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Friday, November 27, 1964
Agrahayana 6, 1886(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Tenth Session**)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

2035

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 27, 1964/Agrahayana 6, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the Member who has come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit who has been returned to Lok Sabha from Phulpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (Phulpur).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Cement

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*225. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
 { Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 135 on the 11th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to import cement to meet the acute shortage in the country; and

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(b) if so, how much cement will be imported and from which country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided not to import any cement.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि रूस हिन्दुस्तान को सीमेंट रुपोज की वॉल्यू में देना चाहता है ; अगर हां, तो चूंकि इस देश में बहुत सी योजनायें सीमेंट की कमी की वजह से स्थगित पड़ी हुई हैं, इसलिए क्या सरकार वहां से सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It has been considered taking all aspects of the question into consideration as also the overall position in the country and the requirements. The main requirements of the Central sponsoring authorities, like, Defence, Railways, Water and Power Commission, any everything has been considered. In view of the shortage of foreign exchange the Government has come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to import any cement. The shortage is there but it is not to the extent of retarding the progress of any important sector.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: अगर सरकार बाहर से सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना चाहती है, तो वह सीमेंट की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठा रही है, क्योंकि इस की वजह से देश की जनता परेशान है और बहुत सी योजनायें स्थगित पड़ी हुई हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इन्जीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हम लोगों ने यह कोशिश की है कि इस वक्त जितने कारखाने हैं, उन में अगर थोड़े बहुत बैलेंसिंग एक्विपमेंट से काम चल सके, तो उस का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाय। इसके साथ ही इस वक्त जो फैक्टरीज हैं, हम ने उन को इन्सेन्टिव दिया है, जिस से वे ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकें। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आधा मिलियन टन पिछले साल ज्यादा पैदा हुआ और आशा है कि इस साल उस से भी ज्यादा पैदा होगा।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में सीमेंट की जो कमी बाके हुई है, उस का कारण यह भी है कि सरकार ने सीमेंट बनाने के बारे में जो लाइसेंस दिये थे, उन को कैंसल, मन्सूख, किया गया और वे मन्सूख किये गए लाइसेंस दूसरों को अभी तक नहीं दिये गए। अगर यह सत्य है तो फिर सरकार दस लाख टन के लाइसेंस द्वारा कब दे रही है?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is true that some licences have been cancelled because the parties did not go forward with their work; but a capacity of 4.6 million tonnes has been licensed recently. That would cover 22 schemes out of which 12 are completely new.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that in our country we have more than enough raw material for cement production and also the machinery for cement production is made indigenously? What is the reason that the Government have allowed this acute shortage of cement to grow in this country and why....

Mr. Speaker: This question is confined to import only. We are going into the broader questions as to why shortage has occurred, what the production is and other things.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am not asking about production; I am saying that the import has been necessitated because of the shortage.

Mr. Speaker: Now we have decided not to import.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the approximate annual lag between our production and requirements of cement?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The production, at present, is 10.5 million tons and the requirement is short by about 2 to 2½ million tons.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Deputy Minister has mentioned that they are not importing it because they will require more of foreign exchange. I would like to know what is the harm in importing it from the rupee payment countries like Russia and some other countries?

Mr. Speaker: They are not importing.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In view of the fact that there is a large consumption of cement in public works and the general public has to suffer and wait for years together for having a few bags of cement, may I know whether the Government is considering to supply some cement to the general public?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are very anxious that the shortage of cement should be made good as soon as possible. As a matter of fact, in our allocations, every effort has been made to accommodate as much of the private demand as possible keeping in view, no doubt the importance of the various public sector projects which are to be implemented, specially the demand for minor irrigation projects which is being met. We are attempting to meet that demand and that creates some shortage in other sectors.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जिन देशों से सीमेंट आयात किया जाता है, उनको बदले

में विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है। क्या वे देश उस के बदले में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं मंगते हैं, जो हम उन को दे सकें, ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह सीमेंट मंगायेगे ही नहीं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिया है कि खेती के काम के लिए सीमेंट का अमुक परसेंटेज किसानों को दिया जाये, ताकि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दिल्लक अलग है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। किसानों को सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि आया सरकार और सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट करेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह इंडस्ट्री और सप्लाय के मिनिस्टर भी तो हैं ?

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know at what price we are importing the cement?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are not importing cement.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that they are not importing.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether any comparative study has been made of the foreign exchange that will be required to import machinery for the units for which licences have been granted and the foreign exchange, or rupee exchange in this case, that would be required to meet the import demands for a temporary period? May I know whether that aspect of the question has been taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Again, that is not relevant. Next Question.

Syllabus of Mining Engineering

+

*226. { **Shri R. G. Dubey;**
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a board has been set up for reviewing the syllabus of the courses and standards to be followed by each institute imparting training in mining engineering; and

(b) if so, the composition of the board and the terms of its reference?

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

(b) A statement giving the composition and functions of the Joint Board on Mining Engineering Education and Training is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3479/64].

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the Board has submitted any interim report and made any recommendations?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, Sir. The Board had made certain recommendations in their meeting held in October, 1964. The recommendations are that a scheme of fellowships should be introduced in Mining Engineering, the National Register Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should assess the position with regard to the employment of various categories of mining engineers and that a scheme of graduate apprentices should be introduced in the mining industry.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what steps are being taken to implement these recommendations?

Shri Thimmaiah: Out of these three recommendations, for the implementation of the first two recommendations, we have asked the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to

take action and for the third recommendation, we have requested the mining industry, both private and public sectors, to introduce this scheme.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इन विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल की थी और वह हड़ताल इस आश्वासन पर तोड़ी गई थी कि यह कोर्स एक ही तरह का होगा ? क्या उन विद्यार्थियों की वह मांग मन्जूर की गई है ?

Shri Thimmaiah : It is true that they had gone on strike, but they withdrew the strike after the formation of this board.

Shri Basappa : May I know whether this review of the syllabi and standards is being undertaken with a view to solve the unemployment that exists among the mining engineers?

Shri Thimmaiah : It is not only that, but there are various institutions, managed by private bodies and State Governments where they do not have uniform syllabi and courses and standards; and to bring about co-ordination, this board has been set up.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti : May I know whether while making a review of the syllabus, Government have taken an overall estimate of the prospects of employment of the mining engineers?

Shri Thimmaiah : Yes. This board particularly has set up certain study groups for assessing the number of mining engineers required during the Fourth Plan. They have also set up a study group to examine how far a proper balance could be made between the output of the engineers and the employment opportunities.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : Is the hon. Minister aware that for the last two or three years, there has been an excess of mining engineers coming out of these colleges and they are not finding employment opportunities because the employment opportunities are very limited as they are only

in relation to mines? May I know whether the hon. Minister has received representation after representation, and if so, what action has been taken on them with a view to removing this difficulty of the mining engineers?

Shri Thimmaiah : After receiving the representation, in order to solve this problem we have appointed this board and they are looking into this matter.

श्री किशन पटनायक : माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स को डिग्री के आधार पर कोई नोकरी नहीं मिलती और नोकरी प्राप्त करने के लिए दो साल तक ट्रेनिंग लेनी पड़ती है और ट्रेनिंग के बाद मैनेजर का सर्टिफिकेट हासिल करना पड़ता है, क्या यह सही है ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : यह सही है कि इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री प्राप्त करने के बाद ही नोकरी नहीं मिल जाती है। उसको दो साल की ट्रेनिंग में जाना होता है और धनबाद के एक एग्जामिनेशन में बैठना होता है। उसको पास करने के बाद ही नोकरी मिलती है।

श्री शिव नारायण : माइनिंग की ट्रेनिंग के लिए हरिजन बच्चों को भी आप कुछ स्पेशल स्कालरशिप देते हैं क्या ?

Shri Thimmaiah : This does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Ranga : Is it not a fact that it was said that the Geological Survey of India needed so many more mining engineers and not enough work had been done so far as the survey of the mineral resources in our country was concerned? If so, how is it that this unemployment has arisen among these mining graduates and people qualified in mining engineering?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) : We do need a large number of mining engineers

not only for the Geological Survey but also for the Indian Bureau of Mines. Many of these people are also employed in the mining industry, in the coal-fields and other places. With all that, if there is surplus, it is because a larger number of people are getting trained. In order to see that they get employment, we have appointed this committee which will go into the question of how best to employ these people. We shall certainly consider their case sympathetically.

Export of Dolls

***227. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian dolls have become very popular in some Afro-Asian countries and there is a great scope for their export to a number of neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, which countries have shown great interest in the Indian dolls and how much foreign exchange was earned from the export of dolls during the last financial year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Separate statistics regarding export of dolls are not recorded as they are classified under the head "Toys and Dolls". A statement showing export figures of toys and dolls (metal, wooden, educational toys and toys as artware) is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3480/64]. It indicates the comparative consumer receptivity to our toys in different countries. Exports of Indian toys during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 0.78 lakhs. Various measures have been taken by the All India Handicrafts Board to improve the quality, designs etc. of toys. It will take much time before sizeable exports can be developed in this line in which highly mechanised production with numerous designs, automa-

tic movements and mass production methods is fast replacing slow and limited scope in hand-made or semi mechanised production.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: From the statement I find that excepting in Kuwait, our dolls and toys are not very popular in the other Arab and African countries. May I know what special steps are being taken by Government to popularise them there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned that the exports are hardly Rs. 78,000 which is not a very high figure. Even the export of Rs. 10,000 worth of toys and dolls to Kuwait is a very minor, when we come to think of export as a major item.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My point is this. What steps have been taken to popularise them in the other countries which are interested in them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that even in the country where the hon. Member thinks we have done well, we have done nothing. An export to the extent of Rs. 10,000 is no export at all. The basic difficulty in regard to Indian toys and dolls in having mass production methods is that it is in a handicraft industry in this country where you cannot really produce millions of toys or specific sizes and types with automatic gadgets and movements as produced by Japan and other countries. Therefore, it is a slow moving trade, and we are trying to develop it slowly.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Which are the cities or towns in the country specialising in this doll making industry, and what help is given by the Centre to them to put the industry on an economic basis?

Mr. Speaker: If the sum-total is nothing, where is the 'city' question there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are talking only of exports. In regard to local production, the major areas are Andhra, Mysore, Madras, Kerala,

Gujarat and Punjab, though one can say that toys and dolls are peculiar to all areas with their characteristic cultural and social background in each of the regions. But these are the principal regions.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : डाल बनाना एक अच्छी काटेज इंडस्ट्री है। इस तरह के जो छाने छाने काम हैं, इन को सहायता दे कर उत्तेजन दिया जाए, इसके बारे में कोई प्रयत्न सरकार करती है क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझसे अच्छा है जो आपने दिया है।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : क्या प्रयत्न चलते हैं, यह मालूम होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझसे आपका मुन लिया गया है और इस पर गौर किया जाएगा।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the researches conducted at the doll making industry research centre are carried into effect, and what sort of encouragement is given to doll making production centres?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was trying to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the observations I made were with respect to foreign trade. As far as local production is concerned, the Government of India has already appointed—four years ago—a toy and doll making panel. They are doing very good work throughout the country promoting this industry. But so far as foreign countries are concerned, we are completely non-competitive and our products are not acceptable in a large measure.

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps, if any, have been taken by Government to improve our toy and doll making skills so as to impart plasticity and expression to Indian dolls which they lack?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned that the All India Handicraft Board is taking steps by giving loan, machinery, raw materials and trainings to manufacture tops and

dolls in a large measure. But we have not yet come to that level of production or quality or consumer preference demanded in foreign countries.

Shri Kapur Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: The 'plasticity' aspect has not been dealt with.

Shri Kapur Singh: Our doll making skills are of a very low order.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he also has said.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जितने भी जवाब दिये गये हैं, उनसे दूर पता नहीं लगा कि किस स्टेट की गुड़िया सब से ज्यादा पापुलर हुई है? क्या यह बतलाने की कृपा की जाएगी ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Besides others, one of the reasons for very low exports of our dolls is the lack of publicity. Is the Minister intending to get some showrooms opened in various countries to display Indian dolls?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no lack of publicity. I am repeating what I said already—unless modern designs, automatic movements and gadgets of different types and continuous changing patterns are evolved, which takes a long time, we cannot do it. We have many other things to sell before we can concentrate on a slow-moving item like this.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Are we still importing dolls and non-mechanised toys? If so, to what extent, and how much are we paying for it?

Mr. Speaker: Are we importing dolls?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Delegation from G.D.R.

†
 { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 *228. } **Shrimati Sivitri Nigam:**

Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Kappen:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an East German delegation of industrial specialists visited India in the first week of October, 1964;

(b) if so, the objects of their visit; and

(c) whether they held any discussion with the Government of India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A delegation of industrial specialists from East Germany visited India in October, 1964.

(b) The object of their visit was to hold discussions about the supply of machinery items from G.D.R.

(c) As the G.D.R. officials team had already met and discussed numerous trade aspects with Indian government officials earlier, this non-official G.D.R. delegation had no need nor had expressed any desire to meet government representatives.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ से सरकार कौन कौन मशीनें अपने काम के लिए मंगाती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी० डी० आर० के मैशिन टूल्स और एक्सरे फिल्मस बहुत पापुलर हैं, और अलग अलग मशीनें जिन से फैक्टरियां चल सकती हैं उनको मंगते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम दूसरे देशों से मंगावें तो कीमत में क्या फर्क होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम किसी मुल्क से ज्यादा दाम दे कर नहीं खरीदते, इंटरनेशनल प्राइस पर खरीदते हैं । जिस प्राइस पर अमरीका,

वैस्ट जर्मनी आदि देशों से खरीदते हैं उसी प्राइस पर जो डी० आर० से खरीदते हैं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In order to keep the balance of trade, what are the things which we are going to give them in return?

Shri Manubhai Shah: With this particular country, our trade has increased phenomenally, and within four years it has gone up five to six times. We are selling traditional as well as non-traditional items, particularly 43 per cent of manufactured goods.

श्री क० न० शिरो : क्या इस कमिटी में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के भी एक्सपर्ट हैं ? यदि हां तो भारत में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के विकास के लिए उन्होंने कोई सुझाव दिया और क्या वह कोई इनवेस्टमेंट करने को तैयार हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें काफी लोग छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में रस लेने वाले हैं और उन्होंने स्मालस्केल एंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन को और अलग अलग इंटरप्रोन्यस को सुझाव दिये हैं कि किस तरह की मशीनें वह मंगावें । जहां तक इनवेस्टमेंट का सवाल है, सोशलिस्ट देश दूसरे देशों में इनवेस्टमेंट नहीं करते ।

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the negotiations between the two countries went on at a Government to Government level, or it was between some industrialists on the one hand and Government on the other?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This was a totally non-official delegation talking at a non-official level.

Shri C. R. Basappa: May I know whether Government is likely to introduce the credit guarantee system to enable more exports to go out?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, we have already introduced both credit and guarantee systems, and this year we have loaned Rs. 50 crores to exporters on this account.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that this delegation made a substantial offer of aid to the Government of India in the shape of a long-term loan on easy instalments, or of assistance, which was rejected on the ground perhaps of the Hallstein theory that if you recognise East Germany, West Germany will cut off all aid.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The latter part of the question is not correct. We did not reject it. We are prepared to take the loan from GDR on a corporate to corporate basis, our State Trading Corporation taking from their corporation. It is not possible to take on a Government to Government basis.

Polish Aid in Zinc Smelting



- *229. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Omkar Singh:

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

(a) whether talks have been initiated to set up a zinc smelter plant in India with Polish collaboration; and

(b) whether any feasibility report has been submitted by the Polish exports?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of two technical experts from Poland was in India from 6th October, 1964 to 16th November, 1964 for discussions with the Government of India regarding the establishment of a zinc shelter in the country with Polish assistance;

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that zinc ore is known to exist in Rajasthan in the Zawar area for a long time, and yet it is proposed that the zinc smelter should be set up on

the basis of getting imported zinc concentrates from abroad, and then smelt it and make it here? Why is it so when we have indigenous zinc available?

Shri Thimmaiah: It is not true. The proposed zinc smelter at Rajasthan is based on the local Zawar deposits, and the one that is to be set up in Kerala at Alwaye will be based on imported concentrates. The Rajasthan smelter is to be based on local deposits.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know since when this question of starting a zinc smelter in Rajasthan has been under the consideration of Government, and why it has taken about ten years for them to establish, or take a decision about establishment of this factory?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The proposed zinc smelter in Rajasthan is in the private sector, and there are some financial difficulties. In spite of the large assistance given by the Rajasthan Government, the company has run into some difficulties. At present we are considering whether the Government of India should step in and give assistance, or take it over in the public sector.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस सिलसिले में किसी और देश से भी कोलेबोरेशन का आफर आया है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: For the present it is confined to Poland only.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यंत्र लगाने के लिए कितने रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी, और इसमें विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी होगी, और भारत सरकार कितना सहयोग देगी ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After the project report is prepared, we will know the exact cost and what foreign assistance we will get.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिग स्मेल्टर प्लांट हिन्दुस्तान

के किन किन और हिस्सों में लगाने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Just now my hon. friend, the Parliamentary Secretary said that one was at Zavar, the second in Kerala and the third is under consideration.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि परियोजना तैयार होने के बाद काम शुरू किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह परियोजना तैयार होने में कितना समय लगेगा और कब तक काम शुरू हो जायेगा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It takes time. In the preliminary stages, the project report will take a year. After the project report is prepared we will have to finalise the orders for machinery, etc. I think it will take two or three years.

Export of Jewellery

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

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the jewellers in India to open offices abroad to promote sale of diamonds, precious stones and other jewellery;

(b) whether Government have decided to permit export of jewellery set with pearls;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earnings last year from the export of pearls, precious stones and jewellery; and

(d) how far the price quotations of Indian exporters compare with those of Israel and Belgium, the two major competitors in this field?

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

Government have advised the jewellers to open display centres abroad for exhibiting jewellery items in collaboration with the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi. The Corporation is taking necessary steps in this connection.

(b) Export of pearls, precious stones, semi precious stones, diamonds—cut or polished, unset or set in jewellery, is freely allowed under the Export Control Order. The permission of the Reserve Bank of India is, however, necessary for making these exports.

(c) The earnings of foreign exchange from the export of pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, jewellery etc., have been increased tremendously and during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 11.53 crores and in 1964-65, they are estimated to reach Rs. 14 crores in the whole year.

(d) It has not been found possible to compare the price quotations of Indian exporters with those of Israel and Belgium as there is no standard products in these items. Prices are determined on the basis of international prices, design, cut and workmanship and in this respect Indian prices are comparable.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What special facilities have been made available to the jewellers to give a spur to their exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The entire export is based on the basis that whatever the import is, it has to be recut and repolished—because we do not have precious stones in this country—100 per cent export has to be done and for that, whatever the facility, it is given. That is why exports have risen.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the nature of response which the Minister has received from the jewellers been in line with expectation of the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: More than the expectation.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that more jewellery from India is smuggled than exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no question of smuggling involved here.

Shri Biswanath Roy: May I know whether in the international exhibitions in which India had participated previously, Indian jewellery was ever exhibited for the purpose of promoting exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is one of the principal items. In Moscow; it was very much appreciated. In Kuwait, the Amir of Kuwait himself purchased a lot of Indian jewellery. In New York Fair, there are two special pavilions in Indian Plaza on Indian jewellery.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I will call all jewelers.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि जब रिजर्व बैंक की मंजूरी होती है तब बेचे जाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि पन्ना में जो हीरे निकले हैं उनके लिए रिजर्व बैंक ने मंजूरी नहीं दी है, इसलिए वे मदे पड़ गये हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रिजर्व बैंक की मंजूरी के बिना हम नहीं बेच सकते क्योंकि हर एक चीज की वैल्यू करके उसे बेचा जाता है। पन्ना के डायमंड तो बहुत ज्यादा बिकते हैं, अगर सरप्लस हैं तो उनको जोहरी और दूसरे लोग खरीद लेंगे।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : पन्ना के डायमंड बिके नहीं हैं।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that the jewellers who produce kundan jewellery have made a complaint that they are not getting enough support and enough gold and that is why the export of kundan jewellery is on the decrease?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is right. Kundan jewellery is made from 80 per cent gold and unfortunately, as

part of the gold control order, release of gold has become very difficult for the kundan jewellery people. Recently, we have made out a scheme by which gold will be released from the gold available to the Corporation from the Reserve Bank stockpile. We hope that gold will be released soon, properly accounted for under the Gold Control Rules—because they have to be observed—and perhaps they will pick up.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. Ladies must have preference in jewellery!

Shri Nambiar: Not for export; they want import.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the total amount of quota that is being allowed to these exporters, because unless and until they get the raw material they cannot manufacture, and whether attention, in the allowance of the quota, is being paid to see that most of the quota which is being allowed to these jewellers are exported back and not kept for internal consumption?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no quota system in this scheme. The minimum stipulation is that nobody can import; there is the CCP; there is no foreign exchange allowed; no import licences are allowed. It is only the general customs clearance permit. Unless and until a transaction can show 25 per cent net savings in the country that is not allowed.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो कर दिया गया है, लेकिन केन्द्र से कोई डायरेक्शन या एक्सपोर्ट नहीं दिया गया है? इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र से क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

श्री मनुभाई शा : डायमंड माइन्स का सम्बन्ध मेरे साथी, श्री संजीव रेड्डी, से

है। वह इस में फ्रीटर भी नहीं करता है। उन माइन्ज में बहुत बढ़िया डायमंडज है, जा कि थोड़ा क्वान्टिटी में निकले हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में उन की डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्री बड़े : केन्द्र से क्या डायरेक्शन दिया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस से उस का कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that there is so much of demand abroad for the artificial diamonds cut in the south, particularly in Tiruchirapalli and elsewhere—may I know whether that also is included in the list of the jewellery which are to be exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. What is called the synthetic gemcutting which is very popular in the south plays a very important role. As a matter of fact, some years back we took up the establishment of a factory to make synthetic gems in Mettupalayam near Coimbatore; that factory is now doubling up, and we hope to quadruple it in the next two years.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि ईस्ट जर्मनी में, जहां हमारी एम्बेसी नहीं है, इन चीजों का निर्यात सब से कम हो रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने पहले बताया है कि ईस्ट जर्मनी के साथ हमारे इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट में फ्रेनामेनल राइज हुआ है। इतने छोटे से मुल्क के साथ बीस करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that their ill-conceived gold policy is withering away our aesthetic sensibilities for jewellery leading to decay in its craftsmanship and, if so, are they now in a position to let better sense prevail in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is nothing at the cost of the Indian

consumption; this is wholly imported as raw material; the finished product is made available for export and the net earning is left in India adding to the wealth and jewellery of the country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the demand for Indian jewellery is sufficiently met by our production here and if not what incentives are being given by the Government in view of its being a good foreign exchange earner?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We can only know if this rate is not satisfactory; I do not think anything else can be done.

Regarding Starred Question No. 231

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: 131.

Mr. Speaker: 231: During the Question Hour, Members should be very alert.

Circular Railway in Calcutta

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{ **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
 *231. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any new proposal or memorandum from the Government of West Bengal drawing attention to the traffic problem in Calcutta and for a reconsideration of the circular railway scheme for the city to cope with suburban passengers' traffic to and from the city's business and office areas; and

(b) if so, the Railway Ministry's reaction to this new proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that this proposal has been considered and talked of since 1914 and recently, after Independence, the Roy Committee considered it in 1953 and then the Sarangapani Report on Railway Electrification in Calcutta published in June, 1956 also considered it and they were categorical in the recommendation that a circular railway project should be taken up in the railways' own interest and it was decided by the railways that it will be taken up in Phase III of the Railway Electrification project—

Mr. Speaker: The question should not be so long.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What is the reason for such a great delay in implementing this proposal, while in a place like Delhi, where there is no electrification, such a circular railway and other things are being considered?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): This is a very difficult problem. Although the need is recognised, the thing is not so simple as it appears, because firstly it will cost a lot of money and another thing is that it would not be a commercial proposition. Railways are run on commercial lines. We recognise the need and we are seriously considering how between the West Bengal Government and ourselves, we shall make that feasible.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What is the specific objection? Is only financial profitability standing in the way and if that is so, what is the experience with regard to the sub-

urban electric railway service in Bombay and Madras?

Shri S. K. Patil: If this scheme had been taken up some years ago, as the hon. Member said, possibly it would have cost much less. Now although firm commitments have not been made, our expectation is that it will cost Rs. 50 crores. In its running, if the present rates are applied, the loss per year would be nearly Rs. 5 crores. Therefore, it has got to be considered as to how the Central Government and the West Bengal Government can come together in order, not completely to eliminate, but to minimise the loss.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: From the statement of the hon. Minister, may we take it that the main objections to the project are financial and not technical?

Shri S. K. Patil: In the first place, there is no objection. The Central Government does not object, because the traffic of Calcutta is so rapidly moving up that at some stage it has got to be done. If there are any technical difficulties, they can be overcome.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that in the peak hours in commercial areas and factory areas it is impossible for either buses or trucks to run, is it not correct that we should start this railway immediately, because the Minister himself has recognised that it has got to be done? May I also know whether this loss of Rs. 5 crores, which is supposed to have been estimated by the Government, will not be scaled down from year to year in view of the rapid increase in the population?

Shri S. K. Patil: I readily agree it has got to be done. During recent weeks I think this matter is being very actively agitated and we are also taking some kind of steps on our side. But the main fact is whether it would be possible to apply the present rates which are current everywhere,

because the railways run on a common rate and not any special rate, or whether some other enactment would be necessary in order to increase that rate. So, this question is fraught with many difficulties of a practical nature. But I can assure the House that this cannot be delayed for a long time.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Minister himself stated that due to the delay that has taken place, the amount of money that is now required for the project is almost double. If any more delay takes place, it is likely to go up still more. In view of that, I want to know whether he is going to take immediate steps in this regard.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is only stating the problem again. The first thing we have got to decide is that it is outside the railway in the sense that we work on commercial lines and these matters be better left to the Central Government and the West Bengal Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the various answers of the Minister, it appears that a final decision has been taken that there it will be a circular railway in Calcutta, but certain formalities are to be completed. May I take it that the decision to have the circular railway has already been taken and if so, whether it is likely to be completed in the next Plan?

Shri S. K. Patil: If such a decision was taken, I would have announced it. That decision has not been taken and hence the question.

Shri Shinkre: The hon. Minister just now said that the railways are being worked on common standard rates. Does the hon. Minister know that in Goa trains are still running at the old established rates which are higher than the common standard rates in the country?

Mr. Speaker: He is giving the information and not asking for it.

Shri Shinkre: The question is, that if that is so...

Shri Nambiar: He wants to know why it has not been standardised yet.

Mr. Speaker: Did he say that?

Shri Shinkre: Let us have the information from the Government as to what they contemplate doing in that direction.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a very good suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: When I had not allowed the question, why did the Minister answer it?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am sorry, Sir.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether this scheme for the circular railway will be fully financed by the Railway Ministry or partly by the Railway Ministry and partly by the State Government?

Shri S. K. Patil: Really speaking, that pattern has not been determined.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know how many circles this circular proposal for a circular railway in Calcutta has so far taken between New Delhi and Calcutta?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन मेम्बरों ने बंगाल के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए सवाल दिया है, उनके हित का भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब मैं हमेशा आपके हित का ध्यान रखता हूँ । बाज़ वक्त आपका हित यह मांग करता है कि आपको इजाज़त न दी जाये ।

दिल्ली के मेन रेलवे स्टेशन के एक रेलवे कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध जांच

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*232. { श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :
 { श्री गुलशन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 18 सितम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 288 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मेन स्टेशन के संबंधित कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध की गई जांच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जांच अधिकारी ने जांच सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही पूरी कर ली है और अपनी रिपोर्ट जल्द देने वाले हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इनकवायरी रिपोर्ट के आने में इतनी देरी का क्या कारण है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उन्होंने जुलाई में अपना बयान दिया, अंतिम बयान, उसके बाद डिप्टी चीफ परसनल आफिसर के वह सुपुर्द किया गया कि उसके बारे में वे अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई का सुझाव दें। अब वे अपनी रिपोर्ट करीब करीब तैयार कर चुके हैं और बहुत जल्दी वह आने वाली है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जब रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तो क्या वह सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उसके अनुसार कार्यवाई होगी।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह वही कर्मचारी है जिसको पांच सौ रुपये इनाम के तौर पर दिये गये थे और जिसको एक्सटेंशन दी गई थी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हां, यह वही है जिस को पांच सौ रुपये इनाम दिया गया था।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सही है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह बाद में सही।

श्री गुलशन : क्या इससे यह समझा जाये कि भ्रष्टाचार करने का यह इनाम था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

Tea Plantation Industry

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*233. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 { Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to improve the tea plantation industry in the country;

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

(c) the total cost involved?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhaj Shah): (a) Government are continuously taking measures to improve the tea plantation industry in the country.

(b) and (c). Several schemes totalling Rs. 10.05 crores are already in operation. A statement showing the main features of these schemes and the total expenditure that would be involved is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3481/64].

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that out of the sanctioned loan of Rs. 10 crores only a marginal amount has been utilised by the tea estates? May I also know if it is a fact.....

Mr. Speaker: Not too many "may I know's"; I will allow only one.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It is connected with the previous one. I want to know whether it is a fact that the marginal gardens in Cachar and Tripura are reluctant to use these loans because their income is so meagre and they are not sure to repay them? If that is so, may I know what further measures.....

Mr. Speaker: Again a third one. I will not allow him another question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, in reply to the first part of the question, because there was a string of questions, I may say that out of Rs. 10 crores already Rs. 8.12 crores have already been spent. I hope the hon Member will not consider this to be a small amount.

It is true that the Cachar gardens have not been able to use, as the hon Member said, large loans because they have not got proper security which, Sir, this House would require for any loans to be given. Even then, because of the difficulties of the poorer gardens we have appointed, as the House knows, a high-powered Tea Finance Committee whose recommendations are going to be received by the Government very soon, and I hope substantial reliefs will be granted to the tea plantation industry in order to increase production in this basic export industry of India.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia rose—

Mr. Speaker: He has already asked three questions.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I have asked only one, Sir. I may be allowed to put another one.

Mr. Speaker: All right, he may put one more.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: As tea is the second biggest export and foreign exchange earning industry, may I know whether the Government will consider, apart from loans, giving some other concessions to the marginal gardens like Cachar and Tripura, so that they can stand in competition with other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member looks into the statement which runs into three pages he will see that under item (6) all such provisions have been made for co-operative tea factories under which several schemes in Nilgiris, Kerala, Punjab, Kangra and in Uttar Pradesh have been allowed. If the hon. Member

takes interest in Cachar we shall be able to sanction those scheme there also.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government of India to lower the present rate of interest of six per cent and charge the same interest at which the loan is being given to the Tea Board?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member is a member of the Committee which I have mentioned just now. We will have to take action very soon on its report. So, he may await that report.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह का कोई हिसाब है कि अमम के बागान के लिए कितना दिया जाएगा और उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरीय प्रदेश के लिये खास तौर से देहरादून के बागान के लिए कितना दिया जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है। यह स्कीम सार्वदेशिक है। जो जो एरिया उसके लिए आवेदन करेगा और टर्म्स अच्छी होंगी तो जरूर दिया जाएगा सब को।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that tea is one of the important items which will not be covered by the surcharge that has recently been imposed by UK on imports, may I know when a decision is likely to be taken on the recommendations of the Working Group set up by the Commerce Ministry to fix a ceiling on interest to be paid by the exporters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: A very important report has been submitted by the working group on exports. I hope the objectives of the hon. lady Member will be fulfilled very soon. We have that report under very active consideration. I hope all the Ministries will get awakened to that requirement and we shall be able to bring a ceiling on that.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that keen competition is grow-

ing in the international market for tea, may I know whether any initiative has come from the side of the planters for the improvement of the Indian plantation industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, it is with the co-operation of the industry that everything is being done. As the House is aware, since we began the intensive drive for export of tea in 1962, our exports have gone up by Rs. 7 crores in 1963, by Rs. 9 crores this year and we hope another Rs. 10 crores or 11 crores would be added soon.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: May I know whether the provisions of the plantation finance scheme have been availed of by the growers, particularly in Cachar in Assam and, if so, what is the total acreage so far planted since the inauguration of the scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that I do not have the region-wise figures. If the hon. Member is interested in getting figures about the loans given in Cachar and Tripura I can do that. Out of Rs. 10½ crores earmarked for this, already Rs. 8½ crores have been used up by the Tea Finance Committee. Then the Committee which we have appointed is going to suggest, as far as I know, some revolutionary changes in assistance under this scheme.

Shri Kunhan: Out of the total amount earmarked for this purpose, what is the amount allotted for Kerala and how much of it has been utilized so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already answered that.

Coal Bearing Areas

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- *235. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
 { **Shri Uikey:**
 { **Shri Bade:**
 { **Shri Hukam Chand**
 { **Kachhavaia:**
 { **Shri Chandak:**
 { **Shri Bakliwal:**
 { **Shri Wadiwa:**

Shri Surya Prasad:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn by the State Governments to a substantial loss of State revenue when acquisition of coal bearing areas is finalised by the Government of India in terms of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for ensuring that such loss of revenue does not occur to the State Governments who are already hard pressed for finding the resources for the Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). The Supreme Court in a recent judgment has held that when lands, where no third party rights exist, are acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government became the full and complete owner of all land and minerals therein and the State Government is not entitled to any royalty in respect of such areas. Two State Governments have made representations regarding the loss of revenue to them as a consequence of this decision. It has been decided that the National Coal Development Corporation Limited should pay suitable amounts to the State Governments, relating such payments to their own receipts from the sale of coal raised from the areas acquired under the circumstances.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what loss of revenue is anticipated by the Madhya Pradesh according to the representations submitted by that Government to the Central Government and what part of it is proposed to be made good by the subsidy of the NCDC?

Shri Thimmaiah: The payment should be made in relation to the coal

raised from those areas which are acquired under these circumstances. To calculate the amount. . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am asking as to what the Government of Madhya Pradesh has pointed out to the Central Government about the loss that they are going to suffer on account of this and how much of it is going to be met by the NCDC. That is my question.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) A separate question may be tabled because we do not have the figures for all the States now.

श्री बड़े : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो लास हो गया है क्या उसके बारे में उनमें लिखा है कि उसको दिए बगैर जमीन न ली जाए ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It depends on their representation that the Government of India has instructed the NCDC to pay the compensation.

Shri Bade: What compensation? कितना कम्पेन्सेशन मांगा है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It depends on the coal raised by the NCDC in a particular area.

श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रतिवेदन में रकम बताई गयी है और जो हाईकोर्ट का फैसला हुआ है उसमें कितना अन्तर है, और कब तक भुगतान हो जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : सवाल बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है। जो थर्ड पार्टी रिस्क है वह तो इसमें कवर्ड है और जो वरजिन एरिया है उसके बारे में सवाल उठता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिशिशन की वजह से सवाल उठता है। जहाँ तक एमाउंट का सवाल है, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया उसका निर्णय नहीं हुआ है और उसके लिये अलग सवाल की जरूरत है।

श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कछवाय : कब तक दे दिया जाएगा ?

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो अपनी प्रार्थना भेजी है उसमें लिखा है कि उनको बड़ा लास हो रहा है और पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी घाटा पड़ रहा है, जिसे वह पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ये कोयले की खदानें मध्य प्रदेश में सब से बड़ी खदानें हैं। इन पर सरकार कब तक विचार करेगी और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को सूचना दे चुकी है कि इस पर विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह सवाल सब कोयला खानों पर लागू नहीं होता। केवल उन्हीं खानों पर लागू होता है जिन पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार असर पड़ता है, और उन में भी जहाँ थर्ड पार्टी रिस्क द्वारा कवर्ड हैं उनकी रायल्टी तो मिलती ही है। सिर्फ वरजिन लैंड्स का सवाल है। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल नहीं है।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has received any representation from the Bihar Government in this matter and what action is being taken on that?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have received representations from Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. It is only on their representation that this decision was taken and the NCDC was instructed.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Bade: The Minister is not giving the reply. The Madhya Pradesh Government. . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: In view of the strong representations made by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar which have very large coal deposits in their States which is one of the

major sources of revenue, may I know whether the Government has considered amending the law in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court so as to compensate fully the State Governments concerned?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is true that the Bihar Chief Minister discussed it with me and the matter is under active consideration. I am not able to say anything more than that now.

Textile Industry

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- *236. { **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special incentives have been given to the Textile Industry to modernise its machinery;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the estimated export earnings as a result of these incentives during 1964-65?

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

(b) The cotton textile/mills are allowed to utilise 25 per cent of their export earnings for the import of permissible items of textile machinery.

(c) the target of export of cotton textiles fixed for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 66 crores. On this basis the cotton textile mills can earn machinery entitlements for modernisation worth about Rs. 16.5 crores.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to know whether any safeguards or checks have been placed to see that 25 per cent of the export earnings to be spent on modernised machinery is actually spent for this purpose and not for foreign travel and such other things.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No; this is exclusively for import of machinery and nothing else.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: But is there any check to see that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is absolute check.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The rationalisation of the industry by modernising it will throw certain people out of employment. Have any steps been taken to see that these persons are actually absorbed somewhere else?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, modernisation in the textile, jute and various other industries was accepted by the country in 1957. That was modernisation without tears, that is, no retrenchment or redundancy of labour was allowed. Expansion has to be balanced with modernisation.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In regard to the facilities given to the Indian textile industry, may I know whether the Indian purchaser also benefits in any way?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no foreign personnel in the Indian textile industry.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Indian purchaser.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all Indian purchaser.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जैसा कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के विकास के लिए इंसेंटिव दिया गया है उसको माडरनाइज करने के लिए, क्या शुगर आदि दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज को भी उसी तरह इंसेंटिव दिया जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In our vital industries, modernisation of the plant has been built in, such as, mining industry, sugar industry, cashew industry, textile, jute industry and all that. All of them have been given facilities. Unless we can modernise them, we cannot reduce cost nor improve quality.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने कुछ उद्योगपतियों को लोन दिया है, यदि हां, तो कितना ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लोन तो दिये जाते हैं इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए, उसमें माडरनाइजेशन भी आ जाता है ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy : May I know whether, after modernisation, this will become a cut-throat competition for the handloom industry? May I know whether dhoties will be reserved for the handloom industry after this scheme of modernisation?

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

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : May I know whether any assessment has been made to find out as to what percentage of textile machinery is still to be modernised and what percentage has been modernised in recent years?

Shri Manubhai Shah : As far as that is concerned, we are very much behind. Hardly 20 per cent, or maybe 25 per cent, is yet modernised and we have still to modernise 75 per cent.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida : May I know whether modernisation means shifting from coal to electricity?

Shri Manubhai Shah : That is no modernisation. Of course, this is one of the processes of modernisation. This modernisation means automatic looms, hydro Casablanca, hydro lifts, various types of automatic winders and all those types of things.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent quarterly review conducted by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank jointly in which one of the representatives of the World Bank has recommended that all these developed countries, in order to modernise their machinery, including the textiles, can go in for the second-hand machinery which can be available at 30 to 75 per cent of the cost?

May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to that review and what is the Government's attitude in regard to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah : We have considered this very carefully. We are against every second-hand machinery coming to our country because already they have been obsolete in other countries and to buy this junk here will be adding to our liabilities here.

Shri Nambiar : May I know whether the quota of imports allowed includes or excludes the imports of machinery from the rupee payment areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah : Yes, Sir; it is very much welcomed. We allow special facilities for the import of machinery from rupee payment countries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I want to know whether the Minister is aware that whole-hearted cooperation is not being given by the workers, their unions and associations in the textile industry, to this modernisation because there is a fear lurking in their minds that there will be retrenchment. May I know what steps have been taken to protect their interests so that there is no retrenchment and the modernisation takes place without tears.

Shri Manubhai Shah : My hon. friend is fully aware—he is a member of the Indian Labour Conference—that it is under the convention of the Indian Labour Conference that the modernisation is taking place.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बिहार में जो टैक्सटाइल मिल्स के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में माडर्न मैशिनरी या सैकिड हूड माडर्न मैशिनरी मंगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : यह इस सवाल में पैदा नहीं होता ।

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav : May I know whether there is any textile mill which

is not permitted to import machinery for modernisation and which is closed on account of the lack of this machinery for modernisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's question was not completely audible, but I shall reply to whatever I have been able to hear.

This is only part of the mechanisation and not the whole gamut of it. Those who are not exporting certainly are not given this particular benefit, but they can get the benefit from the actual users' licence.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugar Mills in Uganda

{ Maharajkumar Vijaya
} Ananda:
*237+ { Shri Ram Sewak:
} Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1761 on the 3rd October, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the memorandum of the agreement reached at Kampala regarding the expansion of sugar industry in Uganda has since been ratified;

(b) if so, its terms and conditions; and

(c) when it is proposed to be executed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Formal exchange of the Instruments of Ratification on the Memorandum of Agreement between the Governments of Uganda and India for the setting up of Sugar Mills in Uganda is yet to be completed. Simultaneously steps are being taken to have detailed project studies made; thereafter a programme for the execution of the Project will be worked out. A statement giving briefly the outlines of the Project is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Under the Memorandum of an Agreement between the Government of India and the Uganda Government on collaboration for the development of Sugar Industry in Uganda, signed in Kampala on the 18th September, 1964, India has agreed to expand sugar production in Uganda by 100,000 tons by setting up about four factories. All the machinery and equipment besides materials required for factory buildings would be supplied from India. A Sugar Development Corporation will be set up in Uganda to own these factories and estates. The equity capital of this Corporation will be contributed by the Government of India and its nominees, by the Uganda Government and by private investors in Uganda in the proportion of 45 : 45 : 10. The General Manager of the Corporation will be nominated by the Indian side and he will continue for six years from the commencement of production of sugar. He will be responsible for day to day operation of the factories and the farms and would have adequate powers. The Indian side will also arrange the training of Ugandan citizens for manning the various posts in the factories and in the farms. The overall investment in these sugar factories is estimated between Rs. 12 to 15 crores.

Production and Prices of Automobiles

*237. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the three manufacturers of automobiles in the country was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) to what extent Government have been able to bring home to them the necessity of pooling their resources to ensure more production, to improve the existing makes and bringing down the high prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Government are not aware of any conference of the three automobile manufacturers in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The response of the manufacturers to the suggestion that they should pool their manufacturing facilities with a view to rationalising car production calculated to secure economies therein, has not been encouraging.

Wage Board for Railway Workers

*238. { Shri Nambiar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a separate Wage Board for the Railway Workers;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constituted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pay scales of Railway employees are based on recommendations of successive Pay Commissions which went into the pay structure and conditions of service of Central Government servants as a whole. The Government do not consider it necessary to set up a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen.

Exports to U.K.

{ Shri Solanki:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Oza:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
*239. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Heda:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Mahananda:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government have recently imposed a new import levy on all future imports; and

(b) if so, whether it will adversely affect our export market and if so, in what manner?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The British Government have, with effect from October 27, 1964, imposed a levy at a rate of 15 per cent on all imports with the exception of foodstuffs, unmanufactured tobacco and basic raw materials.

(b) It is too early to make a quantitative assessment of the adverse effects of this levy, which is reported to be temporary in nature, on our export market. However, exports of cotton yarn coir manufactures, woollen carpet and rugs etc., jute manufactures and engineering goods will be very much adversely affected.

India may lose about Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange in a year if this

surcharge continued. India has strongly represented that this loss of foreign exchange would be unbearable in the present pressing need for foreign exchange of our country.

Shortage in Copper Supply

- *240. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state.

(a) whether the shortage of copper is increasingly being felt by the industry of all scales, large, medium and small;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage of this important non-ferrous metal during the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) to what extent the indigenous sources of production are going to be galvanised?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) With the increase in the requirements of industries, limited availability of foreign exchange and the increase in the price of imported copper supply falls short of the demand.

(b) and (c). Programmes for the location and development of copper deposits of the country have been taken up. It is anticipated that during the Fourth Plan period it would be possible to develop new deposits and increase the production of copper.

It is also proposed to explore the possibilities of setting up a copper smelter based on imported concentrates.

Sale of Imported Cars

- *241. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the auction tenders invited by the State Trading Corporation for the sale of imported cars were opened on the 28th October, 1964;

(b) if so, how many cars were offered for sale, how many were actually sold and for how much and how the prices fetched by them compare with their cost prices on road in India; and

(c) the maximum and minimum prices fetched by any car and the specifications of these cars?

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

(b) Sealed tenders were invited for 91 cars. 42 cars were delivered upto 18th November, 1964. The remaining cars are being gradually delivered. It is difficult to compare the prices fetched in the tenders with the prices of new cars as there is a total ban on import of new foreign cars except by privileged persons.

(c) The highest offer was Rs. 80,470.50 for Chevrolet Belair of 1962 model and the lowest offer was Rs. 2,800 for Warszawa of 1960 model.

Fall in Railway Goods Traffic

*242. **Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a big fall in the railway goods traffic in recent years;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to investigate into the causes of this fall; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to compete with the road traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) No Sir. The traffic in the first three years of the current Plan period progressively increased by

nearly 36.6 million tonnes. It is only during the first six months of the current financial year that a very slight fall in goods traffic has taken place as compared to the corresponding six months of the preceding year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Diversion of some traffic particularly in high-rated commodities from rail to road has been taking place in recent years in this country as in other countries, mostly due to certain inherent advantages of road transport and the rating structure of the Railways.

The question of evolving a suitable long-term national transportation policy and the best mechanism for achieving rail-road co-ordination is already under expert examination by a high-level committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination, whose recommendations are awaited. Pending recommendations of the committee and the Government's decision thereon, Railways have been mainly laying stress on improvement in the quality of service, and the steps taken in this direction include introduction of "Quick Transit" service, running of express goods services, introduction of container service as an experimental measure, adjustment of freight rates, where necessary, provision of integrated rail-cum-road service through out-agencies, city booking agencies, street collection and delivery services etc.

Rebate on Freight Charges

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways allow rebate on freight charges in respect of certain goods or export;

(b) if so, whether this rebate is applicable to all exportable goods; and

(c) the monetary value of such freight concessions allowed since their introduction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Or. Ram Subbag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Rebate is applicable only to certain specified exportable goods.

(c) Monetary value of the concession allowed is available only from the year 1960-61 onwards. It is:

Year	Monetary value of concession allowed
	Rs.
1960-61	56,93,100
1961-62	66,97,500
1962-63	1,37,18,000
1963-64	90,69,900

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*244. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed with Japan to supply two million tons of iron ore from Kiriburu Mines from 1964; and

(b) if so, its financial implications and the extent to which it has been executed?

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

(b) The prices and other terms of iron ore to be supplied to Japan are being negotiated according to the Agreement. Supplies were to start from April this year but are now expected to commence by September, 1965. The delay in the delivery schedule has been due to the fact that the installation of the mechanical loading facilities at the port could not be completed in time on account of soft ground conditions in the Port area. In

the interim period, a contract for supply of 3,50,000 tons of Kiriburu iron ore has been concluded with the Japanese Steel Mills, the deliveries against which are in progress.

Production of Cars

- *245. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 267 on the 18th September, 1964 and state:

(a) the steps since taken to reduce the prices of cars and increase their production in the country; and

(b) whether a decision has since been taken to revive the Small Car Project of Implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) As stated in the reply to Starred Question No. 267 on 18-9-1964, the main possibility of achieving substantial economies in the production of cars is to maximise the scale of production. With this end in view, Government put the following alternative proposals before the three car manufacturers:

- (i) The existing car manufacturing facilities may be integrated into a common unit to produce one or at the most two makes of cars making rational use of existing facilities and undertaking expansion in the most economic manner.
- (ii) One of the existing manufacturers may be selected for substantial expansion, the

selection being made on a competitive basis with reference mainly to requirements and arrangements for foreign exchange and assurance in regard to price reduction.

The response from the manufacturers to the above-mentioned alternatives has not been encouraging. Two of the manufacturers stated that even if their capacity was stepped up to 50,000 cars per annum, the reduction in price from the current level would not be more than about Rs. 750.

One of the reasons for the high prices of cars is the higher cost of locally-purchased ancillaries. This matter is under investigation with a view to taking remedial steps where necessary.

(b) Fresh alternatives for increasing the production of cars including the one regarding the revival of the small car project are being explored. Talks are being held with certain Indian parties as well as some foreign parties in regard to likely projects. As these talks are in early stages, it is difficult to spell out the details.

Tea Industry

- *246. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 413 on the 11th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Tea Finance Committee, appointed by the Union Government, has recommended that the industry needs assistance in two forms—relief from taxes and development funds from external sources;

(b) how far these two-fold aid programmes have been worked out; and

(c) the estimated capital outlay required by the industry for fulfilling the Fourth Plan target and how it is proposed to raise the wherewithal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Tea Finance Committee appointed by the Government has not yet submitted its Report. It has, however, completed its work and expects to submit its Report to Government shortly.

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

कोयले धोने के कारखाने

* 247. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने तीन कोयला धोने के नये कारखाने स्थापित किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी क्षमता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उनमें काम आरम्भ हो गया है ; और

(घ) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ और कोयला धोने के कारखाने स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में सरकार ने कोयला धोने के

नीचे दिये तीन कारखाने स्थापित किये हैं :—

कोयला धोने के कारखाने	कोयला	आदा
	क्षमता	दस लाख
	मीट्रिक टनों में	

दुग्दा-1	2.40
भोजदी	2.00
पाथरदी	2.00

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

Loans to TISCO and IISCO

* 248. { Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 399 on the 25th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any decision on the proposals made by the TISCO and IISCO in regard to the realisation of loan due from them; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has since been decided to refer the matter to the Tariff Commission for advice.

Exchange of Japanese Steel Products for Indian Iron Ore

* 249. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Bameshwar Tania:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been advanced by the Japanese Steel In-

dustry to exchange Japanese steel products for Indian iron ore;

(b) if so, its outcome; and

(c) how far the scope of the memorandum signed in 1963 to cover the newly opening Kiriburu Iron Mines in Orissa, will be expanded by the proposed barter deal?

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

(b) The matter is being examined.

(c) The Memorandum referred to has no bearing on the supplies of iron ore to the Japanese Steel Mills from Kiriburu Mines.

Iron Ore Production

***250. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any fall in the production of iron ore in the country during the period from January to June 1964 as compared to the corresponding period in 1963;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the respective percentage of fall during the corresponding period in the private sector and public sector iron ore mines?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a fall of 373,516 tonnes in the production of iron ore during January—June, 1964 compared with the production in the corresponding period of 1963.

(b) The fall in production was due to various factors, such as (i) accumulation of stocks due to smaller off-take by the steel plants; (ii) stoppage of production due to break-down of machinery; (iii) curtailment of production by some small mine owners and (iv) increase in "the proportion of fines" to lump ore in some mining areas and the consequent high percentage of wastage at the crushing plants.

(c) The fall of production in the public sector mines was about 7.7 per cent. and in the private sector mines about 2 per cent.

Indo-Ceylon Tea Commission

***251.** { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided at a meeting between him and the Ceylon's Minister for Internal and External Trade and Supply during the latter's recent visit to New Delhi to set up a joint Indo-Ceylon Tea Commission;

(b) if so, the precise constitution and functions of the envisaged Commission; and

(c) the steps since taken in pursuance of that decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It has been tentatively agreed that a Joint Commission of the officers of the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon should be set up for taking such measures as may be appropriate for the development of tea sales of the two countries and for formulating promotion campaigns in the different regions of the world. Formal acceptance of the Government of Ceylon is awaited.

Railway Line from Sitamarhi to Sonbarsa

553. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of opening a railway line from Sitamarhi to Sonbarsa on North Eastern Railway was examined at any stage; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary engineering and traffic surveys for this 19.32 miles long M.G. line were carried out in 1948, and the line was found to be unremunerative. In 1955, estimate of cost was revised and it came to Rs. 66.99 lakhs. The present day cost of the line will be much more, and the line still more unremunerative. In view of its unremunerativeness, the line was not included for construction in any of the Railway's Five Year Plans. There is already an all weather road from Sitamarhi to Sonbarsa via Jogbani.

Iron ore Mining at Bailadila

554. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnes of iron ore expected to be mined in the next five years from Bailadila region of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how many tonnes have already been raised from this region; and

(c) the total value of the ore already raised from Bailadila region?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There are 14 distinct deposits of iron ore in the Bailadila range of hills in Madhya Pradesh. At present, the National Mineral Development Corporation is developing deposit No. 14 for the production of 4 million tons (4.064 million metric tonnes) of sized ore for export to Japan which would necessitate mining of 5.5 million tons (5.588 million metric tonnes) of run of mine ore. The mine is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1966.

It is also proposed to develop a mine based on another deposit in Bailadila area for the production of 2 to 4 million tons of iron ore.

(b) and (c). No ore has been raised, as mining from deposit No. 14 has not yet started.

Industrial Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh

555. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial cooperatives working in Andhra Pradesh at present; and

(b) the nature of work done by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) As on 31st March, 1964 there were 3,837 societies in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) These societies are engaged in the various activities in respect of the following industries:—

- (1) Handloom.
- (2) Khadi & Village Industries.
- (3) Coir.
- (4) Small Scale Industries.
- (5) Palm-gur.
- (6) Neera.
- (7) Handicrafts.

T.T.Es on S. Railway

556. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional Travelling Ticket Examiners appointed during 1963-64 by the Southern Railway; and

(b) the amount actually collected by those Travelling Ticket Examiners during the same period as penalty from the passengers who were travelling without tickets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 28.

(b) Nil; these Travelling Ticket Examiners are not employed for the purpose of Ticket Checking work but have been provided mainly as a 'passenger amenity' for manning long distance and sleeper coaches where there is very little scope for ticketless travel.

Kiriburu Iron Ore Project

557. { Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether the iron ore project at Kiriburu, South-east of Rourela has been inaugurated recently;

(b) if so, the future prospects of the project;

(c) whether any foreign capital enterprise is involved in the project; and

(d) if so, the terms of the contract and the contribution of India therein?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The project was inaugurated on 12-11-1964 by the Vice-President of India.

(b) The Kiriburu Iron Ore Project has been developed for an annual production of two million tons of sized ore for export to Japan. Exports at this rate are now expected to commence by the middle of 1965. Arrangements have been made to export 3,50,000 tons of Kiriburu ore through Vishakhapatnam port in the meanwhile availing of the existing facilities there; 40,000 tons of ore have been shipped so far out of this quantity. It is also proposed to utilise Kiriburu ore for the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(c) No foreign capital participation is involved in the project.

(d) Does not arise.

Bus-Train Collision on N.E. Railway

558. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a bus-train collision at a level crossing gate between Pachrukhi and Siwan railway stations on Chapra-Bhatni main line section of the N.E. Railway on the night of the 29th October, 1964;

(b) if so, the loss of life involved therein; and

(c) whether any cash compensation was paid to the injured passengers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Yes.

(b) As a result of this accident three persons were hurt grievously, two of whom succumbed to their injuries. In addition, 8 persons received minor injuries.

(c) *Ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 400/ has been made to the widow of one deceased and Rs. 50/- to one who received minor injuries. The amounts offered in the other cases were not accepted.

One claim has just been received from the widow of one of the deceased.

Japanese Trade Team

559. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Trade Team has arrived in India; and

(b) if so, the main mission of the Team?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Japanese Steel Mission came

to India to attend the inaugural ceremony of Kiriburu Iron Ore Mining Project on the 12th November, 1964. This Mission also visited Delhi and had preliminary discussions with the Government of India on various matters connected with the annual supply of two million tons of iron ore to Japan under the Kiriburu Project.

Mandi Rock Salt

560. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Mandi Rock salt allocated to different States (State-wise) during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the quantity that was actually supplied during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The information required is given in the statement below:—

Name of State	1962		1963		1964 (January to October)	
	Allocation (In tonnes)	Issue (In tonnes)	Allocation (In tonnes)	Issue (In tonnes)	Allocation (In tonnes)	Issue (In tonnes)
1. Himachal Pradesh	2,294	1,841	2,240	1,700	1,800	1,235
2. Punjab	1,120	945	1,795	1,363	1,500	672
3. Jammu & Kashmir	746	725	747	665	600	385
4. Uttar Pradesh	37	37	37	37	40	9
5. Miscellaneous	149	125	149	109	150	114

Optical Factory in Lucknow

561. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the project for setting up an optical factory in Lucknow in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether the project is going to be started in collaboration with some foreign firm; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement and the contribution of the Central Government in the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes Sir. Conditional letter of approval has been issued.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the Collaboration agreement is awaited. The Central

Government are not making any contribution to the project.

Steel Materials from Abroad for Railways

562. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
 Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase large quantities of steel materials for the use of Indian Railways from foreign Agencies;

(b) if so, its approximate quantity and its cost; and

(c) the reasons for the purchase of the same from foreign sources?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). During the second-half

of 1964-65, it is proposed to purchase about 70,000 Metric Tons of Steel (approximate cost Rs. 4.3 crores) from abroad which represents only a small proportion of the total requirements of Indian Railways for this period.

(c) Due to the materials not being available indigenously in some cases and due to the indigenous capacity not being adequate for others.

Railway Doctors

563. { Dr. S. K. Saha:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri G. K. Singha:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are disparities regarding pay scale, promotion and official designation as gazetted and non-gazetted officers at the time of appointment of Doctors on Railways and those under the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what are the disparities and the steps Government are taking to remove such disparities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Both on the Civil side and on the Railways, Doctors are recruited initially as Assistant Surgeons. While on the Civil side, they are in Class II and allotted the scale of Rs. 325—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800 plus non-practising allowance at the rate of 25 per cent of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150 and a maximum of Rs. 400, on the Railways they are recruited in Class III and allotted the scale of Rs. 335—20—475—25—575—EB—25—850 plus restricted non-practising allowance at the rate of 20 per cent of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 125. These Assistant Surgeons on the Civil side get further promotion to the extent of 33.1/3 per cent of the posts in Class I and the remaining 66.2/3 per cent of Class I posts are filled by direct recruitment. On the

Railways, these Assistant Surgeons are given honorary gazetted status on completion of 5 years service and are eligible for further promotion as Assistant Medical Officers Class II. These Assistant Medical Officers can seek further promotion to the extent of 33.1/3 per cent of the posts of Class I District Medical Officers and the remaining 66.2/3 per cent of posts of District Medical Officers are filled by direct recruitment. The disparities obtaining between the Civil and the Railway Medical Departments are due to the entirely different circumstances obtaining on the Railways where, to quote an example, it is not possible to prohibit private practice completely as has been done on the Civil side. The Railways being the biggest employer there is an unusually large number of Doctors in service on the Railways and, therefore, it will not be possible to have the whole lot of them in the gazetted cadre. The Jagannadha Das Pay Commission went into this question and have accepted the position of Doctors as obtaining on the Railways and have commented that Railways happen to be the biggest employer of medical staff under the Central Government. It is, therefore, not practicable to adopt the practices with regard to recruitment, promotion etc obtaining on the Civil side on the Railways.

Oil as substitute for Coal

564. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. D. Puri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank Study Team has expressed the opinion that oil would be more economical than coal over large tracts in India; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) After making certain assumptions with regard to the return on capital as well as the cost to the economy in respect of imported products, the World Bank Study Team has estimated that the substitution of fuel oil for coal moved over long distances to southern and western India would, in terms of 'real' cost to the economy, produce measurable savings.

(b) The report and recommendations of the Study Team are presently under the consideration of Government.

Taj Express

565. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Taj Express train now makes regular journeys between Delhi and Agra; and

(b) if so, whether the experiment of introducing this new luxury train has proved a success in all respects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Taj Expresses have been introduced with effect from 1st October, 1964. From the occupation of the accommodation provided in these trains, it is observed that the trains are fairly well patronised.

Motor Coaches at the Integral Coach Factory

566. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to build 25 KW AC motor coaches on a regular production basis at the Integral Coach Factory, at Perambur, Madras; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3482/64].

Surplus Staff of Steel Controller's Office

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

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

(a) whether the surplus staff of the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta have been provided with equivalent alternative employment;

(b) if so, the number of those who have been declared surplus;

(c) the number of those to whom alternative employment was offered; and

(d) the number of those who still remain to be absorbed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). It is estimated that about 200 persons in various categories will be surplus in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta upto the middle of next year. A systematic study of the requirements of staff for this office has been taken in hand. The exact number of persons who will be rendered surplus will become known on receipt of the results of this study.

So far 65 persons have actually been released. All of them have been found alternative employment.

Pig Iron Quotas

568. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many small units in U.P. and other States

are not getting their quota of pig iron because of inadequate supply from Centre to the States;

(b) the yearly demand of pig iron of U.P. and West Bengal; and

(c) the extent to which the demand has been met in 1964?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Many small units in Uttar Pradesh and other States are not getting their full requirements of foundry grade pig iron because the total requirements demands exceed the present availability. It is, therefore, possible to meet only a part of the requirements of all foundries, whether big or small. The foundries, however, also use cast iron scrap over which there is no control.

(b) and (c). The demand received from the States of U.P. and West Bengal for the year 1964-65 for the foundries with which they are concerned were:

U.P.—305,000 Tonnes.

West Bengal—196,000 Tonnes.

In the absence of any uniform basis on which the capacities, and therefore the requirements, of these foundries could be determined, the allocation of available supplies to the States is determined *pro rata* on the basis of the past despatches of foundry grade iron to the State foundries, and not on the basis of the demands received. The ceilings allotted during 1964-65 to U.P. and West Bengal for supply are:

U.P.—33,850 Tonnes.

West Bengal—56,790 Tonnes.

An *ad-hoc* allocation of 5000 tonnes of mixed off-grade iron has also been made to Uttar Pradesh.

इस्पात उद्योग का विकास

569. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस्पात उद्योग के

विकास के लिए सरकार किसी नयी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नयी योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने टन इस्पात पिंडों का उत्पादन होगा ; और

(ग) कितनी अवधि के लिये यह योजना बनायी गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार आजकल लोहे और इस्पात की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना बना रही है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इस्पात पिंडों के उत्पादन का संगोहित लक्ष्य 14 से 14.5 मि० टन है। फिर भी उत्पादन के लक्ष्य के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी किया जाना है।

रेलों में खतरे की जंजीरों का खींचा जाना

570. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न रेलों में खतरे की जंजीरें कितनी बार खींची गईं ;

(ख) ये आंकड़े 1962-63 के आंकड़ों की तुलना में कम हैं या अधिक ; और

(ग) इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन ने क्या उपाय किये हैं या करने वाला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभगसिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3483/64]

Committees in Ministry of Commerce

571. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Committees and Sub-Committees which are functioning in his Ministry; and

(b) the total number of members on these Committees?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) About 18 Committees (This is not comprehensive but only tentative containing most of the Committees).

(b) about 292.

Committees in Ministry of Steel and Mines

572. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Committees and Sub-Committees which are functioning in his Ministry; and

(b) the total number of members on these Committees?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 30.

(b) 560.

Staff of Steel Controller's Office

573. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the surplus staff of Chief Controller of Iron and Steel, Calcutta, who have been absorbed in Income-tax Department in Calcutta have not been given seniority, continuity of service and protection of pay;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify such injustice?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The surplus staff of the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta have been released for employment

in the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, West Bengal in such a manner that there is no break in service. The question of protection of previous pay is under examination. Normally previous service in one establishment will not count for purposes of seniority when a Government servant is retrenched and appointed to another establishment.

Price of Copper

574. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the price of copper during the last three months;

(b) the measures taken to maintain the supply of copper to the Industries particularly small scale Industries utilising copper; and

(c) whether any preference is given to the export-based industries?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The price of Copper in the international market has increased considerably.

(b) In spite of the difficult situation regarding foreign exchange, the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of copper has not been reduced. The rise in the world price of copper will necessarily affect the quantity of copper which can be made available to industries using copper. Care has however been taken to ensure equitable distribution of available supplies to consumers both in the large and small scale. The needs of units in the small scale sector in particular have been specially kept in view

Efforts are also being made to obtain additional foreign exchange to make good the short-fall in imports of copper on account of the increase in world price.

The price and distribution of copper are controlled under the Non-Ferrous

Metals Control Order 1958 (as amended)—an order issued under the Essential Commodities Act.

(c) Yes, Sir. Such industries are eligible for allocation of foreign exchange for the import of copper under the Export Promotion Scheme.

Halt on Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill Railway Line

575. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the decision to have a halt station at Sanjha on Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill Railway line (E. Rly.) was taken; and

(b) whether any contractor for selling tickets has been appointed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) In May, 1963

(b) All formalities for opening the halt have been completed, but decision about the name of the halt is awaited from the Government of Bihar. A suitable contractor will be appointed after the name of the halt has been finalised.

Patents Bill

576. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft of the Patents Bill has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the Bill is likely to be brought forward?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Patents Bill is being finalised and is likely to be introduced during the current Session of the Lok Sabha.

अफ्रीका में मीट्रिक प्रणाली लागू करना

577. { **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री गुलशन :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व अफ्रीकी देशों में मीट्रिक प्रणाली लागू करने के बारे में उन्हें परामर्श देने के लिये भारत सरकार का एक अफसर वहां भेजा गया था ? और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 6 महीनों की अवधि के लिये लगभग 17,000 रु० ।

Railway Intermediate Colleges

578. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1035 on the 3rd December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post-graduate teachers teaching IX and X Classes in Railway Intermediate Colleges are not getting the same grade i.e. Rs. 200—400 as the Post-graduate teachers teaching IX and X classes in Railway Higher Secondary Schools;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has issued any order for removing this disparity amongst the above-mentioned similar teachers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The highest scale for a teacher in a Railway High School is Rs. 120—300(PS)|170—380(AS) and this has been allotted to teachers who teach IX and X classes in the High School Section of the Railway Intermediate College. The teachers who

teach Class XI of the College Wing of Intermediate College i.e. 1st year of the College get the scale of Rs. 250—530 (with an initial start of Rs. 280). The highest scale for teachers in Higher Secondary School is Rs. 200—400(PS)|250—470(AS) and this has been allotted to teachers who teach Class XI also in Higher Secondary Schools on Railways.

Manufacture of Jeeps in Kenya

579. { Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to an Indian firm to manufacture four-wheel-drive jeeps in Kenya; and

(b) if so the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seniority of Railway Staff

580. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority of the railway staff is determined according to the length of service or date of promotion to a higher grade;

(b) whether it is a fact that the seniority list of Claims Tracers (Northern Railway) has been frequently revised and those who were at the bottom of January 1960 list have superseded their seniors and climbed to the top in the seniority list issued in March, 1962; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such frequent alterations in the seniority of Claims Tracers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Normally, the date of

promotion to higher grade, maintaining *inter-se* seniority in the next lower grade.

(b) Provisional seniority lists are first circulated inviting objections and subsequently final lists are issued. No seniority lists were issued in January 1960 and March 1962 but on other dates.

(c) Alterations were due to time taken by the Railway administration in finalising the procedure for determining-seniority of Claims Tracers drawn from different groups.

Some of the affected staff have filed a writ Petition in a court of Law and the case is *sub-judice*.

Travel facilities for Exporters

581. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any schemes to remove the difficulties experienced by the businessmen and exporters to travel abroad for exploring export markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the opportunities provided to them to participate in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have the following schemes to help the exporters to travel abroad for exploring exports markets:—

(i) The Reserve Bank of India are prepared to consider placing at the disposal of each Export House recognized by the Government of India, on the receipt of an application from them, a specific sum of foreign exchange whereby the representatives might undertake business travels abroad connected with exports without having to apply to the Reserve Bank for prior approval on every occasion.

(ii) The above facility was also extended to all business houses

whose average annual export over the past two or three years is not less than Rs. 20 lacs.

- (iii) In the case of businessmen not falling under the above categories, the Reserve Bank consider request for release of foreign exchange according to the normal procedure. Suitable cases are recommended to the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The following facilities are provided to the parties who take part in exhibitions/fairs in foreign countries which are organized by or participated by the Government of India:

- (i) The cost of transportation of the exhibits from a port in India to the point of destination, and on their return upto the Indian port, are borne by the Government of India.

- (ii) Organizational expenses for the running and management of the Indian Pavilion, Publicity and other connected expenditure abroad are borne by the Government of India.

- (iii) The trade enquiries which are received during the fairs and exhibitions from foreign buyers organization are promptly passed on to the Indian participants for effective trade negotiations.

- (iv) Participating firms who are desirous of sending their representatives to visit fairs/exhibitions at their own cost to negotiate and book business on the spot are recommended release of foreign exchange for such visits for a reasonable period of time.

In addition release of foreign exchange is recommended in favour of businessmen who take part in exhibitions/fairs in which Government of India are not directly participating.

Export of Documentary Films

582. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the scope for the export of documentary films abroad, particularly for use in television and commercial circuits; and

(b) the facilities given by Government to the Motion Pictures Export Corporation in this field?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Prints of documentary films are exported to foreign countries for commercial and non-commercial exploitation.

(b) The Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has entered into an agreement with the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., for commercial exploitation in Cinema and T.V. abroad, of films produced by Films Division and approved as suitable for exhibition in foreign countries, on the basis of showing of proceeds at 50:50 basis. (Five documentaries have already been made available by the Films Division to this Corporation for theatrical and television exploitation in foreign countries).

Exports to U.S.A.

583. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to accelerate the export of rayon, tissue brocade, velvet, art bangles, spectacle frames and terrazo tiles to U.S.A. which are in great demand in that country; and

(b) the export earning from the above items since January to September, 1964?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Schemes providing for export assistance to rayon, tissue brocades, silk fabrics, art

bangles and spectacle frames are already under operation. These goods were also prominently displayed in the 'New York World Trade Fair'. Recently a study team visited U.S.A. to explore possibilities of export of bangles.

(b) A statement showing figures of exports of these items or closely corresponding items to U.S.A. during January to August, 1964 (the latest month for which figures are available) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3484/64]. Figures for all the items are not available as these items are not exactly comparable with those adopted in the Indian Trade Classification.

Production of Salt

584. **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt being produced in the country at present;

(b) the quantity of salt produced annually from sea water; and

(c) whether it differs in quality or in price of production from the salt produced from sources other than sea water?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) About 45 lakh tonnes.

(b) About 30 lakh tonnes.

(c) Generally, the quality of salt produced from sea brine and that produced from sub-soil or lake brine is the same. While sea salt and sub-soil salt may contain chemical impurities like magnesium and calcium salts, lake salt contains only sodium sulphate impurities. The sodium chloride content of the three varieties of salt varies from about 95 to 98 per cent; all these varieties of salt are fit for human consumption. Rock salt produced at Mandi in Himachal Pradesh is, however, poor in quality; but the annual production at this source

is limited and does not exceed 4,000 tonnes. The cost of production of sea salt is generally less than that produced from other sources. In some cases, however, the cost of production of marine salt is high due to prevailing labour conditions.

H.M.T. Factory in M.P.

585. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Uikey:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Bakliwal:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Surya Prasad:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested for the establishment of a Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Factory in the State;

(b) if so, whether the request has been accepted; and

(c) if not, the present position of the case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A number of requests had been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, for location of one of the new machine tool units of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. in that State. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been informed that of the 5 new units proposed to be set up by H.M.T.L. during the Fourth Plan period, three will be by way of expansion of the existing units at Pinjore (Punjab), Kalamassery (Kerala) and Sanatnagar (Hyderabad). The fourth unit will be set up some time in 1969-70. It would, therefore, be premature to consider the question of its location at the present time.

Police Dogs

486. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state the extent the police dogs have been helpful to the Railways in detecting the crimes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Hon. Member has probably the Railway Protection Force dogs in view. Railway Protection Force Dog Squads are in use on the Northern, North Eastern, Central, South Eastern, Southern and Western Railways. In the Eastern and North-east Frontier Railways the dogs are presently under training.

Railway Protection Force 'Police' dogs are used both for prevention and detection of crime. On the 6 Railways, the dogs were used successfully in the detection of cases on 39 occasions during the current year up-to-date. On 6 occasions, the Civil Police requisitioned the services of the Railway Protection Force dogs for detection of their cases. Besides these, they are utilized for regular patrolling of big yards and workshops.

Accident near Agra

587. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engine and some wagons of a goods train capsized on the 20th October, 1964 on the side line of the Gher Railway Station on the Agra-Gwalior section of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident and the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was enquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers and their report is under scrutiny.

Safety Cap Lamps for Miners

588. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Joint Working Committee of the Indian Mining Association, Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners Association have asked for an increase in the price of coal for implementing the instructions issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines that the Miners should be provided with safety cap lamps by the 31st December, 1964; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the last two years several representations in this behalf were received from the industry—but they were told that the introduction of electric cap lamps was necessary if the mines were to continue operating—and that no price increase was called for. In order to give time to the industry to implement this decision, the introduction of electric cap lamps was allowed to be done in stages. A fresh representation on this subject has been received recently from the industry and is under examination.

Barium Chemicals Factory

589. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 952 on the 6th March, 1964, and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in commissioning the Barium Chemicals Factory, Ramavaram; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) It has been reported that the delay in commissioning the factory is due to certain defects noticed in the rotary furnace during trial runs of the plant on the first stage of the production programme in June, 1964.

(b) It is understood that steps are being taken by the party, through

their technical consultants, to obtain the services of a reputed U.K. firm in the line of manufacture of chemicals, for the rectification of the defects in their plant. Government do not propose to take any action in the matter at this stage.

Export of Plastic Bangles

590. { Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Corporation to promote the export of plastic bangles; and

(b) if so, the scope and the details of the proposed Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The scope and details of the proposed Corporation are being worked out by the Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council in consultation with the Bangles Industry.

Construction of Over Bridges

591. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Namblar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway overbridges whose construction work was undertaken during 1963-64;

(b) whether the railway overbridge at Parli on Southern Railway was earmarked for construction during this period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Construction of 34 road over/under bridges were undertaken during 1963-64.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The scheme for a road overbridge was originally

sponsored by the State Government only during 1964-65 but has since been deferred by them till 1965-66 due to paucity of funds.

Small Scale Industries in Kerala

592. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Namblar:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned to Kerala for the development of small scale industries during 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64; and

(b) the classification of these loans according to different industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) 1961-62—Rs. 8.87 lakhs.

1962-63—Rs. 14.52 lakhs.

1963-64—Rs. 20.73 lakhs.

(b) Central loan assistance to State Governments is given in bulk under the various development heads and not for different industries. The required information will be available only with the State Government.

Indian Coal

593. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the results of experiments carried out at the Central Fuel Research Institute in blendability of Indian coals with imported coking coal for metallurgical purposes?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The C.F.R.I. has obtained samples of Australian coals with a view to testing their suitability for blending with Indian coals. The tests carried out by the C.F.R.I. have revealed that the only Indian coals which can be blended satisfactorily with Australian coals are coals from Kanhan Valley, but the Kanhan Valley coals blended in the same proportion with good quality Indian coking coals will produce the same re-

sults as will be obtained if the Australian coals are used for blending.

Body found in a Railway Wagon

594. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the body of a middle-aged man was found in a railway wagon at the Sadar Bazar Railway Station on the 27th October, 1964;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to his death; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the Railway doctor who refused to give him medical aid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the *post mortem* examination report, the death was due to natural causes i.e. Anasarca. The man apparently a beggar, was found lying on the platform. He appeared to be suffering from some chronic ailment. The Railway Doctor who was called for attended on him. Owing to non-availability of Ambulance car from the civil hospital, the deceased could not be shifted despite best efforts.

(c) In view of answer to part (b) above, does not arise.

Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation

595. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money invested by the Railways in the Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation from its inception to date;

(b) the number of vehicles, buses and trucks plied by it on this route;

(c) the number out of them which have got permits from the (i) Punjab

and (ii) Himachal Pradesh Governments;

(d) the net profit earned by this Corporation year-wise since its formation (up-to-date); and

(e) what dividend the Railways have received so far by way of their participation in this undertaking?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (e). A statement giving the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3485/64].

Manufacture of Rubber Goods

596. { **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**
 Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rubber goods manufacturing industry in this country has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of all items of our requirements; and

(b) if not, what other important items made out of rubber are still imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Self sufficiency has been achieved in the country in respect of most of the following rubber goods:

Mechanical, extruded and moulded rubber goods, e.g. rubber footwear, V and Fan belts, railway and automobile rubber components, rubber coats and aprons, surgical gloves, tennis balls, tyre retreading compound, latex foam rubber, automobile tyres and tubes and bicycle tyres and tubes.

(b) Following specialised items are still being imported:

Rubber blankets, life jackets and rafts, rubber contraceptives, specialised medical and surgical rubber products, tyres and tubes of sizes not manufactured in the country and rubber impregnated hoses.

Bridges on Ankleswar-Rajpipla Line

597. **Shri Chhotubhai Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the culverts and bridges on the Ankleswar-Rajpipla narrow gauge line are in bad condition and due to that there are great irregularities in arrival and departure of trains on that line; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be repaired?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) and (b). The girders of the bridges on this section, which are of wrought iron, are not sufficiently strong for the impact at higher speeds. In view of the present day need for economy the regirdering of such bridges of Narrow Gauge lines has been deferred, and speed restriction has therefore been imposed with effect from 1-10-1964. In order to suit the requirements of the local public and to maintain communications with Broad Gauge trains at Ankleswar, the train timings have been suitably revised.

Tampering with Railway Tracks

598. { **Shri Subbaraman:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was tampering with railway tracks near Madras consecutively three times within a few days from 19th October, 1964;

(b) if so, where and how;

(c) the action taken to find out the culprits; and

(d) whether the tampering was suspected as action of sabotage and

if so, the action taken so far to prevent such sabotages?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The incidents are as under:—

(i) At *Kodambakkam Railway Station in Chingleput-Madras Section* on 19-10-1964.

The heel bolts and fish plates at the heel of the switch at one point were seen removed and the fish plate and two heel bolts had been wedged in between the heel block and the tongue rail of the points which was consequently pushed inwards by 2½".

(ii) At *Sevvapet Road Station in Arkonam-Madras Section* on 20-10-64.

The track fittings of the heel block of one point were seen removed and the fish plate, fish bolts and nuts were lying nearby.

(iii) Between *Padalam and Karunguzhi stations-Villupuram-Chingleput Section* on 24-10-1964.

On the middle span of bridge No. 227 at Km. 76/6 one pair of fish plates from a joint was seen removed. One fish plate was placed on the outside of the R.S. Joist and the second one was seen placed between the running rail and the guard rail 12' away from the joint. 43 steel keys along with loose jaws were also seen removed. 3 keys with loose jaws were seen removed from right hand side rail also.

(c) These occurrences were reported to the police immediately. One police dog and two Railway Protection Force dogs were also brought to assist in the investigation.

(d) The police investigation is in progress.

Preventive measures taken are:—

(i) patrolling of lines by Gangmen during nights;

- (ii) open line track patrol by Gangmen by day and night over the area covered by Madras division;
- (iii) armed Railway Police assisted by the Railway Protection Force to patrol the track and important bridges in Madras-Villupuram, Madras-Katpadi and Madras-Gummidipoondi Sections;
- (iv) to enlist co-operation of local villages through propaganda against tampering and offering suitable rewards to informants about the cultprits.

Transport of Coal

599. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the supply of wagons for transport of coal of decontrolled varieties;

(b) whether any restrictions on the movement of coal of decontrolled qualities and advance information of programmes for supply of wagons for such coals is required to be given; and

(c) whether the Railways are not in a position to accept programmes for movement of decontrolled items without any restrictions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) The procedure for the supply of wagons for transport of coal of decontrolled varieties is that the collieries concerned are required to submit programmes 15 days in advance of the month during which the movement is required, direct to the Railway Allotment Offices. This condition has, however, recently been relaxed in that the collieries can now submit programmes even during the currency of the month to which they refer subject to the condition that normally a minimum interval of 10 days is available between the submission of programmes and acceptance of indents in respect of such programmes. Allot-

ments are made by the Railways on the basis of day-to-day indents placed by the collieries loading decontrolled coal subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be in force. Wagon supplies are made according to the allotment.

(b) and (c). There are no restrictions as such on the movement of decontrolled coal, except that movement from various coalfields is to be determined by the Zonal Scheme applicable to each field and the principle of transport rationalisation already in force and the demands are placed as stated under (a).

Import of Wool

600. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import a large quantity of wool to meet the requirements of woollen textile industry;

(b) if so, the quantity, quality and the estimated value thereof;

(c) the agency through which such an import is being made;

(d) the steps taken to improve the indigenous wools in order to replace the imported stuff progressively; and

(e) the total quantity of woollen textiles manufactured in India during the last year and how much of it has been exported under the Export Promotion scheme or otherwise?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have allowed limited imports of raw wool of all qualities, required by the woollen industry, valued at Rs. 5 crores for the period October, 1964—September, 1965. In addition, imports made under the Ex-

port Promotion Scheme are expected to be of the order of about Rs. 2 to 3 crores. The total imports would thus be of the order of Rs. 7 to 8 crores which will provide the industry with about 13 to 15 million lbs. of imported raw wool. In addition it is open to the industry to use synthetic fibres for blending with wool to increase the availability of raw materials. The requirements of industry would be in the range of Rs. 18 to 20 crores for the full year but due to shortage of foreign exchange, larger imports are not possible. In addition, about 2 to 3 million lbs. of indigenous wool is being utilised. Indian wool is not suitable in any larger way for worsted spinning.

(c) Imports will be effected by the Actual Users.

(d) The following steps have been taken to step up wool production, improve shearing, grading and marketing methods:

- (a) Research Schemes have been initiated through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for evolving better breeds of sheep capable of yielding more wool.
- (b) A Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is being established during the Current Plan Period.
- (c) 305 Sheep Extension Centres have been established in the Second Plan Period. These Centres will be strengthened further in the Third Plan and additional Centres will be established;
- (d) 46 Sheep breeding farms have been established since the First Five Year Plan.
- (e) A Scheme of Sheep Shearing and Grading of Wool is being taken up in Rajasthan during the current Plan Period.
- (e) Production of Woollen textiles during the year 1963-64 was of the

order of 17.13 million metres. Exports during the period amounted to 1.04 million metres valued at Rs. 1.45 crores.

Lignite Deposit in Kutch

601. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge reserves of lignite have been found in Kutch in Gujarat; and

(b) what is the approximate quantity and how this reserve is going to be utilised?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The presence of lignite in Kutch has been known to the Geological Survey of India for quite some time.

(b) The reserves of lignite in the Umarsar area, Kutch district, have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India at 10.87 million tonnes. It is understood the question of utilisation of lignite for the generation of power is under consideration of the State Government.

Production of Cloth

602. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a record rise in the production of cloth and yarn has been registered during September, 1964; and

(b) the main factors which have contributed to this rise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Larger utilisation of spindles and looms as compared to earlier months; and

(ii) Lesser number of holidays during September, 1964.

Ahmadpur-Katwa and Burdwan-Katwa Road Lines

603. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the narrow gauge railway lines worked by M/s. Mcleod & Co. Ltd. from Ahmadpur to Katwa and Burdwan to Katwa are to be closed soon; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to convert these lines into broad gauge in view of the heavy traffic they carry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) The Ministry of Railways are not aware of any proposal for the closure of these light Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries

604. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in the small scale industries during the Second Five Year Plan and in the first two years of the Third Plan on whole-time and part-time basis separately;

(b) the contribution of small enterprises to national income during the first and second Five Year Plans;

(c) the outlays planned for the development of small industries in the fourth plan; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure stability of existing small industrial units and to coordinate and screen policies of other departments affecting small units?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No decisions have yet been taken on outlays for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) The Central Small Industries Organisation and the State Directorates of Industries help small scale units in various directions. Co-ordination is maintained with the Central Licensing Committee in order to ensure that in fields where sufficient production in the small scale sector has already been well developed, new capacities are not created in the large scale sector by fresh licensing. The supply of scarce raw materials to meet the increasing requirements of small scale units, however, presents a problem which is being sought to be met to the greatest extent possible within the foreign exchange available.

Other facilities extended to small scale units include:—

Supply of machinery by the National Small Industries Corporation on hire-purchase basis.

Credit facilities under the State Aid to Industries Act, State Bank Scheme, State Finance Corporations and the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India.

Assistance in obtaining a fair share of Government contracts.

फतुहा-इसलामपुर रेलवे लाइन

605. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान फतुहा-इसलामपुर रेलवे लाइन की घोर अव्यवस्था की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिये अभी तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उस रेलवे लाइन को सीधे अपनी देख-रेख में ले लेने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) इससे पहले इस रेलवे की खरीद का विकल्प 1958 में आया था और उस समय इस सवाल पर विचार किया गया था, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा इस रेलवे की खरीद सार्वजनिक हित में उचित नहीं समझी गयी। इसकी खरीद का अगला विकल्प 1968 में आयेगा और उस समय इस सवाल पर फिर विचार किया जायेगा।

Diesel Engines from Abroad

606. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diesel engines for narrow gauge hill railways have been received from foreign countries;

(b) if so, how they have been distributed;

(c) whether any of them has been allotted for Kangra Valley Railway N.G. Section on the Northern Railway; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to run an additional train on this section to avoid over-crowding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No narrow gauge diesel locomotives have been specifically ordered for use on Hill railways. 25 narrow gauge diesel locomotives are, however, on order for supply from abroad and these have just started arriving in the country since October, 1964.

(b) Tentatively these are proposed to be allotted as under:

15 to South Eastern Railway.

10 to Northern Railway.

(c) Allotment of narrow gauge diesel locomotives to Kangra Valley Section is under consideration.

(d) Matter is under consideration.

Corruption cases on N.E. Railways

607. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel of catering Department on the North Eastern Railway category-wise who were found involved in corruption cases up-to-date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Crime Intelligence Bureau of the North Eastern Railway takes considerable time to investigate into such cases; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to prevent such long delays in investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) One Manager and five Assistant Managers have been involved in corruption cases so far.

(b) It is the Railway Vigilance Organisation which investigates cases of corruption; and investigations are completed within reasonable time depending on the nature of the case.

(c) Does not arise.

Thefts on Indian Railways

**608. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Mallick:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts on the Indian Railways reported during the period from 1st August, 1964 to 31st October, 1964;

(b) in how many cases the goods stolen had been recovered and restored to the owners;

(c) in how many cases the culprits have been apprehended; and

(d) whether the cases of theft are to be reported and investigated by the Railway Protection Force or the State Police of the place where the thefts are committed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 683.

(b) 382.

(c) 310.

(d) All cases of thefts are reported to the Government Railway Police. Under the law only the Government Railway Police are authorised to conduct investigation of crime cases. The Railway Protection Force maintains records of all cases of theft of railway property, both as owner and carrier and render such assistance to the Government Railway Police, as is possible.

Corruption cases on N.E. Railway

609. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases detected against the railway employees during 1963-64 in Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) the nature of corruption cases pending on North-Eastern Railway as on the 31st October, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Four corruption cases were detected in 1963-64 against Railway employees in the Varanasi District of the North Eastern Railway. There is no Division or District known as Gorakhpur Division. Fourteen cases were detected against Railway staff headquartered in Gorakhpur, in 1963-64.

(b) The classification of corruption cases pending on the North Eastern Railway, as on 31st October, 1964 is:

(i) Cases relating to delivery of goods;

(ii) Ticketless travel with the connivance of staff;

(iii) Cases relating to levy/waival of demurrage and wharfage charges;

(iv) Excess charging or non-issue of tickets;

(v) Wrong drawal of pay and allowances by staff;

(vi) Misuse of Passes and Privilege Ticket Orders;

(vii) Misappropriation of cash;

(viii) Misappropriation and misuse of Railway stores;

(ix) Misappropriation of Railway coal;

(x) Tampering of official records.

(xi) Accumulation of wealth beyond known sources of income;

(xii) Obtaining employment by impersonation and on false declarations;

(xiii) Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification; and

(xiv) Fraudulent use of medical facilities.

Derailment of Goods train on S. Railway

610. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 879 on the 18th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report on the enquiry into the derailment of a goods train between Banasandra and Sampige Road on the Bangalore-Arsikere Section of the Southern Railway on the 28th July, 1964 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The report of the Enquiry Committee is still under scrutiny.

Thefts from Trains

611. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that detectives of the Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board have unearthed a gang, including a guard and another official of the Railways who used to pilfer goods from consignments in brake-vans; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) All the Railway Administrations have been instructed to organise similar raids by Railway Protection Force Crime Detective staff to smash up criminal gangs, if any, operating on their Railways.

Exports

612. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the rising prices of Indian goods are driving these goods out of foreign markets; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to insulate exports from the general upward trend in prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, this is true. However, due to efforts of exporters, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Government, exports during the half year April-September 1964 have reached a figure of Rs. 414 crores registering an increase of Rs. 38 crores over the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Continuous attention is paid to all aspects of export promotion so as to insulate exports, as far as possible from the shortage and rising prices.

Railway Colonies of Southern Railway

613. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for repairs and maintenance of Railway quarters, only 3 workmen for 1000 houses are working in the Railway colonies of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, whether it is feasible to repair and maintain all the quarters at this rate; and

(c) whether the ban on whitewashing, repairing and maintaining of railway quarters during the period of emergency has been lifted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No Sir. The practice for repairing of quarters is to get major repairs done through zonal contractors and minor items of work done through departmental labour. The labour required for repairs done departmentally is fixed depending on the extent and type of repairs.

(b) The above arrangements for repairing the quarters have been considered satisfactory and a review of the arrangements is made from year to year.

(c) Yes Sir. The ban imposed on whitewashing and minor routine repairs to buildings has been lifted in July 1964.

Export Industries Materials Corporation

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

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent Seminar of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recommended the setting up of an Export Industries Materials Corporation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the recommendation?

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

(b) The recommendation will be considered by the Government as soon as the report of the Seminar is received.

Iron Ore Deposit of Bellary-Hospet Area

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation has taken up a survey of iron ore deposits in the Bellary-Hospet area; and

(b) if so, whether the survey is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Indian Bureau of Mines has undertaken drilling operations in one of the three deposits in the Bellary-Hospet area i.e. Ramandurg to make an assessment of the reserves and the grade of iron ore in this deposit. Similar assessment of the other two deposits will be made later. Simultaneously the National Mineral Development Corporation is carrying out a general survey with a view to examining the feasibility and determining the economics of a mining project in this area.

(b) While the work of the Indian Bureau of Mines in the Ramandurg area is likely to be completed by March 1965, the work in respect of the other two deposits and the general survey by the National Mineral Development Corporation is likely to take some more time.

Trade with Nepal

616. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade between India and Nepal has declined in recent years, especially across the U.P.-Nepal border; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Our trade with Nepal has been on the increase during the last five years except during 1962-63. The increasing trend is expected to be maintained. Separate figures for trade across the U.P.-Nepal border are not available.

(b) Does not arise.

Slag Granulation Plant at Bhilai

617. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the slag granulation plant at the Bhilai Steel Plant has been completed and commissioned;

(b) if so, its cost and installed capacity; and

(c) how far foreign technical aid was required for setting up this plant in terms of men and material?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The erection of the Slag Granulation Plant at Bhilai has been completed and trial runs have started. The plant has been erected at an estimated cost of about Rs. 3.47 million and its installed capacity is approximately 950,000 tonnes per year.

Designs, working drawings and certain equipment for the plant were received from the USSR. Erection was done by Indian engineers assisted by suppliers' representatives.

Quality Control in Ginger

618. **Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are extending the quality control on ginger and turmeric items; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking the decisions?

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

(b) As a matter of policy it has been accepted by the Union Government that quality control should be extended to different items of the country's export. In keeping with this policy it is intended to introduce quality control on ginger and turmeric for export very soon on a compulsory basis. Actually, in order to provide for the development of the country's export trade through quality control and inspection an Act was passed by Parliament last year called the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

आयात किये गये नमक की कीमत

619. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान से जो सेंधा नमक भारत में आ रहा है उसका लागत मूल्य कितना बैठता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लागत मूल्य से कहीं अधिक बड़े हुए दामों पर दिल्ली और दूसरे स्थानों पर वह बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) 26.80 रु० प्रति मी० टन बागहरे तक निष्प्रभार ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं है क्योंकि उपभोक्ताओं से ली जाने वाली कीमत उचित समझी जाती है ।

1603 (Ai) LSD—4.

Phosphoric Acid Plant

620. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Phosphoric Acid Plant is proposed to be set up in Gujarat with Japanese Collaboration;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration; and

(c) the cost and capacity of the Plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir. It is however, being examined if machinery for phosphoric acid can be supplied by a Japanese firm.

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

Exports

**621. { Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai;**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to rationalise the present tariff structure in order to stimulate exports; and

(b) if so, the high-lights of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government of India have recently set up a Committee with Shri S. Subramanian, formerly Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, as Chairman, to examine the present structure of the Indian Customs Tariff and to advise Government regarding the lines on which the Tariff should be revised. While examining the structure of the import tariff, the Committee will devote special attention to the classification of machinery items of interest to manufacturing industries.

So far as the Export Tariff Schedule itself is concerned, out of the

23 items included therein, only certain varieties of raw cotton, hard cotton waste and mercury are at present subject to export duty. The Committee is required to recommend suitable amendments to the classifications and nomenclature of this Schedule also.

International Organisation for Standardisation

622. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Organization for Standardization held a Conference in Delhi during this month;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) the matters discussed thereat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Sixth Triennial General Assembly and associated meetings of the International Organisation for Standardisation were held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, from 8th to 21st November, 1964.

(b) A statement showing the meetings held by I.S.O. General Assembly, I.S.O. Council and Standing Committees on different subjects is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3486/64].

(c) The I.S.O. Council reviewed the progress of work since the last Council meeting (June 1963) and noted that 80 new I.S.O. recommendations (Standards) had been approved. These standards cover important subjects such as Manganese Ores, Material for Textile Industry, Automobiles, Ship-building, Paints and Varnishes, Essential Oils, Machine tools and Gymnastics and sports equipments. The Council set up five new technical committees to deal with new subjects taken up for standardisation.

The subjects discussed in technical committees included agricultural and food products, stimulant foods, steel and structural steel sections, iron and manganese ores, nuts and bolts.

The General Assembly of I.S.O. elected five member bodies for a period of three years 1965-67 to the I.S.O. Council. It also unanimously elected Shri J. J. Ghandy of India as President of I.S.O. for a term of three years 1965-67.

Vacancies for S.C. and S.T.

623. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the carry forward rule for the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been amended; and

(b) if so, the nature of the amendment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) It has now been laid down that in no year of recruitment shall the number of normal reserved vacancies and the "carried forward" reserved vacancies together exceed 45 per cent of the total number of vacancies. The surplus above 45 per cent shall be carried forward to subsequent years of recruitment subject to the condition that the particular vacancies carried forward do not become time barred due to their becoming more than two years old.

Geological Survey of Chanda

624. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the district of Chanda (Maharashtra); and

(b) if so, whether any workable deposits of any mineral have been found?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Regional survey of the western half of the district has been completed.

(b) Yes, Sir. Workable deposits of coal, iron ores, clays and barites have been found in Chanda. Drilling operations for proving the reserves of coal are in progress.

Coal and Iron Ore Deposits in Vidarbha

626. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surveys have recently been carried out by Government in the region of Vidarbha (Maharashtra) to find out availability of coal and iron ore deposits; and

(b) if so, the results of such surveys?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India have located workable deposits of high grade iron ore at Lohara, Puser, Dewalgaon and Surjagarh in Chanda district. Drilling operations for coal in the Wardha Valley Coalfield in Chanda district were taken up by the Geological Survey of India in 1963 and reserves of 10 million tonnes of coal have so far been proved. The work is in progress.

Indian Bureau of Mines

627. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation for the fields that have been taken over by the Indian Bureau of Mines for survey and other similar purposes near Nagpur has been paid to the farmers; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b).

Out of a total amount of Rs. 7,536 assessed as compensation for the damage caused by drilling operations in the Kamptee Coalfield near Nagpur, Rs. 7,436 have already been paid. The balance has not been paid since the party has not come forward to receive payment in spite of repeated notices.

Lumding Badarpur Hill Section of N.F. Railway

628. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are frequent derailments on the Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section of the N.F. Railway;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the running of trains in this section; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for doubling this line and thus minimise the running time of the passenger trains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Yes; there have been frequent derailments of goods, but not passenger trains.

(b) In addition to the existing instructions which require intensive examination of the rolling stock, special training of drivers, enforcement of speed restrictions, frequent foot plate inspections, etc., the following additional steps have been taken in respect of Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section:

(i) Arrangements have been made to realign the curves after conducting necessary survey as most of the accidents took place on curves.

(ii) The pit-line at Lumding has recently been extended to enable thorough examination of the wagons going on Hill Section.

(iii) A Committee consisting of Deputy Heads of Mechanical and Bridge Departments of the Northeast Frontier Railway and Joint Director, Standards, Research Designs and Standards Organisation, was recently set up to go into the question of derailments on the Northeast Frontier Railway and suggest further measures by which these can be minimized. Their final report is awaited.

(c) No.

Small Scale Industries Service Institutes

629. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Small Scale Industries Service Institutes all over the country;

(b) the amount given as loan, grant in cash and kind State-wise through these Institutes during 1963-64; and

(c) the nature of industries assisted by these Institutes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 16 Service Institutes, one in each State, 5 Branch Institutes besides 65 Extension/Production Centres.

(b) No loans or grants are given through these Institutes. Loans and grants to small industrialists are given by the State Governments under the respective State Aid to Industries Act.

(c) Technical counselling for setting up new units, planning production, and imparting training in the handling of modern tools and equipment, and provided by these Institutes to all small scale industries except industries falling in the groups, the development of which is held by special All India Boards/Commissions,

e.g. Handloom Board, Silk Board, Coir Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, etc.

उज्जैन-आगर लाइन

630. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन-आगर नेरोगेज शाखा लाइन जो चलती है उस पर वर्ष भर में क्या व्यय आता है तथा उससे वर्ष में कितनी आय होती है ;

(ख) क्या वह घाटे पर चल रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उसे मीटरगेज बना कर उसका विस्तार करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क)

(आंकड़े हजार रुपयों में)		
वर्ष	खर्च	आमदनी
* { 1961-62	3,10	2,71
1962-63	3,23	2,73

*ये आंकड़े आनुमानिक आधार पर निकाले गये हैं क्योंकि रेलवे लाइनों के हर सेक्शन पर होने वाले खर्च और उसकी आमदनी का विलकुल सही हिसाब-किताब अलग-अलग नहीं रखा जाता। 1963-64 के अनुमानित आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। इसे तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

कोटा जंक्शन के निकट टक्कर

681. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा जंक्शन के पास 31 अक्टूबर, 1964 को दो माल-गाड़ियां टकरा जाने के फलस्वरूप कई आदमी मारे गये और भारी नुकसान हुआ ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच करली गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) टक्कर की वजह से किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। लेकिन एक रेल कर्मचारी को मामूली चोटें आयीं।

रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 19,500 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ।

(ब) और (ग). रेलवे अफसरों की एक समिति ने दुर्घटना की जांच की। समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

कोटा रेलवे वर्कशॉप

632. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कधवाय :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि पश्चिम रेलवे की कोटा रेलवे वर्कशॉप 1962 में कोटा में स्थापित हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी पूरी क्षमता प्रयोग में लाई जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें कितने मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं और कितने लगाये जाने का विचार है और कितने डिब्बों की मरम्मत हर मास होती है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) कोटा में माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत के लिए कारखाना बनाने का काम 1957 में शुरू हुआ था और 1962 में पूरा हुआ। इस कारखाने में माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत का काम अक्टूबर, 1960 से शुरू हुआ और तब से यह काम उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता रहा है।

(ख) मरम्मत सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कारखाने की क्षमता धीरे-धीरे बढ़ायी जा रही है और अभी पूरी संभाव्य क्षमता का विकास नहीं हो पाया है। अक्टूबर, 1960 में जब कारखाने में मरम्मत का काम शुरू हुआ था, उस समय प्रति मास केवल 30 माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत की जाती थी, लेकिन कारखाने की क्षमता इतनी बढ़ा ली गयी है कि अब प्रति मास 425 माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत हो रही है।

(ग) पर्यवेक्षकों को मिलाकर इस समय कारखाने में कुल 1445 कर्मचारी हैं। प्रोत्साहन योजना धीरे-धीरे इस कारखाने में भी लागू की जा रही है और इस समय 550 माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, उसकी प्राप्ति के लिये कारखाने की क्षमता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से लगभग 100 कर्मचारी और बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है।

इस कारखाने में केवल माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत की जाती है, सवारी डिब्बों की नहीं।

Electric Train Accident near Calcutta

633. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were injured on the 13th November, 1964 in an electric train accident near Memari station on the Eastern Railway, about 60 miles from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident; and

(c) the loss sustained by the Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) The accident took place at Memari station. Sixteen persons were injured of whom 3 sustained grievous injuries.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) The approximate cost of damage to railway property was Rs. 1,00,700.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

DECISION TAKEN AT THE CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE REGARDING ABOLITION OF FOOD ZONES AND INTRODUCTION OF STATUTORY RATIONING.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Y. S. Chaudhary.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa (Kotah): **

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Y. S. Chaudhary.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कार्यवाही नहीं लिखी जायेगी ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Y. S. Chaudhary is absent. Then, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को श्रौर खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में खाद्य
ज्वोनों को समाप्त करने और

बड़े नगरों में कानूनी तौर पर
राशन व्यवस्था लागू करने के
बारे में किये गये निश्चय” ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): A conference of the Chief Ministers was held at New Delhi on the 17th and 18th November, 1964. The present food supply position in the country was reviewed and the policy to be followed during the coming months was discussed. After detailed discussions, it was decided that:

(i) The present zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat may be allowed to continue and the position reviewed in March 1965 when the prospects of the next wheat crop would be known.

(ii) Each State may be constituted into a separate rice zone except that the Northern Zone comprising the State of Punjab and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh may continue as at present.

(iii) Rice will be purchased on Government account in the surplus States for supply to the deficit States on a Government to Government basis. The States concerned have agreed to the following quantities being procured during the period from the 1st November 1964 to the 31st October 1965 for supply to the deficit States:

Andhra Pradesh—8 lakh tonnes.

Madras—2 lakh tonnes.

Madhya Pradesh—4 lakh tonnes.

Punjab—2.5 lakh tonnes.

Orissa—3 lakh tonnes.

Over and above these quantities, such additional quantities will be procured as are necessary to meet the internal requirements of the States.

(iv) The main objective of the procurement and import policy is to enable a sizable buffer stock of rice and

wheat to be built up. This implies restraint on issues from Government stocks during the post harvest period.

(v) Statutory rationing will be introduced in Calcutta on a date to be fixed by the State Government. As regards other cities with a population of one million and over, State Governments have been given the option to introduce such regulatory measures as they may consider necessary and the Central Government would make available such supplies as are necessary for meeting the commitments in these cities. The informal rationing introduced in Kerala will continue.

(vi) State Governments may be permitted to prohibit the export of coarse grains from their respective States except that surplus States which have traditionally been exporting coarse grains to other States should continue to allow such export on a regulated basis.

(vii) All restrictions on the movement of pulses may be removed immediately except that the existing restrictions on the export of gram may continue till the arrival of the next crop and the States concerned shall allow export of 50 per cent of the stock of gram held by traders.

(viii) All restrictions imposed by State Governments on the movement of oil and oil seeds may be removed immediately except that the existing restrictions on the movement of mustard seed from U.P. may be allowed to continue till the arrival of the next crop.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि जोन होने के कारण जिन प्रदेशों में अनाज की कमी है, वहां अनाज जाने में काफी दिक्कत होती है और इसी कारण ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है ? किन किन राज्यों ने जोन तोड़ने का विरोध किया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This decision was taken only recently, and there-

fore, whether there are any difficulties, and if so, what those difficulties are likely to be, cannot be envisaged now. But we hope on the basis of the procurement to be undertaken by the surplus States for the purpose of making it available for the benefit of the deficit States it would be possible to meet the situation.

Mr. Speaker: Which were the States which were against the termination of these zones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think I will name States. There was a general discussion and views were expressed. But the decision was unanimous.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि जोन नहीं तोड़े जायेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बाद में शासन का विचार जोन्स को तोड़ने का है, क्योंकि रबी की नई फसल आ रही है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is it contemplated to do away with these zones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have stated the basis of the new decision. After the prospect of the next rabi crop, the position will be further reviewed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Seven cities in India with a population of 10 lakhs or more were selected for implementing statutory rationing. May I know whether the majority of the Chief Ministers did not agree to this because of inadequate supply from the Centre, lack of proper stock and of an efficient distribution machinery at the State level? If so, what is the reaction of Government and the further advice given in the matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All these points were discussed. It is only on that basis that the decision has been taken that each State Government should review the position in its own State and take decisions with regard to the regulatory measures it has to take in these big cities.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was whether the majority of the Chief Ministers did not agree because of the three reasons I stated, and I want an answer to that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no majority or minority in this matter; these are all unanimous decisions.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I do not want to ask a question, but I want your guidance on one matter.

The Chief Ministers' conference took place ten days ago. Their decisions were announced the next day in the newspapers. Is it satisfactory for the Minister to come to Parliament only when there is a call attention notice on the subject? On a previous occasion, we were assured that as soon as the decisions were taken, we would be informed. Government have been repeatedly told that on such matters Parliament should be the first forum where they should come out with the decisions taken, but with mulish obduracy they continue to defy us. I would request you to persuade them that this is not fair to Parliament.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry. I owe an explanation to the House. The discussions took place at the Chief Ministers' conference. After that, they had to be processed before being finalised as decisions to be announced. I was hoping to announce it as soon as it was finalised.....

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Barackpore): It came out in the papers the next day.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Meanwhile, the call attention notice came.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We knew from the papers that certain decisions were taken at the Chief Ministers' conference. Unfortunately, the name of the Prime Minister was brought in there, that it was at his instance and advice that it has been decided to say nothing in Parliament about these. I

wrote to you a letter saying that Parliament is being treated with contempt. You were good enough to club my name along with others in this call attention notice. But I want to know whether there is any truth in that report.

Shri Nath Pai: We want a pronouncement from you.

Mr. Speaker: It is not possible to preclude all possibilities of any officials or Ministers making any statement at any time outside Parliament. There might be occasions when this has to be done and it might be done. But it is desired, and it has been observed here so many times, that when such an important decision is taken, Parliament should be the first body to be informed about it.

12.09 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

PROCEDURE

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee has written to me that there was a call attention notice to be taken up at 5 P.M. yesterday. There was then an objection taken that there was no quorum and so that could not be answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That was answered in part.

Mr. Speaker: Then that part would remain. If there is something else, that might be given in writing. The Minister might just place it on the Table of the House.

As regards these call attention notices, according to our rules, it is only one notice that can be taken up in one sitting. But to avoid being caught in that rule, I have been trying to clear arrears by putting some notice at 5 P.M., even though the sitting has not finished. I am doing so because on the first day I got about 70 notices, and I thought there were

some important ones. Therefore, I have been trying to clear them. If the Members send in a notice, I give an opportunity for it to be answered, and then the Members themselves in the Opposition, some one else, raise this objection that there is no quorum, then the House is not to blame in that respect. Therefore, they have to suffer. That cannot be answered now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I make a submission about your ruling? The thing happened yesterday. Just at 5 O' Clock the Minister was to reply. I put the motion, and the motion was being replied to, and one line came as reply. I want your guidance. Supposing something remains when we are discussing an important Bill or any such thing, and somebody raises the quorum question, is it not the practice that anything that is left today will come up tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Not these notices that are after the sitting. These notices cannot come up, and the only thing I can do is that the written answer might be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): While accepting your ruling for future guidance, may I point out that the notice was held over all these days not because of our failure.

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to get the answer. This morning also I have taken steps. I am doing that.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very grateful.

Mr. Speaker: Actually I am taking steps to see that so much delay should not take place, and when that is received, I will find out the reason why it has happened.

Shri Nath Pai: May I respectfully point out my predicament, because when we filed this thing, we wanted to bring certain matters to the notice of the Minister. The Minister stopped with this delightful sentence. How am I to raise the question?

Mr. Speaker: We have a federal set-up, and sometimes the States do not send the replies within the time that we need here. Matters are important, but as soon as that reply is received, I will go into the delay as well, why it has happened.

Shri Nath Pai: This was not a State matter, may I point out for your information? This is a purely Union matter.

Mr. Speaker: Information has to be received from the States, and not directly. This has been the reply sent to me that the information is being collected. I am sorry.

Shri Nath Pai: All right. May I know what is the meaning of this? This is from the official proceedings of the House, yesterday:

"The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri Sanjivayya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the Mormugoa Port (Goa) the winchmen of M/s Shantilal Kushaldas and Bros.—a stevedoring firm—went on strike on the 11th November, 19"

The sentence is not complete. I want to ask a couple of questions. The first is, it is not only unfair to us, but unfair to the dignity of the House.

Mr. Speaker: In the Calling Attention proceedings?

Shri Nath Pai: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do? The written answer would be placed on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Usually, it is an unwritten convention that after 5 O'Clock, when you permit something, we do not raise this question of quorum all the time, because if that is done, every time, we will find that inconvenient Calling Attention Notices will be allowed to become dead letters.

Mr. Speaker: If it comes from the Opposition itself, what should I do?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

**

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record. The same treatment would be meted out to every hon. Member.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उस का उत्तर तो आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर इस तरीके से नहीं आ सकता और मैं इस तरह से उसे उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मेरी अर्ज यह है कि हाउस में कोरम की जब कमी पड़ती है तो मेजारिटी पार्टी की तरफ से पड़ती है जबकि नुकसान हमारा होता है । क्रमूर उनका है लेकिन सफ़र हम लोग किया करते हैं । आखिर इस का इलाज क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही की तरफ से उधर कोरम का सवाल उठाया जाता है तो उस पर हम क्या कर सकते हैं । इसका इलाज तो यही है कि आप कोरम का सवाल न उठायें ।

Papers to be laid....(Interruptions.)
I cannot allow this to go on. I am asking the hon. Member to resume his seat.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसी नोटिस की बाबत कुछ अर्ज नहीं कर करना चाहता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे मना करने के बावजूद वह खड़े होकर बोले जा रहे हैं इसलिए जो भी वे कह रहे हैं वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं केवल आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ**

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता कि आप बगैर मेरी इजाजत के इस तरह से बोलते रहें ।

श्री बागड़ी : केरल के अन्दर आज ईसानों को केवल तीन आउंस चावल . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिलकुल नहीं सुनना चाहता । माननीय सदस्य अपनी जगह पर बैठ जायें ।

पेपर्स टु बी लेड और दो टेबुल ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो मेरे साथ बहुत ज्यादाती हो रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादाती तो माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ कर रहे हैं कि मेरे मना करने के बावजूद बोले ही चले जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर को यह लोक-सभा है, जनता की प्रतिनिधि सभा है तो क्या इस लोक सभा में भूखों की बात नहीं कहने दी जायेगी । इसी लोक सभा में बड़ों की बात तो आ जाती है लेकिन गरीबों की रोटी का और उनकी भूख का सवाल यहां पर उठाने नहीं दिया जाता है । केरल में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं । यह लोक-सभा आखिर जनता की आवाज को रखने के लिए बनी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें, बहुत हो चुका ।

श्री बागड़ी : भूखों की बात रेकार्ड से खारिज न की जाये । यह बहुत जरूरी बात है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब चूँकि वह शीशी माननीय सदस्य के हाथ में है इसलिए वह बात जरूरी हो गई है । जब नाम्बियार साहब उस

शीशी को लिये हुए थे और उन्होंने वही बात पेश करनी चाही थी तो उस वक्त यह बात जरूरी नहीं थी लेकिन चूंकि अब बागड़ी साहब के हाथ में आ गई है इसलिए उसकी खसूसियत हो गई ।

श्री बागड़ी : खसूसियत शीशी की नहीं बल्कि भूख की है जिसकी कि तरफ मैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत कह गये अब और कुछ नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल तो यह है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठेंगे भी या अपना भाषण जारी ही रखेंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भाषण जारी नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि मैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर बैठ जाइये । पेपर्स टु बी लेड आन दी टेबुल ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा आप से इतना ही निवेदन है कि उसे रेकाड से खारिज न किया जाये और उसे रहने दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर अब भी माननीय सदस्य न बैठेंगे तो मुझे ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : ऐक्शन तो जरूर ही आप लोजियेगा । आप हमेशा कोशिश करते हैं कि ऐक्शन हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तो कोशिश रहती है कि ऐक्शन न लेना पड़े । मैं हर मुमकिन कोशिश करता हूं कि मुझे ऐक्शन लेने की नौबत पेश न आये ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से तो यह लोक सभा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं मेम्बर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह बाक़ी दिन के लिए हाउस से बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने कौन सा ऐसा गुनाह कर दिया जो मुझे चले जाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यहां पर भूखों की बात कहना . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने मेम्बर साहब से कहा है कि वह बाक़ी दिन के लिए हाउस के बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने उन्हें

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि माननीय सदस्य अभी भी बाहर नहीं जा रहे हैं इसलिए मैं उनका नाम पुकार कर कहता हूं कि श्री बागड़ी इस सदन से बाक़ी दिन के लिए बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बहुत ज्यादाती है ।

Shri Bagri then left the House.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAMS

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Techniques of International Trade in West Germany, U.S.A. and Japan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3476/64].
- (ii) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Materials Handling in West Germany, Britain and U.S.A. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3477/64].

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Brief Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1963-64. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3478/64].

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि इतना बड़ा दंड तो नहीं देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप बैठ जाइये । मैं और सूचना नहीं चाहता । सेक्रेटरी ।

12.20 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1964, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1964, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

Motion

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—Shri

Jairamdas Daulatram; Shri P. K. Kumaran; Prof. Mukut Behari Lal; Shri Tarkeshwar Pande; Dr. B. N. Prasad; Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray; Shri N. Narotham Reddy; Shri M. Ruthnaswamy; Shri P. N. Sapru; Shrimati Sharda Bhargava; Shri R. I. N. Sinha; Shri Datto-pant Thengari; Shri S. K. Vaishampayan; Prof. A. R. Wadia; and Shri M. C. Chagla.

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.21 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 30th November, 1964, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—
The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1964.

The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha

(3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1964-65.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution given notice of by Shri Bade and others seeking disapproval of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(6) Discussion on the Reports of the University Grants Commission for 1961-62 and 1962-63 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education.

(7) Discussion under Rule 193 on manufacture, consumption and price of cars to be raised by Shri Mani Ram Bagri and others on Friday, the 4th December, 1964, after disposal of Questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पिछली बार भी जब संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने बिजनैस ओफ दी हाउस रखा था तो उन से यह मांग की थी कि बोनस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन में तुरन्त ली जाये। इस की वजह से मजदूरों में काफ़ी असन्तोष फैला हुआ है क्योंकि कुछ कम्पनियों ने बोनस बांटा नहीं है। मेरी उन से पुनः प्रार्थना है कि इसी चालू अधिवेशन में मंत्री महोदय बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को विचारार्थ ले लें।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): A motion to discuss the food situation

generally in the country was also accepted by the sub-committee and it would be good if that also can be placed on the agenda during the course of the next week.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मेरा निवेदन है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा और इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के मामले में जो अपना निर्णय दिया है उस बारे में चर्चा यहां हाउस में होने की मांग की गई थी। उस समय इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था कि यहां इस सदन में उस विषय पर अवश्य चर्चा के लिए समय दिया जायगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस मामले को हाउस में चर्चा के लिए कब रखा जायेगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री को पहले जवाब देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बारे में सवाल उठाया था तो पिछले सप्ताह उस पर मैं ने यही कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है। अब हम लोगों का खयाल यह है और शायद सदन को भी यह पसन्द होगा कि स्पीकर्स कान्फ्रेंस हो रही है जनवरी के शुरू में और स्पीकर्स कान्फ्रेंस की इस बारे में क्या राय है अगर वह भी जाहिर हो जाय तो इस हाउस के लिए उस के बाद इस को डिस्कस करना अच्छा ही होगा। इसलिए अभी तक तो यही राय है कि स्पीकर्स कान्फ्रेंस की राय पहले जान ली जाय। जैसे सेशन तो अभी बाकी रहता है और यह मामला लाया जा सकता है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की राय यह है कि स्पीकर्स कान्फ्रेंस की राय भी मिल जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा। जनवरी के शुरू हफ्ते में वह होने वाली है और उन की राय जान लेना उचित होगा, सदन के लिए भी और सब के लिए भी अच्छा ही होगा कि उनकी इस बारे में राय मालूम हो जाय और उस के बाद यह सदन अपनी कोई राय इस मामले पर जाहिर करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब स्पीकर्स की राय इस में बड़ी साफ़ है। जरूरत तो इस बात की

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

है कि यहां पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की राय ली जाय ताकि इसमें कुछ किया जा सके ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : स्पीकर्स की राय अगर साफ है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर्स की राय साफ है कि अगर पार्लियामेंट और लेजिस्लेचर को अपने कंट्रिब्यूट के लिए पनिस आदि करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा तो उनका काम कभी चल नहीं सकता है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : तब ठीक है । कोई तारीख रखी जा सकती है । हम सब एक ही राय हैं और उस के लिए कोई तारीख रखी जा सकती है । मैं इस मामले के बारे में अगले सप्ताह जवाब दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां सांच लीजिये ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने सोचा था कि अगर स्पीकर्स की राय बिलकुल तय हो तो उस को विचार करके आगे बढ़ना होगा ।

बोनास कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने आज पुनः कह दिया है । मैं ने बतला तो दिया है कि उस के लिए बिल आ रहा है और उस अवसर पर उन्हें उस बारे में काफ़ी डिस्कशन करने का मौका मिलेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इसी सेशन में वह आ जायेगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जी हां इसी सेशन में वह आयेगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On this particular point, when the hon. Minister said something about the Supreme Court's opinion you said something, expressed your opinion—

Mr. Speaker: I have received letters from the Speakers, and on that basis, I said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is true, Sir, on the basis of that, you have said

it. But probably half-heartedly or wholeheartedly, I do not know, the hon. Minister said that we are also of the same opinion. Let there be no impression given to the country that the House is one in this matter and is not divided.

Mr. Speaker: The House could discuss and the hon. Member could have an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am one of those who feel that the Supreme Court's opinion is correct.

Mr. Speaker: He has not said like that. It is only other bodies who might form one opinion and here in the House, even if there were 20, there would be difference of opinion.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने जब तालियां बजीं उस समय मैं ने यही कहा था कि इस विषय पर हाउस में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए इस बारे में सब की एक राय है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब की दूसरी राय है यह रेकार्ड कर लिया जाय ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कंटा) : पिछले अधिवेशन के दौरान मंत्री महोदय ने यह फरमाया था कि अगला अधिवेशन जब आयेंगा उस वक्त शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स पर हाउस में डिस्कशन कराया जायेगा लेकिन अभी तक वह नहीं हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर आयेंगा तो वह कब आयेंगा । पिछले दो सालों से उस पर चर्चा नहीं चल रही है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): He has not replied to the point about the food situation. It is not only the question of food situation; now the harvest is coming into the market and already we are finding that the promises which are being

made to the peasants by the Parliament are not being implemented in practice; the peasant actually is not given the price. So, these things should be brought to the notice of the Minister and we should have a discussion on it immediately. Otherwise, what is the use of having a discussion when the harvest is finished?

Shri Bade (Khargone): What about the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About that, I will make a statement next week. About the food situation, Sir, in some form or other, we have been discussing this food question in the House.

श्री गुलशन (मटिडा) : शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतला तो दिया है ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): As a matter of fact, there was a discussion on the adjournment motion. After that, in the debate on the Food Corporations Bill also, we had a discussion on that. Every day we cannot be going on discussing the same thing.

Shri Nambiar: When the Kerala discussion was there, the Minister said that the food question as a whole can be discussed separately. That day we discussed only Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: He says, in addition to that subsequently also we have had an opportunity to discuss it.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Are we to understand that there will be no further discussion on food?

Mr. Speaker: For the present, that is the position.

Shri Ranga: For the present means, during this session or only next week?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say. I can ask only about the next week's programme. That he has stated. Whether this food situation is going to be discussed, the answer is, for the present there is no intention to do that.

Shri Ranga: We understand that next week there will be no discussion. That is how we understand it.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly allow me to proceed further.

12.07 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by **Shri Jaganatha Rao** on the 26th November, 1964, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.”

The time allotted is one hour.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत मुश्तसिर से कहियेगा ।

श्री बड़े : मुश्तसिर से क्या मतलब थोड़े से है ? उर्दू समझने में मुझे कठिनाई होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी गलती है कि मैंने उर्दू शब्द मुश्तसिर इस्तेमाल किया लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ मुझे पहले उर्दू ही पढ़ाई गई थी । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य अब तो समझ ही गये हैं कि बहुत थोड़े में वे अपनी बात कहें ।

श्री बड़े : इस रिप्रजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल (सैंकंड अमेंडमेंट) बिल के जो प्राविजंस हैं वे ठीक हैं और उनके बारे में हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आसन यह बिल बहुत देर से लाया है। सन् 1957 में जब एलेक्शंस हुए थे उस के बाद में एलेक्शन कमिशन ने कहा था कि उनको कोई पावर्स नहीं हैं। इसलिए इस संशोधन बिल के लाने के बजाय अगर गवर्नमेंट कोई एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाती तो अच्छा होता। इसमें एलेक्शन एक्सपेंसेज के बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। एलेक्शन एक्सपेंसेज के बारे में प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल आया हुआ है। इसमें यह नहीं है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों को अपने एलेक्शन एक्सपेंसेज देने के बास्ते बहुत तकलीफ होती है इसलिए अगर कोई एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल आता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छा होता। इस तरह से पैचवर्क नहीं होना चाहिए और इस तरह से छोटे-छोटे बिल ला कर सदन का समय लेना ठीक नहीं है।

इसके साथ-साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि एक दूसरा प्राइवेट बिल आया हुआ है। उसमें यह मांग की गई है कि स्टेट्स में जो मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं उन मिनिस्टर्स को पहले अपने पदों से त्याग-पत्र देना चाहिए; उसके बाद उन्हें एलेक्शंस के लिए खड़ा होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो छोटे-छोटे पीसमील लेजिस्लेशंस आते हैं उनकी जगह सरकार अगर एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। एलेक्शन कमिशन ने कहा है कि उनको सिविल कोर्ट्स की पावर्स नहीं हैं इसलिये वह इस डिफिकल्टी के बारे में 1957 से लिख रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में इस तरह का एक छोटा सा संशोधन विधेयक लाने की कोई खास वजह नहीं दिखाई पड़ती है। बाकी इस बिल के प्राविजंस का जहां तक ताल्लुक है मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो अमेंडमेंट दी है उसमें मैंने कहा है कि क्लॉज 2, लाइज 16 और 17 में से ये शब्द निकाल दिये जायें :

“subject to any privilege which may be claimed by that person under any law for the time being in force.”

इलेक्शन का जो मामला है यह इलेक्शन कमिशन का है और इस में किसी को भी इस ब्याल से कि वह गवर्नर है या कोई और उच्च अधिकारी या डिगनिटरी है, कोई प्रिविलेजिज हासिल नहीं होनी चाहियें। अगर किसी को प्रिविलेजिज होंगे तो फेयर फील्ड एण्ड नो फेवर वाला सिद्धान्त नहीं चल सकेगा। सब को ईक्वल अपरचुनिटीज हासिल होनी चाहियें। किसी शख्स को भी, चाहे वह कितना भी ऊंचा क्यों न हो, कोई प्रिविलेजिज हासिल नहीं होनी चाहियें। इसी गर्ज से मैंने इन अल्फाज को निकाल देने के लिये अमेंडमेंट दिया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I am happy that the lacuna which was there in this particular Act has been removed. As is evident from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this particular Bill, this question only arose when the case of Shri Biren Mitra came to the notice of the Election Commission. It was then found that the Governor had to come forward to remove that lacuna.

Sir, I welcome all the provisions of this Bill and the intention of this Bill to give more powers to the Election Commission. It is quite clear now that the Election Commission, if they so desire, will ask somebody to appear as witness and it will function as a court. But I want to know from the hon. Deputy Minister, who has very ably piloted this Bill, whether the Election Commission has also taken a serious note of the various discrepancies, irregularities and

Bill

lacunae that were brought to the notice of the Commission by the judgment of the Election Tribunal in the case of the Gonda election. Sir, you remember that when this question arose, one of the Members of this House, Shri Ram Rattan Gupta, was unseated by the Election Commission and my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar was declared elected. At that time also, I know, the Election Commission felt so bitter about certain provisions, because they had no power and they could not ask for certain details. So I would only request the hon. Minister to bear this in mind and consider whether such powers should also be given to the Election Commission so that any candidate or candidates or even a voter or anybody else cannot tamper with an election.

I would like to know only one more thing, before lending my full support to the Bill, and that is, whether it is a fact that a team of government officials was sent from the Centre, either by the Law Ministry or by the Election Commission—I do not know—to Uttar Pradesh just to have investigations into the various allegations made by the Election Commission against certain very important officers connected with the Gonda election. An answer to this is necessary so that we may know that the Government is alive to the problem and wants that elections should be as clean as possible.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to hon. Members who took part in the discussion of this motion. It has been urged yesterday and also today that the Government have been slow in implementing the recommendations of the Election Commission made in Report on Second General Elections held in 1957. May I point out, Sir, these recommendations were in the nature of general observations. Regarding the particular point under discussion, the Election Commission observed that no

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specific provision has been provided for in any of the enactments empowering the Commission to take evidence when it is called upon to give its decisive opinion as to the disqualification of a Member of Parliament or a Member of a State Assembly. Nevertheless the Commission all along held the view that though it was not vested specifically with the powers, it had the inherent powers because no other Act had prohibited it from taking evidence. On that basis it proceeded. Till 31st July 1958, 18 such petitions were referred to the Election Commission for its opinion and in none of the petitions was the Election Commission confronted with a situation that because it had no powers to take evidence it could not decide the issue. For the first time the Election Commission was confronted with such a situation when a petition was referred to it concerning the Chief Minister of Orissa. Then it felt that unless it is armed with the powers to take evidence, call witnesses and examine documents, its decision may not be fair.

Shri Bade: Have they said that on Shri Biren Mitra's case?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes. Immediately they made that specific recommendation,—I read out the penultimate paragraph of the opinion—Government have come forward with an amending Bill. Even after 1958, there are about 26 petitions referred to the Election Commission and two petitions relating to the Union Territories. In none of the Petitions the Election Commission was confronted with this difficulty. This is the first time that he has been confronted with this difficulty and we are now coming forward with this Bill.

Shri Bade: In 1957, there were two such election cases.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have before me the report of the Election Commission published in 1958. Nowhere is it stated that he was confronted with this situation. This is the first time that it was brought to our notice

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

and we have come forward with this Bill.

Regarding bringing a comprehensive Bill about election law, may I submit that unless there is a recommendation from the Election Commission Government cannot come forward with a Bill. Take, for instance, the question of election expenses. All the political parties should have a discussion with the Election Commission, they should come to an arrangement with the Election Commission and then the Election Commission should make a report to the Government, because under article 324 the superintendence, direction and control of elections is vested in the Election Commission. Therefore, it is the Election Commission which has to be approached by political parties in respect of all matters concerning elections.

Mr. Speaker: But that article does not preclude Government from bringing in an amendment to the election law.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not mean to suggest that the Government cannot do it. But he is the authority who looks into these questions and the political parties should have full discussion with him before any such step is taken.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him there.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Regarding the point raised by Shri Yashpal Singh, I am unable to accept his amendment for the omission of the clause "subject to any privilege which may be claimed by that person under any law for the time being in force". It only means that under the Evidence Act, sections 122 to 127 and 129 to 131, certain privileges can be claimed by the witnesses as regards production of documents, official records or privileged communication between the legal adviser and the client. Therefore, we cannot clothe the Election Commission with more powers than an ordinary civil court. A civil court

cannot compel a witness because these sections are there. The Election Commission cannot have greater powers.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2.—*Insertion of new Chapter and sections after section 145.*

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 16 and 17,—

omit "subject to any privilege which may be claimed by that person under any law for the time being in force," (1).

Mr. Speaker: I will put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Bade: On page 3, section 146C says:

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Commission or any person acting under the direction of the Commission in respect of anything which is in good faith done

or intended to be done in pursuance . . ."

"intended to be done" is a very wide term. I think the Government ought to explain it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not move any amendment during the second reading and now he is suggesting some changes in the Bill. It is too late. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.40 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS (SUPPLEMENTARY) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Members are aware that the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations) Act of 1954 provided for the establishment of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board; Central Warehousing Corporation; and a State Warehousing Corporation in every State. But the House is aware that as a result of the transfer of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board to the Department of Co-operation in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and that of the Central Warehousing Corporation to the Department of Food under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it was felt that since the two bodies looked after two different objectives, there was no need to tie them together and that they should be bifur-

cated into two independent organisations by two separate Acts.

Accordingly in 1962, the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations) Act, 1954 was repealed and the two separate Acts, that is, the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962 and the Warehousing Corporations Act 1962, were passed by Parliament establishing a National Co-operative Development Corporation in place of the Board for looking after co-operative development work and the Central Warehousing Corporation for carrying on storage and warehousing work.

The Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962, came into force on 19th March 1963, when the Central Warehousing Corporation was formally re-established under this Act.

The functions of the Central Warehousing Corporation, by and large remained the same as under the old Act of 1956, but the scope of its activities was enlarged by the inclusion of notified commodities which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be notified commodities for the purposes of this Act, being a commodity with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of Entry 33 in List III in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Even after the inclusion of the above mentioned notified commodities, there were persistent demands from various Government and private organisations for storage of other commodities in the warehouses such as tobacco, lac, wool etc. which could not be stored under the existing provisions of the Act, as these articles fell outside the ambit of Entry 33 of the Concurrent List.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the institutions like the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Central Lac Committee etc. and then the Ministry of International Trade and other export promotion organisations have been pressing the Warehousing Corporation to come to the

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

rescue of the producers and cultivators of these commodities who are entirely at the mercy of middlemen, who are usually agents to the foreign buyers.

So far as tobacco is concerned, there was a proposal as far back as 1958 to open warehouses in important areas of Andhra Pradesh for this purpose and repeated requests from other States were also being received.

So far as wool is concerned, the question of wool storage was recommended by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and pursued by All India Wool Trade Federation.

The inclusion of these commodities, therefore, is much more important from the point of view of the agrarian economy of the country.

Further, providing warehousing facilities for these commodities, particularly at the production centres and the port towns would help the export promotion drive so vigorously being pursued by the nation these days.

The Warehousing Corporation Act is related to Entries 43 and 44 of the Union List and Entry 33 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

As far as trade and commerce are concerned the legislative powers of Parliament are limited to commodities covered by Entry 33 of the Concurrent List.

It is not, therefore, within the competence of Parliament to vest the Warehousing Corporations established under the Act with powers to undertake the storage of articles such as tobacco, wool, lac and mica, as these fall outside the ambit of Entry 33 of the Concurrent List.

This restriction can, however, be removed if the State Legislatures pass appropriate Resolutions in the

manner prescribed in article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to regulate by law the storage of commodities other than those covered by the Warehousing Corporations established under the Warehousing Corporations Act 1962.

Parliament would then prescribe by legislation what other commodities the warehouses of the Central and State Governments Warehousing Corporations should store.

All that is necessary is that Parliament should be empowered to regulate storage by Corporations of commodities other than those in the Concurrent List, Entry 33.

In respect of such States as have passed the Resolutions, clause 2 of the present Bill will have the effect of nullifying section 2 (e) of the parent Act, in so far as the notified commodities are concerned.

In other words, the restrictions that the notified commodities should be commodities within the ambit of Entry 33 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution is removed.

Warehousing Corporations will be enabled to store any commodity which falls outside the ambit of Entry 33 of List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in the States which have adopted the Resolution under article 252 of the Constitution after notification of such commodity by the Central Government in the Gazette.

The Act can also be made applicable to other States by notification in the Gazette if they subsequently pass the necessary Resolution after this Act comes into force.

In the circumstances, the State Legislatures were addressed to pass suitable Resolutions in the manner prescribed in article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to regulate by law the storage of commodi-

ties other than those covered by the Warehousing Corporations Act 1962.

The State Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and UP have since passed the requisite Resolution. Action in respect of the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan is awaited. Therefore as more than two States have passed the requisite Resolution, I request the hon. Members of the House to suitably amend the relevant provisions of the present Act by adopting the Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Bill, 1964.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in favour of this Bill and I am glad that my hon. friend has brought forward this Bill. It comes none too soon. For some years the producers of tobacco in Andhra, Mysore and even in Gujarat as well as the mica miners and producers of wool had been asking for such legislation and protection as could be had not only by the passage of this Bill but also by whatever can be and could be done by the Government. It is unfortunate that an important exportable commodity like tobacco should have had to wait all these years, even after the passage of the original Act in regard to central Warehousing, to get this promise of a protection—it is only a promise; so much depends upon the manner in which the Central Government would be acting in co-operation with the concerned local governments in affording the protection which this arrangement enables the Central Warehousing Corporation to give.

It is a notorious fact that although tobacco has been earning for us crores of rupees of foreign exchange every year the growers have been suffering very badly because they have not

had such protection as is now being promised. I am using the word 'promised' very advisedly because, as I said earlier, it is only a promise; it is nothing more. So much depends upon this Government as well as that Government. Both the Governments have been remiss for a very long time in their duty to give the necessary protection to the tobacco growers.

There have been too many exporters, too small exporters, too. They have been bossed over by a very few very big exporters and the very big exporters have set the pace in regard to price fixing. On very many occasions the prices have been very unreasonable and many of the small exporters have been taking delivery of tobacco only with the promise of paying the grower such-and such price and afterwards themselves getting into troubles. When they get into troubles they faced the exporters with their own insolvency or empty hands and the poor growers have been made to suffer for years and years.

In other cases, these smaller exporters have not been half as honest as others and they made money and at the same time they cheated the growers. In addition to this we know the Eastern European countries have come into the market. Originally, the State Trading Corporation was brought into existence in order to protect our growers and our exporters also as against the operations of the monopoly that prevails in these totalitarian countries for these experts. But unfortunately, the State Trading Corporation has not found itself powerful enough to deal with the monopolistic purchasing operations of these Communist countries and so scope was given to a number of private exporters also to nominally compete with the State Trading Corporation but actually to compete amongst themselves, in that way allowing these totalitarian countries to beat down the prices and in that way causing loss to the country as a whole and to growers in particular.

[Shri Ranga]

Sir, for various other reasons also, our peasants have needed this kind of protection. A year ago, the Andhra Ministers themselves came over here and saw the Minister of Commerce, concerned with exports, and also the Finance Minister, I suppose. They suggested that some such Act should be passed. On the advice of the Union Government, they went back and passed the necessary resolution in their legislative Assembly. It is a pity that this House has had to wait all this time before this Bill could be presented before it. I am glad that it has come and I welcome it. But I sincerely hope that the Union Government, not merely this Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, but also the Ministries in-charge of exports and finance, would use all their good offices in getting help from the Reserve Bank and the scheduled banks in our country and would also use all their powers in order to help more than 30 per cent of the total production—tobacco, wool, lac and mica—of these exportable commodities which can be exported, to be stored in these Central warehouses so that it would not be possible for the exporters to exploit our producers and also it would not ultimately be possible for the importers in other countries to beat down the price level of our exportable commodities.

In conclusion, I say that I hope this particular warning as well as this expression of hope and request that I have made now would be borne in mind by the concerned Ministries here at the Centre and that they would be able to give a better account of the manner in which they protect our growers than has been possible till now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशनस (सप्लीमेंटरी) बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन कुछ जरूरी बातें बिल में आने से रह गई हैं जिनकी ओर मैं बहुत संक्षेप में

इशारा करूँगा। वेयरहाउसिंग की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने की ओर स्वयं उपमन्त्री महोदय ने ध्यान दिलाया है और उनकी राज्यों में भारी कमी है यह बात भी उनकी सही है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इन भंडागारों की आड़ में जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है उसका भी भंडाफोड़ होना चाहिए। इन भंडागारों के नाम पर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना भ्रष्टाचार होता है उसका मैं कुछ जिक्र करना चाहूँगा।

मैं तो शुरू से इस बात के हक में रहा हूँ कि तम्बाकू की काश्त खत्म की जाय। तम्बाकू हमारे लिए एक भ्रष्ट और नापाक चीज है। तम्बाकू के मामले में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में काफ़ी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। अब हमारे वहाँ तम्बाकू के अन्दर टैक्स है 75 रुपये मन और तम्बाकू की कीमत है 45 रुपये मन। अब जिस चीज की कीमत 45 रुपये मन है वह 75 रुपये टैक्स कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकती है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि यह करिश्मा इन्हीं भंडागारों की बदौलत होता है। इंसपेक्टर्स जितने होते हैं वे करीब करीब सब वजीरों के दोस्त हैं या उनके रिश्तेदार हैं। वह क्या करते हैं? वह जाकर काश्तकारों को कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे यहाँ 80 मन तम्बाकू पैदा हुआ है, तुम उसमें से दो मन डाल आबो सरकारी गुदाम में और 78 मन जो बचता है उसे चाहे जितने रेट पर बेचते रहो। इस तरह से जो चीज 75 रुपये टैक्स देती है वह 45 रुपये मन पर बेची जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस बात की ताकीद की जाय कि भंडागारों की आड़ में जो वहाँ इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है उसका भंडाफोड़ करें।

हमारी सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि ४७ लाख रुपये का गेहूँ ऐसा है जिसको चूहे, सुरसरिया या घुन खा जाते हैं। इस तरह से माल जाया न हो, उसकी प्रीपर रोकथाम

के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाया नहीं जान पड़ता है। इसलिए सबसे पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो नुकसान हो रहा है, इस तरीके से जो वैस्टेज होता है उस वैस्टेज को बचाया जाय।

एक अन्य चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें डुएल सिस्टम औफ़ गवर्नमेंट हो जायगा। फूड कारपोरेशन का हैड आफिस मद्रास में होगा जबकि इस वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का हैड आफिस यहां दिल्ली में होगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा दोनों के डाइरेक्टर्स हर वक्त फोन मिलाते रहेंगे, दोनों एक दूसरे से मिल तो सकेंगे नहीं और गाड़ियां लेट होती रहेंगी। डुएल सिस्टम औफ़ गवर्नमेंट चलता रहेगा और लाखों रुपया ये लोग भत्ते आदि का बनाते रहेंगे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन और फूड कारपोरेशंस के हैड-आफिसैंज एक ही जगह पर रखे जायें।

इस में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कोई डाइ-रैक्शन नहीं दिया गया है कि उनका दायरा कितना होगा और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का दायरा कितना होगा। बस इन चार सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन व स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं इस बिल का आमतौर पर स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि इस के द्वारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को अपने वहां के वेयरहाउसैंज में तम्बाकू, लैक और वूल आदि रखने की इजाजत दी गई है। लेकिन इसमें यह कहा गया है कि चूंकि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है इसलिए इनके बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सीधे सीधे कोई लेजिस्लेशन पास नहीं कर सकती है। जबतक दो या दो से अधिक स्टेट्स के लेजिस्लेचर्स आर्टिकल 252 की रू से अपने यहां रेजोलूशन पास न कर दें और पालयामेंट ो आवश्यक लेजिस्लेशन

पास करने के लिए ऐथोराइज न कर दें तब तक सेंटर खुद वैसा कानून पास कर नहीं कर सकता है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरला, मद्रास, पंजाब और उत्तरप्रदेश के लेजिस्लेचर्स ने ऐसे रेजोलूशंस पास कर दिये हैं। अब जब तक केन्द्रीय शासन के पास उन स्टेटों से प्रस्ताव नहीं आयेंगे तब तक क्या आप चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे? सेंटर ने उन स्टेट्स को आखिर क्या मार्गदर्शन किया है? अब चीज यह हो रही है कि काश्तकार वहां अपना तम्बाकू, लैक और वूल रखने गये तो उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि अभी इसका कानून सेंटर ने पास नहीं किया है और इसलिए हम इन चीजों को अपने वेयरहाउसैंज में रखने में असमर्थ हैं। अब यह तम्बाकू का घघा मध्यप्रदेश में होता है लेकिन उनको कुछ पैसा नहीं मिलता है न ही उनको स्टोरेंज के लिए भंडागार मिलते हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि तम्बाकू पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज लगाता है, उस पर टैक्स सेंटर द्वारा लिया जाता है हमें केन्द्र से इसको भंडागारों में स्टोर करने का कोई आदेश प्राप्प नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो एक एनोमली बन रही है, फर्क बन रहा है उसे समाप्त किया जाय। उसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों के कानून में संशोधन करना हो तो कानून में संशोधन करें नहीं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सेंटर मार्गदर्शन करायें ताकि किसान लोगों का जो इतना नुकसान हो रहा है वह बंद हो जाय। यह हो सकता है कि दूसरे स्टेट्स के किसान होशियार हों और वह दौड़घूप कर के काम बना सकें लेकिन हमारे मध्यप्रदेश के किसान अपढ़ हैं और वे भूपाल आ कर अपने एम०एल०एज० और एम०पीज० को और गवर्नमेंट को इसके लिए परसुएड नहीं कर सकते हैं कि सेंटर स्टेट्स को साफ़ डाइ-रैक्शन दे ताकि काश्तकार वेयरहाउसैंज में तम्बाकू, लैक और वूल आदि चीजें भी रख सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके अलावा दूसरी चीजों को भी वेयरहाउसैंज में रखने की इजाजत दी जानी चाहिए।

[श्री वडे]

एक बात मैंने इसमें यह देखी है कि यह बेयरहाउसिंग की व्यवस्था रक्खी तो किसानों के बास्ते गई है लेकिन दरअसल उसका दुरु-पयोग ही हो रहा है। अब जो घनो व्यक्ति हैं, व्यापारी लोग हैं, वे खेत भी रखते हैं और व्यापार भी करते हैं और ज्यादातर वे ही इसका फायदा उठाते हैं। यह इस कारण होता है कि वहां करप्शन है, अब भी करप्शन है यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मेरे पास इसका कोई सबूत नहीं है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जब तक लोग आपके इन अफसरान से मिलते नहीं हैं तब तक उनका काम होता नहीं है। जब तक उन के पास कोई वजन नहीं डाला जाता है, कोई अस्तर नहीं डलवाया जाता है तब तक उनका काम बनता नहीं है। मैं वैसे इस बिल का स्वागत व समर्थन ही करता हूं लेकिन मैं यह तरीका चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट को इस चीज को देखना चाहिए कि बेयरहाउसिंग में दरअसल नींदी किसानों का माल जमा हो, सरकार इस बात का पता लगाये कि इनमें दरअसल कितने किसानों का माल जमा है इनमें बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों का माल जमा है जोकि इस का अनुचित फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कंपल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, करते हुए खासतौर पर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि बेयरहाउसिंग बनने के बाद इनका फायदा व्यापारियों को हो रहा है। और एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को या किसानों को इससे ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है यदि, यह बेयरहाउसिंग, गोडाउंस ज्यादातर बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही हैं, यह गांवों में नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी संशोधन लाना जरूरी थी।

इस बिल में तब तक के लिए बेयरहाउसिंग के उपयोग की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसका

भी मैं समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन यह देखा जाये कि बेयरहाउसिंग में बड़े बड़े मंडी वालों और लाइसेंस होल्डरों का तम्बाकू ज्यादा न रखा जाये, बल्कि छोटे किसानों का माल रखा जाये। पिछले एक दो सालों में हमको यह अनुभव हुआ है कि देश में गल्ले के सम्बन्ध में जो कृषि या कमी हुई है, उस की ज्यादातर वजह यह है कि चूँकि कामर्शल बैंक गल्ला रख कर एडवांस नहीं करते थे, इस लिए बेयरहाउसिंग ही व्यापारियों के लिए गल्ला संग्रह करने का मुख्य स्रोत बन गए थे। इसलिए खास तौर पर यह देखना चाहिए कि व्यापारियों, लाइसेंस-होल्डरों आदि का गल्ला इन बेयरहाउसिंग में न रखा जाये और खसूसन किसानों का ही माल उन में रखा जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakangle): At the outset, I welcome the measure and congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward this measure, which seeks to expand the sphere of activities of the Warehousing Corporation. The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill says that the measure is intended to enable the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations to run their warehouses for the storage of some additional commodities like wool, lac, tobacco, etc., and to supplement the storage of agricultural produce with the storage of items like seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and notified commodities.

The report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for 1962-63 indicates that the present storage capacity of the Central Warehousing Corporation is 78 warehouses with a capacity in hand, of 18,01,730 standard bags, and of 422 warehouses and 80 sub-warehouses of the State

Warehousing Corporations with a capacity of 4,31,887 metric tons as on 31st March, 1963. May I now ask the government how far this present storage capacity is likely to meet the ever increasing demand for storage in the country.

We know that the food situation in the country has cast a very heavy responsibility on the Government and particularly on the Food Corporation which is going to function very soon. The Food Corporations Bill has also assigned an important role to the activities of the Warehousing Corporation because we are aware that the managing director of the Warehousing is under clause 7 (1) (c) one of the directors of the Food Corporation. Again, the Rural Credit Survey Committee also has given an important role to perform to this Warehousing Corporation. That committee has recommended that an organised scheme of warehousing and storage together with the trained personnel which goes with it can also provide a very important part of the solution, should such at any time be required, for a problem of either price control on the one hand, or price-support on the other, in regard to agricultural commodities. That is the observation made by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. We are interested to know how far these recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee have been kept in view with satisfactory results.

The Warehousing Corporation has expressed its regret that it has not been able to construct a large number of warehouses, due to various difficulties. I shall not read out all but I shall merely point out that at page 22 of the report, the corporation has indicated so many difficulties why it has not been able to take up the construction of more warehouses.

In this connection, I would like to suggest that instead of the Warehousing Corporation depending on its own capacity to build its warehouses, it would be best for them to give

subsidy to the taluka panchayats or zilla parishads or co-operative organisations or the agriculturists to construct their own warehouses, of course, from advances made by Government and the corporation.

Shri D. R. Chavan: There is the assistance of the Co-operative Development Corporation.

Shri K. L. More: I feel that with their co-operation, the Warehousing Corporation would be in a position to develop protected, efficient and scientific warehousing accommodation which is the need of the hour.

In conclusion, I would deal with one point that has just been referred to by my hon. friend from Mysore. He has just pointed out that the producers have not found an adequate place in the activities of the Warehousing Corporation. The Warehousing Corporation has given some statistics in its report to show that only 12 per cent of the accommodation could be allotted to the agriculturists while more than 75 per cent was utilised by the traders etc. So, my suggestion is that more attention should be given to the interests of the agriculturists.

With these few observations, I commend the measure for the acceptance of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): The Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Bill is a very important one, although this Bill only seeks to extend the sphere of operations.

But I would like to ask how the Warehousing Corporation has been functioning. Has it really been utilising all the capacity and all the possibilities that there were, and has the peasant really been getting the benefit for which such a scheme was envisaged? According to us, the heavily indebted peasantry in our country even today have really to depend upon the very high usurious

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

rates for credit. In a situation like that, and especially when the Government credit is also very very low, the Warehousing Corporation should have functioned in such a successful manner that that lack which there is with regard to credit would have been made up by an effective and efficient method of utilising the warehousing facilities; but, unfortunately, up till now, this has not happened.

This House has often been misled as to the incentives which are being given to the actual peasant; it has always been misled because the peasant is really not getting the price but it is really the middleman who comes in the garb of the farmer who really makes the profit. It is unfortunate that when we are in the midst of such a big food crisis, we are trying to create a sort of walling up between the Warehousing Corporation and the Food Corporation with the result that the most essential commodities of food do not fall within the purview of the Warehousing Corporation. As far as I can make out, paddy and wheat do not fall within the operations of the Warehousing Corporation.

What is the picture that we see? I have recently returned after a tour of certain very distant areas and districts of my State. After having come here and heard that the price which was fixed for paddy in my State which is a deficit State is Rs. 14-20, I was really surprised. When I was in Purulia district, which is a very poor area, but which has a good harvest this year, only the day before yesterday, I found in almost the entire area that the *mahajans* or the wholesalers were not buying at Rs. 14-20 at all; nowhere were they buying at that rate. They are buying paddy maximum at the rate of Rs. 11.

We have been talking over here about price support. I remember once when we wanted that the price for paddy should be fixed at Rs. 15,

some of my hon. friends on the other side made very fiery speeches that the communists want to fleece the peasant etc. But the point is, who is the peasant. What will happen now is that because we have no such operations taking place with respect to paddy—nowhere is paddy covered by the operations of the Warehousing Corporation—the price being laid down, when the paddy is coming into the market, the actual trader, who is also a farmer may be in some cases, comes and pays only a much lower rate. There is no governmental agency to buy the paddy at least at the minimum price stipulated under the price support scheme.

I want to know what is the use of Parliament being told over here that 'we are giving incentives to the actual peasant' when in actual fact, you have no machinery whereby you can force the buyer to buy at the stipulated rate. This is the question. The Warehousing Corporation should come in at this stage. You should buy the wheat, you should buy the paddy and you should give the peasant the stipulated price at least. But that is not done. Then why should you not at least advance money at the rate of Rs. 11?

Shri Bade: Let it be kept in the warehouse.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, because the peasant has to sell at the rate of Rs. 11. This year has been a year of such high prices that the poor peasant has been starving. He has been buying his grain, his paddy, his rice at rates almost between Rs. 35-40 a maund—which means that he is indebted to a very very large extent. His children have to go to school; he has to pay his taxes; he has to buy his commodities at a much higher rate. So he is heavily indebted. So he is forced to sell even at Rs. 10 and Rs. 11.

That is why I want Government to see that the Corporation's operations

cover such essential commodities as paddy and wheat so that the peasant does not have to give up his paddy at that low rate. Otherwise, what is going to happen is that he will sell at Rs. 11, but the man who buys it will sell to Government at Rs. 14.20. This is what is going to happen. This will be the net effect of the price support!

I should like to ask my hon. friends opposite, who are well-wishers of the peasant, who make fiery speeches, to tell us how do we tackle this. How do we assure the peasant that he gets the price of Rs. 14.20 which the Government has laid down? How do we ensure that the peasants really get this price if not today, at least tomorrow? So when you are bringing in a supplementary Bill, you should also include within its scope certain essential commodities like paddy and wheat.

Shri Ranga: It is covered, but it is not being implemented.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Corporation does not buy. At least it does not advance that credit. That is not being done. That is why we want that if you really want to give price support, if you want to prevent peasants from being fleeced, in every possible way you must really utilise the Warehousing Corporations in a proper manner. I want to bring it again and again to the notice of Government that unless this is done, the prices which have been stipulated therein, which are not being received by the peasantry, are going to be received by the middleman who is forcing the peasant to sell at a lower price. The middlemen say: We are not going to buy. We will see what you will do. How many days can you stand, two days, three days, one keew or two weeks; after that you will come and you will sell at Rs. 10'. This is the position.

With these few words, I want Government to tell us what they are

going to do with regard to the operations of the Corporations covering this particular aspect which I have tried to put before the House.

Shri Bade: The warehouses are very few.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह बिल आया है, इसका मैं स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ। बड़े अच्छे वक्त पर यह बिल आया है और बहुत ही मौजू यह बिल है।

अभी माननीय सदस्या बोल रही थी कि पैडी और दूसरे ग्रेन के स्टोरेज के लिए भी बेयरहाउसिस होने चाहियें। मुझे पता नहीं उनके प्रान्त में क्या है लेकिन हमारे प्रान्त में करीब करीब हर जगह, हर एक ब्लाक में बेयरहाउसिस बने हुए हैं, कोओपरेटिव आधार पर और वहां प्रोड्यूसर अपना सामान ले जा कर के, फूडग्रेन ले जा करके रख सकता है। जो मार्केट रेट उस चीज का उस वक्त होता है, उसका 75 परसेंट उसको उसी वक्त मिल जाता है

Shri Bade: In this Warehousing Corporation?

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : हमारे यहां कोओपरेटिवज ज्यादा नहीं बनी हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह जो बिल आया है यह लैक, ऊन, टोबैको आदि चीजों के लिए आया है। इन चीजों का जो टोटल प्रोडक्शन 1962-63 में था और जो स्टोरेज कैपसिटी थी, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में रांची और पालाऊ में लैक का टोटल प्रोडक्शन 1962-63 में 22,115 टन था। अब आप स्टोरेज पोटेन्शल को देखें। रांची में वह केवल 500 टन था। इसी तरह से वैंस्ट बंटाल में पुरुलिया में जहां प्रोडक्शन 6,345 टन था वहां स्टोरेज पोटेन्शल केवल पांच सौ टन का था। मध्य प्रदेश में बूल प्रोडक्शन बिलासपुर में 8,400

[श्री क० न० तिवारी]

टन था जबकि स्टोरेज पोटेंशल पांच सौ टन का ही था। महाराष्ट्र में गोंडिया में 1500 टन टोटल प्रोडक्शन था जबकि स्टोरेज पोटेंशल पांच सौ टन का ही था।

इसी तरह से जहां तक ऊन का सम्बन्ध है। राजस्थान में इसका टोटल प्रोडक्शन 16,000 टन था। इसका 60 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। एक्सपोर्ट होने के पहले जरूरी है कि इसके स्टोरेज के लिए वेयरहाउसिस बनें ताकि वहां पर बूल को सुरक्षित रखा जा सके ताकि बाजार में लोग, गरीब लोग, उत्पादन करने वाले लोग जो आते हैं और जो आम तौर पर देहात के रहने वाले होते हैं उनको डिसट्रेस सैलिंग न करना पड़े। वेयरहाउसिस में रखने की अगर सुविधा होगा तो उसका फायदा यह होगा कि जब भाव बढ़ेंगे तो उचित कीमत उनकी मिल सकेगी। कोटा, श्रीगंगानगर, झुनझुनू आदि में भी स्टोरेज फैसिलिटीज प्रावाइड की जानी चाहिये ऊन के लिए।

टोबैको जो एक्सपोर्ट होता है वह भी करीब 21.1 करोड़ का होता है यह मद्रास, बम्बई आदि से होता है। इन जगहों पर अगर वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा वेयरहाउसिस बनाये जायें तो यह माल सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है। यह कच्चा माल होता है और यहां पर कीड़े वगैरह से इसकी रक्षा हो सकती है। साथ ही साथ उचित मूल्य भी लोगों को मिल सकता है, एक्सपोर्ट होने से पहले जो भाव ऊन का होगा, वह उनको मिल सकेगा।

यह बहुत मौजूबिल आया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां जहां इन चीजों का प्रोडक्शन होता है वहां वहां और जहां जहां से इनका एक्सपोर्ट होता है, वहां वहां वेयरहाउसिस बनें।

अभी जो फूडग्रेज का प्रोक्योरमेंट होगा उसके बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इनके स्टोरेज का ही केवल प्रबन्ध आपकी तरफ से होगा या वेयरहाउसिंग का भी होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वेयरहाउसिंग का प्रबन्ध नहीं है तो वह होना चाहिये। एक कृषक होने के नाते मेरा खयाल है कि उसके लिये वेयरहाउसिस बनने चाहियें। अभी तक हमारा इम्प्रेशन यह है कि जो कोओप्रेटिव्स हैं ब्लाक्स के अन्दर और जो मार्किटिंग यूनियन्स हैं, व्यापार मंडल जिसको कहते हैं, उनके द्वारा ही स्टोरेज का प्रबन्ध होता है और वहां ले जा कर अनाज रखा जा सकता है जिसका 75 परसेंट जिस वक्त वह ले जाकर रखता है मिल जाता है। बाकी जो बाजार की कीमत होती है वह बाद में मिल जाती है।

इस बिल का हर तरह से मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और इसके लिए मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि किसानों की अन्य चीजों के लिए भी वेयरहाउसिस बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, जिसके न होने की वजह से अभी किसान को उन चीजों की कम कीमत मिलती है।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This is a very useful Bill, and is meant for a limited purpose. This Bill is meant for articles of a non-agricultural nature like wool, lac etc., but much of the criticism that has been made was about the general nature of warehouses.

In my opinion, one great difficulty is that the number of warehouses which have been started for agricultural purposes is too few to cope with the storing of all the agricultural produce which the cultivators produce every year. So, their number has to be increased. That is not covered by this Bill.

The criticism of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was that the agriculturists has to sell his articles at a certain prices, and when he requires them has to repurchase them at a higher price. To some extent it may be true. I am also a small cultivator, though I have been moving in Parliament all my life. My experience is this, that the Indian cultivator reserves whatever he requires for himself for the whole year soon after harvest, and only sells the surplus. So, there is no question of his purchasing those articles again at a higher price. The difficulty is that the Government calculates that the farmer would offer all his produce in the market without keeping something for his requirements, and that is why they go wrong.

However, so far as the Bill goes, it is a very useful Bill, and it should be supported.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I do not want to make a long speech because the scope of the Bill is very limited. I want to make one or two suggestions.

We are having a series of godowns in the country, some under the State Warehousing Corporations, and some directly under the Centre, but in view of our requirements of storage space for foodgrains, we will need more godowns in the country. So, the problem is to have proper kind of designs for the godowns, because it is said that wastage of foodgrains is on account of rats and such other things. I am told something like 2 to 5 per cent. I am not sure of the figures, is wasted because of lack of facilities of proper storage in godowns. So, I wish the Government of India as well as the State Governments are guided by the Central Warehousing Corporation, and try to construct godowns in such a way that we do not have to lose any amount of foodgrains on the score of lack of storage facilities.

I know this is a vast problem, and it cannot be tackled immediately

within a year or so but we should bear this in mind while constructing godowns hereafter. I know of a case in Belgaum, where, during pre-independence days, because of lack of storage facilities, 10,000 tons of rice were lost.

There is also scope for corruption. I am told that Government allows a certain percentage for wastage, say one per cent. Sometimes this one per cent cover is deliberately used for malpractices. I know of some cases where lots of trucks were taken outside the district on the plea that you allow one kilo of wastage per quintal. It is not necessary you should allow it in every case. On this basis, if you have 10,000 quintals in a godown, it would come to a huge amount at the rate of one kilo per quintal.

I am not blaming anybody in particular, but my point is that hereafter, in constructing the godowns, care should be taken to see that they are scientifically constructed and are water-proof and rat-proof.

Some people even say that as much as 20 per cent of the foodgrains is lost because of lack of storage facilities, but I think that is exaggerated. We should also realise that while on the one hand there is scarcity of food, there is also wastage of food on the other side. That must be put an end to.

Shri D. R. Chavan: A number of hon. Members have participated in the discussion, though the scope of the Bill is very limited.

Shri Ranga, the leader of the Swatantra Party, said that this Bill was long awaited, and generally gave his support to the Bill. He is not here, but may I tell him that when this Bill becomes law, as this Bill extends the scope of the activities of the Warehousing Corporations, we can set up rightaway store other commodities like tobacco in the warehouses, wherever they are available.

Shri K. L. More made a reference to the number of warehouses. Un-

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

fortunately, he referred to the figure of 1962-63, namely 78. In 1963-64, the number has gone up to 85 and the capacity also to 20,49,000 tons. Similarly, the capacity of the State Warehousing Corporations is also considerably increasing.

Then he made a complaint that sufficient storage capacity was not available. Actually, according to the statistics that I have got with me, on the basis of the actual average occupancy, the existing warehousing corporations, both Central and State, have got sufficient capacity to provide storage capacity to agricultural commodities, notified commodities and other commodities, to a considerable extent. Therefore, there is absolutely no point in that criticism.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty asked why the Warehousing Corporations should not come forward and purchase foodgrains from the peasants at prices fixed and announced by Government. I am very sorry to say that the function of the warehousing corporation is to provide storage facilities and not purchase grains. We passed the Food Corporation Bill for that purpose. The Food Corporation will make purchases at the support price that would be announced. The only objective of this Corporation is to provide storage facilities for articles mentioned in the parent Act, which are agricultural produces such as foodstuffs, edible oils, seeds, cattle fodder including oil cakes, vegetable oils, etc. and also the notified commodities which I mentioned in my opening speech. Agricultural produce had been defined in the parent Act. So far notified commodities are concerned the parent Act says: "The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette declare for the purpose of this Act a notified commodity with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws . . .". What is the intention of this Supplementary Bill? It is to extend the scope of its activities. It was limited to certain commodities,

agricultural produce and notified commodities. Tobacco, Lac, Wool etc. are commodities which are covered by Entries 26 and 27 of the State List and as such Parliament was not empowered to make any law. For the purpose of providing storage facilities to these commodities, we have resorted to article 252 of the Constitution under which when two or more States pass a resolution saying that this particular law may be passed by Parliament. This Bill has received the unanimous support of the hon. Members who had participated in the debate. The hon. Member sitting behind me made a suggestion that quite a lot of grains are lost in storage. Storages of two types: storage with the producer himself or cultivator and storage with the Central Storage depots or the Central Warehousing Corporation. No scientific data has been collected with regard to the loss sustained under storage conditions with the cultivator. Generally, it is said that the loss varies between 9 and 14 per cent. But the loss in the Central storage depots does not go beyond 0.197 per cent or something of that order. It is absolutely negligible. The ideal condition to achieve is to be in a position to say that there is no loss of foodgrains. We are importing food from countries thousands of miles away and they are so much needed here . . . (An Hon. Member: Some wastage is admissible) I mentioned 0.197 per cent: that is the loss while in transit, in storage and in handling. He also mentioned: why not use a particular design and build up storage capacity? I would like to say that the new godowns that are coming up are damp-proof, rodent-proof and also bird proof. He also gave his support to this Bill. Mr. Bade stated: why not other States pass a resolution? He mentioned Madhya Pradesh. The States which had passed the resolution are mentioned in the Schedule. We are constantly reminding the other States to pass the requisite resolution. But article 252 needs two or more States to pass the resolution. We can pass

a law if even two States pass a requisite resolution. If the other States pass that resolution subsequently, their names could be inserted in the Act and storage facilities could be made available in those States. Mr. Bade has also given his support to the Bill. These are the points that have been raised. Therefore I commend this Bill for acceptance.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Have you got a regular programme to open storage depots to cover the entire agricultural area in every State?

Shri D. R. Chavan: We have got a programme in the Fourth Plan. For the time being, I have not got these figures but I may say that we have a sizable programme in the Fourth Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Schedule, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the question to the vote of the

House . . . (Interruptions). The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up the next Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Bill be rung—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum. Shri Rameshwar Sahu.

13.40 hrs.

PROVISIONAL COLLECTION OF TAXES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Provisional Collection Taxes Act, 1931, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple and almost a non-controversial Bill. The object of the Bill is very clearly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I will not burden the House with a long speech. I will simply try to amplify the object of the Bill.

The Provincial Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, enables the Government by a declaration to bring into effect any provision of a Bill relating to imposition or increase of customs or central excise duties immediately upon its introduction in Parliament. The provisions of the Bill so declared become operative immediately on the expiry of the day on which the Bill is introduced and continue to remain

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Rameshwar Sahu]

in force for 60 days only. Unless, therefore, the Bill comes into operation as an enactment before the expiry of this period, the whole of the duty collected under the authority of the declaration has to be refunded.

As the House is aware, markets react immediately to any proposal for imposition or increase of any duty of customs or excise and almost invariably the consumers have to pay the higher prices from the very time the proposals for imposition or increase of duty are announced. The unearned profits from such increase in prices, at least on the stock of goods which are still with the manufacturers or about to be cleared from the docks or from warehouses, have to be mopped up, and this is done through the application of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act. Accordingly, a declaration under this Act is almost invariably inserted in every Finance Bill and sometimes in other Bills imposing or increasing customs and excise duties.

Due to the larger tax efforts that have had to be made in the recent years to find additional resources for the implementation of the five year Plans, the annual Finance Bills contain many more clauses and sub-clauses than used to be the case in earlier years. Because of the growing complexity, it is only natural that the hon. Members should desire to have more time for consideration of such Bills. However, in this we are handicapped because of the period of 60 days fixed at present in the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act. It is with a view to remove this handicap that the present Bill has been moved, which when enacted, will extend the period to 75 days. This will enable adequate time being available for proper consideration of the annual Finance Bills (and any other Bill imposing or increasing customs or excise duties that may have to be introduced) in the two Houses of

Parliament. I am sure the House will support the Bill.

Here, I may mention that even on an earlier occasion in 1957 when due to the general election, consideration of the annual budget and the Finance Bill had to be spread over two sessions of Parliament, it was found necessary to make a temporary amendment in the Act extending the period from 60 to 120 days for that year only. This amendment, however, ceased to be effective after the 31st December, 1957.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no body rising to speak.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were then added to the Bill.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS SUPPLEMENTARY (GENERAL*), 1964-65

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the supplementary demands for grants. Are any cut motions being moved.

DEMAND No. 9—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 1965, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 41—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 76—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 95—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 96—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No. 108—LOK SABHA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 110—RAJYA SABHA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES
AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are any cut motions being moved?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have cut motions Nos. 4, 8 and 11.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are all out of order, being beyond the scope of the subject-matter. He may move his cut motion No. 15.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 in respect of 'purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Inadequate supply of imported foodgrains to various States.] (15).

Shri Bade (Khargone): I move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Terms of reference to the Education Commission.] (18)

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Failure of the policy of Sugar export.] (21).

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Unsatisfactory conditions in the Camps for migrants from East Pakistan.] (23)

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,87,000 in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." [Failure to detect the bomb explosion by China.] (24).

(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in finalising the Kobra Aluminium Project and Aluminium Smelter in Madhya Pradesh.] (28).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Demands and Cut Motions are now before the House.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I have also my cut motions, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry all of them are out of order.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: All of them are out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; I am sorry. I will give him a chance to speak. They are beyond the scope of the demands. Two hours is the time allotted for this subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We should have 15 minutes each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see. How many want to speak?

Sarvashri Banerjee, Bade, Sivamurthi Swamy and S. N. Chaturvedi rose.

Shri Bade: Because one Bill has already collapsed, or passed in no time, we have enough time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Shri Banerjee:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wish to speak on Demand No. 9 which deals with education. A token vote is sought for the setting up of the Education Commission which involves an expenditure on a new service. It is stated that in pursuance of the announcement made by the Education Minister in the Lok Sabha in its budget session, an Education Commission has been set up by the Government of India. I welcome this Commission. This Kothari Commission was really a much-needed Commission; every teacher in this country and anybody who is connected with educational institutions wanted this Commission. I take this opportunity in requesting the hon. Minister who is to reply to this debate to let this house know what has happened to the report of the Mudaliar Commission. The hon. Minister, Mr. Chagla, for whom I have the greatest regard an-

nounced that some concessions will be given to the teachers belonging to the primary schools, higher secondary schools and even university teachers. A triple benefit scheme was drawn up for the benefit of the teachers and it was stated that if 50 per cent of the expenditure is borne by the State Government, then the Centre or the UGC will give the other 50 per cent, so that the triple benefit scheme may be implemented. But I am sorry to say that a majority of the States have not accepted this, with the result that the fate of the teachers is almost sealed. I would request the Education Minister to kindly throw some light on this and let this House know whether the scheme comprising gratuity, pension and provident fund, meant for the benefit of the teachers for their old age or even for their benefit now, is likely to be implemented by the Ministry and how many States have agreed to this.

I come to Demand No. 92 on stationery and printing. Here it is said:

"A firm was given a contract for the supply of transport, for the clearance, handling and delivery of consignments of paper and other stationery stores and for the supply of labour to the Central Stationery Office at Calcutta during the financial year 1948-49."

It has been brought to my notice by the President of the stationery and Printing Union in Calcutta that there are workers who are working for the last 8 to 9 years—in general cases about 5 years—who are still borne on work-charged establishment or as casual employees. A scheme of decasualisation was accepted by the Ministry and was accepted by the Chief Controller of Printing, but still people have not been decasualised. The department has recommended to the Ministry for the acceptance of 82 cases for decasualisation. I am sorry to say even that has not been accepted. May I request Mr. Tyagi who is here to pass on this to the Minister for Works

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and Housing, under whom this stationery office comes and request him to implement the assurance given to by the Ministry and also by the Controller?

I come now to Demand No. 41 about export of sugar to USA and other countries. It is said in this demand:

"A supplementary Grant of Rs. 2 crores is required for the payment of subsidy to the Indian Sugar Industry for meeting the losses incurred by it on the export of sugar to USA, West Europe, Hong Kong, Viet Nam and other Far Eastern countries."

We are now having sugar shortage. You know our target fixed was 33 lakhs tons and we have not been able to complete it. Even in this crushing season, though the target may be very ambitious, according to the information in my State, which has the largest number of sugar factories, the cane growers' demand to increase the rate to Rs. 2 or more has not been met and therefore there is every likelihood that they might divert their sugarcane more towards the manufacture of gur and khandsari. They have been given some incentive and they have been told that they will get higher price if the sugar content is more after a proper analysis. Linking of price with the sugar content after analysis was criticised in this House by all. That is one of the reasons why cane-growers are not supplying cane to the fullest capacity to the sugar mills.

I would like to know what are our total commitments for export. Are we exporting at the cost of our internal consumption? In our country, internal consumption has gone up from 22 to 26 lakh tons and there is scarcity of sugar. It is a rationed item; we are unable to decontrol sugar and bring it in the open market. How can we export sugar? We are sustaining heavy losses. According to the figures available here, it is said that we are earning foreign exchange to the tune

of some crores. This House should be told clearly what is the position. When Sardar Swaran Singh was Food Minister, he said that we shall respect our commitments. What are our total commitments? If we are fulfilling our commitments by 1964 or the middle of 1965, should we go on exporting at the cost of internal consumption? This will be a sad commentary on our food production, including sugar.

I shall say something about my cut motion No. 15 about the inadequate supply of imported foodgrains for various States. I would invite the kind attention of the House to what is happening in five cities of U.P. known as KAVAL cities. Today in cities like Lucknow people are getting 8 kilos a month. But in a place like Kanpur even this has been denied and only 6 kilos are given. The five cities of Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow—the KAVAL cities—are to be fed by the Centre. There is a strong case made by the U.P. Government that the Centre has failed in giving adequate foodstuffs to the fairprice shops. If we go to the Chief Minister of our State, we are told she is helpless because of the inadequacy in supply. If we come here to Mr. Subramaniam, he tells us that the supplies are much more than in the previous year. Now an attempt has been made for referring the matter to arbitration. It is something surprising that what is made available by the Centre is not sufficient even to meet the requirements of U.P. through the fair-price shops.

We were expecting that with the arrival of the new rice in the open market, things will improve. In the month of October, when the new rice was available in Kanpur and other places, we got it at 1 seer 6 chataks per rupee. We were hoping that the situation would ease after that. But just after a week, the price rose to 1 seer per rupee. Under the present Government, everything is Rs. 1 a seer, whether it is brinjal, tomatoes or even

atta. It is based on purely socialist pattern that everything should be Re. 1 per seer! I do not know what to say about it.

I may invite the kind attention of the Minister to the Press news appearing in the *Patriot* today, emanating from Lucknow: when the Chief Minister was addressing Congress Members: "No rice in U.P. towns". Sir, suddenly rice has disappeared from U.P. towns. It may be said, that rice might have gone to Kerala. Has it really gone to Kerala? I do not know. The Chief Minister has made a rather alarming statement, about rice. When we sanction this amount as a Supplementary Grant and give it to the Government for running the administration efficiently, for feeding the people, for maintaining law and order and for doing justice to the people, we are entitled to get certain answers from them.

14 hrs.

My last point is about the dearness allowance in the Union Territories and in the atomic energy organisation. I take this opportunity to refer to this question of dearness allowance because in these Supplementary Grants the increase in the salaries and allowances of the Members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is also included. It looks ridiculous for us, as Members of Parliament, to read that this Supplementary Demand for Grant has been asked for because the allowances and salaries of Members of Parliament have been raised from Rs. 21 to Rs. 31 and from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 respectively and when it is a question of giving dearness allowance to the Central Government employees nothing is being done. Even yesterday the Finance Minister's speech was just like Hamlet "to be or not to be", whether to accept the recommendation or wait for the finalisation of the report of the one-man commission on dearness allowance or to increase the dearness allowance on the basis of the cost of

living index, on the basis of ten points increase which has stabilised for the whole year. I hope and trust, Sir, that this House will take a note of it. The Central Government employees throughout the country are agitated, not because they are interested in agitation but because they are unable to get things at a cheaper rate. Either you start cheap grain shops or give them dearness allowance. The railway people wanted cheap grain shops as they existed during the last war. But that was denied to them on the plea that under the Constitution there cannot be a discrimination between one government employee and another, between one person and another and between one citizen and another citizen. It is all very good. But what is going to happen? I would request the hon. Minister who is to reply to this debate to take a note of the situation. There is food scarcity. The people are not getting food. They are hungry. At the same time, they are angry. And, Sir, once hunger and anger meet the situation is going to be difficult.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): My hon. friend gets angry here before lunch.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am one of the most patient persons. You made me a Member of Parliament. Had you not dismissed me I would not have been here. I am very much indebted to you.

About the question of dearness allowance, Sir, I strongly feel that a decision should be taken here and now. The Pay Commission recommended that after a rise of ten points for the whole year it cannot be denied. The Government should respect their own assurances, otherwise their assurances will be taken as a mockery. It will be a sad commentary if they do not respect their own assurances. After all, this Government is supposed to be a responsible government. They are supposed to make responsible utterances and declarations. That is why I feel that a decision should be taken here and now. I hope the hon.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Minister will kindly take a note of it and reply in his speech.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन अनुपूरक मांगों में
दो के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो डिमांड नम्बर 41 शुगर के
बारे में है। उस पर हम साढ़े 18 करोड़
का फारिन एक्सचेंज कमा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके
लिए हमें दो करोड़ का घाटा सहना पड़ता
है और उसका मूल्य चुकाना पड़ता है।
हमारा उत्पादन वय्य 895 रुपये प्रति टन
है जब कि हम इसको बाहर 387 प्रति
टन के हिसाब से बेचते हैं। यह मेरी समझ
में नहीं आया कि यह कैसा सौदा है। इधर
देश में लोगों को चीनी खाने के लिए
नहीं मिलती और दूसरी ओर हम इतने
घाटे पर इस चीनी को बाहर बेच रहे हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा)
पिछली साल तो 14 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ
था।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : इस समय हम
साढ़े 18 करोड़ का फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त
करने के लिये दो करोड़ का घाटा दे रहे हैं
जब कि देश में लोगों को खाने के लिए चीनी
नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए यह सौदा
किसी तरह से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

श्री बड़े : दो करोड़ में 18 करोड़ का
एक्सचेंज लेने वाले हैं।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : मुझे मालूम
नहीं कि हमारा कमिटमेंट कहां तक है और
जब यह कमिटमेंट हुआ था तो हमने मूल्य
निर्धारित किया था या नहीं। इसमें लिखा है
कि हमारी चीनी बाहर 977 रुपये से लेकर
387 रुपये प्रति टन से बिकती है। अगर
977 के हिसाब से बिकती है तब तो ठीक है।
इस भाव पर बिकनी चाहिए। जो हमारी
लागत है उससे कुछ मुनाफे पर

बिकनी चाहिये। हमको इससे जरूरी फारिन
एक्सचेंज प्राप्त हो गया है फिर भी कुल मिला
कर घाटा नहीं रहना चाहिए। अभी जिस
प्रकार का यह सौदा है, उससे मैं समझता हूँ
कि देश को बड़ी हानि हो रही है।

दूसरे में एटमिक एनर्जी सम्बन्धी मांग
नम्बर 96 पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। गो कि
यह डिमांड 33 लाख 87 हजार रुपये की
है लेकिन इसमें से ज्यादातर रुपया डियरनेस
एलाउंस वगैरह के लिए है। इसमें केवल
8 लाख रुपया स्पेशलाइज्ड आइटम्स आफ
इक्विपमेंट एंड स्टोर्प बोथ इंडिजिनस एंड
इम्पोर्टेड के लिए दिया गया है। मैं समझता
हूँ कि एटमिक इनर्जी की रिसर्च के लिए
और भी ज्यादा रुपया इसमें देना चाहिए
था। हमारा इस दिशा में ज्यादा से ज्यादा
प्रयास होना चाहिए और हमको इस पर
अपनी पूरी शक्ति केन्द्रित करनी चाहिए
क्योंकि चाइना ने जो बम का एक्सप्लोजन
किया है उससे इस देश के लिये बहुत खतरा
बढ़ गया है।

आज हमारा यह कहना कि हम एटम
बम नहीं बनायेंगे, कोईमानी नहीं रखता क्योंकि
दुनिया जानती है कि हम इस स्थिति में नहीं
हैं कि हम एटम बम बना सकें। 18 महीने
प्रयास करने के बाद शायद हम एटम बम
बना सकेंगे। जिस रोज हमारी यह क्षमता
हो जाएगी कि हम एटम बम बना सकें और
फिर हम नहीं बनावेंगे उस वक्त हमारी
इस बात की वकत हो सकती है, वरना
इस तरह के हमारे संकल्पों से दुनिया में
हमारी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बढ़नी।

श्री बड़े : प्राइम मिनिस्टर को
समझाओ।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : कहा जाता
है कि इसके बनाने में इतना ज्यादा खर्चा
है कि अगर हम इसको बनायेंगे तो हमारे

देश के विकास का काम खत्म हो जाएगा और इससे देश के ऊपर बड़ा भारी बोझ पड़ेगा। लेकिन अनुसंधान और खोज की सफलताओं के बारे में कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता। बहुत सी वस्तुएं जो कि पहले लाखों रुपये में बनती थीं आज बाजार में चन्द रुपयों में मारी मारी फिरती हैं। हमने देखा है कि स्टेप्टोमाइसिन और पैनिंसिलिन जब निकली थीं उस वक्त हजारों रुपये की एक आउंस मिलती थी, लेकिन आज इन का एक एक इंजेक्शन डेढ़-डेढ़ रुपये में मिलता है। इसी तरह से अगर हम एटमिक इनर्जी के अनुसंधान में लगे रहें तो हमारे वैज्ञानिकों में इतनी क्षमता है कि वे कोई ऐसी चीज निकाल लें जिससे कि इसका खर्चा बहुत कम हो जाए और हम इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग कर सकें। इसलिये इस काम में हम जितनी ज्यादा मदद दे सकें देनी चाहिये। हमें अणुशक्ति के अनुसंधान के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिये।

हमारी प्लूटोनियम उत्पादन की जो आज क्षमता है वह उम दरजे की नहीं है कि हम उससे चीन का मुकाबला कर सकें। आज बम का ही सवाल नहीं है हमारे सामने। हमारे सामने आज यह सवाल है, जैसा कि कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा है, कि चाइना शायद इस बात की कोशिश करेगा कि वह एटमिक आर्टिलरी बनावे या एटमिक क्लेट्स बनावे जो कि कन्वेंशनल वैंपस में इस्तेमाल की जा सकें। और उस अवस्था में फिर हमारे सामने वह स्थिति आ सकती है कि इतना रुपया डिफेंस पर खर्च करते हुए भी चीन से युद्ध होने पर हमारे हथियार चीनी हथियारों के मुकाबले आक्सोलीट साबित हों जैसा कि पहले हो चुका है। इससे हमारे देश को बड़ी भारी क्षति हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं तो इस बात पर बल देता हूँ कि इस एटमिक रिसर्च के लिए हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दें। ताकि देश उस मजबूत स्थिति

में पहुंच जाय कि अगर उसे बाहर से खतरा उपस्थित हो तो वह उसका सफलता के साथ मुकाबला कर सके और आक्रमणकारियों को पीछे खदेड़ सकें। आज की हालत में यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम विज्ञान की प्रगति में अन्य देशों के पीछे न रहें और अपनी आजादी और विकास की सभी प्रकार रक्षा कर सकें।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I have not tabled any cut motion but I would like to speak in general in regard to three or four demands. The first one I would like to make some observation about is Demand No. 41, revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in connection with payment of losses on the export of sugar. The export of sugar from this country is one of the extraordinary things. It all started because in the season 1961-62 there was rather more production of sugar; in other words, there was response from both the growers as well as the industry to the various stimulative arrangements that have been made, partly as regards cane prices, partly as regards reduction of excise duty in the matter of production by sugar factories of sugar in excess of certain targets.

Now, one would think that increase in production of sugar is precisely what the country is wanting. In other words, all the aims of the policy, all the aims of the specific measures that were taken including control of sugar prices and distribution control were all designed with the objective that there should in fact be such a level of production of sugar that sugar price control and distribution control may not be necessary. But it seems that as a result of the excellent results achieved in 1961-62 season the industry as well as the Government got panicky and entered into a very unwise agreement about export of sugar, which has resulted in a back log of exports that still continues. The export of sugar at a loss, rather the export of raw sugar at a loss,—it does not really

[Shri N. Dandekar]

matter which,—when in this country there is shortage of sugar, when there is rigorous control on distribution and the price of sugar is admittedly higher than what it ought to be, all this seems to be extraordinary contradiction in terms of policy. I definitely want to know, and I support the demand made by the earlier speaker, as to how long this liability is to go on. Are Government intending to export sugar in a situation in which the export of sugar ought to be banned, that is, until such time as the requirements of this country in the matter of sugar at a proper price are adequately met. I must confess that during the past three years I have been troubled by the exports that have been going on merely because in one year we produced more sugar than we had perhaps, targeted for, when that is precisely what we should have achieved.

The next group of demands which would justify general comments are, Demand No. 96, atomic energy research, Demand No. 108 Lok Sabha and Demand No. 110 Rajya Sabha. All these are necessitated, in one case by increase in dearness allowance and payment of backward dearness allowance effective from a certain date and in another by increase in salaries and allowances of Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It does seem to me odd that while these necessary items of expenditure are being met when asked for, the problem of the cost of living and consequent dearness allowance to Government servants does not seem to receive prompt and sympathetic consideration. Among the class of people that suffers the worst in consequence of Government's inflationary policy, the policy that gives rise to inflation and to rise in prices generally and to rising cost of living, probably the worst sufferers are Government servants. Their salary scales were extremely inelastic, their allowances are inelastic, their dearness allowance is inelastic and although the Government servants are the people

without whom Government cannot work, it seems always to take months and months after the high and rising cost of living is established for them to get rectification of the cost of living allowance. If the industries in the private sector could be required to have an arrangement by which as nearly as possible there is a coincidental increase in dearness allowance following the rise in the cost of living index by a certain points, I could really see no reason whatsoever why in the case of Government servants, particularly of the clerical grades, there should not be an automatic system of dearness allowance increase to correspond to the increase in the cost of living, when the increase in the cost of living is not of their own making. The consequences in terms of these people's family life, in terms of their standard of living, I know, because I happen to have relatives all over the place who belong to that category; the consequence in terms of the hardship they have continually to undergo, the tightening of the belt to such an extent that they have no location where they can loosen it, these consequences are really appalling and I fail to understand why an elastic structure of dearness allowance which goes up automatically when the cost of living goes up by, say, ten points or more, has not been established. There were evasive replies to this particular matter when questions were asked yesterday; there was no definite statement if there was no increase of the cost of living to the degree indicated by the members who asked those questions; there was no admission as to the extent of the increase in cost of living. That kind of hedging in regard to people who suffer dreadly, and salaried people are the people who suffer dreadly, particularly the low-salaried people, that callous attitude on the part of Government in regard particularly to the non-Gazetted Government servants is something which I ought to condemn. I hope this House is with me on this particular matter, notwithstanding which party one may

belong to. I do hope that the Government while replying to these general comments on the supplementary demands will have the decency—I use the word “decency” because I think it is indecent to keep on stalling the matter like this—I hope they will have the decency to announce that in view of the established increase in the cost of living of the magnitude that has been admitted, immediately both the Central and State Governments will make good the back log in the matter of cost of living allowance, which we call dearness allowance.

The only other demand that I wish to make some comment upon is Demand No. 136, which is for a capital grant to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. This capital grant is in connection with two aluminium projects—Koyana aluminium project and Korba aluminium project. I happen to know something about Koyana project, though not very much about the other one. The comments that occur to me on these two projects are these. In the first place, I was hoping that this project will never be taken up in the public sector at all. This project had been investigated by the private sector group that is referred to in the memorandum, namely, the Khatau Group. The cost of a project in aluminium these days is enormous and this particular project, which is expressed in terms of a minimum capacity of 25,000 tons of aluminium to be raised eventually to 50,000 tons was actually a project that was being considered in the private sector, and the reasons it could not be gone on were two—in the first place, Government's insistence upon a substantial portion of the production to be exported. I hope hon. Members are perhaps aware that the international price of aluminium being considerably lower than the internal price of aluminium, the compulsory requirement of export has such a drastic effect upon the profitability of the project that this project was encountering some difficulty on that ground.

Secondly, the capital requirements of even a project of this size—it is not a very big project as here set out—are enormous and it is because the Industrial Finance Corporation, which was supposed to exist for the purpose of aid to projects of this kind, expressed its inability to extend finance to the extent required that the project had to go to the public sector.

I want to know two things. If this project is going into the public sector, why is the project not being improved? The capacity of 50,000 tonnes or 25,000 tonnes to begin with rising to 50,000 tonnes, for an aluminium plant on a scale that ought to be in the public sector is really not adequate.

Another point in that connection is this. One of the things that came up in the course of the consideration of this project earlier was the desire of the Mysore Government also to participate in this project in one way or another. They have a very big hydro-electric project, the Sharavathi scheme which is capable of, or will be capable when it comes into full operation, delivering a considerable amount of energy. And aluminium, above all, is an excessively energy consuming industry. I was hoping to see in this, when I saw this, that they would take the available scope of power from Sharavathi and the possibility of locating perhaps the fabricating or one smelter plant also in Mysore to develop this Koyana-based project into something that would really be large and economic. But I find that in all these respects that I have just now mentioned the project is not what it ought to be if a project in the public sector is to be considered.

The third point in connection with this particular project that I want to know as a matter of information is whether this project, being in the public sector, is going to be exempted from the kind of export stipulations that were compulsory if the project had been undertaken by the private sector. I hope, there is no intention to

[Shri N. Dandekar]

discriminate in any manner between the conditions proposed to be imposed on the project when the project was in the stage of consideration by the private sector in the matter of export obligations than will be the case when the project is in the public sector. But I see here no mention whatever of any export obligation.

Finally, as regards the Korba aluminium project, it is rather odd. I am quite sure that there is something wrong here. It seems to me that it is an unbalanced plant. It is going to have a manufacturing capacity of 120,000 tonnes of alumina *per annum* and an aluminium smelter with a capacity of only 30,000 tonnes. The normal ratio between alumina and aluminium is roughly 2-1¼ to 2½ tonnes of alumina to a tonne of aluminium, in which case I do not know what is going to happen to this excess capacity of alumina because the kind of capacity required for the purpose of producing 30,000 tonnes of aluminium is not 120,000 tonnes of alumina but considerably less. Perhaps, the Government would be kind enough to elucidate this point and say whether they have got a project where they intend to use the excess alumina for the production of aluminium; if not, what on earth are they going to do with this excess alumina? Rather than holding it back from us they should say if they have got some project which they have not yet examined but which they want to link with this particular project.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Department of Atomic Energy wholeheartedly, I also strongly feel that even if the hon. Minister had come with larger demands for grants, we would have supported it wholeheartedly. Still, I want to make one clarification at the very outset. I would support these Demands as long as atomic energy is developed for peaceful purposes.

There is no doubt that one of the five great events which have marked the world horizon recently is the Chinese explosion of the nuclear bomb. But I would very humbly submit that this question as to whether we should produce atomic weapons or not should be discussed and analysed in its real perspective.

The Father of our Nation used to say that whenever we faced any danger, risk or crisis the first thing to do was not to lose our balance of mind. We must first see and analyse the whole situation very coolly and see what the aims of China are in exploding the bomb and whether with our reaction we are fulfilling the aims and objects which China had in mind before exploding the bomb or whether we are adopting such techniques and tactics which will counteract its aims and objects. In this modern age we have to study all the tactics and techniques of our enemies; only then will we be able to come to a right conclusion and will be able to take a right stand.

Now, in my opinion, the main aim of China was to create a sort of a fear complex and to earn prestige out of that fear. If we act in such a hasty manner and start recommending to our Government produce nuclear weapons, I am sure, we would be fulfilling China's aim because the Chinese want us to leave this great policy of non-alignment which has stood all the tests, even the worst of tests at the time of the emergency. They want us to shift from this policy and that is why they are creating this sort of a fear complex.

The second aim of China is to earn a sort of prestige out of this fear complex and to terrify all the developing nations in such a way that they too may be a victim of the Chinese propaganda. By our reaction we should not give them a feeling that we have fulfilled the aims which they had in mind before this explosion.

(General)

Then, if we start producing a nuclear device, the question that we will be facing will be whether we will be testing it or not. But before that I would like to remind hon. Members, who are putting forward this very harmful proposal that we have recently signed the Moscow test-ban treaty and if after only six months we even talk in these terms, we will be harming our prestige, our national policy and human values for which we have stood so far and have thereby gained a sort of prestige in the eyes of the whole world.

Then, even if we are successful in producing it, where are we going to test it? Take the case of China. China has exploded the bomb and what is happening? China has created a danger not only for herself but for all the Asian countries. Instead of shifting from our own accepted, declared policies we must create a feeling and mobilise all the Asian nations, like Japan, who are going to be great victims of this fall-out. According to our scientists, after a month or so, this Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and over India, Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, fall-out is going to come and settle Malaysia. Instead of mobilising all these powers to stand with us and oppose and condemn this explosion if we also take the same route and adopt the same policy; then not only in the eyes of Asian countries and developing nations of Asia but also in the eyes of the whole world we will be doomed in a way. So, I would like to warn hon. Members not to take hasty judgments, not to be guided by fear complex and not to harm ourselves.

Then, I would like to say a word..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that word would take more time, she may continue on the next day. We will now take up non-official business.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BOARD FOR THE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION OF LICENCES, PERMITS ETC.—

contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Parshottamdas Hari-bhai Bheel on the 6rd October, 1964:

"This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country."

The late Shri Dasappa was speaking on this. We are very sorry that he is no more with us.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really sorry and grieved that I have to continue and undertake to finish a task which the then hon. Minister of Industry and Supply, the late Shri Dasappa, had begun. His speech remained unfinished.

In his speech he very rightly began with the fundamentals of the economic policies that Government have been pursuing so far. We have had almost fifteen years of planned economic development. The country and this House unanimously accepted the method of planned development.

I will take this House to the year 1951 when the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was passed, and therein the House decided that we should have a regulated development of our industries. It provided for certain methods whereby we could channelise the industrial growth in certain desired directions. It also laid down that wherever industries, or particular industries, fell short of the requirements, steps should be taken so that those industries could be accelerated. Government were given powers by this House in that regard.

Then, as a result of the Industrial Policy Resolution which, again, was unanimously accepted by this House, certain mechanisms of development were adopted. And that necessitated the creation of organisations and bodies to see that those planned development methods are continued and adopted successfully. Licensing committee is one of the instruments to implement and regulate industries and see that they grow in the desired directions.

I am really amazed that the resolution here states that "This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country." Imagine, Sir, the task of one body, one single independent body....

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Here one Minister is expected to do it. That is much better than this.

Shri T. N. Singh: I will come to that.

I think the hon. Member is fully aware of the methods adopted in that connection.

Shri Ranga: We are fully aware of the corruption that is prevailing.

Shri T. N. Singh: Then, Sir, this single body is expected not only to control licensing of industries; it is also expected to issue quotas and permits.

Shri Ranga: Exactly.

Shri T. N. Singh: That is what the resolution says. These things descend down to the State level also. Even in the States there is a necessity for these things. Some quotas and permits, of numerous kinds, have to be issued. And I have yet to see one single organisation, sitting in Delhi, trying to perform all these functions. I fail to understand as to how such a suggestion has at all been made.

Shri Ranga: Because we want to control corruption.

Shri T. N. Singh: Now, coming to the process itself, we have accepted, this House has accepted, the country has accepted, that there should be planned development.

Shri Ranga: That has nothing to do with this.

Shri T. N. Singh: And planned development requires planned development at a certain pace, not at a snail's pace. Economic development has to move at a certain rate of growth, and a certain amount of rapid development is inherent in such a situation. And when that happens.. (Interruption).

I wish the hon. Member will listen, rather permit me to speak.

Shri Ranga: Don't quote from textbooks.

Shri T. N. Singh: And when that happens, when there is a rapid development, in any country, one is faced with certain problems of stresses and strains in the country, stresses and strains visible in the shape of shortage. This problem of shortage is not peculiar only to our country. This problem of shortage has been faced by many countries in this process of development, including some of the highly developed western countries.

When such a situation arises, something has to be done, somebody, some organisation has to take charge of allocating the scarce resources.

Shri Ranga: That is what this resolution says.

Shri T. N. Singh: Therefore how to do that, that is the problem.

Here is a suggestion which says: have one particular body, sitting here in Delhi. I thought that the idea was to decentralise the functions. Here, contrary to all those ideas, it is an attempt at centralisation.

Shri Ranga: So far as the Union is concerned, this is the suggestion. So far as the States are concerned, there will be similar committees.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): These are details. Once the principle is accepted, the details can be gone into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, he is confusing himself and others; he is not advancing the cause of debate.

Shri T. N. Singh: The resolution says: "an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country"—an all-pervasive body meant to perform a very

wide function. And one body, mind
you. That is the resolution.

Shri Ranga: Here is one Minister vested with all these powers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the sixth or seventh time you are interrupting.

Shri Ranga: Here everything is vested in one man, whereas we suggest a body presided over by a Supreme Court Judge or somebody to discharge that function.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This cannot go on like that. You may not agree with him.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am quoting the resolution before the House, and not adding one single sentence or word or subtracting anything. Therefore, I claim that this resolution, as it stands, can have no other interpretation than what it says. And the speaker, speaking in favour of this has not put forward any other interpretation.

Shri Ranga: This is much better than only one Minister using all his power for political purposes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the seventh or eighth time he is interrupting. He is an experienced parliamentarian.

Shri Ranga: He is claiming to be the author of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must be allowed to continue.

Shri T. N. Singh: Let us see when an independent body sitting in Delhi starts performing these things, how it functions.

The problems of allocating all our scarce resources are enormous, very very difficult. We have to look into our foreign exchange problems; we have to look into the problems of internal production and availabilities,

[Shri T. N. Singh]

plus the various sources where they go and how those resources are utilised, in a far-flung country of this dimension. How will it be possible for any body, unassisted by the regular agencies of Government, to function in a vacuum . . .

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): It will be assisted.

Shri T. N. Singh: It will be an independent body. What will it do?

Shri Ranga: Independent of your politics.

Shri M. R. Masani: Is not the Union Public Service Commission assisted by the Home Ministry? In the same manner it will be assisted.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member from Ludhiana, speaking on this very subject, said that this will be an implementing body. He said that this is not a policy-laying-down body and, therefore, I take it that this will execute the functions given to it. Whatever things have been stated in respect of this Resolution create an altogether another impression in my mind. Now, if that has to be admitted and somebody as suggested has to take charge of the implementation of the policies in granting these licences, etc., I say that is not the way to do it. It has been urged that there should be some organisation which should give advice and lay down certain policies. We have got the Central Advisory Council for Industries. Under that, there is the Reviewing Committee and that Reviewing Committee, on attention being drawn to any particular case, or even *suo motu* can take up any question of licence and look into it. So, there is already a non-official body with powers to look into the policy and general questions involved in granting of licences. That is there. The industry, the Members of this House and other non-officials are represented on this organisation which is called the Reviewing Committee.

Before I deal with some other aspects of this Resolution, I will deal

with one or two points which have been specifically raised by some hon. Members. The hon. member, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy referred to the case of Kamalpur sugar industry, the application for its establishment was received in May, 1960. He complained that a licence had not yet been issued. The case is like this. Because of over-production of sugar in 1961, there was suspension of expansion in the capacity of sugar mills and so the applications were kept pending. This was one of them. When it was decided to review the whole position and grant fresh licences, in 1963 a screening committee went into all the applications and examined all the pending applications. After a thorough examination, the Food and Agriculture Ministry recommended deferring of decision on 31 applications for the establishment of new undertakings. The Kamalpur case is one of those cases on which decision has been deferred. It is not for any particular purpose but for an on-the-spot study regarding cane production, its supply, etc. It has been our experience that many sugar factories sometimes do not get the requisite quantity of sugarcane which they should get. It is very essential, when investment has been made, when capital has been employed on big projects, to see that they run to capacity. That is one of the very important things that one should never lose sight of. In this particular case it is very desirable that the availability of sugarcane enough to keep that factory going should be looked into. If it is said that anything can be just started as you like, I am sure these sugar factories, as there are many sugar factories facing the position in some parts of south Bihar, will also have to face the same problem. There was no other particular case referred to in various speeches which were made the other day in support of this Resolution.

Since we have talked much and our Prof. Ranga has also referred to

some of the defects, I would like to say this much that I am one of those who believe very firmly that wherever any defects are noticed, they should be remedied. Some of my colleagues on the other side have worked with me and I have had the pleasure of working with them on various occasions in various bodies. But somebody has to do the work of giving licences and regulating the various industries and seeing that they progress in a particular manner.

Shri Ranga: Not politicians.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not the question of politicians at all. As a matter of fact, in that body . . .

Shri Ranga: The Minister is a politician.

Shri T. N. Singh: The Licensing Committee is there. As a matter of fact, I feel this House should always be represented on such bodies. This House is the sovereign authority which lays down the policies and when it comes to policy-making organisations, this House should be represented. I see no reason why, when one Member can be represented, a Member who happens to be the Minister cannot be there. But I may tell you, Sir, that no Minister is a Member of the Licensing Committee. I must make it quite clear.

Shri Ranga: But it is the Minister who decides.

Shri T. N. Singh: The House is the final authority in that. There is sometimes a confusion of thinking in these matters. Some persons say that the executive has to do the implementation. It cannot be denied and if some kind of regulation is necessary, inevitably it is for the executive to implement. Who else shall implement that? The executive cannot shirk that responsibility. They should face it squarely, whatever may be the complications involved in that.

I can understand the House or a body of Members of Parliament laying down certain policies. They should by all means consider the policies. But when it comes to implementation of individual cases, it must be left to the executive. It should not be left to any such body which will work *in vacuo*. The Executive have all the data in regard to what is available and what is not available and what is the position in regard to foreign exchange, etc. Suppose an independent body as suggested in the resolution sits down and says that so much of foreign exchange be allocated for this kind of foreign collaboration and all that. Supposing the foreign exchange is not available there, how will it be implemented? Can that body do the implementation? It is amazing to find that there are people who advocate that such an independent autonomous body should take the task of implementing the licensing procedures etc. How can that at all be possible by a body altogether away from the organisation which has got the necessary facilities, the necessary information and the necessary data? It will simply not function. (Interruptions) I do not want to be disturbed. I do not yield.

Shri Ranga: We want a body like the U.G.C. or the U.P.S.C. which is implementing the policies laid down by Government as well as this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The Minister is not yielding. Prof. Ranga should not interrupt like that. He is an experienced parliamentarian.

Shri Ranga: I am not speaking to him. It is for him to give way or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody is speaking only to the Chair. Unless he sits down, the hon. Member knows that he cannot interrupt.

Shri Ranga: What more can I do?

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, I am thankful to you for protecting me against unnecessary interruptions. I very strongly feel that this is a job for which the

[Shri T. N. Singh]

responsibility must be taken squarely by the executive.

Shri Ranga: Certainly not.

Shri T. N. Singh: It should not be passed on to a body which will say, "We are not responsible how things are implemented." It has to be squarely the responsibility from the beginning to end of the body which is the implementing body. It was never suggested, as I have read from the speeches made in favour of the Resolution, that this shall be only a body laying down certain policy matters only. They wanted all the details to be gone into in respect of every quota or licence granted by a particular body. Therefore, it amounts to implementing every such thing by a committee of this nature.

Shri Ranga: Like the U.G.C. and the U.P.S.C.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am all in favour of a non-official body trying to assist us in such matters and that is exactly what is attempted by having a Reviewing Committee under the Central Advisory Council. If there are any suggestions in that connection, we shall be very glad to look into them and consider as to how that can be further improved.

Shri Ranga: You will never learn.

Shri T. N. Singh: Surely, it will be wrong to have two parallel organisations working differently or in different ways. In all humility, I suggest that that would be a very wrong way to proceed.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri T. N. Singh: It will only lead to greater confusion and still greater disappointment to those who want to set up new industries. And then for God's sake, let us not mix up licences with quotas and permits. They are

quite different things. I am afraid my hon. friend has not understood the implications of mixing these things, licences, quotas and permits.

With these words, I strongly oppose the resolution before the House.

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): I have heard the hon. Minister's reply, but I must confess that it does not convince me, nor does it show any tendency to end corruption. It makes it clear that Government are not willing to give up political favouritism in the shape of permits and licences.

I conclude by expressing the hope that since prior to this resolution the Government and the House have accepted favouring the eradication of corruption and immorality from the Government and public life, Government would accept this resolution which I have moved, and which is calculated to achieve the same object namely the eradication of corruption in the administration dealing with quotas, licences and permits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the resolution to vote.

Shri Ranga: We want division on this.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is shameful that this resolution should be opposed. I want the Government to commit themselves on the record. That will show at the time of the next election what kind of party the people have in power, which will not accept this resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

AYES

[14.56 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Dandekar, Shri N.
Kochhaviya, Shri Hukam Chand

Kapur Singh, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mukherjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, Shri

Nath Pai, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi

NOES

Aiva, Shri A. S.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barua, Shri R.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Chavda, Shrimati Johrabehn
Dade, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Rai, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri

Kedaria Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mantri, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukne, Shri
Murli Manohar, Shri
Muzhiab, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shashtri, Shri Ramanand
Sbeo Nerain, Shri
Siddananiappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sonavane, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Verma, Shri K.K.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes: 17; Noes: 78

The Resolution was negatived.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have wrongly voted for 'Noes' instead of for 'Ayes'. My vote also may be added to 'Ayes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That statement will be recorded. It does not affect the merits of the case.

14.56 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members 1603 (A) LSD—7.

bers of Parliament be appointed to chalk out a scheme for complete national integration and with that end in view recommend to Government to take necessary steps, particularly in regard to the merger of the Union Territories of Goa and Nagar Haveli in Maharashtra, Pondicherry in Madras and Daman and Diu in Gujarat, before the next General Elections."

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): May I say a word?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. Let me first place the resolution before the House.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to chalk out a scheme for complete national integration and with that end in view recommend to Government to take necessary steps, particularly in regard to the merger of the Union Territories of Goa and Nagar Haveli in Maharashtra, Pondicherry in Madras and Daman and Diu in Gujarat, before the next General Elections."

Now, the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I have an identical motion. May I move it?

Shri Shinkre: Before the Home Minister says anything, may I say one word? This is for his own consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the Home Minister, I shall call the hon. Member, if necessary.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): May I know whether when the resolution is before the House, the Home Minister can reply to it, without its having been discussed? Is that proper?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I am not replying.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is that according to the rules?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not replying.

Shri P. R. Patel: It may be a statement that he may be making. Even then, can he make a statement on this without the resolution having been discussed before that?

Shri Hathi: This is a rather important and delicate matter. Although the resolution mentions about the appointment of a committee, in fact, it

deals with the question of merger of certain Union Territories with different States. These are delicate and important matters which require careful consideration by all the States concerned.

In view of this, I beg to move:

"That the debate on the resolution be adjourned."

Shri Alvares: I have an identical motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member opposing this motion of the Home Minister?

Shri Shinkre: I want to say a word about the motion of my hon. friend Shri Alvares.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member opposing the motion of the Home Minister?

Shri P. R. Patel: The motion moved by the hon. Minister is for the adjournment of the discussion. I have nothing to say against it and I can understand it. But the way in which it is done does harm to the other parts of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member opposing the adjournment of the debate?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I do not quite understand the reasons why the hon. Minister has chosen to ask for an adjournment. This is a motion of which notice was given in proper time by the Member over there. He has read it out and placed it before the House and has suggested certain reasons for it, namely the desirability of implementing our ideas about national integration and so on and so forth. The Home Minister suggests that many delicate questions are involved and, therefore, discussion of this should be postponed. I cannot quite understand it. If a matter is acceptable on principle and

if in the execution of that principle certain delays are involved . . .

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not going into the merits now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: No, Sir. I am opposing the idea that the Minister has put forward that the matter be adjourned. I would seek a clarification from you after a while perhaps.

It is open to the House, I believe, at this particular point of time to reiterate its espousal of certain principles in regard to national integration. It is open to this House also to be told by the Home Minister what exactly are the delicate and difficult problems involved in implementation of the principle of national integration. There is no question as far as I am concerned, and in the mind of almost every other member of this House that the principle of linguistic states is a principle which is part of our entire political and social set-up. It may be that in a particular area to apply that principle might require some little time on account of some very special requirement of the region. That is a different matter. What I wish from Government today is in answer to a resolution of this sort a reiteration of the acceptance of the principle of national integration, and I would like Government to tell us something more about the difficulties of the situation. If, for instance, over the question of Goa's getting into Maharashtra or of Pondicherry's merger into Madras or of Daman and Diu becoming incorporated in Gujarat, there are certain difficulties, they should not be discussed in a hush hush atmosphere in the private meetings of Maharashtrians or of Kanarese Members or God knows who else. I do not understand that kind of thing. I want Parliament to take cognisance of these matters openly because, after all we are strong enough to face whatever difficulties are there. If we are facing difficulties in relation to China, Pakistan and so many other things, these

footling little difficulties inside of our own country can be discussed openly and in a courageous manner.

That is why I oppose the idea of adjournment. I wish there is a free and frank discussion of these issues involved. I take it Members of Parliament are responsible enough not to speak in a manner which would add to whatever fire might be smouldering in Belgaum or elsewhere. We could certainly try to order our conduct according to canons of parliamentary propriety, but there is reason why we should stop discussion of this matter merely because some pourparlers are going on behind the scenes—I saw some symptoms of it in the Central Hall of Parliament, but I am not going to refer to what has happened in the precincts of Parliament inside this House.

Therefore, I believe that opportunity should be given to this House. When the Member concerned has moved his resolution, I expect him to give the reasons and then this House should discuss the matter. The Home Minister later on might tell us what Government's view is. But I would expect that Government reiterates its acceptance of the principle of linguistic integration of all our States into the Indian Union, and Government should give some indication of the difficulties which are causing delay in the implementation of this policy.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Government has not committed itself to the principle that the linguistic principle is the only criterion for the reorganisation of States.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to oppose the adjournment. This is merely a non-official resolution. The general practice, as we have seen during these 8 years, in connection with resolutions is for the mover to withdraw if it he is a member of the ruling party and if it is not acceptable to Government. That is one thing. Secondly, this resolution has the aspect of national integration in view.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

merger of certain Union Territories with various States. Some Members will express their views on these matters. I know there is some dispute between two States. But after all, we have every right, whether Members come from north, south, east or west or any part of the country, to express our views. Moreover, if it is adjourned today, will it not come up on the next day in the same session? Then again adjournment will be moved . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement made by a Cabinet Minister that for ten years Goa would continue to be under the Centre has created all these things. The Defence Minister has also been criticised by others.

Therefore, I feel that a discussion should be allowed. We know our responsibilities fully well. We are equally concerned with these matters and we shall not generate heat which will change the complexion of the discussion. I plead that discussion should be allowed now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ समय से भारत सरकार की यह आदत हो गई है कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों को टालते रहता, टालते रहता और फिर उन को उलझा देता और जब अन्त में इस प्रकार से जब समस्या बिल्कुल बिगड़ जाये, तो अपनी विवशता प्रकट कर देता। बिल्कुल यही स्थिति काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में है। हम ने कहा था कि वहाँ पर जनमत कराया जायेगा। हमारे पहले प्रधान मंत्री के अनुसार वहाँ पर तीन बार जनमत हो चुका, वहाँ पर संविधान मसौदा ठीक निर्णय कर चुकी, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भारत सरकार संविधान में धारा 370 को रखे हुए है। वही गलती भारत सरकार गोआ के संबंध में कर रही है। 1961 में गोआ स्वतन्त्र हुआ। दो

वर्ष तक हम इस योग्य नहीं हो पाये कि वहाँ पर निर्वाचन करा सकें। अन्त में वहाँ पर निर्वाचन हुए और गोआ के शासन की बागडोर उन लोगों के हाथ में आई, जो एक दो या दस बीस बरसों से नहीं, बल्कि शताब्दियों से गोआ की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये और गोआ का भारत में मिलाने के लिए लड़ रहे थे। जब वहाँ के लोगों ने अपना यह निर्णय दिया कि गोआ जैसे छोटे प्रदेश की अलग रहने की कोई अपेक्षा नहीं है इसलिये उस को महाराष्ट्र के साथ मिला दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not go into the merits.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि भारत सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को स्थगित करने का यह प्रस्ताव ला कर अपने दायित्व से हटना चाहती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस से देश के सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे बिगड़ेंगी और सरकार के सम्बन्ध में लोगों के मनो में तरह तरह की विपरीत प्रतिक्रियाएँ होंगी। सरकार इस समय बड़ी भूल कर रही है, जो कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में की गई है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के स्थगन से पहले मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दें कि अगले शुक्रवार को जब यह प्रस्ताव आयेगा, उस समय सरकार इस स्थिति में होगी कि वह गोआ के सम्बन्ध में अपना स्पष्ट मन बता सकें, अन्यथा इस प्रश्न को स्थगित न किया जाये और इस पर चर्चा की जाये।

श्री बड़े (खारगीन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोआ के सम्बन्ध में एक स्टेटमेंट श्री पाटिल ने दिया और एक स्टेटमेंट श्री चव्हाण ने दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not go into the merits.

श्री बड़े : मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्थगित क्यों नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर आप मेरी हिन्दी को नहीं समझ सकते हैं तो मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलता हूँ।

उन दोनों स्टेटमेंट्स की वजह से एक तूफान सा पैदा हो गया और महाराष्ट्र तथा अन्य स्थानों के पेपर्स में इस विषय में लेख तथा वक्तव्य प्रकाशित किये गये। इस प्रकार सारे देश में एक तनावपूर्ण वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्थगित कराने से पहले शासन की तरफ से स्टेटमेंट दिया जाये कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेगा और गोम्रा की जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से शासन की स्थिति अच्छी होगी। नहीं तो, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, ने कहा है, कि काश्मीर और नागालैंड के अतिरिक्त गोम्रा की समस्या भी पैदा हो जायेगी। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि शासन इतनी समस्याओं को अपने गले में डाल कर कैसे बैठने वाला है। शासन खुद ही अपने लिए दर्द पैदा करता है और फिर दबा के लिये सटपटाता है।

श्री श्री० सु० सहगल (जंजगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप की मार्फत माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस विषय पर बहस होने दें। बहस होने के बाद वह इस प्रस्ताव के मूवर से यह प्रस्ताव विदङ्ग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कम से कम यहां पर इस विषय में बहस होने देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये, ऐसी मेरी राय है। आखिर हम इस बात का फैसला करने जा रहे हैं—अगर आज नहीं करेंगे, तो कुछ बरसों के बाद करेंगे। हम सब समस्याओं को जो टरकाते जाते हैं, उस से हमारी व्यवस्था खराब होती है। इस लिये मैं आप की मार्फत उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस होने दें।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Could I say a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: You have allowed many others. We might put forward a different view.

This is a resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Sonavane. The hon. Minister of State of Home Affairs has suggested an adjournment of the discussion. There is no attempt to shut out discussion; there is no attempt to deny any opportunity to any side or to any Member to have his say on this resolution. This is only a formal question of postponing the discussion to another date. It is not unusual in this House that discussion on resolutions and bills is adjourned. The House accepted adjournment of discussion even on the important Bill of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. So, it is not an unusual proposal that the Home Minister has made. So, let us accept the proposal as something usual and routine. It is nothing more than a routine matter. Opportunities still remain, and the discussion is still open. There is no hush-hush policy anywhere. Nobody has said that the discussion on the resolution be shut out. Therefore, the proposal of the Home Minister may be accepted as a routine matter.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): As it is a very ticklish and a very delicate question, a discussion in this House is bound to open the floodgates of controversy, and therefore there is no harm in accepting the proposal moved by the hon. Home Minister. This is not avoiding the question, but making an effort to solve the whole problem in a very amicable way, which may not cause any heartburn or controversy. So, I would appeal to the House not to be guided by emotions, but to accept this proposal coolly.

Shri P. R. Patel: I do not understand why this adjournment is sought.

[Shri P. R. Patel]

After all, Parliament has taken decisions on many delicate questions, and we, Members of Parliament, understand our responsibilities. We know how far to speak, and how far not to speak. In this case, I am afraid that justice will not be done to other parts of the country. I wish that this matter is discussed in the House, so that we may know the facts of the case, and then any decision may be taken.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I say a word of protest against the manner in which some hon. Members have dealt with this question, particularly the speaker who has just spoken. He wants us to be precluded from the discussion. I want to make my position clear. I would not oppose a motion for adjournment on the grounds which have been mentioned by the hon. Minister, but this hon. Member wants to preclude us from discussion on this ground that the question is delicate, and that, therefore, this Parliament is not fit enough to discuss it. Against this I protest, and I therefore say that the question should be discussed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :कब तक के लिए ;

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it for an indefinite period? Let the Minister clarify.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rules will operate.

The question is:

"That the debate on this resolution be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

15.13 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. GOA

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I beg to move . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your resolution is barred.

Shri Alvares: The resolution cannot be barred.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I rise on a point of order.

Before you gave any ruling that the resolution is barred, I beg of you to consider that the resolution is not on the same subject, and that it does not deal with the same matter. Not only the wording is different, but the subject matter is different.

The Mover specifically wants the attention of this House and the country to be directed to the results of Goa's election and urges the immediate merger of Goa alone, while the resolution moved by Shri Sonavane basically deals with the issue of national integration and says that as a means to national integration it is essential that Government should take necessary steps, particularly in regard to the merger of the Union Territories of Goa and Nagar Haveli in Maharashtra, Pondicherry in Madras and Daman and Diu in Gujarat, before the next General Elections.

The subject matters of the two resolutions are different, and therefore this resolution is not barred.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): May I respectfully invite your attention to the resolution which stands in the name of Shri Peter Alvares?

Though there are similar words appearing in the two resolutions, the essential content of Shri Alvares's resolution is different from that which the House has just agreed to adjourn consideration of.

Whereas an incidental effect of the earlier resolution is the merger of Goa, it is the main purpose of this resolution and not an incidental effect, and it wants it to be brought about on the basis of the verdict of the electorate. The resolution gets barred only if the two resolutions are identical. Here, I beg to state for your

consideration—I also know the rules—that this resolution does not become barred automatically. This resolution, therefore, can be moved, and then we shall see what its fate is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you got anything to say?

Shri Alvares: Yes, Sir. My resolution is fundamentally different from that moved by Shri Sonavane. He goes into the question of integration, and, as Shri Nath Pai, has very rightly pointed out, the merger of Goa with Maharashtra is merely an incidental issue in that connection. I have not raised, as Shri Sonavane has done, the question of Nagar Haveli or Pondicherry or Daman and Diu. I have confined myself merely to the issue of Goa, and to the implementation of the electoral verdict last December. Therefore, these two resolutions have no common purpose at all. One is the question of integration, the other is the question of an election verdict, and I therefore say that my resolution should not be barred.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Though my hon. friends have argued that the resolution of Shri Alvares should not be barred on account of the adjournment of the discussion of Shri Sonavane's resolution, I hold a different view.

Though the resolution of Shri Alvares is put in a different phraseology, substantially it is the same as that of Shri Sonavane. There is no substantial difference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Kindly read it again.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The only difference is that Shri Sonavane extends the scope of his resolution beyond Goa to some other territories, while the resolution of Shri Alvares limits itself only to Goa. That is the only difference. Goa comes within the scope of Shri Sonavane's resolution, and so I say that by the adjournment of discussion of Shri Sonavane's reso-

lution, the resolution of Shri Alvares has been automatically barred.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a vast difference between the two resolutions. I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharyya when he says that they are identical. Shri Alvares's resolution is specific and says:

"This House is of opinion that the elections in Goa to the Assembly and Parliament are a clear verdict of the electorate to merge the territory of Goa with Maharashtra forthwith and therefore urges upon the Government to formulate a scheme in the matter immediately."

Shri Sonavane's resolution starts with national integration, it concerns the whole country, and includes parts of the country which are Union Territories, namely Goa, as also other places like Daman and Diu, Pondicherry etc. So, Goa is only a part, and the whole resolution is on national integration, and it wants the constitution of a committee of Members of Parliament, and hence the resolution of Shri Alvares should not be rejected on the ground that the two are identical.

May I also invite your attention to the fact that there were two motions before this House on the food situation; one was mine, and another, identical in purport but with some English words changed, was in the name of Shri Yash Pal Singh. I remember that both the motions were admitted, though they were identical in purport, because they said they were somewhat different.

I can understand if the Home Minister makes an appeal to Shri Alvares and to the Members of the Opposition or the Members of the ruling party to support his move for adjournment of discussion, and tries to persuade them, but this resolution should not be rejected on the ground that the two are identical. They are not identical.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I can quote many rules and many instances on this, where similar motions have been admitted.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): In the resolution, consideration of which has now been adjourned, it is stated that a committee consisting of Members of Parliament should be appointed to chalk out a scheme etc. The purpose of that resolution is to appoint a committee. That committee may even say "no" to the purpose in view, may decide against merger. But here, the resolution of Shri Alvares says:

"This House is of opinion that the elections in Goa to the Assembly and Parliament are a clear verdict to merge the territory of Goa with Maharashtra . . .".

The purport of this resolution is to straightaway take action towards merging. Therefore, the content, scope and purpose and purport—everything is different. That resolution wants the appointment of a committee to discuss the question; the committee may do anything whereas this resolution goes straight to the merger. Therefore, to say that this is identical with the other one is wrong and therefore under no principle of any rule or procedure this can be barred. Otherwise, it will be unjust.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I think my first submission should be that the very fact of these two motions having been admitted by the Speaker and having been chronologically put on the list of the day is itself evidence of the fact that they are rather different, substantially different in spite of what my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya may say. I say this because as has just now been pointed out, the first Resolution referred to the larger question and the appointment of a committee and all that kind of thing.

My second point is that when the Home Minister intervened at an earlier stage to suggest an adjournment he had

merely told us in a vague and general fashion that there were certain delicate and difficult questions involved and he would like that the matter be not discussed at the present moment. He did not vouchsafe to us the real reasons behind it. Somehow the majority in this House has accepted him at his word and supported his idea. But I find myself in some difficulty. I say this because this question of Goa's merger with Maharashtra which is the objective of the resolution put forward by Mr. Alvares is being noised about all over the place. Members of the Cabinet, are discussing it, my friend Shri Chavan had even given a press statement on this matter. The All India Congress Committee or some such comparable body recently had to take notice of this matter and the whole country is talking about it. The Maharashtra members are discussing it everywhere, in Parliament. Just because we sit down here together from all parts of the country, we are precluded from discussing something which the whole country is discussing. The papers are talking about it; the Ministers are making comments about it. Differences in the ruling party are coming out and publicised. Only we in this House are precluded by some interpretation of a wonderful regulation from discussing this question. I cannot understand either in substance or in form or in logic or in justice any reason which would mean the identification of the two Resolutions and the pushing out of this resolution, along with the pushing out of the other resolution at the behest of the Home Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, ये दोनों प्रस्ताव पृथक् पृथक् हैं। इस का सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि आप के सेक्रेटरी ने इन दोनों प्रस्तावों को पृथक् पृथक् स्वीकार किया है और दोनों प्रस्तावों को पृथक् पृथक् रूप में प्रकाशित भी किया है, दोनों प्रस्तावों पर पृथक् पृथक् शीर्षक दिये हैं। पहला प्रस्ताव जो श्री सीनावने का है उसका शीर्षक दिया है

“राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण” और दूसरा जो श्री पीटर अलवारिस का प्रस्ताव है उसका शीर्षक दिया है “गोआ”। तो इस प्रकार आपके सचिवालय ने दोनों प्रस्तावों को पृथक् पृथक् रूप में लिया है। अगर दोनों प्रस्ताव एक जैसे होते तो वह दोनों को स्वीकार न करता।

इनके पृथक् होने का दूसरा प्रमाण यह है कि श्री सोनावने का यह स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव है कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक समिति बनायी जाये जो राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार करे कि गोआ को महाराष्ट्र में कैसे मिलाया जाए, या पांडेचरी को मद्रास में कैसे मिलाया जाए। मेरा अनुमान है कि श्री सोनावने जल्दी में रहते हैं इसलिये उन्होंने इसमें कैरिकल, यनाम और माही का नाम नहीं जोड़ा, नहीं तो इसकी भाषा पूरी हो जाती।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है, कि श्री हाथी जिन्होंने कि पहले प्रस्ताव के बारे में आश्वासन दिया है, इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में भी आश्वासन दे दें कि इसको भी स्थगित किया जाये। बाद में सरकार इसको स्वीकार करेगी या इसका उत्तर देगी। दोनों प्रस्तावों को एक न माना जाए। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): My submission is this. There are two resolutions. What should be seen in them is this. What is the purpose of both the resolutions. The purpose and the purport have a great part to play in understanding whether the two have got something in common between them or not. The first one referred to certain parts of India and mentioned how they should be integrated with India. Goa is also one of the areas specifically mentioned. The second one refers to Goa only. As it is there in the earlier resolution also, a decision on this has obviously been

taken when the decision on the earlier resolution was taken by the House. Unless we are prepared to go back on that decision, the question cannot be reopened. You cannot accept this Resolution unless you go back upon the decision taken with regard to the first one. It would be a contradictory position for the Chair to take if you do otherwise. From the common-sense point of view and from the point of view of our Rules also, the decision taken on one is binding on the other also, therefore its reopening is barred.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to differ from Dr. Aney. The purpose of the first resolution is to appoint a committee for complete national integration. The question of Goa is an entirely independent question from Pondicherry and other areas. In the case of Goa there is the verdict of the electorate—they claim like that—to join Maharashtra. To claim that both the resolutions are one and the same will be just like saying that the resolution on the nuclear bomb is also an identical resolution.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री सोनावने का जो प्रस्ताव है वह एक बड़ा प्रस्ताव है और मेरे मित्र का जो यह दूसरा प्रस्ताव है यह उसका जुड़ है। जैसे कि हम एक बड़ा सवाल देते हैं तो उसके जुड़ ए० बी० सी० होते हैं, उसी तरह यह प्रस्ताव पहले प्रस्ताव का जुड़ है। इसलिये जब पहले प्रस्ताव को स्थगित रखा गया है तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस के बारे में भी सरकार कह दे कि जब उसको लेंगे तब इनको भी ले लेंगे।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, I support the point of order of my friend, Mr. Deshmukh and I shall read rule 182 which seems to operate in

[Shri Sonavane]

this. When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution. That is the rule. The crucial or material wording here is: "substantially the same question." We have to determine this about the second resolution. My answer is that it is not substantially the same question. In my motion, I have raised the question of national integration and put forward an illustration and said that certain steps should be taken to merge this part of the country and for effecting that a committee was suggested. But in his resolution, he has pointed to the results of the general elections in Goa; he wants that immediately certain things should be done. Therefore, the questions raised in these two resolutions are different and they do not satisfy the requirement of rule 182 which says: "substantially the same question."

Therefore, the point of order raised should be upheld.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): The two resolutions are the same. If they are scrutinised, you will find that the first resolution requires the appointment of a committee. What for? To take necessary steps, particularly in regard to the merger of the Union territories of Goa and Nagar Haveli in Maharashtra. That is, for the merger of Goa in Maharashtra. Leave aside the question of Nagar Haveli. The second resolution is practically the same.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri P. R. Patel: Please hear. Do not be perturbed.

Shri Sonavane: He is getting the third chance to speak.

Shri P. R. Patel: The second resolution is the same: "...merge the territory of Goa with Maharashtra forthwith and therefore urges upon the Government to formulate a scheme

in the matter immediately." So, these two resolutions are about the merger of Goa. The Home Minister was good enough to propose a motion to postpone the discussion of the first resolution. I am rather astonished why the Government has not come with a same motion in regard to the second resolution.

An Hon. Member: It is barred.

Shri P. R. Patel: I am told that as it is barred it is not necessary for the Government to bring forward such a motion for that resolution. So, I request you to realise that the points covered by both the resolutions are the same. In the first resolution there are five items. Goa is one of the five items. All these had been postponed. If that question is delicate, as we were told, and therefore we should not discuss the question of merger of Goa and other places, the same question would arise in regard to the second resolution also. So, I feel that the point of order raised is not proper and the motion should be barred.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): I think that in between the two different attitudes taken by hon. Members, the suggestion offered by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may be accepted, namely, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should give some sort of assurance that the Government are seized of the problem and that the problem will be considered in its entirety, comprising Goa and other Union territories. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I would like to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no right of reply. I have heard the arguments on both sides. Rule 182 (1) reads:

"When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution."

The main point for determination is not whether these two resolutions are identical or not. That is not the point to be determined. Again, the question whether the resolution moved by Shri Alvares is the same as the earlier one, as contemplated in rule 182, is not also relevant. The question is, as put by Dr. Aney, whether the objective covered by the resolution of Shri Alvares is covered by the resolution moved by Shri Sonavane or not. I hold that it has been substantially covered and it is substantially the same. There is no point of order and the resolution of Shri Alvares is barred.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, we are bound to abide by your decision. But on a technical point, a very important matter has been debarred from being discussed in the House. May I, therefore, at least expect from the Minister an assurance that the Government is seized of the matter? The matter is delicate and it is urgent. Taking into consideration the overwhelming support that the motion has got from all sections of the House, may we have an assurance that the Government will not follow dilatory tactics, but, respecting the wishes of the people of Goa, will take a speedy decision on the matter? May we have an assurance on that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rules of the House will cover the resolution.

Shri Nath Pai: I want a specific answer from him. What is the reply? It is not a matter of procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can meet the hon. Minister later. Shri Kachhavaia.

15.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. MANUFACTURE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सदन में निम्नलिखित
संकल्प पेश करता हूँ :—

“इस सभा की राय है कि भारत सरकार
को आणविक अस्त्रों का निर्माण करना
चाहिये।”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

“This House is of opinion that Government of India should manufacture nuclear weapons.”

The time allotted is an hour and a half.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
मैं चाहता हूँ कि अणु-शक्ति विभाग से जो
सम्बन्धित मंत्री जी हैं उन्हें हाउस में बुलाया
जाय।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I am here. The Prime Minister will reply.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाल ही में कुछ दिनों पहले इस सदन ने अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि हमारे देश की जो परिस्थिति है, हमारे देश से लगा हुआ जो हमारा रडुश्मन चीन है, उसने अणु बम का विस्फोट किया, उसके कारण सारे देश में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई और देश के सामने जो एक समस्या खड़ी हुई उसके बारे में इस सदन में विचार किया गया। काफ़ी सदस्यों ने अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की कि भारत सरकार को अणु बम बनाना चाहिए परन्तु हमारी सरकार के द्वारा जो उत्तर दिया गया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री द्वारा जो उत्तर दिये गये, उन के उन

[श्री हुबम चन्द कछवाय]

उत्तरों से हमें ऐसा लगा कि दोनों मत्रियों ने सदन की इच्छाओं का आदर नहीं किया, सदन का सम्मान नहीं किया और सदन का अपमान किया है। ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि उन्होंने सदन की इच्छा को नहीं माना।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उसकी आवश्यकता हमें क्यों है? आज हम देखते हैं कि चीन के साथ हमारा झगड़ा पिछले अनेकों वर्षों से चल रहा है और अभी भी उसकी नीयत साफ नहीं है और उसकी ओर से बराबर हमले का खतरा बना हुआ है। इसी चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम ने पिछली बार 21 नवम्बर, सन् 1962 को इस सदन में संकल्प किया था, सब सदस्यों ने पवित्र संकल्प किया था कि हमारी भूमि पर चीन ने गैरकानूनी तौर से जो कब्जा किया हुआ है उस तमाम अपनी भूमि को, एक, एक इंच भूमि को जब तक हम उसे उससे पुनः छीन नहीं लेंगे तब तक हम भारतवासी चीन से नहीं बैठेंगे। आज उस की तैयारी के लिये हमारी सरकार नये, नये हथियार खरीद रही है। और इन सब हमारी तैयारियों का एक ही उद्देश्य है कि हम चीन से डट कर मुकाबला कर सकें। आज जो हम नये से नये और मॉडर्न हथियार हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो उन में यह अणुबम भी एक नया हथियार है और उसे भी हमें बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन अणु बम या आणविक अस्त्र के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कह कर टाल दिया कि इसमें काफ़ी पैसा लगेगा। अब डा० भामा ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि इसमें 17 लाख रुपये लगना। लेकिन जहां तक हमारे शास्त्री जी का सवाल है वे तो महज एक शास्त्री हैं और वे इस वैज्ञानिक विषय से कैसे मेल बिठा सकते हैं? शास्त्र और विज्ञान यह दोनों बराबर के नहीं हैं। इस विषय को वैज्ञानिकों के ऊपर छोड़

देना चाहिये कि वे इस के बारे में विचार करें और पता लगायें कि इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी। अणुबम बनाने में कितने पैसे लगेंगे इसका पता उन वैज्ञानिकों को लगाने को कहा जाय। यह शास्त्रीजी का विषय नहीं है इसलिए उन्हें इस बारे में चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में सदन की राय ली जाय, जनमत संग्रह करना चाहिए और जनता की राय लेनी चाहिए कि आज हमें अणु बम बनाने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं और हमें इसे बनाना चाहिए कि नहीं।

चीन से हमारा झगड़ा कई सालों से चला आ रहा है, और हमले का बराबर खतरा बना हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि हमें अपने देश की हर एक क्षेत्र में तरक्की करनी है और इसलिए हम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं पर अमल कर रहे हैं। हमें खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, देश में औद्योगिक करण करना है लेकिन क्या यह कभी मांछा गया है कि अगर कहीं चीन जैसा दुश्मन हमारे विरुद्ध अणुअस्त्र का प्रयोग कर बैठ तो हमारी तमाम योजनाएं धरी की धरी रह जायेंगी, एक एटम बम यहां के तमाम मानव समाज को तहस नहस कर डालेगा। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमें शत्रु से अपने देश को बचाने के लिए आणविक अस्त्र का निर्माण करना चाहिए। यह बात जरूर है कि हम शांति के प्रेमी हैं और हम शांति के मार्ग पर चलते हुए दुनिया को भी उसी रास्ते पर चलते देखना चाहते हैं लेकिन शांति उसी आधार पर कायम रह सकती है और उस के वहां बनी रह सकती है जिस के कि पास शक्ति होती है। हमारे सामने अमरीका और रूस यह दो शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र मौजूद हैं। चूंकि दोनों ही हर एक दृष्टि से काफ़ी बलशाली हैं इसलिए दोनों में झगड़ा नहीं होता है। कभी अमरीका ने रूस

पर हमला करने की नहीं सोची नहीं रूस ने अमरीका पर हमला करने की सोची। चीन के सामने आज दो दुश्मन हैं। एक तो अमरीका दुश्मन है और दूसरा दुश्मन उसका भारत है। लेकिन वह कभी अमरीका पर हमला करने की नहीं सोचता क्योंकि अमरीका काफी ताकतवर है और अमरीका के पास सभी आधुनिक अस्त्र-शस्त्र और एटम बम आदि हैं और इस कारण वह अमरीका की ओर निगाह नहीं दौड़ाता है जब कि वह हमें लगातार दिक करता रहता है और उसने हमला करके हमारी भूमि पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया है। इस नाते हमें अपने को शक्तिशाली बनाना बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है और अणु बम का निर्माण करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। अब यह कहना कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हम विदेशों में अणु बम ले लेंगे और यह कि विदेशों ने चीन के विरुद्ध हमारी सहायता करने का वचन दिया है हम इन वायदों पर भी भरोसा करके बैठे नहीं रह सकते। यह ठीक है कि विदेशों के साथ हमारा इस बारे में ऐग्रीमेंट हो गया है कि वे अणु बम से भी हमारी सहायता करेंगे लेकिन हम उनके वायदे को लेकर चाटेंगे अगर संघर्ष छिड़ गया और ऐन मौके पर उन्होंने यदि हमें आणविक अस्त्र नहीं सप्लाई किये ? उस हालत में हम क्या करेंगे। हमने रूस के साथ मिग विमानों का ऐग्रीमेंट किया था लेकिन हकीकत क्या है इसे कौन नहीं जानता ? रूस में कितने मिग विमान भारत आये हैं ? दलअसल वह ठीक तरह से उस बारे में अपने किये गये वायदे को निभा नहीं रहे हैं। इस लिए हमें किसी पर भरोसा नहीं करना चाहिए और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना चाहिए। हमें अपनी रक्षा के लिए किसी की ओर नहीं देखना चाहिए। एटम बम को बनाने पर जो खर्च होगा, वह भारत की जनता देगी। भारत की जनता में अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिये, अपने देश को जिन्दा रखने और उसको बलशाली बनाने के लिये भूखी-नंगी होते

हुए भी त्याग और बलिदान करने की शक्ति है। हमने हाल ही में देखा कि जब देश पर संकट आया, तो जनता ने देश की सुरक्षा के लिये दिल खोल कर धन दिया। अगर शस्त्रों का निर्माण करने के लिए धन की आवश्यकता है, तो सरकार जनता पर टैक्स लगा सकती है। जनता टैक्स देगी।

एटम बम बनाने के विरोध में शान्ति और अहिंसा की बात कही जाती है। सरकार एक ओर तो अहिंसा की बात करती है और दूसरी ओर प्रति वर्ष 800 करोड़ रुपये फौज पर खर्च करती है। यदि अहिंसा की नीति पर चलना है, तो फिर ये 800 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का क्या कारण है ? उस खर्च को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। जब हम लड़ने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, तो फिर यह देखना चाहिए कि लड़ने की तैयारी किस प्रकार की हो, हमें किन शस्त्रों की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, शत्रु कितना बलशाली है। शत्रु के पास जो हथियार हैं, वैसे ही हथियार हमारे पास भी होने चाहिए। और वे हथियार लेने के लिए चाहे हमें कितनी ही बलि देनी पड़े, कितनी मूसीबत का सामना करना पड़े, चाहे अपनी योजनाओं में कटौती करनी पड़े, वह सब हम करेंगे, लेकिन हमें अणु बम का निर्माण करना है।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि अणु बम बनाने से संसार में हमारा आदर कम हो जायेगा। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र भारत से क्यों नाराज हैं। इतना बड़ा देश होते हुए भी हमारे आस-पास के देश हम से नाराज हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि वे जानते हैं कि हमारे पास हथियार नहीं हैं। चाइना के पास इतने बड़े हथियार हैं और इसके लिए मारे देश उससे डरते हैं।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने काहिरा कांफ्रेंस में यह सुझाव दिया कि चीन को समझाने के लिए एक शिष्ट-मंडल भेजा जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री इस सदन को बतायें कि कितने राष्ट्रों ने इस सुझाव को स्वीकार किया।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

हम शान्ति का नारा लगाते हैं, लेकिन कितने देश इसको मानते हैं ? जिस देश के पास शक्ति है, जो देश अपने बल-बूते पर और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा है, वही देश संसार में शान्ति रख सकता है ।

मैं सदन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कितना भी खर्च हो, चाहे कौसी भी परिस्थिति हो, हम को अणु बम का निर्माण करना ही चाहिए । प्रधान मंत्री आश्वासन दें कि हम अणु बम का निर्माण करेंगे । समय पर हम उसका उपयोग करेंगे या नहीं, यह एक अलग बात है । अपने पास हथियार रहने पर भी दुनिया के देशों पर उसका काफ़ी असर पड़ता है ।

आज अपनी छोटी छोटी आवश्यकताओं के लिए हमें दूसरे देशों की ओर देखना पड़ता है, उन के पास दौड़ना पड़ता है कि हमें हथियार दीजिये । हम स्वयं वे हथियार क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ? अपने हथियार बनाने के कारखानों में हम ने पिछले सालों में उस्तरे, प्लास्टिक और चूड़ियाँ जैसी चीजें बनाई । हाल ही में हमने उनका उत्पादन बन्द किया । अब हमें अपनी रक्षा के लिये अणु बम बनाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह बिना संकोच के इस प्रस्ताव को मान लें, क्योंकि यह देश की पुकार है । जनता यह चाहती है कि अणु बम बनाया जाये । हाल ही में मैं अनेक नगरों में घूमा । लोगों ने मुझसे सवाल पूछा कि चीन ने जो एटम बमका विस्फोट किया है, हमारी सरकार उससे बचाव के लिए क्या कर रही है । एक संसद्-सदस्य होने के नाते जनता मुझ से पूछती है, मजदूर पूछता है, व्यापारी पूछता है, विद्यार्थी वर्ग पूछता है सरकारी कर्मचारी पूछता है कि इस विषय में हमारी सरकार क्या करने जा रही है । इसलिए सारी जनता की बात को मान कर, एक संसद्-सदस्य अपने अनुभव के आधार पर

जो बात कहता है, उस को मान कर सरकार को बिना संकोच के एटम बम का निर्माण करना चाहिए ।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कमज़ोरी का लाभ किस तरह उठाया जाता है । एक बकरी भगवान के पास गई और उनसे प्रार्थना की कि हे भगवान, मुझे जो देखता है, वह खाने का प्रयत्न करता है, इसलिये आप मेरी रक्षा कीजिए । भगवान ने कहा कि जो तुम कहती हो वह सही है, लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि तुम मेरे सामने से भाग जाओ, क्योंकि मेरा भी जो तुमको खाने को चाहता है ।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : क्या भगवान मांसाहारी है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य: इन का भगवान मांसाहारी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक कमज़ोर देश अपनी रक्षा तो कर नहीं पाता है, वह दूसरों को उपदेश देता फिरता है । आज हमारी दशा क्या है ? आज कितने लोग हमारी बात मानते हैं ? आज दुनिया में हमारी इज्जत क्या है ? शान्ति तभी होगी, जब हमारे पास शक्ति होगी । हमारे पास शक्ति होनी चाहिए । शक्ति हमारा धर्म है । जिस देश में शक्ति नहीं है, वह देश कभी उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है । आर्थिक, मानसिक, फौजी, सब प्रकार की शक्ति हमारे पास होनी चाहिए । अगर हमारे पास अणु बम की शक्ति होगी, तो विदेशों में हमारी इज्जत होगी । दुनिया में हमारी वाह वाह होगी, और हम दुनिया को कह सकेंगे कि हमारे पास सब प्रकार के हथियार होते हुए भी हम शान्ति के मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, since China exploded an atom bomb, some people are advocating that we should

adopt a nuclear posture and try to defend our country by acquiring nuclear weapons or manufacturing them. We will have to examine this problem from all its implications, its short-term and long-term effects on our defence and whether it involves a basic change in the policy which we have, and particularly this House has, again and again endorsed. Those of us who are advocating today the manufacture of atom bombs and nuclear weapons or acquisition of nuclear warheads or what not, have not studied the problem in all its aspects.

15.47 hrs.

[DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

May I point out, in the west doay, though they are advanced, their living standards are high and though they are in a better position compared to us in every way, they are all the time under a constant fear of nuclear war. This country has not seen war. We were kept away from the first World War and in the second World War we were far away from the war frontiers. Therefore, we have a certain romantic attraction to war as well as nuclear weapons and such other weapons of destruction; and, we feel that it will act as a deterrent. We have got to examine from a scientific point of view whether nuclear weaponry or armoury is really a deterrent in the modern world where science is advancing faster and the weapons of destruction at the command of the human being have surpassed all imagination. There are smaller nations in Africa. Some people feel the atom bomb is just like a toy and in the same manner as a child is attracted towards a new toy, some Members in this House are looking at this new weapon as if it were a most attractive toy and we should acquire it. They think it will add to our prestige; if we manufacture, it, well and good. Whatever the consequences on the economy, we need not consider. But if we decide not to manufacture it, all right, get it from somewhere, from the American armoury, just as West Germany

is getting today and it is posing a threat to the peace of the whole European continent. This approach is totally wrong, suicidal and against national interests. In my opinion, it is not going to serve the security of this country in any measure.

Why do I say this? The other day, when the foreign affairs debate was going on, I put forward a proposition, and still I hold to it, that we will have to give patient and quiet thought to the question whether the Chinese atom bomb is directed against India or against the American monopoly of atomic weapons.

China today has every right to have a grievance that it has been kept out of the world community. A nation of 60 to 70 crores, running an administration with a centralised government, making advance in every field, in the field of education, science, culture and everything, if that community is kept out, naturally, what would be the reaction? In our society, if you want to civilise a man, can you civilise him by keeping him an outlaw? If you keep him as an outlaw, he develops the mentality of an outlaw and with all irresponsibility he can attack the organised society. He is not responsible because he is not a member of the organised society. Those of us who look at China from this angle will realise that the only way to bring some sort of an understanding between China and the other world community is the way opened by this atom blast. Let the western statesmen realise that even China, isolated at it is, not only from America and his allies but from the ideological point of view in the socialist camp also, it is getting more and more isolated, is capable of doing this. I do not support their ideological line. I have nothing to do with that. But the consideration that is most important on this occasion is whether we should continue this deadlock, continue this isolation of China, or as our former Prime Minister, who is the builder and architect

[Shri Khadilkar]

of our foreign policy and also regarding atomic weapons, has time and again said on the floor of the House, it should be our endeavour to bring back China to the world community as one of the honoured members of the world community? Then alone certain common sanctions that are developed in the United Nations regarding human rights, regarding disarmament and everything could be imposed on China, and legitimately China will have to abide by this law.

Today, those who are advocating here about getting nuclear weapons, including the mover of the resolution, have not made a distinction between atom bomb and nuclear weapons. Atom bomb is one thing. It is a weapon of ultimate destruction. But nuclear warheads are there. They are spreading all over the world. West Germany is today equipped with nuclear warhead weapons. The smaller nations are aspiring for it—UAR, Indonesia and others. One does not know whether Israel is doing something about it. If in this manner these weapons are spread all over and they go into the hands of a small nation—I am not naming the nation because it would be wrong to do so—and that nation is not mature enough to exercise restraint and responsibility in the use of those weapons, what would happen? It would start an explosion and another war of world destruction.

Therefore, the first proposition that I would like to place before this House is that our country and our Government must stand firm that proliferation or spread of nuclear armaments we will oppose and oppose firmly. I am happy that the new Labour Government in Britain is taking this posture. They have stated that with borrowed arms they will not fight. They have stated if they dream of having the old imperial prestige with borrowed arms, it is a wrong thing. They want a realistic approach. They have said that they will not

join the race for armaments that is slowly developing, because it is very difficult to win over nations from this infatuation regarding nuclear weaponry in this world. We must take a lesson from it.

Then there are moral considerations. The moral conscience of all western scientists and others who are in this business has been roused. With one voice they are stating today that if we want to save this world the only way is that we must attempt to destroy all atomic weapons and to decide that we will not manufacture them. Certain limitations have been accepted, because of the fear of mutual destruction, by Soviet Union and America. This is a beginning. But ultimately we must attempt to destroy all these weapons. The basis of our policy has some moral considerations. I do not want to be sentimental nor idealistic. I am taking a pragmatic view of the matter from the point of view of defence. Can we afford to manufacture it? Will it not swallow up our economy? Will it not lead us to dependence outside? Will it not take away the freedom of our next generation if we accept more and more dependence so far as defence is concerned? Is it the pride of freedom to become dependent on more superior powers or supra nations in this world. These are considerations which must be borne in mind.

Therefore, I would appeal to this House to take a firm stand. It is not that in a lighter manner we can take decisions and change policies. We must declare in a determined manner, in a pragmatic way, as the other day the Prime Minister tried to say it openly, that we in this country will not try to join this race and we shall mobilise world opinion to see that atomic weapons are destroyed. We must state clearly that complete disarmament is our objective and we

[Shri Khadilkar]

shall try to achieve that. At the same time, there is some sort of a helplessness in saying openly that if we do not manufacture atom bomb there are some powers on whom we can depend quietly and they will come to our rescue. That sort of mental, psychological dependence and slavery should not be there. That attitude also must be cleared. It must be made clear that we do not want to adopt it.

I hope this resolution will afford a second opportunity to the Government to say openly without any diplomatic reservation that we stand by this. After celebrating Nehru Jayanti or Nehru's birth day recently, it would not be in the fitness of things that this House should think in terms of nuclear weapons.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभानेवी महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करने के साथ साथ मैं अपने मित्र श्री खाडिलकर से और अणु शस्त्र न बनाने की घोषणा करने वाली सरकार से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। जब हम यह कहते हैं कि अणु शस्त्र का निर्माण शान्ति के नाम पर हम नहीं करेंगे तो क्या दूसरे अर्थों में यह भी हम घोषणा करते हैं कि जिस देश ने पौने नौ सौ वर्ष की लम्बी दास्ता के बाद स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है वह सतरह वर्ष के बाद ही अपनी आत्म-हत्या के दस्तावेज पर भी हस्ताक्षर कर दे ? आज जब कि सब राष्ट्र अपनी स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित करने के लिए शक्ति संग्रह कर रहे हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में अणु शस्त्रों की होड़ में भारतवर्ष का पिछड़ना या भारतवर्ष का पीछे रहना एक इस प्रकार के मार्ग का निर्माण है जिस को अगली पीढ़ियाँ क्षमा नहीं कर सकेंगी।

इस सम्बंध में मैं विशेष रूप से दो बातों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने अभी

कुछ दिन पहले गंदूर में जो अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस महासमिति का अधिवेशन हुआ, वहाँ उस मंच से अणु शस्त्र न बनाने के सम्बंध में गांधी जी का हवाला दिया था जैसे अभी खाडिलकर साहब नेहरू जयंती का हवाला दे रहे थे। उस समय शास्त्री जी ने गांधीजी के चित्र को दिखाते हुए कहा था कि इस तस्वीर के नीचे बैठ करके हम अणु बम बनाने के सम्बंध में निश्चय करें ऐसी गद्दारी क्या गांधी जी की छत्रछाया में बैठ कर हम कर सकते हैं ? पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी दुर्बलताओं को गांधी और नेहरू की आड़ में आ कर क्यों छिपाना चाहती है। गांधीजी ने कभी अपनी अहिंसा की व्याख्या यह नहीं की कि मेरी अहिंसा किसी को कायर बनाना सिखाती है। गांधी जी ने 1942 में अपनी अहिंसा की परिभाषा बदल दी थी जब "डू आर डाई" "मरो या मरो" का नारा गांधी जी ने लगाया था। गांधी जी की अहिंसा उस वक्त ही बदल गई जिस समय काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया और गांधी जी ने फौजों को आशीर्वाद दे कर वहाँ भेजा। यहाँ एक बात और विशेष रूप में मैं गांधी जी की चर्चा के प्रसंग में कहना चाहता हूँ। अंग्रेजी की एक पुस्तक है जिसका नाम है "नाउ इट कैन बी टोल्ड"। इस पुस्तक के लेखक हैं प्रोफसर ए० एम० बाली। इसमें उन्होंने गांधी जी के जीवन से सम्बंधित एक घटना का उल्लेख किया है। जब काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ तो नेहरू जी गांधी जी के पास गए और उन से पूछा कि बापू अब हम क्या करें तो गांधी जी ने कहा कि उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तुम फौज भेजो। इस पर नेहरू जी ने कहा कि हम फौज तो भेज देंगे लेकिन आप इस पर अनशन आदि तो नहीं करना शुरू कर देंगे। गांधी जी ने कहा कि नहीं फौज भेजनी चाहिए। जब नेहरू जी इस प्रकार गांधी जी का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करके लौट रहे थे तो प्रोफसर बाली ने लिखा है कि, जब वह दरवाजे तक आ गए तो गांधी जी ने फिर उनको बुलाया

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

और कहा कि मुनो, मेरी अपनी राय तो यह है कि अगर हमें पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं का मुकाबला करने के लिए अपनी सेनाएं भेजनी ही हैं तो बजाय इसके कि उनको काश्मीर की पहाड़ियों में जा कर कटवाया जाए, क्यों न उनको लाहौर के रास्ते कराची भेजा जाए। इस घटना को पढ़ कर मैं अवाक रह गया कि गांधी जी जैसा अहिंसावादी इस प्रकार का परामर्श कैसे दे सकता था। मैंने पंडित जी को वह पुस्तक दिखायी और उनसे पूछा कि यह घटना कहां तक सत्य है, तो पंडित जी उस को पढ़ कर हंसे और उन्होंने कहा कि यह बात कैसे पता लग गयी। तो मैंने कहा कि इतिहासज्ञ तो पाताल से भी सत्य की खोज कर ले आते हैं।

16 hrs.

मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि जो गांधी जी काश्मीर में फौजें भेजने के विचार को आशीर्वाद दे सकते थे, जों गांधी जी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के नर संहारों से विवश हो कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में सेनाएं भेज कर हिन्दुओं की रक्षा करने का परामर्श दे सकते थे, उस गांधी की आड़ में क्यों हमारी सरकार अपनी दुर्बलता को छिपाना चाहती है और कहती है कि गांधी जी के भारत में अणु बम नहीं बनाना चाहिए। गांधी जी ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि देश शक्तिहीन हो कर आत्म हत्या कर ले। अगर सरकार गांधी जी के नाम से अणुबम न बनाने की घोषणा करती है तो फिर क्यों चह्वाण साहब यह घोषणा करते हैं कि हम अपनी सेना बढ़ा रहे हैं, हम माउन्टेन डिवीजन बना रहे हैं। फिर तो यह होना चाहिए कि गांधी जी की अहिंसा का नाम ले कर भारत के प्रधान मंत्री पीकिंग में जा कर चाऊ एन लाई के दरवाजे पर आसन जमा कर अनशन प्रारम्भ कर दें और उनका हृदय परिवर्तन करने का यत्न करें। मेरा कहना है कि गांधी

जी के नाम पर ऐसी बातें करना देश के लिए खतरनाक है।

दूसरे अणु शक्ति विभाग के बारे में मुझे शिकायत है। आज से साल डेढ़ साल पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इसी सदन में यह घोषणा की भी कि अणु-शक्ति के विकास के सम्बंध में चीन भारत से दस साल पीछे है, आप इस का पिछला रिकार्ड उठाकर देख सकते हैं। मैं श्री हाथी जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की जानकारी पंडित जी को किसने दी जिसके आधार पर उन्होंने इस सदन में यह घोषणा कर दी कि अणु शक्ति के विकास के सम्बंध में भारत से चीन दस साल पीछे है। मेरा अणुशक्ति विभाग पर आरोप है कि उसने पंडित जी को सच्ची जानकारी नहीं दी। इसी सम्बंध में मैं एक और बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जब रूस और अमरीका ने अणुबमों के विस्फोट किए तो इसकी जानकारी पहले सरकार को भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने दी, अणुशक्ति विभाग को इसका पता ही नहीं चल पाया। इसका मुख्य कारण मेरी राय में यह है कि इस विभाग का सारा काम एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में है, वही इसका स्थायी अध्यक्ष है और वही इसका स्थायी सेक्रेटरी है। क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार अणुशक्ति के विकास के लिए वैज्ञानिकों का एक बोर्ड बनाती जो आपस में बैठ कर विचार करे कि भारत अणुशक्ति के विकास की दिशा में कितना आगे जा सकता है। आज जो परिस्थिति है उसका परिणाम यह है कि आज भारत संसार की शक्ति की होड़ में पिछड़ता चला जा रहा है।

अन्त में उपसंहार की ओर जाते हुए मैं दो एक और बातें कहना चाहता हूं। शांति की अपील करना बहुत अच्छी बात है। हम अपनी तटस्थता की घोषणा करें कि हम तटस्थ हैं यह भी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तटस्थ शब्द का अर्थ क्या है। संस्कृत में तट कहते हैं किनारे को और तटस्थ का अर्थ है वह जो किनारे पर बैठा हो। अगर एक घास का सूखा तिनका जमुना के किनारे बैठा है और कहता है कि मैं तटस्थ हूँ मेरा जमुना के प्रवाह से कोई अभिप्राय नहीं है, तो उसकी तटस्थता तभी लक की है जब तक कि जमुना में बाढ़ नहीं आती, बाढ़ आते ही उसकी तटस्थता वही चली जाएगी। हाँ अगर हिमालय की चट्टान कहे कि मैं तटस्थ हूँ तो उसकी तटस्थता का कुछ अर्थ हो सकता है। इसी बात को महाकवि श्री दिनकर ने अपनी कविता की भाषा में इस प्रकार कहा है कि “क्षमा सोहती है भुजंग कि जिस के पास गरल है।” जिस साँप के पास विष की पोटली सुरक्षित है उसके क्षमादान का कुछ अर्थ हो सकता है। हम शक्तिशाली हो कर ही दुनिया में शांति स्थापित कर सकते हैं, दुबल की शांति को दुनिया नहीं समझती।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम एटम बम न बनाने की घोषणा करते हैं तो हमें दूसरे प्रकार के आणविक हथियार बनाने से कौन रोकता है। हम एटमिक राइफल या दूसरे हथियार बना सकते हैं, इस दिशा में हम प्रगति क्यों नहीं करते।

दूसरी बात इस सम्बंध में यह कह दी जाती है कि हम इस विषय में घोषणा कर चुके हैं। वहाँ घोषणा तो करने उस समय की थी जब शत्रु राज्य ने अणुबम का निर्माण नहीं किया था। अब उसने अणुबम का विस्फोट कर दिया है तो नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। इस नई परिस्थिति की छाया में बैठ कर हमें अपनी घोषणा के सम्बंध में फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। फिर से नया निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

एक बात का हमको भय दिखाया जाता है कि अगर हम ने अणुबम बनाने का प्रयास

किया तो हिन्दुस्तान का सारा बजट उसमें फंस जाएगा। और हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ व्यवस्था असंतुलित हो जाएगी। एक चीज इस सम्बंध में जो डा० भाभा ने कही उसके सम्बंध में एक माननीय सदस्य ने उन पर आरोप भी लगाया। मैं आज उसका स्पष्टीकरण करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ जिसका श्री माथुर ने भी स्पष्टीकरण दिया था। जब अणुशक्ति के विकास के सम्बंध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का तीसरा सम्मेलन हुआ था तो उसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि ने कहा था कि दस किलो टन का एटम बम बनाने में साढ़े 17 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा और दो मैगाटन का बम बनाने में तीस लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। यह डा० भाभा की सम्मति नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि अमरीका हम से अणु विकास में बहुत आगे है इसलिए उसका खर्च कम आता है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बम के लिए आवश्यक कच्चे सामान जैसे यूरेनियम आदि हमारे पास काफी हैं, इसलिए हमारा भी तो खर्चा कम हो सकता है। इस प्रकार अर्थ की बात यह कह कर इस को नहीं टाला जाना चाहिए।

सबसे अन्त में मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कहते हैं कि दुनिया में शांति रहे, दुनिया में शांति रहे। इस सम्बंध में मुझे एक उदाहरण याद आ गया। पंच तंत्र में पंडित विष्णु शर्मा ने लिखा है कि एक विशेष पक्षी होता है जो रात को अपने पैर ऊपर करके सोता है। उससे किसी ने पूछा कि ऐसा क्यों करते हो तो उसने कहा कि यदि रात को आकाश गिर पड़े तो उससे मनुष्य जाति की रक्षा करने के लिए मैं ऐसा करता हूँ, आसमान मेरे पैरों पर रुक जाएगा और मनुष्य बच जाएंगे। इसी प्रकार की हमारी यह घोषणा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की घोषणाएं करके अपनी दुर्बलता को मत छिपाइये और इस देश के भाग्य पर कृपा करके अणुबम बनाइए और इस देश को बचाइए।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):
Madam Chairman, I have got a sub-

[Shri Nambiar]

mission to make that if this Resolution is defeated by the House it will appear as if we are not at all interested in producing atom bombs. On the other hand, if it is passed, we are not in a position to produce even one bomb today. Therefore, I would rather request the hon. Mover of the Resolution not to press it. That is my first submission.

Coming to the point of our capacity to produce it and our desire to have it, I am not a puritan. If we can have a nuclear bomb, I would like to have it for the purpose of defence of the country. Because, after all, if other countries are producing it, what is the harm in our country producing it? If it is bad for them, then it is bad for us. But, we are not in a position to produce one now. That is my humble feeling. The question of emotions, the question of our desire, the question of other political considerations with regard to our past commitments need not be given much stress here. If in the past we have said that we are against producing atom bomb, we can change it if we find it necessary.

But if the production of atom bomb by China is the reason for our producing it, then China will also be justified in producing it. Because, the argument of China in justification of the production of atom bomb is that its enemy, namely, America, has produced it. Therefore, if we feel that we are enemies of China and we start producing it merely because China has produced it, how can we condemn China for producing it for the same reasons? Therefore, if we produce atom bomb in the same breath we cannot condemn China. If we are producing it because China is producing it and other countries are producing it. So, the political justification of non-production on the ground of the Moscow Test Ban Treaty does not hold water.

Coming to the point of our capacity to produce an atom bomb, I

had occasion to visit the Trombay reactor and I found that what we are actually producing in our country as a few kilograms of plutonium. If we start producing atom bomb with the few kilograms of plutonium that we are today producing in Trombay, we can produce two atom bombs of the smallest type ever produced in any part of the world. That is all that is possible. We do not know whether Canada with whom we entered into an agreement would permit us to utilise that plutonium for the purpose of making an atom bomb.

Coming to the question of uranium 235 for a nuclear device, that is far, far ahead of our thinking because we are unable to do so. We may know the formula. We may think of producing an atom bomb or a hydrogen bomb in a test tube today. That is all the stage we have grown up to by industrial and other means. After all, it is a question of our capacity. The production of a uranium 235 nuclear device of the type that the Chinese exploded the other day requires crores and crores of rupees of investment and labour of so many years of industrial growth. Could we do that today considering that we can complete all our Five Year Plans and find enough food? Even for food today we are importing so much from abroad by paying hard-earned foreign exchange and are incurring debts. In this economic background will our venturing into the production of a nuclear bomb add to our strength?

The other day one of the hon. Members speaking from the other side said that the very purpose of explosion of a nuclear device by China was to terrorise India thereby persuade India also to produce one and upset its economy thereby creating confusion inside the country so that some anti-social elements could create a revolutionary situation and upset the Government. It was pointed out in a very surreptitious manner

that somebody here was waiting for confusion to be created so that they could upturn the economic and social set-up in the country. That was the insinuation and I even protested against that. There is no question of somebody waiting for an opportunity of failure of the equilibrium of the economic and social growth that is going on in the country.

We are already in a very bad economic condition. Every hon. Member of the House knows it. What is the use of our keeping it a secret? Our capacity today is so low that we are unable to think even of feeding our own people. Yesterday we saw what is happening in Kerala and the amount of ration that is being given there. Let us not forget all these things. Let us be realistic; let us not be idealistic or ambitious. I want a calm consideration of the question.

After five or ten years when our industry grows and we are capable of producing nuclear weapons with uranium 235, or something better than that, let us produce it if we find it necessary then. If somebody is going to throw one on us, there is no harm in our putting one on the other man's head as a matter of principle. I am not a puritan; I am not a satyagrahi; I am not a Gandhian; I am not a non-violent man of that type. But I do not think that anybody is planning to put an atom bomb on our head. That is my submission.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (काहा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य, श्री नम्बियार, ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह वह बात तो समझ में आती है, क्योंकि वह एक ऐसे दल से सम्बन्धित है, जिसका सम्बन्ध विदेशों से है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य, श्री खाडिलकर, ने जो कहा, वह बात समझ में नहीं आई।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह भी उधर झुकते जा रहे हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : डा० एच० जे० भाभा ने 24 अक्टूबर, 1964 को युनाइटेड नेशन्स डे के दिन आलइण्डिया रेडियो से जो ब्राडकास्ट किया, मैं उसका क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा :

"Let me say straightaway that in the opinion of many who have devoted much time and study to the problem, nuclear disarmament cannot be separated entirely from general disarmament. Even if it were possible to achieve complete nuclear disarmament while leaving conventional armament untouched, we would only be returning to a world as it existed before 1945, and we know that that world was not free from the horrors of war on a mounting scale."

आगे वह कहते हैं :—

"There appears to be no means of totally intercepting such an attack, and if even a small fraction of it gets through, entire cities and regions may be totally devastated. The only defence against such an attack appears to be a capability and threat of retaliation."

इसके आगे उन्होंने कहा है :—

"In short, atomic weapons give a State possessing them in adequate numbers a deterrent power against attack from a much stronger State. Indeed, the importance of nuclear weapons is that they enable a country possessing them in adequate measure to deter another country also possessing them from using them against it."

Nuclear power stations with an electrical output of 200, 250 and 300 megawatts per reactor are under construction in the world today, and much larger sizes are

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

being planned. Atomic power stations automatically generate plutonium in their fuel, and a 300 megawatt electrical power station would provide enough plutonium for the production of between 20 to 35 atomic bombs a year, depending on their size. Thus, it seems quite within the capacity of a number of countries to produce nuclear weapons in this measure within the next five to ten years. A considerable misconception exists about the cost of doing so."

आज यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि एटम बम बनाने पर सारे का साग बजट खत्म हो जायेगा और जैसे केरल के लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, बाकी लोग भी भूखे मरेंगे, यह बात किसी एक्सपर्ट की नहीं है। डा० भाभा एक एक्सपर्ट हैं, जिन का सम्बन्ध न्युक्लियर साइंस से है।

इसके बाद वह कहते हैं कि इस वक्त आरामेन्ट्स पर हम जो खर्च कर रहे हैं, एटम बम बनाने पर उससे कम खर्च होगा। मैं उनके शब्दों को सुनना चाहता हूँ :—

"At the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy organised by the United Nations in Geneva in September this year, there was a paper by the United States on the peaceful uses of atomic explosions for excavation for water diversion, irrigation or flood control, for construction of canals and harbours, or for blasting passages through mountains for highways and railroads, and for several other peaceful uses. In that paper the cost of nuclear explosives was given. A 10 kiloton explosion, i.e. one equivalent to 10,000 tons of TNT, would cost \$ 350,000 or Rs. 17.5 lakhs—that is an explosion of the same order of magnitude as the Hiroshima bomb—while a two megaton explosion, i.e. one equivalent

to 2 million tons of TNT, would cost \$ 600,000 or Rs. 30 lakhs. On the other hand, at current prices of TNT, 2 million tons of it would cost some Rs. 150 crores, making the use of that much explosive in one event totally impossible."

अन्त में मैं उनको क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ :—

"This shows that atomic explosives are some 20 times cheaper and thermo-nuclear explosives more than 500 times cheaper than conventional explosives. Thus, on the basis of the figures given in the paper I have quoted, a stockpile of some 50 atomic bombs would cost under Rs. 10 crores and a stockpile of 50 two-megaton hydrogen bombs something of the order of Rs. 15 crores. These expenditures are small compared with the military budgets of many countries. We may, therefore, well have to reckon with a number of countries possessing nuclear weapons within the next five or ten years, unless some important and tangible steps are taken towards disarmament."

"The explosion of a nuclear device by China is a signal that there is no time to be lost. Neither the United Nations nor the great powers have yet succeeded in creating a climate favourable to countries which have the capability of making atomic weapons, but have voluntarily refrained from doing so....."

ये विचार उस व्यक्ति के हैं, जिसका सम्बन्ध न्युक्लियर साइंस से है। कास्ट के सम्बन्ध में जो दलील दी जाती है, जिसकी चर्चा श्री कृष्ण मेनन, श्री नम्बियार और श्री खाडिलकर आदि ने की, ये विचार उसका जवाब हैं। इस का जवाब वहाँ है और वह चीपर पड़ता है।

जब से चीन ने अणु बम फोड़ा है तब से हमारे जितने पड़ोसी देश हैं, नेपाल है, भूटान है, सिक्किम है, बर्मा है, सीलोन है या श्रीलंका दूसरे छोटे अफ्रीका के देश हैं, उनके अन्दर उसका प्रभाव ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। हमने जो शिकस्त खाई है, उसके बाद से जो हमारी कमजोरी प्रकट हुई है, उसको हमें दूर करना है। अगर हमारे पास यह नहीं रहा तो हमारा साथ देने वाला कोई नहीं रहेगा। कमजोर का साथ कोई नहीं देता है। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है, "जोरू जमीन जोर की।" जिसके पास जोर होता है उसी के पास ये दोनों चीजें रहती हैं। एक और भी कहावत है "वीर भोग्या वसुन्धरा।" कमजोर के लिए यह दुनिया नहीं है। कोई कमजोर आदमी या कोई कमजोर नेशन दुनिया में जी नहीं सकती है।

यहां पर हिंसा और अहिंसा की बात भी कही गई है। गांधीजी के जीवन में राम का स्थान सबसे ऊंचा था। राम ने भी कहा है :

लक्ष्मण बाण सराहिये,
बिन भय होय न प्रीत।

इसलिए ताकत जरूरी है। मेरे ख्याल में अगर हिन्दुस्तान को दुनिया के अन्दर जीना है और इन राष्ट्रों को अपने साथ रखना है तो अणु बम अवश्य बनाना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: May I know how much time the hon. Minister wants for his reply?

Shri Hathi: About ten to fifteen minutes.

Shri Kapur Singh: Madam Chairman, My party's stand on this subject of manufacture of nuclear weapons has been set forth in this House by Shri M. R. Masani.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagaoa): But it was based on wrong facts or incorrect facts as shown by the hon. Member who preceded him. What has the hon. Member to say about the facts placed before the House by Shri K. N. Tiwary?

Shri Kapur Singh: The question which Shri M. R. Masani has expressed in this House has been arrived at after a great deal of deliberation and after a great deal of anxious concern.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The hon. Member's opinion should not be 'His Master's Voice'.

Shri Kapur Singh: My party's stand consists of three simple propositions which Shri M. R. Masani had enunciated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The hon. Member might state them.

Shri Kapur Singh: These propositions are that the nuclear device which the Chinese have now exploded is a matter of grave concern for this country, and that consistent with our developmental plans and our economic capabilities, it is not possible for us to enter the nuclear weapons race. In these circumstances it was suggested that we must try to get protection against the menace which China poses against us. It was surmised that this protection could come either from the USSR or from the USA or from both. If we can get protection from both, it is a very good thing. But if we can get protection only from one side, then also we should try to have it.

Shri M. R. Masani also went on to say that it was extremely unlikely that we shall get such an umbrella protection from the U.S.S.R. and that, therefore, the only course open to us was to accept the umbrella protection which had been voluntarily and *suo motu* offered by the U.S.A. But I wish to go a step further. In amplification of this stand which Shri M. R. Masani has taken here, in my own personal capacity, I would go so far as to say that in case we come to the conclusion either that such a protection is not forthcoming or that in the national interests it is not desirable

[Shri Kapur Singh]

to get this umbrella protection either from the U.S.S.R. or from the U.S.A., then we must not sit silent but must take some action.

It has been suggested that we need not necessarily go in for the manufacture of a nuclear bomb and that other courses are also open to us. Three or four courses have been suggested here on the floor of the House and also by authoritative statements outside this House. It has been suggested that we should try to get the nuclear weapons altogether banned in the whole world. It has been suggested that we should try to help those who are endeavouring to have the possession of nuclear weapons contained so that their proliferation is stopped. It has also been suggested just now by an hon. Member that China should be exposed to the civilising influences of the UNO and then she will no longer pose a threat to India. Finally, it has been suggested more than once, here as well as outside that our ultimate and real protection lies in trying to help establish universal peace on this earth.

I wish to say that all these solutions are solutions which do not accord with what is known as *realpolitik*; this is not a very sensible posture on the part of a person who is possessed of realistic manliness but of a person who is a neuter gender, a eunuch, or of one who lives in a paradise not of wisemen and that this is not a position into which we can let our great country slip.

Then what shall we do? This manufacturing of the N-bomb is not merely a matter of defence against the menace which China has now posed against us, it has more than one implication, and all those implications have to be taken into account before we come to a final conclusion. The N-bomb has a moral aspect. It has the aspect of moral prestige. Those who possess it stand as if they are a class apart, a superior class. That

gives them moral prestige which we lose if we do not possess the N-bomb. It has also the implication of our advance in general nuclear technology. If we do not keep pace with advancements in nuclear technology, we do not only buffer in the matter of defence but we also lose in general scientific progress. Thirdly, considerations of sheer national defence necessitate our not leaving the matter of nuclear bomb merely to considerations of general dreaming and idealistic stances.

Therefore, I would say that the lesson of the whole History is against the assumption that once a weapon has been discovered, it can either be contained or its use can be stopped for ever. Those who read history know that whenever there has been an advancement in the science of weaponry or armoury, there have always been people who declared that it was morally obnoxious and it should not be used. I am quite sure when the bow was invented or iron was discovered as opposed to bronze or when gunpowder was discovered, there was such an outcry and there were idealistic people who thought and wished that they should be contained or banned. But we learn that it has never been possible. Therefore, to hope that nuclear weapons, once they have been invented will ever be contained or not used is a dream on which India should not depend.

In these circumstances, my suggestion is that if we decide not to accept the 'umbrella', we should, even if we have to go with one meal a day, have our own nuclear weapons and should have our own nuclear technological researches and advancement, for slavery is always worse than hunger.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अधिष्ठात्री
महोदया, मैं...

सभापति महोदय : मेरी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना है कि पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दिया करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय को हार्दिक मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने इस वक्त सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है। कांग्रेस सरकार का सबसे बड़ा अपराध यह है कि इसने भारत की विजेता जाति को पराजित जाति लिखवा दिया है, इंडियन नेशन जो संसार भर में फतह मानी जाती थी, जिसकी संसार भर के अन्दर धाक थी, जिसके जवानों की आवाज को सुन कर शेर भी झाड़ियों में छिप जाया करते थे, उसको डिफीटिड नेशन लिखवा दिया है। यह कांग्रेस सरकार का सबसे बड़ा पाप है। यह इनकी ही करतूत है कि गोदड़ के हाथ से शेर की मौत हुई है। अगर इस कलंक को धोना है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एक झूठा इलजाम हमारे ऊपर आ गया है, इसे अलग किया जाए और दुनिया के सामने हम मुखरू होकर खड़े हों। इसका एक ही इलाज है और वह वही है जो हमारे साथी श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने हमारे सामने पेश किया है। बगैर एटमिक पावर के आज हम लोग दुनिया में खड़े नहीं रह सकते। यह बात सोचने की जरूरत नहीं है कि खर्च कितना होगा। खर्च के कोई मानी नहीं है। उन्होंने शुरू से ऐसी बुनियाद डाली है कि हिन्दुस्तान के आत्म सम्मान को भुला दिया। जिस वक्त यह ट्रेनिंग देने की जरूरत थी कि :

संभावितस्य चाकीर्ति मरणादतिरिच्ये

जल्लत की जिन्दगी से मौत अच्छी है। उस वक्त कांग्रेस सरकार ने इस बात का डर दिखाया कि अगर एक एटम बम गिर गया तो 44 करोड़ इन्सान खत्म हो जाएंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि क्यों खत्म न हों। हम पराजय की और जल्लत की जिन्दगी नहीं जीना चाहते। जल्लत में रह कर जीने का हमको कोई अधि-

कार नहीं है। आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत यह है कि यह बहाने वाजी न की जाए कि देश कम-जोर है, देश गरीब है, देश निर्धन है। देश निर्धन नहीं है। इसी हाउस में हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि हमारा 900 करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान की तरफ वाजिब है तो पाकिस्तान नहीं दे रहा है। अगर सरकार इतनी पंगु हो गयी है, इतनी नपुन्सक हो गयी है कि उसको वापस नहीं ले सकती, जो फीरोजपुर के सिखों का हुबम देकर देखे, वे दो दिन में उसका वसूल करके दिखा देंगे। अगर सरकार इस 900 करोड़ रुपए को पाकिस्तान से वापस नहीं ले सकती तो जोधपुर के राजपूतों को हुबम दे, वे 24 घंटे में उसको वापस दिला सकते हैं।

आज जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हमको इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जानी कि :

दुष्कंटकों से पूर्ण वृक्षों के शिखर पर वास हो।
खाने पड़ें पत्ते मगर ना दासता का व्रास हो ॥

जरूरत तो इस बात की थी, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान को पीछे खींचा जा रहा है। आज अगर हम अपनी पराजय को विजय में बदलना चाहते हैं, और दुनिया में अपनी फतेहयाबी के परचम को लगाना चाहते हैं, तो एक ही उपाय है कि हमारे पास एटम बम से लगा कर सब तरह के छोटे बड़े हथियार हों पूरी युद्ध सज्जा हमारे पास हो। हमारे पास युद्ध का पूरा सामान हो। हमारा धर्म शास्त्र इस बात को कहता है, हमारी गीता माता इस बात को कहती है कि संसार में वही भाग्यशाली है जिसको धर्म-युद्ध में लड़ने का और मरने का मौका मिले। गीता का सबसे बड़ा उपदेश यह है :

सुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पार्थ लभन्ते युद्ध मादृशम्।

खुश किस्मत हैं वे लोग जो धर्मयुद्ध में आते हैं।

अगर सरकार को अपने सिर से यह कलंक धोना है तो पंचशील के नारे को वापस ले। जिस दिन पंचशील का नारा लगाया गया

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

था, जिस दिन इस पर दस्तखत हुए थे उस दिन मैंने कहा था और पार्लियामेंट में भी मैंने अर्ज किया था शक्ति तलवार में है, शक्ति शस्त्र में है, शक्ति अणुबम में है, शक्ति हाइड्रोजन बम में है। उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था :

हंसी तलवार की हम लोग उड़ाएं न कभी ।
इसकी अजमत की शहादत गुरु गोविन्द ने दी ॥
इसके साए में है जत्रत ये हैं फर्माने रसूल ।
हक की नुसरत के लि तेग अली की चमकी ।

और मैंने उस वक्त यह भी कहा था :

पंचशील और अहिंसा के बयावानों में,
कौम भटकी हुई प्यासी कहीं दम तोड़ न दे ।

पंचशील की भूल भुलैया में कौम की बहादुरी को मिटाया गया, तेज को मिटाया गया । मेरा अनुरोध है कि माननीय श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने जो रिजोल्यूशन दिया है उसको मंजूर किया जाए और उस पर अमल किया जाए । रूपए की देश में कमी नहीं है, जो रुपया आज शराब और ऐयाशी में, नाच और गाने में खर्च किया जा रहा है उसको रोका जाए और उसको युद्ध सज्जा में लगाया जाए, उसको ऊंचे से ऊंचे एटम बम बनाने में खर्च किया जाए ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): This is a matter on which it is difficult to be dogmatic. When Members speak on both sides, there appears to be reason in both of them, excepting Shri Khadilkar who argues very admirably, but comes to a wrong conclusion.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Always.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He argued against our possessing the atom bomb, but admitted that China had succeeded in blasting her way to civilised society through the atom bomb. Both the propositions were stated by him at the same time.

Shri Bade: He was speaking of the China lobby.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: There is some reason in Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's words, but I would like to tell him that the atom bomb is a different weapon, not a usual one. When the first atom bomb was burst in Japan, the father of the atom bomb, Prof. Oppenheimer, was asked what he thought of it, and he quoted a line from Gita:

कालोस्मि लोकक्षयकृत्प्रवृद्धो ।

लोकान्समाहृतुमिह प्रवृत्तः ।

He said that he felt that He was destruction itself, that He had come to destroy the world with His own creation. What I feel is that we have been taken off our feet by the Chinese blast. When the United States or the Soviet Union had this blast, we did not feel urged, but as soon as the Chinese blast had come, we are actuated by some sort of psychological problem and we think that unless we have the atom bomb also, it is not good living on the earth. It is a psychological problem.

I had read a statement from a retired military officer, appearing in one of the American magazines which said like this: "We ourselves in America and they in Russia are taking pride on the fact that we are manufacturing the atom bombs. The fact of the matter is that there are two groups of Germans in both the places and it is they who are manufacturing atom bombs. I do not know who are manufacturing the atom bombs in China. It may be themselves or they may have had some help from Russia also. We should not be taken off our feet at the blast of the Chinese bomb.

Lastly, I make one submission. I am not a prophet but my instincts tell me that the atom bomb has been used in human history only once and it will never be used in human history or civilisation for the second time.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should take five minutes only. Mr. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Madam Chairman, I am rather disturbed by the tone of the debate and also by the fact that this motion has actually been put forward. A little while ago, on Shri Hathi's request the House adjourned discussion on certain matters relating to Goa because it was supposed to be rather delicate and difficult. Now, we are discussing a resolution which calls upon the Government of India to manufacture nuclear weapons. I would advise the Mover of the resolution to remember that perhaps if he really meant it, he should not have been talking about it so much. One does not go on passing resolutions in Parliament about the manufacture of atomic bomb. But one does it if one wishes to do so. I was, therefore, rather struck by the irresponsibility of the proceedings. I was further struck—I am sorry to have to say—by the irresponsibility of the utterances of some of the hon. Members of this House. This is a matter on which we should not make very easy and glib formulations about courage and about misplaced idealism and that sort of thing. The atomic bomb or the nuclear weapon is not a kind of a toy which we just acquire because some others have got it. This country has known a fair deal about nuclear science and we have declared that our interest in nuclear science is in the utilisation of nuclear knowledge for the good of mankind and we have made it clear that we on our part are never going to enter into a competition in evil by the possession of the nuclear bomb.

We have been told that since China has got it, perhaps it is necessary that we should have it. I do not know why Members of Parliament forget that nuclear weapon is not a weapon of defence at all. It is a weapon of offence, the most atrocious kind of sheer, destructive weapon. It is not a weapon which any country can have

for purposes of self-defence. It is a weapon that certain very powerful countries have today because they want to deter other countries from making use of it. This is a competition, therefore, in which only certain kinds of countries can enter. As far as we are concerned, we know that we are not going to enter this competition. We have made our decision in spite of our hon. friend Shri Nambiar whom I do not quite understand. I do not share his idea that in regard to this we have an open mind. I do not agree with that at all. We have made our position very clear. This country's policy is that this country fights in order to bring about a world without war. It may be an idealistic one as Shri Kapur Singh suggested. He was suggesting that every time an instrument of war was invented, like gunpowder, the idealists must have shouted against it. Of course they did shout against it. It is a good job that idealists shouted against it. But today, we live in a time of history when we can conceivably achieve a world where war has been eliminated. It may be talking sentimentality; some people might imagine it. But it is not. It is real politics in the first class sense of that term.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall finish in a couple of minutes. Nuclear weapons are doing a lot of damage, corrupting the atmosphere and condemning generations yet unborn, God knows, what kind of physical and psychological infirmities. And there is no scope for courage, about which my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh talks so eloquently, in nuclear warfare, Hiroshima and Nagasaki where the nuclear bombs were dropped, were the last word in the lack of all courage. Courage goes right out of nuclear war; at one time, war did have a romantic aspect, and as far as our jawans are concerned, they possess that faculty in plenty to show all

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the courage in the world. But as far as nuclear warfare is concerned, courage has nothing whatever to do with it. We have, therefore, decided for practical reasons, for moral reasons, for all conceivable reasons combined, that we are not going to enter this race. It would do no good either to us or to others.

There is already a test ban treaty which is not complete. The defects have to be rectified; the stockpiles of atomic bombs have to be destroyed; nuclear knowledge has to be turned to peace. That is the perspective with which we have to proceed. This is the only practicable way in which we can proceed. This is the only moral path which India has deliberately chosen and nothing has happened which makes us today like the follow China and have an atom bomb of our own.

I have been told that moral prestige attaches to the possession of nuclear weapons. I would say, to be an international bully is not the same thing as to be in possession of moral prestige. As a matter of fact, these big powers,—the United States, the USSR, United Kingdom and so on and so forth—always have to be apologetic about their possession of nuclear weapons. They have to say that they have no intention of using these nuclear weapons. And therefore no particular moral prestige attaches to the possession of nuclear weapons.

16.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

On the contrary, everybody knows that we have the wherewithal, if you want to do it, to manufacture nuclear weapons of our own, but we have chosen not to do so, because we know that by means of pursuing our policy of peace and non-alignment, we shall be instrumental in as much measure as is open to us, to bring about, if we possibly can, a world without war.

All this talk about courage and sentimentality and idealism seems to

be out of place. Some Members have quoted the Gita but they forget that in our scriptures it was stated a long time ago:

एकेन ब्रह्मदंडेन सर्वास्त्रानि हतानि मे

All the weapons of the world can be defeated by one weapon which has got the strength of the spirit behind us; that is the weapon of peace. That is the weapon and the kind of foreign policy which, at its best, was formulated by our former Prime Minister and it can be implemented properly. That is the perspective which I hope the Prime Minister continues to have in view, and that is why I believe that this is a very irresponsible thing—to have to discuss this kind of resolution in Parliament.

I do wish the Member concerned can be persuaded to withdraw this resolution and in any case I do wish that Government reiterates the position which is, as already stated before the world, namely, that while we are in a position to manufacture our own atomic weapons, if we wish to do so, we do not intend to do so. We intend to pursue our policy of peace and thereby achieve the objectives to which our policy is committed.

श्री बड़े : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अणु बम के विषय में जो चर्चा हुई है, उस में दो दृष्टिकोण मुझे बड़े आश्चर्यजनक मालूम ए हैं। एक तो यह है कि चाइना के विदेश मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि हम ने हिन्दुस्तान को दृष्टि में रख कर अणु बम का विस्फोट नहीं किया है, बल्कि विश्व की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर यह विस्फोट किया है। मुझे देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि आज वही आवाज हमारे मित्र, श्री खाडिलकर उठा रहे हैं। इसीलिए कभी कभी उन पर दोषारोपण किया जाता है कि वह चाइना लाबी को प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं। यह बात सच नहीं होगी, लेकिन उन की बातों से इसी

प्रकार का सन्देह किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि जो बात चाइना के विदेश मंत्री ने कही थी, वही वह भी कह रहे हैं । चाइना ने यह विस्फोट हमारे देश के समीप ही किया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसने यह विस्फोट हमें दृष्टि में रख कर नहीं किया है, तो फिर किस लिए किया है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री मुकर्जी ने, "एकेन ब्रह्मदंडेन सर्वास्त्रानि हतानि मे" की चर्चा की है । उस का अर्थ यह है कि अपने पास ब्रह्मास्त्र होने से विश्व अपने वश में आता है । लेकिन उन्होंने इन शब्दों के अर्थ को बदल कर बताया है । ब्रह्मास्त्र को ब्रह्मदंड कहते हैं और आज का ब्रह्मास्त्र अणुबम हो है ।

सम्बन्ध में डिम-ग्रामिंट, मास्को टेस्ट-बेन ट्रीटी और कई नैतिक सिद्धान्तों का हवाला भी दिया गया है । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नीति नीति के लिए नहीं होती है और न ही देश नीति के लिए होता है, बल्कि नीति देश के लिए होती है । जहाँ तक डिम-ग्रामिंट का सम्बन्ध है, डा० भाभा ने कहा है :—

"I have been asked to speak on nuclear disarmament. Let me say straightaway that in the opinion of many who have devoted much time and study to the problem, nuclear disarmament cannot be separated entirely from general disarmament. Even if it were possible to achieve complete nuclear disarmament while leaving conventional armament untouched, we would only be returning to a world as it existed before 1945, and we know that that world was not free from the horrors of war on a mounting scale."

अणु बम बनाने के विरोध में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उस का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम को केवल न्युक्लियर डिम-ग्रामिंट करने को

कहा जा रहा है, जब कि डा० भाभा के अनुसार कन्वेंशनल ग्रामिंट्स पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये बिना उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है । जहाँ तक कन्वेंशनल वैपन्ज का प्रश्न है, हम रूस से मिग विमान मंगा रहे हैं, अमरीका से शस्त्र मंगा रहे हैं । जब हम साधारण अस्त्र ले रहे हैं, तो फिर महास्त्र लेने में क्या आपत्ति है ? और फिर केवल इस देश के वह महास्त्र लेने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

यह भी कहा जाता है कि संसार में शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिए हम को न्युक्लियर वैपन्ज नहीं बनाने चाहिए । शान्ति बनाये रखने में वही देश समर्थ है, जिस के पास शक्ति है । एक कमजोर राष्ट्र का शान्ति बनाये रखने की बात कहना उसी प्रकार है, जिस प्रकार बोई कमजोर आदमी कहे कि मैं मार खा लेता हूँ लेकिन कुछ करता नहीं हूँ और इस प्रकार शान्ति बनाये रखने में मदद दे रहा हूँ ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री खाडिलकर, ने कहा है कि हम को पंडित जी के चाक आउट किये हुए प्रोग्राम से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि पंडित जी आक्रिटेक्ट आफ फ़ारेन पालिसी थे । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री खाडिलकर को भी मालूम है कि जब चाइना ने आक्रमण किया था, तो यहाँ पर ब्रिटिश कमांडर-इन-चीफ को बुलाया गया, अमरीका के लोग यहाँ आ गये और उन सब की मदद ली गई । पंडित जी ने उस समय कहा था कि नान-एलाइनमेंट हम को अपनी रक्षा के लिए किसी से सहायता लेने में रुकावट नहीं है, हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए कहीं से भी मदद ले सकते हैं । पंडित जी बड़े विद्वान थे, वह पक्के पालिटीशन थे और उन को सारी स्थिति का ज्ञान था । पालिटीशन मूह से जो भी बात कहे, लेकिन अपने देश के हित और सुरक्षा के लिए वह एक नीति को छोड़ कर दूसरी नीति अपनाने में जिज्ञासता नहीं है । इस लिए मैं समझता

[श्री बड़े]

हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में पंडित जी और गांधी जी की आड़ लेना ठीक नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस रोज कहा कि आगे चल कर हमारी नीति बदलेगी।

श्री मुकर्जी ने कहा है कि एटम बम से डिफेंस नहीं होता है, यह एटेक का शस्त्र है। इस बारे में डा० भाभा कहते हैं :

"In short, atomic weapons give a State possessing them in adequate numbers a deterrent power against attack from a much stronger State. Indeed, the importance of nuclear weapons is that they enable a country possessing them in adequate measure to deter another country also possessing them from using them against it."

डिटरेंट पावर तो है।

यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। डा० भाभा ने कहा है कि आप शस्त्रों में जो पैसा खर्च करते हैं, उसको न करके अगर इस में आप खर्च करें तो आपका खर्चा कम हो जाएगा। डा० भाभा ने सत्तरह लाख रुपये की बात कही है। हमारे शास्त्री जी तो शास्त्री जी हैं, पंडित हैं और इस चीज को भाभा साहब ही बता सकते हैं, आप नहीं बता सकते हैं। उनकी जब स्टेटमेंट है तो आप कुछ भी कहें उसको कौन मानेगा। अपने देश की सुरक्षा का खयाल करते हैं हुए अगर खर्चा ज्यादा भी आएगा तो पार्लिमेंट एक आवाज से उसको करने के लिए भी तैयार है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम नंगे और भूखे रह कर भी न्यूक्लियर बम बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं और आपको देश की रक्षा के लिए जितना पैसा चाहिये हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं और देंगे। आर्थिक बात आप न करें, नैतिक बात न करें। यह कहते हैं कि हम अभी एटम बम नहीं

बनायेंगे। क्यों नहीं बनायेंगे इसका कारण ये जानें या परमात्मा जाने की इनके अन्तःकरण में क्या है। हमारे देश पर एक बार संकट आ चुका है। अब चीन के पास एटम बम भी है। इसके बावजूद भी जो आर्थिक बात कही जाती है, उसके कोई मानी नहीं रह जाते हैं। वह अब नहीं कही जानी चाहिये। आपने बजट में अनेक टैक्स लगाये थे और लोगों ने खुशी खुशी उन टैक्सों को अदा किया था। भाभा साहब का स्टेटमेंट है कि हीरोशिमा में जो बम गिराया गया था वह सत्तरह लाख में तैयार हुआ था और उतने में वह तयार हो सकता है। ऐसी स्टेटमेंट भी हमारे पास है कि तीस लाख में एटम बम तैयार हो सकता है। यह स्टेटमेंट पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बर के पास है। तब आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि करोड़ों रतया इसके बनाने पर खर्च आयेगा।

आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। हमारे देश पर बाहरी आक्रमण का खतरा बना हुआ है। खतरा सिर पर जब पड़ जायेगा तब कुआं खोदने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। तब आप भी डूबेंगे और यजमान को भी साथ ले डूबेंगे। इस वास्ते बेहतर यही है कि अभी से हम सम्भल जायें और सुरक्षा की पूरी तैयारियां कर लें।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० भाभा के बयान के बारे में यहां अक्सर चर्चा हुई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके वक्तव्य को, उनके बयान को गौर से माननीय सदस्य पढ़ें। उनके बयान में जोर इस बात पर दिया गया है कि न्यूक्लियर वैपंज का इस्तेमाल दुनियां में न किया जाए। न्यूक्लियर वैपंज, खतरनाक है, भयानक है, दुनिया को क्षति पहुंचाने वाले है। दुनिया को बरबाद करने वाले है, दुनिया को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले हैं। उनके सारे वक्तव्य से यही ध्वनित होता है, यही नतीजा निकलता है, इसी परिणाम पर पहुंचा

जा सकता है कि न्यूक्लियर डिवाइसिस डैस्ट्रक्टिव परपजिज के लिए, नाशवादी कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं होने चाहियें। मैं कुछ भी सिद्धान्त या आदर्श की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। डा० भाभा का यह कहना जरूर है कि न्यूक्लियर डिवाइसिस को जितना हम बढ़ा सकें, बढ़ाये, जितना उसका डिवेलपमेंट, जितना उसका विकास कर सकें, करें ताकि उसका हम पीसफुल परपजिज के लिए, शान्ति के कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

मिसाल के लिए जिस तरह से आज इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का इस्तेमाल हम विकास के लिए, इंडस्ट्री के लिए, कारखानों के लिए करते हैं, उसी बिजली का इस्तेमाल डैस्ट्रक्टिव कामों के लिए भी किया जाता है। मान लीजिये हम एक एक्सप्लोशन करते हैं, भारी भारी आज हमें टनलज बनानी हैं, बहुत बड़ा एरिया मान लीजिये हमें साफ करना है, पहाड़ों को तोड़ना है, डिवेलपमेंट वर्क के लिए हमें उसका इस्तेमाल करना है और उसके लिए अगर हम न्यूक्लियर डिवाइसिस की शक्ति को बढ़ायेगे तो उससे देश को भी लाभ होगा, बुनिया को भी लाभ होगा। आज एटोमिक एनर्जी कमिशन हमारा उस काम को कर रहा है, उस तरफ उसका डिवेलपमेंट और विकास बढ़ता जाता है।

यह ठीक है कि जिस शक्ति का आप कंस्ट्रक्टिव कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं उस शक्ति का आप चाहें तो डैस्ट्रक्टिव कामों के लिए भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। यह तो हर एक में है, उस में भी सम्भव है। मेरा निवेदन है कि भाभा साहब के बयान को आप पढ़ेंगे,—उनकी पूरी जो बात है उसको देखेंगे, तो आप इसी नतीजे पर आसानी से पहुंच जायेंगे।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने बहुत साफ कही थी कि जो अंदाजा उस में दिया है वह युनाइटेड स्टेट्स का है, वहां पर आज एक एटम बम बनाने का क्या खर्च पड़ता है, वह है और वह

कोई उन्होंने भारत का या दूसरी जगह का नहीं बताया या बनाया। आज सबरे ही मेरी डा० भाभा से बात हुई है। उन्होंने बिल्कुल साफ मुझे बताया है कि एक प्लांट आज अगर एस्टेबलिश करना है, कायम करना है चाहे वह प्लूटोनियम से बनाना है या किसी और चीज से, उसकी ट्रेमेंडस कास्ट आयेगी, एक बहुत बड़ा खर्चा आयेगा। यह खुद उन्होंने आज सबरे बातचीत में बताया है। यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि हम एक छोटा टुकड़ा यहां से ले लें, एक टुकड़ा कहीं और से ले लें बयान का और उसको पेश कर दें। इस तरह से ला कर एक फिगर को पेश करना ठीक नहीं है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Has the Prime Minister conveyed to Dr. Bhabha the desirability of not issuing such statements without reference to the Prime Minister?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : डा० भाभा के बयान को अगर चर्चों साहब पूरा पढ़ेंगे तब वह बहुत असानी से समझ सकते हैं कि क्या रेफेंस था, क्या कंटेक्ट था क्या उनका मतलब था। उनके वक्तव्य को, उनके बयान को, उनके स्टेटमेंट को पूरी तरह से स्टडी करें, देखें तब आप साफ इस नतीजे पर

Shri Nambiar: What is circularised to us gives emphasis on incentive to production.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, it is not so.

अगर आप पढ़ें तो इसको स्वीकार व रगे। अंग्रेजी में बोलने लगता हूं, इसलिए पहले कोरेक्ट कर लेता हूं। लोग यह कहते हैं कि डा० भाभा कहते हैं कि एटम बम बनाने पर 18 लाख, 17 लाख खर्च आयेगा, यह गलत है। यह डा० भाभा ने कहा ही नहीं। आज भी सुबह उन्होंने कहा कि यह यू० एस० की फिगर है, जो उनकी मैन्युफैचर की योजना है, या उसकी कास्ट

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

की जो बात है बनाने की यह उसमें लिखा हुआ है। मुझे कोई सन्देह नहीं है इसमें। आबवियसली उन्होंने कहा है कि यह तो वहां की कास्ट है।

मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि यू० एस० का डिबेलपमेंट और विकास इतनी ऊपर तक पहुंच गया है या यू० एस० एस० आर० का इतनी ऊपर तक पहुंच गया है कि उनके यहां इसका चीपर कुछ होना या कम में पड़ना सम्भव है। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो सारा सक्रैच से होना है, जिस हद तक हमने काम किया है, उससे हमको आगे बढ़ता है और इसके माने हैं ट्रेमंडस कास्ट, बहुत बड़ा खर्च और सारी हमारी इकोनोमी, सारी हमारी पालिसी

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am sorry to interrupt. Will the Prime Minister please ensure that eminent people like Dr. Bhabha, who happens to be an official of his Ministry, are not encouraged to make statements which unnecessarily give rise to complications and unpleasant misunderstandings?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह ठीक है जो मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा। डा० भाभा ने खुद कहा है कि मैं कोई पालिसी स्टेटमेंट नहीं कर सकता हूं। न ही मैं ऐसा करना चाहूंगा। कारण यह है कि पालिटिकल डिजिशन यह एंटायरली है और इसको गवर्नमेंट को करना है, एटम बम बनाने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को ही फैसला करना है और किसी को नहीं। कोई आफिशल पालिसी पर, नीति पर अपना डिजिशन नहीं दे सकता है या स्टेटमेंट या दक्तरव्य नहीं दे सकता है। यह तो गवर्नमेंट का काम है और उसको ही करना होगा। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उनके बयान को आब-जैक्टवली पढ़ना चाहिये और पढ़ने के बाद तब देखना चाहिये कि आया उन्होंने साईटिफिक तरीके पर उस सबजेक्ट की स्टडी करने की

कोशिश की है या नहीं। उन्होंने ऐसा करने की कोशिश की है।

एक दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें कोई गांधी जी को लाने की बात नहीं है और न जवाहरलाल जी को लाने की बात है। लेकिन मारेल एस्पेक्ट को हम बिल्कुल निकाल दें यह ठीक नहीं है। एक व्यक्ति एक इंडिविजुअल की हैसियत से और आप सब के खयाल से मैं कहता हूं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान की ट्रेडीशज और प्रेस्टीज के खयाल से कहता हूं, कि इसको हमें बिल्कुल निकाल नहीं देना चाहिये। उस दिन मैंने आपसे कहा था कि मैं मारेल एस्पेक्ट को इस वक्त पेश नहीं करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि नाथ पाई साहब ने बड़ा मजाक किया था महात्मा गांधी का, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का—नाम तो नहीं लिया था लेकिन कुछ उनका मंशा उस तरह का था—इसी लिए मैंने कहा था कि मैं मारेल एस्पेक्ट को लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। मारेल एस्पेक्ट इसका यह है कि यह एक इंडिविजुअल की बात नहीं है। आज सवाल यह है कि एक आप कल्ल करते हैं, तलवार के एक झटके से और एक आप मंडर करते हैं या कल्ल करते हैं एक छुरी लेकर या ब्लेड लेकर आप धीरे धीरे काटते हैं तो क्या कुछ मारेल एस्पेक्ट उसमें है या नहीं है? मैं कहता हूं कि एक तो वह किलिंग है जो आप किसी कनवेंशनल वैन से करते हैं और एक किलिंग एटम बम से करने की है जिसमें आप लाखों इन्फैंट आदमियों को एक साथ बरबाद कर देते हैं जिन्दगी भर के लिए, उनके जिन्दगी भर के लिए कैंसर इन आइज, कैंसर इन स्टमक कैंसर इन लैंग हो जाता है, कम्प्लीट ह्यूमैनिटी के साथ, सारे मैनकाइंड के साथ खेलना है, ज्यादाती और जुल्म करना है। इसलिए इसका मारेल एस्पेक्ट भी तो है

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए आप इसका प्रयोग करेंगे—

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह लाठी जिसके पास रहती है तो वह अपने से भी कभी कभी चलने लगती है । उसको आप छोड़ दीजिये । सवाल यह नहीं है ।

मैं एक दो मिनट में खत्म करना चाहता हूँ । मैं माननीय मुखर्जी साहब से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि यह जो बैपन है, यह जो हथियार है यह उस तरह का है ही नहीं जो कि मारने के लिए हो या जो कि दुश्मन का जवाब देने के लिए हो, यह तो मनुष्यता को तबाह करने के लिए, बरबाद करने के लिए है और इसलिए मारेल एस्पैक्ट की बात अगर भारत अपने दिमाग में नहीं रख सकता, अगर हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले अपने दिल में नहीं रख सकते हैं और यह भावना अगर भारत के अन्दर से मिट गई और यह आ गई कि हम तबाही और बरबादी करेंगे मैनवाइंड की, तो मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हम बड़े ऊंचे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि भारत में कुछ भावना है ऊँचाई की, वह नहीं रह पायेगी । एक उस तरह की डिसटरबेंस में, एक उस तरह के डिसऑर्डर में, एक केओस में, और इनट्यूमैनिटी में हम विश्वास नहीं करते हैं । और कुछ थोड़ा काम हमने इसमें किया है और आगे भी करना चाहते हैं ।

17 hrs.

मैंने कहा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में दो तीन चार एटम बम बन सकते हैं, हो सकता है कि इंडोनेशिया भी बना ले, खबर आती है कि शायद इजराइल भी बना लेगा । इस तरह की खबरें अखबारों में आती रहती हैं । मैं इसको बहुत खतरनाक बात समझता हूँ । एटम बम का बढ़ाना खतरनाक है । आज एक बनाता है, दूसरा कल बनाता है, तीसरा आगे बनाता है । इससे इन्तुमैनिटी और दुनिया की शान्ति खतरे में पड़ जाएगी, इसकी कहीं रुकावट नहीं है ।

आज दुनिया में दो बड़ी एटमिक पावरस हैं अमरीका और रूस । फ्रांस ने भी अपना

एटम बम बना लिया है और चाइना ने भी एटम बम का विस्फोट किया है । लेकिन ज्यादा एटम बनाना इसके लिए आसान नहीं है । इन छोटी पावरस के पास दो-दो, चार-चार बम हो भी जाएं तो इसको क्या फर्क पड़ सकता है । अगर इनके पास इतने बम हों जिससे रूस और अमरीका को खतरा हो तब तो कोई बात भी है । आज अमरीका और रूस के पास इतने बम हैं कि वे चाहें तो फ्रांस जैसे देशों को बात की बात में खत्म कर सकते हैं । ये बड़े देश हैं, अगर इन पर कोई बम डाला भी जायेगा तो इनके छोटे हिस्से पर असर होगा ।

मेरे पास पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है, लेकिन यूनाइटेड किंगडम ने कहा है कि हमको इस मुकाबले में नहीं पड़ना है । आखिर यूनाइटेड किंगडम के सामने गांधी के नान वायलेंस वाली बात नहीं है । वे लोग प्रेक्टिकल आदमी हैं, रियलिस्ट हैं । अपने देश की भलाई के लिए उन्होंने यह फैसला किया है । इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि यह कहना कि यहां भी बम बना दो वहां भी बना दो ठीक नहीं है । यह बुद्धिमानी और अक्लमन्दी की बात नहीं है । हमने इस पालिसी को स्वार्थवश नहीं बनाया है कि अभी हम ऐसा ही कहते रहें लेकिन कल हम चाहे कुछ और कर लेंगे । हमने केवल इसे इसलिए नहीं कहा है कि यह हमारे मतलब की बात है । हमने यह नहीं सोचा कि आज यह कह दें और कल कुछ और कर लेंगे । यह कोई साउंड पालिसी की बात नहीं हो सकती । आखिर हमको देखना चाहिए कि थोड़े दिन पहले भारत ने क्या कहा था । काहिरा में हम क्या कह चुके हैं । अगर हम इस तरह पर अपनी नीतियों को बदलने लगें, तो न तो यह हमारे देश के भले के लिए होगा और न इससे दुनिया का भला होगा । इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस चीज को इस लेवल तक मत ले जाइए कि हम बम इसलिए नहीं बनाते कि हम कमजोर हैं या

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

बुजदिल हैं। हम कमजोरी की वजह से ऐसी बात नहीं कहते हैं। अहिंसा के मानी बुजदिली के नहीं है। एक बार गांधी जी से महिलाओं ने पूछा कि क्या हम छुरी रख सकती हैं और उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकती हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि तुम अहिंसा से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकतीं इसलिए तुम कायरता के बजाय छुरी रखो। नान वायलेंस के मानी बुजदिली नहीं हैं। जो फैसला हम करते हैं वह देश के हित की रक्षा के लिए करते हैं। हमें यह नहीं कहते कि आज जिस जगह पर हैं वहां बैठे रहेंगे। हम दुनिया को देखेंगे और जो उचित होगा वही फैसला करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने आपके आने से पहले हाथी जी से अणु विभाग के बारे में कुछ कहा था। पता नहीं उनके नोट में उसका जिक्र है या नहीं? उसका जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला। मैं ने कहा था कि इसी सदन में भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि चीन अणुशक्ति के विकास में हिन्दुस्तान से दस साल पीछे है। मैं ने पूछा था कि यह गलत जानकारी किस तरह से अणुशक्ति विभाग ने उनको दी। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि एक ही व्यक्ति यह सारा काम कर रहा है। वही उसका अध्यक्ष है, वही सेक्रेटरी है। इन दुर्बलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं ने सुझाव दिया था कि अणुशक्ति के विकास के लिए वैज्ञानिकों का एक बोर्ड बनाया जाये जो इस सारे प्रश्न पर विचार कर सके।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : आपने यह कहा था यह ठीक है। हाथी जी के नोट में यह है। जो दस साल की बात पंडित जी ने कही थी उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने आज एक नोट दफ्तर में देखा है उससे पता चलता है कि जब चाऊ एन लाई आये थे और उन्होंने हमारा ट्राम्वे का एटमिक आरगेनाइजेशन देखा था तो कहा था कि चाइना अभी भारत

से इस डेवलपमेंट में 15 साल पीछे है। यह चाऊ एन लाई साहब ने उस समय बयान दिया था।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He misled us.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमको मिसलीड किया होगा। मगर जो दस बरस की बात पंडित जी ने कही थी उसमें दो चार बरस का इधर उधर हो सकता है, उसमें कोई बड़ी गलती नहीं है। हमारे एम्बेसेडर चीन में पणिक्कर साहब थे। उन्होंने खबर दी थी। यह बात मुझे यहां कहनी नहीं चाहिए थी। उनकी रिपोर्ट काफी सही है। लेकिन मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता।

यह ठीक है कि इस एटमिक इनरजी कमीशन के चेयरमैन भाभा साहब हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वही सेक्रेटरी भी हैं।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वह एक पूरा कमीशन है और उसमें बहुत से साइंटिस्ट हैं, उनका सलाह मशविरा बराबर होता रहता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia will reply on the next non-official day.

Shri Ranga: I want an elucidation on one or two points.

Shri Nath Pai rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The non-official time is over. We have now to take up the official business.

Shri Ranga: I did not wish to interrupt him. If I had interrupted him, he would have given a reply. I did not wish to do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Ranga: I saw in some of the papers this morning that this attitude that the Prime Minister has just now outlined, with which we are in agreement from this side of the House, is only his personal attitude and that his Cabinet has not yet 'okeyed' it. I would like to know whether he has taken this attitude as a result of the decision taken by the whole of his Cabinet and that the whole of his Cabinet is behind him over this issue.

There is one other point and that point is only this. I only wish to emphasise what has been already said by Shri Hiren Mukerjee. We all have very great respect and admiration for Dr. Bhabha and we have also valued his services and brilliance because he is one of the topmost scientists. It was unfortunate that he had been given this administrative job also. But anyhow, whatever might be the reading of the Prime Minister from Dr. Bhabha's statement, quite a large section of our people have drawn impression which is entirely different from what the Prime Minister has drawn. This has created, I am sure, quite a lot of embarrassment not only to so many of us but also to the Prime Minister and the Government. We sincerely hope that hereafter the Prime Minister and his Government will take sufficient care to see that not only Dr. Bhabha but other scientists also are approached with the national request that whatever they have to say in regard to these very delicate matters should better be communicated to the Government first before they go to the radio or they go to the press.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Prime Minister twice referred to certain remarks which I made. I want to give explanations because I was also misunderstood by him and by a section of the press. My exact words are that it is enough to produce a Gandhi once in a century, and India's glory is enhanced, so far as I could see, which cannot be measured if we produce a Gandhi in a century. Then I said what I had in mind, which continues to be my main way of thinking. There was no intention to ridicule Shri Shastri that he was trying to imitate Gandhiji. I think we all in our humble way try to claim to be inspired by Gandhiji's teachings and his life. What I said was that I was having all the while a bearing from what I had read in the *Raghuvamsa*. There is a *vaidharma* and a *rajadharma*. When you ascend the throne, you try to suppress your inner urges like being a *sanyasi* and take some of the unpleasant decisions. As it is said there:

"Balam aartabhayopashantaye"

I could not quote it because I was rushing. And this is what he has to do; I say that even if perhaps his inner urges point to such a path, since destiny has now put him in position, this is what he has to do.

Let men mention . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is making another speech.

Shri Nath Pai: You will kindly excuse me. Explanation is also part of it. Since he has twice referred to it in a feeling way, you may please permit me to give my explanation.

Secondly, let me assure him that there was no intention of ridiculing him. But in my own way I was trying to emphasise that the *dharma* of the *yati* and that of the one who ascends a throne are different, and it is useful to bear this in mind.

[Shri Nath Pai]

There is one other little point that I would like to make, because I have been quoted. I found in the text of my speech that I never said that we should manufacture. All I pleaded was this that it cannot be a policy to say that we shall not produce. This proclamation, I claim, cannot be a reply to China. It may have a moral connotation which is always welcome, but what we need today is to evolve a coherent full policy, and, therefore, I had said that I would require a special debate in respect of which I had given notice of a motion. I would like to be properly understood in the light of what I had said.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to put any question?

Shri Sheo Narain: No, I want to speak on the subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speeches can be allowed now.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I seek one clarification? The late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said in one of his last speeches in Delhi that 'We shall reply *ahimsa* by *ahimsa* and force by force'.

An Hon. Member: *Talwar se talwar.*

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): It was a very wise policy. Of course, I do not say that we should return atom bomb by atom bomb. But, certainly, if we do not intend to manufacture atom bombs, we can have assistance from those countries which have those bombs. If such an opportunity arises—we do not wish it but if it arises—will the Prime Minister make use of the help from those coun-

tries which possess those atom bombs and seek their assistance?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं सिर्फ एक बात जो पहले आप ने कही, रंगा साहब की कैबिनेट की बात थी उस के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। यह बात ठीक है कि मैं ने उस दिन भी अपने जवाब में यह कहा था कि कैबिनेट ने इस को फौरमली विचार नहीं किया है, इसे कंसिडर नहीं किया है लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि मैं आज जो बात कह रहा हूँ वह हमारी पुरानी पालिसी है। उसमें मैं ने कोई नई बात नहीं कही थी। मैं जवाहरलाल जी का नाम और गांधी जी का नाम भी डर से नहीं लेता। लॉग यह समझते हैं कि हम जवाहरलाल जी का नाम और गांधी जी का नाम लेकर हम सपोर्ट सीक करते हैं लेकिन मैं यह चीज साफ कर दूँ कि हम यह नहीं चाहते कि उनके नाम लेकर हम सपोर्ट सीक करें . . .

Shri Ranga: But we are not ashamed of Mahatma Gandhi and the traditions that he has left behind.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I say that there are other friends who have said that, not once but more than once.

जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वह गवर्नमेंट की पुरानी पालिसी रही है और मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि आज भी गवर्नमेंट की वही नीति है फिर भी हम जरूर इस को फौरमली किसी न किसी समय कैबिनेट में डिसकस करेंगे।

इस के अलावा श्री नाथपाई ने जो कुछ कहा उस के लिए मैं उन का बहुत अनुगृहीत हूँ। लेकिन मैं केवल उन को यह ही याद दिलाऊंगा कि दुनिया में कोई भी चीज आखिरी नहीं होती है। जब तक हियुमन बीइंग है, उस का दिमाग है, उस की एन-जैन्टुंटी है, उस में डिस्क्रिमनेशन है, उस में

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डोलोब्रेशन है, तब तक दुनिया में नई चीजें इशोल्व होती रहेंगी। यह भी कोई तय बात नहीं है कि यति का धर्म दूसरा है और एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर का धर्म दूसरा है। इस तरीके से भी आप इस को डिवाइड नहीं कर सकते हैं। आखिर इस देश की फ्रीडम बैटिल को, इस देश की आजादी की लड़ाई को एक पति ने चलाया था और जिस टैकनीक का उसने भारत की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में प्रयोग किया था और उसको चलाया था वही टैकनीक उस के बाद तमाम दुनिया में डेवेलप की गई। आज तक दुनिया में किसी ने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं की थी जैसी कि हम ने की। मैं ने कहा कि नौन वाएलेंस इंडिविजुअल्स के धर्म की चीज रही लेकिन गांधी जी ने उस टैकनीक को डेवेलप कर के उस नौन वाएलेंस को फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल का लाखों आदमियों का एक बैपन बनाया। इसलिए इंडिया को ही इस चीज को प्रोड्यूस करने का श्रेय हासिल है। यह टैकनीक वही डेवेलप कर सकता था क्योंकि उस देश में गांधी जी जैसे एक आदमी रंदा हुए। इसलिए यह कह देना कि यति और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बिल्कुल अलग हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। यह हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है कि अर्जुन के पीछे कृष्ण थे और आप के ही प्रदेश में शिवा जी के पीछे कौन था, एक साधू और संत था। यह हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है इसको न भूलियेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kachhaviya will reply the next day.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Call attention notice. Shri Banerjee.

17.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) LOCKOUT IN NEW JEMEHARI KHAS COLLIERY

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The lockout in new Jemehari Khas colliery without notice involving unemployment to nearly one thousand workers."

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi, received two telegrams dated the 20th November, 1964 and 21st November, 1964 from Shri Sunil Sen, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha Asansol and the Manager of the New Jemehari Khas Colliery, respectively. While the Sabha alleged that the management of New Jemehari Khas Colliery had locked out all the workmen with effect from the 20th November, 1964, the management of the colliery complained that workers, numbering about 340, had illegally stopped work from 1st shift of the 20th November, 1964.

2. According to reports the facts of the case are that the management of New Jemehari Khas Colliery had to stop all underground working on the 27th and 28th August, 1964 in pursuance of the orders issued by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines in their Pits No 18 and 19 on grounds of safety. Consequent upon this closure, the workers of Nos. 18 and 19 Pits, numbering about 371, were laid off on 31-8-1964. Since the management had not given any notice of lay-off and had also not paid any lay-off compensation to the entitled workmen, the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha by its

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

notice dated the 25th September, 1964 threatened to go on strike on any day after 10th October, 1964 on the issues of alleged lockout, non-payment of bonus, etc., Due to the intervention of the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, both the management and the union came to a certain agreement on the 2nd October, 1964. According to the terms of this agreement the workers, who had been laid-off, were granted one month's leave without pay. A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3474/64].

3. At the time, when the agreement referred to in the proceeding paragraph was entered into, the management had expected that they would be in a position to restart work in Nos. 18 and 19 Pits sometime in the 1st week of November, 1964. Unfortunately, it was not possible for the management to restart the said pits by this time. However, the workmen concerned started coming to the colliery, and by 20th November, about 150 workers had reported for duty in the colliery. In order to accommodate these workers in Pits No. 21 and 22 of the colliery, the management decided to transfer new workers working in these pits to their another colliery named, Nirsha Khas Colliery. On the morning of the 20th November, 1964 sixty-five workers were ordered to collect transfer orders and their dues and to report to Nirsha Khas Colliery. These workmen felt aggrieved at the sudden issue of transfer orders and refused to accept them. In protest against the transfer orders the rest of the workers also stopped going to work in the 1st shift of the 20th November, 1964. In the 2nd shift also, which was to start 4 p.m., the workers turned up, marked their attendances, took oil and went back to their homes instead of going for duty.

Later on it was reported that the workmen in the 3rd shift also abstained from work. Thus work in all the three shifts came to a standstill.

4. The Conciliation Officer (Central), Raniganj, visited the colliery on the same day and held discussion with the management's representative and Shri Sunil Sen, Organising Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha. During the discussions the representatives of the Sabha demanded that—

Pending discussions between the parties by the 28th November, 1964, the workers, who had reported for duty as per the agreement of 2nd October, 1964, should be given one week's wages as against their arrears dues in respect of lay-off wages etc, and *status quo* should be maintained and the transfer orders issued to the workers of 21 and 22 Pits be kept in abeyance.

5. The management, on the other hand, insisted that unless the workers withdrew the strike and resumed the work it would not be possible for them to consider the union's two demands. Further, the management wanted that the tactics of slowing down the work adopted by the union for two weeks prior to the strike should be stopped and the normal conditions should be restored in the colliery.

6. It has been reported that the workers of the colliery demonstrated before the office of the Conciliation Officer (C), Raniganj on the 25th November, 1964. The Conciliation Officer (Central) is still exploring the possibility of an amicable settlement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has given us an idea of the two versions, from the employees' side and the employers' side. I would like to know whether, after getting

the telegram, the Chief Labour Commissioner deputed any officer from Delhi or instructed the Regional Labour Commissioner to see whether the agreement had been violated by the employers, and if so, what is the present position of that case.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Chief Labour Commissioner has not deputed anybody there, but at Raniganj, the Conciliation Officer is looking into the whole affair, and if necessary, the Regional Labour Commissioner will also go there. With regard to the violation of the agreement, I do not find anybody has in any way violated the agreement, but unfortunately, the two pits could not be re-started on account of safety reasons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the situation improved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मजदूरों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और उन की समस्या हल होने में विलम्ब का कारण क्या है। क्या किसी के द्वारा इस में अड़चन डाली जा रही है; यदि हाँ, तो वह अड़चन किन के द्वारा डाली जा रही है, जिस से यह समस्या सुलझ नहीं रही है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The workers who could not be allowed to work in pits 18 and 19 on account of safety reasons, the management wanted to shift them to pits 20 and 21. The result would be that the new workers employed in pits 20 and 21 would have to be transferred to some other place. The new workers did not like this transfer. Therefore, the difficulty arose.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि मजदूरों की मांगें क्या हैं और इस

समस्या को सुलझाने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है और क्या किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के द्वारा इस में अड़चन डाली जा रही है।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री २० कि० मालवीय) : जैसा कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है, असली मांग तो यह थी कि जो लोग काम पर वापस आये, उन को काम मिलना चाहिए। उन को काम पर लेने के लिए यह जरूरी हो गया कि जो नये वर्कर्स जो 20 और 21 पिट्स में काम कर रहे थे, उनको वहाँ से हटा कर दूसरी जगह काम दें, तब उन को काम दिया जाये। जब 20 और 21 पिट्स में काम करने वाले मजदूरों ने दूसरी जगह जाने से इन्कार कर दिया, तो वे स्ट्राइक पर चले गये। मेन डिमांड यह थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने यह पूछा है कि समस्या के हल होने में बाधा क्या आ रही है और क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों के द्वारा अड़चन डाली जा रही है।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The position is clear. Those workers who are working in pits 18 and 19 cannot be employed there, because they were closed for safety, but the management were willing to provide them with work in pits 20 and 21. The result would be that the new workers in pits 20 and 21 will have to be transferred. The workers are not willing for transfer to the other pits.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर फिर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने साफ़ शब्दों में यह पूछा कि यह झगड़ा सुलझ क्यों नहीं रहा है और क्या इस में कुछ व्यक्तियों के द्वारा बाधा डाली जा रही है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No more questions.

(iii) REPORTED STRIKE BY WORKERS OF
MARMAGAO PORT

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In response to the directions of the Speaker this morning, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement in connection with the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri S. M. Banerjee yester-

day with regard to Marmagao. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3475/64].

17.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 30th, 1964/Agrahayana 3, 1886 (Saka).