand?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Against an estimated demand of 10,000 tractors, per annum, by 1965-66, 5 firms have been licensed or approved for the manufacture of tractors for a total capacity of 14,000 Nos., per annum. The

question of licensing additional capacity in the field is, at present, under consideration.

The existing manufacturers have been assisted with foreign exchange required for the import of capital goods for the completion of their phased manufacturing programmes. They are also being given foreign exchange to the maximum extent possible for the import of components/raw materials.

Spindlage in Textile Mills

402. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooan:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the spindlage at present in operation with the Textile mills in India;

(b) the additional spindlage sanctioned for installation;

(c) whether the pace of installation is slow; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1900/63.]

दिल्ली में कारखाने

४०४. श्री कदम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में लाइसेंस वाली और बिना लाइसेंस की कितनी फैक्टरियां इस समय हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूंगो) : दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में लाइसेंस प्राप्त फैक्टरियों की संख्या ६,७५४ है। जहां तक बिना लाइसेंस वाली फैक्टरियों का संबंध है उन के बारे में कोई भी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी फैक्टरियों के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता।

Jute Industry in West Bengal

405. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute industry in West Bengal is seriously lagging behind due to want of modernisation;

(b) the extent and the percentage to which the following processes have been modernised—spinning, winding, weaving, finishing and final packing process; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the position?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The modernisation of the jute industry upto the spinning stage is almost complete. 82.3 per cent of the fine yarn capacity and 92.3 per cent of the coarse yarn capacity required to feed the standard hosiery and sacking looms has been modernised. Besides, all the imported broad looms are being fed with silver spun yarn. The industry is currently modernising its winding sections. For modernising the weaving section, the industry is at present carrying on experiments on two alternative types of fully automatic looms. Pending the selection of the particular type of loom, the standard looms are being rendered semi-automatic by fitting coploaders to them. The industry has recorded the highest increase in production this year as compared to the past years reaching a production of 8.3 lakh tonnes during the six months of 1963-64 (April, 1963 to September, 1963) as compared to 6.04 lakh tonnes in the same period of six months of 1962-63. The exports of jute goods in the six months April—September, 1963 has reached the highest record so far at Rs. 82 crores as compared to Rs. 71 crores in similar period of 1962-63.

(c) In order to accelerate the pace of modernisation and thus improve the competitive position of the industry, a self-financing scheme has been introduced which facilitates import of

required machinery for preparatory and post-spinning stages, and the industry has taken advantage of this facility.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

406. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 295 on the 16th August, 1963 and state the steps since taken by Government for the full supply of materials like pig iron, hard coke, sheet, wire and non-ferrous metals for the small scale industries in Punjab?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): There is a general shortage of raw materials particularly iron and steel and non-ferrous metals. Equitable distribution of available supplies is made to all State Governments. The position in this regard is the same all over the country and every State is getting only a portion of its requirements. The difficulties of the small scale units are mainly due to the increased demand owing to expansion and setting up of new units.

Seamless Tubes Factory in Punjab

407. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 263 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Central Government on the Punjab Government's proposal to set up a Seamless Tubes Factory in Punjab; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The Central Government have approved the Punjab Government's proposal for setting up an industrial undertaking for the manufacture of seamless steel tubes.

Industrial Extension Service in Punjab

408. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units benefited by the Industrial Extension Service in Punjab during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the amount of grant or loan given to them for development during the same period, year-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is as under:

STATEMENT

()		
Nature of assistance rendered to small scale units	No. of parties benefited	
	1962-63	1-4-63 to 30-9-63
(i) No. of parties given technical assistance	3743	2505
(ii) No. of parties given information to start new industries	2426	572
(iii) No. of parties given other assistance	3604	2996
(iv) No. of factory visits paid to render on-the-spot advice	4143	2117

(b) During 1962-63, a loan of Rs. 59.00 lakhs was given to the State Government under State Aid to Industries Act. The amount of loans which the Centre will give to the State Government for 1963-64 will be determined towards the end of the year in accordance with the existing procedure.

Training in Small Scale Industries

409. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Punjab sent abroad by Government for training in the Cottage and Small

Scale Industries during the last three years; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) One.

(b) Denmark

Investigations into Illegal Forward Contracts by Calcutta Firms

(a) { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 789 on the 20th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into illegal forward contracts by certain Calcutta firms have now been completed;

(b) if so, the action taken against the offending firms; and

(c) whether Government have taken any precautionary measures against the widespread indulgence in "dubla" and "kerb" contracts?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The cases are still under investigation by the Calcutta Police.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Spinning Unit for Kangra District

411. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government approached the Central Government with a request for setting up a spinning unit of 800 spindles in the hilly district of Kangra; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tea Promotion Campaign

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to launch a joint tea promotion campaign in collaboration with other tea producing countries in foreign markets; and

(b) if so, state at which the proposal stands?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Tea Board is already collaborating with Ceylon and the local tea trade through the Tea Council in the USA, Canada, West Germany and Australia in propagating the consumption of tea as such in these countries. Of the tea producing countries other than Ceylon, Indonesia is participating only in the Tea Council of the USA.

Small Scale Industries

413. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance released by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation during 1962-63;

(b) the amount given to each State; and

(c) the basis of the disbursement of such assistance?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The National Small Industries Corporation Limited does not give cash loans but supplies machinery to small scale units on hire purchase basis. The Corporation also assists small industrial units in securing contracts from the Central Government Stores Purchasing Agencies. The value of machinery delivered by the Corporation to small scale units on hire purchase basis during the year 1962-63 amounts to Rs. 351,35,886. With the assistance of the Corporation the small units secured contracts valued at Rs. 14,51,58,309 from the D.G.S. &D. during the same period.

(b) Statements containing State-wise break-up of the value of machines delivered and the value of orders secured by the small scale units during 1962-63 are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1901/63].

(c) Applications recommended by the State Directors of Industries are normally accepted after examination of the prospects of the industry for which machines are applied for and the foreign exchange commitment involved.

Cement factory Licences

414. Shri Jaswant Mehra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the number of cement factory licences cancelled during this year on account of failure to set up factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): During 1963, three cement factory licences have been cancelled so far on account of failure to set up factories.

Corrugated Iron Sheets for Manipur

415. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of corrugated Iron Sheets required by the people of Manipur and the number of applications filed for them;

(b) the quantities of corrugated iron sheets allotted in 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to meet the demand of the people of Manipur for Corrugated Iron Sheets?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). No fresh allotment of galvanised corrugated sheets has been made in 1962-63 and 1963-64 because of the large number of outstanding orders pending with the Producers and the need for meeting the large demand from the various Defence organisations during the emergency. However, supplies are being made, to the extent possible, against the outstanding orders. Demands for galvanised corrugated

sheets, during 1962-63 and 1963-64, under the various State's quotas, viz., Government Development schemes, Steel Processing industries, non-agricultural, agricultural and small scale industries, were 9,585 tonnes and 10,980 tonnes respectively. The number of applications for release from individual persons, received by the State authorities, were 2,222 in 1962-63 and 908 in 1963-64. However, the total despatches of galvanised corrugated sheets to Manipur State during 1962-63 and 1963-64 (April—September, 1963) were 1,424 tonnes and 791 tonnes, respectively. Since such sheets are in short supply as compared with the demand from all States, the available supply has to be rationed equitably amongst all consumers.

Industrial Projects

416. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the total investments during the Third Five Year Plan upto 31st December, 1963 on public sector projects in the States of Mysore, Madras, Andhra, Kerala and Maharashtra?

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

Export to U.K.

417. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gradual decline of Indian exports to the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement of exports from India to the U.K. in 1961-62, 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. It will be seen that our exports in 1962-63 have in fact picked up, as compared with the previous year, to the extent of almost Rs. 3 crores.

There has, therefore, been no gradual decline. Our exports to U.K. have depended on the condition of the U.K. market and the availability of export surpluses in India. In the current year in the first six months also the exports to U.K. are almost same as during similar period of last year.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1961-62	1962-63
Exports including re-Exports	162.94	163.74

Import of Tea Manufacturing Machineries

418. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government and the Tea Board for the import of tea manufacturing machineries from Japan to rehabilitate the dying tea industry of Kangra;

(b) if so, the number of such machineries which will be imported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved and how much has been released for the purpose?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DAMAGE TO INDIAN EMBASSY IN BAGHDAD

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported damage to Indian Embassy at Baghdad by shell-fire.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Some very slight damage was caused to some glass panes etc. in the Indian Embassy.

It is known to the House that lately there was an uprising in Iraq which led to the assumption of complete control of Government by President Aref with the backing of the armed forces. Field Marshal Aref has become President and Supreme Commander of the armed forces.

The change in Government has been brought about by internal differences between the erstwhile ruling Ba'athist Party and the other political elements. The events leading to the change in Government in Iraq started on the 13th instant when Field Marshal Aref took over command and decided to disband the Ba'athist organised National Guards. Some fighting is reported to have taken place in the streets of Baghdad when army units from outside Baghdad marched into the city in support of President Aref. During the fighting between the National Guards and the Army, some casualties are reported to have taken place and some property damaged.

So far as our Embassy in Baghdad is concerned, it suffered some slight damage from stray bullets and glass panes were broken by flying shells. A shell hit the top floor of the Chancery building. The Ambassador and Embassy personnel, however, were not harmed, and according to reports, none of the Indians residing in Baghdad were affected.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government have claimed any compensation for this damage caused?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. Has our Ambassador in Baghdad been in touch with the Government, from hour to hour, and has the new Government expressed regret for this accidental damage to our Embassy and the residence of the Ambassador?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our Ambassador is—I cannot definitely say whom he has seen—in touch with the Government all the time. The damage caused to our Embassy is so slight that it is not proper for us to make a fuss about it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of information, Our Ambassador was at the Chancery Building when this accidental firing took place. May we know if he is all right?—I am concerned about him because he was a Member here and is a friend of ours.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Jashvant Mehta.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavanagar): May I know whether Government has information whether this firing was by the National Guards or by the Army side?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When fighting takes place, it is between two parties, and both fire at each other.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): What form of compensation is expected to be realised from them?

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

12.05 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री रामसबक यादव (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्न के बारे में

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What has happened to all those adjournment motions which have been placed before you? I thought you were

examining them, and then you would take the House into confidence. I do not know what has happened.

Mr. Speaker: Which particular motion does he refer to? I will ask the office to inform him just now.

Shri Ranga: The adjournment motion in regard to drought conditions in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Mr. Speaker: The other motion has been agreed to here, and there would be a general debate about the prices and the food situation with particular reference to prices and sugar. All these drought areas can also be covered by that. We have fixed two days simply on that account that all these matters might be taken up during that debate. It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that all these things would be taken together. When time has been fixed for discussion on a particular subject, no adjournment motion or other notice can be taken up in anticipation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): The discussion was specifically to discuss the question of the prices and sugar.

Mr. Speaker: With special reference to prices and sugar.

Shri Ranga: But there are drought conditions in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Thousands of cattle are dying and we are getting reports, and we would like to have a separate occasion for discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Let us have the discussion and then see if there is need.

श्री नागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस मोशन के लिये जो दो दिन बहस के लिये मंजूर किये हैं, उस के अन्दर सिर्फ चावल और गन्धम की बात आती है। लेकिन अकाल का जो प्रश्न है उस के अन्दर चारे की कमी और पानी की कमी की बिना पर जो पशु मरते हैं या इस वक्त जो भुखमरी की हालत है यह बातें आती हैं। यह सारी बातें जो मोशन आप ने मंजूर

[श्री बागड़ी]

लिया है उस के अन्दर नहीं आतीं। मैंने आप के सामने आज जो कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस रक्खी थी उस के अन्दर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने जो केन्द्रीय सरकार से इमदाद की मांग की है और इसी तरह से राजस्थान सरकार ने भी की है, उस का जिक्र है। यह बहुत पुराना मसला है। पशु मरते जा रहे हैं। इस के बाद इन्सान भी मर रहे हैं। यह भुखमरी का सवाल है, इसलिये इस को फौरी तौर पर ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन के महत्व का समझ कर, इस पर बहस की इजाजत देनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो मोशन रक्खा गया है वह इन सारे सब्जेक्ट्स को कवर करता है। गो साथ में लिखा हुआ है कि स्पेशल रिफरेंस खांड और चावल की निस्वत होगा लेकिन बाकी सब्जेक्ट्स भी इस में लिये जा सकेंगे। उस के बाद अगर कोई चीज डिस्कस होने से रह गई और कोई नोटिस आई तो मैं उसे अलाहदा कंसिडर करूंगा। मगर यह फंसला

श्री बागड़ी : मवेशियों की बात है, चारे का सवाल है, क्या वह भी इस में आ जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ जायेगा, अगर मैं अलाऊ करूंगा। हम तमाम ववैश्चन्स को लेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो ठीक है, अध्यक्ष महोदय

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be an end to it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैंने ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक बात पूछें तो सब तो मुझे याद नहीं होगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं उड़ीसा के बारे में निवेदन कर रहा हूँ, जहाँ पर कि

कांग्रेस सेशन को भी स्थगित करने की बात चल रही है। हजारों लोग हैजे की बीमारी में मर गये हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वह मोशन स्वीकार किया गया है, लेकिन अगले हफ्ते के लिये। बीच में दो दिन पड़ जायेंगे। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आज चार बजे मंत्री महोदय से इस पर बयान दिलवा दें तो अच्छा होगा। हजारों लोग मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अब आप बैठ जाइये। आप की जो बात है मैं उस पर विचार कर लूंगा।

12-08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE TEA (AMENDMENT) RULES AND REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION ETC.

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) The Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1636 dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1882/63].
- (2) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2879 dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 8 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1883/63].
- (3) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2962 dated the 19th

October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1884/63].

- (4) Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, for the year 1962-63, under section 19 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1885/63].

(ii) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (1) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sericulture Industry.

- (b) Government Resolution No. 11(3)-Tar/63 dated the 18th November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1886/63].

- (2) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Industry manufacturing A.C.S. R. (Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced) and A.A.C. (Aluminium Conductor).

- (b) Government Resolution No. 13(3)-Tar/63 dated the 19th November, 1963.

- (c) Government Notification No. 13(3)-Tar/63 dated the 19th November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1887/63].

- (3) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Antimony Industry.

- (b) Government Resolution No. 2(1)-Tar/63 dated the 20th November, 1963.

- (c) Government Notification No. 2(1)-Tar/63 dated the 20th November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1888/63].

- (4) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Electric Motor Industry.

- (b) Government Resolution No. 5(2)-Tar/63 dated the 20th November, 1963.

- (c) Government Notification No. 5(2)-Tar/63 dated the 20th November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1889/63].

- (5) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Cotton Textile Machinery (Spinning Ring Frames, Spindles, Spinning Rings, Fluted Rollers and Automatic Looms) Industry.

- (b) Government Resolution No. 7(3)-Tar/63, dated the 21st November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1890/63].

REPORT OF THE INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM ON GLASS INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN AND U.S.A.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Glass Industry in Britain and U.S.A. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1891/63].

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): On behalf of Shri Bibudhendra Misra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following rules:—

- (1) The Registration of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification

[Shri A. K. Sen]

No. S.O. 2935 dated the 11th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1892/63].

- (2) The Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2936 dated the 11th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1893/63].

12.10 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 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Specific Relief Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1963."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Administrators-General Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1963."

12.11 hrs.

CLARIFICATION OF STATEMENT
ON RICE POSITION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): In the statement regarding rice position made by me on the 19th November....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): There is so much noise in the House that we could not follow what he is reading.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who have to go out may walk out quietly. Other hon. Members, I suppose, would kindly hear silently the proceedings that take place here.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Then, you may ask him to read it slow. If it is read at high-speed, we cannot know what it is.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, in the statement regarding rice position made by me in the Lok Sabha on the 19th November, 1963, I appear to have given the impression that card-holders in Calcutta have been drawing their rations from fair price shops at subsidized rates of Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per maund and that outside Calcutta similar number has been about 56 lakhs. This is the price at which the common varieties of rice are made available from Central Government stocks to the Government of West Bengal for the purpose of distribution through fair price shops. The actual prices paid by the consumer for purchases from fair price shops however include the incidental expenses of the State Government, such as those incurred on the handling, transport, storage etc. of the rice and the retailer's margin.

An Hon. Member: But what is the actual price?

Mr. Speaker: The price given by the hon. Minister is Rs. 16—18 per

maund. He has said that it does not include incidental charges. The hon. Members want to know what these incidental charges are so that the actual price may be known.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will differ from area to area—roughly it would be Rs. 2-3.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Chief Minister of Bengal has challenged the figures of this Ministry. We would like to know the actual price prevailing in the market.

Mr. Speaker: We are having a discussion on that very matter. Therefore, there is no need to challenge any statement made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What we were interested in knowing is whether it is a fact that during October rice was sold at Rs. 52 per maund in Calcutta. He said that rice was available even in the month of October-November at the rate of Rs. 16—18 per maund. What is his reply to that?

Mr. Speaker: He is not replying to that. He has qualified the statement he had made: incidental charges should be added. We are actually having a discussion. What should I ask him on this question now? We go to the next item.

12.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 25th November, 1963 will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (3) Discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education;
- (4) Introduction, consideration and passing of the Unit Trust of India Bill, 1963;
- (5) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Gold (Control) Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee.
- (6) Introduction, consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, may I rise on a point of order? It is unfair to this House to give just a programme and get the implied sanction of the House for a programme without any Bill having been introduced in the House. It is difficult for me to judge as to what the volume would be, what the proposals in the Bill are and whether we would finish that work within that week unless the Bills are actually introduced.

Mr. Speaker: He is not asking for any decision or assessment by the House. He is just giving prior intimation that this is the intention of the Government; that would probably be the programme before the House. It is for the House to finish as much as it could. The Business Advisory Committee has to see what volume each Bill has, and what time is to be allotted to that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये सदन से श्रीर मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा बिजनैस के बारे में । कई बार हमने मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया और इस सिलसिले में एक प्रस्ताव भी दिया कि पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

का प्रतिवेदन जो है उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो। बरसों से यह चीज चली आ रही है। अभी भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि इस पर कब कोई चर्चा होगी। इस मामले में सदन को दिलचस्पी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझ गया।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I invite your attention to Bulletin Part II dated the 7th November which purports to give a statement dealing with legislative and non-legislative business before House for this session? The bulletin lists Bills pending in the Lok Sabha and Bills pending in the Rajya Sabha, as well as new Bills. Because this session is going to be a very brief one—five weeks or so—could the House know from the Minister as to how much of this business, of Bills pending in both the Houses and the new Bills, is going to be transacted and whether other Bills too, apart from the new Bills, which are not listed here, will be brought in and given priority over these Bills already listed here? That is one point.

The other point is this: I would also like to remind you of it because you are also somewhat intimately concerned with that. There is a long-pending proposal or promise by the Government to bring forward a Bill to amend the Constitution with regard to the article pertaining to the quorum of the House. It has been hanging fire for nearly six months and more. In fact, it has been hanging fire for the last eight years, because Mr. Mavalankar gave a ruling, and directed the Government in 1955. It has been hanging fire for the past eight years, but the Government have been shilly-shallying about it. There was a promise on their part... (*Interruption*). You will recollect, Sir, you yourself suggested it, and it is not Mr. Mavalankar alone who gave that direction. You reinforced Mr. Mavalankar's suggestion that it should be done.

I therefore, warn the Government, as I did last session, that unless they bring a Bill in this session, we on this side of the House shall not feel bound to abide by the unconstitutional convention which has been in force in this House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I would like to know what is the fate of the discussion on prices—whether it is coming next week, because we would like to know well before-hand whether it is to take place next week. A very important Bill has been introduced, and we did not discuss it at the Business Advisory Committee last time—and that is the Gold (Control) Bill. Is that also to come next week? Will it be possible for the House to go through the entire business that is proposed?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I submit very respectfully that so far as the Bulletin dated 7th November is concerned, it gave information only tentatively about the work that was to be done by this House.

Mr. Speaker: He is trying to answer the questions that have been asked. Let us hear the reply of the Minister, and then, if he leaves anything, I shall ask Shri D. C. Sharma to make his point.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as the work of this House is concerned, I think it should be given in advance, one week ahead, as it is being done. I do not think we should take any retrospective view of what was given in some bulletin in the month of October or November.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The hon. Members wanted that no Bill should be pushed through at the end of the session. We want to avoid that, and we are going to abide by that desire,—that no Bill which we want to put through in this session will be introduced just before the middle of the session, as far as possible. Of course, very urgent things will come in or

may come in. That makes our position clear. Every week, I come forward and give notice of the business a week in advance. We give notice of these Bills a week in advance. Our difficulty is we give notice of certain Bills, but only those Bills are introduced here and sometimes I cannot vouch for the priority also. It must be left to us, to the Government, to arrange this business. It is not private business. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Yadav wanted to know whether the discussion about Planning is coming up this week or not.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It cannot come up.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सेशन में आ जाय । इस हफ्ते की बात नहीं है । कम से कम यहां पर मंत्री महोदय वायदा तो करें ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इसी सेशन में आ जाय । इस से ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

Regarding the matter raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, this matter was discussed by the Business Advisory Committee and it was made clear, and she had also agreed, that the Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture has gone out and he is returning by the end of this month. We want that he should be here when the discussion takes place. So far as the next week is concerned, I am afraid he is not arriving before that nor will it be possible for us to find time for that work.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not said anything about the Anti-Quorum Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the hon. Member is free. He has thrown a challenge that if the Bill is not brought before the session expires, he will not be bound by the unconstitu-

tional convention, as he called it. He can execute that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I meant to say that if it is not brought by the middle of the session, by the first week of December, we would not feel ourselves bound by this unconstitutional convention. The warning has again been issued to the Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There was one item in the private members' business which was put down as No-Day-Yet-Named Motions. I find there has been no mention of it either this week or in the business for next week. May I know when they will be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: The committee must be considering that and we will be putting them up as and when they are recommended by the committee.

12-22 hrs.

EAST PUNJAB AYURVEDIC AND
UNANI PRACTITIONERS (DELHI
AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. D. S. Raju on the 21st November, 1963, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1949 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Yashpal Singh may continue his speech.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय, आज यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक के साथ सरकार द्वारा जैसा सलूक किया जा रहा है उस के रहते आयुर्वेदिक १०० साल में भी पनप नहीं सकता । मुझे दुःख के साथ यह चीज कहनी पड़ती है कि उनके साथ हरिजनों के समान उपेक्षित व्यवहार हो रहा है, हरिजनों से भी बदतर व्यवहार

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हो रहा है, वैसे जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है मेरे नजदीक कोई हरिजन है ही नहीं, सब मानव एक समान हैं और मैं मानव मानव में कोई भेद नहीं मानता। इसलिए इतनी पुरानी नाइस के साथ जिसके कि साढ़े लाखों साल की हिस्ट्री जुड़ी हुई है उस आयुर्वेद के साथ सीनेली मां का जैसा व्यवहार करना इस सरकार के लिए शोभा नहीं देता है। मैंने कल भी माननीय राजू साहब से निवेदन किया था कि जो बात आपको नहीं आती है उसमें दूसरों से सलाह ले लें। दूसरों से सलाह ले लेने से यह होगा कि आप को फायदा होगा और आप उनकी नसीहत से कुछ लाभ उठा सकेंगे। कुछ आप लोग कम जानते हैं और सरकार के लोगों को कुछ कम पता है इसलिए बाहर के लोगों को बुलाना पड़ता है। इन लोगों की नाकाबलियत का इससे बड़ा सबूत और क्या हो सकता है कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री जैसे अहम पोर्टफोलियो के लिए जिसके कि ऊपर सारे देश का दारोमदार है, बाहर का आदमी बुलाना पड़ा। गांधी टोपी वालों में कोई आदमी इतना क़ाबिल नहीं समझा गया कि इस एजुकेशन का पोर्टफोलियो सम्हाल सके . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पगड़ी वालों में भी तो नहीं समझा गया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम लोग रन में नहीं हैं। वह तो बाद की बात है।

राजू साहब से मैंने निवेदन किया कि जिस काम को आप जानते नहीं हैं उसमें दूसरे आदमियों से सलाह ले लिया करें। इस से बड़ा फायदा होगा। यह जो ६ महीने की मियाद रक्खी गई है आयुर्वेद या यूनानी के लिए, यह बहुत कम है। आयुर्वेद और यूनानी की जो प्रैक्टिस करने वाले लोग हैं उन्हें ६ महीने में तो इतिला भी नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि

इस तारीख को कम से कम ३ साल के लिए बढ़ाया जाय जिससे सब आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी प्रैक्टिशनर्स इस चीज से फायदा उठा सकें। तीन साल के लिए इस तख्ता को बढ़ाया जाय।

यह सरकार की इप्पटी है सरकार का फर्ज है कि उस के अफसरान जगह जगह पहुंचा करें और उन लोगों की दरखास्तें लें और उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन करें। रजिस्ट्रेशन की दरखास्तें जा भेजते हैं साल भर तक तो उनका ऐकनोव्रिजमेंट भी नहीं होता।

12-25 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

इसलिए सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इन बातों की है कि सरकार अपने अफसरान मारकर करें और जो आफिसर्स नियत हों वह उन लोगों को एंग्रेंज करें और उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन करें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जब तक आप देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों को प्राथमिकता और प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे और एलोपैथी को प्राएरटी देते रहेंगे, देश का स्वास्थ्य गिरता जायगा। जिन गांधी जी के नेतृत्व के नीचे सरकार चल रही है, उन गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि अगर एलोपैथी की तमाम मैडीसंस समुद्र में बहा दी जाएं, तो एलोपैथी की तमाम दवाइयों को समुद्र में बहाने से यह नुकसान तो होगा कि मछलियां मर जायेंगी लेकिन मानवजाति बच जायगी। मनुष्य जाति की जान बच जायगी। यह खेद का विषय है कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी को प्राथमिकता देने के बजाय अभी भी उस एलोपैथी सिस्टम को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है जिसको कि जर्मनी में से निकाल कर फेंक दिया गया जिसको

कि अमरीका में लोगों ने अपने यहां निकाल दिया और नैचरोपैथी की ओर उन का ध्यान गया, जिन किताबों को उन्होंने ने अपने वहां से निकाल कर बाहर फेंक दिया उन के ऊपर हम गिरते जा रहे हैं। आज अगर यह मसला हल नहीं होता है तो देश का स्वास्थ्य और ज्यादा गिरेगा। जो आज की साइंस है जिसे आप एलोपैथी साइंस कहते हैं, जोकि मैडीशनल साइंस है उस में बुनियादी गलतियां हैं। वह बुनियादी गलतियां तभी सुधारी जा सकेंगी जबकि आयुर्वेद को आगे ले जाया जाये, यूनानी को आगे ले जाया जाये। उस की बुनियादी गलती यह है कि वह मनुष्य की उस की अपनी एनर्जी को उठने नहीं देता। मान लीजिये एक शूगम बीमार होता है। अब उस बीमार आदमी को एक एलोपैथ डक्टर बार बार यह कहता है कि तुम फ्रूट्स जूस लो, मिल्क लो अथवा ग्लूकोस लेते रहो। अब बीमारी की हालत में किसी भी खुराक का इस्तेमाल करना यह बुनियादी गलती है। बीमारी की हालत में दूध देना, फ्रूट जूस देना या ग्लूकोस देना, उस से बीमारी को ताकत पहुंचेगी। उस से जो आप के अंदर रुग्णता है, जो अस्वस्थता है उस को ताकत पहुंचेगी। संसार के सब से बड़े विज्ञान गीता में लिखा है और उस का हुकम यह है :—

“विषयाः विनिवर्तन्ते निराहारास्य देहिनः रसवर्जं रसांशस्य परं दुष्टं वा निवर्तन्ते।” साइंस भी इस बात को मानती है और उस पर जो मॉडर्न रिसर्च हुई है वह भी इस बात को मानती है :—

“दी मोर यू ईट, दी सूनर यू विल डाई।

आज मनुष्यों का जल्दी मरने का कारण यह है कि एलोपैथी के जरिए से लोगों को नाजायज तरीके से बीमारी की हालत में खाना दिया जाता है, दूध दिया जाता है, फ्रूट जूस दिया जाता है और ग्लूकोस दिया जाता है। हमारे

गुरु गोविंदसिंह महाराज ने इस बारे में क्या ही सुन्दर लिखा है :—

“अलग अहार सुलप सी निद्रा खिमादया तन प्रीत सील सन्तोष सदा निवहावी तैगयो त्रिगुण अतीत सब से बड़ा असूल जो है वह कम खाने का है। इसलिए आयुर्वेद के जरिए से यह प्रचार हो सकता है कि आज जो खाद्यान्न की हालत है, खुराक की जो कमी है वह इसलिए भी है कि एक आदमी ८ आदमियों का हिस्सा खा जाता है और बाकी दुनिया गरीब रह जाती है। अगर यूनानी और आयुर्वेद को आप प्राथमिकता देते होते तो कुछ का ऐसी सिचुएशन न होती। आज जो कुछ की स्केयरसिटी है यह गलत साइंस की वजह से कायम है।

मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि सब से पहले अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश का चरित्र सुधरे, देश का स्वास्थ्य सुधरे तो आयुर्वेद को प्राथमिकता दी जाये। जो आयुर्वेद का क्लास प्रैक्टिशनर है, जिसको कि आप समझते हैं कि वह बिल्कुल इनफीरियर है अथवा जूनियर है वह हकीकत में बड़े से बड़े एलोपैथ से भी ज्यादा जानता है। उस की साइंस गलत नहीं है, उस की साइंस ठीक है और जो गलत भित्ति के ऊपर सोचता है, गलत बुनियाद के ऊपर सोचता है वह कभी राष्ट्र को उन्नति पथ पर और आगे की ओर नहीं ले जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि इस में यह तीन साल की अवधि को बढ़ाया जाये। गवर्नमेंट इस चीज को अपने हाथ में ले। सरकार अपने अफसरान भेज कर उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराये और यह दस साल की प्रैक्टिस करने की बात के बजाय यह इजाजत दी जाये कि जो पांच साल का प्रैक्टिशनर होगा उस को आप रजिस्ट्रेशन देंगे, बाकायदा उस को हक देंगे कि वह इलाज कर सके और प्रैक्टिस कर सके। इस निवेदन के साथ जो मैं ने चंद एक मुझाब दिये हैं मैं आपसे यह जरूर कहूंगा कि यह बुनियादी गलती है और जब तक आयुर्वेद के साथ सीतेली मां का जैसा व्यवहार होता रहेगा तब तक हमारे समाज का स्वास्थ्य नहीं

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सुधर सकता है। गुलामी का सब से बड़ा कारण जो है, दासता की सबसे बड़ी पहचान और सबसे बड़ा लक्षण यह है :—

“परभाषा, परभाव, परऔषधि, पर परिधान, पराधीन जन की यही है पूरी पहचान।”

गुलामी की पहचान यह है कि दूसरे की भाषा बोले, दूसरे की दवा खाये, दूसरे का कपड़ा पहने, और दूसरों के विचारों को लेकर ज़िदा रहता है। इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त आप से यह है कि इस में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किया जाये। किसी छोट मोट अमैडमेंट से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसके लिए एक बुनियादी बिल लाया जाये। और इतना बुनियादी बिल लाया जाना चाहिए, जिस से कि आयुर्वेद सारे भारतवर्ष में प्रधानता प्राप्त कर सके, हमारे जो करोड़ों आदमी आज अरबों रुपयों की दवाओं के नीचे दबे पड़े हैं, उन को राहत मिल सके और हमारा देश आज जो कंगाल होता जा रहा है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विलायत में रुपया भेजने के बजाये देश का रुपया देश में ही रहे।

एक इन्सानी उमूल है कि “यस्य देशस्य यो जन्तु तज्जं तस्य औषधम्”, अर्थात् जो जहां पैदा हुआ है, वहां की पैदा हुई औषधि ही उस के लिए फ़ायदामंद हो सकती है, दूसरी जगह की नहीं हो सकती है। मैं आज सफ़ाई के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन को हिमालय में पैदा हुई औषधियां अच्छा नहीं कर सकतीं, जिन को गंगा माता की गोदी में पैदा हुई भेषजें अच्छा नहीं कर सकतीं, जो विलायतों की दवाओं के सहारे ज़िन्दा हैं, मैं उन्हें राजनीतिज्ञ कह दूंगा, नेता कह दूंगा, दूरदर्शी कह दूंगा, पालीटेशन कह दूंगा, लेकिन मैं उन्हें देश-भक्त नहीं कह सकता। देश-भक्ति का मतलब यह है कि देश में जो चीजें पैदा हुई हैं, देश में जो औषधियां पैदा हुई हैं, मनुष्य उन से अपना निर्माण कर

सके और जब तक भारतमाता के लिए हिमालय के लिए, गंगा माता के लिए यह श्रद्धा पैदा नहीं होगी कि उन में पैदा होने वाले ख़जाने इन्सान को हजारों साल तक ज़िन्दा रख सकते हैं, चांद की तरह रोशन रख सकते हैं, तब तक हमारा सिस्टम और डीके करता रहेगा।

हम कहते हैं, “जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी”। इस लिए जन्मभूमि में पैदा होने वाली जो औषधियां हैं, उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाये। जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि पांच हजार मील दूर पैदा हुई औषधियां, वहां निर्माण की हुई भेषजें, उन्हें अच्छा कर सकती हैं, वे गुमराह हैं। उन को रास्ता दिखलाना चाहिए और महात्मा गांधी ने जो रास्ता दिखलाया था, उस का अनुसरण करना चाहिए। जब तक यह भावना नहीं होगी, देश-भक्ति नहीं आ सकती। मैं आज भी कहता हूं कि भारत-माता को प्रधानता दी जानी चाहिए।

इस की है हवा बूए गुलिस्तान से बेहतर, इस के हैं गदा गैर के मुलतान से बेहतर।

जब तक इस देश में पैदा होने वाली औषधियों को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जायेगी, जब तक यह नहीं समझ लिया जायेगा कि आयुर्वेद का थर्ड क्लास का प्रैक्टिशनर भी अच्छे से अच्छे एलोपैथ से बढ़ कर इलाज कर सकता है, तब तक इस सिस्टम में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे तीन निवेदन मंत्री जी नोट कर लें और उन पर अमल करें। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि तीन साल की मियाद दी जाये। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार इस बारे में अफसरान को मुकरर करे, जो कि उन लोगों तक पहुंच कर, उन को इत्तिला दे कर, उन को रजिस्टर करें और तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो लोग एलोपैथी में रजिस्टर हो रहे हैं उन की रजिस्ट्रेशन चा साल के लिए बन्द कर दी जाये और जो

करोड़ों रुपये ज़िलायतों में जा रहे हैं, उन को रोक कर देश का रुपया देश में ही रखा जाये।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar-North): Madam Chairman, the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Amendment Bill is now before the House. The original Act, called the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, came into force in the year 1949 and a period of two years was given to the practitioners to register themselves. In those cases where the practitioners had got certain qualifications, they could register themselves under section 16 and in those cases where they had not got the necessary qualifications but had put in a practice of ten years prior to their application for registration, they could get themselves registered under section 16. Under section 34 of the same Act, a more liberal outlook was taken as regards practitioners of indigenous medicine and they were allowed to enlist themselves even though they had not got the necessary qualifications to get themselves registered. Therefore, there were actually two lists, one a list of qualified practitioners and another a list of those who, though had not got the necessary qualification were allowed to get themselves enlisted according to section 34.

Now, if I may be permitted to quote the words of the hon. Deputy Minister when he made a speech in the Rajya Sabha at the time of the introduction of this particular Bill, there were something like 300 *vaid*s and *hakims* in Delhi who could not get themselves registered or enlisted due to certain circumstances, that was quite unfortunate and that a compassionate view has been taken. May I know the exceptional circumstances in which they could not get themselves registered, or could not get themselves enlisted, during the period of two years after the Act came into force? The Act was passed in 1949, this is the year 1963 and after a period of 13 or 14 years Government is coming forward with an amending

Bill for extending the period for registration because a compassionate view has to be taken. I have no grudge against the practitioners of indigenous medicine; on the contrary, I do believe that they should be given greater scope and opportunity. But, at the same time, can anyone be allowed to take undue advantage and can anyone be allowed to violate the rules and regulations and the law? What is the use of our enactments if they cannot be properly enforced and if there cannot be any punishment and penalty in case of violation of a particular provision of the law? May I know how many such cases have been brought to book during this period where they were allowed to enlist or register themselves but in spite of that continued to practise without getting themselves enlisted or registered? What were the exceptional circumstances that they were so unfortunate that they could not get themselves registered or enlisted?

The number of quack medical practitioners in the rural as also in the urban area in some places is growing day by day and this will continue to thrive and the practice will also continue to increase as long as there is poverty, ignorance, illiteracy and superstition among our rural folk.

Shri Warior (Trichur) Diseases also.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Certainly. Of course, the number of allopathic doctors is very small and I do not mean to say that the patient can get himself cured only by means of allopathy. Whatever may be the system of medicine, allopathy, homoeopathy, Unani, Ayurveda, Siddha or whatever it may be, provided the patient gets cured it is the best medicine. Ayurveda and Unani are indigenous systems of medicines. Their cost is very much less. Ayurvedic and Unani medicines are very much cheaper. No doubt all the medicines come from the herbal, the animal and the mineral worlds; but even then making use of the herbs that are there in India;

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there are a good number of practitioners and the greatest section also is being benefited by the practice of such people provided the practitioners are genuine practitioners and use their medicine in the interest of the patient. There was no such control, no sort of control rather, on the manufacture of drugs in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems and now, I think, the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill is thinking about the control that they are going to impose upon the Ayurvedic and the Unani drugs. But, at the same time, I find that those Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who manufacture or prepare drugs for the use of their patients are exempted from the purview of this particular control. It is but natural that it is taken for granted that the practitioners who prepare medicines for the use of their patients do prepare genuine medicines in order to gain the goodwill of the patient as also of the society at large. At the same time, it is necessary that certain control is exercised over these people.

Even in many of their pilot health scheme centres we find that there are no doctors in the rural areas. If at all there are a few, they are either undergraduates or, in some cases, unqualified people. Under these circumstances there is every scope for giving encouragement to qualified Ayurvedic doctors and also for making proper arrangements for training for such of the practitioners who may not be having proper qualifications. But, at the same time, those who might have got the knowledge of this practice from their fathers and forefathers in a traditional way must also be given proper encouragement and scope. Those practitioners who after 1949 did not get themselves registered or enlisted by paying a fee of Rs. 5 are now being given another opportunity. For example a person who started his practice in the year 1951 without the necessary qualifications has completed ten years' practice. His practice which was not then recognis-

ed by law because he did not get himself registered or enlisted is now being validated by this amending Bill. That means that even though for a period of ten years he has practised without the recognition of law or without getting himself registered or enlisted, he is now being encouraged under this particular Bill to carry on that practice. Under section 27 of the parent Act, the assumption of any false degree or title or certificate or falsely holding out that he is a practitioner of these indigenous systems of medicine is considered as an offence, and penalty has been provided for that purpose. Under section 36 also, it has been mentioned that any person who practises in contravention of the provisions mentioned in section 35 whereby under Part II he is expected to get himself registered, is liable to punishment. But, please let me know what punishment is there for a person who does not get himself registered or enlisted even after this amending Bill comes into force but continues to practise. There is no provision here at all for any punishment for such a person. If you would permit, I would like to move an amendment to section 16 or section 34 to the effect that if a person does not get himself registered or enlisted even after this amending Bill, has been brought into force but continues to practise, then that person must be brought to book and there must be sufficient provision for punishing those quack practitioners who without getting themselves registered continue to practise. How will they get themselves registered when they knew that Government are going to validate the practice that they can put in even without getting themselves registered and enlisted? I am making this observation with all the good-will and the liberal outlook which should be there towards these practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine whose services are quite essential in the country, because the number of doctors as compared to the number of patients in our country is relatively very small as compared with the

figures that are obtaining in the foreign countries. Anyway, we need not compare ourselves with the people in the other countries. These medical practitioners who are attaching themselves to these indigenous systems of medicine and who in their own way are earning their livelihood are doing a great service to our people. But I cannot understand one thing. The Deputy Minister of Health has been pleased to say, and it has also been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that:

"It has been reported that a number of *vaids* and *hakims* could not get themselves registered or enlisted within the prescribed period and they have not discontinued their practice...."

The reason that they have not discontinued their practice is not a ground for validating the practice which they were having without being recognised by law. Even though the country is badly in need of the services of qualified and experienced hands in this medical field, the fact that they have not discontinued their practice even though they could not get themselves registered is no argument now to validate the practice which they had without being recognised by law. Even though we are badly in need of the services of qualified and experienced hands in the medical field, yet, I would like to say let not every quack medical practitioner take advantage of this liberal and compassionate outlook of Government and pose or hold out that he is a medical practitioner and thus cheat the people. Of course, our people may be exploited at any time by such quack medical practitioners, as you know.

If you would permit, I wish to move an amendment to this particular section to the effect that even after the enforcement of this particular Bill, if anyone continues to practise without getting himself registered or enlisted, he should be punishable. As far as my knowledge goes, I do not

think that it is covered by section 36 which only provides that it is an offence to assume any false degree or certificate or to contravene the provisions of section 35. Therefore, I would suggest that after the extension of the period for registration, if anyone continues practice without getting himself registered or enlisted, he should be liable for some punishment and some penalty, so that it will be deterrent to the other practitioners who do not discontinue their practice even after the enforcement of this particular amending Bill.

Shri Warrior: I support this Bill, but there is a particular paragraph in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill, of which we should beware. That particular paragraph reads thus:

"It has been reported that a number of *vaids* and *hakims* could not get themselves registered or enlisted within the prescribed period...."

—and the portion that, now comes is to be under-scored—

"... and they have not discontinued their practice as it is the only means of their livelihood."

So, it is only to keep up the livelihood of a few people that this Bill has been brought forward, and it is not because the services of these people are required for the public. It is only to keep them in employment or to give them a means of livelihood that this Bill has been brought forward. This attitude is not welcome. It is this attitude which has been responsible for the indigenous systems of medicine not flourishing or getting encouragement in our country.

Actually, the situation in our country is that everything is looked at from the angle of the allopathic department. For instance, even the Ministers do not come from the Ayurvedic *vaids*, but they are always medical men coming from the allopathic sections, and it is the men coming

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from the allopathic sections who are manning the departments connected with medicine. If an Ayurvedic physician had been put in charge of this, I think the attitude might have been quite different.

In our country, as has been pointed out by many Members already, our people do not have medical facilities and do not have proper treatment in time. Most of our people are living in the villages. There have been reports, and it has also been admitted in this House, that even the new medical graduates are not willing to go to the rural areas for the simple reason that the medical profession even though it is a humanitarian profession is still based on the lucrative income. The income that they are likely to get is the criterion which they adopt for selecting the place where they are to serve the people; it is not from considerations of human necessity or the people's demands that these people select the places for their practice. Hence, a large majority of the population living in the villages depends upon the *vaid*s, most of whom are hereditary *vaid*s and who are also very efficient.

I may also point out that this sort of restrictive legislation had been found necessary not only here but also in Western countries for one particular reason. The medical system in allopathy, I am told, is based more on poisonous things; most of the allopathic medicines are prepared with alcohol, not indigenous alcohol, but synthetic alcohol. But in no medicine in Ayurveda is alcohol used in that manner. At the same time, our experts mostly coming from the allopathic section say that the indigenously fermented alcohol is also as injurious as synthetic alcohol, when added to the medicine. That is the view taken by them. I do not know whether the view was taken by the Finance Ministry or by the Drugs Control Department. Anyway, the Finance Ministry took advantage of that and imposed a cess or excise duty on several me-

dicines which do not contain even a drop of alcohol at all. Moreover, we have also found another thing from experience. I am not criticising the allopathic system at all. It is true that the allopathic system has got very many good points in it, and it has developed in certain branches of medical science to such an extent that it is welcome, and it must be introduced and exploited in this country also. But the difference between the indigenous systems of medicine, especially the Ayurvedic system, and the allopathic system lies in the fact that the danger to the human system is much more in certain branches of allopathic treatment than in Ayurvedic treatment. Unless and until proper encouragement is given for research work for finding out newer methods and modern methods and incorporating them in Ayurveda, there is no way of escaping from the fact that Ayurveda will have a very unnatural death, and not a natural death.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): God forbid.

Shri Warior: May God forbid that! From our own personal experience, we have found that in certain branches of medical science, the allopathic system has not reached even now that much stature which Ayurveda has reached. In the case of the *Materia Medica*, for example, in the case of the allopathic system, it is still based mainly on the climate, vegetation, production etc., in the Western countries only, and it has not yet come to the stature of the *Materia Medica* of Ayurveda. I can argue this case out in any place and with anybody.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chairman agrees with the hon. Member entirely.

Shri Warior: The Chairman may also agree. Anybody must agree in regard to this matter.

But the point is that there is so much of obscurantism which has already crept into the Ayurvedic system that all sorts of quacks and illite-

rate people also make use of it taking advantage of the very poor condition of our villagers and the great need for medical help which they have. That must be restricted. There is no arguing that point. At the same time, if in order to safeguard the interests of the people, restrictions are imposed and they are such as to almost entirely discourage the system, we will come to grief. Hence while there must be restrictions, they must be very lenient. I do not at all agree with the previous speaker that those who have not registered even after ten years should be penalised to such an extent that they must learn the lesson of their life. Not at all. Those people are very poor people; they are mostly uneducated in all the ways of modern life, especially laws and regulations passed by this august House. They are coming to their senses only belatedly. So some latitude must be given for enabling them to come up to the requirements in the modern society. If we are going to harass them all of a sudden, it is not only bad for the system but it will land us in some other difficulties also.

Even now, there are so many quacks in the countryside who resort to all sorts of clandestine methods and very illegitimate methods even, because conditions prevailing in the country are such. That is not to say that they should be encouraged, but if the harassment is such that they cannot exist and there is no encouragement from the other side, it will lead to bad results. So there must be a balancing of the restrictions imposed upon them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. There are not many quacks in Kerala, I believe.

Shri Warrior: There may be, in Kerala also. But Kerala, I am proud to say, has also developed its indigenous system to a very great extent. But all the *vaid*s are now feeling that the Government is rather very hard on them, especially the Finance Department and the Drug Control Department,

because even ordinary medicines, *arishtas* and *asavas* used in our households just like aspirin etc., are charged to excise duty. There is so much of harassment from the excise people. Even for an ounce of *dasamoolarish-tam*, there must be a prescription by a registered *vaid*; then only it can be dispensed by the dispensary. Then hundreds of thousands of sheets of paper must be filled in for submitting returns to the Finance Department and the Drug Control Department. Naturally *vaid*s do not want to do all these things. They have no paraphernalia for this, no equipment and no staff. So naturally they withdraw from the whole profession itself which means that people suffer. That is the whole problem.

So from the point of view of science as well as the demands of the people, this question must be properly handled, with more sympathy and consideration. I want to emphasise this. At least now Government should give another opportunity to these people to get themselves registered and properly serve the suffering people in our country.

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :
 सभापति महोदय, पूर्वी पंजाब वैद्य तथा हकीम
 (दिल्ली संशोधन) बिल का.....

सभापति महोदय : १ बज कर ५ मिनट
 पर यह बहस हमें खत्म करनी पड़ेगी, इस लिये
 आप अपने भाषण में जो कुछ कहें, वह योड़े
 में कहें ।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : यह जो संशोधन
 बिल है उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि जो ऐसे वैद्य
 या हकीम हैं, जिन्होंने प्रेस्क्राइब्ड टाइम में
 अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करवाया है, उन को
 रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के लिये एक और मौका
 दिया जाय । जब से यह संशोधन लागू हो जायेगा
 उस तारीख से छः महीने के अन्दर अपना
 रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने का मौका उन को दिया जा
 रहा है । इस लिये मैं इस बिल का स्वागत
 करता हूँ ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इस समय सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): This is a very important Bill. The time must be extended.

Mr. Chairman: The bell may be rung. Now there is a quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल : इस कानून में जो वैद्य और हकीम रजिस्टर्ड प्रैक्टिशनर नहीं हैं, या जिनका नाम रजिस्टर नहीं किया गया है, उन के प्रैक्टिस करने की मनाही की गई है, इस लिये जो ऐसे वैद्य या हकीम हैं जिन्होंने दस साल तक प्रैक्टिस की है, उन को फिर से अपना नाम रजिस्टर कराने का मौका देना जरूरी है।

ऐसी आपत्ति उठाई गई है कि कोई भी वैद्य या हकीम अपनी दस साल की प्रैक्टिस बतला सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह कानून सन् १९४९ में पास हुआ था, लेकिन सन् १९४९ में लागू नहीं हुआ। अगर ऐसा जाय तो सदी और से यह ऐक्ट सन् १९४९ में अमल में आया। उस के पहले के जो वैद्य थे जिन्होंने दस साल तक प्रैक्टिस की थी, उन के लिये दो साल को मूट राखी गई थी कि वे दो सालों में अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करा लें। लेकिन कई वैद्य ऐसे थे जो देहात में रहने थे। उन को इतना नहीं मिली और वह अपना नाम रजिस्टर नहीं करा पाये। उन के लिये इस से मौका दिया जा रहा है। ऐसी आपत्ति उठाई गई थी कि हो सकता है कि कोई सन् १९४९ से दस साल तक की अपनी प्रैक्टिस बतलाये। यानी अगर कल तक कोई अपनी प्रैक्टिस दस साल तक की बतला दे तो उस का नाम रजिस्टर्ड हो सके, ऐसी बात भी इस संशोधन विधेयक में नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है इस में यह कहा गया है :

"they have not discontinued their practice as it is the only means of their livelihood".

कानून में कहा गया है कि जो रजिस्टर्ड प्रैक्टिशनर नहीं है, ऐसा कोई वैद्य और हकीम प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकता है। अगर नहीं कर सकता है तो फिर इन लोगों की प्रैक्टिस चल कैसे रही है। अगर इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई पीनल क्लोज है तो उस का उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। मेरा मुझाब यह है कि इस बारे में कोई पीनल क्लोज बनाना पड़ेगा कि यह मौका देने के बाद भी अगर कोई वैद्य या हकीम अपने नाम का रजिस्ट्रेशन न कराये और गलत तरीके से प्रैक्टिस करता रहे, तो उस को पैनलिटि देनी होगी। इसलिये इन में एक पीनल क्लोज रखने की जरूरत है।

इस में यह भी बतलाया गया है कि वह दस साल से प्रैक्टिस करता हो। लेकिन इस की अर्थ क्या है। इस का एग्जामिनेशन कौन लेगा कि कोई वैद्य या हकीम दस साल से प्रैक्टिस करता है या नहीं। इस की अर्थ क्या रखी गई है? कानून में बतलाया गया है कि जो रजिस्ट्रेशन करने वाली अथॉरिटीज है उन को सर्टिफिकेट कर दे। मेरा मुझाब यह है कि ऐसे आदमियों के लिये कोई रिफ्रेशर्स कार्य या रिप्रेजेंटेशन काम होना चाहिये। नहीं तो कोई भी आदमी कह सकता है कि मैं दस साल से प्रैक्टिस कर रहा हूँ। वह इस तरह का सर्टिफिकेट ला कर रजिस्ट्रेशन करने वाली अथॉरिटीज को सर्टिफिकेट कर सकता है।

तो यह गलत रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। लोगों को गलत फायदा नहीं उठाने देना चाहिये। इसलिये इन लोगों के लिये एक एग्जामिनेशन की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अजियां आती हैं वे कई कई साल तक दफ्तर में पेंडिंग पड़ी रहती है, उनकी एनक्वायरी नहीं होती कि वे कहाँ प्रैक्टिस करते हैं, कौन सी दवा देते हैं। इस की सही जांच होनी चाहिये और उस जांच के बाद उनको रजिस्टर करना चाहिये।

13 hrs.

हमने देखा है कि कोई अर्जी देता है और एक सरटिफिकेट पेश कर के रजिस्ट्रिंग अथॉरिटी को सैटिसफाई कर देता है और उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है। लेकिन जो लोग देहातों में प्रैक्टिस करते हैं, चाहे वे सही हकीमी और वैद्यक करते हों और सही औषधि देते हों, उनका नाम रजिस्टर नहीं हो पाता। तो इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिये कि कौन वास्तव में अच्छा वैद्य या हकीम है और उसको मदद दी जानी चाहिये।

मुझे दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी वालों के साथ अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होता। जो एलोपैथिक डाक्टर किसी को सरटिफिकेट देता है कि यह आदमी बीमार है तो कोर्ट में उसको माना जाता है, लेकिन आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी वालों को ऐसा सरटिफिकेट देने का अधिकार नहीं है, और अगर वे देते हैं तो उसको माना नहीं जाता। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इन लोगों के लिये एक रीफरेशर कोर्स रखा जाय और उसको पास करने के बाद इनको रजिस्टर किया जाये। इस के बारे में चॉपड़ा कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिश की गयी है उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इसमें रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये ६ महीने का समय दिया गया है। चूंकि देहात में लोगों को कानून का पता नहीं चलता, इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इसकी मायती देहातों में करायी जानी चाहिये कि ६ महीने के अन्दर वैद्यों और हकीमों को अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवा लेने चाहिये। नहीं तो हो सकता है कि वहां के लोगों को पता भी न चले और ६ महीने का समय पूरा हो जाये।

बस ये ही सुझाव मुझे देने थे।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Yadav. Only five minutes. I will call the Minister next.

1457 (Ai) LSD—5.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Some time may be given to me, about five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Is he moving for an extension of the time for the discussion?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have moved for extension of time by half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the wish of the House?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Raghunath Singh wants to speak, so many want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Even with half an hour, it will not be possible to accommodate more than about two or three people. Anyway, if that is the wish of the House, we may continue till 1-30.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Minister may be called at 1-35.

Mr. Chairman: That does not make it half an hour, it would make it more. I will call the Minister at 1-20.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
सभापति जी, यह जो मौजूदा आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी वैद्यों और हकीमों के बारे में विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

वैद्यों, हकीमों और डाक्टरों की इस देश में कमी है। देश की जलवायु जैसी है उसको देखते हुए आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी इलाज ज्यादा उपयुक्त है। इस लिये अगर इन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय तो अच्छा ही है, और मैं तो चाहूंगा कि सरकार आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और एनेमोपैथी के इलाजों में कोई समन्वय स्थापित करें, और मैं समझता हूं कि यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब डाक्टरी की शिक्षा भी भारतीय भाषाओं में दी जाये। अभी कठिनाई यह है कि एलोपैथी अंग्रेजी के द्वारा पढ़ाई जाती है। यदि

[श्री राम सेत्रक यादव]

यह पढ़ाई देशी भाषाओं के माध्यम से हो तो हम जल्दी डाक्टर तैयार कर सकते हैं। अभी तो एक लड़के को अंग्रेजी पढ़ने में और मुंह मोड़ कर उसे बोलना सीखने में १८ से २१ साल तक लग जाते हैं और उसके बाद उसको दवा के बारे में पढ़ाया जाता है।

13.05 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दवा का किसी भाषा से क्या सम्बन्ध हो सकता है। अगर आप यह कर दें कि डाक्टरों की शिक्षा देशी भाषाओं के माध्यम से दी जाये तो हम यह शिक्षा कम समय में दे सकते हैं और इससे आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और एलोपैथी का समन्वय भी हो सकेगा और इस प्रकार की होड़, जो आज चल रही है, नहीं रहेगी कि आयुर्वेदिक या यूनानी अच्छा या एलोपैथिक इलाज अच्छा। अगर डाक्टरों देशी भाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ाई जाये तो यह सारी चीजें दूर हो सकती हैं और जो वैद्यों, डाक्टरों और हकीमों की कमी है वह भी दूर हो सकती है। चूंकि यह बिल इस दिशा में एक कदम है, इसलिये मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिये कोसता भी हूँ कि वह इतने दिनों तक सोता रहा। कानून सन् १९४९ में बना, लागू कब हुआ पता नहीं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि वह सन् १९५६ में लागू हुआ। इस को भी ७ बरस हो गये। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत सब डाक्टरों, हकीमों और वैद्यों को रजिस्टर होना था। सात साल बाद यह पता चला कि बहुत से हकीमों और वैद्यों अभी भी वैसे हैं जो कि रजिस्टर नहीं हुए हैं और वह पहले की तरह अपना काम चला रहे हैं। उनको मौका देने के लिये यह कानून लाया जा रहा है। सरकार इतने समय तक इस पर सोती रही। अगर इस तरह से काम करेंगे

तो यह कैसे ठीक से चलेगा। फिर भी यह अच्छा बिल है। चाहे देर से ही आया लेकिन इसका स्वागत होना चाहिये।

मुझे इस कानून के बारे में कुछ कहना है और वह यह कि अगर सन् १९४९ को लिया जाय जब यह कानून बना था, तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि जो लोग सन् १९३८ या १९३९ में प्रैक्टिस करते होंगे और जो लगातार सन् १९४९ तक प्रैक्टिस करते रहे उनको रजिस्टर किया जायेगा। अगर इस कानून को उन्हीं लोगों तक सीमित रखा गया तो उन लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो सकेगा जो कि सन् १९४९ से १९६३ तक प्रैक्टिस करने आये हैं और उनको भी दस साल से अधिक हो गया है। इसकी भाषा को जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ उसके मुताबिक सन् १९५९ से बाद के लोगों को इसमें रजिस्टर नहीं किया जा सकेगा। अगर मेरी गणना हो तो मंत्री महोदय मुझे बतलायें कि जो वैद्य और हकीम सन् १९४९ से अब तक प्रैक्टिस करते रहे हैं उनको यह लागू होगा या नहीं और उनको रजिस्टर किया जायगा या नहीं। अगर उनको रजिस्टर किया जा सके तो वह ही मुन्दर होगा। मैं उसका स्वागत करूँगा। लेकिन अगर नए मंत्रोद्योग का यह मतलब हो कि इसमें केवल उन्हीं लोगों को लिया जा सकता है जो कि सन् १९४९ के कानून के समय अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवा सकते थे और जिन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें यह व्यवस्था भी कर दी जाय कि जो लोग सन् १९४९ के बाद से आज तक प्रैक्टिस करते हैं और जिनको दस साल से अधिक हो गए हैं वे भी इस कानून के अन्तर्गत अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवा सकें। मैं इसकी भाषा आपके सामने रखता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

"Provided that any such person, who has not been registered as a practitioner, may make within six months next after the com-

mencement of the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1962, an application for such registration and shall, on proof to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he had been in regular practice as a practitioner for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date on which he might have made an application for being registered as a practitioner under this Act and of his continued practice as such since then, be entitled to have his name entered in the register on payment of the prescribed fee".

यह जो इसका हिस्सा है :

"immediately preceding the date on which he might have made the application".

इसका जो अर्थ मैं समझ पाया हूँ वह यह है कि यह केवल उन लोगों पर ही लागू होगा जिन्होंने सन् १९४९ के कानून के समय अपना नाम रजिस्टर नहीं करवाया था और जो लोग सन् १९४९ से अब तक प्रैक्टिस करने हैं और जो सन् १९४९ के कानून में नहीं आते उनको यह लागू नहीं होगा। त्यागी जी मुझे समझाने की कोशिश करें इसका क्या अर्थ है। अगर यह कानून बाद वाले लोगों पर लागू नहीं होता है, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको भी इसमें शामिल करने की व्यवस्था की जाय, और ऐसा न हो कि सरकार फिर दस बरस बाद जाये और उनके लिये नया कानून लाये।

मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

Shri Sonavane: I want to put forth some suggestions in regard to this amending Bill.

I feel it is essential to recognise the knowledge coming from father to son in the Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic lines. Particularly in the rural areas, where doctors are not available, the practice of such

people would be helpful to the poor, because their medicines also cost less. But I find the Bill is arguing in a circle. Ten years practice is necessary before registration. If one fails to get registration, he should be stopped from practice. This would mean that people at large would be deprived of whatever facilities or services that the man might be rendering in rural or other areas. Therefore, I suggest that if a man fails to get registration a further opportunity should be provided to such persons and he should not be debarred from applying for registration. These practitioners would be dealing with the lives of the people. Therefore a board may be set up to examine the quality and efficacy of his treatment so that if the board is satisfied he should be eligible; if it is found that his treatment is good and he is well versed in his profession registration should not be refused. If there is no such board we will be landing us in trouble; the health of the people would be jeopardised. On page 2 the provision says that if he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar that he having been in regular practice of ayurvedic or unani systems of medicine in this Union Territory on the date mentioned in the notification mentioned in sub-section (1)... This is about regular practice. But what about efficacy? Is he a quack? Is his worth recognised in medicine? That should be the test and not regular practice. A man may give some fake names of patients he cured; that is not sufficient for registration in my opinion. His worth should be tested by a board by oral examination and a written examination if necessary as the health of the nation would be in their hands especially illiterate and ignorant people would be at their mercy. Those who have not passed any examination from any colleges but whose experience has come from father to son may have their worth and they may be given opportunities to qualify and the doors should not be kept closed. With these words, I commend this Bill.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

सभापति महोदया, वैसे तो आमतौर पर मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन इसमें जो दस साल की प्रैक्टिस करने वालों को रजिस्टर करने की बात है तो उसके लिये मेरा कहना है कि इस बात की जांच के लिये ऐसे अफसरान सुपुर्द किये जायें जो कि भ्रष्टाचार से बिल्कुल रहित हों। अगर ऐसा न हुआ तो जैसे किसी ने चार साल तक प्रैक्टिस की, किसी ने ६ साल तक प्रैक्टिस की वह भी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को रिश्तत देकर १० साल का सर्टिफिकेट लेकर अपने को रजिस्टर करा लेंगे। इस लिये इस बात को बहुत जरूरत है कि इस काम पर ऐसे अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जायें जो कि बिल्कुल ईमानदार हों और वह बिल्कुल निष्पक्षता से इस बात की जांच करें। अगर पूरे तरीके से उन्होंने जांच नहीं की तो उस में क्या होगा? उस तरह से एक साल की प्रैक्टिस वाला भी दस साल का झूठा सर्टिफिकेट हासिल कर लेगा क्योंकि जिसके पास पैसा है वह तो एक साल या छह महीने प्रैक्टिस करके भी सर्टिफिकेट ले सकता है लेकिन जो बेचारे जैतुएनली ७, ७ और ८, ८ साल से प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं वे दस साल की कैद के कारण रजिस्ट्रेशन से महरूम हो जायेंगे। इस बारे में जांच करना बड़ा आवश्यक हो जायेगा कि जिसने ८ साल प्रैक्टिस कर ली है उसको कौन नीचे से सर्टिफिकेट देगा कि यह पिछले आठ साल से प्रैक्टिस करता आ रहा है? इस लिये उसकी जांच किसी ऐसे अधिकारी से करवाई जाये जिसके कि अन्दर जरा भी भ्रष्टाचार न हो वरना होगा यह कि दो दिन से दुकान खड़ी करने वाले भी पैसा देकर १० साल का सर्टिफिकेट हासिल कर लेंगे। इस लिये सब से ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार की रोक होनी चाहिये। आयुर्वेदिक जड़ी बूटियों की कला है यह एनोपेशी की तरह मामूली पद्धति नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी दवायें दुकान पर आयी और बेच दीं तो किसी के इंजेक्शन लगा दिया, आयुर्वेद पद्धति इस

तरह से नहीं चलती है। इसमें सब्त जरूरत इस बात की है कि उनकी प्रैक्टिस का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय कि उस ने १० साल तक प्रैक्टिस की है या नहीं।

अभी डाक्टरों की कमी है इस लिये यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी वालों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और उनको प्रैक्टिस करने दिया जाय। ६ महीने की जो अवधि आपने रखी है यह बहुत ज्यादा है। इसके लिये तीन ही महीने का टाइम रखा जाय और यह तीन महीने का जो नोटिस निकाला जाय यह खाली शहरों में ही नहीं बल्कि गांव में हिन्दी के अन्दर यह नोटिस छपवा कर हर एक गांव में चस्पा किये जायें। मैंने देखा है कि आजकल जितने भी यह नोटिस बगैरह निकलते हैं यह सब अंग्रेजी में निकलते हैं। अब गांव के आदमी जाहिर है कि इतनी अंग्रेजी जानते नहीं हैं। गांवों में जो पुराने वैद्य या हकीम हैं उनको अंग्रेजी का इतना ज्ञान नहीं होता। यह देशी दवाओं से काम लेते हैं इसलिए गांवों के अन्दर नोटिस हिन्दी में निकाले जायें। हर एक गांव में ग्राम पंचायतों के द्वारा, सरपंच के द्वारा, न्याय पंचायत के द्वारा या चौकीदार के द्वारा इस तरह का डिबोरा पिटवाया जाय कि ६ महीने की मियाद दी गई है या तीन महीने की मियाद दी गई है तब वे बेचारे सर्टिफिकेट ले सकेंगे।

मैंने कई एक गांवों में सुना है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन की दरखास्तें जो देते हैं तो साल साल और डेढ़ डेढ़ साल तक उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन ही नहीं होता। वह घर पर उसके इन्तजार में बैठ रहे हैं। शहर में चक्कर लगा कर लौट आते हैं। इसलिए आजकल जितना भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है उस को कम किया जाये तभी जाकर ६ महीने या तीन महीने में उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं सभापति महोदया, आप के द्वारा यह कहूंगा कि उन के द्वारा रजिस्ट्रेशन की दरखास्त देने के बाद ही कम से कम समय में उस को

डिस्पोज कर दिया जाय । ८ दिन के अन्दर अन्दर जांच कर दी जाय । इतना टाइम न लगने दिया जाय कि वह आउट ऑफ लिमिट हो जाय ।

यह दस साल की प्रैक्टिस की जो कैद रखी है तो इस बारे में ठीक तरीके से, सख्ती से और ईमानदारी से जांच कराई जाय क्योंकि अंग्रेजी दवाएं, देशी दवाओं से ही बनी हैं और जितना गड़बड़ घुटाला देशी दवाओं में हो सकता है उतना अंग्रेजी दवाओं में नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए इस पर जरूर खयाल किया जाय और इस का जो सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाय वह जांच कर के और सख्त से सख्त इम्तिहान लेकर दिया जाय और डाक्टरों के बराबर ही उन वैद्यों और हकीमों को मान्यता दी जाय । उनकी डिग्री बराबर समझी जाय । आज इमरजेंसी के अन्दर यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में प्रशिक्षित वैद्य और हकीम तैयार करें । मेरा कहना यह है कि डाक्टरों के बराबर उन को भी डिग्री दी जाय ताकि वह आगे आकर अच्छा काम कर सकें ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : समानेव्रीजी, किसी भी विधेयक को लाने का कोई खास मंतव्य होता है । यह विधेयक क्यों लाया गया ?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कृपया अपना भाषण पांच मिनट में समाप्त करें ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : पांच मिनट का समय तो बहुत कम रहेगा, बहरहाल मैं सात, आठ मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

यह विधेयक इतने लिमिटेड परपज के लिए लाया गया है कि जो लोग १९४६ के विधेयक के अनुसार, अपना नाम रजिस्टर

नहीं करा सके हैं उन को ६ महीने का मौका दिया गया है । मैं उम्मीद करता था कि माननीय मंत्री एक ऐसा बिल लायेंगे जो सारे देश को कवर करेगा केवल पूर्वी पंजाब को ही नहीं । कितने ही विधेयक पास हों, कितना भी टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाय, कुछ लोग तो ऐसे रह ही जायेंगे जिनका कि नाम रजिस्टर नहीं होगा । तो क्या फिर भी उन को रजिस्टर कराने के लिए टाइम दिया जायगा ? रजिस्ट्रेशन की व्यवस्था हो या न हो, गांवों में ऐसे अनेकों वैद्य मिलेंगे, जो कि बिना रजिस्ट्रेशन के भी प्रैक्टिस करते हैं । इस विधेयक का अर्थ क्या है ? क्या इस रजिस्ट्रेशन के बाद उन लोगों को प्रैक्टिस करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी, जिन का नाम रजिस्टर नहीं हुआ है ? और क्या रजिस्टर्ड लोगों को सर्टिफिकेट आदि देने की क्षमता और अधिकार मिल जायेंगे, जैसे कि ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टरों को मिले हुए हैं ? मैं ने गांवों में देखा है कि कई वैद्य लोग रजिस्टर्ड हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स उन के सर्टिफिकेट्स को नहीं मानते हैं और कहते हैं कि किसी एम० बी० बी० एस० या अंग्रेजी डाक्टर या ऐलोपैथिक प्रैक्टीशनर का सर्टिफिकेट लाओ । इस रजिस्ट्रेशन का क्या अर्थ है ? इस से आयुर्वेद या वैद्यों में क्या सुधार होगा, यह समझ मैं नहीं आता ।

अगर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक काम्प्रि-हेंसिव सरवे किया जाये कि कितने वैद्य गांवों में प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं और उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो, तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन केवल दरख्वास्त मांगने से काम नहीं चलेगा । रोज रोज नये वैद्य होते जा रहे हैं । जैसा कि मुझ से पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, जो वैद्य सात, आठ या नौ वर्ष तक प्रैक्टिस कर चुके हैं, उन की रजिस्ट्रेशन का क्या होगा ? यह एक ऐसी पद्धति है, जो कि पिता से पुत्र तक और पुत्र से पुत्र तक आती है । बहुत से लोग घर में ही सीख कर वैद्य का काम करने लगते हैं । वे किसी स्कूल में पढ़ कर सर्टिफिकेट नहीं लाते हैं । उन के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

होगी, इस सम्बन्ध में यह विवेक चुप है । इस में तो केवल यही व्यवस्था है कि जो वैद्य प्रैक्टिस करते हैं, उन की रजिस्ट्रेशन कर दी जाये । इस से उन लोगों का क्या फायदा होगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता । इस से उन को क्या अधिकार मिल जायगा ? अगर ऐसा होता कि जो लोग रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करावेंगे, उन को प्रैक्टिस करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलेगी या प्रैक्टिस करने पर उन के खिलाफ केस चलाया जायगा, तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी । लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी कोई शक्ति नहीं है कि ऐसे मामलों की जांच कर के उन लोगों के खिलाफ केस चलाये । इस का कारण यह है कि घर घर में ऐसे वैद्य होते हैं, जो घर में ही कुछ सीख लेते हैं और हड़-बड़ेड़ा ले कर प्रैक्टिस करना शुरू कर देते हैं और बंध कहलाते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था से आयुर्वेद का कोई सुधार होने के बजाये गलत लोग रजिस्टर्ड हो जायेंगे और वे खराबियाँ और भी बढ़ जायेंगी, जिन को ले कर ऐजोपैथी के लोग उस की बदनामी करते हैं ।

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद के प्रति सरकार का रुख इतना अच्छा नहीं है । इस का कारण यह है कि सरकारी लोगों और अधिकारियों आदि का विश्वास ऐजोपैथी में है, आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति में नहीं है । इस अवस्था में आयुर्वेद का सुधार कैसे हो ?

मैं तो यह चाहूँगा कि इस बिल को विद्वद्गण कर लिया जाये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जाये, ताकि इस सम्बन्ध में सारे हिन्दुस्तान का एक नक्शा हो । यह एक्ट ईस्ट पंजाब का है और दिल्ली के बारे में इस में एमेंडमेंट की जा

रही है, लेकिन बिहार और यू० पी० में क्या होगा ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : यू० पी० में एकट है ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : वह लोकस एकट है । आखिर सेंट्रल एकट बनाने का क्या मतलब है ? सेंट्रल एकट बनाने का मतलब यह है कि जो काम लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जरिये नहीं हो सकता, जो उस की काम्पिटेंस में न हो, उस के लिए यहां पर ऐसा बिल लाया जाये, जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए हो, न कि किसी एक प्रान्त के लिए । हर एक बिल का कुछ न कुछ मन्तव्य होता है । इस बिल का मन्तव्य सिवाये इस के और क्या है कि कुछ लोग और रजिस्टर्ड हो जायें ? मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि चूंकि उन की जीविका का प्रश्न है, इसलिए उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जाना चाहिए । मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों को जीविका देने के लिए वह आयुर्वेद को खत्म न करें । ऐसे प्रांशिक विधेयक लाने से आयुर्वेद की बदनामी अधिक बढ़ती है और उस में कोई सुधार नहीं होता है । सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में दर्जनों कमेटियाँ बनाई और जांच करवाई—पंडित कमेटी, चोपड़ा कमेटी, न जाने कौन कौन कमेटियाँ बनाई गई थीं । अच्छा होता कि उन कमेटीज के रीकमेंडेशन को पढ़ कर और आयुर्वेद-शास्त्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुला कर उन के परामर्श से एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जाता, जिस से आयुर्वेद का सुधार होता । इस प्रकार के बिलों से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । दो तीन बरसों के बाद और दस बरस की प्रैक्टिस वाले प्रैक्टीशनर हो जायेंगे, सरकार पर फिर जोर पड़ेगा और फिर उस को इस अवधि को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. D. S. Raju.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करोल बाग) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There is no time; we will have to finish this by 3.35 P.M.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह दिल्ली का बिल है। इसलिए दिल्ली वालों को बोलने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. This is the Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Bill. I have called the hon. Minister to reply.

Mr. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for the speeches they have made and the light they have thrown on this Bill. The Bill in question actually deals with an extension of time-limit given to the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners, because according to the provisions of the Act of 1949—the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act—they could not register themselves within the prescribed time.

There were three sections under this Act. Section 16(1) provides for the practitioners or qualified doctors of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. There is no difficulty about them. They were all registered under section 16(1). Section 16(2) applies to doctors who were practising the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine but who did not possess any qualifications. So, concession was given to those doctors who were practising these systems of medicine for 10 years at the time of the application for registration and they were all given this concession for registration and their names were entered in the registered list under section 16(2). The third category of doctors also came into existence. These were Hakims and Vaidas who unfortunately did not possess the qualifications; nor did they have ten years' experience. So, a concession was shown to them also and their names were listed in a separate list.

Time was given to them under Part III, and that time also expired. The time for the registration of doctors under section 16(2) expired by 1952,

and Part III of the Act which was brought into force on 4th November, 1953 for those practitioners to be enlisted and registered also expired by 3rd November, 1954. Therefore, according to the process of law, all these persons are liable to be prosecuted. Some of the hon. Members have raised the question as to why they were not prosecuted. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi raised this question. But all these practitioners were very small middle-class people and probably they were earning a small amount of money and that was their only sustenance of living. If they had been prosecuted—and the law naturally would have taken its own course—it would have been very expensive for the Government also to prosecute them, since they were about 300 of them.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What about the future?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I am coming to that. Probably therefore, the remedy would have been more costlier—that is, much worse—than the disease in this case. It would have meant unnecessary harassment. So, from a compassionate point of view, we wanted to give them some more extension of time, and that is the reason why six months more have been given to them. Some hon. Members asked why it is only for six months. The Bill was actually discussed in the Rajya Sabha and passed on the 4th December, 1962. So nearly one year has elapsed since then and during this time, a lot of publicity was given through the press, the radio and other things. So, they came to know about it. There were about 350 Vaidas and Hakims in the list and they were anxious to register and enlist themselves, and they wanted this special concession. So, from this point of view, I think that it is reasonable and also desirable from a compassionate point of view, to give this time-concession.

Actually, one hon. Member—I think it was Dr. Sarojini Mahishi—said that the punishment should be enhanced. An amendment has been brought for-

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

ward saying that the punishment is not adequate, but I may point out that in the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act itself, sections 27 and 35 provide for punishment for contravening the provisions of the Act. It is not necessary for me to read them. If they do not register themselves or enlist themselves, they are punishable with a fine to the extent of Rs. 200, under section 36. So, the provision is already there and it is not necessary to enhance the punishment or accept that amendment.

A point has been raised that there may be some practitioners who have completed only three or four years. What about them? Can they be given permission to register or enlist themselves? I would submit that if no time-limit is fixed, then there is no end to this process. This applies only to those people who missed the bus in the first chance and who could not comply with the provisions of that Act. This applies to them who could not register themselves under section 16(2) or under Part III. It does not apply to other people.

Shri Yashpal Singh was very enthusiastic about ayurveda and unani systems of medicine. All of us, every Indian, takes pride in these two great systems. Both my senior colleague and myself are doing our best to improve and advance our indigenous systems of medicine. We are doing every bit in our power to improve them. Actually he made a sort of drastic proposal that all the allopathic medicines should be drowned into the sea. I do not agree with that proposal. Great as we are and great as we were, we lost our freedom for so many reasons. Just as we lost our freedom, we lost the merit of our science and culture. He has quoted Bapu's statement. But Bapuji has made several other statements also. He said that we must keep our minds and hearts open to all the thoughts that come from all parts of the world. If I may

quote some of the ancient sayings, "Let noble thoughts come to us from all sides". This is the famous saying of Rishis. We should not, therefore, keep our minds and hearts shut to the recent advances of science and modern system of medicine. Modern system of medicine is advancing rapidly all over the world. Modern science has been able to put man into space. It has produced rockets and weapons of destruction which can destroy the whole world. Modern medicine is completely integrated with modern science and we cannot ignore that. It is a part of our life. The world is revolving on science now. If we ignore this aspect, we may again go down and lose our freedom; we may not be able to survive as a nation.

Shri Yashpal Singh: What about the freedom of ayurveda?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Wherever there is truth, it can never be suppressed. There is a lot of truth in ayurveda and unani systems of medicine. Two thousand years ago, they prescribed gold for tuberculosis and still we are using gold for tuberculosis. *Susrut* and *Charak* prescribed so many remedies for blood pressure and so on.

We are trying to do our best for these two systems of medicine. With these words, I commend the Bill to the acceptance of the House.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What will become to those who started in 1952? Will they be registered under this Act?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Already 350 names are there for the Indian Board of Medicine to scrutinize. They will be registered and enlisted. All the names are with them. They are anxious to get themselves registered and they are law-abiding citizens. They are only anxious to have the extension of time-limit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1949, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 16)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 13,—

for "1962" substitute "1963". (3)

—(Dr. D. S. Raju)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Amendment of section 34)
Amendment made:

Page 2, line 8,—

for "1962" substitute "1963". (4)

—(Dr. D. S. Raju)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (Short title and commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1962" substitute "1963". (2)

—(Dr. D. S. Raju)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirteenth" substitute "Fourteenth". (1)

—(Dr. D. S. Raju)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.37 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
 (STANDING ORDERS)
 AMENDMENT BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi

Raman): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a simple Bill and I shall not take much time of the House. At present, some difficulty is being experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 in the establishments which last for short durations. The formalities regarding submission of the draft standing orders and the proceedings for their certification take some time and by the time the certified standing orders become available for enforcement, some of the establishments, particularly those of contractors, cease to exist. It was suggested in 1961 that the Act might be suitably amended so as to make the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by the Act until such time as the standing orders are certified for the establishments concerned. The State Governments were consulted and they favoured the proposal. The matter was placed before the 20th session of the Standing Labour Committee held in October 1962. The Committee approved the suggestions for amendment of the Act. Hence this Bill.

Opportunity is also being availed of to amend the Act in respect of certain other matters which are of a clarificatory and formal nature. A provision in the Bill is to amend the definition of the term "appellate authority". In the existing Act, it has been defined as the Industrial Court, wherever it exists, or in its absence, an authority appointed by the appropriate Government. Since there is no Industrial Court set up by the Central Government, the Chief Labour Commissioner

(Central) was appointed as the appellate authority in the central sphere establishments throughout the country. It has been interpreted in one of the judgments of the Industrial Court, Bombay, that the Industrial Court, Bombay constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, is the appellate authority in respect of all industrial establishments situated in the State of Maharashtra, even if the appropriate Government is the Central Government and as such, the notification of the Central Government appointing the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) as the "appellate authority" in respect of undertakings in the central sphere, has been held to be invalid to that extent, by that Court. In order, therefore, to clarify that the jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts is restricted only to establishments falling within the State sphere, it is proposed to amend section 2(a) of the Act as in the Bill.

Another amendment is with regard to the procedure for submission of applications for modification of certified standing orders. At present, the parties have to submit to the certifying officer five copies of the proposed modifications of standing orders along with five sets of the whole of the certified standing orders. This procedure is considered to be cumbersome and expensive at least for the workers to comply with. In order, therefore, to simplify it, it is proposed to amend section 10(2) of the Act so as to enable the employer, or the workman, to submit only five copies of the proposed modifications of Standing Orders.

The other amendment proposed in the Bill is to authorise the certifying officers and the appellate authority to carry out any corrections in their orders arising from any accidental slip or omission.

As regards the last amendment proposed in the Bill, I may explain that under the existing section 14A of the

Act which was inserted in May, 1961, only the Central Government is empowered to delegate any of its powers to its officers and to the State Government and their officers. It has been suggested that the State Governments may also be empowered to delegate any of their powers to their officers. Accordingly, the existing section 14A of the Act is being substituted as in the Bill.

With these remarks, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very small amendment to remove the difficulty experienced in the provisions of the Standing Orders Act in the case of establishments which are new or which exist for short durations, and regarding certain matters which are of a clarificatory and formal nature.

Sir, I would have very much liked to welcome this amendment. But the attempt on the part of the Ministry is so half-hearted and belated that I cannot do so. It is good that at last, after two years from the date this recommendation was made by the Tripartite Conference, this amendment has been brought to plug the loopholes of the Act. But my point is, this was an opportune moment for the Government to review the whole Standing Orders Act itself—the parent Act—and to see what are the lacunae due to which the workers in general, both in the public sector and in the private sector, are suffering. They should have then tried to remove those lacunae and a comprehensive amendment of the Standing Orders Act and the model rules should have been brought.

It is very peculiar to note that the Government has taken the plea that this was a suggestion by the Tripartite Conference. May I take the opportunity to ask the Deputy Minister as to how many recommendations of that body have so far been considered by the Government or whether any credence has been given to those recommendations?

Before I deal with other matters, I must point out that I am unable to understand—the Minister has also not cleared it in his speech—why Bombay, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have been still excluded from this Act. It may be that there were reasons when the original Act was passed to exclude those areas as separate laws were prevailing there. But now, after so many years, why should separate laws or Acts be permitted to operate in those areas? My conclusion is this, that the Government has intentionally maintained a position in which it is always found that a State within a State is existing and an alternate State Government is being allowed to function in the domain of labour and industrial relations. This should have been looked into by the Government. The DIR and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act are prevailing in Bombay, and by virtue of it only the unions which are recognised can put forward their claims if they have got any complaint or anything to say with regard to these Standing Orders. That position is still maintained. The same position is there in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. If a review is now made it will be seen that because of this, large number of disputes are taking place in those areas and industrial relations in those areas are really creating difficulties in the process of maintaining peace and good relations between the workers and employers. This fact should have been taken into consideration and adequate provisions made in the Bill so that the workers there are in a position to come forward with their suggestions if they have anything against this Act. They should be in a position to bring up such things on an individual basis or

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

through their unions which are registered unions in those areas. This is my first point of grouse and this should be looked into by the Government.

Then, Sir, I must take this opportunity to bring out in detail certain things which the Government itself should have looked into while bringing forward this amendment. Take, for example, the model standing order rules of the Central Government or of the State Governments. If we scrutinise them, it will be seen that practically no protection is given to the worker in respect of his employment by these rules. There are many provisions which have to be re-examined. There is a clause in the model standing order rules which provides for disciplinary action for misconduct and certain other acts which come under the category of misconduct. There you will find that wilful insubordination or disobedience is also mentioned. Taking advantage of this provision of "insubordination or disobedience" it is often found that whenever a management wants to terminate the services of any person, it takes shelter under this provision and charges anybody with acts of insubordination without giving him any opportunity to defend himself through his union or through a lawyer and his services are dispensed with at the sweet will of the management.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Sir, I hope I can have some more time because two hours are allotted for this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are still four more speakers. Only one hour has been allotted for this Bill. The hon. Member cannot have any more time. He must try to conclude now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then, terms like "riotous behaviour" are there. In many cases, when any worker takes a leading part in any trade union activity, the management

often books him up and brings a charge-sheet against that worker, because the terms used here are "riotous behaviour" "disorderly behaviour during working hours at the shop or any act subversive of discipline" and it is not specifically mentioned as to which of the acts will come under these categories. The result is that any worker who has got anything to say against the management is charge-sheeted and even dismissed. I know so many cases where this has happened. Therefore, unless this Act and the model rules are changed or modified, or a comprehensive amendment or a separate Bill is brought before the House to remove all those difficulties, the workers will continue to be victims of harassment on the part of the management with no remedies of their own.

Then I will come to another point. Since Government is giving so many promises and assurances, people in general think that Government is the model employer. But, in actual fact, the position is just the opposite. Workers in the public sector undertakings are treated shabbily. None of the labour laws is brought into force in those undertakings. Even those laws which are in force are not respected by the management. In Durgapur even the statutory body like the Works Committee has not been constituted. The position is no better in other public undertakings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will take only another minute or two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 13 minutes. So, he should conclude.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will conclude just now. I would like to know the fate of the recommendations of the tripartite conference. The last tripartite conference had decided that the method of calculating the cost of living index will be reviewed so that

**Madhya Pradesh Industrial
Employment (Standing Or-
ders) Act, 1961 apply:**

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961, the provisions of this Act shall apply to all industrial establishments under the control of the Central Government."

What is happening in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay? The hon. Minister knows better than me that in Madhya Pradesh no Central legislation applies to any of the public sector projects. For instance, the Heavy Electricals have no standing orders and all laws, orders or rules applicable to other industrial workers in Madhya Pradesh are made applicable to Heavy Electricals. According to the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, or even the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, all the employees working in the public sector corporations of the Government of India in Madhya Pradesh would come under the operation of those enactments, and not under Central legislation even though they are Central Government employees for all purposes. Recently, there was a convention in which the meagre demand made was the slogan "apply Central legislation to Central Government employees". Though there are 8,000 to 10,000 employees in this factory, still the model standing orders are not made applicable to them with the result that every minor matter has to be taken up by the labour union with the management. In this case, the labour union, the so-called labour union, is affiliated to INTUC, and here, without casting any aspersion or attributing any motive to this big organisation, I would like to say that in my opinion this union has no following there but because the Madhya Pradesh Government, the Madhya Pradesh Labour Minister wants to boost up his own organisation, this union has been recognised with the result that the

Here I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one provision of this Bill which says:

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to—

- (i) any industry to which the provisions of Chapter VII of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 apply; or
- (ii) any industrial establishment to which the provisions of the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

employees there have collected 10,000 genuine signatures with their ticket numbers, address etc. and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in the month of September with a request that the question of recognition should be reviewed. They have only said that the question should be reviewed. They did not say that the other unions should be granted recognition; they only said that the recognition which has been granted to non-existing unions or unions which have no following, according to them, should be reviewed. I know that my statement will be challenged, will be contested, but from my experience I can say that this union is not a representative union. But according to the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act which is supposed to be the twin brother of the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, the other union has been recognised, with the result that unfortunately industrial relations which were very good are disturbed and in all likelihood people may resort to direct action. I do not threaten this House or the hon. Minister for whom I have the greatest regard; but it is bound to happen when the really representative union is not granted recognition.

14.00 hrs.

Then, the Bill says that wherever the Bombay Industrial Relations Act applies, this will not apply. This is something surprising. You remember, Sir, that when the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill was before the Bombay Assembly, there was a spate of strikes and demonstrations. Everywhere processions were taken out to demonstrate against this black Bill. This was known as the 'Black Bill' and copies of this Bill were burnt openly on the streets of Bombay. But still the majority that the ruling party commands either in the States or at the Centre passed this Bill. So, it is natural why the Centre should come to the rescue of the Maharashtra

Government and say:

"any industry to which the provisions of Chapter VII of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 apply"

this will not be made applicable. That means, they can have their own standing orders and their own set of rules.

We expect the workers whether they belong to Bombay, Madras, Kanpur or anywhere in India to behave in the same fashion, to work for the country, to produce more and save the country from a financial crisis and to defend the motherland. If that is the spirit, if that is the central slogan given by our Prime Minister or by the hon. Labour Minister, why should there be discrimination between one worker and another merely because the Labour Minister of Bombay is powerful or because Madhya Pradesh does not want the Centre's intervention in any matter? Is that the reason why the Central legislation is not applicable in Bhilai or in any other place? If that is so, it is a sad commentary on industrial relations.

I am sorry to refer to this matter at this time. I think this Bill could have been made non-controversial if these two things had been omitted. I request the hon. Minister to consider these suggestions of mine and give an assurance in this House that there will be no discrimination between one worker and another. That is against the spirit of our Constitution. If we want to make the worker feel that he is Indian first and a Bombaywalla or a UP-wallah last, we will have to bring him under legislation which does not discriminate between one worker and another. I have mentioned the question of Heavy Electricals because they have met the hon. Minister, Shri Hathi, and the hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam and they wish to meet the hon. Prime Minister. A union having a membership of 8,000 or 9,000 cannot be discriminated against and a union which does not exist or which has no

following at all cannot be favoured. Therefore, I take this opportunity to request the hon. Labour Minister again to hold a referendum in Bhopal or in Bhilai. The union for which we stand is not affiliated to the AITUC. It is run by the employees themselves. There is no outsider in Bhopal. The union is run by those artisans who, after taking training there, have become artisans. If that particular union, namely, the Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union, does not secure 91 per cent votes, I will dissolve that union. If the so-called recognised union of the INTUC does not secure even 11 per cent votes, let them dissolve that union. It is an open challenge and I will request the hon. Minister to accept this challenge, hold a referendum or a plebiscite and see which union is to be recognised.

With these words, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill but because it is with all these limitations, unfortunately, my congratulations are also limited.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, one thing can be said about these industrial employment standing orders and it is that they can be as good as their implementation. If they are implemented effectively and in the right way, they will serve the purpose for which they are brought into existence. If there is sympathy and understanding prevailing in the relationship of the two sides, that is, the employers and labour, if there is a spirit of fair deal prevailing in their mutual relationship, it would be unnecessary to have any such legislation really. But that would be too much to expect knowing human nature as we do and it will be certainly necessary ultimately that we should have an Act of this kind and that there should be provisions for its enforcement effectively and without undue hardship to any of the two sides.

Having heard Shri S. M. Banerjee, it is difficult to dispose of this subject without giving some consideration to what is happening in the public sector. As we all know, the public sector is now having an increasing share, as an employer, in the employment of the country. It is a large employer of labour and therefore its attitude and anxiety to implement the requirements of these standing orders have much to do with the general feeling of contentment in the industrial world. What we have heard, not from Shri S. M. Banerjee but from other sources, and have constantly been hearing is that conditions, in spite of the implementation of these standing orders, in the public sector are not all that can be desired. I hope, I am wrong and I also hope that what I have heard is not true. Even responsible trade union organisations, like, the INTUC and some others have been finding it difficult to carry on their legitimate trade union activities to their satisfaction. I am not trying to apportion any blame between one party and another, but I shall certainly want to say that there is a special obligation on the public sector for trying to behave in a manner that will make it a model for the other sector. In this case I would say that the responsibility of the public sector is indeed very great and, as they say, Caesar's wife should be above suspicion.

As for the other provisions in this Bill, I suppose that they are quite necessary and are going to be helpful in carrying out the objects of the standing orders. The chief object in this Bill seems to be to get over the difficulty that they have been experiencing in enforcing the provisions of the orders in establishments which last for a short duration. Even before the certification is obtained these establishments usually go out of existence. A large majority of them consist of contractors' establishments. Now, what is sought to be done is to make the model standing orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in such cases and till

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

such time as the standing orders are actually certified.

There are some other provisions too. For instance, there is the question of the definition of the term "appellate authority". Even to a layman like me, it was quite apparent that that definition was wanting somewhere, and it would some day be challenged in a court of law, as ultimately it was. With this new amendment of section 2(a), I am sure that the position will be set right.

Then, certain other matters of difficulty have been smoothened out, as, for instance, by amendment of section 10(2), the procedure for submission of applications for modifications of certified standing orders has been made more orderly. Under the new provision, it would not be necessary to supply five copies of the full sets of the whole certified standing orders, but it would be enough to supply only copies of the modifications desired.

Finally, it is only right that this provision should be included now in the amending Bill, that is, about the powers now given to the State Governments for delegating their powers to their officers.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): I welcome the Bill, although I feel that it is a very much belated Bill, because the original Act was passed in 1946, and since then difficulty was being experienced in the case of those establishments which did not get the standing orders certified. Generally, the tendency in the case of the employers was that they deliberately delayed matters so that a state of lawlessness and anarchy could continue to prevail in their establishments. Therefore it was in the interest of both the parties, the employers as well as the employees, that there should be some law under which their mutual relations could be properly regulated, and that was the

purpose of the main Act. The schedule is comprehensive enough, and it includes all those day-to-day matters that are likely to come up and that are likely to raise controversies between the employers and employees. I think that it is in the interests of both the parties that the standing orders should be properly made.

The amendment now brought forward plugs the loopholes that remained, and it provides that even if an employer does not help in the matter and does not get the standing orders certified, the model standing orders would be applied.

The two hon. Members who spoke first said that this Act would not apply to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. I do not know whether my hon. friends have studied the Acts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. If they had read them, they would have agreed that those Acts already covered the loopholes that are now being plugged through this Act, and in that sense, really, they are better Acts. Therefore, the criticism that was made by them in this behalf was unnecessary.

The hon. Member who spoke first also said that in the law it should have been provided as to which charges could be brought against the workers and which charges could not be brought against the workers. In fact, if it could be done, it would have been better to do it, but then it is not possible to include all such details in this Bill. As I have stated already, the schedule to the Act is wide enough and it covers most of the points.

With regard to the public sector, I agree that the public sector has failed so far, generally; I do not say that every establishment has failed, but generally the public sector has failed in having these standing orders. This amending Bill would cover them also. After this amending Bill comes into force, even the public sector establishments, as soon as they were

established, will have model standing orders applicable to them. The model standing orders would apply to the workers in those establishments also, and, therefore, that difficulty would be removed. Therefore, the criticism that has often been made in this regard has been met by this amending Bill.

But my only doubt is in regard to the amendment where it is provided that: notwithstanding anything contained in the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961, the provisions of this Act shall apply to all industrial establishments under the control of the Central Government. The words 'under the control of the Central Government' are not very clear and they are vague and they might be subjected to various interpretations. Of course, certain establishments which were directly under the control of the Central Government might be included. But there may be others which may not be directly under the control of the Central Government. For instance, there are about 42 State-sponsored companies or undertakings that have been formed into public companies where Government are the majority shareholders, and they cannot be stated as being directly under the control of the Central Government. I do not know whether those establishments would be covered by this amendment or not. Therefore, a difficulty might arise in this regard. Similarly, there might also be certain other establishments which may not be directly under the control of the Central Government. Therefore, I think that it is better to make it clear what these words 'under the control of the Central Government' mean. Otherwise, it might give some loophole and create difficulties in certain public undertakings.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee unnecessarily imported a controversy which was not germane to the subject that we were discussing. After 1457 (Ai) LSD—6.

all, this is a long controversy amongst the various trade unions as to which trade union should be recognised and which trade union has the right and which has not. Whatever that may be, that controversy is practically everywhere. And whenever some labour legislation is discussed, my hon. friend directly or indirectly always imports that controversy. I feel that this is not the proper forum for discussing those controversies; the proper forum is the tripartite conferences. In fact, he referred to Nainital decisions. There some code was established. If there are any difficulties, those points should be discussed at such conferences. I think that point is not connected with the subject-matter of the Bill.

Finally, I want to say that when amendments are brought in, the Ministry should examine the whole Act so that as a result of past experience if any more amendments are found necessary, they may also be incorporated in the proposed amendments, making it a comprehensive measure. My point is that legislation should not be brought in in a piecemeal manner.

I feel in the original Act some more amendments were necessary. The original Act was passed 17 years ago. Subsequently, there were some amendments. But now times are changing, and in view of changing times and changing conditions, some new approach is necessary. I do not want to quote because my time is up; but I can point out instances where improvement was necessary. On previous occasions also, I have pointed out to the Labour Ministry that whenever they contemplated any amendment, they should examine the whole Act and bring forward a comprehensive measure, so that all the amendments that are necessary find a place in the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister. Shri Vidyalkar has already replied to the points.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not want to take much time. With regard to the Bombay Act, it also has its operation in so far as its jurisdiction is concerned. That position is being continued. That is what I want to state in reply to Shri Banerjee.

With regard to recognition of unions, in view of what has fallen from you, I do not think I need say anything about it.

With regard to the Central Act, concerning removal of doubt about its applicability to the Central Government public sector undertakings, the proviso to clause 2 is there. The whole purpose is that, namely, that the Central Act is applicable to undertakings in respect of which the Central Government are the appropriate Government, and the State Acts are applicable where the State Governments are the appropriate Governments.

I do not think I need say anything more except that the term 'under the control' has been purposely used to bring all public sector undertakings, whether departmental or company managed, within the central sphere. I may also indicate—if I may take the House into confidence—that the thinking in the Ministry is along the lines of having some sort of adviser for the public sector undertakings. A beginning has already been made. As I said in the other House, public sector undertakings have been brought in in tripartite meetings; their representatives are also there. So it is not as if they can escape the labour laws. For a period of time they may not have come within them completely, but that does not mean that they can escape. Actually, as I have indicated in the other House, there have also been prosecutions of public sector undertakings for failing to comply with labour laws.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Employment

(Standing Orders) Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 7, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 7, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1963-64

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion* and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,78,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

*Discussed with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 15—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,00,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 53—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 56—STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 104—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,00,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,25,000 be granted

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to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Demands are now before the House.

What about the cut motions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Perhaps hon Members did not think that this would be coming up today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have five minutes time before we take up other business.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, in whose name all the cut motions stand, is absent.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: How does she know that it will be taken up today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is on the agenda. They should be here. Anyway they can speak later.

No cut motion is moved.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I want to speak a few words concerning Demand No. 15—Youth Vocational Centres. The scheme is that provision will be made for pre-vocational training to children in the age group 11—14, who for reasons of economic necessity or lack of aptitude, would have discontinued their studies after their primary education. Enough has not been said in the notes as to what exactly the course of training and other things will be. We find here that these vocational training centres will be located in rural and semi-urban areas and will be attached to basic schools, middle schools, high schools, higher secondary schools, multi-purpose higher secondary schools and agricultural schools.

There are craft training arrangements and some of them come under this age group. Is it intended that boys who discontinue their studies will again be admitted to these institutions? I do not quite follow how these training centres will be attached to these basic schools. Is it intended that the teachers, the buildings and other equipments will be made use of? What will be the exact nature of these training centres? If they are attached to these institutions, there will be two sets of students and two sets of training also. So I do not know what will be the nature of these institutions. Here we have spinning centres, weaving centres and other craft centres also. But I am in doubt as to what exactly will be the craft suitable for this age group. Of course, in our basic training schools, senior and junior training schools, we generally follow spinning. For instance, mat-making and such light work is done there. But I am not sure what arrangement will be possible for creational bias for the children. If some more information had been given here, it might have been possible to make an assessment of what exactly is the nature. If it is intended that after going through this training course these boys, who by the time they pass will be over fourteen years of age, will be fit for entering other training institutions like the I.T.I. Industrial Training Institutes or something like that, then of course...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on Monday. We have to take up non-official business now.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members'

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th November, 1963."

Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th November, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 456) by
Shri Indrajit Gupta

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I introduce the Bill.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 14) by
Shri N. R. Laskar

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of articles 136, 226 etc.)
by **Shri Shree Narayan Das**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on the 13th September, 1963:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

He has to continue his speech.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhangha): Sir, while moving this motion during the last session of the House, I drew the attention of the House to article 329 of the Constitution. By that article the powers of ordinary courts were barred with regard to electoral matters. But even then, under the provisions of articles 226, 227 and 228 the High Courts, and under the provisions of articles 132 and 136 the Supreme Court, entertained various cases, including writ petitions, against the decisions of the tribunals. And the process went on in the way that several cases were not decided upon till the eve of the next general elections. Hon. Members of the House know that a large number of cases were pending up to the last, going from the Tribunal to the High Court and from the High Court to the Tribunal.

The purpose of my Bill is to restrict the powers of the Supreme Court and the High Courts in this respect. But it is not with the view that they should not come in. In other countries for a very long time the elected assembly or the elected body was independent of

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all control by the courts with regard to the composition of the House, and with regard to controversies arising out of elections it was the House itself which used to decide the cases. For a long time this went on. But for political reasons it was thought proper—because in a democracy there are so many parties, and the decisions in the House are taken on the basis of majority—therefore it was thought worthwhile by the House itself that controversies with regard to elections should be handed over to a special tribunal consisting of judges, not in the capacity of ordinary court judges but as nominated under the provision of an Act passed by that House itself. Therefore, in U.K., also the provision is that election cases are handed over to a court consisting of two judges, not in the capacity of an ordinary court but in the capacity of a special tribunal. Here, in our country also the Constitution-makers thought that Parliament was the supreme body, and with regard to the composition and other electoral matters the independence of this body should be retained. It was for this reason that they made the provision in article 329 which I will read for the benefit of the House. The marginal heading of that article is "Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters". And the article commences with these words, "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution". That suggests that whatever has been stated elsewhere in the Constitution by way of powers of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, they will not exercise those powers with regard to those items if it is with regard to "the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies". And clause (b) of the article says:

"no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in

such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature".

Under the provision of this article Parliament passed a law in 1951, namely the Representation of the People Act, wherein provisions were made to deal with the controversies arising out of elections, and tribunals were to be set up. In that Act there are no provisions for any appeal to the High Court. But after the general elections, Parliament found that the interpretation given to this article 329 was different from the intention of the Constitution-makers and that every now and then on any decision of the tribunal appeals were filed either in the High Court or sometimes in the Supreme Court. When that Act was amended Parliament made the provision that such kinds of interference or taking cognizance of any minor matter decided by the tribunal should not be there, they are not to be taken to the court; and the High Court was given the power of hearing an appeal against the decisions of the tribunal. It was with this view that the High Court will get an opportunity, and if any injustice has been done by the decisions of the tribunal that will be looked into, and any point of law that the High Court will consider as deserving of attention will be considered. And the appeals were to be disposed of by the High Court within six months of the filing of the appeal. That is what was said in the Representation of the People Act.

But even then there was no end to it. The High Court and the Supreme Court went on—the High Court under the provisions of articles 226, 227 and 228 and the Supreme Court under the provisions of articles 132 and 136—entertaining cases. The result has been that the election decisions have been much delayed, to the detriment of those who have been elected and sometimes to the detriment of those who had filed the cases and who want-

ed to dislodge the Member who had been elected.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): The time for disposal by the High Courts is three months or six months?.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the present Representation of the People Act, it is six months.

Shri Maurya: I think it is three months.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Six months.

Electional matters deeply concern the elected body. The right to vote or to right to stand for election is not an ordinary right. Therefore, in the case of *N. P. Poonuswamy vs. the Returning Officer, Namakkal* and others, the Supreme Court *inter alia*, made the following point:

"The right to vote or stand as a candidate for election is not a civil right, but is a creature of a statute or special law, and must be subject to the limitations imposed by it. Strictly speaking, it is the sole right of the legislature to examine and determine all matters relating to the election of its own members, and if the legislature takes it out of its own hands and vests it in a special tribunal of entirely new and unknown jurisdiction, that special jurisdiction should be exercised in accordance with the law which creates it".

In short, this means that if some powers are given to the courts under an Act of Parliament, those courts should exercise that power to that extent only. But in practice, all major and minor matters as decided by the tribunals, have been taken to High Courts and Supreme Court and this has led to unnecessary delay.

Parliament has also the right to curtail the powers of the High Courts

under section 170 of the Representation of the People Act. There was a provision in the old Act that no appeal shall lie against the decision of the tribunal. That point was considered by the courts, and the decision was that that section was not *ultra vires*. Under article 246 of the Constitution, read with Items No. 72 and 95 of List I of the Seventh Schedule thereof, Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws affecting the jurisdiction of the High Courts in election matters. This, however, does not oust the jurisdiction of the High Courts to intervene in election matters under article 226. Therefore, I have brought forward this Bill. An hon. Member has given notice of an amendment that it may be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Because it is a very important matter and it involves some fundamental points, I agree it is necessary that the opinion of the public should be gathered before the House proceeds to consider this Bill.

Even now, in France it is the elected body which has the sole power to consider any points arising out of election matters. But in India, in order to avoid political pressures, we decided that all matters relating to administration of elections be given to the Election Commission. It is an independent body, and there is no interference by Government in its working. Similarly, in order to avoid political pressures, we made a provision in the Representation of the People Act for constitution of special tribunals consisting of retired Judges or acting judges, and sometimes District and Sessions judges. There is no danger, therefore, to the fairness and impartiality of elections.

My only point in bringing this measure is that there is enormous delay in the disposal of the cases by the High Courts and Supreme Court under various articles of the Constitution, which has practically resulted in justice being denied in very many cases. For instance, I remember a case in which an election petition was

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filed, and the decision was not given till the eve of the next election.

Therefore, this is a very important matter. If it is circulated for eliciting public opinion, there is no harm. The House can consider every opinion that is received and then decide the matter in due course.

I once again emphasize that by this measure I am not going to take away all the powers of the courts. Parliament is supreme and under article 329 it has been specially laid down that there should be no interference by ordinary courts in election matters. But the High Courts will continue to enjoy the right of hearing appeals against the decisions of tribunals, but we will try to avoid the long delays arising out of cases under articles 136, 132, 226 and 227 before the High Courts and the Supreme Court, which practically results in denial of justice.

I hope the House will accept Shri Samanta's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments. Shri Raghunath Singh is not here.

Shri Tiwari, Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted for this Bill is one hour. We have already taken 33 minutes, and only 27 minutes remain. Five minutes each.

Does the hon. Minister accept the amendment for circulation?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): No.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am thankful to my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das for bringing forward this Bill.

This thing has been disturbing our minds, and every now and then we have been putting questions to the Law Minister about the election cases that are pending and he gives us reports. So, my hon. friend has brought this piece of legislation for the consideration of the House. Article 329 has been referred to by my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das. It says that no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature. We have made a law, the Representation of the Peoples Act under this article by which we have empowered the election tribunal to deal with election cases. The other sections mentioned by my hon. friend to some extent give power to the Supreme Court and to High Courts to handle these tribunal cases also. The Supreme Court and the High Courts deal with election cases adjudged by the tribunal and it takes a long time. A person who was sitting in this House for more than four years was unseated at the end of the 4th year. In order to have speedy decisions, my hon. friend has given some suggestions.

Shri Maurya: Will you suggest some special procedure? Don't you think that the Civil Procedure Code will apply in the normal course?

Shri S. C. Samanta: These cases are those mentioned under article 329 and the High Courts and the Supreme Courts have been given power. For that reason my friend has made some suggestions. If Government cannot make up its mind just now, it is better to have the legal opinion of the country and for that purpose I have

proposed that it may be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I hope the Government will accept my proposition because of the gravity of the situation. So many election cases are pending before us. We would request the Government at least to accept the circulation motion.

Shri Maurya: Section 116(a) is clear about the time it says every appeal shall be decided as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to determine it finally within three months from the date on which a memorandum of appeal is presented to the High Court. So, the period is not six months; it is three months.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने पेश किया है जहां तक उसका मकसद है कि एलेक्शन पेटिशन जल्द से जल्द फैसल हो जानी चाहिए, वह ठीक ही है। इस बिल को लाने में जो उनका मकसद है, जो उनका अभिप्राय है उससे तो मैं थोड़ा सहमत हूं क्योंकि हमने देखा यह है कि एक एलेक्शन हो जाता है और एलेक्शन के बाद खास तौर से मुझे पंजाब की याद है कि एक एलेक्शन पेटिशन आई, दूसरा एलेक्शन भी हो गया, यह होशियारपुर का केस है, लेकिन उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ। दूसरे एलेक्शन के बाद तीसरा साल चला गया तब कहीं जा कर उस एलेक्शन पेटिशन का फैसला हुआ। इस किस्म के देरी के केसेज एक दो नहीं हैं, गालिबन बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इस लिहाज से जो इस बिल को लाने का उनका मकसद है मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत हद तक दुरुस्त है। खास तौर पर उनका जो मकसद है उन के मकसद से सिर्फ एक बात हल होती है और वह यह होती है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के जो १३६, २२६ और २२६ नम्बर के प्राविजंस हैं और उन के मुताबिक हाईकोर्ट को जो रिट और मैडेमस ईश्यू करने की पावर है, उनके अन्दर जो

दखल देने का अधिकार है वह किसी हद तक दूर हो जाने चाहिए। लेकिन मैं एक बात नहीं समझ पाया कि हमारा यह जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन श्रीक दी पीपुल्स एक्ट है उसके संवशन ११६ बी में हमने हाई कोर्ट को पावर दी है कि अपील उनके पास हो सकती है। तीन महीने में उनको फैसला करना होगा और उनका जो फैसला होगा वह फाइनल होगा। ११६ बी इस तरह से है :—

“116(b) The decision of the High Courts on appeal under this chapter and subject only to such decisions the order of the tribunal under section 98 and 99 shall be final and conclusive.”

अब सवाल यह है कि अगर हाई कोर्ट के डिसीशन में कोई ऐसा फैसला हो जो कि प्वाएंटे आफ ला हो तो उस को हम किस तरीके से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने से बार कर सकेंगे ? अगर हम जुडिशिएरी को कोई अधिकार देते हैं और जुडिशिएरी कोई फैसला करती है तो उस फैसले में अगर कोई ला प्वाएंटे इनवीत्व हो जाता है क्योंकि जो भी ट्रिब्युनल हम बनायें, चाहे इनक्म-टैंक्स का ट्रिब्युनल बनायें या कोई और ट्रिब्युनल बनायें, अगर कोई ला प्वाएंटे कहीं पर आ जाय तो उस ला प्वाएंटे का आखिरी फैसला करने के लिए हमारे पास एक ही कोर्ट रह जाता है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, जहां पर जाकर हम उस ला प्वाइंट का आखिरी फैसला ले सकते हैं। उसका जो जजमेंट होगा वह आखिरी होगा और वह फैसला सारे देश के लिये फाइनल हो जाता है। उससे आगे फिर कोई अपील नहीं रहती है। इस लिहाज से अगर देखा जाये तो उनके विधेयक का जो मन्तव्य है, मकसद है, उससे हमें इतिफाक हो सकता है लेकिन जहां तक उसको हल करने के लिए उन्होंने जो तजवीज रखी है, उसमें कुछ कमियां रह सकती हैं जिन कमियों को कि दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए मैं

[श्री हेमराज]

समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जब यह तजवीज रखी है कि इसको सर्कुलेशन के लिए भेज दिया जाए तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है कि जो आर्गुबिल नहीं है। इसलिए उसमें दोनों के लिए मुश्किल हो जाता है, जो उम्मीदवार जीता है और जो उम्मीदवार जीता नहीं है और जिसने पेट्रिशन दायर की है। अब जो उम्मीदवार जीता जाता है उसके बरखिलाफ एपेलेशन पेट्रिशन होती है और वह सिलसिला चलता रहता है, एक अनिश्चितता की तलवार उसके सिर पर लटकती रहती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर जरूर गौर किया जाय। जो संग्रहण श्री सामन्त ने रखा है कि इसको सर्कुलेशन में भेज दिया जाय, वह एक मुनासिब संग्रहण है और गवर्नमेंट को उसे मंजूर कर लेना चाहिए। अगर इसको सर्कुलेट कर दिया जायगा तो बाद में दूसरों की सब रायें इस पर आने के बाद गवर्नमेंट सब पर गौर करके एक आखिरी अपना फ़ैसला कर सकती है कि आया इमर्जें आइन्दा किसी और तरीक़े की जरूरत है या नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री सामन्त की तारीफ़ को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और श्री श्री-नारायण दास जी जो विधेयक लाए हैं, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

15 hrs.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have certainly given the best consideration to the Bill and the amendment, but I feel that it would not be proper to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the high courts. After I have said this, if it is still the feeling of the House that it should be sent for circulation, so far as the Government is concerned, it shall not oppose the motion for circulation. But I think after Shri Shree Narayan Das and Shri S. C. Samanta have heard

me, they would not possibly insist upon its circulation.

We have provided for appeal to the high courts against decisions of election tribunals under section 163(a) and (b). Where appeals have been provided, the position of the high courts is that they would not interfere with article 226. It is only when there is no appeal provided for under any law that the decisions of tribunals may be interfered with either under article 226 or article 227. Therefore, when we provided in the last amendment to the Representation of the People Act for regular appeals, after that, no interference has been made by any high court under article 226 or 227.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Some cases are pending.

Shri A. K. Sen: Only on interlocutory matters. But the decision itself has not been challenged by way of application under article 226. In fact, no one would advise a person to challenge a decision of the election tribunal under article 226.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Then there is no necessity.

Shri A. K. Sen: But the hon. Member, being a lawyer, will agree that with regard to these interlocutory matters there is no regular appeal provided under the law nor any revision under section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code is provided. So, the litigants who are having their matters adjudicated upon by election tribunals have no other remedy but to approach the high courts, and if there is an erroneous decision in an interlocutory matter, I for one would not be a party to the taking away of the only jurisdiction of the court to correct an error in regard to an interlocutory matter, because I have myself seen several interlocutory orders which were outrageous and they could only

be corrected by the High Courts. The gravity for it would not be to try to curb the powers of the High Courts under article 226; it should not be normally touched unless there is overwhelming reason for it. We have not ever tried to do it, but to provide for limited appeals in regard to interlocutory matters in the Representation of the People Act itself. I am thinking of it myself; having seen some of the interlocutory orders of some of the election tribunals, I am convinced that the High Courts should have the power to interfere with some of these outrageous orders. Otherwise the litigants would have no remedy.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Then make provision for that.

Shri A. K. Sen: For that, the remedy would be to provide for specific appeals which were not thought of in 1956 when the amendments to the Representation of the People Act were made, and we should now think, therefore, of providing remedies for litigants whose election petitions are pending or against whom election petitions before the election tribunals to challenge the interlocutory orders are pending final decision by the election tribunals. Therefore, I think we are all agreed that the proper remedy should be by way of a further amendment to section 116 of the Representation of the People Act. It will be proper to do, because, as it is, the High Courts can interfere under article 226. Therefore, I can assure Shri Shree Narayan Das that we have already taken up this matter and possibly we shall soon be introducing an amendment to the Representation of the People Act, but we have not done it only because we are thinking of other matters which might be taken along with this in order to bring about a comprehensive Bill for amendment of the Representation of the People Act. We should not normally touch article 226 if we can avoid it and since we can avoid it we should not really touch it. As I have

said, ever since we have provided for regular appeals against the final decision of election tribunals, there has been no interference under article 226.

The next point is about the Supreme Court's powers under article 136. It will be disastrous if the High Courts remain the ultimate authorities without the Supreme Court having any power to decide finally on matters of law or on substantive matters of law of public interest. Otherwise, we have got the experience of two or three High Courts taking different points of view over the same question, and if we take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in different States we will have different laws which will be rather unfortunate at least in this country where we have a uniform law in regard to everything. Therefore, if we give the right of appeal to a litigant, to prefer an appeal to the High Courts against the decisions of the election tribunal, it is a logical sequence that we must provide for appeal, and not take away the right of appeal, to the Supreme Court. Here, the Supreme Court would grant special leave to appeal only after careful consideration of the matters involved. The Supreme Court, in a well-known decision on *Deena Bandhu Sahu vs. Jadhmani Mangraj* (AIR 1954/Supreme Court 411) laid down the criterion as follows, with regard to election tribunals:

"The Supreme Court does not, when hearing appeals under article 136, sit as a court of further appeals on facts and does not interfere with findings given on a consideration of evidence, unless they are perverse or based on no evidence."

So, it is only where the findings on facts are absolutely perverse or based on no evidence that the Supreme Court comes in. They said:

"This is particularly so when the findings under challenge are those of election tribunals."

[Shri A. K. Sen]

It is only on a matter of law that they entertain an appeal. It would be disastrous if different High Courts have different decisions on points of law and yet, on the same election law, we have different election tribunals sitting in different States and deciding differently. Therefore, it is absolutely logical that we must provide an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court on a point of law.

Here, what we are trying to do is not giving the right of appeal to the Supreme Court but trying to take away what is already there, and if the Supreme Court exercises this jurisdiction, it is very cautiously done, as they say, particularly in relation to election tribunals.

This is all I have to say. After what I have said, namely, that we are thinking of giving or making a provision in the Representation of the People Act itself, providing for limited appeals or revisional jurisdiction in regard to interlocutory matters, I think Shri Shree Narayan Das would not press his motion.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Law has not mentioned anything with regard to article 329. I stated that I am not against giving any powers either to the High Courts or to the Supreme Court, if the House thinks proper. My only point is this. Ordinary courts have no powers with regard to electoral matters. The powers had been debarred. I am not against whatever the hon. Minister has stated. You may make a provision in the Representation of the People Act giving powers to the High Court to hear any appeals against any interlocutory orders. You can as well make a provision in the Representation of the People Act that Supreme Court can take cognizance of such things and decide points of law. I have no objection to that.

My only point is on principle. The principle, as it was understood at that time by the Constitution-makers and in other countries also, is that ordinary courts do not exercise any power with regard to electoral matters save and except those powers which are given by that elected body by an Act or under any law made therein. Therefore, he has not given any reply to my point. The Parliament is the supreme authority with regard to the composition and hearing of election tribunals and it was with that intention that we made a provision in the Representation of the People Act constituting tribunals consisting of retired judges or acting judges. Therefore, we do not want to curtail the power. We want to give more powers so that injustice may not be done in any case and political considerations may not come in. But the general powers given in the Constitution under that article should be exercised for ordinary rights. But the right to stand for election is not an ordinary right. It is a right given by the Constitution. Therefore, that should not be interfered with by the courts in the ordinary course. Therefore, although a Constitution amendment requires the support of two-thirds majority, I would even now request the hon. Minister to agree to the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. There is no harm if on this fundamental point, the opinions of Bar Associations and of Judges themselves are invited.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said, Government does not make an issue of it and we will not oppose it. I said, after hearing me, if the House feels that it should be sent for circulation for eliciting opinion, Government will not make it an issue and will not oppose it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Therefore, under these circumstances, I would appeal to hon. Members to allow this measure to be circulated for eliciting public opinion. When the opinions

are received, we will decide whether we should proceed with this or drop this. So, I support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Samanta, that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

15.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 343) by
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-
ganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg
to move:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Constitution of India be cir-
culated for the purpose of eliciting
opinion thereon by the 31st March,
1964."

While moving this Bill, I feel it is
perhaps the will of Providence that
my Bill has come in the very nick of
time. The incidents that have been
happening in the House during the
last two days amply demonstrate the
need for making provision for a
neutral language for the official
purposes of the Union. This is ex-
actly what my Bill wants to do. Arti-
cle 343 of the Constitution which my
Bill seeks to amend provides that the
Official Language of the Union shall
be Hindi in Devanagari script. My
Bill seeks to add Sanskrit to Hindi
in that article.

The Bill is not new. It was in-
troduced first in February, 1958 and
has since then been before the Par-
liament. It has come up now for
discussion. Before I proceed with the

Bill, I wish to make some quotations
from the hon. Prime Minister about
Sanskrit itself.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Let
him speak in Sanskrit.

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : यदि भवन
अमृतिदीप्ते तदा संस्कृतमप्या एवं
वदितुमिच्छामि ।

Shri Sonavane: Continue it; we will
understand it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is
what the hon. Prime Minister said:

"If I was asked what is the
greatest treasure which India
possesses and what is her finest
heritage, I would answer unhesi-
tatingly, it is the Sanskrit lan-
guage and literature and all that
it contains. This is a magnifi-
cent inheritance and so long as
this endures and influences the
life of our people, so long the
basic genius of India will con-
tinue."

He proceeds further and says:

"Hardly any language in the
world has probably played that
vital part in the history of a race
which Sanskrit has."

He again says:

"India built up a magnificent
language, Sanskrit, and through
this language and its art and ar-
chitecture, it sent its vibrant
message to far away countries...
I have often wondered that if
our race forgot the Buddha, the
Upanishads and the great epics,
what then will it be like? It
would be uprooted and would lose
the basic characteristics which
have clung to it and given it dis-
tinction throughout these long
ages. India would cease to be
India."

These are inspiring words and I beg
to be excused if I have caught the

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

inspiration. I would only submit that if Sanskrit could play this vital role in the life of India, why should it be debarred from playing that role in free India now? I only repeat the words of the Prime Minister himself. In doing that, when I suggest that Sanskrit be accorded the status of an official language, I do not make a new or surprising proposal. In fact that proposal has been pending before the country since the days of the Constituent Assembly. In the Constituent Assembly, the proposal was mooted by Shri Naziruddin Ahmed that Sanskrit be accepted as the sole official language of India. In the course of the discussion, there was a stage in which it was almost on the point of acceptance.

Though it was not accepted in the Constituent Assembly, the proposal has been before the country all the time and has agitated public mind. The Government of India appointed the Sanskrit Commission in 1956. One of the recommendations of that Commission was that Sanskrit be accorded the status of an additional official language. After the Sanskrit Commission had made that recommendation the matter was taken up in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly in adopting a resolution on State language in 1958 gave Sanskrit a place in that scheme. The Assembly decided that "Sanskrit should be used for such ceremonial purposes as the Government of India may from time to time specify." Pursuant to this decision of the West Bengal Assembly I approached the different ministries here suggesting that Sanskrit might be adopted for formal and ceremonial occasions. The ministries that were concerned in this were the Home Ministry, the Education Ministry, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and to some extent the Ministry of External Affairs. To them my proposal was that Sans-

krit should be the language for diplomatic credentials, Indian passports, all Government of India certificates and diplomas, university convocations, diplomas and similar matters. But I was told nothing of this could be done unless Sanskrit was included in article 343 of the Constitution.

After this the matter was referred to the Calcutta University. The report of the Sanskrit Commission was circulated to all the universities of India for their opinion, and in forwarding their opinion to the Government of India on the report of the Commission, this is what the Calcutta University observed:

"Although there may be ample and cogent arguments in favour of making Sanskrit the sole official language, the Commission has not recommended that Sanskrit should be made the sole official language of the Union and it has only recommended that Sanskrit should be declared as additional official language by the side of Hindi and English. We of the University see no difficulty in whole-heartedly supporting the recommendation the acceptance of which will bring about a soothing effect over the country and will strengthen the feelings of unity of India."

These were the observations of the Calcutta University that were forwarded to the Government of India.

As will appear from my Bill, I do not want to disturb the position of Hindi or English. But I just want to try to make a way out of the linguistic controversies that we are seeing before us now. The hon. Prime Minister has laid down that the official language of India should not be a foreign language and, at the same time, it must be a language of all India acceptance. I submit, again, that there is only one language in the

world which satisfies both the aspects, and that language is Sanskrit.

15.24 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

It is a language accepted as an all-India language and, at the same time, it is not a foreign language. This is the only language which satisfies the test laid down for a language being accepted as the official language of India. I believe there will be no dispute to what I have stated about it just now.

In putting up the claim for Sanskrit I should say that Sanskrit is not unknown to the Constitution. The Constitution has specifically laid down that in developing Hindi it should primarily draw upon Sanskrit. The Constitution having specifically laid it down, a recognition is given to the language itself. Again, without being a regional language, it is included in the Eighth Schedule of Indian languages recognised by the Constitution. Here again, I shall refer to the hon. Prime Minister. He has stated that all the languages in the Eighth Schedule are regarded as national languages.

I should say, Sir, that Sanskrit enjoys a status more than a national language. It is one of the international languages of the world having got that recognition. To establish my point, I should refer to some of my own experiences. Some time back I was in West Germany and one of the parties to which I was invited along with other journalists of India was in Hamburg. It was the Mayor's party. There I was introduced to the Head of the Oriental Department of the University. I was told to converse with him. I was told: "He is the head of the Oriental Department of the University; you talk to him". What did I do? I did not talk with him in English. I at once suggested that we should talk in Sanskrit. I told him:

"भवन्नाखान किञ्चित् देववाणीभाषणं
श्रोतुमिच्छामि"

He hesitated and replied: "My pronunciation may not be as correct as yours". My reply was:

"यद् भन्तु तद् भवतु परन्तु देववाणीभाषणं
एव श्रोतुमिच्छामि"

Then he began talking in Sanskrit and he talked well. I enquired as to where he learnt it. He said that he had come to Allahabad and he learnt it from a pandit there. When we were carrying on that conversation the entire Mayor's party was looking upon us. After carrying on the conversation for some time I addressed the party and said: "It is not for nothing that I have done it today. I wanted to have it demonstrated before you that there is an Indian language in which an Indian can talk with a foreigner and that has been established." That is my point. Sanskrit has got that recognition. It is an Indian language and in it an Indian and a foreigner can talk.

In the course of my tour of Europe and America I approached every university and tried to find out what arrangements were there for the study of Sanskrit. I went to the Tubingen University and talked to Dr. Glassenhapp who died only recently. I found on the blackboard in Devnagiri script:

"ओं नमो गणेशाय"

because he was just beginning to coach his students. This was how he was beginning his lessons to his students. In Harvard, Madam, I had the same experience. I met the head of the Oriental Department there who had had his training in Sanskrit in Calcutta under Mahamahopadhyaya Kalipada Tharkacharya who received the honour from the President. He told me: "You are coming from the land of my Guru. Do you know him?" I said: "Yes, I am related to him". "You come from the land of my Guru. ३३५ you are related to him", said he, and added: "I must make special arrangements for your reception". I asked

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

him how he picked up Sanskrit. I told him that pandit Kalipada Tharkacharya never knew English and I wanted to know how he learnt Sanskrit from him. He said: "I joined the military during the war and was posted in Calcutta. I took advantage of my stay in Calcutta and studied Sanskrit from Mahamahopadhyaya. He does not know English, but I picked up sufficient Sanskrit to talk with him." That is the point I want to make. Sanskrit is not only a national language of India but it is recognised as an international language of the world. Other people pick up Sanskrit to learn our systems of philosophy. This gentleman trained himself in the Bengal school of philosophy, went back to America, wrote a thesis on that and got a doctorate. That is the position that this language enjoys, and that is what I would like to bring forward as the background of my Bill which I am placing before the House today. If Sanskrit is accepted, then Sanskrit will automatically receive international recognition. I will go further and say that it will help international understanding between the East and the West.

Some of the questions which have been raised against this proposal are superficial. One argument is that Sanskrit is a dead language and a dead language cannot be made the official language of a State. I join issue there. If I had the time, I would have gone into the question in detail and I would have quoted Max Mueller *in extenso*. In one of his lectures in the London University Max Mueller deals with this question whether Sanskrit is a dead language and he comes to the conclusion that it is not, for he says that Sanskrit plays a vital role in the life of the people of India and a language which has a vital force in India cannot be regarded as a dead language.

The other objection that is raised is that Sanskrit is not the spoken language. A question is asked whether a language can be accepted as an official language when it is not a spoken language. To that my reply is, to be an

official language it is not necessary that the language should be the language of the masses. Today we have English as an official language of India and we have fought for it. In fact, I had spoken for English when the language Bill was moved in this House by Shri Shastri. At the same time, we know that English is not the language of the masses in India. It is the language of only the intelligentsia and a language of the intelligentsia has been accepted in the Constitution as the official language of the Union. In that way, Sanskrit has always been the language of the intelligentsia in India, from the days when Sir William Jones went into this question in 1786. Sir William Jones carried out extensive researches and came to the conclusion that for a long time Sanskrit was the language of administration for courts and used for other official purposes. From the day of Sir William Jones, I would come to the days of the University Education Commission presided over by Dr. Radhakrishnan. The University Education Commission has come to the conclusion that Sanskrit was all the time the *lingua franca* of the world of learning in India. That is the exact expression used by the Commission. Sanskrit was the *lingua franca* of the world of learning in India, and this position Sanskrit has held all the time in India. Therefore, there is not the least difficulty on that score and we may revive that tradition and bring in Sanskrit to the stage in which it may be accepted as an official language.

Then, some of my friends who are raising question—I do not know whether they understand Sanskrit—ask whether Sanskrit is understandable at all. I will just give an example. For example in Hindi we say:

हम जा रहे हैं ? For that, I say in Sanskrit
अयं यमि What is the difference
between the two? How is one easier
to understand than the other when one
is almost the same as the other?

हम जा रहे हैं और अयं यमि

Both of them are almost equal in sound effect. Therefore, my contention is simple Sanskrit may be developed and used for the official purposes of the Union.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill is rather brief and I will take this opportunity to elaborate it a little. Sanskrit presents the greatest common measure of agreement amongst the languages of India, not only in their vocabulary but also in their spirit, and that is why the Constitution in article 351 has accepted the position that Sanskrit should be the basis of our official language. Then again, I believe, more than many thousands of years old Indian culture is based on Sanskrit language and literature and today for bringing about unity in thought Sanskrit would be of great help to India. In fact the unity of India will depend upon the Sanskrit. Then again, it is one of the most advanced languages of the world. Further, from the point of view of national solidarity, special advantage should be taken of the fact that Sanskrit presents a language which is not belonging to any particular region or any particular State. Therefore, if it is accepted as an official language, it will not particularly favour any one or put to any particular difficulty or disadvantage any region or any section of the people. When this language is included in the Constitution, all the States will be equally placed in regard to advantages or disadvantages. Therefore, none of the States will feel its rights or privileges curtailed in any way or will feel that any undue advantage has been granted to another State because of Sanskrit being accepted as an official language of India.

The other question is whether it has the dynamic effect which an official language ought to have. There again, a particular or peculiar feature of this language is that it has helped the unity of India and it has been recognised by all the leading intellectuals of India up to the present day. Here I could mention the distinguished names of the persons who have appeared before the

Sanskrit Commission and suggested that it might be accepted as an official language. Here I might mention the names of Sardar Panikkar, Sir C. V. Raman, Shri Sri Prakasa, Dr. Katju and Shri C. Patanjali Shastri. Shri Patanjali Shastri, after he retired from Supreme Court, suggested in a public lecture that Sanskrit should be accepted as an official language of India. Sir C. V. Raman went a little further. He said that Sanskrit should be declared as the *lingua indica* of India. This shows that there is great support for the demand that this language should be declared as an official language of the Union. In one of his letters, Shri Nijalingappa of Mysore, writing to the Bharatiya Sanskrit Rashtra Bhasha Sammelan, says:

"Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you on the work you have already done. I wish you every success in your attempt to include Sanskrit as an additional official language."

As I have stated, already it has much support in the country. What is wanted is that there should be a move on the part of Government to do the justice which it deserves and requires.

I have already referred to some opinions; I might refer to some opinions again. This is what Shri K. M. Munshi says:

"Without Sanskrit India would be nothing but a bundle of linguistic groups."

Then again. Dr. Rajendra Prasad says:

"For many centuries past Sanskrit has provided the principal basis of unity in India. It enjoyed the status of what we might call the national language."

These are the arguments which I am putting forward. I might put forward many others for supporting the contention that it should be declared as one of the official languages of India. In doing so I am only trying to point out,

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

as I have already stated, that it is a language which might be regarded as the very basis of our unity and as the basis on which Indian culture has been established for many thousands of years.

I have referred already to some of the objections and whether this old language can be resuscitated as an official language of India. I would point out an example which comes to my mind immediately. The State of Israel came into existence in the year 1948. It is barely 15 years old. This 15-year old State has brought back into existence the many thousands-years old language, Hebrew, and is using it for all official purposes of that State. The acceptance of Hebrew and its introduction and continuation as an official language has not hampered its administration or its progress in any way. If they could have done it, what is the difficulty in our country for not accepting Sanskrit as an official language? The difficulty is that we are habituated to think of it only as a classical language. That is the difficulty. That idea should be shaken off from the mind. It is a living language. Original books are being written even now. Researches are being carried on. There are thousands of persons who speak fluently in Sanskrit and amongst them they speak only in Sanskrit. I know of families where even the womenfolk speak in Sanskrit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Why "even"?

An Hon. Member: In Bengal.

Another Hon. Member: In Kashmir.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In all parts of India. I am afraid, my hon. friend has yet to discover India. I suggest he try to discover India a little. Even, girls are chosen as brides on the basis whether they can speak Sanskrit. This is my fortunate experience. Therefore it is not a mere classical language; it is not an obsolete language as we are used to think about it. It

is a living language of our culture, our heritage, our literature, our thought, our philosophy and, I maintain, our political administration too.

In referring to the political administration, allow me to refer to one instance only. The White Paper No. II on Chinese matters brought out by the External Affairs Ministry contains a chapter on the Himalayas. In trying to establish its claim on the Himalayas the Government of India had to ransack the entire Sanskrit literature from the Vedas down to the middle ages. It begins from the Vedas and comes up to the days of Kalidasa — "अस्ति

उत्तरस्यस्याम दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नागधिराजः" :

So, Sanskrit is not a mere classical language. As I stated, it serves the Government of India in a very urgent diplomatic negotiation and it would be graceful and grateful on the part of the Government if they admit their obligation to the language, the language which has served them even now in such an important matter. I will request my hon. friend who is raising this question to go through the White Paper No. II and read that chapter on the Himalayas in which the External Affairs Ministry has tried to establish the claim of India on the Himalayas. Kindly read what the arguments are that they have brought in, the quotations that they have referred to and the passages which come in there and you will find out how Sanskrit serves the Government of India even now in such an urgent diplomatic matter. That is the point.

If we give it the recognition, we get the advantage out of it. If we do not give it the recognition, it does not do any harm to the language but we lose much of what we should not. That is my submission and I hope with what I have stated the Government will agree to have my Bill circulated. I have not made any very tall claim. I have only suggested that the Bill be

circulated for eliciting public opinion. If the public opinion be there, it will come back to the House and the House will consider it. With that humble submission, I request that my Bill be allowed to go to the public.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1964."

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Jalpaiguri): I move:

That in the motion,—

for "31st March, 1964" substitute—
"31st December, 1964". (1)

The extension of time is obviously necessary. The object of the motion of my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, is very modest. He does not want anything spectacular. He just wants that his Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I would at the very outset want to place my views before the House that it is not a Bill challenging the position of Hindi in any way. For myself I stand by the position that our Constitution has accepted Hindi as the official language and I want to stand by it. Therefore this Bill should not be considered in any way as detrimental to the position of Hindi as such.

In this connection, I would ask the hon. Members of this House to consider that while under article 343 Hindi has been made our official language, under article 351 it has been laid down that Hindi is to be developed in a particular manner and as a directive it is there that Hindi is to be developed principally drawing upon Sanskrit. As my hon. friend has already pointed to the House, Sanskrit is one of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. The position of Sanskrit is to be considered vis-a-vis the Constitution. There are some salient features of Sanskrit

which have to be borne in mind by all of us. Sanskrit is definitely the integrating factor to keep the whole of India together.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

But for Sanskrit, India perhaps would have been just a conglomeration of certain regions speaking certain dialects. Sanskrit is the golden thread which knits the whole of India together and which holds it together. It is actually the symbol of our national life. As a feeder language it has got a unique position. As the hon. Members of this House know, so far as the north Indian languages are concerned, which were originally known as the Indo-Aryan languages, actually they are born on the lap of Sanskrit. So far as the south Indian languages are concerned, they have been fed and nurtured by Sanskrit. As a matter of fact, the soul of Sanskrit has equally permeated through all the regional languages of southern India and of the east as well as of the west and north India. You know that so far as the non-Hindi languages are concerned, for example, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, etc., they are practically 80 per cent Sanskrit; Malayalam and Telugu a little less. Our Bande Mataram and our National Anthem Janaganamana are practically 95 per cent Sanskrit. That has been readily accepted by the whole country because Sanskrit has got a unique hold on our emotions. We naturally respond to it and react to it. As a feeder language, our southern friends know that the grammar of Tamil and the grammar of other southern languages has been patterned from Sanskrit. The script is practically Devanagari script only with some variations. Sanskrit travelled beyond India to Burma, Indo-China and other places like Indonesia also. As a matter of fact, the script of Burmese is also a variation of Devanagari. Even the Tibetan script is practically nagari. As a feeder language

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

said, Sanskrit has permeated through all the regional languages of India.

My friend has already given some views of the top men of our country. He has quoted the statements of our Prime Minister. I shall only quote a few more statements of some top men. It is not only that there is the lore and literature of Sanskrit and philosophy enshrined in Sanskrit, but even some of the basic principles of the most important sciences have been enshrined in Sanskrit. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made the statement before the Sanskrit Commission that Prof. Oppenheimer, the famous American atomic scientist, spends considerable time in reading Sanskrit and Pali. Not that he thinks that Sanskrit is only good because there is a great philosophy in it. As a matter of fact, it is now admitted that it has contributed very richly to medicine, mathematics, astronomy and to other scientific subjects. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru also said:

"I would personally like as many Indians as possible to know Sanskrit, which is the very basis of our culture."

What is India if we leave out Ramayana, Mahabharata and other rich literature and wealth contained in Sanskrit in India? He says, if anyone wants to have a look into the real soul of India, he must have some knowledge of Ramayana, and Mahabharata and for that purpose, Sanskrit knowledge is essential. The late lamented Shri G. B. Pant said that Sanskrit had given symphony to our life. Hon. Members of the House know that Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya etc. were great votaries of Sanskrit. Mahatma Gandhi was also a votary of Sanskrit. He said that the Gita was the breath of his life and that if only for reading the Gita people should read Sanskrit.

abac

will read out another quotation
part of the Sanskrit Com-

mission. At page 66 of the report, we find that:

"The Director of Public Instruction of Madhya Pradesh, who is a Christian, told us that he advised the Anglo-Indian students also to read Sanskrit. It was necessary that, as future citizens of India, they gained an insight into the mind and the culture of the bulk of the Indian people. And this, he added, was possible only through the study of Sanskrit."

This shows the approach of other communities too. My hon. friend the Mover has already said that very big men and the topmost men of our country are in favour of making Sanskrit as the official language of India. In this connection, he referred to the fact that in the Constituent Assembly, when an amendment to this effect was moved by the late Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, it was supported by Shri Naziruddin Ahmad, and a large number of people, South Indians and also people from other areas supported the amendment. I should mention that Dr. Ambedkar, Shri B. V. Keskar, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, our present Finance Minister, late Dr. P. Subbarayan, Mrs. Durgabai, Shri V. S. Muniswami Pillai and many other Members from Madras and a large number of Members from West Bengal supported that amendment. I am putting forward that fact to show that as a matter of fact, they accepted the position that Sanskrit had got a unique position in India and further, if Sanskrit be now accepted as an associate official language, then much of the bitterness that is raging in the country at present would disappear.

I am asking the House to accept this motion not as a challenge to Hindi, but to make the acceptance of Hindi smoother because it will pave the way for a better atmosphere for acceptance of Hindi.

In this connection, I would mention that practically all the big men, poli-

ticians, the Members of Parliament the Members of the Union Cabinet, the Chief Ministers, Ministers, Governors and other people, learned and great men, were all consulted by the Sanskrit Commission, and they say that there was practically unanimity of views and unanimity of opinion amongst them about the unique position of Sanskrit. This is gathered from what they had stated before the commission.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would now refer to the recommendation of the Sanskrit Commission themselves in this matter. They say:

"That in view of the cultural importance and pan-Indian character of Sanskrit, and with a view to arresting the growth of fissiparous tendencies and linguistic parochialism, which are at present threatening the unity of India (through the agency of Sanskrit which has, through the ages, played the role of a great unifying force in the country), Sanskrit, which is already one of the languages recognised by the Constitution, should be declared as an Additional Official Language (by the side of Hindi and English, for the time being) to be used for such public purposes as may be feasible."

I would only mention here that for thousands of years Sanskrit has been the national language of India. Shankaracharya in olden times and even recently, Dayanand Saraswati preached throughout India the Veda through the medium of Sanskrit. Vivekananda in many of his discourses, when pandits of the south and the north assembled together, had to speak in Sanskrit. Sanskrit holds such a unique and great position in India that the Bill, which is a very modest Bill, should be accepted unopposed.

In conclusion, I submit that the House should consider whether its

approach is going to be to strangle the Bill at this stage, to strike it down or to allow it to be circulated for eliciting opinion of the public. For that purpose, it is only necessary that a *prima facie* case is made out. I would submit that the facts which I have submitted and the Mover has submitted make a strong *prima facie* case, and I would ask the whole House to allow the motion that it may be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a very large number of Members wishing to speak. We will give 6-7 minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the time allotted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2 hours.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): My name may also be put down in the list.

Shri Warior: I support the Motion of Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya to circulate the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon. This is a very important subject. I hope the Mover did not bring the Motion forward to avoid the vital issue of what should be the national language of India or the State language of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And then to withdraw it, later.

Shri Warior: That apart.

This is an important issue. This has been stated by the Sanskrit Commission itself. There is a large consensus of opinion in the country saying that Sanskrit should be made the national language precisely because they are pacifists who do not want to fight for any particular language, especially that language which is suggested at present as the national language of India. For instance, people coming from Bengal cannot say that Bengali should be made the national language;

[Shri Warior]

at the same time, they do not relish very much—naturally; I do not say unnaturally—Hindi being foisted upon them. So as a *via media* they suggest that Sanskrit be made the national language.

I do not agree with this very much because that is a suggestion which is dangerous to the unity of India—the suggestion to make Sanskrit the national language of India. First of all, to our misfortune, Sanskrit had actually stagnated after some time to be a living language of the people. Sanskrit itself means 'refined'. The refining is done of some crude. So the crude was the real language of the people. Some refined people wanted a refined language. That was made Sanskrit. So Sanskrit is not an original language as such.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Who said? ?

Shri Warior: I am told so by pandits. I do not know.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Here is a pandit from Kashi saying it is an original language.

Shri Shamlal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Pandits in Kashmir...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are pandits in Kerala and Kashmir also.

Shri Warior: There are higher pandits than the pandit from Kashi.

Even the Kashi pandits realised the importance of Sanskrit only after Maxmueller from Germany came over to India. I am told by vedanta pandits that there is no mention of Sanskrit as a *bhasha*. *Bhasha* means language. But Sanskrit is not mentioned in the four vedas.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The language was there.

Shri Warior: After Sanskrit became a vehicle of communication it

remained only between the upper strata, especially the male strata of the population. In the dramas of Kalidasa, Bhasa and others, they speak of Prakrit as the language for the womenfolk and vidhushakas, while Sanskrit is refined language, for refined people. I do not say we are not refined. The old concept was that womenfolk were not refined. I do not accept that. They were using Prakrit which was the crude or raw material for Sanskrit, from which pandits who had much erudition, learning and versatility, refined Sanskrit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In their refinery.

Shri Warior: So, Sanskrit could not be made the speaking language of the ordinary people. Not only that. In course of time, they adopted more instruments of living, more utensils, more implements, more such things, and those things do not find any representation in Sanskrit.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Who says that?

Shri Warior: I am saying that. The revered Member has the right to oppose it and give his point of view. But this is a fact of which I have been told by very learned pandits of Sanskrit.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Wrongly informed.

Shri Warior: Even with all these limitations, I think that this subject will arouse much academic interest at least among the enlightened people, and as such it will be worthwhile, it will not be futile in my opinion, to have it circulated and get the considered opinion of at least the uppermost strata in our society.

✓ **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi** (Dharwar North): The Bill before us is to further amend the Constitution of India, and include Sanskrit as one of the official languages.

English was allowed to continue for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution, with greater opportunity being given to Hindi for its development. After a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the article was to be read as if the words "or in English" were omitted, but we have seen that the life of English has also been extended. Along with English and Hindi which are now our official languages and have proved to be a source of much controversy, Sanskrit can also be added and accepted as an official language. I do welcome this Bill, and the hon. Member has rightly brought this Bill at this particular moment when there is so much of harangue in the House about the official language.

Right from the beginning of the Constituent Assembly, time and again a move has been made to make Sanskrit one of the official languages of India. Of course, it is very difficult for even pandits—I am not referring to the pandits who may have advised my hon. friend in the Opposition, but those who are genuine pandits—to find out the origin of Sanskrit. Whether it came along with the Aryans, or developed in the Indus valley or the Mohanjadaro valley it is very difficult to say. Even the Ramayana and Maha Bharata, which, according to certain pandits, depict the conflict that arose between the Aryans and the Dravidians, are written in Sanskrit, and they are considered the highest classics of India. The Ramayana starts with the verse:

मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः ।

यत् कौचमिच्छुनादेकमवधौ काममोहितमः ।

That shows that, even transgressing all canons and rules of poetry and other things, Sanskrit had risen to such heights that for expressing the highest emotions and feelings, it was the only language that was considered fit, and on the banks of the river Tamsa, Valmiki was inspired to use

this language and wrote his classical work. That Sanskrit was a great language can be seen from the literature available in that language. My friend on the Opposition spoke that women, servants and other low class people were using or speaking Prakrit language because it was supposed that they could not pronounce the Sanskrit words properly. In *Mrichakatika*, of Sudraka it said:

स्त्री खलु संस्कृतं पठान्तं सू सू शब्दं करोति

We do not agree with it. That is a different thing. The learned people used to speak in that language; it was the court language. That was the language of the people also. But that was not patronised. Upto Shankara, Ramanuja and Madhava's period all these intellectual discourses were written in Sanskrit only. In due course, because of geographical distances and communication difficulties, people could not pronounce the words correctly and a number of Prakrit languages developed from Sanskrit and from them again, Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Chattisgari and all those other languages. I do not agree with my hon. friend who said that the Dravidian grammar and Sanskrit grammar are alike. That belongs to a different group; Sanskrit language belongs to the Indo-European group. If all the languages of the world had been classified by experts by philologists, they will say that Sanskrit belongs to the Indo-European group along with German, French and such other languages. We find that for "Pitr" in Sanskrit, they say in German Peter and in French also the same; for "Mathr", they say Mater. So, there is such similarity; we all owe our grandeur, history, culture and magnanimity and nobility of our life in India to that language . . .

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

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I hope you will give me a few more minutes.

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

All that nobility and magnanimity has been enshrined in the finest Sanskrit language. That was called "Girvan Vani" the language of Gods. I do not know whether any of the Gods were speaking at that time in that language. The pandits of the south and the north entered into certain discourses in that language. That was the language recognised by the whole of India. If I may quote a few words, the greatest scholar, well known scholar, Dandin comes from South. There are so many poets and one of the great poets is a lady, Vijayanka,

"शर्वाङ्गो यदि गद्यपद्यरचनैश्चेत्तत्तच्च-
मकुर्वते ।

तेषां मूर्ध्नि ददामि दा वामचरणं कर्णाट-
राजप्रिया ॥"

They are from Karnataka, coming from the southern region. It says that there are only two or three poets to whom we can bow down and offer our obeisance and not to others.

"एकोऽमून् नलिनान् ततश्च पुलिनान्
वल्मीकितश्चापरः ।

ते सर्वे भवन्ति कवयस्तेभ्यो नमस्कुरुते ॥"

Only to these people, Valmiki, Vyasa and others we bow down and not to any other. This was the scholarship of that great lady. In that language, they can say things in small sutras, in aphorisms. You will kindly excuse me if I quote a sentence like that. In fact things which take whole sentences to explain or pages and pages to explain, could be put down in two words; it will contain a lot of meaning and a number of commentaries are written upon that. I shall quote one sentence of Bana which is a description of hunting; the whole has been done in one sentence.

"एकदा तु प्रभातसन्ध्यारागलोहिते

अपरजलनिधितटमवतरति चन्द्रमसि,

शलाकासंमार्जनीभिरिव समुत्सार्यमाणे

तारागणे, विघटमानकमलब्रंडमधुशोका-
रासारवर्षिणी, कुसुमामोदतपितालिजाले,
निशावसानजातजीडभिम्ब, मन्दभन्द सन्चारिति
प्रवाति, प्रामातिके भातरिष्वनि, इतस्ततः
संचरन्तु वनचरेषु महान् मृगया
कालाहल- ध्वनिद्वन्द्वम् ।"

It is only one sentence. So also, in just two words the meaning can be compressed in such a way that a number of commentaries can be written upon them.

"दशैव शब्दैः महदन्तरम् सूचयतः"

"एव सूर्यप्रभो वशः क्वचाल्पविवश्या
मतिः"

Panini says that a great incongruity can be brought out by the use of these words. In this way, Sanskrit language is such that it possesses a very rich vocabulary and a power of expression wherein all sciences, all arts, the whole of history, indeed everything, can be expressed. Therefore, I say that this is a great language which should be studied. But then the students of Sanskrit do not study Amara Kosha. Amara Kosha is never learnt by them, because there is now a simplified method of visual instruction. I do not know what can be studied or seen in that. The students are trying to learn Algebra in an easy-chair and Geometry in the examination hall. They do not go in for Amara Kosha or other great literature.

Therefore, in order to understand the spirit of our Indian culture, our highest literature, our great heritage, it is necessary that we shall have to give a proper place for Sanskrit not only in the examination hall, only for study at the honours class, but in our offices, in our society, in our politics and in our life as a whole.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं श्री चपलकान्त भट्टाचार्य को

हजारों साधुवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना सुन्दर बिल इस सदन में रक्खा। मैं उनसे भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे स्वयं संस्कृत के उपासक हैं, उनका यह मोशन है। हमारी मर्यादा के पुरुषोत्तम राम हैं और भगवान राम के यह वचन हैं :

रामो द्विवर्नविभाषिते”

राम जो कुछ कह लेता है उसे वासप नहीं लेता। इसलिये श्री भट्टाचार्य जी अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस न लें। मुझे अपने गृह मंत्री जी से भी यह अनुरोध करना है कि आज की घड़ी फिर नहीं आयेगी। यह बड़ी सुन्दर घड़ी है, आज आप यह वचन दें कि आप संस्कृत को रायज करेंगे और संस्कृत के जरिये ही अपना काम करेंगे।

कई भोले भाई कहते हैं कि यह जवान पुरानी हो गई है। लेकिन जवान पुरानी कहाँ हुई है। जिस जवान में गीता है, जिस जवान में वेद हैं, जिस जवान में रामायण है, जिस जवान में उपनिषद् हैं, वह पुरानी नहीं हो हो सकती। वह जिन्दा जवान है। जब कि इजराइल की सरकार दो हजार साल पुरानी हिब्रू रुद्र को जिन्दा बनर सकती है, जो जवान कि भर चुकी थी, जो बोसीदा हो चुकी थी, तब कोई कारण नहीं है कि भारत में सब से ऊँची जवान को रायज न किया जाय। आज इस काम को करना ही है। अगर आज आप इसको नहीं करेंगे तो फिर इसे आप पीछे डालेंगे और आने वाली सन्ततियों आपको काँसेंगी। आपका यह सब से पहला फर्ज है कि - आप आज इसका एलान करें कि जिस भाषा ने संसार को उपदेश दिया था :

“यस्तु सर्वाणि भूतानि आत्मन्येवानु-
पश्यति

सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं ततो न विजिगृप्सते।”

जिस भाषा ने यह उपदेश दिया था कि सारा संसार तुम्हारा एक परिवार है, सब में भगवान

की आत्मा है, जिस भाषा में भगवान कृष्ण ने उपदेश दिया, ऐंग्रिमैंट लिख कर और हस्ताक्षर करके दे दिया भगवान कृष्ण ने कि :

“यो मां पश्यति सबन्न सर्वत्र मयि पश्यति,
तस्याहं न प्रणश्यामि स च मे न प्रणश्यति।”

उसको हम अपनी काम की भाषा बनायेंगे। अगर आज ऐसा नहीं हो सका तो कभी नहीं होगा। जैसा मैंने कहा जब दो हजार साल पुरानी हिब्रू रुद्र को, जो कि बोसीदा हो चुकी थी, जिन्दा किया जा सकता है, तो संसार की महानतम भाषा संस्कृत को क्यों रायज नहीं किया जा सकता।

आज सब से बड़ा प्वाइंट यह है कि जिस जवान के पीछे हम दीवाने हो रहे हैं उस अंग्रेजी ने संसार में तीन “डब्ल्यू” दिये हैं : वार, वाइन एंड बीमेन। जिस जवान ने ईट, ड्रिक एंड बी मेरी का उपदेश दिया है, जिस ने ईट, ड्रिक एंड बी मेरी और खून खच्चर के सिवा दुनिया को कोई चीज नहीं बतलाई है, उस जवान की हम उपासना कर रहे हैं। अगर वाकई संस्कृत को जिन्दा रखना है तो इसके लिये आज का दिन है। जब कि कांग्रेस के लोग भी कह रहे हैं, ट्रेजरी बेंच के लोग कह रहे हैं, अपोजीशन के मम्बर भी कह रहे हैं, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि आज यह जवान रायज न हो। अंग्रेजी जवान, जिसका हमारे कल्चर के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उस की बात देखिये। अपनी भाषा में हम जिसको सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता कहते हैं उसको अंग्रेजी में पब्लिक मैन कहते हैं। अपनी माताओं वहाँ तथा महिलाओं को हम सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता कहते हैं, लेकिन अगर पब्लिक मैन का उल्टा हम पब्लिक बीमेन कर दें तो इसके फितने अश्लील अर्थ हो जायेंगे। उस जवान से हमारी संस्कृति मेल नहीं खाती, उससे हिन्दुस्तान का कल्चर मेल नहीं खाता। हमारी जवान से सूरज की तरह रोशनी सारे संसार में गयी है। मेरी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मातृभाषा में कहों ताला शब्द नहीं है। क्योंकि हमारे देश में चोर नहीं थे तो ताला शब्द कैसे आता। जब चोरी होती है तभी ताले की आवश्यकता होती है। यहां चोर नहीं थे इसलिए हमारी भाषा में ताला शब्द नहीं है। हमारा जवान में "स्टेप मंदरलो ट्रीटमेंट" के लिए कोई शब्द नहीं है। वेद कहता है :

मित्रस्याहं क्षुधा सर्वाणि भूतानि समीक्षे

वेद कहता है कि सिर्फ इन्सान ही नहीं बल्कि प्राणि मात्र का हम मित्र की दृष्टि से देखते हैं।

तो मैं यह बिल लाने के लिए श्री चपल कान्त भट्टाचार्य जी को बहुत बहुत मुबारकबाद देता हूं और निवेदन करूंगा अपने गृह मंत्री जी से कि इतने सुन्दर और इतने दिव्य और सौम्य बिल को जरूर मंजूर करें। सारे हाउस की यही राय है कि इस पर राय न ली जाए और इसको सर्व सम्मति से पास किया जाए।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri (Ghatal): Sir, I have got a very short time at my disposal. I cannot make a learned speech about the history of Sanskrit or whether Sanskrit came first and Prakrit after or Prakrit came first and Sanskrit after. But I welcome the proposal made by my esteemed friend, Shri Bhattacharyya for this reason that I feel that Sanskrit has a merit which is beyond the merit of all the current languages today in India, which entitles it to be considered as a national language.

Much of what I want to say has already been said. What should be the criteria in modern times for any language to occupy the position of national language? Firstly, it must have its origin in the country. Sanskrit has that. In fact, as suggested by practically everyone of my friends, Sanskrit is the mother of all languages. It should not have any conflict with other languages. What question

is there of conflict between mother and daughter? Everybody accepts that Sanskrit is suitable. It is not that Sanskrit comes into the arena for the purpose of disputing the position of Hindi. That is not the idea.

Let us consider what Sanskrit can do. If this language is used for the purpose of every-day business and conversation, one has got to see whether it meets the requirements. For that my suggestion is that Sanskrit is a language which by its very construction and grammar is capable of absorbing into itself and expressing any new idea or novel idea which comes in. I do not think—although I am no pundit and I have not been advised by a pundit—I would be wrong in saying that there are certain astrological books still extant which are written in Sanskrit which are still read and understood. Sanskrit has never eschewed the journey into it of other languages or other notions. In fact, it has always absorbed words from other languages. If we accept it today for our purposes, there is absolutely no reason why that process should not go on and why we should not take into it words from other languages and distil it through the means of Sanskrit grammar. That can be done.

It is certainly a matter of congratulation for us that this language raises no dispute between one region and another which a regional language may do. It certainly has the other virtue that it does not try to claim excellence over any particular language.

The position to day is that we have had to keep English alive because no particular language, not even Hindi, has that universality or universal acceptance in the country, which would make it useful to every citizen of the country. Sanskrit is capable of that because there is no resistance to it from anywhere. There has been

learning of Sanskrit even in the remotest of villages in the country. You will find a few men in every village in India—I make bold to say this because I am saying this from personal experience after having travelled all over India—who can speak Sanskrit and who can express themselves in Sanskrit—it may not be classical Sanskrit, it may not be learned Sanskrit but it will be enough to understand a person from any part and enough to express one's thoughts to make a conversation possible.

The English language claims to be a language which is of universal appeal, which opens the door to the west. The door to the west was opened by the Sanskrit language as has been demonstrated by Shri Bhattacharyya, because the first glimmering of culture of India travelled to the west through the Sanskrit language and its study. Therefore, it is evident that it is capable not only of opening but keeping open that window which lets in western light and takes our light to the west.

If these are good reasons, that this language is capable of being brought to life again and if it has been sleeping it has only been sleeping and not died, if it is also true that other countries have taken interest in this language and learned people in other countries have studied the language sufficiently to converse with learned people in our country, why should this proposal be not accepted? If these are not good reasons for this language being included along with Hindi in our Constitution as a national language, I cannot think of any better reason, and I challenge that this House cannot think of any better reason.

There is only one other thing that I want to bring to the notice of this House. A certain amount of doubt has been raised as to whether Sanskrit is a dead language or the language is alive. I am not going 2000 years back. I have told you that today the language is studied. The language is

capable of rendering any thought. In support of that, if I may introduce a note of personal experience, I want to tell you one instance. It is not very old in terms of time. It is an incident only about 30 or 35 years back. There was a gentleman by name Anand Shastri. He was from the south, a very learned man, a professor in Sanskrit of the Madras University and later transferred to the University of Calcutta. That gentleman had one of his books plagiarised. He wanted to have a copy right. He was not well versed in English. He spoke only little Hindi. The only language in which he conversed with people in Northern India or even Bengal was Sanskrit. He came along seeking somebody who understood simple Sanskrit. It was my good fortune to meet him. He wanted to ask whether the court had jurisdiction or not. The word "jurisdiction" has been sought to be translated into modern Indian languages and I am yet to come across a word which correctly represents it. The word copy right is also considered as rather difficult of translation. This gentleman had no difficulty in translating it. I do not know whether I will be wasting the time of the House and your time, Sir, if I tell you what he said. What he said to me was this:

अस्य धर्माधिकारस्य स्वनाधिकारत्वम्
विषयाधिकारत्वम् अर्थाधिकारत्वम् वर्तते
वा नो वा

Has this court got jurisdiction as to the territory, as to the subject matter and as to the amount involved?

पुस्तकास्य अनुभार सत्त्व विषये व्यवहार
दातुम इच्छामि

I wish to institute a suit in respect of—I am translating literally—the copy right of my book. This is what he said, simply, clearly and without any difficulty for me, who does not claim to be a Sanskrit scholar, in understanding what he said. If the language is capable of rendering

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

thoughts which are entirely modern, which are discussed in modern courts and the language has been used in the past for expressing every kind of scientific thought, is it a language to be eschewed? Is it a language to be denied the place which it pre-eminently deserves, in fact a language which is enshrined in our Constitution earlier? Is it a language which has got to be denied its chance of recognition by the country as an official language? It is not a question of whether it should or should not get into the Constitution. That is a very moderate suggestion or submission made by my esteemed friend, Shri Bhattacharyya. If I have taken up your time, I apologise, but I think the occasion demanded that something should be said by somebody who does not claim to be a Sanskrit scholar and who has got every admiration for the English language.

16.31 hrs.

CRASH OF I.A.F. HELICOPTER

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with great sorrow, I rise to inform the House that an Alouette helicopter belonging to the Indian Air Force crashed near Poonch this morning. According to the information available, the following passengers were killed in the tragic accident:

Lt. Gen. Daulat Singh, G.O.C. in C. Western Command,

Lt. Gen. Bikram Singh, Corps Commander.

Major General N. D. Nanawati, MC.

Brigadier Sri Ram Oberoi, MC.

Air Vice-Marshal E. W. Pinto,
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.

Flight Lt. S. S. Sodhi.

In the death of these officers, our defence forces have lost very distinguished, able and promising leaders.

The cause of the crash is under investigation.

Sir, particularly in the death of Lt. Gen. Gault Singh and Lt. Gen. Bikram Singh, the Western Command has lost very able leadership. The work they did during the last operations in Ladakh will remain a tribute to their military leadership.

Air Vice Marshal E. W. Pinto, who did excellent work in the last exercises, was with us only two days before to explain to us the details of the air exercises when the Finance Minister and myself flew to Patiala. Sir, he was one of the most able air officers that our Air Force had, and the other two officers, whose names I have just mentioned, had both of them very distinguished military career and won Military Crosses in the last war. Really speaking, in their death we have received a very severe blow to our military officers' cadre and their leadership.

I think this hon. House, and Government particularly, share in the loss sustained by the families and I would suggest that, as a tribute to their memory, possibly the House may stand adjourned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a great tragedy. I join the Defence Minister in expressing the deep sense of sorrow of this House in the death of these gallant officers. I also express sympathy to the families of the bereaved on behalf of the House. They were very efficient officers and we lost them when we needed them most. I hope the House will stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

All Members then stood in silence for a short while.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As a mark of respect to the deceased, the House stands adjourned.

16.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 25, 1963/Agrahayana 4, 1885 (Saka).

[Friday, November 22, 1963/Agrahayana 1, 1885 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS			COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject		U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
121	Machine Tools Factory, Hyderabad	1041—79	346	Financial aid to Punjab tea planters	1094
122	Anti-biotics 'Mamycin'	1044—47	347	Import from Persian Gulf Ports	1094-95
123	Committee to review systems of controls	1047—49	348	Stainless Steel for U.P.	1095
125	Bokaro Steel Plant	1050—56	349	Industrial service of engineers	1095
126	Fertilizer Project at Durgapur	1056—58	350	Cloth from pineapple leaves	1096
127	Jute Purchasing Centres	1058—63	351	Spinning mill in Yeotmal	1096-97
128	Attorney-General	1063—66	352	U.N. Conference on Trade and Development	1097
129	Hindu Religious Endowment Commission	1066—69	353	Transformer at Bhopal	1097-98
130	Incentives for tea planters	1069—72	354	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1098-99
131	Export of iron ore	1073—78	355	Plant for Titanium Dioxide	1099
132	S.T.C. Offices in foreign countries	1078—79	356	Import licences for machinery and equipment	1100
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1080—1135	361	S.T.C. for export of minerals and metals	1100-01
S.Q. No.			362	Production of cloth	1101-02
124	Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala	1080	363	Steel production	1102
133	Prices of woollens	1080-81	364	Acreage under tea plantation	1103
134	Heavy Electricals Plant at Hardwar	1081-82	365	Movement of goods from Goa, Daman and Diu	1103-04
135	Provident Fund Scheme for advocates	1082-83	366	Promotion of import-export trade	1104-05
136	Cost of tea production	1083	367	Electricity for Durgapur Steel Works	1105-06
137	Microscopes Factory	1084	368	Employment of local people in basic and heavy industries	1106
138	Sale of cars by S.T.C.	1084-85	369	H.M.T. watches	1106-07
139	Black-marketing in motor cars	1085	370	Iron and steel prices	1107
140	Czech Trade delegation	1085-86	371	Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants	1108
141	New York Fair	1086	372	Refractories plant	1108-09
142	Minister's visit to Western Europe	1087-88	373	Newsprint factory in Wynad (Kerala)	1109
143	Stamping of prices on cloth	1088-89	374	Export of frozen fish	1109
144	Supply of steel to Nepal	1089	375	Pig iron	1110
145	Use of ilmenite for production of pig iron	1089-90	376	Pig iron	1110-11
146	Decontrol of iron and steel	1090-91	377	Corporation for construction work	1111-12
147	U.S. loan for fertilizer factory	1091-92	378	Heavy Machine Building Project	1112
148	Rise in export trade	1092			
149	Public Sector Undertakings				
150	Scrap steel	1093-94			

COLUMNS		COLUMNS	
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.	Subject	S.Q. No.	Subject
379	Export aid to small industries	412	Tea promotion campaign
380	Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation	413	Small Scale Industries
381	Heavy Pumps and compressors	414	Cement factory licences
382	Small Scale Industries	415	Corrugated iron sheets for Manipur
383	Durgapur Steel Plant	416	Industrial Projects
384	Loans to tea estates	417	Exports to U.K.
385	Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur	418	Import of tea manufacturing machineries
386	Paper from coconut coir	CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
387	Export of Indian rails	Shri P. C. Borooah called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported damage to Indian Embassy at Baghdad by shell-fire.	
388	Manufacture of transformers	The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.	
389	Pencil factory in Madras	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
390	Sales of Khadi	(1) (a) A copy each of the following papers :—	
391	Daily earnings of Ambar Charkha spinners	(1) The Tea Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1636 dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.	
392	Public sector steel factories	(2) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2879 dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.	
393	Golf Clubs and Balls	(3) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2962 dated the 19th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956.	
394	Production of tea	(4) Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, for the year 1962-63, under section 19 of the said Act.	
395	Three-wheeler vehicle production		
396	Cement factories in Himachal Pradesh		
397	Cotton mills in Himachal Pradesh		
398	Paper factories in Himachal Pradesh		
399	Trade agreements		
400	Kandla Free Port		
401	Tractors		
402	Spindlage in textile mills		
404	Factories in Delhi		
405	Jute industry in West Bengal		
406	Small scale industries in Punjab		
407	Seamless tubes factory in Punjab		
408	Industrial Extension Service in Punjab		
409	Training in Small Scale Industries		
410	Investigations into illegal forward contracts by Calcutta firms		
411	Spinning Unit for Kangra District		

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (b) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—
- (1) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sericulture Industry.
- (b) Government Resolution No. 11(3)-Tar/63, dated the 18th November, 1963.
- (2) (a) Report (1963) of the tariff commission on the continuance of protection to the industry manufacturing A.C.S.R. (Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced) and A.A.C. (All Aluminium Conductor).
- (b) Government Resolution No. 13(3)-Tar/63, dated the 19th November, 1963.
- (c) Government Notification No. 13(3)-Tar/63, dated the 19th November, 1963.
- (3)(a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Antimony Industry.
- (b) Government Resolution No. 2(1)-Tar/63, dated the 20th November, 1963.
- (c) Government Notification No. 2(1)-Tar/63, dated the 20th November, 1963.
- (4) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Electric Motor Industry.
- (b) Government Resolution No. 5(2)-Tar/63, dated the 20th November, 1963.
- (c) Government Notification No. 5(2)-Tar/63, dated the 20th November, 1963.
- (5) (a) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Cotton Textile Machinery (Spinning Ring Frames, Spindles, Spinning Rings, Fluted Rollers and Automatic Looms) Industry.
- (b) Government Resolution No. 7(3)-Tar/63, dated the 21st November, 1963.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (2) A copy of Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Glass Industry in Britain and U.S.A.
- (3) A copy each of the following Rules:
- (1) The Registration of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2935 dated the 11th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.
- (2) The Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2936 dated the 11th October, 1963, under subsection (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

1143

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

- (i) That Rajya Sabha agreed without any amendment to the Specific Relief Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th August, 1963.
- (ii) That Rajya Sabha agreed without any amendment to the Administrators-General Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th August, 1963.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 1145-45

The Minister of State for Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) made a statement clarifying certain information given in the statement made by him on the 19th November, 1963, regarding the production, price etc. of rice.

BILLS PASSED

1150-1204

- (i) Discussion on the motion for consideration of East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, continued. The motion was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed, as amended.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILLS : PASSED—*contd.*

- (ii) The motion for consideration of The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders), Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha was moved by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR 1963-64

1204—08

Discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 1963-64 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

1208—09

Twenty-seventh Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS INTRODUCED

1209-10

- (i) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 456) by Shri Indrajit Gupta.
- (ii) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 14) by Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—AMENDMENT FOR CIRCULATION ADOPTED

1210—25

Shri Shree Narayan Das concluded his speech on his motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill,

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL AMENDMENT FOR CIRCULATION—*adopted*

(Amendment of articles 136, 226 etc.) moved by him on the 13th September, 1963. An amendment for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1964, was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL MOTION FOR CIRCULATION UNDER CONSIDERATION

1225—55

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya moved for circulation of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 343), for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1964. The discussion was not concluded.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 1255—56

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) made a statement regarding the crash of an I. A. F. helicopter near Poonch resulting in the death of some senior officers of the Armed forces.

Thereafter to express sorrow and sympathy, Members stood in silence for a short while and the House was adjourned for the day.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1963/AGRAHAYANA 4, 1885 (SAKA)

Discussion and voting on Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1963-64 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1961-62.

Consideration and passing of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill.