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Kartika 14, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 5, 1965/Kartika 14,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Explosion on N.F. Rail Track

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*99. Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an explosion took place on the N.F. Rail-track between Dhekiajuli and Belsiri stations in Assam;

(b) if so, whether any investigation into this incident was conducted; and

(c) whether it has been established as a case of sabotage by enemy agents?

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

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this is not the first time that incidents of this tragic nature have taken place on that rail track and during the Chinese aggression there have been as many as three incidents

of a tragic nature on that particular rail track, may I know whether Government have conducted any preliminary investigation into this particular incident and come to the conclusion that this might be an act of sabotage?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am fully aware of the nature of such accidents which took place during the Chinese aggression as well as during the recent attack of Pakistan on our country. But despite such incidents, no train was stopped anywhere and this has been investigated, and we feel that as we are going to distribute the pay to our personnel in that far-flung area, some miscreants would have thought of looting it, and this incident was perhaps entirely due to that type of thing.

Shri Hem Barua: Since everytime external aggression takes place, there are incident of this sort in that particular area, may I know what special security steps the Government have taken to ensure safety on that particular rail track?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, nobody will dare attack our railway; we have taken enough precautions.

Shri Hem Barua: That is no reply, Sir. He has been taking shelter on one single plea that nobody has stopped any train.

Mr. Speaker: He has added that they have taken all steps.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not said that. He said nobody can attack our railways.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He did not hear.

Shri Hem Barua: They have already attacked three or four times.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: In view of these cases of sabotage, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to guard the bridges on this rail track?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All the bridges that are there, including the Brahmaputra bridge, and the bridges on the Lumding-Badarpur side or from Pandu up to Dibrugarh and further beyond Lekhapani, etc., are guarded, and guards have been put up. As you might be aware, wherever important bridges like the Beas bridge, etc., are there, we have placed anti-aircraft guns also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस सिलसिले में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वहां पर बिल्कुल जंगल का क्षेत्र है। दो बम रखे थे जिन पर कोई निशान नहीं मिला। एक फूटा तो उससे ट्रीली उलट गई, दूसरा बम उस के प्रागे था। घादमी दो मरे। जंगल में वहां कोई दिखाई नहीं देता था लेकिन प्रार.पी.एफ. के गार्ड्स जो थे उन्होंने गोलियां चलाई लेकिन कोई घादमी मिल नहीं पाया।

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek your protection, Sir?

श्री शिव नारायण : नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रंटियर रेलवे पर यह जो एक्सप्लोजन हो रहे हैं उन के लिए रेलवे क्या सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्ध करती है और उस में जो लोग मरे हैं उन को क्या मुआविजा मिला है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो लोग मरे हैं उनको तो उसी वक्त उनके जो आश्रित थे उनको 500 रुपये दे दिये गये। एक घादमी का वहां कोई आश्रित नहीं था सो उस के घर हम मुआविजा भिजवा देंगे। जिनको थोड़ी चोटें लगी हैं उनको वहीं पर मुआविजा दे दिया गया।

श्री डा० प्र० शर्मा : शायद इस ख्याल से उन्होंने गाड़ी पर हमला किया था कि उस में जो रेलवेज का खजाना जाता है उसको लूटने की उनकी इच्छा थी तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवेज का जो खजाना गाड़ी में जाता है उस की सुरक्षा के लिए अभी तक रेलवेज ने कोई ग्राम्स पुलिस गार्ड्स क्यों प्रोवाइड करने का कदम नहीं उठाया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि आवश्यक होने पर ग्राम्स गार्ड्स प्रोवाइड नहीं किये जाते हैं। उस ट्रीली पर दो ग्राम्स गार्ड्स जा रहे थे और प्रागे भी जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है जहां कहीं भी आवश्यकता होगी ग्राम्स गार्ड्स हम जरूर प्रोवाइड करेंगे।

Shri Swell: As Mr. Barua alleged, is there any necessary connection between the increase in this type of incidents and the occurrence of external aggression? Have the government gone into this matter and found out if there is any specific reason for this phenomenon?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I would not say that there has been any specific reason for such incidents. We were at war with Pakistan and also China—of course, there was no actual war with China. We need not feel worried about such things. We must take the necessary steps and we are doing it.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह हादसा रतौ के वक्त हुआ था या दिन में हुआ और जो लोग मारे गये उन की खबर कितनी देर बाद मालूम हुई।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो मरे थे उनकी खबर तो उसी वक्त हो गई थी क्योंकि दूसरी ट्रीली उसी के साथ केवल 50 फुट पीछे थी। यह हादसा दिन में ही हुआ था क्योंकि रंगापारा और मरकौंगसलेक जो एक बड़ी नदी रेलवे लाइन बनी है वह ज्यादातर जंगल में जाती है इसलिए वह हादसा दिन में ही हुआ था और उसकी खबर भी तुरन्त ही मिल गई थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या बजा था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : 10.45 बजे दिन के थोड़ी-ही देर बाद का वक़्त था ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह स्थान जंगल में था और यह जो घटना हुई उस के पीछे कोई कारण नहीं है । बोली चलाई गई लेकिन कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मरा तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि गोली आखिर चलाई किस लिए गई जब वहां कोई व्यक्ति था ही नहीं । गोली चलाने का क्या कारण था और क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि बड़े बड़े पुर्बों की रक्षा करने के हेतु उन्होंने कोई ऐसी तोपें लगवा रखी हैं जोकि शत्रु वायु-बान को बोली मार कर गिरा सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब दिया जा चुका है पहले का जवाब दे दिया था ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब कोई घादमी ही नहीं था तो फिर यह गोलियां किस पर चलाई गईं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : गोलियां इसलिए चलाई गईं कि वहां बिल्कुल घनघोर जंगल था जहां से कि लाइन गई है । जो लाइन के धाई गाईस से टूनी के उलटने से उनके जंगली में चोट धाई थी और उन को बड़ा कष्ट हो रहा था लेकिन तो भी उन्होंने समझा कि शायद जंगल में कोई हो, इस जंगल में कोई छिपा हुआ हो, इसलिए उन्हें गोली चलानी पड़ी और बैसा करना आवश्यक होता है वह स्वामी जी को समझना चाहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का जो दूसरा भाग है उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पहले दिया जा चुका है । स्वामी जी शायद तब सुन नहीं रहे थे ।

श्री नुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : अभी कोई तीन, चार दिन हुए कि जमुना के रेलवे पुल पर इस

प्रकार का एक हथमोला पड़ा हुआ मिला था तो क्या ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण पुलों पर जहां से कि कि काफी ट्रैफिक गुजरती है वहां पर पुलिस का सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्ध और अधिक बढ़ करके का सरकार का विचार है और क्या गाड़ियों में जो गाई चलते हैं उनको भी शस्त्र देने का कोई विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब दें ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कोई जवाब नहीं ।

श्री बिष्णु प्रसाद : समाचारपत्रों के पढ़ने से मालूम हुआ है कि पाकिस्तानियों ने अपने वहां से पुरुषों के घलावा औरतों को भी ब्रुसपैठियों के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान में स्थान स्थान पर भेजा है । इस तरह की व्यवस्था चीन ने भी की है और इस तरीके की गाड़ियों या पुलों पर बम गिराने की बारदातें जो इन स्त्री ब्रुसपैठियों द्वारा की जा सकती हैं उनकी ऐसी कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिए और उन से निबटने के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो एक जनरल क्वेश्चन तमाम इन फल्ट्रेट्स के बारे में पूछा जा रहा है जब कि मौजूदा सबाल एक पॉइन्टयूलर हादसे से हो है ताल्लुक रखता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. In reply to the previous question, the minister said that two bombs were deposited on the same track and one of them exploded, which caused this accident. He has not given the time when the bombs were deposited on the track. But after the explosion was there, he has said, our people opened fire. How does he put the two statements together? There is a lot of contradiction. The bombs were there and they exploded. He does not know the time when they were deposited. After that, he says, they opened fire.

Mr. Speaker: He opened fire towards the trees lest there may be some persons on the trees.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether these bombs and parts of the exploded bombs have been sent for laboratory tests and if so what is the result? Are the bombs of a foreign make or of Indian make?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said earlier, the bomb which was found there, a little ahead of the place where the first bomb exploded and caused that accident, was not sent for investigation for all purposes. But there was no marking. That is the report that we got from the investigating authority. But that type of bomb caused the earlier accident.

Steel Production Target for Fourth Plan

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- *61. **Shri Basappa:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Seahyan:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Staha:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri M. Malachami:

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

(a) whether the target for steel production for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finally decided;

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

(c) how it is proposed to be achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The target for steel production for the Fourth Five Year Plan and its manner of achievement are at present under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Shri Basappa: Since there is a difference of opinion regarding the location of the Fifth steel plant, between the Planning Commission and the Ministry, will a final decision be taken by the Government quickly without ignoring the claims of Hospet for the Fifth steel plant and with a view to see that more steel plants are not concentrated in the same area and are dispersed in the south also?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The entire matter is before the Cabinet and the Cabinet will take a decision as early as possible.

Shri Basappa: What is the total requirement of high grade steel for our defence requirements and how much of it is produced indigenously? May I also know how much is imported, what is the foreign exchange involved and whether in order to avoid the foreign exchange expenditure the existing units will be expanded—like Bhadravati high grade steel plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: So many questions have been pressed into one.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer any one.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The requirement of mild steel after 1970-71 is 17.3 million tons. This would include about 1 million tons for export also.

|| श्री वसुपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में वह कितना काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर से और कितना पब्लिक सेक्टर से लेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इस वक्त दो कारखाने हैं — टिस्को और इस्को । दोनों को एक्सपेंशन की इजाजत दी गई है । उनकी एक्सपेंशन कितनी हो, इसका पता उनकी प्राइवेट रिपोर्ट के घाने पर चलेगा ।

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether the target includes the expansion programmes of the several steel plants?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir, it will include the expansion programme also.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know the extent of the shortfall in the present Plan period?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the moment the shortfall is of about one million tons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how the foreign exchange requirements of the Fifth steel plant or the Sixth steel plant or the other steel plants are going to be met, and whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry have given any attention to this question?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Unless we accept the preliminary report and give them an indication, we are not in a position to discuss the implications of the foreign exchange with the consortium people. Therefore, first the Cabinet will have to take a decision about the location and then only we will begin to negotiate. I may also give this information to the hon. Member that we are trying to see how best we can have our own blast furnaces and coke oven batteries in India with a small component of foreign exchange. We are examining this question in the coming few months and I hope we will be able to take a decision. Then the foreign exchange component would be very small.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Just now the hon. Minister replied that the matter of fixing the steel target is under consideration with the Government of India and the Planning Commission. May I know whether there is any likelihood of any change being made in the accepted estimated target which was given earlier; if not, whether any consolidated programme of steel including power, transport and other things requisite

for the production of steel will be taken into consideration?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Department has put up that the Fourth Plan target should be 16.5 million tons. Naturally, we will have to provide the necessary funds for that. Therefore, the question is before the Planning Commission. Unless we reach at least that target we will fall short in the Fifth Plan again. Therefore, the overall question is being considered. I am not in a position now to say what will be the final picture.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what portion of our defence requirements of steel will be met indigenously in the Fourth Plan?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think we will be able to meet our requirements of alloy steel because we are giving special emphasis for the production of alloy steel not only in the public sector but also in the private sector.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that about 150,000 tons of capacity for special and alloy steel has already been sanctioned in the Fourth Plan to certain private sector concerns and, if so, may I know which are those concerns and what assurance, if any has the Government received that their performance will be better than in the past in this respect?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. Mahindras, Tatas and so many other concerns have been sanctioned additional capacity. I cannot give their names offhand. At the same time, Government are taking steps to expand the public sector concerns like Durgapur Alloy Steel and Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. Therefore, we are not dependent only on private sector but on public sector concerns also.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What would be the effect of this emphasis on production of special steel on the production of soft steel? Will there be

a shortfall in the production of soft steel and, if so, how is it going to be met?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not a question of shortfall in the production of mild steel. The consumption also picks up. When we are producing 4 million to 5 million tons we are short by 1 million tons. When we are producing 16.5 million tons then also we will be short of steel. That is because of industrial development and increased demand.

Shri Kajrolkar: Has any new target been set in view of the new defence requirements?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the increased requirements of defence, may I know if the Government intends to revise or reconsider the programme of export of high-quality iron ore?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir, because it has no bearing on defence production. The defence needs of special and alloy steel we will have to produce in India. Export of iron ore will not come in the way of our meeting our defence requirements.

Shri M. Malaichami: In view of the defence requirements of alloy steel, may I know whether the production of alloy steel will be taken up during the Fourth Plan in the Salem steel project?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are taking steps not only to increase the production of Durgapur alloy steel but also to convert the Bhadravathi factory into alloy steel. The Salem project is being examined by the Japanese. They will submit their report in the coming two months.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In view of the extraordinary expenditure that is to be met by Government on defence, is Government thinking of reducing expenditure on particular things rather

than incurring more expenditure on them?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Expenditure on steel is not like expenditure on other items. The progress of the country, the defence of the country, everything is dependent on production of special and alloy steel. Therefore, we cannot cut the expenditure on them.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that some of our steel plants have offered to produce almost all the special requirements of defence? As our steel plants are generally producers of mild steel the switching on to defence production would mean changing of the rolling schedules and heat treating equipments. May I know whether Government have evaluated the possibility of switching them on to defence production and its effect on production of general steel in the country?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are in constant touch with the Defence Department and we are trying to give them whatever type of rolled material they want. We are attempting to produce special and alloy steel which they want. I hope we will succeed in the Fourth Plan.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into account the production which is envisaged in the Fourth Plan I want to know whether with this additional production we will be able to export steel or at least stop imports completely?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Even now we are exporting. Last year we exported one lakh odd tons. This year we propose to export three lakhs tons. Naturally, we would like to export a little more and earn more of foreign exchange.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What about stopping imports?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No stopping of imports.

श्री बजरत्न बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या कानपुर की किसी फ़र्म को एलाय स्टील बनाने की इजाजत दी गई थी ; यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I require notice for this.

Asian Development Bank

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*62. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Kajrelkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up an Asian Development Bank has been finalised;

(b) if so, the names of the participating countries which have agreed to the proposal;

(c) the precise objects and functions of the Bank; and

(d) the nature of India's participation therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The proposal has been under discussion for sometime and will be further discussed at the Second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to be held at Manila from 29th November to 1st December, 1965, when the precise objects and functions of the Asian Development Bank are also likely to be determined, and final decisions will be made.

India was one of the main sponsors of this proposal and has supported the proposal in principle. The nature of her participation will, however, be determined only after the Second Ministerial Conference. The tentative gist of the draft charter of the proposed Bank is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library.

See No. LT-5074/65]. All these are provisional proposals and are to be considered at ECAFE Ministerial Conference in Manila on 29th November, 1965.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: According to the statement laid on the Table of the House, it seems that the preponderance of equity will be taken by Japan and USA—about \$400 million out of \$1,000 million and with the aid of other European States and Australia etc. it comes to about \$700 million. I would like to know why we are providing \$93 million and what control we expect to have over the policies of this Asian Development Bank which is unlike the African Development Bank where the entire capital is provided by African countries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. lady Member has perhaps read it in rather a summary manner. The USA is not going to contribute more than \$200 million.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I said, between Japan and America.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: First of all, I am trying to distinguish between Asian and non-Asian members. Japan is an Asian member and is a full-fledged partner of the ECAFE. Secondly, apart from the United States having \$200 million, we have given the basis on which participation has been determined, that is, 70 per cent of the gross domestic product adjusted for population, 15 per cent of exports and another 15 per cent of tax revenue.

Mr. Speaker: What is given in the statement need not be repeated.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Because they are somewhat technical points, may I have your permission so that other hon. Members may not feel otherwise? Then, in the Board of Directors, out of ten members, there are going to be seven Asian members; therefore, non-Asians will be in a minority.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: What I was trying to point out is that the only Asian aspect is the collaboration between Japan and the USA.

Mr. Speaker: She should not point out; she should ask questions.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I would like clarification from the hon. Minister. In our past experience of the attitude taken by Japan on the GATT negotiations in Geneva, does the hon. Minister seriously try to tell us that we shall have any benefit from this Bank? Will it not be entirely monopolised by the western block?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The western block does not really come in. There is too much of admixture in the judgement she passed. Japan has all along helped Asian countries in the ECAFE in various proposals before the GATT and I would be a sorry partner if I denounced Japan on that account. On the contrary, throughout our struggle against the industrialised countries, Japan was one of our supporters. That apart, Asian countries cannot be debarred from the Asian Development Bank. The voting right is entirely linked with the holding of the shares and we, as a principal partner in Asia, will be more or less a permanent member on the Board of Directors because of our \$93 million participation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसमें ग्रीर वर्ल्ड बैंक में क्या भन्तर रहेगा ग्रीर भारत का इस में कितना योग होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वर्ल्ड बैंक जो जाइ-जेटिक प्राजैक्ट्स होती है, जिन का कोई भन्तराष्ट्रीय महत्व होता है उनको फाइनेंस करता है लेकिन एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक खाली एशिया के देशों के भन्तर ही वैसे का इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। एशिया के भलग भलग लोगों के लिए ग्रीर मुक्तों के लिए जो प्रजैक्ट होंगे उनको ही यह फाइनेन्स करेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भारत का कितना शेयर होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : भारत का एक हजार मिलियन डालर्स में से 93 मिलियन डालर्स।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of certain recent unfortunate experience which this country has had, may I know whether Government is contemplating trying to get certain safeguards introduced in the charter and rules of this proposed bank so that Pakistan, which also happens to be a member, may not get loans from this bank in the name of development and then use the money for strengthening her war potential against us?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will always be taken care of.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is not the way to reply. We do not know about the operations of the bank.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I said that as far as Pakistan is concerned, we will always take care to see that any project that is sponsored by that country will be properly looked into on merits. The project does not get approved till a major member like India agrees.

Shri Kajrolkar: Has any approach been made so that the bank may have its headquarters established in Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi or anywhere here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That stage has not yet come.

Shri Ranga: In view of the doubts raised over the manner in which the money that was placed at the disposal of the World Bank has come to be utilised by Pakistan in recent past, would Government see to it, at this Conference that they are going to have at the Ministerial level, that rules and regulations are framed and it is ensured that the money will be given only for development purposes and that there would be supervisory machinery also to ensure that it

would not be misused for military purpose?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In regard to the first part of the question of the hon. Member, all development projects will have to be financed from that. We are against any foreign supervision in our own country also. Broadly, we can take care to see that the project is not a military purpose or military-cum-development one.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What would be the assurance that countries like China are not able to enter the Bank and that, if they are able to enter the Bank, they would not utilise the resources of the Bank for aggressive or invading purposes against countries like our own?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I may draw the attention of the hon. Member, China is not a member of the United Nations and the membership of this Bank is ruled out for non-members of the United Nations.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What assurance is there that they will not enter the Bank?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has answered.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how many of the Asian countries have so far agreed to subscribe their capital for this Bank?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Japan and India have agreed and Ceylon is still contemplating.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: What is the quantum of assistance that India is likely to get from the Bank?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is too early to anticipate.

Shri Warlow: In the Statement it is mentioned:

"20 per cent of the total vote will be equally distributed among

all the members of the Bank. The remaining 80 per cent should be allocated in proportion to subscribed share capital."

In view of the fact that America has promised to contribute about \$200 millions, will it affect also the voting power?

Shri Manubhai Shah: \$200 millions are 1/5th of the total capital raised and at the most they will have 1 out of 10 Directors on the Board and there are 7 Asian members and 3 non-Asian members.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether Russia will be invited to enter this Bank?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have invited the Soviet Union and the discussions at Manila will also take place on that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस से कोई लाभ युद्ध का सामान बनाने के लिए नहीं उठा सकेगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या युद्ध सामग्री तैयार करना विकास में शामिल नहीं है? ध्वजा विकास शब्द का कोई सीमित अर्थ है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दुनिया के देशों के विकास को युद्ध के साथ मिला देना तो सारे विकास के कामों को ही बन्द करना होगा। लेकिन यह कोशिश की जाएगी कि कोई प्राजेक्ट ऐसी न हो जिसका डायरेक्ट मिलिटरी इम्पैक्ट हो।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : विकास में किन किन वस्तुओं को...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, जो जवाब उन से बन पाया वह उन्होंने दे दिया है।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : एशिया के जो देश इस बैंक के सदस्य नहीं होंगे उनको भी यह बैंक कर्जा दे सकेगा? क्या कम्पूंचा भी इस बैंक का सदस्य बन सकेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सदस्यता के बारे में तो मैंने बताया है कि काइटीरियन यह है कि जो यू० एन० का मੈम्बर हो और इकैफे का मੈम्बर हो वह आटोमैटिकली इसका भी मੈम्बर बन सकता है। कौन बनेगा, कौन नहीं बनेगा। यह तो चार्टर का जब सब जबाब दे देंगे और वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट्स इसको पास करेंगी तब पता चलेगा।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : जो सदस्य नहीं बनेगा उस को भी क्या कर्जा मिलेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसको नहीं मिलेगा।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that large sums of moneys are going to be given, may I know whether any scheme has been formulated to establish a supervisory team in order to ensure that the moneys are properly spent?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Asian Bank is going to be a replica of the World Bank and, if not, what special advantages is this Bank likely to offer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What has happened in global strategy is that the World Bank sometimes overlooks developing countries of Asia—too numerous to be assisted from the Bank. Therefore, African continents decided to have an African Bank; the Latin-American continent decided to have an inter-American Bank and so we decided to have the Asian Bank.

आयात का युक्तिकरण तथा आयात
प्रतिस्थापन समिति

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* 63. श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री हेडा :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री 17 सितम्बर, 1965
के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 716 के

उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात युक्तिकरण तथा आयात प्रतिस्थापन समिति ने सरकार को अपना अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Committee is holding discussions with trade and industry and other concerned interests. The Interim Report has not yet been submitted to Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the total requirements of components and machinery for the Third Plan and how much of them are to be met from indigenous sources and how much are to be imported, and also how they compare with those of the First and Second Plans?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So many questions have been put.

Mr. Speaker: Only one can be answered.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total requirements of raw materials components and stores are Rs. 988 crores in the current fourth year of the Third Plan and they are likely to go up to Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300 crores in the Fourth Plan. We are trying to see that this Committee recommends to Government promptly the components of as many items as possible to be substituted indigenously or manufactured here.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the import substitutes, produced indigenously, are often comparatively costlier and lower in standard and, if so, whether this matter was referred to the Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is the first time that I hear that the Indian products are inferior to foreign products.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार जो रोज ना नारा लगाती है कि इस मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे, तो कौन सा परिवर्तन नीति में ऐसा किया गया है कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी आत्म निर्भर हो सकें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : परिवर्तन यह है कि आज तक हम कुछ कमजोर दिल से आयात को बन्द करते थे, अब जरा कड़े होकर जहाँ कुछ पता चलता है फौरन बन्द करते हैं ।

Shri Ranga: May I know what steps are Government taking to see that the efforts to develop import substitution are not so made as to injure our own industries long before we acquire the capacity for import substitution, as for instance the rayon industry which is suffering for want of raw material?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I give the whole hearted assurance to the hon. Member that it will not be allowed to happen.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether Government have any idea of setting up a panel of eminent scientists to invent substitutes for imported components?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole approach, since Independence, has been one of import substitution and producing as many articles indigenously as possible. This is one step forward, i.e., we are now doing it more vigorously.

Bokaro Steel Plant

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- *64. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 891 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Indian team which went to Moscow for the preparation of detailed outlines of the Bokaro Steel Plant has submitted its report;

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

(c) the progress so far made in the implementation of the Bokaro Scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 891 answered on the 27th August, 1965 a team of 12 Indian engineers was sent to the U.S.S.R. in June 1965 to participate in the preparation of the detailed project report for the Bokaro Steel Plant. This detailed project report has been completed and is being despatched to India from the U.S.S.R. In these circumstances it will be possible to indicate the main features of the report only after the report is received here.

12,875 acres of land have been acquired out of about 38,830 acres required for the project and site preparation work has been taken up by the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, a public sector concern. Planning and execution of ancillary facilities like the Tenughat and Garga dams to provide water supply, the township, hospital and office buildings are under way.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government is keen on entrusting the entire work to a single Indian firm ignoring the recommendations of the report of the Experts Committee and if so, why the Government is entrusting the whole work to one party?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union and, therefore, we shall have to take their project report and advice into account. The other companies will not come in the picture at all.

Shri P. C. Botooah: Are the present hostilities likely to delay the establishment of the Bokaro Steel Plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No; on the contrary, we are trying to expedite it.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what other things relating to the detailed outlines of Bokaro Steel Plant were studied by the Team of Engineers which went to the USSR, besides the design work for which they were specially sent?

Shri P. C. Sethi: They were deputed particularly to participate in the preparation of the project report and to study the design works. Seven of them have come back; five have remained behind and they are further studying the designing and drawing programme.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is there any proposal now in the light of the emergency to have the Bokaro project provide also for the production of alloy and special steels?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): No, that is not contemplated, that is for mild steel. As for alloy steel, as I have said already, the expansion of Durgapur is contemplated. Another hon. Member has asked whether Salem also could have another alloy steel plant, that is also being considered that is the second one; Durgapur has already one. In Mysore, we are converting Bhadravati also. Therefore, there is no conflict here.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the estimated cost of the first stage and what will be the foreign exchange component?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I cannot give the correct picture now. About 35 to 40 per cent will be Indian components 190 million roubles is the foreign exchange which the Russians are contributing for this project; the rupee finances may be another hundred crores of rupees or something like that.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I wanted to know the estimated cost.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This is the money that we have.

Shri Nath Pal: In view of the touch-me-touch-me-not policy with regard to Indian participation vis-à-vis consultancy, may I know what final role is going to be given to the Indian consultants, and whether it is a fact that in spite of the firm decision taken by the Cabinet a hitch has developed between the Indian consultants and the Indian Steel Corporation?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I did expect this question, and, therefore, I am ready to answer it. We are trying to sort out the slight differences. We had two meetings with the Indian consultants. I think to the satisfaction of both the Russians and the Indian consultants, we are trying to evolve some principle for giving any extra work to the consultants after the project report is received. The general principles have been agreed to by the consultants and the Government.

Shri Nath Pal: I am glad that the hon. Minister has been very explicit, but that was not my exact question. So far as we have understood, there are no differences between the Russians and the Indian consultants, not the Government of India and the Indian consultants. As I have said, the differences are alleged to have developed at the managerial level of the Indian Steel Corporation and the Indian consultants. I want to know whether the hon. Minister can shed some light on that.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly the point which we have discussed,

we have met twice, and the Bokaro Steel Plant representatives were also there. It was not only Government, but they were also there. At the governmental level, we have given certain broad general principles, and they have accepted those principles. The Bokaro Steel Plant and the consultants have agreed that they will sort out the minor details.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: May I know what percentage of Indian and Russian technicians will participate in the construction of this project?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Excepting a few technicians that we shall get to advise us, the rest of them will all be Indians.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether at different stages of this scheme, Indian engineers and experts will be sent to Russia for work and whether the Indian consultants also will be taken into confidence?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have developed a certain technology in India itself. Where we want expert knowledge, naturally we shall send a few of our people to other countries like Russia. But we have our Bhilai Steel Plant which is also a Russian-aided project; a large number of people are being trained and some are already trained; they will be taken for Bokaro also.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the Public Undertakings Committee in the course of its visits has found that too much land is being requisitioned by all these public undertakings, may I know why Government have not given any consideration to this fact that they should try to economise in the demand for land and prevent encroachment on the Grow More Food campaign? They have already thought of acquiring about 36,000 acres, and they have already acquired about 12,000 acres.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: When we think of future expansions, naturally

it is good to have some extra land. If we do not acquire the land in the beginning itself, we shall find difficulties. For instance, in Rourkela, we are feeling the pinch now. Within the perimeter of the Rourkela Steel Plant, we cannot expand beyond 2.5 million tons. Normally, it will be good to expand a steel plant to about 4 million tons or to a little over 4 million or 5 million tons. But in Rourkela, because enough land had not been acquired in the beginning, and the perimeter is small, the maximum that we can go to in the matter of expansion is only 2.5 million tons. If only we had land there we would have been able to expand it easily to 4 million tons. If we want to expand there beyond 2.5 million tons, then we would have to go outside the perimeter; that would mean that the whole economy will be disturbed, and we shall have to put additional service facilities and so many other things. Therefore, it is safer always to have a little extra land, but certainly we should not deprive the kisans of their land. We would see that undue harassment is not caused to them.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know what are the reasons for keeping the Bokaro Steel Plant office at Calcutta and not at the plant site?

Mr. Speaker: This has been asked many times.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The hon. Member will be happy to know that this month it will be shifted to the plant site.

Shri R. S. Pandey: There were reports appearing in the papers some time ago that thousands of workers including engineers have been declared surplus? May I know whether they will be absorbed in the Bokaro Steel Plant?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, thousands of surplus construction workers from Bhilai, not so from Durgapur and Rourkela because they were constructing through contractors. In

Bhilai, it was done departmentally. There are about 18,000 workers who will be surplus. A few of them will be absorbed in Bokaro and some other projects. We will have to make efforts.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Have Government issued any specific directive to the management to give preference in employment to the local people whose land has been taken and who have thus been displaced?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, while giving employment in other steel plants to those who have been found surplus the local people will be given preference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to Shri Nath Pai's question, the hon. Minister said that the Indian engineers will be given some extra work. What is this 'extra work'? Will they be associated with the work of construction of the main plant or will they be entrusted with work such as gardening etc?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, after the project report is received. Whether gardening or watering or house construction, we will have to decide only after that.

Shri Basappa: May I know what will be the final picture when the Bokaro plant comes into existence through all stages? What will be its capacity?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The anticipation is that it will be 4.5 million tonnes.

Shri Mohammad Elias: How many contractors have been appointed at Bokaro for the building works there, and were any tenders invited or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: For the present, construction work is being undertaken by the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. which has been registered. It is a public sector

concern. They may be employing a few contractors because they do not have all the equipment for that purpose with them. At present, the Bokaro Steel Plant is giving work only to the Construction Company.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the Indian team which visited Moscow only studied the guidelines of the project and not the project itself?—Guidelines can be studied here also—If so, what are the specific reasons why this team studied only the guidelines and not the project itself?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think their being associated with the earlier stages of the project report will naturally be useful for the future. I do not know whether they studied only the guidelines.

Shri D. J. Nalk: A large number of cultivators would be uprooted from the land acquired. May I know what steps Government will take to rehabilitate them? Is that included in the Bokaro plant estimates?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Compensation is being very liberally paid. In addition to that, we are trying to absorb at least one member from each family which has been dislocated. To what extent we will succeed is a different matter, but that is our ambition.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 65.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I request that Q. No. 76 may also be taken up with this, because it is related to this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not quite related.

Mr. Speaker: Then, no.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Kindly read it; it is not related.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 66 only.

Accumulation of Cloth with Textile Mills

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*65. Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Warior;
Shri Daji;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stocks of cloth and yarn are lying accumulated with the Textile Mills in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to help the Mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been some accumulation of stocks in several textile mills, due to the fact that off-take of cloth and consumption has considerably slowed down in the country due to recent emergency of Indo-Pakistan conflict. The mills have complained that credit has not been available to them to the extent necessary for holding these stocks. The stocks of 4.3 lakh bales are about six weeks' production. Of this, the controlled cloth (which is 50 per cent of production) is only 1.9 lakh bales, and 2.4 lakh bales are of non-controlled variety.

The following measures have been taken to relieve the accumulation of stocks and to tide over the difficulties:

- (1) The Reserve Bank has already issued instructions for the grant of some additional credit facilities to the Mills.
- (2) In deserving cases, the question of enabling Mills to secure loans from banks under Government guarantee has been taken up for consideration.
- (3) Mills have been allowed the facility of selling yarn on sized

beams or in any other form without any restriction for a period of three months.

- (4) Special rebate has been granted for four weeks' special sales of handloom cloth.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट से यह पता नहीं चलता कि मिल मालिकान ने कपड़े की जो घाटिफिशियल स्कारसिटी दिखाई है उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या उपाय है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): स्टेटमेंट में घाटिफिशियल स्कारसिटी का कोई सवाल नहीं आता। यह पूछा गया है कि टैक्सटाइल मिल्स को क्या तकलीफ है माल के भराव की वजह से, इसका जबाब स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक तरफ तो यह कहते हैं कि कपड़ा ज्यादा इकट्ठा हो गया है और दूसरी तरफ जो भाग इंटीरियर में देहात के पास है वहां कहा जाता है कि कपड़े की कमी है। इस का सरकार के पास क्या हवाज है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no scarcity of cloth at all; on the other hand, stocks have not been lifted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे एक सवाल का और मोका दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो सवाल कर चुके हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी नहीं, वह तो मैंने अपने पहले सवाल को समझाया था।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether on account of this accumulation, a voice has been raised for raising the price and distribution of their profits to traders at different levels? If so, what is the demand and what is Government's reaction thereto?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The off-take is less because of certain reasons.

During the hostilities, for instance, the border States could not lift the quantity of cloth that they used to lift. There is the credit squeeze. These are some of the reasons why there is a stock.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that because of the accumulation of medium and coarse cloth in the country, and especially in Kanpur where all the mills are producing only medium cloth, there are certain mills which are facing closure, and one has been closed. I would like to know what concrete steps Government contemplate to take to see that these mills do not close, and that they switch over to other production, where there is any comprehensive plan.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of 566 mills in the country—of which 293 are composite mills and 273 are spinning mills—only 20 mills are in some difficulty. For these 20 mills, of which as the hon. Member is aware, one is in Kanpur. We are trying to give a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Kanpur Mills. The matter is coming up before the Cabinet very soon, and as I have already written to him, we shall announce the decision very soon.

Shri Ranga: What about the Coimbatore mills? It is the same everywhere.

Shri Warrier: As a matter of fact, it is because of the glut in the market that the mills are closing, that is what is stated here, but actually the mill owners are resorting to certain devices to cheat the workers and create trouble and close the mills.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Will the hon. Member point out and put us wise which unit of a textile mill is facing that type of crisis?

Shri Nath Pal: Is it a fact that the INDU group of mills in Bombay, which employ 19,000 workers, are also facing some grave crisis, and if

so, what steps are Government taking to see that these workers are not thrown out of employment? May I know whether the crisis is due to accumulation or mismanagement on the part of the present owners?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The history of INDU mills is a mixture of mismanagement, lack of finance and being a very big group under one management. Therefore, as the hon. House is aware, before a fortnight we appointed the Bedekar Committee to investigate into its affairs. I cannot anticipate the report of this legal committee, but looking to the past history of INDU mills, I think we will be obliged to take over the mills under authorised control.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the alleged accumulation of cloth will not be used by very powerful mill owners to push down cotton prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: On the contrary, cotton price is rising sky high, and has pierced the ceiling.

Dr. Ranen Sen: A few years back, before the first Textile Wage Board was appointed, the same events took place, namely that the mills said that they were in a crisis and actually there was a glut in the market. This time also, on the eve of the announcement of the second Textile Wage Board—it was known that it was going to be announced—the same phenomenon, namely the so-called crisis in the textile mills, has cropped up again. May I know if the Government have made sufficient enquiries about the actual nature of the crisis and its gravity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, there is no crisis whatsoever, but there is difficulty, and that difficulty has to be recognised because stocks are larger than normal. We have examined case by case, and as my hon. colleague already mentioned,

there is accumulation of six weeks stock, 4.3 lakh bales, which is more than normal. But these are days of difficult finance. Added to this, there was the Indo-Pakistani conflict. And the offtake has gone down not only in textiles, but in general consumer goods also, in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Punjab and the west part of Himachal Pradesh. All this has a cumulative effect, and the difficulty, therefore, is somewhat aggravated. So, we are taking case by case and helping every mill, and as I said there are not more than 20 in number.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है जैसा कि इसमें आपने लिखा है कि :

"... the fact that off-take of cloth and consumption has considerably slowed down in the country due to recent emergency of Indo-Pakistan conflict."

लेकिन मेरे पास यह इनफार्मेशन है कि जून और मई के महीने में इस प्राप्ति का स्टॉक जमा हो कर मिनॉ में पड़ा हुआ है। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि क्लॉथ का निर्यात कम हो गया है और आप ने ज्यादा क्लॉथ पर कंट्रोल किया है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : Control has nothing to do with it. The normal stock is about four weeks but owing to hostilities it has increased from 4 to 6 weeks. It is definitely attributable to the hostilities and the lack of offtake in the border states, nearly six States.

Shri Bade : That is because they have controlled the cloth price . . .

Mr. Speaker : He cannot go on arguing it here now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya : The hon. Minister wanted to know instances. Has it come to his notice that the Krishnarajendra mills in Mysore State has retrenched about 800 workers because stocks have accumu-

lated and they are lacking banking facilities?

Shri Manubhai Shah : This is what our answer contains, that due to the hostilities, as the hon. Member earlier pointed out, and also there was a credit squeeze which was experienced not only by the textile industry but also by the other industries, there was difficulty. The Mysore Chief Minister wrote to me about that mill and we tried to give advance. But the retrenchment was not directly connected with the stockpiling; they had really excess of labour.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : In spite of the fact that there was accumulation of cloth and yarn, licences for five or six new units for producing yarns had been given and a big licence was also being issued.

Shri Manubhai Shah : We are a running country and cannot be deterred by a little crisis of the moment. We want to develop the industry, to feed and clothe our people and also export. Because there is a crisis for two months we could not stop licences being issued. No new licences had been issued.

Shri Prabhat Kar : Is the accumulation of stocks due to the high price of cloth and low purchasing power of the people?

Shri Manubhai Shah : I think the hon. Member should have seen our annual report; production in all the three sectors, handloom, powerloom and mills, had been continuously rising and even today it is continuously increasing and it shows that the demand curve is up. It is only a temporary difficulty and we hope that it will become normal within two or three months.

Shri Ranga : In view of the fact that my hon. friend says that it is only a temporary thing of short duration of 4 or 6 weeks and that the government themselves found it necessary to sponsor delegations

from South India as well as other areas, of textile mill owners to South-east Asian countries and other parts of the world to push up sales abroad, have the government given any consideration to the demand of the industry to see that the credit squeeze is removed and the banks are advised to give them sufficient accommodation so that they need not be worried over the stock accumulation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We had a meeting of the CTCB, the cotton textile consultative Board. We proposed there certain things to the Reserve Bank, that banks should give accommodation upto three weeks extra stock, in case of accumulation of stock for over four weeks, that it should be for three months, but the Reserve Bank in its wisdom did not accept our advice and the accommodation that was provided for was not sufficiently attractive. Even at the recent meeting of the board of trade we urged the case for greater concession to the textile mills and the textile industry in general.

Increase in Speed of Trains

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- *66. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speed of some Mail, Express and Passenger trains has been increased and some new trains introduced from the 1st October, 1965; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the trains whose speed has been increased and the new trains started?

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

(b) A statement showing the particulars of 185 passenger carrying trains, accelerated by 15 minutes and above upto 4 hours and 25 minutes from 1-10-65 as also 52 trains involving daily kilometrage of 6663 introduced/extended from that date, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5069/65].

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am glad that 185 passenger, mail or express trains have had their speed accelerated. May I know if in conformity with the tradition of our railways their unpunctuality has also increased correspondingly and, if so, has any assessment been made of that?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There has been improvement in that also, and I do not accept his statement 100 per cent.

Shri D. S. Sharma: I find from the statement that the government had introduced some diesel trains. On what principle do they introduce these diesel trains, and will not the scope of these diesel trains be extended over all the sectors of railway administrations?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have said in this statement that the Howrah-Madras trains will be hauled by diesel engines. The principle is where there is heavy density of passengers, we are using them because that enables us to increase the number of coaches on that train. Even during the war period, when there was pressure and we had to carry so many things from here to Pathankot and other places, we had diesel trains, and according to availability we shall go on using them.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister also lay on the Table a statement showing the trains that have failed to maintain their speed and often get late?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is past story and I do not subscribe to that. Wherever diesel or electric

engines have been introduced, late running has virtually disappeared. Where there is steam locomotive along with diesel locomotives for hauling of goods, the steam locomotive trains, whether they are express or mail or passenger, have to give way and therefore that point is there.

श्री डा० बा० तिवारी : क्या मंत्रिगण और रेलवे मंत्रालय को दिल्ली से पटना जाने वाले रेल के मुसाफिरों को कितना अधिक समय लगता है और दिक्कत पड़ती है इसका कुछ पता है और उनकी तकलीफ को दूर करने के लिए क्या कुछ किया बायेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यदि प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ेंगे तो उनको मालूम हो जायेगा कि असम भेल का टाइम बटा दिया गया है यानी अब वह पहले की अपेक्षा कम समय में पटना पहुंचा करेगी। इसी तरह से लखनऊ वाली ट्रेन का भी टाइम बटा दिया गया है।

Shri Basappa: Since the trains moving from Bangalore to Guntakal or from Bangalore-Mysore to Harihar are almost low-speed trains because the rails are small, will something be done to replace the rails and regularise the track so that the speed may be increased?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In that area, Guntakal is a very important place and is connected with Madras by broad-gauge. We are also opening a line to Mangalore port and also a line between Hasan and Mangalore. The entire thing is being gone into very carefully.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Make it broadgauge . . . (Interruptions).

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि ट्रेनों की रफ्तार इसलिये नहीं बढ़ सकी है कि जो इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर ने वे सब बूढ़े हो चुके हैं और

जैसे हवाई जहाज में पांच साल के बाद रिटायरमेंट मिल जाता है तो क्या रेलवेज में भी कोई ऐसा कानून बनाया जायेगा कि इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर को दस साल के बाद पेंशन मिल जाय क्योंकि ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था होने से ही ट्रेनों की रफ्तार बढ़ सकेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : दस साल के बाद पेंशन मिलने से कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं होगा बैसे रेलवेज में 58 वर्ष का रिटायरी का नियम है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब का कहना है कि चूंकि रेलवे के इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर बूढ़े हो गये हैं इसलिये वे तेजी से ट्रेनों को नहीं खींच सकते।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : लेकिन उनसे कोई कम तगड़े रेलवे के इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर नहीं हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister be pleased to state if any of the 185 trains he had indicated has now reached a speed of even 80 miles an hour? In view of the fact that all over the world the faster trains have now reached the speed of 120 miles an hour, is it not necessary that we should also have a speed of at least 80 miles an hour? Is there any train here which reaches at least 80 miles an hour?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have also a little experience of foreign countries. 120 miles an hour is not the average anywhere in the world. There is a train in Japan (Interruption) which runs at a speed of 160 miles, but that is only between Tokyo and Osaka. Here, our fast trains are running at a speed of 60 miles. If we want, we can increase a little, but we shall have to see the condition of our stock, the track, line capacity, etc.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Iron Ore

*67. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government incurred a heavy loss on the export of Iron Ore in 1964-65;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the loss is on the increase every year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any attempts have been made to curb the future loss and in what way?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There was a marginal loss of Rs. 17.54 lakhs representing 0.77 per cent of the sales of about Rs. 23 crores.

(b) No, Sir. The loss was about Rs. 73.27 lakhs in 1963-64 representing 3.75 per cent of the sales in that year. Thus the loss has in fact gone down.

(c) The main reasons for such losses are:

(i) increasing competition in world markets forcing down international prices.

(ii) High costs of transportation and handling in India;

(iii) Increase in internal cost of ores due to high wages.

(d) The following steps are being taken to cut down the costs:

(i) Mechanisation of mines to reduce pithead costs;

(ii) Rational movements cutting down unnecessary rail freight;

(iii) Construction of new railway links to eliminate long road hauls;

(iv) Modernisation of ore handling equipment in the ports;

(v) Conclusion of bulk contracts for procurement of ore.

(vi) Some concessions in freight and other forms of assistance.

Decontrol of Cement

*68. Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri So anki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to decontrol cement; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister, in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has already announced in this House on the 26th August, 1965 Government's decision in principle to decontrol cement. Steps are being taken to implement the decision.

टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के मूल्य

*69. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु सिमरो :
श्री बागडी :
श्रीमती मंमता सुल्तान :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साइकिलों तथा स्कूटरों के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वे बाजार में नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और बाजार में बेचे जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) साइकिल और स्कूटरों के टायर और ट्यूबों के मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

(ख) वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को स्कूटर तथा साइकिलों के टायर और ट्यूबों कंपनियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित खुदरा मूल्य पर मिलते हैं । अधिक मूल्य लेने की किसी भी शक्यता के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।

(ग) सरकार ने उत्पादक कारखानों को यह सुझाव दिया है कि वह इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि विक्रेता इन वस्तुओं पर उनके द्वारा प्रस्तावित मूल्यों से अधिक बसूल न करें । भावी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए साइकिल टायर और ट्यूब बनाने वाले 12 कारखानों के अलावा इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए 9 और परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है । स्कूटरों के टायर और ट्यूबों की मांग को पूरा करने हेतु के उनके उत्पादन के लिए पहले ही काफ़ी स्थापित क्षमता है ।

Registration of Cars

*70. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued an order making compulsory the deposit of Rs. 2,000/- in Post Office Savings Bank Account, when booking a car;

(b) if so, how far this order has resulted in the withdrawal of 'bogus' registrations;

(c) whether the prospects of getting a Fiat car within a reasonable period have improved;

(d) the estimated demand for cars by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the same?

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

(b) This Order has resulted in the reduction of registrations for the 3 makes of cars as under:

Ambassador	35%	Approximately
Fiat	15%	do.
Standard Herald	38%	do.

(c) In view of the reduction in the number of registrations for Fiat Cars, the delivery position of this make of car has improved slightly.

(d) The estimated demand for cars by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan is 80,000 Nos. per annum.

(e) Within the limitations imposed by the foreign exchange difficulties, various alternatives for increasing production of cars are being examined.

Export Promotion

*71. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any basic policy has been formulated for export promotion by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether it is applicable to all items of export or only to selected articles?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The basic policy of the State Trading Corporation is incorporated in its Articles and Memorandum of Association and in accordance with these the Corporation seeks to develop exports; more

exports of new and difficult-to-sell items, enlarge export of traditional items and explore new markets so as to diversify and expand the export trade. They have also opened offices and depots abroad to facilitate trade promotion and expeditious conclusion of contracts. These details are embodied in "Eight Years of State Trading Corporation" copies of which are placed in the Library of the House.

(c) The policy is universal for all items, but in the nature of things there is greater effort put in for difficult-to-sell items, where but for State Trading there may not be significant results.

Import Licences

*72. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many cases import licences granted to the actual users are misused either by selling the licences for a consideration or by selling the imported raw material in the black-market; and

(b) whether thorough investigations are carried out before applications for import licences are recommended?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Some cases of misuse of actual user goods have, no doubt, come to notice, but it would not be correct to say that actual user licences are misused in many cases.

(b) The various sponsoring authorities such as State Directors of Industries, Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries and Directorate General of Technical Development etc. are required to examine the applications very carefully before recommending the applications for licences. After the import of these materials, the Ministries concerned and the State Government departments keep a watch on the utilisation.

Import of Scarce Materials

*73. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 802 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for organising the import of scarce materials on a rational basis has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The problem of ensuring the adequate availability of scarce raw materials has been examined in detail and one of the important steps taken in this direction is the issue of the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965 on 14th September, 1965 which imposes some discipline on the import and distribution of certain scarce industrial materials. An Officers' Committee is also constantly reviewing the various steps required to ensure supply and proper distribution of such material.

यात्री तथा माल यातायात का सर्वेक्षण

*74. श्री व० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे लाइनों के समानान्तर सड़कों पर यात्री तथा माल यातायात बढ़ जाने का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सड़क यातायात की बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण यात्री तथा माल यातायात दोनों का रेलवे राजस्व कम हो गया है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसा रेलगाड़ियों में क्षमता, रफ्तार तथा यात्रा में सुरक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) सड़क परिवहन की धीरे याता-यात का झुकाव मुख्यतः सड़क-परिवहन में कुछ अन्तर्निहित फायदों और रेलों की दर संरचना के कारण है । जहाँ तक यात्री यातायात का सवाल है, गाड़ियों की घीमी रफ्तार तथा उनमें क्षमता की कमी के कारण भी इस यातायात का झुकाव सड़क परिवहन की ओर रहा है ।

(घ) एक राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति निर्धारित करने तथा रेल और सड़क परिवहन के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए उत्तम व्यवस्था अपनाने के प्रश्न पर पहले से ही एक उच्चस्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समिति बिचार कर रही है । अपेक्षित रेल क्षमता का विकास किया जा रहा है । रेल सेवा के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये भी रेलें विभिन्न उपाय कर रही हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं—स्टेशनों पर तथा गाड़ियों में अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना, अतिरिक्त गाड़ियाँ चलाना तथा वर्तमान गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाना, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, वहाँ लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना, गाड़ियाँ खींचने के लिए आप रेल इंजनों की जगह डीजल/बिजली रेल इंजनों का इस्तेमाल करना, सवारी गाड़ियों द्वारा सफर में लगने वाले समय में कमी करना, शीघ्र परिवहन सेवा और सुपर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ चालू करना, आदि ।

Detention of Trains at Mogalhat and Biral (East Pakistan)

*75. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question Nos. 823 and 825 on the 24th September, 1965 regarding detention of trains at Mogalhat and Biral (East Pakistan) and state:

(a) whether the two trains have come back with staff and stock;

(b) if not, the explanation put forward by the Pakistan Government; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Efforts to secure the return of the Indian Railway Staff detained in Pakistan are continuing both through the diplomatic channels and the International Committee of Red Cross in India. There is no response yet from the Government of Pakistan in this regard.

Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur

*76. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 12 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Muir Mills Limited, Kanpur, has started functioning;

(b) whether Government have given a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs as financial assistance; and

(c) the names of the Directors appointed by the State and the Central Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of giving financial assistance is under active consideration and it is proposed to appoint Central and State Government directors when the loan is granted.

Pulp, Paper and Newsprint Plants

- *77. **Shri A. N. Vidyalamkar:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 691 on the 17th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the scrutiny of the reports on the setting up of pulp, paper and newsprint plants in India; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

- *78. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Parashar:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Chandak:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of export of iron ore to Japan will be adversely affected in case the railway line carrying the iron ore is also utilised for carrying the iron ore for steel plant at Vishakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made to check the adverse effect on export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of exact location of the next steel plant is still under the consideration of Government, but under any decision suitable arrangements would also have to be made to maintain and safeguard the iron ore export programmes.

Zinc Smelter Plant near Udaipur

- *79. **Shri Basumatari:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Heda:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take over the Zinc Smelter Plant being set up by a private company near Udaipur and if so, in what circumstances,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Company had defaulted in repayment of certain loans already advanced to it; and

(c) the terms of taking over this plant?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India has been acquired by the Central Government under the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1965, promulgated by the President on 22-10-1965.

(b) Yes.

(c) Compensation is payable to the Company according to the principles laid down in the Ordinance.

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

*80. Shri A. S. Alva: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. is experiencing any difficulty with their foreign collaborators and whether any inordinate delay has occurred in the target date fixed for production;

(b) whether the foreign collaboration is by a private firm of France or by the French Government; and

(c) when the production is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The Foreign Collaborator is M/s. Bauchet et Cie, France (a Private Firm). According to the Agreement, all the Sections in the Factory were to go into production by the end of 1963. Early enough, it was recognised by both the parties that the Schedule dates were unrealistic and as early as November, 1962, discussions were held between the parties and the target dates both for completion of civil works and dates of Start-up in the various Sections were reviewed. In March 1963, letters were exchanged modifying the dates, according to which the factory was to be made ready to commence production by June 1964. Meantime, the Management of the Collaborators changed hands and in the light of discussions held with the new management during the latter half of 1964, the dates of Start-up were once again revised according to which the Base Casting Section was to go into production in April, 1965. Unfortunately, Base Casting drums which were imported were found to be defective in certain respects and the harm had to be rectified. The Base Casting section is expected to go into production in December 1965. The Conversion Section is already functioning.

There have been some differences with the management of the Collaborators in construing the agreement, but this is not unusual in a project

of this complexity and these have to be and are being settled by mutual negotiations.

Coal Targets in Third Plan

*81. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets fixed for production of coking and non-coking coal for the Third Five Year Plan are being achieved; and

(b) whether the production of coal has kept pace with the requirements of consuming agencies and the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The target of coal production was originally fixed on the basis of the requirements indicated at the beginning of the Third Plan period by the consuming industries. Subsequently, the rate of growth of the coal demand slackened and the coal production has been adjusted to the level of the demand.

A statement showing the details of the actual consumption and production of coal in 1964-65 and the estimated demand and production in 1965-66 is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Consuming Sector	Actual consumption 1964-65	Estimated demand in 1965-66
	(million tonnes)	
1. Steel Plants and Coke Ovens	12.30	14.50
2. Railways	17.20	17.00
3. Power Houses	7.70	7.00
4. Other consumers	21.40	25.10
Total Requirement	58.60	63.50
	Actuals of 1964-65	Estimated for 1965-66
Total Production	62.8*	67.00

*Difference between production and consumption is accounted for by the collieries' own consumption, losses in the manufacture of coke and accumulation at pit-heads.

Export of Kangra Tea

*82. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Kangra tea from the Amritsar market has been halted during and after the Pakistani aggression and the Kangra tea planters have been put to great hardship as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The possibilities of exporting Kangra Tea to Afghanistan either by air, or by sea from Bombay via Iran, as suggested by the Tea Trade concerned, are being explored by the Tea Board.

Supply of Non-ferrous Metals

*83. Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether in view of the limited indigenous sources of supply of non-ferrous metals, particularly lead and zinc and their importance for defence industries, any steps are being taken to conserve their supplies; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). An order was issued on 14th September, 1965 under Rule No. 125 of the Defence of India Rules 1962 viz., the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965. The Order at present covers copper, lead, tin and zinc. According to this Order all persons holding stocks of these metals are required to declare their stocks. Sale, transfer or utilisation of these metals is prohibited under the Order except in accordance with a permit issued

by the Controller appointed for the purposes by the Central Government.

The stocks of these metals reported to the Controller in accordance with the Order, will be allowed to be used with due regard to the requirements of defence and essential industries.

पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार

*85. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु सिन्घे :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में अब तक भारत ने (1) पाकिस्तान से कितने मूल्य के सामान का आयात, तथा (2) कितने मूल्य के सामान का उसे निर्यात किया ;

(ख) क्या दोनों देशों के बीच संघर्ष के कारण भारत-पाकिस्तान व्यापार पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कहाँ तक ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन शाह) :

(क) जनवरी से जुलाई, 1965 की अवधि में पाकिस्तान से आयात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य 1232 लाख रु० था जब कि उसी अवधि में भारत से पाकिस्तान को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य 639 लाख रु० था ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत और पाकिस्तान के व्यापार का बोझ वहाँ 1964-65 में 26 करोड़ रु० रहा था वहाँ यह 10 सितम्बर, 1965 से बिल्कुल समाप्त हो गया है ।

Rly. Employees killed during Indo-Pak. conflict

*86. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Derosah:
Shri B. K. Das:

Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Parashar:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Rajdeo Singh:
 Shri Priya Gupta:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Seahyan:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Gokaran Prasad:
 Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railwaymen who lost their lives while on duty and the value of Railway property damaged during the present conflict with Pakistan; and

(b) the action being taken to look after the families of these Railwaymen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 20 Railwaymen were killed and Railway property worth Rs. 1,45,851/- was damaged.

(b) Each family of persons who lost their lives on duty of the Railways was paid Rs. 500/- as ex-gratia payment and Rs. 2000/- as assistance from the Railway Minister's Welfare and Relief Fund/Staff Benefit Fund, in addition to payment of compensation ranging from Rs. 3600/- to Rs. 7000/-. Payment of settlement dues/family pension and other donations received from members of Railway staff has also been made. In each individual case, the payment varies from Rs. 6424/- to Rs. 15953/-. The widows/dependents are also being provided suitable jobs on the Railway.

Small Car Project

*87. Shri Basappa:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 560 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to start a Small Car Project in Mysore State has taken any definite shape; and

(b) if so, in what way?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Production in the Fourth Plan

*88. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether Government have made final assessment of coal production targets for the Fourth Plan in consultation with coal-consuming industries;

(b) the overall demand for non-coking coal and blendable coal, including export potentials; and

(c) the steps taken to boost up coal economy, with special reference to the disposal of low-grade coal?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The likely requirements of coal in the Fourth Plan are carefully assessed periodically in consultation with the coal consuming industries and the large coal consumers.

(b) The demand for non-coking coal and blendable coal at the end of the Fourth Plan has been provisionally estimated at about 77 million tonnes and 4 million tonnes respectively.

(c) A number of measures intended to facilitate the off-take of low grade coal such as the relaxation of distribution control over these varieties, the relaxation of quota restrictions and a liberal policy of opening soft coke and brick burning coal depots have been taken.

Thermal Power Station based on Lignite at Palana

***89. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Karni Singhji:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 798 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether State Government have fully considered the proposal for setting up of a Thermal Power Station of 100 MW capacity based on Lignite at Palana;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) It is understood that the State Government have considered the proposal for setting up of a Thermal Power Station of 100 MW capacity based on lignite deposits at Palana. No concrete scheme has so far been received by the Central Government.

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

Dead Body in Railway Compartment at Gorakhpur Station

**143. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dead body of an old man wrapped in a quilt was found in a third class compartment of the Allahabad Express on its arrival at Gorakhpur Railway Station (N.E. Rly.) on the morning of the 27th September, 1965;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The case was originally investigated by the Government Railway Police Gorakhpur. The dead body was identified as that of Abdul Hakim S/o Abdul Majid, resident of Varanasi City. Preliminary investigation revealed that the murder was committed in the city area by one Abdul Matin, nephew of the deceased. The body was wrapped in a quilt and placed in a third class compartment of 6 Up Allahabad-Gorakhpur Express at Varanasi Cantt. Station. The case has since been transferred by Govt. Rly. Police Gorakhpur to Varanasi Distt. Police for further investigation.

कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात

144. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री किसान पटनायक :
श्री मधु सिन्हा :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या इस्पात और लौह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में अब तक जापान

को कुल कितने मूल्य का कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई; और

(ग) इसी अवधि में अन्य देशों को कितने मूल्य का कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया ?

इस्यार्थ और लान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). 1965-66 में कच्चे लोहे के निर्यात के लिए कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है और न इस अवधि में किसी देश को इसका निर्यात ही किया गया है ।

किऊल स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर शौब

145. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के किऊल स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर शौब न होने के कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए इस जंक्शन स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्मों पर कुछ शौब बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में कई अभिवेदन मिले हैं ।

किऊल स्टेशन के वर्तमान यात्री बातायात को देखते हुए वहां पहले से ही छतदार जगह की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है । इसके अलावा इसमें और सुधार भी किया जा रहा है ।

रेलवे की बर्दियां

146. श्री जगदेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य तथा पश्चिम 'रेल' के द्वितीय श्रेणी के वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों (पासल, कोचिंग तथा गृहस क्लर्कों) को अन्य रेलों के तत्समान कर्मचारियों के समान बर्दियां नहीं दी जातीं ;

(ख) क्या मथुरा छावनी (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों को पूरी बर्दी मिलती है जब कि मथुरा जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) के तत्समान कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां बिल्कुल नहीं दी जातीं ;

(ग) क्या मध्य तथा पश्चिम रेलवे के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां दी जाती हैं ;

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों के मामले में भेदभाव किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ०) क्या बर्दियां बांटने के बारे में सभी रेलों में समान व्यवस्था की जाने की संभावना है और कब तक ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) मध्य, पश्चिम तथा दक्षिण रेलों पर टिकट बाबू, पासल बाबू और माल बाबूओं जैसे वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां नहीं दी जाती ।

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मथुरा कैंट पर नियुक्त टिकट बाबू, पासल बाबू और माल बाबूओं जैसे वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों को केवल कोट दिये जाते हैं ; मथुरा जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) पर ऐसे कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां नहीं दी जाती ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) प्रौर (ङ). फरवरी, 1963 में बर्दियों का मानक निर्धारित किया जा चुका है और इस मानकीकरण के फलस्वरूप सिवाय उन स्टेशनों के जहाँ इन कोटियों के कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां देने की परिपाटी पहले से मौजूद है, ऊपर भाग (क) प्रौर (ख) में उल्लिखित कोटियों के कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां नहीं दी जातीं।

झांसी डिवीजन में रेलवे अस्पताल

147. श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी डिवीजन (झांसी स्टेशन को छोड़ कर) के सभी रेलवे अस्पतालों में केवल एक-एक डाक्टर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जब वह डाक्टर लाइन पर रोगियों को देखने जाता है तो अस्पताल में काम करने के लिए उसके स्थान पर क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जाती है ;

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद, मुरादाबाद तथा लखनऊ डिवीजनों के अस्पतालों में कितने-कितने डाक्टर काम करते हैं तथा क्या पूर्वी रेलवे के सब रेलवे अस्पतालों में दो डाक्टरों से कम डाक्टर नियुक्त हैं; और

(घ) झांसी डिवीजन के अन्य अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के बारे में रेलवे बोर्ड की क्या नीति है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। झांसी डिवीजन में केवल दो रेलवे अस्पताल हैं—एक झांसी में और दूसरा बीना में और उनमें से प्रत्येक अस्पताल में एक से अधिक डाक्टर की व्यवस्था है। डिवीजन के 10 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में से 4 केन्द्रों में प्रत्येक पर एक से अधिक डाक्टर हैं और

6 केन्द्रों में प्रत्येक पर केवल एक डाक्टर है।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के डाक्टर-इनचार्ज बाहरी स्टेशनों पर जाने का कार्यक्रम इस तरह से रखते हैं कि वे आमतौर से सामान्य कार्य के घंटों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध रहें। उनकी अनुपस्थिति में प्रापतिक मामले डिसपेन्सर द्वारा देखे जाते हैं, जो जरूरत पड़ने पर उपलब्ध होने पर गैर-रेलवे डाक्टर को भी बुला सकता है।

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे के तीन डिवीजनों में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अस्पतालों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में

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जहाँ तक इस उप-प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का सम्बन्ध है, पूर्व रेलवे के किसी भी रेलवे अस्पताल में दो से कम डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है। लेकिन स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के सम्बन्ध में, कुल 73 नियमित स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में से 54 में प्रत्येक पर केवल एक डाक्टर है।

(घ) रेलों के अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में, जिसमें झांसी डिवीजन भी शामिल है, डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति वहाँ की स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं, डाक्टरों पर प्रत्याशित कार्यभार और उस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध गैर रेलवे डाक्टरी सुविधाओं को देखते हुए की जाती है।

रेलवे अस्पताल

148. श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निम्नलिखित

रेलों के बहुत से जंक्शनों पर एक भी रेलवे अस्पताल नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन जंक्शनों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वहां पर कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं; और

(ग) रेलवे में रेलवे अस्पताल खोलने की क्या कसौटी रखी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Survey of Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Line

149. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 954 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any alternative alignments for the Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Road Railway line have been investigated;

(b) if so, the main features of the alternative alignments;

(c) whether the estimate of the line has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the total estimated cost thereof and when the work is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Alternative alignments between Kidendul and Hadmma-murda/Nakulnar and alternative sites for crossing the Godavari river have been investigated.

(c) The Engineering Report and Construction Estimate are under preparation.

(d) The project is likely to cost about Rs. 23 crores. A decision regarding construction of this line can 1607 (Ai) LSD—3.

only be taken after the survey reports are received and examined by the Railway Board from all aspects.

Supply of Coal

150. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to improve supplies of coal, qualitatively and quantitatively, the World Bank, among other things, suggested the lowering of rail tariffs for coal carried in Block Rakes and larger and more detailed sampling of coal; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Coir Industry in Kerala

151. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coir and coir products' centres functioning in Kerala at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that this industry is facing an acute crisis;

(c) if so, the causes therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware that lakhs of families have been affected in Quilon and Alleppy districts as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to revitalise this industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) According to the last survey made by the Coir Board, there are about 2081 Coir Industrial Establishments in Kerala.

(b) This is no crisis at all regarding the Coir products manufacturing sector. There is a small accumulation of stocks in the spinning sector.

(c) Difficulties in obtaining rail transport for executing orders seem to be the immediate cause.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Although some distress might have been caused as a result of the accumulation of stocks, the inadequacy of rail transport is connected with the present national emergency and remedial measures to move the stocks are being taken.

Handloom Industry in Kerala

152. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the handloom industry in Canannore district and in other parts of Kerala is facing an acute crisis;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than two lakh workers have been rendered unemployed;

(d) the total number of workers engaged in this industry in Canannore district a year ago; and

(e) whether Government have any scheme to help these workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The information is being collected.

(e) No special scheme is under consideration.

Railway Running Staff

153. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway running staff have recently presented a memorandum of demands to the Railway Board;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The main demands were (i) revision of the authorized scales of pay allotted to them; (ii) revision of the rates of mileage allowance and (iii) better channels of promotion.

(c) In view of the consideration that (i) the Authorized scales of pay allotted to Guards are those that have been specifically recommended by the Jagannadha Das Day Commission; (ii) the rates of mileage allowance applicable from 1st April, 1964 have been substantially increased over those applicable prior to the introduction of the Authorized pay structure; and (iii) in addition to promotion prospects in their own cadre, from Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' and from Grade 'B' to Grade 'A', Guards have been given other avenues of promotion outside their cadre and are eligible to be promoted as A.S.Ms, S.Ms, Yard Masters, Section Controllers, Traffic Inspectors etc. and may further seek promotion to Class II Service, Government find no justification to make any further liberalization in these matters.

रेलवे के वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

154. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पचास वर्षों में पश्चिम तथा मध्य रेलवे के वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने क्वार्टर बनाये गये;

(ख) उक्त रेलों के कितने पुराने क्वार्टरों को आधुनिक ढंग के क्वार्टरों में बदल दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि क्वार्टरों की कमी होने के कारण तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को नगरों में प्राइवेट मकानों का किराया उस किराये से अधिक देना पड़ता है जो उनसे क्वार्टर के लिए लिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या पग उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार किया गया है ?

रेल्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) आवश्यक और अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए एक ही अनुमान के अन्तर्गत क्वार्टर बनाये जाते हैं। क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की योजना बनाते समय सभी वर्गों और विभागों के कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) पिछले दस वर्षों में मध्य और पश्चिमी रेलों द्वारा 1925 पुराने क्वार्टरों में सुधार किया गया है। इससे पहले की अवधि के लिए सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) रेलों ने कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध निधि की सीमा के अन्दर क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की गति बढ़ा दी है।

Express Train from Mysore to Chamaraajanagar

155. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in view of the fact that there is no Express train from Mysore to Chamaraajanagar in Mysore District, much of the passenger traffic is diverted to road; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to introduce an express train on that line?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is not true that much of the passenger traffic on Mysore-Chamaraajanagar section has diverted to the road on account of non-availability of an Express train on the section.

(b) Does not arise. Express trains are not run on short branch line sections.

Development of Sericulture in Mysore

156. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to Mysore Government for the development of sericulture during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far;

(b) whether the entire amount given to the State in 1964-65 has been fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Under the existing procedure Central assistance is given to the State Governments on the basis of expenditure incurred by them on approved Plan Schemes. Accordingly, based on the provisional figures of expenditure reported by the Government of Mysore for the development of sericulture industry during 1964-65, the following financial assistance was sanctioned provisionally to the State Government for that year:—

Grant	—	Rs. 6.10 lakhs.
Loan	—	Rs. 7.33 lakhs.

TOTAL Rs. 13.43 lakhs

Adjustments if any, will be made during the current financial year on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State Government in 1964-65.

The approved outlay and Central assistance for this State for 1965-66 are as under:—

Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Central assistance		
	Grant	Loan	Total
21.78	13.00	4.40	17.40

रुई का आयात

157. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1959-60 से 1964-65 तक प्रति वर्ष किन-किन देशों से और कितने-कितने मूल्य की लम्बे रेशे वाली रुई का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) इसी अवधि में प्रति वर्ष किन-किन देशों को और कितने-कितने मूल्य का सूती कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ग) अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए लम्बे रेशे वाली रुई के आयात और सूती कपड़े के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में क्या अनुमान लगाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि सूती कपड़े के निर्यात के लिये कोई प्रोत्साहन अथवा रियायत दी जा रही है तो किस रूप में और कितनी तथा इसी अवधि में कितनी रकम दी जा चुकी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री से० बे० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (घ) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह सदन की मेज पर रखी जायेगी।

कारखानों में उत्पादन

158. श्री प्रिय नृपत : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का कुछ समितियां बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन समितियों में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी लेने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये समिति। समितियां बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी विभिन्न उद्योगों की वर्तमान स्थापित क्षमता के अन्दर अधिकतम उत्पादन करने की समस्या का समय समय पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है तथा इसमें सुधार करने के लिये आवश्यक विभिन्न उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न हां नहीं उठते।

Fire in Baroda House

159. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been two cases of fire in Baroda House in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the loss incurred as a result thereof; and

(c) the precautions taken to avoid such incidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. There was only one such incident which occurred on 15-12-1964.

(b) Rs. 48-40 p.

(c) Security measures have since been tightened up with a view to circumventing any mischief. The fire fighting arrangements viz. water hydrants, fire fighting equipment etc. have also been augmented.

Vigilance Organisations on Railways

160. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on each Railway separately on Vigilance Organisation and the number of cases detected by them;

(b) how many cases have been proved in courts/or through departmental enquiries; and

(c) whether Government propose to post specially selected officers from departments other than Railways as Vigilance Officers so as to improve the working of the department?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5070/65].

Controller of Stores on Railways

161. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2557 on the 23rd April, 1965, regarding the appointment to the posts of Controller of Stores on the Railways and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the two officers mentioned in part (c) of the question referred to above has since been compulsorily retired on the 22nd September, 1965 without completing the retirement age of 58 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) One of the two officers has been retired from service, giving him three months notice, after he had attained the age of 55 years.

(b) Under the existing rules, an officer may be retired from Government Service after he has attained the age of 55 years by giving him 3 months' notice, if it is considered necessary to do so in public interest. Action was taken in this case under these rules.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन

162. श्री प्रकाशचोर शाल्मी :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाण्ठी :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वस्तुओं के आयात पर हाल में लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध के परिणामस्वरूप

आन्तरिक उत्पादन पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) : यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किस प्रतिबन्ध की बात कर रहे हैं। 30 जून, 1965 को जब आयात नीति की घोषणा की गई थी तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वस्तुओं के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था। विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध होने में कठिनाई हो जाने के कारण उन बहुत सी वस्तुओं का आयात करने की अनुमति देना संभव नहीं हो सका जिनकी आवश्यकता वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं को भी पड़ती है। इन प्रतिबन्धों का देश के उत्पादन पर वास्तव में क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है इसका अभी पूरी तरह से पता नहीं चल सका है। फिर भी आशंका इस बात की है कि कच्चे माल और पुर्जों के समाप्त होने ही देशी उत्पादन को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये उद्योगपतियों, तकनीकियों तथा वैज्ञानिकों को इस बात के लिये तैयार किया जा रहा है कि वे देशी स्थानापन्न वस्तुओं का सीधे इस्तेमाल करने का प्रयत्न करें जिससे आयात किये जाने वाले कच्चे माल और पुर्जों के आयात पर पड़ने वाले भार को कम किया जा सके।

Textile Mills

163. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 880 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the consideration of the proposal to set up five export-oriented cotton spinning mills in the public sector;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the total cost of the scheme and the location of such mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up 5 export-oriented spinning mills in the public sector. The details of location and cost of the mills are being worked out. The necessary technical staff is being recruited.

Electrical Factory in Mysore

164. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 890 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal submitted by the State Government of Mysore for forming a public limited company for the manufacture of electrical equipments has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The proposal of the State Government of Mysore for forming a public limited company in which the Government of Mysore, the West German collaborators, the IFC Washington will hold shares together with the general public, is still under consideration.

Derailment near Gwalior

165. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 990 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding derailment of the Madras-Delhi Janta Express near Gwalior and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the investigation report about the causes of derailment;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking in the matter?

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

(b) According to the findings of the Enquiry Committee the derailment was

caused due to the placing of ballast and a steel nut on the rail table by some person or persons unknown.

Police investigation, however, revealed that it was not a case of sabotage.

(c) As a preventive measure action has been taken:

(i) to introduce patrolling of line whenever situation warrants so as to prevent offenders from placing obstructions on track;

(ii) assistance of Distt. [Railway] Police has been sought to impress villagers residing near-by the track on the serious consequences involved in interfering with the railway track;

(iii) co-operation of the local villagers is also enlisted through propaganda against tampering, placing obstructions on track and offering suitable rewards to informants.

रायपुर रेलवे बंगन फंस्टरी

166. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रायपुर रेलवे बंगन फंस्टरी स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उस पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :

(क) इस प्रायोजना पर सितम्बर, 1965 के अन्त तक कुल मिलाकर 8 प्रतिशत काम हुआ ।

(ख) इस प्रायोजना की अनुमानित लागत 637.04 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) आशा है इस कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य मार्च, 1968 तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Explosions at Railway Tracks

167. Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Dr. Ranon Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two explosions, one at the railway track near the Agra Fort Railway Station and another in the South Eastern Railway's Shalimar Yard in Howrah, occurred some time back; and

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been conducted into these incidents and the reasons established?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There was an incident of fire in a wagon containing fire-works, standing in Shalimar Yard on South Eastern Railway on 29-9-65. On 2-10-65, an explosion occurred near railway track between Agra Fort and Idgah Railway Stations on the Western Railway.

(b) Yes. Both the cases are still under police investigation.

Cement Factories

168. Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhann Prakash Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 882 on the 27th August, 1965 and state the further action taken by Government against the defaulters who have not progressed satisfactorily in processing the licences granted to them for starting cement factories?

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

for the manufacture of cement, review of the progress made by these schemes and cancellation of schemes which are not likely to be implemented is a continuous process. During the current year, extension of time for taking steps to implement the schemes have been given in 17 cases; 15 schemes have so far been cancelled for want of progress.

Derailment near Kanpur

169. Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhann Prakash Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 858 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding derailment between Hamirpur and Ghatampur near Kanpur on the 8th June, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Report of Enquiry has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Enquiry Committee has in its report stated that at about 7.41 hours on 8-6-65 while train No. 111 Dn. Banda-Lucknow Passenger was running between Hamirpur Road and Ghatampur stations, the leading pair of bogie wheels of the engine got derailed on the right side of the track and travelled in the derailed condition for about one kilometre before the train came to a stop.

The Committee could not establish the cause of the accident on the basis of evidence available and as such no railway staff was held responsible.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant

170. Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhann Prakash Singh:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
 Shri Parashar:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya:

Shri Chandak:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 831 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant and state:

(a) whether the result of the further samples sent to the Central Fuel Research Institute has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Tests on the further samples also have not given encouraging results.

Manufacture of Fertilizer and Chemical Equipment

171. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1903 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary proposal received from M/s. TECHNO-EXPORT Czechoslovakia for the establishment of a unit to manufacture fertilizer and chemical equipment has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The proposal is being processed by Government.

Passenger Amenities in Delhi Area

172. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

finalised the proposals for improving the Railway passenger amenities in the Delhi area;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when they are likely to be implemented; and

(c) the approximate expenditure involved in the proposals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, works as detailed in part (b) below have been finalised.

(b) and (c).

Name of Work	Estimated cost
	Rs.
Subzimidandi—Raising low level passenger platform and providing shelter thereon along-with foot-overbridge at—	2,92,000
Ghaziabad—Providing passenger shelter on Island platform .	2,14,000
Hazrat Nizamuddin—Provision of passenger shelter on Island platform	1,76,000
Delhi main—Extension of shelter on passenger platform at— (Phase II)	4,34,000

The above works are likely to be completed by 1966-67.

Production of Cement from Blast Furnace Slag

173. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 814 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the amount of blast furnace slag so far utilised for the production of cement;

(b) the number of cement factories which have been using slag as a raw material; and

(c) its effect on the cost of production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The amount of blast furnace utilised for the production of cement would be roughly half the production of slag cement. The production of slag cement during 1964 was about 1.5 lakh tonnes; during the current year about 3.5 lakh tonnes of slag cement has been produced upto September, 1965.

(b) The following cement factories are using slag as a raw material:—

Name of firm	Location ¹	Annual installed capacity for slag cement (Tonnes)
(1) Mysore Iron & Steel Works Limited.	Bhadravati (Mysore)	18,000
(2) Associated Cement Companies Limited.	Chaihasa (Bihar)	172,700
(3) Associated Cement Companies Limited.	Jamul (Madhya Pradesh).	290,000

(c) Of the three factories producing slag cement, the Bhadravati and Chaihasa units are producing both portland cement and slag cement; the Jamul unit producing exclusively slag cement has gone into production only this year. It is, therefore, too early to judge the effect on the cost of production.

— Running Allowance to Railway Guards

174. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the representation of Railway Guards for the grant of running allowances comparable to the Engine Drivers and other running staff; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). In view of

the considerations that (i) the rates of running allowances of Guards and Drivers and other running staff have all along been different based on their duties and responsibilities and (ii) the 2nd Pay Commission *inter alia* observed that they do not accept the suggestion that the rates of allowance should be uniform irrespective of the nature of duties and responsibilities of staff concerned, which are reflected in their respective pay scales; Government find no justification to revise further the rates of running allowances of Guards which are applicable from 1-4-64 and which were increased substantially over the rates applicable prior to introduction of the authorized pay structure as also to allow the same rates to Guards as are applicable to Drivers.

Conversion of Poona-Miraj M.G. into B.G.

**175. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal extending the programme of converting the Poona-Miraj metre gauge line into broad gauge to the Miraj-Kolhapur section;

(b) whether any survey of goods traffic on this section has been carried out; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Conversion of the Miraj-Kolhapur metre gauge section into broad gauge is under consideration of Government. The State Government have also urged for the same.

(b) and (c). Preliminary Engineering and traffic surveys for this conversion have been carried out by Southern Railway, and the conversion is estimated to cost about Rs. 2.5 crores.

छपाई की मशीनों का निर्माण

लीपजिग मेला

176. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में बनाई जाने वाली छपाई की मशीनों के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने छपाई की उन मशीनों का निर्माण करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है, जिनका इस समय देश में निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा ; और,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का व्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभुषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) कागज काटने की मशीनें, ट्रैडिल प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, फ्लैट ब्रेड स्टाप सिलिंडर्स, हाथ चालित बायर स्टिचर तथा परफोरेटिंग मशीनों का उत्पादन इस समय देश में हो रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग). छपाई की स्वदेशी मशीनों के विकास के लिये सरकार द्वारा छपाई मशीन उद्योग के लिये एक पैनल की नियुक्ति की गई है। इस पैनल के सुझावों के आधार पर सभी सम्भावित निर्माताओं की सामान्य जानकारी के लिये इस उद्योग के निर्धारित लक्ष्य, कमी जिसे पूरा किया जाना है तथा ऐसे उपकरणों के उत्पादन के लिए परियोजनाएं प्रामाणित करने के हेतु एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया गया था। छपाई की मशीनों के बड़े बड़े उपभोक्ताओं को भी स्वयं उत्पादन करने का सुझाव दिया गया था। इसके उत्तर में कुछ परियोजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, तथा इनके विभिन्न चरणों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में छपाई की मशीनों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम को मांग के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य सौंपा गया है।

177. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी जर्मनी में सितम्बर, 1965 में आयोजित किये गये लीपजिग मेले के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों को विदेशों से कितने मूल्य के क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) उन क्रयादेशों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन क्रयादेशों तथा माल की बिक्री के फलस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ; और

(घ) पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). सितम्बर, 1965 में हुए लीपजिग मेले में कई उद्योगों ने भाग लिया। इस कार्य का समन्वय बम्बई के लीपजिग मेला अधिकरण ने किया था जिसे इस मेले में भाग लेने के कार्य का संगठन करने की सुविधाएं दी गई थी। चूंकि इस मेले में अधिकतर निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योग भाग लेते हैं। इन्होंने इसमें भाग लिए जाने के फलस्वरूप कितने क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए अथवा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई इसका ठीक ठीक विवरण सरकार के पास नहीं है। फिर भी ज्ञात हुआ है कि मेले में भाग लेने के फलस्वरूप लीपजिग में 3 करोड़ 80 से अधिक के क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनका व्योरा प्रकट करने बाधा एक विवरण संलग्न है। यह भी

ज्ञात हुआ है कि भारत से जर्मन प्रजातन्त्र गणराज्य ने वस्त्रों और इंजीनियरिंग सामान का आयात करने के लिए भी बातचीत शुरू कर दी है। यह बातचीत बर्लिन में जारी रही। इसका विवरण अन्तिम रूप से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है यद्यपि आशा की जाती है कि इस बातचीत के फलस्वरूप अन्त में ऋपादेश अवश्य प्राप्त हुए होंगे।

विवरण

मर्दे	राशि
	रु०
1. घघ्रक तथा घघ्रक के कटे हुए तयार टुकड़े	2,500,000.00
2. मोटरगाड़ियों की सम्पूर्ण बेटरियां	1,400,000.00
3. चाय, काली मिर्च और काफ़ी	4,700,000.00
4. जूट, कायर और कायर का सामान	10,600,000.00
5. दस्तकारियां मात्र	300,000.00
6. खली, काजू और अन्य गिरियां	9,000,000.00
7. चपड़ा	500,000.00
8. हड्डी का चूरा	1,500,000.00
9. सैलिक तथा प्राणिशास्त्र सम्बन्धी नमूने—प्रदर्शन के लिये	400.00
	30,500,400.00

(घ) भारत और पूर्वी जर्मनी के बीच हुए व्यापार का मूल्य जहां 1953 में 12 लाख

रु० था वहां वह 1964 में प्रत्येक घोर से बढ़ कर 1796.20 लाख रु० हो गया। इसे बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। भारत और पूर्वी जर्मनी के बीच व्यापार का विकास करने के लिये समय समय पर व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं की जाती है। जिनमें दोनों देशों के बीच आने जाने वाली वस्तुओं के रूप और मूल्य का उल्लेख किया जाता है। इन व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार वाणिज्यिक तथा अवाणिज्यिक सौदों को भारतीय रुपयों में करने तथा दोनों देशों के व्यापारी जहाजों के साथ अत्यन्त अनुकूल राष्ट्र जैसा व्यवहार व्यापार करने आदि का निश्चय किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो अन्य सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वे ये हैं :— व्यापारी मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना अथवा उनका संगठन करना। तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों और व्यापारियों का एक से दूसरे देश के यहां जाना, समय समय पर व्यापार का पुनर्निरीक्षण करना। जिससे कि व्यापार करारों का आकलन और क्रियान्विति हो सके। विभिन्न निर्यात संवर्द्धन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हमारा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये निर्यात प्रोत्साहन तथा व्यापारी रियायतें इत्यादि भी दी जाती हैं।

Rural Industries Project in Mysore

178. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore has set up a rural industries project extension service in the Rural Industries Project area of Tumkur Gobbi in Mysore State at the request of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the success achieved as a result thereof?

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

The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Development of Collieries in Bokaro Coalfield

179. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation is negotiating with the British National Coal Board for developing the collieries in the Bokaro-Kargali belt of Hazaribagh;

(b) the prospects of joint collaboration in undertaking the project; and

(c) whether the expert team led by Mr. Cary of U.K. Coal National Board has submitted any report of its on-the-spot-study of the proposed development project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The National Coal Development Corporation propose to develop 3 coking coal mines in the Bokaro coalfield with technical collaboration from the National Coal Board of the United Kingdom.

(b) The prospects of the Collaboration materialising are dependent on the availability of foreign exchange.

(c) The team led by Mr. Cary came to India to discuss one of the project reports which had been prepared by the National Coal Board. As a result of the discussions which they had with the technical officers of the National Coal Development Corporation, certain amendments to the original project report were agreed to.

Neyveli Thermal Power Station

180. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Steel and

Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply re-inforcement steel, steel structural and welding electrodes required for the expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, whether the Soviet Organization has prepared the project report and working drawings for the expansion of the power station;

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken and the work taken up; and

(d) the assistance which the Soviet Union has agreed to give?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Soviet Organisation will send the Project Report before the end of November, 1965 and the working drawings subsequently. The Corporation will take a decision on the Project Report within two months of its receipt and will commence the work after the receipt of the working drawings.

(d) It is expected that the plant and equipment for this expansion and the cost of technical assistance for erection and commissioning of the plant will be arranged for under the Soviet Credit for the Fourth Plan.

Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Shuttle Train

181. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**
 Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which led to the suspension of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar shuttle train; and

(b) whether any alternative arrangement to suit the convenience of the travelling public, specially a large number of Government officials who were daily going to and returning from Bhubaneswar, is under consideration of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Cuttack-Bhubaneswar shuttle, introduced from 3-5-65, was cancelled from 1-10-65 on account of unremunerativeness of the service. For the convenience of the sectional passengers between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar including the Secretariat Staff, two third class coaches are run, from 1-10-65, by 435 Up/436 Dn. Talcher-Puri Passengers, leaving Cuttack at 08:15 and arriving Bhubaneswar at 09:45; in the return direction, the train leaves Bhubaneswar at 17:20, arriving Cuttack at 18:30 hours.

Cement Plants

- 182. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Basappa:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 827 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether licences have been granted to the Cement Corporation of India for setting up two cement plants in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh respectively; and

(b) the other places where the Cement Corporation has decided to set up cement plants in the light of the latest explorations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Two letters of intent have been issued to Cement Corporation of India Limited to set up one cement plant with an annual capacity of 1 million tonnes at Nagalsar, District Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) and another with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes per annum at Yerraguntla in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) An application for Sedam location in Mysore State has been received from the Corporation and is under consideration.

Non-Utilisation of Licensed Industrial capacity

- 183. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 826 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) how much of the licensed capacity remained unutilised in each different industry in 1964-65 and by how many units in each industry such defaults were made;

(b) the main reasons assigned for such non-utilisation of the licensed capacity; and

(c) the action taken against these defaulters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement showing the number of licences revoked, during 1964-65, in respect of various Scheduled Industries, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5071/65]. Separate data has not been maintained as to capacities unutilised in respect of each item licensed for manufacturing. In most of the cases, the licences were revoked, because of failure to take 'effective steps'. The main reason for this given by the licensees was the difficulty in raising the necessary resources, in rupees or in foreign exchange.

Over-bridge on Patel Road, Delhi

- 184. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 807 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding the over-bridge on Patel Road, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

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

(a) The layout plan has not yet been received from the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The design of the road over-bridge is to be finalized by the Railway in consultation with Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Raid on Sehla Railway Station

185. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of passengers travelling to Moradabad by the Moradabad-Kanpur train raided Sehla Station on the 30th September, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No. The correct position is that on 29-9-65, about 50 students, who were travelling by 128 Down passenger train without tickets got down at Sehla Railway Station, expecting a Magisterial raid ahead. They surrounded the Station Master's office, demanding stoppage of the train till they were issued tickets. When the Station Master expressed his inability, the students assaulted him, looted some tickets from the ticket tube and cash amounting to Rs. 21.08. Four students were caught with the assistance of Guard, T.T.E. and passengers and subsequently, handed over to the Police. The Govt. Railway Police Moradabad registered a case U/s 395 IPC and are investigating into it. Two constables of the Govt. Rly. Police have been posted at Sehla Rly. Station for the protection of the Railway Staff.

Aligarh Railway Station

186. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 815 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding the seizure of certain official documents from the office of the Station Master, Aligarh Railway Station and state:

(a) whether the investigation has since been concluded;

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, the investigation by Special Police Establishment has been completed.

(b) Shri S. L. Chaddha, Station Master, Aligarh, Shri U. S. Srivastava, Office Clerk and Shri Kalyan Singh, Pay Clerk, Tundla, have been held responsible for misappropriation amounting to misconduct. Shri T. N. Sharma, Head Clerk, Station Master's Office and Shri Shiv Dayal, Parcel Clerk, Aligarh, have also been found wanting in certain aspects, but no definite charges have been preferred against them.

(c) The report of the Special Police Establishment is being sent by the Northern Railway Administration to the competent disciplinary authority for taking regular departmental action against the accused employees.

Steel Plant in Punjab

187. Shri Bagri:

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Steel Plant is proposed to be set up in the Public Sector in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the location for the plant has been decided;

(c) the time by which the work on the project is likely to start; and

(d) the proposed capacity of the plant and the funds allocated for the same?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Expansion of Various Steel Plants

188. Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri A. N. Vidyalaankar:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri P. C. Boroach:

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

(a) the stage at which the expansion programmes of the following steel plants are at present—

(i) Durgapur

(ii) Rourkela

(iii) Bokaro, and

(iv) Bhadravathi; and

(b) the amount of foreign collaboration, if any, sought for these schemes?

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

(i) Durgapur Steel Plant:

The Blast Furnace and the Coke Oven units are expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1966 and the other units will also be commissioned in 1966. Practically the only unit that will be commissioned in 1967 is the Skelp Mill which is now expected to be ready by January 1967. The foreign exchange cost of the expansion is Rs. 239.78 million

and is being met out of the credit extended by the Government of the United Kingdom.

(ii) Rourkela Steel Plant:

The Coke Oven, the By-products Plant and the Blast Furnace are now expected to be ready about the middle of 1966. But some of the Rolling Mills will be completed only by April 1967 by which time the entire expansion is expected to be completed. The foreign exchange cost of the expansion is Rs. 575 million and is being met out of a credit extended by the West German Government.

(iii) Bokaro:

The Bokaro Steel Plant is now regarded only as a Fourth Plan project. The project report is expected from the Soviet Union any day now and preliminary work on preparation of land has already begun at site. Certain houses have also been constructed to provide accommodation for labour and staff.

(iv) Bhadravathi:

This project is expected to be completed in 1967-68. The foreign exchange cost of the conversion is estimated at Rs. 113.8 million and is being met from a credit extended by the Governments of Austria and West Germany.

Railway Schemes

189. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the Railway schemes submitted by the State Government of Mysore for being executed in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore recommended construction of the following new railway lines during the Third Five Year Plan:

Hassan-Mangalore
Hubli-Karwar
Kottur-Harihar
Bangalore-Salem
Mysore-Virajpet-Tellichery
Gadag-Raichur

Of these, construction of the Hassan-Mangalore and Bangalore-Salem railway lines have been taken up and the works are in progress. The others were not included in the Railway's Third Five Year Plan.

Hassan-Mangalore Rail Line

190. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the execution of the Hassan—Mangalore Railway line stands at present; and

(b) the amount of outlay incurred so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On the main Hassan-Mangalore line actual construction work has just commenced on the Hassan-Sakleshpur reach. Preliminary works in connection with invitation of tenders and award of contracts for the ghat section are well in hand. On the 14-mile mixed gauge link from Mangalore to the Port site, work on which was commenced over an year ago, the up-to-date progress is about 40 per cent. Outlay incurred so far is about Rs. 173 lakhs.

Special Alloy Steel Plant in U.P.

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

(a) whether a special alloy steel plant is likely to be established in U.P.;

(b) if so, its location; and

(c) whether the plant will be in the public sector?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Four licences have been issued in the Private Sector for setting up plants in U.P. for the manufacture of alloy steels.

(b) Two of the plants are proposed to be located at Kanpur and one each at Bareilly and Sitapur.

(c) No, Sir.

Temporary Civil Engineers and Traffic Officers on Railways

192. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of temporary Civil Engineers, Temporary Traffic officers (both Transportation and Commercial) on the Indian Railways (zone-wise);

(b) for how long they are working in a temporary capacity; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to see that they are confirmed in the regular Gazetted Services and allotted to proper cadre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5072/65].

Railway Officers

193. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of General Administrative posts as on the 31st March, 1965 of G.Ms., C.P.Os., Deputy C.P.Os. and D.Ss., on the Indian Railways and Deputy Directors (Establishment), Joint Director (Establishment), Director Establishment, Additional Member (Staff) and Member (Staff) in the Railway Board;

(b) whether they are filled up by a positive act of selection; and

(c) if so, who are the selecting authorities and what criteria and procedure for such selection are followed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The total number of General Administrative posts as on 31-3-65 of General Managers, Chief Personnel Officers, Deputy Chief Personnel Officers, Divisional Superintendents on the Indian Railways and Deputy Directors (Establishment), Joint Director (Establishment), Director (Establishment), Additional Member (Staff) and Member (Staff) is 78.

(b) and (c). The posts of General Managers and Additional Member (Staff) are filled by senior officers of the Railways considered suitable for such appointments. Officers are selected by the Railway Board on the basis of their record of service, annual confidential reports and suitability. The selection of officers for these posts is made with the approval of the Minister for Railways and the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. Member (Staff) of the Railway Board is appointed from amongst the General Managers by the Minister for Railways with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

The posts of Chief Personnel Officers, Deputy Chief Personnel Officers and Divisional Superintendents are filled by officers considered suitable by the Railway Board based on their record of service, annual confidential reports and suitability to hold these posts. The posts of Deputy Directors (Establishment) are filled by suitable officers of the Railway Board Secretariat Service as well as officers from Railways. Posts of Joint Directors (Establishment) and Director (Establishment) are filled by officers of the Railways considered suitable to hold these

posts. The posts of Chief Personnel Officers, Deputy Chief Personnel Officers, Divisional Superintendents, Deputy Directors (Establishment), Joint Directors (Establishment) and Director (Establishment) are filled by the Railway Board with the approval of the Minister for Railways.

Export of Wild Animals

194. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the potentialities of earning foreign exchange by the export of wild animals (dead or alive), monkeys and particular kinds of birds to various foreign countries;

(b) if so, the possibilities of extending this trade;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 so far by the export of monkeys and other wild animals and the countries where these are particularly in demand; and

(d) whether Government have sought co-operation from the State Governments in order to breed and rear various types of wild animals for commercial purposes in the thick Indian forests and their response in this regard?

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

(b) A Study Group set up in 1964 has *inter alia* been entrusted with the work of examining the potentialities of earning foreign exchange by exports of wild animals/birds. Its report is yet to be submitted and so it is not possible to give any positive indication about the possibility of extending this trade.

(c) The value of exports of mon-

keys and other wild animals are as follows:—

	1963	1964	1965 (upto July)
	('000' Rs.)	('000' Rs.)	('000' Rs.)
Monkeys . .	3652	2457	981
Other wild animals.	148	87	90

Monkeys are allowed to be exported to U.S.A., UK., and Canada only for medical research purposes. The figures of other wild animals given above include only tigers and elephants as other kinds of wild animals are not separately shown. These are in demand particularly in U.K., Singapore, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

(d) No special efforts were undertaken for seeking this kind of co-operation, except that the local laws (and rules thereunder) concerning preservation and management of wild life are so evolved that their main objective is to preserve the wild life and even to encourage multiplication of animals of commercial importance. No major steps to breed or rear such animals by using artificial methods have so far been taken inside the thick Indian forests. Pilot schemes on breeding of certain commercially useful wild animals, using artificial methods, are, however, being planned in certain zoos in India.

Export of Cashew Kernels

195. **Shri A. S. Alva:**

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Cashew Kernels to the European countries has received a set-back, especially in Italy, due to the fact that the Kernels of a different variety which are not very popular there are mistaken for the Indian variety; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to dispel this wrong notion and to step up our exports in these countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Exports to European Countries have on the whole, greatly increased. Exports to Italy, during the period April-July 1965 have fallen compared with exports in the corresponding period of 1964. Italy being one of the leading producers and exporters of almonds and having a cashew collaboration with Tanzania, there is a powerful 'almond lobby' which resists import of cashew kernels into that country and also the availability of cashew from a preferred source. We have, however, no information regarding a different unpopular variety of kernels being mistaken for Indian cashew kernels.

A foreign office of the Cashew Export Promotion Council was opened in Brussels in September, 1964 with the specific purpose of increasing our exports of cashew kernels to West European countries. The foreign office has been taking all publicity and other measures for stepping up our exports to this area.

इस्पात कारखानों में श्रमिक

196. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु सिन्घे:

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिर्जापुर, करकेला तथा इर्वापुर इस्पात कारखानों की विस्तार योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कितने श्रमिक ऐसे हैं जो प्रारम्भ से कार्य कर रहे हैं और कितने श्रमिक ऐसे हैं जिन्हें काय करते हुए अभी दो वर्ष नहीं हुए ; और

(ग) कितने श्रमिकों को इन कारखानों में स्थायी रूप से रखा जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Aerial Survey in M.P.

197. **Shri Vidya Charam Shukla:**

Dr. Chandrabhan:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Hukum Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Chandak:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 896 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the proposal for aerial survey of about 1,000 sq. km. in the Jashpur-nagar area in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the survey is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The scheme of aerial survey is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal and Iron Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

198. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kaper Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the area round about Lohgarh, Narsinghpur district, Madhya Pradesh, has been surveyed for coal and iron deposits;

(b) if so, the progress made in the work; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The investigation for coal in the Mohpani-Gotitoria in Narsinghpur District, by the Geological Survey of India is in progress. The results of the investigation will become available after it is completed.

Thin bands and lenticles of iron ore occur in the district. The best marked lenticles of such ore occur in the area between the Sukkur river and the Chindwara-Narsinghpur road. Hematite iron ores have also been recorded near milestone 11/31 on the Narsinghpur-Lakhnadon road and at Omarpani near Tendukhera.

Railway Doctors

199. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of representations have been received from the Railway Doctors for treating them at par with the C.G.H.S. Doctors in all respects; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Fruit-processing Industries

200. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up fruit-processing industries for export purposes with the help of Soviet equipment and technicians; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal has been initiated but no details of the scheme have been drawn up as yet.

Tirur Over-bridge

201. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1010 on the 4th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has now agreed to meet their part of the expenses in the construction of an over-bridge at Tirur (Kozhikode District); and

(b) if so, when the construction will start?

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

(b) The estimate for this work has been sanctioned on 1-9-1965 and the work will be taken up shortly.

Newsprint Plant in Punjab

202. Shri Daljit Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1423 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the setting up of the Newsprint Plant at Nangal in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Electrical Unit at Nangal

203. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clarification asked

for by the Central Government from the Punjab Government regarding the setting up of a Heavy Electrical Unit at Nangal Dam for the manufacture of transformers and capacitors has since been received;

(b) if so, whether a letter of intent has been issued; and

(c) when the unit will start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The scheme of the Government of Punjab for setting up a new unit at Nangal (Punjab) for the manufacture of transformers and capacitors was discussed with the representative of the Government of Punjab. The Representative of the State Government desired that a provisional approval may be granted to them to conduct negotiations for collaboration and arrangements for expenditure on foreign exchange, as necessary.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to assess the existing capacity and further capacity required in relation to the prospective demand for heavy electrical equipment. The recommendations of the Committee are expected shortly. The State Government's proposal would be considered in the light of the recommendations of the above Committee.

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in Punjab

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have requested the Centre for opening of an office of the Joint or Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration. Due to economy measures under the present emergency, the matter is likely to be delayed.

Productivity Year

205. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a defence slant is being given to the programme of the India Productivity Year 1966; and

(b) if so, salient features of the revised programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The revised programme will lay particular emphasis on the mobilisation of available resources to cover crucial activities in the major areas of endeavour like defence production, wastage reduction, workers' development, including seminars and training courses for personnel engaged in defence production and maintenance.

हावड़ा-कालका मेल के लिए बिजली के इंजन

206. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 से हावड़ा-कालका मेल गाड़ी को चलाने के लिए बिजली का इंजन काम में लाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी लागत क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। 1-10-1965 से भासनसोल और मुगलसराय के बीच कालका-हावड़ा डाकगाड़ी में बिजली के इंजन लगाये जाते हैं।

(ख) भारत में बन्दरगाह पर उतरने तक एक इंजन पर लगभग 10 लाख की लागत प्यती है।

Northern Railway Headquarters Construction Accounts Department

207. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 429 on the 26th February, 1965 regarding the cases of disproportionate wealth and malpractices by certain staff of the Northern Railway Headquarters Construction Accounts Department and state:

(a) the result of the investigations completed by the Special Police Establishment; and

(b) the action taken against the staff concerned for possessing disproportionate wealth?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) As a result of the investigations conducted by the Special Police Establishment, one Clerk of the Construction Accounts Department, Headquarters, Northern Railway has been held responsible for contravening certain provisions of the Railway Service (Conduct) Rules 1956 for which departmental action will be taken after the employee returns from sick-leave. Allegations against other staff referred to in the answer to the previous question could not be substantiated.

(b) The allegation regarding possession of disproportionate wealth has not been substantiated.

Clerks (Grade I) in Northern Railway Accounts Department

208. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Clerks Grade I of the Northern Railway Accounts Department whose final confirmation was ordered in terms of the late C.R.A.'s letter No. 93 CRA/E/30 dated 4-8-1931 in the year 1967;

(b) whether their seniority assigned in 1967 was withdrawn in the year 1961 and junior people who had not even officiated were allowed to supersede them; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 206.

(b) and (c). This was done in the case of 3 employees only. It was due to implementation of the upgrading orders (issued in March 1967) with retrospective effect from 1-4-56 that the three employees who qualified in Appendix II-A examination held in April 56 and were confirmed as Clerks Grade I against the normal vacancies occurred after 1-4-56, had to rank subsequently junior to all those who had qualified prior to 1-4-56 and were confirmed against the upgraded vacancies created with retrospective effect from 1-4-56.

झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर पाया गया हथगोला

209. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 सितम्बर, 1965 को झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर सेना के बूले (धार्मी बैग) में दो हथगोले पाये गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे हथगोले कहाँ बने थे ;

(ग) क्या इस मामले में कोई छानबीन की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, 22-9-1965 को, न कि 30-9-1965 को ।

(ख) भारत में बने हुए थे ।

(ग) झांसी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के स्टेशन हाउस प्रकसर और स्थानीय सैनिक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जाच-पड़ताल की गई थी ।

(घ) इस मामले में अभी जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Spindleage Allotted to Mysore State

210. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the spindleage allotted to the Mysore State in the Fourth Five Year plan period and whether this spindleage has been licensed;

(b) whether it is a fact that though some applicants for licences from Mysore State have been denied licences due to the exhaustion of quota a large amount of spindleage is lying unutilised in other States; and

(c) if so, whether this unutilised quota will be re-distributed to other States where there are a number of applicants waiting to utilise it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

Statement

Allocation of spindles for the Fourth Plan period as such to any State does not arise. Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the allocation of cotton spindles made to the Mysore State for the Third Plan period.

An allocation of 180,000 spindles was made to the Mysore State during the Third Plan period; and the entire allocation has been licensed to various parties on the recommendations of the State Government. Only a small part of the original total spindleage allotment made to the various States remains to be licensed, spread over

five or six States. It is open to these States to utilise that capacity before 31-3-1986. Therefore it is not proposed to divert the small unlicensed capacity to other States.

The allocations of spindles to the various States were made taking into account relevant factors such as the requirements of yarn in each State, industrial development of each State, etc. It has been the general policy that these allocations should be utilised in the States to which they are made. If a licence is revoked, the spindleage thus released is again allotted for installation in the same State.

Electrification of Coal-Belt of Bengal and Bihar

211. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any programme to electrify the coal-belt of Bengal and Bihar areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The sections programmed for electrification in the coal-belt areas of Bengal and Bihar have been completed and the names of these sections are indicated below:

1. Andal-Gomoh; including branch lines viz., Dhanbad-Tetulmari-Kusunda and Pradhankunta-Pathardih.
2. Anara-Rukni - Bhojudih - Jammadoba Washery.
3. Ramkanali-Chourasi.
4. Damodar-Radhanagar.

The trunk route between Calcutta and Moghalsarai which serves these sections has also been electrified.

Export of Tea to U.K.

212. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments and traders of India and Ceylon are together organising a Campaign to stimulate new-sales of tea in the U.K.;

(b) if so, the salient features of the campaign and its estimated cost and Government's share therein;

(c) whether similar campaigns are being organised by Government in other countries also; and

(d) if so, where?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governments of India and Ceylon and the U.K. Tea Trade Committee have organised a "Drink More Tea" campaign.

(b) The campaign seeks to strengthen the image of tea as a more fashionable, modern and essential beverage in order that more peoples could be persuaded to appreciate tea rather than other competing beverages. The campaign will involve an annual expenditure of £6,00,000 out of which an amount of £1,87,500 will be contributed by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Similar campaigns are already in operation in the U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, Australia and France.

घरलौह धातुओं का उत्पादन

213. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुवा :

श्रीमती विमला देवी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार घरलौह धातुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है ताकि प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन कार्य में बाधा न पड़े ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) जी, महोदय, । एल्यूमिनियम, तांबा, सिक्का और जस्ता का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के विचार में इन धातुओं के उत्पादन की वर्तमान क्षमता के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

एल्यूमिनियम :—एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादन की वर्तमान क्षमता 1966 तक 67,500 मीटरी टन से बढ़ कर 1,13,000 मीटरी टन हो जायेगी जब कि पूर्ण होने वाली परियोजनाएँ समाप्त हो जायेंगी सरकारी क्षेत्र में दो नई परियोजनाएँ अर्थात् कोयला एल्यूमिनियम परियोजना (क्षमता 25000 मीटरी टन) तथा कोरबा एल्यूमिनियम परियोजना (क्षमता 1,00,000 मीटरी टन) हाथ में ली जा रही है । इस प्रयोजन से एक नई कम्पनी बनाई जा रही है ।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में दो वर्तमान प्रभावकों के विकास के लिए तथा एक नया प्रभावक भी

लगाने का अनुमोदन किया जा चुका है । इन परियोजनाओं के अनुषंग योजना काल में पूरे हो जाने से एल्यूमिनियम की समस्त क्षमता के 3,00,000 मीटरी टन से अधिक हो जाने का अनुमान है ।

तांबा (राजस्थान) :—(1) खेती :—

फ्रांसीसी तथा फिनलैंड की तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहायता से खेती की तांबा की खानों का विकास 21,000 मीटरी टन तांबा प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करके किया जायेगा ।

(2) राया (बिहार) :—एक प्लांट 20,000—30,000 तांबा टन प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने की क्षमता वाला स्थापित करने के लिए निक्षेपों का अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है । इस योजना को सोवियत सहायता के अन्तर्गत लिए जाने के संभाव्य पर विचार हो रहा है ।

(3) अग्निगुण्डल (झारख प्रदेश) :—अनुसंधान प्रगति पर है ।

जस्ता :—पोलैंड की सहायता से 30,000 मीटरी टन जस्ता प्रति वर्ष बाहर से मंगाए हुए जस्ता संकेन्द्रितों से तैयार करने के लिए विनाश्यापतनम में एक जस्ता प्रभावक लगाने की परियोजना पर विचार किया

जा रहा है। विदेशों से मंगाए हुए मकेंद्रीतों के आधार पर एक दूसरा जस्ता प्रद्रावक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में भलवाई (केरल) में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। प्रद्रावक को 20,000 मीटरी टन जस्ता धातु क्षमता का लाइसेंस प्राप्त है जो दो अवस्थाओं में विकसित करके 60,000 मीटरी टन दिया जा सकता है।

जस्ता और सिक्का :—सरकार ने मेटल कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया की निकाय को अध्यादेश अधीन भारत की धातु निगम (निकाय अधीन अध्यादेश) १९६५ राष्ट्रपति द्वारा लागू करके २२-१०-६५ को हाथ में ले लिया है ताकि सिक्के और उसके जो निक्षेप जवार क्षेत्र में हैं उनका तेजी से विकास किया जा सके जो कि अभी तक कम्पनी के पास पट्टे पर थे।

जीनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर शव

214. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री वृजराज सिंह :

श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 मिनम्बर, 1965 की रात को मुल्तानपुर से लौट रही एक यात्री गाड़ी में जीनपुर स्टेशन पर एक लड़के का शव पाया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जो हां।

(ख) वागणसी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 302 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है।

Steel Alloy Plant at Bhadravati

216. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri Basappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to equip a steel alloy plant with another electric pig iron plant at Bhadravati in collaboration with a West German steel firm, named Demag; and

(b) if so, when it is to be commissioned and on what terms?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd. (Bhadravati) have been permitted by the Government to expand their pig iron capacity by 1,20,000 tonnes per annum. The foreign exchange cost of the plant will be covered under a loan agreement entered into by MISL with Kreditanstalt. The plant and equipment will be supplied by M/s. Demag and AEG of West Germany. The expansion programme is likely to be completed by 1968.

Trade Agreement with Sudan

217. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has recently been negotiated with Sudan; and

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations and the terms of the agreement, if concluded?

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

(b) As a result of discussions, a Trade Agreement between India and Sudan was signed on 22nd October, 1965. A copy of the same is enclosed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5073/65].

In recent years trade between the two countries has been of the order of Rs. 15 crores both ways. It is expected that as a result of this agreement there would be a near-balanced growth of trade between the two countries at a level of Rs. 20 crores with the possibility of further sales and purchases between the two countries of about Rs. 3 crores.

The two countries have also agreed to co-operate in setting up joint ventures in Industrial fields and exchange of technical knowledge and experts.

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर चोरियाँ

218. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 अक्टूबर, 1965 को चोरों के एक गिरोह का जो दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर चोरियाँ किया करता था, पता लगाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जो व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं, क्या वे रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है और उनसे क्या-क्या वस्तुएं बरामद हुई हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय, में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (ग). 15-10-1965 को दिल्ली मेन रेलवे स्टेशन पर चोरों के किसी ऐसे गिरोह का पता नहीं लगा है। लेकिन सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के अनुसार दिल्ली (दरियागंज) की पुलिस ने 15-10-1965 को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 411 के अधीन चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है और उनमें से एक अपराधी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि उसने रेलों पर कुछ चोरियों की हैं। लेकिन बाद की जांच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि रेलवे भण्डार का कोई ऐसा सामान बरामद नहीं हुआ है जिसके आधार पर अपराध सिद्ध किया जा सके।

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर केलों का रेलगाड़ी से उतारा जाना

219. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केला व्यापारियों ने सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि उनके लिये भेजे गये केले तुंगलकाबाद की बजाय दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर उतारे जायें; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) अभी हाल में आपातकालीन प्रारी यातायात के फलस्वरूप दिल्ली क्षेत्र में भीड़-भाड़ के कारण 10-9-1965 से 20-10-1965 तक बाहर से मालगाड़ी में आने वाले केले अस्थायी रूप से नयी दिल्ली के बजाय तुंगलकाबाद में उतारे जाते थे। यह व्यवस्था सच्ची मण्डी (दिल्ली) के फल और सच्ची व्यापारी संघ के माध्यम से व्यापारियों

की सलाह से लागू की गयी थी और उनके अभिवेदन पर फिर से पहले की तरह 21-10-1965 से केले के माल डिब्बे नया दिल्ली स्टेशन पर लिये जा रहे हैं।

Aluminium Plant in Kerala

220. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Aluminium plant in the private Sector at Alwaye in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the plant?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) M/s. J. K. Industries Private Limited, Calcutta, were granted "Letters of Intent" for the establishment of a new aluminium smelter in Kerala State with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum, and aluminium fabrication facilities with a capacity of 15,000 tonnes.

(b) The cost of the plant has been provisionally estimated at Rs. 19.3 crores.

Station Master, Attari Railway Station

221. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Station Master, Attari Railway Station near Amritsar, was the first person to inform Government about the preparation of Pakistani armies to march towards Amritsar; and

(b) if so, whether he has been rewarded in this connection by the Railway Administration?

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

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे की बर्दियाँ

222. डा० महाश्वेद प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सब रेलों में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सरकारी खर्च पर बर्दियाँ दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को ये बर्दियाँ दी जाती हैं;

(ग) श्रेणीवार, कितनी अवधि के बाद तथा किस मानक के अनुसार बर्दियाँ दी जाती हैं; और

(घ) ये बर्दियाँ देने पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) धामतीर पर जिन कोटियों के कर्मचारी जनता के सम्पर्क में आते हैं और जिन्हें जनता/रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा घासानी से पहिचान लेना जरूरी होता है, उन्हें बर्दियाँ दी जाती हैं।

(ग) यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि कर्मचारियों की जनता से किस हद तक सम्पर्क रखा होता है, उनकी इगुटी क्या है तथा स्थानीय जलवायु कैसी है। मोटे तौर पर नीचे दिये हुए मान के अनुसार बर्दियाँ दी जाती हैं :—

वे स्थान जहाँ गर्मी और जाड़ा दोनों ही होने हैं

जाड़े के मौसम में—दो वर्ष के लिए एक सेट।

गर्मी के मौसम में—हर वर्ष दो से चार सेट।

वे स्थान जहाँ केवल गर्मी का मौसम होता है :

जाड़े के मौसम में—कुछ नहीं।

गर्मी के मौसम में—हर वर्ष तीन से छे सेट।

वे स्थान जहाँ केवल जाड़े का मौसम होता है :

जाड़े के मौसम में—हर वर्ष एक सेट ।

गर्मी के मौसम में—कुछ नहीं ।

(घ) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गोरखपुर स्टेशन के बाहरी सिगनल पर रेलगाड़ियों का रोकना

223. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1965 में, किन-किन नियमों का तथा कितनी-कितनी बार, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के आनन्दनगर स्टेशन से गोरखपुर जाने वाली गाड़ियों को गोरखपुर स्टेशन के बाहरी सिगनल पर रुकना पड़ा था; और

(ख) वहाँ पर गाड़ियाँ किन कारणों से रुकी थीं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अन्य गाड़ियों के आदान और प्रस्थान की व्यवस्था करने तथा अन्तर्पार्श की खराबी के कारण आनन्दनगर की ओर से गोरखपुर स्टेशन पर पहुँचने वाली कुल 248 गाड़ियों में से केवल 22 गाड़ियों को निम्न तारीखों को सिगनल के बाहर रोकना पड़ा :—

1-10-1965	2 गाड़ियाँ
2-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
3-10-1965	2 गाड़ियाँ
6-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
7-10-1965	2 गाड़ियाँ
11-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
13-10-1965	2 गाड़ियाँ
15-10-1965	2 गाड़ियाँ
17-10-1965	1 गाड़ी

18-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
20-10-1965	2 गाड़ियाँ
21-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
25-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
27-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
29-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
30-10-1965	1 गाड़ी
कुल	22 गाड़ियाँ

ऊपर बतायी गयी 22 गाड़ियों में से 13 गाड़ियाँ गोरखपुर स्टेशन पर ठीक समय पर पहुँचीं ।

Pay Scales of Head Clerks on Railways

224. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to declare the scale of Rs. 210—380 (A.S.) for Head Clerks on the Indian Railways instead of the scale of Rs. 335—525 (A.S.) for Chief Clerks; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take the views of the Federation before making a change?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Northern Railway Class I Officers posted in Delhi

225. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I officers in the Northern Railway posted in Delhi for the last:

(i) 15 years,

(ii) 10 years, and

(iii) 5 years;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government that such officers should not remain at a particular station continuously for such a long period so as to avoid developing undue influence; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring down the number of officers referred to above?

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

(ii) 14.

(iii) 20.

(b) and (c). The policy of the Government is that officers should not be normally retained at one place for unduly long periods. Transfers are periodically made, keeping in view administrative requirements. Among the 34 officers referred to in part (a), 17 are Administrative Officers who have to be kept at Delhi, as the Administrative posts are only in the Headquarters office at Delhi. The remaining 17 officers have mostly been transferred from one post to another in the Headquarters office or in the Divisional office and from the Headquarters office to the Divisional office and vice-versa. In a few cases, officers have to be kept in the same post for long periods on account of the specialised nature of the job.

Export of Handloom Goods

226. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total export earnings of handloom goods during 1965-66 have exceeded that of 1964-65; and

(b) if so, whether all the accumulated stock of handloom goods has been cleared?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Rama-

swamy): (a) The exports of handloom goods during 1965-66 (April-August) were of the order of Rs. 6.47 crores as against Rs. 4.74 crores for the corresponding period in 1964-65. The total exports of handloom goods during 1964-65 (April 1964-March 1965) were of the order of Rs. 15.04 crores.

(b) There is still some accumulation of handloom fabrics in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Maharashtra.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

IMPOUNDING OF INDIAN SHIPS AND CONFISCATION OF JUTE, TEA ETC. BY PAKISTAN

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और परिवहन मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय जहाजों को रोकना जाना और लगभग 5.35 करोड़ रुपये के भारतीय पटसन, चाय, आदि का जब्त किया जाना तथा उस पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया”।

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I have a statement to make; it is a lengthy one; it runs over about 11 pages.

Mr. Speaker: Is he prepared to lay it on the Table of the House?

That would be circulated and then I will allow an opportunity to Members to put their questions.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5075/65].

An hon. Member: It may be circulated today.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be circulated today. If they are satisfied, I suggest that they may look into the statement and I will allow an opportunity later.

अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, तो वे आज ही इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ लें और मैं आज ही सबालों के लिए मौका दे सकता हूँ।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : इस को सोमवार को लिया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो हम इस को सोमवार को ले लेंगे।

12.02 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICES.

(Query)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (प्र.ब.बाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य का नोटिस रखा हुआ है। पहले प्राइम मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट हो जाने दीजिये। अगर उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में इस मामले को डील न किया, तो मैं बाद में इस को ले लूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री साहब अपना बयान दे देंगे और फिर उस के बाद आप इस घर को बरखास्त कर देंगे। मुझे थोड़ा सा ज़िद कर लेने दीजिए। अगर मैं अंग्रेजी बोलूँ, तो आप मुझे बोलने देंगे। मुझे एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए।

हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मामले में प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने मजबूरी से कुछ तो अपनी कामयाबी दिखाई, लेकिन बहुत मामलों में वह निकम्मे साबित हुए हैं। हम दो दिनों से बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन वह बात सच में नहीं आ पाई है। प्रधान मंत्री खाली अपनी बात कहते चले जायेंगे। आप जब को बयान देने का मौका दे देंगे। बाकिर हम काहे के लिए यहां घाटे हैं? मान लीजिए कि इस मामले में मैं अकेला ही हूँ, लेकिन मुझे भी अब के

निकम्मेपन के बारे में बात करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए, ताकि देश अपनी हालत को सुधार सके। अगर आप को तकलीफ़ हो रही है, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव और स्पगन प्रस्ताव दिये हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बारे में हमारी एक खास दृष्टि है, जिस के मुताबिक यह मामला हल किया जा सकता है। या तो दोनों देशों का महासंघ बनेगा, या युद्ध होगा। पिछले तेईस दिन तक लड़ाई चली। उस में सरकार की तरफ से निकम्मापन दिखाया गया। अब ऐसी हासत है कि जब प्रमा लगती है, तब कुम्भा खोदने की सोचते हैं, पहले से कुम्भा खोदने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इन बातों को उठाने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। अभी वह मौका है। आज बाद में प्रधान मंत्री अपना बयान दे देंगे और आप सदन को बरखास्त कर देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मौका नहीं है। मैंने पहले जो फ़ैसला दे दिया है, मैं उसी पर पाबन्द हूँ। डाक्टर साहब ने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है, जो मुझे अपने फ़ैसले से बदल सके। असल में डाक्टर साहब को यह बात इस तरह उठानी नहीं चाहिए थी। जब मैं किसी और मेम्बर को ऐसा करने की इजाजत नहीं देता हूँ, तो उन को कैसे दे सकता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि वह अकेले हैं, शायद इसलिए मैं उन की बात नहीं मानता हूँ। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अगर वह अंग्रेजी में बोलते, तो शायद मैं उन को मौका दे देता। ये दोनों बातें सत्य हैं। क्या बाकी के हिन्दी बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों को मैं रोक्ता हूँ और क्या मैं सिर्फ़ अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों को ही इजाजत देता हूँ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात तो सत्य है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं, अगर मैं हमेशा उस को दिव में रखूँ, तो मैं हर वक़्त अब से ही खड़ा रहूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता पसन्द नहीं है। मैं तो आप का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी बड़ी ऊँची रूहों को गेरु कपड़ों में लपेटा है, इसलिए मैं आप की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझ पर बड़ा लाइन लगाया है। जितना आदर मैं आप का करता हूँ, उतना कोई भी नहीं करता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, का नोटिस इस बारे में है कि पाकिस्तान ने सीज फायर के बाद भी हमारी बहुत सी टेरिटरी पर कब्जा कर लिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री यह वचन दे चुके हैं कि हाजीपीर दर्रे को कभी नहीं छोड़ेंगे। उस में आप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते। मैंने इस बारे में स्थगन-प्रस्ताव दिया है। इस के अलावा उड़ी-पूब का मामला भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम रोज पढ़ रहे हैं कि सीज फायर के इतने वायलेंसन्ड हो रहे हैं। मैं उन सब को अलाहिदा अलाहिदा कैसे ले सकता हूँ? आज प्रधान मंत्री अपना स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं। अगर उस में इन बातों का जिक्र न आया, तो मुझ पर यह जिम्मेदारी पानी है कि मैं माननीय सदस्य के नोटिस को जरूर कन्सिडर करूँ। अगर इन वायलेंसन्ड का जिक्र किया गया, तो शायद मांग आए कि उन के सारे स्टेटमेंट पर डिस्कशन किया जाये। उस में सब वायलेंसन्ड आ जायेंगे। मैं उन सब को अलाहिदा अलाहिदा नहीं ले सकता हूँ। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि सिर्फ राजस्थान और पंजाब के वायलेंसन्ड पर विचार किया जाये और काश्मीर के वायलेंसन्ड पर नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हाजीपीर भी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाजीपीर भी आ जायेगा। माननीय सदस्यों को प्रधान मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट का इन्तजार करना होगा।

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

- (i) S.O. 1233 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1965
- (ii) S.O. 1656 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1965.
- (iii) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 793 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1965.
- (iv) G.S.R. 794 published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 1965.
- (v) S.O. 1861 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1965.
- (vi) The Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1011 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1965.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4643/65].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) The Mineral Concession (Fourth Amendment) Rules,

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy.]

1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1398 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1965, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5059/65].

- (ii) The Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3147 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5060/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT AND PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) a copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

- (i) The Export of Mica (Inspection) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2658 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5067 (A)/65.]

- (ii) The Export of Jute Hessian and Jute Sacking (Inspection) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 4097 in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5061/65.]

- (iii) The Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 4398 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5068/65.]

- (iv) The Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Amendments Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 772 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5080/65]

- (v) The Export of P.V.C. Leather Cloth (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1325 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5078/65.]

- (vi) The Export of Mica (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1346 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5067/65].

- (vii) The Export of Jute Hessian and Jute Sacking (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1424 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5079/65].

- (viii) The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1892 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5077/65.]

- (ix) The Export of Mica (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2140 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5062/65.]

- (x) The Export of Flash Lights (Inspection) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2345 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5063/65.]

(2) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1961:—

- (i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Safety Match Industry.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 16(1)-Tar/64, dated the 14th September, 1965.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6081/65].

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week, commencing 8th November, 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration and passing of:—

The Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Bill, 1965.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1965.

- (2) Discussing and voting on the supplementary demands for Grants (General) for 1965-66.

- (3) Consideration and passing of:—

The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1965.

The Delhi Secondary Education Bill, 1965.

- (4) Further discussion on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 8th November, 1965.
- (5) Discussion on the payment and water-supplies under the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Irrigation & Power on Wednesday, the 10th November, 1965 after disposal of questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You are aware, Sir, that many calling attention notices and adjournment motions on scarcity and famine conditions in many parts of the country were given. A motion has also been tabled in the matter. So, I request you to direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to allot some time to discuss this issue.

Secondly, I read with great surprise in today's newspapers that an agreement has been reached regarding the supply of American wheat through PL 480. I know, Sir, that the people all over the country are very agitated about this PL 480. I cannot imagine that at this hour, when America is supplying Sabre jets and Patton tanks to Pakistan....

Mr. Speaker: At this moment when the business for the next week is announced, if there are motions pending or certain reports....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No motion is pending. I am only demanding a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: He should give a regular notice if he wants discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under the motion which I have given for discussion of foodgrain prices, this thing does come.

Mr. Speaker: Then he should ask whether that motion would be taken up next week or not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know why there are certain hon. Members like Shri Masani who are allergic to it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Masani has nothing to do with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: It is not relevant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not finished.

Mr. Speaker: I have interfered and, therefore, if anybody can be allergic it is the Chair and not any other hon. Member. No question comes of Shri Masani here. *(Interruptions).*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is America his fatherland that every time he says like that?

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to put any question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is my earnest desire that we should discuss this matter of PL 480. We do not want wheat. They are supplying Sabre jets and Patton tanks to Pakistan. We do not want the rotten wheat. We want to discuss this matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलशाय (देवास) :
घापको याद होगा कि पिछले बजट सेशन के छन्दर और इससे पहले वाले सेशन में माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी ने . . .

Mr. Speaker: About PL 480. I am told by my office that there is a regular resolution moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee which has got the top priority in the ballot and it is going to be discussed next time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलशाय : माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी ने एक बार यह प्रारश्वासन दिया था कि वह बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए बोनसवेज बोर्ड प्राविडेन्ट फंड व चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक लाने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक वह उस विधेयक

को लायेंगे ? यह बहुत जरूरी है। इससे मजदूरों को बहुत कुछ सहूलियतें मिल सकेंगी।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs looks more charming after his visit to the Soviet Russia. In this connection, may we know.....

Mr. Speaker: It is only the eye that beholds that that can tell....

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the hon. Minister is going to make a statement, on his visit to the Soviet Russia, during the next week.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been your decision, endorsed by this House, that every week we will have a No-day-yet-named-motion discussion. Therefore, when the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announces business for a week he must in pursuance of that decision include at least one of the No-day-yet-named-motions. You are aware that on the 4th there was a sub-committee meeting which had selected about half-a-dozen No-day-yet-named-motions, and I think it is for the hon. Minister to find room for one of them during this week. He has not done so.

श्री श्री प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : घापने खुद प्रारश्वासन दिया था इस सदन में पिछले साल बजट सेशन में कि रांची में हैवी इंजीनियरिंग में जो बहुत बड़ी प्राग लगी थी और काफी नुकसान हुआ था हैवी इंजीनियरिंग को, उस पर बहस की जायगी। उस के बाद जस्टिस मुखर्जी की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। एक साल के करीब होने को आया है। लेकिन अभी तक बहस का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर भी बहस करवाई जानी चाहिये।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, may I, Sir, invite your attention to Bulletin Part II dated 22nd October, 1965 set-

ting out the business for this session. It includes legislative business, financial business and other business. But, Sir, nowhere do I find listed for discussion the Fourth Plan which will commence on 1st April, 1966. In the next session it will be impossible to have a discussion on the Fourth Plan. Therefore, it is imperative that the House discusses the Fourth Plan in this session. Secondly, in the last session, if my memory does not betray me, you were pleased to assure the House that you would inquire into the matter as to why it took as many as six days for a communication from the Delhi District Jail—District Jail or Central Jail I do not exactly know—to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, both in Delhi. I do not know what has happened to that inquiry. If the inquiry has been made, the House may be told about the outcome of that inquiry.

Thirdly, the experience gained of the new timings that were introduced by you, with the consent of the House, of the Lok Sabha sitting were found to be very satisfactory and salutary. I do not know whether the House would be agreeable to continue the same timing. (Interruptions). Well, well, if you do not want it, well and good.

Then I would like to know whether the Government have decided to put through in this session all the Bills listed for this session.

Lastly, I am reluctant to raise one point but I think in the larger interests of the House I should raise it for your consideration. I am given to understand that a notice has been issued to the Secretary of the Lok Sabha by the Supreme Court in respect of a special leave to appeal petition by an hon. Member of this House in that court. I am sure my hon. colleagues on both sides of the House would like to know what the position is at the moment and whether you have taken a decision on whether a

return will be filed in that court or not.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The House would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government to initiate a discussion on the situation arising from persistent violations of the ceasefire by Pakistan and the situation arising from various steps sought to be taken by the United Nations for implementing the Security Council Resolution. The Prime Minister is making a statement this afternoon. We would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government specifically to provide for such discussion during this session.

Secondly, I think most of my hon. colleagues here feel that the time allotted for the discussion on the water supply payment under the Indus Water Treaty Agreement is extremely meagre. The time allotted is only four hours. I would plead with you that the time allotted should be increased.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : आपकी ध्यान होगा कि संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन की विज्ञप्ति जो लोक सभा सचिवालय से प्रकाशित हुई थी उस में बताया गया था कि किन-किन विशेष बातों पर इस संसद के अधिवेशन में विचार किया जाएगा। उस में एक आइटम विदेश नीति की भी थी। लेकिन क्योंकि इस बीच में पाकिस्तान से हमारा संघर्ष चल पड़ा इस लिए वह चर्चा उस समय रूक गयी। उस समय हम सब भी इस मूढ़ में थे कि इस बात पर चर्चा न की जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो। लेकिन अब कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि युद्ध के मोर्चे पर जैसी हम ने सफलता प्राप्त की है, राजनीतिक मोर्चे पर उतने ही अधिक हम असफल हो रहे हैं। इस लिए मेरा आपसे यह . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सर्वाधिकार का तो यकत नहीं है। आप आइटम के बारे में कह सकते हैं कि इस आइटम को लिया जाय।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यही कहने में जा रहा हूँ। मैं स्पीच नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मैं बता रहा हूँ कि किस लिए मैं इस बात को चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीर स्पीच क्या होती है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा कहना यह है कि जब गवर्नमेंट के एक प्रमुख मिनिस्टर श्री एम० सी० चागला और कांग्रेस पक्ष के प्रमुख व्यक्तियों ने संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन की समाप्ति पर विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन की बात कही थी हम यह चाहते हैं कि विदेश मंत्रालय में परिवर्तन हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम चाहते हैं कि इस अधिवेशन में विदेश नीति पर अवश्य बहस की जाए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी एक्स्पर्ट के मिनिस्टर साहब सुनहरे मुल्कों में जाकर अपने देश के लोगों के नाम भी भूल गए हैं। आपने यह एजान नहीं किया है कि बैबवर्ड क्लासिड का जो मोशन है और जिसका ताल्लुक 28 करोड़ लोगों के साथ है, उसको कम से कम चोदह घंटे का समय दिया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय का सवाल भलहदा सवाल है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दूसरी बात यह है कि जो मूवर हैं कम से कम उसका नाम तो जरूर घाना चाहिये। यह पार्लियामेंटरी पद्धति के खिलाफ है कि मूवर को ही भूल जायें और सुनहरे मुल्कों के लोगों के नाम याद रखें।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस सदन के भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री किराय मुशार जो बिहार से 1953 में जीत गए थे उनका इंतकाल 18 अगस्त, 1965 को हुआ। लेकिन अभी तक इसकी सूचना सदन को नहीं दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को मालूम हुआ था तो आप लिख देते।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमको मालूम नहीं हुआ और आपको मालूम हुआ था तो आपका कर्ज था कि आप हमें इतिला दे देते।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी इतिला दे रहा हूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : असल में इसकी इतिला सरकार को देनी चाहिये। इतिला देने की जिम्मेदारी वहाँ के प्रशासन की है। माननीय सदस्य तो दे ही रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरी बात यह है कि 10 तारीख की जो प्रश्न पत्रिका है जबानी उत्तर के लिये उस में पहला जो प्रश्न है वह एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के ब्यान के बारे में है जिसका

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय नहीं दे सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये। चूंकि यह कार्रवाई से सम्बन्धित है इस लिए कह रहा हूँ। वह ऐसे व्यक्ति का बयान है जिसका न सरकार से कोई सम्बन्ध है और न इस सदन से है। तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के बयानों के बारे में यहाँ प्रश्न पूछा जाना

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स कैसे जवाब देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जवाब दीजिए। यह कार्रवाई के बारे में है। नहीं तो इस सवाल को कब उठाया जा सकता है यह आप बतला लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को क्या कोई और बात कहनी है । . . मि० स्वामी जी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मैं ने बंदाबी सूबे के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री साहब ने जो कमेटी बनाई है उस के सम्बन्ध में एक स्थापन प्रस्ताव दिया था और प्रत्येक सूचना इन भी दिया था । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस से देश में एक बड़ी गड़बड़ फैल गई है । चूंकि इस चर्चा से बड़ा लाभ होगा इस लिये इस पर जल्द विचार किया जाना चाहिये । चूंकि अभी तक यह साप्ताहिक सिस्ट पर नहीं आया है इस लिये मुझे यह पता नहीं लगा कि इस पर विचार होगा या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे मि० स्वामी जी न कहा कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात ठीक है कि आप ने मेरा ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा । आप मिस्टर की तरफ ध्यान न दीजिये, सिर्फ स्वामी जी की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor) : I would like to suggest that some time should be given during the next week or soon after for a discussion of the drought conditions and the effects thereof on the peasants, workers and other people in large parts of the country. All over India it has taken place, more specially in the south—Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, parts of Madhya Pradesh and also Andhra. The north-east monsoon has failed and there is a great scarcity of food-grains also. Declaration of a moratorium, supply of credit, suspension of collection of land revenue—all these things are needed. Therefore, we would like the Government to consider the advisability of allotting some time for the discussion of this very important matter and also for the Government to place before the House what steps they are trying to persuade the States to take and themselves to take.

Shrimati Lakshminikanthamma (Khammam) : We are passing through very difficult times and I only request that we should avoid any of the items on the Agenda which might irritate our international relationship with major countries. This House should not be made the forum. The hon. Prime Minister can discuss with the leaders of opposition parties.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : In the first place, the situation arising from the Pakistani aggression in the border States of India, such as Punjab, Rajasthan and others, should be fully discussed on the floor of the House because the people do want a categorical answer to some of the questions that they put to us whom we go amongst them.

Secondly, the foreign policy of all the countries is undergoing reappraisal at this time and every day we read about the revision of the foreign policy this country or of that country. I feel that the foreign policy of our country should also be made the subject of discussion on the floor of this House so that we know where we stand in regard to those countries who are our friends, those who pretend to be our friends and those who are avowedly our enemies.

My third point is that we must find some time, whatever it be and whenever it be, during the session for the discussion of the Backward Classes Commission Report.

An hon. Member : That is provided for.

Shri D. C. Sharma : More time should be given for that. This is a thing to which our attention is drawn when we go to our constituencies.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool) : I am very glad that Professor Ranga drew the attention of Government to drought conditions. I also want to request the Government to give some time to discuss the severe drought conditions existing in

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

almost all parts of our country. We will be very much obliged if some time is given.

Shri Nath Paj (Rajapur): I should like to endorse the remarks made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. In the past, there was no session when this House was not called upon to discuss international affairs. Almost during every session there was the foreign affairs debate. We do not want to go to the other extreme of neglecting foreign affairs. There are some vital changes in the foreign policy of this country. We had put a self-imposed restraint on ourselves. I think, now we should have an opportunity of discussing what those changes are. I think some of them are desirable and some of them are not so desirable. The House should be given an opportunity of expressing itself on this. I should like to know whether the Prime Minister or the Minister in-charge of the Parliamentary Affairs is really intending to give an opportunity to us on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: Before calling upon the Minister to reply to all the queries that have been made, I would like to submit to the hon. Members that this is an occasion only to make a suggestion in a brief manner that such and such an item of discussion might be taken up. It should not be utilised as an opportunity to make speeches and give reasons to justify that demand. This is no occasion for that. Secondly, once a particular item has been suggested by one Member, it need not be supported by others. If it has been suggested by one Member, the Minister would reply to it.

Then, Shri Madhu Limaye put it to me that in the Question List of the 10th November, 1965, the first Question listed there is such that it ought to have been disallowed. This is not for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to answer. When that Question is taken up, he can take exception to that and raise a point of order

as to how that has been admitted or why it has been admitted. That query pertains to the Question List. It is not for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give an answer to that as to why such a Question has been admitted.

So far as the timings of the Parliament are concerned, when the Parliament was to be summoned, I had considered whether to put it as 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. or 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. I had considered that. I had anticipated that there would be no unanimity about the timings which were adopted last time. Therefore, according to the rules, I put down the timings from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the summons. Even now I have found that all Members are not agreed on this. So, the timings from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. would continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Supreme Court case?

Mr. Speaker: I am looking into it. I cannot answer it so soon.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के सवाल को ही लेता हूँ क्योंकि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा उस को कई श्रीर मेम्बरों ने भी कहा कि फारेन अफेयर्स पर डिबेट होना चाहिये। श्री नाथ पाई साहब ने कुछ इस तरह से कहा मानों हम उस से हटते जाते हैं। सिर्फ पिछले सेशन में ही ऐसा मौका मिला था कि इस पर डिबेट नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वह एक खास परिस्थिति में हुआ था और इसे सब लोग समझते हैं। यह सेशन तो अभी शुरू हुआ है फिर भी माननीय सदस्य इतने जोर जोर से कह रहे हैं। अगर आखीर तक सब बातें न आ जायें तब आपको प्रीवान्स होने का सवाल था। बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। हम लोग कोशिश करेंगे जहाँ तक सम्भव हो उन को इस सेशन में लिया जाये।

श्री माथुर ने एक सवाल उठाया, जिसका सम्बन्ध श्री यशपाल सिंह से भी था। उन्होंने कहा कि उनका नाम नहीं लिया गया। वह तो एक नो डेट येट नेम्ड मोशन है जो कि पहले रक्खा गया था। वह पार्ट-इवई था। अगर माननीय सदस्य कहें तो जब वह घ्राये मैं उन का नाम लिया करूँ वह नो डेट येट नेम्ड मोशन था। इसी तरह से इंडस रिवर के बारे में है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a Government motion or a No-Date-Yet-Named motion?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Minister was not present here yesterday. We demanded that it should be a Government motion. It is not a No-Date-Yet-Named motion.

Mr. Speaker: It is a Government motion that is coming up. He was referring to a different thing altogether.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : नो डेट येट नेम्ड मोशन का भी था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस पर चार घंटे रक्खे गये हैं, मैं उस में कुछ और टाइम दे दूंगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, बाप दोनों को कनफ्यूज कर रहे हैं। मैं क्या करूँ।

इंडस वाटर के बारे में जो मोशन है वह गवर्नमेंट का मोशन है। उसके लिए चार घंटे के समय दिया गया है।

Shri A. N. Vidyasankar (Hoshiarpur): More time should be allotted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पांच घंटे कर दूंगा। इतने की ही मांग की गई थी।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं कहता हूँ कि पांच घंटे के बजाय सात घंटे कर दिया जाए, अगर हाउस को कबूल हो।

चौथी प्लान के बारे में प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट करने वाले हैं। अगर उससे सैटिसफैक्शन न होगा तो और बातों को बाद में जहाँ तक हो सकेगा लिया जाएगा। हम सब बातों को जहाँ तक सम्भव होगा लेंगे। अभी तो सेशन शुरू हुआ है।

सीज फायर के वायलेशन के बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का बयान चार बजे होने वाला है। उससे सैटिसफैक्शन न होगा तो बाद में देख लेंगे।

श्री हरि चिन्मय कानून : चौथी योजना ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : चौथी योजना के बारे में मैंने कहा। कामत साहब सुनते ही नहीं। मैंने कहा कि उस के बारे में बयान हो रहा है।

बीड़ी वर्क कर बारे में बिल तैयार हो रहा है और शायद इसी सेशन में पेश होगा। यह श्री कछवाय के लिए है।

फुड सिप्लेशन और ड्राउट के बारे में भी हाउस को मीका दिया जाएगा। डिस्ट्रिक्ट जेल्स के बारे में खबर घायी या नहीं उसकी हमें जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : रांची के बारे में ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : देख लेंगे। अगर सम्भव हो सके तो उसे भी लेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने जो कहा उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

10.34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REAPPRAISAL OF THE PLAN IN THE LIGHT OF THE EMERGENCY

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): In my statement in the House on 17th August, 1965, I had referred to the preparatory work which had been undertaken by the Planning Commission on the Fourth Five Year Plan. I had then indicated that in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission had made a fresh assessment of resources available for the Fourth Plan. Based on this assessment and after taking into account the recommendations of the Sub Committees set up by the National Development Council to advise on policy issues concerning the formulation of the sectoral programmes and resources of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission had prepared a paper on the "Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes" for the consideration of the National Development Council. Copies of this paper were supplied to the Hon'ble Members during the last Session.

This paper was considered by the National Development Council at its 22nd meeting held on 5th and 6th September, 1965. The Council resolved that the overall size of the Fourth Five Year Plan should be of the order of Rs. 19,000 crores of investment and Rs. 2,500 crores of current outlay, made up of public sector outlay of Rs. 14,500 crores and Rs. 7,000 crores in the private sector. The Council also considered that Pakistan's aggression on our border since the 5th August, 1965 created a new situation making it imperative on our part to strengthen the defence of the country. The Members of the National Development Council expressed the view that this emergent situation required reappraisal of the detailed proposals of the Fourth Five Year Plan, as submitted to the Council by the Planning Commission. Consequently the Prime Minister as Chairman of the National Development Council was authorised

to reorient, alter and improve the Plan as necessary to meet the emergent situation and safeguard the country's security and long-term interests. A copy of the Resolution adopted by the National Development Council is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5074(A)/65*].

The Planning Commission is currently engaged in making various studies in order to determine changes that need to be made in the detailed projects and programmes of the Fourth Five Year Plan, to ensure that the requirements of defence are met as far as possible by the development of productive resources in the country. It will take some time to complete these studies. The emergent situation has also led to uncertainties as to the nature and quantum of external assistance that can be expected for the Fourth Five Year Plan. It has, therefore, become necessary to give greater priority to stepping up the measures of import substitution and export promotion. The Plan will need to ensure that the essential needs of the people are met and that the basic infra-structure is developed with a view to strengthen the economy and to sustain its continuous growth. While these detailed studies on various aspects of the Fourth Plan continue and are likely to take some time, it has become necessary to formulate the Annual Plan for 1966-67, the first year of the Fourth Plan, in order that the implementation of the programmes to be included therein are not delayed. The Annual Plan for 1966-67 has to take account of the exigencies of the present situation, and consequently it will not bear the same relationship to the Fourth Five Year Plan as it would have under normal conditions; nor will its size and content pre-determine the magnitude and dimensions of the Fourth Plan. The State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories have been asked to prepare their Annual Plans for 1966-67 taking into account the limitations of internal and external resources, completion of continuing schemes, increasing agricul-

tural production to the maximum extent possible, giving priority to quick-yielding schemes, strengthening of the infra-structure for economic growth, intensifying the family planning programme, utilization of capacities created in the fields of industry, irrigation and power. They have also been asked that expenditure on new construction be kept down to the minimum and that more intensive use be made of existing institutions and facilities. A series of meetings have been arranged during November-December, 1965 in which the Plans of the States and Union Territories would be discussed. Similar meetings are scheduled with the Central Ministries.

Similarly with regard to the current year the State Governments were requested to make adjustments in the Plan in keeping with the needs of Defence including Civil Defence; the maintenance of essential requirements and the need to conserve foreign exchange by import substitution and increased exports. The State Governments have been asked to report the adjustments made and these reports are awaited.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about the 10 per cent economy cut that the Finance Minister had agreed to recommend to the States as well as the spending Departments here? Has anything been done and is anything going to be done by the Planning Commission as well as the Government here in that regard?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is under the current programme. The Finance Minister has already directed that even during this year the maximum economies will be effected, and for the next year also steps have been taken.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister should have said about that in this statement.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is under the current programme.

12:38 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOURTIETH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th November, 1965."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th November, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12:38½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE
OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT
OF KERALA—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the following resolution moved by Shri Hathi on the 3rd November, 1965, namely:—

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1966 in respect of Kerala issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1965."

Shri Vasudevan Nair may now continue his speech.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): While introducing this resolution, the hon. Minister had stated in the course of his speech that the taking over of the administration of Kerala by the President was a kind of relief to the people of Kerala.

12:39 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]
To be very frank, I was really shocked and pained to hear a state-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

ment like that from a Minister who is presiding over a Ministry under a popularly elected democratic government. I think perhaps on second thoughts Shri Hathi himself would have felt that he had said something which was not warranted, and I hope that while replying to the debate he will clarify the position and get out of the statement that he had made in his opening speech. While we take objection to that statement, I should like to dilate a little on it. The hon. Minister also knows, as many of us do, that even today there are forces in our country who feel that this kind of set up is no good, this kind of popular set up is no good. There are forces like that; I do not say they are very powerful but they are lying low. May be that in a particular situation, there may be sections and elements here and there, may be in Kerala State also at that time, who may have felt the same way as the hon. Minister; I do not deny that. But we know that that is a very unhealthy sentiment, the result of a particular situation, and any responsible person who by his utterances tries to justify such a sentiment is, I am sure, not doing any good to the healthy development of parliamentary institutions in this country. It is from that point of view that we wanted to object to the statement made by the Minister.

Again, I should like to request the Minister to dispassionately look at the situation created to a great extent by the series of actions taken by his own government in the State as well as at the Centre which resulted in that kind of thinking among certain sections of people. I do not want to repeat what my leader, Prof. Mukerjee, has said. What had happened in 1959 was really, according to us, a blow at the roots of the development of parliamentary institutions. A government which enjoyed a majority in the legislature was deliberately pushed out, pulled down from authority to protect the interests of certain elements in Kerala State. That was one thing. Naturally, such behaviour on

the part of the central authority does not at all help people to believe in parliamentary institutions.

Secondly, what happened just on the eve of the last elections? Large-scale arrests of people. Even after people are elected to the legislature, they are being detained under this excuse or that excuse. Why even people like Shri Setalvad are today speaking against this constitutional dictatorship, according to him, is because such things have happened in our country, and the Central Government has contributed, in a great measure, in destroying the faith of people in parliamentary institutions. The present Resolution, according to us, is a continuation of that line which will only make people lose their faith in the development popularly elected governments and parliamentary institutions.

The hon. Minister was trying perhaps to soothe the feelings of people by saying so much about the parliamentary consultative committee. Again, I should like to request him to examine what kind of a state machine we have—he should know, as anyone else,—inherited from the British, a state machine, which I may characterise as a heartless steel-frame. Everybody knows that; I am sure the Congress Government also, including the Minister, might have their experience of trying to tackle the problem of taming this steel frame. I am sure that a conflict is going on right from 15 August, 1947 to this day. Even today we are always talking about administrative reforms, this and that, so that the state machine is given a new objective, a new orientation. Even today we have not succeeded to a great extent. That is our judgment of the matter. And in a State where there is not even that popular power over the steel frame, you will understand what the situation will be. Let it be Mr. Jain, Mr. Hathi or Mr. Nanda himself or even a god who is

sitting over a steel frame like this. I am not blaming any particular person, I am not even blaming a particular officer, but this is a set-up which we have inherited, and any person sitting over that set-up today, however much he wishes, must realise that he can do very little. I am sure that Mr. Jain will be now, in his heart of hearts, justifying this statement of mine by his experience of the last six months. And I want to point out a few cases for the benefit of the House, the Minister already knows them, where we see how this machinery is functioning today without a heart, without a soul, without any human feeling.

The hon. Minister knows that so many times in the consultative committee we have discussed the question of retrenchment of 510 workers from the Kerala Water Transport Corporation. It is not a question of one or two, it is a question of 510 workers who were working in the Kerala Water Transport Corporation for many years. They were just thrown out of employment one fine morning. The Minister himself knows that the committee took up the matter in all seriousness, and we are really very thankful to the Minister himself. He will remember that at the last meeting the Adviser to the Kerala Government promised the consultative committee that as soon as he went back to Trivandrum he would take steps to ameliorate the conditions of these 510 workers who were thrown out. The meeting was held on 13th August, but to this day the Kerala Government has not moved in the matter at all, they have not done anything in the matter.

I should like to recall that the issue of this Corporation, the retrenchment question, the liquidation of this Corporation, all these matters were considered by the Government, the Congress Government before it went out of office in September, 1964. In a conference attended by the Congress Minister and all the M.L.A.s elected

from a particular area, in the presence of certain officers, certain decisions were arrived at in which it was provided that the workers' interests, even if they were retrenched, would be fully protected. And what did the President's rule do? They went to court for the liquidation of this Corporation, just a week before the elections last time. They did not even wait for the elections, and the liquidation was effected in such a manner that all the guarantees given to the workers in the presence of a Congress Minister were just thrown to the winds. Not a single promise made in that conference is today respected by the Government, by this officers' Government, and the Minister might be informed for his benefit that the workers went to the High Court of Kerala recently, and the High Court gave more than one verdict against this action of the State Government. Now the State Government is in a soup, they do not know what to do, because the Division Bench of the High Court has now said that the principle adopted for retrenchment of 510 workers is wrong, and it should be revised.

Already the workers are on the streets. The High Court says they should revise it, that retrenchment should be strictly on the principle of seniority. The officers retrenched 510 people not on the basis of seniority and so many issues are involved. These poor workers, with nothing to fall back upon, have been suddenly thrown on the streets. I see their tears, their miseries, their worries. We try our best to help them, but somehow that help is not forthcoming. This is just one instance.

I can give many other instances. A very patent question is that of the banning of these books in the schools. You know what happened. Normally in the popular set-up I am sure that it will not be like that, that decisions will not be taken like that.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of

Defence (Shri Hathi): That order has been withdrawn.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I agree that it was withdrawn, but I am referring to the way the decision was taken. It was given as an instance to show how such things are taking place.

Even our Education Minister, Shri Chagla, in an interview to the representative of *Matru Bhumi* had to say that such things would happen only in a police State. The Central Minister in an interview commenting on this had to say that such things will happen in a police state. I do not want to say that it is just a police state.

Coming to the question of police itself, I am urging upon the Minister again to impress upon the advisers that they should keep the police under check. Especially in our State, police has a very notorious past tradition. I do not have time to go into it now. I have many instances of ordinary criminal cases, murder cases and the like and a lot of corruption charges are there and there is no popular government or anybody to look after it. So many murder cases are written off as suicides openly and I know many such cases.

In this time of emergency, I would like the Minister to enquire into what is happening in the university premises of the Kerala university. There are allegations that patent pro-Pakistan propaganda is going on under the auspices of the USIS in many colleges under the Kerala University; the allegations are that even the vice-chancellor and some of the branch managements have a hand in this propaganda. The congress students and student organisations led by the Congress Party say so. They issue open statements that such a propaganda is going on and the Government should look into the matter.

I should like the Minister to at least prepare the ground for an election as

early as possible and I may impress upon him that if a free and fair election is to be held in that State, he should correct the mistake of arresting so many leaders of the Marxist communist party; they should be released and a proper atmosphere should be created for popular elections so that a popular government may take care of the people's interests and take care of the future progress of the Kerala State.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): It is really a misfortune that Kerala has been the State where the application of the emergency provisions of our Constitution had been made use of. Now, there is no other alternative and hence this was resorted to. Members of the Opposition are keen in criticising very severely the imposition of this rule to say that the President's rule, with which I do not agree, has been done only in the interests of preserving certain vested interests, which I think is a very wrong statement. In Kerala of course where there was a breakdown of the administrative machinery and it could not be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution, peace and order was threatened by external aggression, and internally too I agree that there is no doubt provision for the application of the emergency provisions of the Constitution. These conditions were fulfilled and then only President's rule had been imposed. Neither the President nor this House has any interest or pleasure in imposing this rule in Kerala. Why should Kerala be made the victim, out of all the States? Sometimes administrative powers were taken away from the other States also, long back. Why is it that Kerala State is again a victim? Unless we enter deep into the matter and try to solve the problem, I do not think the problem will be solved. It is no use saying superficially all kinds of things that the Congress Party was interested and so on and so the President's rule was imposed. I differ from the Opposition

Members. The President assumes certain powers in case of emergency. They are saying that it is unconstitutional and it is a mockery of democracy. Every problem has got two sides and you should not look to only one side of the problem. Unless a person looks to both sides, he could not come to any wise conclusion and Members of the Opposition are looking to only one side of the problem. Some Members from the Congress are looking also at only one side of the problem, that is the other side. So, we must look at both sides of the problem. Mr. Warior is nodding and I hope he appreciates what I say. Nobody is interested in enforcing the emergency provisions unless one is forced to do so by circumstances that demand the application of some such emergency powers. The Opposition says that this could not be continued. We may see the circumstances under which the proclamation of emergency was declared and also see exactly if those very circumstances are not continuing. The same conditions are there and hence the continuation of the proclamation of emergency has been made necessary. Prof. Ranga remarked that the Kerala government can be run on the Swiss model. It is easy to advise. When any experiment is made and no results are arrived it, one cannot say with confidence that it will be a success because Kerala has been made the ground for experiment of a number of such governments also; there was the coalition government, government also by a party other than the Congress. The people of Kerala were not happy with any one of these. My friends of the Opposition know that the people of Kerala never appreciated the so-called rule of the coalition parties. Why is it then that Members are making such suggestions, when they know these things? When Members make certain suggestions, they make them with all their responsibility and they must try to give certain proof also that it will turn out to be a success. I have heard many Members criticising the Centre for certain other things also, than Kerala. Mr. Kamath

was keen to say that he felt extremely sorry that the PSP was maligned with the left communists. Is it the main issue under consideration? Many members referred to the governor's document, so-called document. It is only a report under article 356 of the Constitution. That article makes it explicit; it says:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament . . ."

Therefore, it is only on receipt of a report from the Governor that the President can decide whether to assume all the powers or any of the powers vested in that government. Shri G. S. Kakkar, an advocate of repute suggested that this report cannot be the basis for the continuance of the proclamation. Is it wrong or unconstitutional? We may not agree on the basic fact that there should be a proclamation of emergency under such circumstances and that the powers vested in the State government should be assumed by the Governor; we may not agree on this factor. But as far as the present problem under consideration today is concerned, it is the continuance of the proclamation of emergency. The very factors which led to the proclamation, the proclamation of the continuance of the emergency, may not

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

be in existence today, but other circumstances which were never thought of at that period are in existence such as the continuance of the emergency as a necessity. Therefore, the people in the country, right from Himachal Pradesh to Cape Comorin, agree and are willing to brush aside their own problems, the problems of individuals, the problems of institutions and the problems of the particular areas, with a view to concentrating all their efforts on the defence of our borders.

13 hrs.

What is it that has actuated the Members of the Opposition to say that the elections must be held in Kerala and the continuance of the proclamation of emergency should not be carried on? Even in the municipal elections, the panchayat elections and the taluk development board elections, the members who are not in power—I do not refer to the members who are in power, because some friends may jump up and say that when they are in power, they would like to continue in power—are keen to see that the elections are postponed and that all our efforts should be concentrated on the developmental activities and defence activities. Hence, the necessity to issue the proclamation of emergency. But is it only because that the Members of the Opposition are required to oppose all the measures brought by the Government that they are putting forth these grounds to oppose the continuance of the proclamation of emergency? If the Members of the Opposition think twice before they speak out, I hope they will not venture to speak out such things again.

I would like to refer to the speech of Shri Ranga, who referred to the Swiss model and said that the loyalty of the people in this country is to the democratic values. Who challenges his statement that the loyalties of the people of this country are

towards preserving democratic values? It is because of the need for paying some importance to these democratic values themselves that such things are to be resorted to. It is in the interests of maintaining peace and order within the country itself. Therefore, taking into consideration these circumstances prevailing in the State and the desire of the people of Kerala, this has been done. The desire of the people of Kerala cannot be ventilated by having some vested interest in this direction or in that direction. I am quite sure that the people of Kerala may not express their full satisfaction at the President assuming the powers in the State, but the point is, there is no other alternative, and hence, whether you call it a good thing or an evil thing, in the absence of any other alternative, this is the thing that has to be resorted to.

What is it that the Home Ministry, under the present circumstances, has done in reviewing the situation existing in the Kerala State after the assumption of powers by the President? Only today, a review made by the Union Home Ministry of the affairs of Kerala State after the State came under President's rule in September last notes that the Kerala Government has been mainly concentrating its work on improving the efficiency of administration and increasing the tempo of developmental activity. According to the review, the 14-months' period of Governor's administration was not marked by any significant changes in policies followed by the predecessor Government of the popular Ministry. However, every effort had been made during the period to see not only that the development of the State is accelerated but that the people are associated at various levels with the developmental activities of the Government, through local leaders of public opinion. The Board was appointed to review the development activities and the progress made in the Kerala State during the 14-months Governor's rule, administra-

tion, and that Board has made this remark clearly, that there is no marked progress in Kerala. Do you think that any other government, not based on democratic principles and rules, could have gone to the extent of making this remark and admitting that no marked progress has been made, and that the Government is making every effort to concentrate on the developmental activities and also upon the general progress of the Kerala State? Of course, certain things might have been neglected no doubt in Kerala. Kerala is a very beautiful State, full of natural resources and it has a very long coastline also. The fisheries in the State can be developed to a very great extent; as Shri Kappen said yesterday, 75 per cent of the people there eat fish, and the fisheries industry can be developed to a very great extent. Since fish is a very substantial, prime food of the people of the Kerala State, it could be developed to a very great extent. All these things are to be properly attended to, and the Home Minister made a remark in his statement yesterday that all these things are being attended to. I do not agree with him when he says that a special committee which is appointed to look into the Kerala affairs can be called a miniature parliament; because there are members from different parts of the country also, that cannot be a miniature parliament. I do not know whether he wants to raise the status of that committee to the status of parliament or to bring down the status of parliament to that level. Anyway, that cannot be a miniature parliament, but in the absence of any other alternative, the committee has been appointed to advise the Kerala administration to go deeper into the matter of development and progress of the people of Kerala. In the absence of any other alternative, if this has to continue, I do not see any harm.

Shri Mukerjee went to the extent of saying certain things about the Governor's report. He referred to minor things in the Governor's report

and referred to its inadequacy. I do not know why Members of the Opposition are concentrating on petty matters, inaccuracies and grammatical mistakes in the Governor's report, instead of concentrating their attention on primary things of importance which have led the Government to continue the period of proclamation of emergency. Therefore, when the whole country has stood up to the occasion, when the whole country has risen to the occasion, as one unit, to meet the emergency, I do not understand why the Members of the Opposition should raise a hue and cry to discontinue the proclamation of emergency. The people of Kerala are equally patriotic. They are part and parcel of this great country. Even though they are not affected by the Pakistani aggression to such an extent as others, they have risen to the occasion, irrespective of any party politics and so on. I think they continue to support this continuance of the President's rule in the time of emergency, and I hope they will appreciate and take the highest advantage of being under the Central rule.

There are many other parts in this country which are now under Central administration, and they continue to be so, because if they come under the State rule, they know that neither their interests nor the country's interests could be safeguarded, in respect of the development of the State. Therefore, they wish to continue as it is. The instance of Goa is there; I do not wish to mention. If Kerala, though under different circumstances, is under the Central administration for the time being, then, I hope the utmost advantage of this position will be taken by the people of Kerala and full development will be achieved during this period.

Shri Seshiyar (Perambalur): The present resolution that has been brought forward by the Home Minister for continuance in force of the proclamation of the President in respect of Kerala is a sad commentary on the working of Indian Constitution and Indian democracy. This is a perpetuation of the political tragedy en-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

acted eight months ago, when the parliamentary institution that was duly elected, was not called upon to fulfil its duty and when the elected representatives were not allowed to function for the purpose for which they were elected by the people.

The speaker who preceded me put it very correctly that there are two sides for every problem. The Opposition presents one side of the problem, while the ruling party presents the other side, probably in glowing colours. In a democracy, who is to be the judge? When two parties contend and give a different picture of the same problem in two different lights, the judges should be the people. Here, when a proclamation is made, when the parliamentary institution is dissolved, when the elected representatives are not given the chance to function, then, it is not the people who are having the say. It is the Governor who is having the say. It is not the elected representatives, but a selected person from the hierarchy from Delhi; he is a staunch Congressman and he was so till the day previous to his taking up office. He goes there and gives a report, and on that report the decision is taken by the Government here. There are two kinds of emergencies which should not be confused. One emergency was caused in Kerala about a year ago when the Shankar Ministry fell due to want of confidence from its own members. The ministry was defeated when votes were taken in the Assembly. That was the emergency in Kerala which gave rise to President's rule. That should not be confused with the emergency now being spoken of caused by the Pak aggression and hostilities on the Indo-Pak borders. We have to draw a line of distinction between them. When we say there is an emergency and all political parties should be one in repelling the Pak aggression and maintaining the security of the country, in that we are all one. But that should not be a guise or subterfuge to maintain something else.

Though there is mention of emergency by others, the Governor in his conclusion does not make any reference to the emergency, caused by the Pak aggression. He refers to the instability of the political situation there. He does not visualise political stability even after a poll and he says no political party will have sufficient majority to form a government. Probably these things can be attributed to the sphere of astrology, not to a Governor. We were under the impression that Ministers in Delhi and Governors at other places were consulting astrologers. Each has a royal astrologer to predict the political events. But now the Governor himself has become an astrologer, prejudging future developments, because he opines that "if elections are held now, the results would be much the same as they were in the mid-term elections." Therefore, he has not only given the political situation now—the strength of the various political parties in the State now—but he has predicted that in future also, if you hold an election, no party is going to get a majority. If the Government has come to that determined conclusion that there will be no change in the election results and there is no use in getting the public opinion through the ballot boxes, in each State we can appoint one Governor—an eminent astrologer like Mr. Jain—to forecast the political situation without holding any election. You can save lots of money; there will be no preparation and expenditure by political parties, no appeal to voters, etc. They can simply appeal to the astrologer and get the results. Government can function on the astrological data, not on the logical or political data.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): He has given his assessment

Shri Sezhiyan: Assessment not about the present situation but a projection into the future, which is the

act of a nastrologer, not a politician. He says:

"The general opinion in the State is that if elections are held now, the results will be much the same as they were in the mid-term elections. Shri R. Sankar, the last Chief Minister, shares that view. I fully endorse the view."

Therefore, the general opinion is hearsay. It has been shared by Mr. R. Sankar, the last Chief Minister. It is put here as "last Chief Minister", but I think in more than one sense he is a "lost Chief Minister", because when the votes were taken in the Assembly, he lost the confidence of his own party members and of the Assembly. Then, when he stood for the election, he lost his seat at the poll also. He lost the confidence of the Assembly, later on lost the confidence of the people also.

13:13 hrs.

(SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair)

Therefore, instead of making political assessments, as our learned friend, Shri Tyagi pointed out, and as we would like them to do in a democratic set-up, they project into the future and try to forecast the future results also. That is why I say astrological predictions should not enter into political assessments.

To say that there is no alternative to President's rule is to accept the defeat of democracy itself. Whether it is the Congress or any other party, we should allow the normal course of democracy to run. My view is in Kerala democracy was not allowed to function. I do not accept the defeat of democracy there. When the elected representatives were there, it would have been wiser and constitutionally correct to allow a ministry to be formed and the Assembly to meet. Then if somebody brings forward a no-confidence motion and the ministry fails, you can say that such and such party

claimed that it could run the government but it has not got the full confidence of the Assembly. Without going through all that democratic process, we cut short the way by hasty assessments and astrological predictions and we rushed to the conclusion that there is no other go but to usher in President's rule.

I can quote Mr. K. Santhanam, whose sobriety nobody can doubt and who certainly does not belong to any opposition party, because members from the other side were saying that all the opposition parties had been trying to put the blame on the Government and because there was no other alternative, Government had to extend the President's rule. In an article in the *Hindustan Times* dated 9-3-1965 just after the Kerala debacle—the heading of the article also was "Kerala Debacle"—he said:

"It is foolish to rush to the conclusion that President's rule is the only alternative. If every-time there is no majority Presidential rule is to become automatic, the Constitution must be deemed to have broken down and all those who are against democracy in India will rejoice."

So, putting in President's rule whenever something is not working as per your expectations means it will come handy in so many places. In 1952, when the general elections took place in Madras, the Congress was in a minority. It did not have absolute majority. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was not an elected representative. At that time the combined opposition under Mr. T. Prakasam had a majority inside the House, though in a combined manner. At that time, the Governor called the Congress Party, though a minority party, to form the government. A government was formed and it proved stable later on. So, whether a single party is able to command a majority inside the House, whether the largest party, though in a minority, should be allowed to form a government and whether that gov-

[Shri Sezhian]

ernment will be stable are all matters which should have been left to the legislature to decide and not to be decided by the predictions of astrologers like Mr. Jain. Simply because the Constitution provides for President's rule, it does not mean that it should be applied again and again. Various powers are given to the President, to the Judges, to the police and others. If everybody thinks that because he has got powers, he can act, where will it end? It is not that because powers have been given, they should act. So, just because he has been given the powers, he should not go on applying this measure of President's rule.

In the statement submitted by the Governor he has said to the effect that no political party has any chance of winning a majority. This is his opinion; not a prediction about the future elections, because in a parliamentary democracy there is nothing as an absolute majority and an absolute minority. What I mean to say is, there is nothing like a permanent majority or a permanent minority. The party that is the ruling party now may be defeated at the polls and it may become the opposition party. The party that is in the opposition now may emerge as the ruling party next time. There is no chance in democracy for various parties to function if there is to be a hierarchical order or an order of descendancy where the son of a king becomes the next king of the country. That is not the order which we are following. In a democracy every party has got full rights to express its views, to place its views before the public and become the ruling party or the majority party. Only on that assumption of a possibility to attain majority at the polls so many parties are functioning. There is nothing as a permanent majority party or a permanent minority party. It is all a temporary one. In a democracy unless that aspect is given full weight of, you cannot easily presume to predict what should be the outcome next time. In 1944, if there had been any

prediction in England everybody would have said that the Conservative Party led by Mr. Churchill was the party to rule the country. But what happened when the elections took place? The Conservative Party was defeated and the Labour Party which was in the Opposition was ushered into power. Therefore, instead of making these undemocratic assumptions that no party can win the majority and form a government, these things should have been left to the people for decision and not to the Governor or to the presiding authority.

This President's Rule which was brought in on the 10th September 1964 was renewed in March, 1965. Again it has come for renewal now. That is to say, one year has passed and another six months time is asked for by this present resolution. Therefore, those who are in the Cabinet, those who are in authority, they can as well celebrate the first anniversary of the President's Rule in Kerala. Whether it is the death anniversary of democracy or the birth anniversary of a constitutional dictatorship, anyhow an anniversary can be celebrated by those who are in power, by those who are asking for extension of this President's Rule.

Mr. Hathi and others were speaking in terms of laudation about the miniature Parliament that has been created, that is, the parliamentary Consultative Committee that has been set up to assist the Government in carrying on the administration in Kerala. But it is no substitute for a parliamentary institution. A properly elected representative institution is nowhere to be compared to these parliamentary committees. In the same stretch of imagination we can as well dissolve all the State assemblies throughout the country and appoint so many parliamentary committees to function in each State and nullify the whole system of federal government that we have got now under the Constitution. Therefore, we cannot stretch these

things too far and try to impose the President's Rule as a permanent feature of Kerala politics.

I can understand one thing. We had made a distinction between the emergency in Kerala and the emergency in the country. If it is said that because of the emergency situation created by the Pak aggression and the hostilities on our borders there should be no political rancour, there should be no party differentiations or bickerings and that, we should present a united front and therefore the elections should not take place for a considerable time until the situation attains normalcy, I can understand that position. On that ground you can say that we must not hold elections now, but it should not be to perpetuate a wrong decision taken previously in an undemocratic manner, in an unconstitutional manner, in an autocratic way where you put aside the elected representatives, where you did throw to winds all canons of democratic justice. What happened in Kerala was in fact a pre-natal strangulation. You did not allow the Assembly to function and the elected representatives to form the Government. As I said, if the plea is that there is an emergency situation created by the Pak aggression on our borders and until the situation comes to normalcy we should not have any elections, I can accept that. But the argument presented by the Governor and others so far is that no party is in a position to form a government and that no party will be able to form a stable ministry even after the elections. These arguments I object to. These astrological studies which are like the vagaries of weather should not be allowed to take the place of astute political decisions of democratic institutions. That is what I want to impress upon this House.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to introduce any element of political polemics in my observations on this resolution.

श्री हुक्म चन्द बख्खाय : (देवास)
समापति महोदय, हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. **Shri Menon** may continue his speech.

Shri P. G. Menon: Sir, I wish to confine myself to the very narrow question raised in this resolution, as to whether the President's Rule now in force in Kerala should be extended for another six months. That is the only question. And, the material before us to come to a decision on that matter is contained, firstly, in the Report of the Governor on the situation in Kerala and, secondly, in the reaction of the Government, the Home Ministry, towards that report. The President is not bound to act on the report, because that is, after all, only recommendatory.

Now, many harsh words have been spoken on the floor of this House regarding the report of the Governor of Kerala on the Kerala situation today. Yesterday and today we heard statements made on the floor of the House, not very serious statements I believe, that the Kerala Governor in his report was trying to be an astrologer. Now, as Governor it is his constitutional duty to make an assessment of the situation in the State and to make a report to the Home Ministry or to the President. It is that assessment, any objective assessment if you would care to look at it in an objective manner, that is contained in **Shri Jain's** report. The Kerala Governor proceeds on this premise that if even after the election there is no possibility of the formation of a stable government, it is not proper to conduct an election today and terminate President's rule. Now, this is not the first time that such a situation has arisen. Ever after the promulgation of the Constitution, several

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times this House has adopted the convention.....

श्री कुरुम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हाउस में इस समय गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: He might resume his seat. The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri P. G. Menon: After the promulgation of the Constitution President's rule has been introduced in various States in India and I think the powers under article 356 have been exercised 9 or 10 time before. If you look at the circumstances in which the exercise of power under that article took place on previous occasions, it would be seen that wherever the Governor's report indicated that no stable government could be formed or continued and the President was satisfied about it, article 356 was invoked and President's rule was introduced. Is it for the Governor of Kerala today to adopt a new policy? Therefore, he presumed that if in his assessment no stable government could be formed even after the election, then there should be continuation of President's rule. It is not his opinion that he has communicated to the President. He did consult public men, leaders of all political parties in Kerala, and he has stated in his report that no leader was in a position to state that if election is conducted today there would be a majority for his party. I do not think that statement has been questioned on the floor of the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes, it was questioned.

Shri P. G. Menon: He also stated that nobody was in a position to say, except the leader of the Marxist Communist Party, that parties would join together and run the government if after the election there would be

no majority for any single party. The only gentleman who said that he could run the Government was Shri Namboodiripad.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): One great man.

Shri P. G. Menon: He said that he had 61 people in the last elections who had lost their membership on account of the dissolution of the House.

Therefore, if the Governor's assessment is correct and if the President's rule is not extended and an election is conducted what would happen? After the election article 356 should be invoked again. The question before the House is what should be the choice. Should we pass a resolution and extend President rule or should we terminate President's rule, conduct election and create a situation again when President's rule would have been introduced by invoking afresh the powers under article 356? If the assessment of the Governor is correct, I think the Government of India was correct in deciding to approach this House with a motion that there should be an extension of President's rule.

The question is whether that assessment is correct. I do not think there is anybody here in this House who knows anything about the conditions in Kerala who would say that that assessment is incorrect. For political purposes, for purposes of argumentation, for purposes of running down the government, for purposes of criticising the Governor you may say that that assessment is incorrect; you may say that it is astrology that he is indulging in. My friends from Kerala in this House know, anybody who has any knowledge about the conditions in Kerala knows, that if elections are conducted in the near future, that is, next month or the month after, the situation would be probably the same—I do not say the same but probably be the same—the picture would probably be the

same which emerged after the elections earlier this year, in which case we would again have to introduce President's rule.

The question then is whether during the emergency the elections should be conducted. The leader of SSP in Kerala is reported to have told the Governor that in the district of Palghat local self-government elections should be postponed on account of the emergency. We see that in the report of Shri Chandrasekharan. When that is so, should we conduct general elections to the Legislative Assembly when as a matter of fact we do not conscientiously believe that as a result thereof political stability could be introduced in Kerala? We should particularly remember that the leader of one of the political parties who was not called by the Governor and in fact a charge is levelled against the Governor and the Government on that account—is Shri Namboodiripad who is going about saying that the Government of India should concede certain territory to China, that the Government of India should not fight Pakistan to recover territory which has gone to Pakistan, that war hysteria is attempted to be developed in this country to secure the interests of the ruling party, that unless the Government of India, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister declare the war aims of India the people should not....

Shri D. C. Sharma: When all the Left Communists have been put behind the bars why Shri Namboodiripad has been allowed to go on making such statements?

Shri P. G. Menon: Because he may condemn himself.

He has been saying that the war aims have not been declared, as if he has not understood the repeated statements of our Prime Minister and our Defence Minister. He has been asking why recourse to arms was adopted by India against Pakistan

during the last few weeks. In self-defence we did it.

I heard Shri Vasudevan Nair, my good friend, saying that an election should be conducted so that the representatives of the people could marshal the enthusiasm of the people for the prosecution of the war effort. It is just like entrusting chicken to the guardianship of foxes. Do you think that the people could be enthused to war effort by men like the leaders of the Marxist-Communist Party, for whom I heard voices raised in this House?

I am not for a moment contending that President's rule is good for us. I am not contending that elections should be postponed indefinitely. I am only stating that on the narrow question which is raised before this House as to whether President's rule which is already there should be extended for another six months, there could be no controversy. An objective assessment made by the Governor of Kerala is before us.

I would say, the report of the Governor is a mirror in which you could see the image of the political situation in the country today. That image is not an attractive image. That image is something about which all of us are unhappy—an image about which I, coming from Kerala, feel ashamed—that we could not run the elections and get a majority or a stable arrangement in order to run the government. But, because the image is bad, why do you strike at the mirror? That is what is happening here.

The speakers, yesterday and today, wanted to attack the Governor who mirrored in his report the situation in Kerala today. It is well known that some people.....

Shri Warrior: Is it the fault of the mirror or of the image?

Shri P. G. Menon: It is the fault of the image. It is my fault and your

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fault. The mirror only mirrors what is contained there and we are attempting to strike at the mirror because the image is ugly. That is the situation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Warior is a good-looking man.

Shri P. G. Menon: Shri Warior is good-looking but not his politics. That is the position. I am not for a moment contending that President's rule should continue; but, let us give Shri Jain his dues.

Shri Warior: He got it.

Shri P. G. Menon: He has been there for six months. Has the administration during these six months been something which could be condemned outright? It was during this period that the Government of Kerala, under the leadership of Shri Jain, presented the Kerala case before the Finance Commission and I am glad to state that Shri Jain took the initiative to marshall up all facts before the Finance Commission and the award of the Finance Commission, in my opinion, is something which is rather fair—an experience which, we in Kerala, rarely had previously.

It was during this time that the report of the Pay Commission was adopted and implemented. There are complaints regarding the report of the Pay Commission. There are complaints that justice has not been done to all sections of Government servants. That is a different matter; but, additional revenue expenditure of Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 10 crores every year in order to give better emoluments to the Government servants is being incurred.

It was during this period that a committee had been appointed under the chairmanship of Shri M. K. Velodi with two other very competent members to look into the administrative machinery to avoid delays and to improve the administration.

Something was stated here yesterday regarding the mishandling of the food situation. The food situation is very bad in Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: By your own colleagues.

Shri P. G. Menon: If you look into the question of the availability of foodgrains per head of population in the various States in India, you will find that in Kerala it is the lowest. What I mean by "availability" is the quantity of foodgrains sold through the ration shops by the Government; plus the quantity of foodgrains available in the country. When that is looked into, you will find that in Kerala the average availability is 8 to 9 ounces—what you get from the shop, what you get from the farmers and what is available in the state. The average availability in India would be 14 to 16 ounces. I am not speaking of the ration given; I am taking into account the full availability and dividing it by the number of people in the State. That is the situation. The Kerala Government, even after it was taken over by the Governor, has been complaining regarding the availability of foodgrains there. But if the Government of India would not act in that matter, what can poor Shri Jain do? I do feel that in the matter of food, Kerala is not being given the justice which is due to it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But we are examining the President's rule, the Central Government including.

Shri P. G. Menon: That is all right. The real remedy for the situation is in our hands, mine, of Shri Vasudevan Nair's and Shri Warior's and other public men of the State. The time has come for the public men of Kerala to think furiously about what to do in order to re-establish democratic rule in the country. That alone will get the people there their democratic rights.

Can we go on endlessly like this? Can we take up the rigid attitudes that we have been taking up all along? Should we not also have—that is, Kerala; I am speaking for Kerala now—representative institutions in a constitution working there? We are not able to do it and then when the Home Ministry is doing the next best thing, we are pelting stones at the hon. Minister. We should rather look inwards and see where the difficulty is. No government in Kerala will be able to remove the frustration of the Kerala people on account of which these things are happening. The people there are frustrated. Unless and until the Government of India become alive to the problems of the people of Kerala, no amount of catechism administered to the Kerala people would be of any avail.

Yesterday I got a circular letter from Shri Raghunath Singh, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who paid a visit to Kerala. I think, he sent it only to Kerala Members of Parliament. He concludes that letter with the statement 'Wherever I went I saw unemployment staring at me'.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor) That is the case all over India.

Shri P. G. Menon: He spoke of Kerala, and I am speaking of Kerala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Ranga is thinking of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri P. G. Menon: He says "wherever I went I saw unemployment staring at me; there are no industries; therefore, industrialisation should come". That is what he has said. If the Government of India would have that realisation, then the Kerala people would become happy and this unfortunate and unhappy State would be able to come to its own.

There was some reference to the consultative committee. We have attended many of its meetings. Dr. K. L. Rao, the Minister of Irrigation and Power repeatedly stated to us, and I think he stated it on the floor of the House also, that in order to alleviate the power famine in Kerala, it was necessary to have a thermal plant.

He said that it would come, but we hear reports now that elsewhere it has been decided that Kerala should have no thermal plant.

Do you know, Sir, that in 1964 and in the previous years the industries in Kerala including public undertakings lay closed down continuously for four months for want of power, and this was in a State where the availability of power was the largest in India barring Mysore, in a State where the cost of production of power was the lowest in India. Where is our Planning? It is an errating planning under which these potentialities have not been exploited for the benefit of the people. Political stability will come if only the Government of India would become alive to the situation in Kerala and take steps.

We are now having the Fourth Five Year Plan. Under the previous three plans, including the Third Plan, Kerala did not get justice. There are no industries established in Kerala under the Five Year Plans under the public sector which are worthy of mention. In the Third Plan, a ship-building yard is reported to have come, but it is still only coming. That is all. The oil refinery is now in difficulties for want of certain sanctions which the Government of India are withholding. The petro-chemical complex which it was thought would come in the wake of the refinery, it has been stated, will not go to Kerala.

I wish to tell Shri Hathi that he should utilise his elephantine strength in order to do justice to us. Should we continue as a Cinderella among the States in India? Representing a Cinderella among the States in India it is a pity that I have to raise these questions in this House. I would rather have liked to raise them in the consultative committee; but there things are raised but very few things are accepted. That is the real position.

Therefore, this is a situation in which Shri Hathi as the Minister of State, Shri Nanda as the senior Minister in the Home Ministry, and everyone in the Government of India

[Shri P. G. Menon]

should consider what to do in order to avoid repetitions of this situation in Kerala and thereby to remove the frustration of the people of this unfortunate and unhappy State.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मौजूदा प्रस्ताव को ठुकराया जाना चाहिये। केरल में रास्ता बिल्कुल साफ है अगर जनतंत्र और समाजवाद को सही मानों में अपना लें। केरल के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने एक बात कही है। उन्होंने सवाल तो नहीं पूछा है लेकिन मैं उसको सवाल बना देता हूँ। केरल में क्या तो दर्पण है और कौन सी छवि है। यों तो केरल की छवि खराब दीखती है और उन्होंने दर्पण बताया है केरल के राज्यपाल को। यही बुनियादी गलती हो जाती है। उसी के सबब से रास्ता साफ दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। केरल की छवि का दर्पण केरल की विधान सभा है नकि वहाँ के राज्यपाल। वहाँ की विधान सभा को छः महीने पहले खत्म करके जो कुकर्म इस सरकार ने किया, उसका भ्रन्त होना चाहिये। उस विधान सभा को वापिस बुला करके उस दर्पण को ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। इसके बाद छवि भी ठीक हो जायेगी।

मैं श्री रंगा की उस बात पर आप का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा जब उन्होंने कहा कि यह प्रच्छन्न कांग्रेसी शासन है। प्रच्छन्न नहीं है। यह तो खुला हुआ है। खुला हुआ भी नहीं यह कठोर कांग्रेसी शासन है। जहाँ विधान सभा या लोक सभा रहती है वहाँ कम से कम हमारे जैसे प्रादमी जब तब कुछ कह लेते हैं लेकिन केरल में बह भी साफ हो गया है। वहाँ तो केवल कांग्रेसी कठोर शासन है। कोई कुछ कह भी नहीं सकता है। विधान सभा बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है। इसलिए जब कभी विरोधियों की तरफ से राज्य पाल के ऊपर धौंटाकसी

होती है तो मैं अपने मन में सोचता हूँ कि उस बेचारे पर क्यों करते हो, वह तो खाली एक हथियार ही नहीं, आप अंग्रेजी ज्यादा समझते हैं, जिस को उसमें क्रीचर बोलते हैं उसको हिन्दी में क्या कहते हैं...

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : जन्तु ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हाँ जन्तु। इसलिये राज्यपाल के ऊपर कोई किसी तरह का दहाना प्रहार नहीं होना चाहिये। किसका जन्तु है वह? सरकार का है। इसलिये मैं...

सभापति महोदय : प्रतिनिधि शब्द इस्तेमाल करना उचित होगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्रीचर का हिन्दी में शब्द कहा है न, आप कोई मराठी शब्द बता दीजिये, मैं उसी का प्रयोग कर लेता हूँ। अभी तो क्रीचर कहा है और आगे कुछ न कहता तो सब मामला ठीक हो जाता लेकिन खैर आप मेरा मतलब तो समझ ही गए हैं।

वह किस का है। वहाँ डेढ़ प्रादमियों की सरकार है। केरल में वस्तुतः कांग्रेस सरकार भी नहीं चल रही है। डेढ़ प्रादमियों की सरकार चल रही है। डेढ़ कौन से प्रादमी हैं। हाथी साहब आप अपने को न गिन लें। गोमूह मंत्री हैं वह तो हैं आगे और उनके जो ऊँचे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री हैं वह हैं एक। इस तरह से इस समय डेढ़ प्रादमियों की सरकार केरल में चल रही है।

अगर आप जनतंत्र और समाजवाद का सही मतलब समझें तो मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे निये थोड़ा सा अंशुट का मामला यह हो जाता है कि केरल की जो विधान सभा है, जो छः महीने पहले बनी थी उसमें मुख्य पार्टी कामगरी साम्यवादी भी

वामपंथी साम्यवादियों के एक चरित्र को मैं बिल्कुल ठुकराता हूँ। वह कौनसा है? ये अपने सांचने और अपने तर्क का केन्द्र भारत-वर्ष नहीं, दुनिया नहीं बल्कि एक कोई बीच का बीच बनाव करने वाला देश बना लेते हैं। इनके सोचने और इनके तर्क का केन्द्र है अमरीका—निन्दा और चीन्हा—स्तुति। अगर ये दुनिया को अपने सोचने का केन्द्र बनाते तो ठीक होता। और मच पूछें तो भारतवर्ष को केन्द्र बनाना चाहिये और तब सोचना चाहिये। लेकिन जब मैं वामपंथी साम्यवादियों के इस रोग को बताता हूँ तो उनके साथ साथ यह भी आपसे अजं कर दूँ कि यह रोग कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर भी घुसा हुआ है और यहां जो विरोधी लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनमें भी थोड़ा बहुत घुसा हुआ है और वे भी अपने सोचने के केन्द्र को दुनिया और हिन्दुस्तान न बनाकर कोई बीच का पज़ारी बना लिया करते हैं। फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ कि विधान सभा को बुलाओ, उसको मौका दो कि वह फैसला करे कि सरकार केरल में बन सकती है या नहीं। हो सकता है कि वामपंथी साम्यवादियों की सरकार बन जाए और न भी बन पाए तथा कोई और बना ले। यह काम राज्यपाल का नहीं है, यह काम इन डेढ़ आदमियों का नहीं है।

यहां पर बहुत कुछ कहा गया है कि रपट बहुत अच्छी है, बस्तु निष्ठ है, उसके अन्दर सत्य है। इनको कोई हक ही नहीं है फैसला करने का। जनतंत्र में फैसला करने का एक मात्र हक वहां की विधान सभा को है। लेकिन उसको एक घंटे के लिए भी नहीं बुलाया गया है। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छः महीने पहले पाप और कुकर्म किये थे, उसका अन्त करो। बुलाओ उस विधानसभा को। मौका दो। एक को दो, वह न मंत्रिमण्डल बना पाये तो दूसरे को दो। वह भी न बना पाये तो तीसरे को दो। हो सकता है कि इसमें शायद आपके कांग्रेस दल को भी मौका मिल जाये। जब कोई न बना पाये

तो आप ही बना लेना। लेकिन विधान सभा फैसला करने वाली है, वह है दंपण। वह जो कुछ कहती है उसे देखो। तब जनतन्त्र चला पाओगे। मैं इस लिये भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी देश के अन्दर या दल के अन्दर एक रोग घुस आता है, जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया कि वामपंथी साम्यवादियों के अन्दर रोग घुस आया है, तो उस रोग को निकालो। जनतन्त्र में एक ही जुलाब है, और वह जुलाब यह है कि जो जनता बोल दे करके लोगों को भेजे उस की सरकार बन जाने दो। फिर अगर वह बिगाड़ करेगी तो जनता जान जायेगी और उसे पटक कर निकाल बाहर करेगी।

14 hrs.

यहां पर कई आदमी कई दफे इन्टर मचा दिया करते हैं। मैं आपसे एक अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां डेढ़ आदमी जो है उनमें बदले की भावना है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। तुम बड़ी जगह पर बैठे हुए हो, जाहें मन जैसा हो, बड़ी जगह के उपयुक्त मन बनाओ। पिछली लड़ाई में प्रेसों के यहां बिगटन चर्चिल जैसे आदमी ने जिस को मैं करीब करीब हर मामले में गलत समझता हूँ, मोसले जैसे एक फासिस्ट कैदी के बारे में अपने गृह मंत्री को जो लिखा था वह मैं आपकी मुनाता हूँ। मोसले को जेल में रखा गया लड़ाई के दिनों में, तो चर्चिल ने गृह मंत्री को लिखा, जैसे कि यहां शाम्ब्री जी नन्दा जी को लिखें, कि देखो गृह मंत्री, मोसले को तुम जेल में रखे हुए हो, मोसले की बीबी भी जेल में है। तुम उनको धन्य धन्य क्यों रखे हुए हो। यह बदले की भावना निकाल रहे हैं, उन्हें एक साथ रखो। अगर राजनीति के कारण जेल में रखे हुई हो तो उनको एक साथ रखो। यह चर्चिल का खत है। जो कुछ मुझे वामपंथी साम्यवादियों के खिलाफ कहना था वह कह दिया, अब एक बात जरूर और कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोपालन साहब और उनकी पत्नी को धन्य धन्य क्यों रखे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आपका बड़ा अमानु-

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

रिक काम है। आप यह बदले को भावना से काम कर रहे हैं। दोनों तो एक साथ रहना चाहिए। अगर आप और कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

यह जो तर्क है कि किस तरह से जनतन्त्र और समाजवाद की बात लाई जाये, तो उस के लिये विधान सभा को मोका दो और विधान सभा को मोका देने के बाद तुम एक चीज देखांगे कि यहां जितनी कार्रवाइयां हो रही है वह अपने आप पलट जायेंगी। मैं दूया लोक-सभा की बात कहता हूँ। यहां एक कमेटी बनी हुई है जिसे केरल सप्ताहकार सभित कहते हैं। उसमें लोक-सभा के केरल के जो लोग रखे गए हैं उनका बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन विरोधी दलों के अन्दर से इस सभित में दो व्यक्ति ऐसे रखे गये हैं जिन का केरल विधान सभा में खाली एक सदस्य है। लेकिन संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के बारे में देखिये। मैं खाली बतलाने के लिये ऐसा कह रहा हूँ, मैं नहीं कहता कि तुम हमारे दल को अच्छा मानो, क्योंकि सरकार की निगाह में तो हमारा दल बायीं दल है, वस्तु-स्थिति आप को बतलाता है कि जिस दल के चौदह सदस्य हैं, जिनमें से तेरह तो इस दल के सदस्य हैं और एक स्वतंत्र है, उसका कोई प्रति-निधि इस समिति में नहीं है। जब कि जिस दल का सिर्फ एक प्रादमी है उस के दो प्रतिनिधि हैं। इस तरह से जनतन्त्र के ऊपर धांच धा जाया करती है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस सरकार ने कभी जनतन्त्र को समझा नहीं। हो सकता है कि हम लोगों ने भी न समझा हो। लेकिन यदि खाली रूप के ऊपर चर्चा होती रहेगी, भावना के ऊपर चर्चा नहीं होगी तो मामला बिगड़ना जायेगा।

श्री प्रोफेसर रंगा ने बार बार कहा कि संयुक्त मंत्रिमंडल स्वतः देश के अनुरूप बने। खेर इस के बारे में वह जाने, और जाने वह जो उन के दोस्त हैं, एक दूसरे के नजदीक हैं, उनमें कोई बहुत फर्क है नहीं।

अब मैं क्या कहूँ, यह जो बहुत से लोग हैं उनमें फर्क नहीं। अन्त में मामला रूप का नहीं है कि हम किस तरह से जनतन्त्र में किन किन को इकट्ठा कर दें। अगर ऐसी सत्सति हो जायेगी और एक राय बन जायेगी तो वह बेबुनियाद चीज हो जायेगी। इस में कोई नीती नहीं रह पायेगी। नीती तो तभी बन सकती है जब विचारों और विवादों का अच्छी तरह से संघर्ष हो। मेरी राय में यह जरूरी प्रायः सब मागने में गलत रास्ते पर रही है। इस का तो मन्त्रालय नहीं उठता कि उसके साथ संयुक्त मंत्रिमण्डल बने, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ एक बात यह सकता हूँ कि लोक-सभा में नहीं तो बाहर तो इसको कर के देवो। मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि मोका दो जनता को फैसला करने का। यह मोका कब आयेगा जब बाद विवाद होगा।

जो बातें मैंने यहां कही हैं अगर गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से या प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से उनका कोई जवाब आये तब तो आप समझना कि बाद विवाद से राज्य चल रहा है और अगर कोई जवाब न आये तब आप समझना कि यह कोई और ढंग की सरकार है। जनतन्त्र का मतलब क्या है। जनतन्त्र का मतलब होता है बाद विवाद के द्वारा जो सरकार चलती है। लेकिन यहाँ बाद विवाद का कोई जवाब कभी आयेगा नहीं। अभी मैंने जो बातें कही हैं उनका कोई जवाब नहीं है क्योंकि उनके यहां 390 प्रादमी हैं, वह अपनी बात कह कर खत्म कर देंगे। यह सरकार ऐसे चल रही है।

Mr. Chairman: Why anticipated that?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह पचासों बफे हो चुका है। एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरी बात का जवाब दिया तो वह उसमें इतना फंसे कि उनकी सरकार वालों ने फैसला मर लिया कि वह किसी बात का जवाब न दें नहीं तो फंस जायेंगे। यह तो हो चुका। अब

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार आखिर है क्या। यह जनतन्त्र की सरकार नहीं है और समाजवादी सरकार तो विन्युक्त है ही नहीं। यह चापलूसी और चुगल-खोरी की सरकार है। आप जानते हैं कि चाप-नूसी के इस्तेमाल से हर एक की इस सरकार में ऊँची से ऊँची जगह बन जाती है। इसमें कोई सन्देह रह नहीं गया है कि जहाँ चापलूसी होगी वहाँ चुगलखोरी जरूर होगी। यह दोनों साथ साथ चलती हैं और यह जो यह डेढ़ आन्दोलनों की सरकार है यह चापलूसी और चुगलखोरी से चलती है। आप को मैं क्या बतलाऊँ, एक दिन मुझे यह देख कर मैं दंग रह गया कि आखिर इस देश को हो क्या गया है। मेरी सुबह के समय एक आदत है। आप तो आश्चर्य होगा, मैं कभी कभी रेडियो पर मोरा, कबिर और तुनगी का भजन सुन दिया करता हूँ। मैंने देखा कि कोई बहुत बड़े गायक आ गये हैं, गाने लिखने वाले, मैंने सोचा कि ललिता देवी शायद कृष्ण महाराज की राधा की गवी होंगी। कोई। लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि यह देश इतना पतित हो चला है कि मीरा विपरीत के साथ ही आकर वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री की पत्नी जो गाने लिखने लगी है उनको जाँड़ दिया जाता है। यह सरकार केरल में प्रधान सभा को खत्म करती है, हिन्दुस्तान में वाद विवाद की समस्याओं को खत्म करती है, लोक सभा में वाद विवाद नहीं चलने देती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि किसी चीज के ऊपर प्राज हम इस देश में अच्छी तरह से बातचीत भी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं पाकिस्तान के मामले में कह सकता हूँ कि क्या हो रहा है। केरल में जनतन्त्र को खत्म करने का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है। मैंने कई बड़ी बातें कही इस लोक-सभा में दो दिन के अन्दर। प्रधान मंत्री साहब जाने वाले थे लाहौर। बीच में पेर में कहीं मोच आ गई। कोई और स्वतन्त्र देश होता तो प्रखबारों के लिये उस दिन की सबसे बड़ी खबर यह होती कि मोच कहां आ गई कि वह बीच में रुक गये। आखिर जो सड़ाई

चल रही है उसमें जो जो गलतियाँ हुई हैं उन पर कोई सोच विचार तो होना चाहिये न। लेकिन मोच विचार नहीं होगा लोक-सभा में। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आखिर जनतन्त्र में वाद विवाद का मतलब ही क्या रह जाता है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वाद विवाद और जनतन्त्र के हिसाब से यह लोक-सभा अपने तो यह बात पूर्ण रूप से साफ हो जायेगी जो मैंने कोरम के न रहने पर कहा था कि पाकिस्तान के प्रयुक्त जातिवादी तो हैं ही, मुझे लगता है कि हजारों कुछ नादान भी हैं। बहुत नादान आदमी मालूम पड़ते हैं।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : वीन ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वही प्रयुक्त खां वही भुट्टो। मैं उनके लिये नादान शब्द का इस्तेमाल कर रहा हूँ। अगर आप के शब्दों में कहता तो कहता कि बेवकूफ नहीं जाहिल आदमी है। अगस्त महीने में जो चीजें भारतवर्ष में हो रही थी वह चीजें सितम्बर अक्तूबर और नवम्बर में बढ़ते बढ़ते इतनी हो जाती जिन के बारे में आप लोगों ने सवाल उठाया था कि भारत की स्थिति ऐसी हो जाती कि आप हजारों शहर और गांव में निकल नहीं पाते सड़कों के ऊपर। आप के ऊपर लोग इस तरह से छीटाकसी करते। प्राज देश में आप ने खाने पीने के मामले में ऐसा कर रखा है कि 9 अगस्त से 16 अगस्त तक बिहार में और दूसरी जगह जिस तरह से सड़कों आदमियों को इस सरकार ने गोली घाट उतारा और हजारों को जेलों में डाला कि अगर बीच में प्रयत्न खां बचाने न चले प्राते तो मामला अब तक न जाने कहां पहुंच गया होता। लेकिन याद रखना कि यह कुछ ही दिनों की बात है क्योंकि लोग सवाल पूछने लगे हैं, कि क्यों लाहौर नहीं गये क्यों हाजी पोर से वापस आने की बातें हो रही हैं, क्यों 5 अगस्त की बातें हो रही हैं। वह सब चर्चा देख के अंदर होने सब नई

[डा० राब मनोहर लोहिया]

है। कर्मों कभी भीड़ इकट्ठा हो जाती है इस पर लट्टू न हो जाना। भीड़ तो बहुत इकट्ठी हो जाती है। अगर प्रकेले-प्रकेले में भीड़ का सामना करो तो पता चल गयेगा कि किस की भीड़ ज्यादा होनी है।

तो एक बात इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बहस में संविधान की दफा 352 को, जो कि आपत्काल से संबंधित है और दफा 356 को जो कि प्रान्त में सरकार के टूट जाने सम्बन्धित से है दोनों को बहुत ज्यादा मिला जुला दिया गया है। जब विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट हो और आसन्न संकट हो उसके लिये दफा 352 है और दफा 356 जब कहीं किसी सूबे की सरकार चलना असम्भव हो उसके लिये है। गवर्नर की रपट महत्व की चीज नहीं है। मैं डाक्टर मणिषि का बहुत शुक्रगुजर हूँ कि उन्होंने इन दफायों को पढ़ कर सुना दिया। इसमें साफ लिखा है। केवल गवर्नर की रपट की ही बात नहीं है किसी और तारीके से भी अगर राष्ट्रपति को सूचना हो जाये तो वह ऐसा कदम उठा सकते हैं। तो यह सारा मामला राष्ट्रपति का है। मुझे राष्ट्रपति के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं है। असल में तो यह इन डेढ़ आदमियों का मामला है जिन्होंने फैसला किया कि केरल में एक कठोर और बिल्कुल खुला और जिसमें बाद-विवाद न हो सके ऐसा कांग्रेस का शासन चले।

प्रब आपत्ति काल और संवैधानिक शासन का टूटा जाना, जहां दोनों को एक साथ मिला दिया जाता है, तो इसके बड़े खतरनाक नतीजे निकला करते हैं। अब यहां श्री गोविन्द मेनन ने मेरी पार्टी के बारे में कहा कि श्री चंद्र शेखरन् ने कहा कि पालघाट के चुनाव न हों। मुझे मायम नहीं कि उन्होंने ऐसा कहा

या नहीं कहा। अगर मुझे मालूम होता तो मैं आज सबेरे तिब्बान्कुर को टेलीफोन करके पता लगा लेता कि उन्होंने कहा है या नहीं

Shri P. G. Menon: It is in the Report.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो गवर्नर की रपट है। मैं अपने आदमी से पूछता। लेकिन थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लो कि यह सही है।

जिस दल के श्री गोविन्द मेनन सदस्य हैं उस दल के सभापति ने भूल में, यह सोचा कि जनता का मन बदल रहा है, इसलिये उन्होंने सन् 1967 के चुनाव को सन् 1966 में करवाना चाहा था या नहीं? जरा इस पर बोलिये श्री गोविन्द मेनन साहब।

Shri P. G. Menon: On a proper occasion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है उनको जरा सोचने का मौका मिल जाये किसी वकील से पूछ लें कि क्या जवाब दिया जाये।

तो इस पार्टी के सभापति ने खुलम-खुला कहा, गलतों से हो, कि भारत की जनता का मन बदल रहा है कांग्रेस की तरफ, इसलिये उन्होंने कहा कि चुनाव जल्दी करा दो। तो मैं अपने चंद्रशेखरन् की बात का जवाब श्री कामराज और श्री कृष्णमाचारी की बात से देता हूँ। जब यह कहा गया कि चुनाव जल्दी करा दो, तो मैं तो कुछ तैयार हो गया था कि करा दो जल्दी। हो सकता है कि जितनी ऊपरी बाहवाही मिली है वह दूर हो जाये, और जो आज नकसी सोने का धुलमा है वह ऊपर से उतर जाये और जो नीचे पीतल और गिल्ट है वह निकल कर सामने आ जाये।

और उसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहूंगा और इस पर बड़े साहब सोचें। उन्होंने कह दिया कि संकट-काल में चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिये। तो यह संकट-काल कब तक चलेगा? पहला सवाल तो मैं यह पूछ लेना चाहता हूँ आपने जन संघ के लोगों से क्योंकि आजकल उनकी इस सरकार पर भ्रजीव कृपा है। तो वे पूछ लें कि यह संकट-काल कब तक चलेगा। या हाथी जी अगर उनकी तरफ से जवाब दे सकते हैं तो दें। क्या जवाब नहीं है?

श्री हाथी : दिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर भ्रजी दे देते तो मुझे बोलने में मदद मिल जाती। मैं ऐसा भ्रादमी नहीं हूँ कि अपने तर्क को सामने वाले की बात सुन कर न बदल दूँ। अगर आप बता दें कि यह संकट-काल दो महीने, चार महीने, 6 महीने चलेगा तब तो मेरा तर्क दूसरे ढंग का हो जायेगा। लेकिन अगर आप यह कहना चाहते हों, बैसा कि मैं ने सुना है कि यह एक पीढ़ी या दो पीढ़ी चलेगा तब तो मामला बिगड़ जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक हजार साल चलेगा।

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Even during this Emergency, Municipal elections are going to be held in Palghat.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहुत बढ़िया बात बोले कोया साहब, पहले क्यों नहीं बोले जब वह बोले रहे थे। अगर वे पाकिस्तान को खत्म करने में हमारा साथ दे दें तब तो फिर हम एक साथ ही हैं। मैं इन की बात को गम करना हूँ।

श्री त्यागी : तब तक पाकिस्तान है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : त्यागी जी ने क्या कहा?

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब तक पाकिस्तान है। ;

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब तो त्यागी जी से हमारा इस पर फैसला हो जाये— पहले वे मेरे बताये रास्ते पर दो चार बरस चल लें और फिर सात दिन के लिये गद्दी छोड़ दें और देखें कि मैं पाकिस्तान को सात दिन में बरफ की तरह पिघला देता हूँ या नहीं, पाकिस्तान खत्म हो जायेगा जैसे बरसात में हिमालय की बरफ पिघल जाया करती है।

श्री त्यागी : ऐसा नुस्खा आप के पास था तो आपने हम को पहले क्यों नहीं बताया ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने बता दिया है। मैं न 17-18 बरस से कसम खा रखी थी कि किसी प्रधान मन्त्री से नहीं मिलूंगा। लेकिन मिलने गया, इसी लिए तो गया था। मैंने वह नुस्खा बता दिया लेकिन उन बेचारे का नाजुक दिल है उस नुस्खे पर थोड़े चल पाए, ज्यादा कहां से चल पाएंगे।

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह संकट-काल कब तक चलेगा। आप जानते हो कि दफा 352 में कहा गया है, बाहर का हमला हो गया हो या होने वाला हो, "घातघ्न संकट" ये शब्द हैं। ये शब्द इतने भयंकर हैं कि इनकी मातहत में यह सरकार जो कुछ चाहे सो कर सकती है। अगर इसकी लोक-सभा में बहुसंख्या बनी रहती है तो जित्त तरह से केरल में विधान सभा को ध्वस्त किया उसी तरह सारे देश की विधान सभाओं को खत्म कर सकती है, कोई फायदा कानून ऐसा नहीं है जो इसको ऐसा करने में रोक सके। सिर्फ इतना कहना काफी है कि वैधानिक सरकार नहीं चल सकती है, हम सारी विधान सभाओं को खत्म करते हैं। विधानरूप में आप यह कर सकते हो।

तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन "घातघ्न संकट" का अर्थ हो जाए। मैंने कांजिश की थी कि

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

सवाच्च न्यायालय इसका अर्थ कर दे। लेकिन उस न्यायालय के जज कुछ दूर तक तो गए, इसके लिए मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ, लेकिन ज्यादा दूर जाने की उनकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई। तो अगर इस "मासन्न संकट" का अर्थ हो जाता तो कहा जा सकता था कि हमला हुआ। वरना यह 48 करोड़ का देश भारत और कहां दस करोड़ का पाकिस्तान। यह तो हाथी और भैंस की लड़ाई है, मैंने भैंसा नहीं कहा। इस लड़ाई को खत्म करने में क्या देर लगनी चाहिए। यह लड़ाई तो बिल्कुल मामूली लड़ाई है, लेकिन इसको चलाते रहो। मुझे कभी-कभी एक शक होता है कि कहीं अफूब खां साहब या भुट्टो साहब, जो भी कोई हों, और जो ये डेढ़ घादमी हैं इनमें बेलिखा, बेबोला हुआ समझना तो नहीं है कि भाई थोड़ी देर के लिए लड़ लिये परों और फिर देश में तनाव रखो और तनाव की हलचल में अपनी अपनी पार्टी की हयूमत् को बनाये रखो।

इसलिए आपका यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है, आप जवाब यह दो कि हम पाकिस्तान के मसले को जल्दी धम कर देंगे, 6 महीने में, साल भर में। यह जवाब तो माकूल जवाब होता। ऐसा न होने से मामला खराब होता है।

अब मैं केरल की एक बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कहा गया कि वहां मछलियां मारने का बड़ा काम हो रहा है और उसके लिए लोगों ने सरकार की और अपनी भी पीठ ठोकी। लेकिन जो मछली मारने का काम वहां चल रहा है उसके बारे में मैं आपके सामने, श्री मुहम्मद का पत्र जो मुझे मिला है उसमें से, कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। वह पत्र मलयाली भाषा में है, जिससे आपको मालूम हो कि हमारे यहां का काम अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं में चलता है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि केरल में एक स्वानियर रेयन नाम का कारखाना है। उसमें से बहुत गन्दा पानी निकलता है, वह आलियार नदी में डाल दिया जाता है। इससे मछलियां मर

जाती हैं और वहां खेती को भी बहुत नुकसान होता है। जब इस कारखाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था तो मालिकों से समझौता हुआ गया था कि यह पानी अरब के समुद्र में गिराया जाएगा। अरब का समुद्र इस स्थान से मुश्किल से दस बारह मील दूर है। वहां इस पानी को न गिरा कर नदी में गिराया जाता है जिससे मछलियां भी मरती हैं और खेती भी खराब होती है।

केरल में एक कुटुम्ब को महीने में दो लिटर यानी तीन बोतल मिट्टी का तेल दिया जाता है। इससे आप यह न समझें कि केरल के ऊपर इस सरकार की विशेष नाराजगी है। मैं अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में गया था। वहां मैंने एक त्रिचित्र बात देखी। यह शहर वालों को, जहां बिजली है, ज्यादा मिट्टी का तेल दिया जाता है और गांवों में रहने वालों को कम दिया जाता है। यह श्रीधी खोपड़ी की सरकार आप कब तक चला पाओगे। बिल्कुल उल्टा मामला कर रखा है। गांव वालों को कम तेल दिया जाता है और शहर वालों को ज्यादा जहां बिजली भी है। यह डेढ़ घादमी की खोपड़ी वालों की बात है। खैर अब मैं खाली आखिर में अपनी पार्टी की बात कह कर खत्म किये देना हूँ। यहां उस पार्टी का जिक्र किया गया। मैं अपनी पार्टी की कभी तारांक नहीं करता, करना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि जब तक हम कुछ करके न दिखा दें कहने से क्या फायदा लेकिन केवल सिद्धान्तरूप से कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। खास कर जब रंगा साहब ने समाजवाद का नाम लिया, कुछ और लोगों ने दिया और उतर वाले लेने हैं तो मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इधर हम लोग विरोधी दल से हैं, कोशिश करते हैं एक दूसरे के साथ ऊपर-प्रेम रखने के लिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह ऊपर-प्रेम और जरा कुछ मजबूत बन जाय। उसमें सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। लोग चाहें कुछ भी समझते हों हम लोग आपस में कम से कम जो चुनाव की सीटें होती हैं जगहें होती

है उनके बारे में बंटवारा कर लें अब क्या होता और क्या नहीं होता उसमें मैं नहीं जानूँगा लेकिन सिद्धान्तः एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि कांग्रेस सरकार को एक बात का घमण्ड है कि वह हार नहीं सकती तो यह बात किसी हद तक सही है। स्वतंत्र पार्टी उसको कभी हरा नहीं सकती है। जनसंघ उसको कभी हरा नहीं सकता है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी उसको हरा नहीं सकती केवल एक दल उसको हरा सकता है जिसमें प्राथमिक क्रान्तिकारिता और राष्ट्रीयता दोनों एक साथ समान मात्रा में जुड़ी हुई हों। वह दल अभी बन पाया है या नहीं बन पाया है इस पर मैं कोई राय नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर याद रखना कि चाहे वह कृष्ण छोटा या हो क्यों न दिखाई पड़ता हो लेकिन किसी वक्त वह रूस के सिर पर और छाया पर चढ़ कर ऐसा मारेगा कि उसको ठाँक कर देगा। यह काम प्राथमिक क्रान्तिकारिता और राष्ट्रीयता की जुड़ाव वाली पार्टी ही कर सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केरल में मोका दो। जो विधान सभा चुनी गई थी उस को वापिस बुलाओ। अब अगर कहा जाय कि उसको एक दफा बरखाना कर दिया तो जो दो तिहाई बहुमत आप लोगों का है उसमें जरूरी हो तो संविधान में तबदीली करके भी उस विधान सभा को वापिस बुलाइये। वही एक दर्शन है, वही एक जनतन्त्र है और अगर उसको आप खरम करते हो तो फिर याद रखना कि कभी-कभी मामला खतरनाक हो जाया करता है और ऐसा खतरनाक हो जाता है कि मेरे जैसे प्रायश्ची जो कुछ करना नहीं चाहते उन को भी कुछ करना पड़ता है। बस इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

Shri Hathi: During the discussion, several questions have been raised by hon. Members from the constitutional point of view, from the legal point of view and from political administrative, economic and financial points of view. I shall try to reply to these questions as sufficiently as I can.

14.24 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The first question was raised by Shri N. C. Chatterji, for whom I have the greatest respect and regard as a jurist. He said that, under Article 356 of the Constitution, it was only when there was a Ministry and that Ministry could not function and Government could not be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution that this provision should come into force. But, as Shri G. N. Dixit pointed out very correctly, there is the second proviso.

"Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years."

If, after six months, again this has to be continued, then both the Houses have to ratify it.

After the first Proclamation, the Assembly was dissolved. Therefore, at the time of the issue of the second Proclamation, there was no Council of Ministers since the Assembly had already been dissolved. Therefore, to say that the Ministry did not function at the time of issue of the second Proclamation is out of question. Mr. Dixit has very ably replied to that point and I do not want to go further.

Another question which was raised by Mr. Ranga was about having an all-party government, of the Swiss type. That is an experiment and that experiment can be made only if there is some evidence to show that this would function. We had an experiment of the coalition Ministry which failed. Even for the formation of a coalition Ministry, the leaders of the parties, who were called were not prepared to combine together. but there is one thing. I would agree

[Shri Hathi]

with Mr. Vasudevan Nair that we should have a democratic form of Government. On that there is no dispute. It is only under the present circumstances, when Government could not carry on according to the provisions of the Constitution, that this step had to be taken.

When I said that people heaved a sigh of relief, it was not at the issue of the Proclamation of the President's rule. If I had created that impression, I am very sorry and I would like to correct it. What I wanted to say was that the administration that was run by the Governor was carried on in a way that people felt satisfied.

Some mention was made about a slip that had occurred in the Governor's report. Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that the two Communists were put as belonging to PSP. Actually what happened was that there was a typographical error—the words 'and leaders of' had been omitted by mistake. I think that clears the position.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Was it the original letter of the Governor that was circulated?

Shri Hathi: No; this was only a summary.

So far as Mr. Ranga is concerned, I am obliged to him on one point. He at least appreciated the work of the Consultative Committee. So far as the Swiss type of Government is concerned, we shall study that; I have gone through some literature but I have not been able to go through the whole of it. Shri Chatterji expressed his view yesterday that he was not in favour of that. That is one view. I have not gone deeply into the subject. We are all thinking now of today's position. We have to see the position that existed about two months back when the decision had to be taken or elections had to be arranged. So that question did not arise. But one thing is certain that

there should be either a majority party or if that is not possible, a coalition Ministry, i.e., some democratic form of government should be there. On that there is no dispute. If the present form of Government is not suitable to any particular area, we cannot change for that area alone; if we have to change, we have to change for the whole country. In the present circumstances, we feel that it is not possible to do that.

Then an observation was made by some Members that we bring in Emergency here. While at one time the Congress President or somebody said that we should have immediate elections, it was said that Congress wanted to take credit and get through the elections. I may say that, if there is any credit, it should go to the whole nation. It was not one Party but the whole nation that stood as one. So the credit goes to the whole nation. I would not like to say that it was Congress and, therefore, we were unanimous. The country has shown that it is a mature nation. And I would only make this appeal: let the maturity that the nation has shown, let it be shown continuously, and let it not be said that we wanted to take advantage of that. But I was sorry . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he take more time?

Shri Hathi: I can finish in another ten minutes, if the House agrees.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will continue his reply on Monday.

Shri Warrier: He should reply to the points we have made.

Shri Hathi: I will reply to all.

डा० रम मनोहर लोहिया : जो कुछ जवाब दें, सोच-समझ कर दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we will take up non-official business.

14.30 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 5) by Shri Yashpal Singh)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of articles 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the 3rd September, 1965:

"That the Bill, further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

One hour and fifty-nine minutes are left.

Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Sthanasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, I was speaking on that day and I have not finished my speech. When I was speaking, the Prime Minister intervened, because he had to make a statement at that particular time. So I have to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have not finished? You have already

taken ten minutes. You may take one or two minutes and finish.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन मे कह रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, का विधेयक विचारणीय है और इसलिए उस को कम से कम जनमत जानने के लिए भेजा जाना चाहिए। आज हमारी स्थिति क्या है, अगर हम इस पर विचार करें, तो हम अनुमत्त करेंगे कि इस विधेयक में बाकी तथ्य है। आज हम को विचार करना होगा कि मौजूदा संघ-शासन प्रणाली देश के हित को कहां तक अपेक्षित कर रही है और कहां तक देश के हित को पीछे कर रही है।

हमने अपने प्रांतों का बंटवारा किया भाषा के आधार पर। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने प्रांतों का बंटवारा भाषा के आधार पर नहीं किया था, बल्कि शासन की सुविधा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया था। हमने प्रांतों का बंटवारा भाषा के आधार पर किया, जिसकी शुरुआत आन्ध्र से हुई। उसका परिणाम आज यह है कि देश भर में भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर विवाद और झगड़े हो रहे हैं। अंग्रेजी को लेकर दक्षिण में जो कुछ हुआ, वह हमारे लिए एक बड़ी दुःखप्रद घटना है। अगर हमारे प्रांतों का आधार भाषा न होती, तो शायद ऐसी घटना न होती। उस स्थिति में हर एक प्रदेश में कई भाषाएँ सम्मिलित होती और भाषा को लेकर कोई झगड़ा न होता।

अंग्रेजी को लेकर देश में कभी झगड़ा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन एक देशी भाषा को लेकर, जिसका संविधान में प्रधान स्थान है, जो कि राष्ट्रभाषा है, देश में झगड़ा हो गया, क्योंकि हमने भाषा के आधार पर प्रांतों की रचना की। यही नहीं, बल्कि उस वक्त यह मांग भी होने लगी कि हम देश से अलग हो जायेंगे। यह मांग इस आधार पर की गई कि हमारा प्रदेश अलग है, जिसकी भाषा और सभ्यता एक है। भाषा के आधार पर प्रांतों के निर्माण से देश

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[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

में प्रान्तीयता और प्रदेशवाद को प्रोत्साहन मिला ।

आज हमारे सामने नागालैण्ड का खतरा बराबर बना हुआ है । और प्रान्तों को तो हमने "प्रदेश" नाम दिया, लेकिन किसी जोर दबाव में आकर हमने इस प्रदेश को "नागालैण्ड" नाम दिया । आजकल भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में युद्ध-विराम है । दो राष्ट्रों के बीच में युद्ध-विराम की बात को तो हम समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन देश के अपने ही घंग के साथ युद्ध-विराम हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । नागालैण्ड यही दावा करता है कि उसको स्वातन्त्र्य मिले । यही नहीं, हमारी सरकार एक और गलती करने जा रही है । क्रिजों इस देश की नागरिकता को छोड़ कर एक ब्रिटिश नागरिक बना हुआ है । उससे बातचीत करने के लिए सरकार उमकां बहां आने की सुविधा दे रही है । लेकिन वह इंकार कर रहा है और कहता है कि हम लंका में मिल कर बातचीत करेंगे । ये सब अगड़े इसी लिए हैं कि हमने संघ शासन के आधार पर अपना काम चलाने की कोशिश की, जिस में प्रदेशवाद और पृथक्ता को प्रोत्साहन मिला है ।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कम से कम वह इस विधेयक का विरोध न करें और इस को जनमत जानने के लिए भेजें । एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस बारे में गांधीजी की राय पढ़ कर मुताई, जों कि प्रोसीडिग्स में मौजूद है । राउण्ड टेबल कॉन्फ्रेंस में जब गांधीजी को संघ-शासन और फ़ेडरेशन के बारे में बताया गया, तो उन का हैरत हुई । गांधीजी संघ-शासन प्रणाली के विरुद्ध थे । उनके मरने के बाद ही हमने संघ-शासन प्रणाली को अपनाया । जब कुछ राज्य एकत्रित होकर एक संघ की रचना करते हैं, तब वहां पर संघ-शासन प्रणाली प्रचलित की जाती है । हमारे देश की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है ।

अन्त में मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस विधेयक का विरोध न करें और इस को जनमत जानने के लिए भेजना स्वीकार कर लें ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill which is now before the House is not only misconceived but is mischievous and must be stoutly opposed.

An hon. Member: Which Bill?

Shri Kapur Singh: The Bill of Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, Bill No. 81 of 1964.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill the Constitutional and Political ills of India have been attributed to "conversion of the original Provinces of India into States", while in his supporting speech which he made on September 3, the Mover considers 'भाषावार प्रान्तों का निर्माण' is the main culprit.

Let us analyse the Statement of Objects and Reasons to realise how ill-conceived and mischievous the proposed measure is. He makes nine bald and bland statements in the House and expects us to swallow them uncritically and accept them as axiomatic.

He begins by saying that what he considers a conversion of the original Provinces into States, has brought with it a "train of fissiparous tendencies of ever-increasing volume". Mr. Deputy-Speaker, "tendency" is a disposition or inclination, qualifying things and persons, while "train" signifies things and events externally controlled. Does Mr. Shastri mean that States in India engender tendencies in individual citizens, or that the very principle of federation is equivalent to "tendencies" that he deplores as "fissiparous"? He does not make it clear, and perhaps he does not care to make it clear.

"Fissiparous", if you look into the dictionary, means reproduction by fission. Does Mr. Shastri mean that political India was one organic unity before, but our federal Constitution has fissioned it into numerous units? If so, he does not seem to have any regard for facts of political and cultural history of India.

India has always been a land of minorities, a land of multiplicity of cultures, and a plural society. Any question of fission simply does not arise in the case of India.

Further on he says that various problems, serious problems, of "grave anxieties" have been caused by these so-called, fissiparous tendencies. These "various problems of grave anxieties" he does not clarify. What are these problems of grave anxieties which have arisen just now and which did not arise many years ago when the process of demarcation of linguistic States was set in motion in India? Is it the demand of Punjabi Suba and Vidarbha which has caused these "grave anxieties"? I would very much like to have an answer to this question. (Interruptions) And I would not like to be disturbed by those gentlemen who do not seem to like what I am saying. They have had their time and they will have it after I have finished. (Interruption). Why is Mr. Sinhasan Singh worried so much about Punjabi Suba, I cannot understand. I am putting a question to Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and I expect him to give an answer.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I say, nothing of the kind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must not be distracted by interruptions.

Shri Kapur Singh: Referring to these "various problems of grave anxieties", the mover says that they imply 'divided loyalty', "loyalty to one's State versus loyalty to India". Could sophistry go further? The essential principle of federalism is that there is a union of two or more States under one central body for certain perma-

nent common objects. Is this a division of loyalties or integration of loyalties? The hon. Member does not care to submit this aspect of the question to a critical examination, for reasons, which, perhaps, he knows best.

Further on he says that....

बी हुकम चन्द्रकृत्याय (देवास) :
इतने अच्छे वक्ता बोल रहे हैं लेकिन हाउस में गणपूर्ति तो होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Mover tells us that the federal structure of our Constitution is tending to endanger the very solidarity of India, and adds:

"And at a crucial moment of world consternation States now forming the Union of India may like to become fullfledged States with full sovereignty and complete independence."

All these, if you examine them carefully, are hypothetical suppositions, fanciful fears and neurotic anxieties, completely divorced from the political realities of the situation in our country. It is difficult to decide whether all this arises out of lack of comprehension or probity.

Further on he says that, the federal structure of our Constitution contains therein "the very germ that breeds disintegrating mentality." The argument of this is that the principle of federalism is the germ that breeds disintegrating mentality. This is a most startling contribution to the theory of constitutionalism. From Plato to Confucius, from Sukra Niti and Artha Sastra to the present day, governments have been conceived in terms of ends of government such as, 'justice' or public good. It is the functional view of the government which justifies the self-satisfaction of those who do the governing as the

[Shri Kapur Singh]

true end of government. This is disguised totalitarianism which must either prevail absolutely or else it must fail. Such indeed is the true impulse that lies behind the Bill before us. All power to a coterie of individuals at the Centre and no power to anybody else.

Proceeding further, it is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"...some of our trusted leaders who are in the fulness of their power and prestige will not be amongst us."

And this, he thinks, is an additional argument for doing away with the federal principle in our Constitution and imposing a unitary structure on this country. Even totalitarianism does not seem to suffice. It is total Fascism and personality cult which must rule the roost if Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is to have his way. This wish he expresses in Clause 2 of the Bill. In Clause 2 of the Bill, he says:

"India, that is Bharat, shall be one consolidated unit exercising absolute and undivided sovereignty with full and unhindered powers of Government, in all branches of administration."

May I here remind this House of the solemn promise which Mahatma Gandhi, in the year 1942, gave to the whole world which was sympathetic towards the freedom of India, when he rejected the Cripps Mission's proposals, describing them as a post-dated cheque on a bank which was under liquidation? When asked what he would do with the cheque if it were not post-dated and if it were drawn on a bank which was not under liquidation, his reply was: "I would draw this cheque and distribute the money to the 700,000 villages of India". This Clause of the Mover of this Bill completely and absolutely repudiates the solemn promise given by Mahatma Gandhi to the world in 1942.

Further on he says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"The threat of China, the attitude of the hill districts of Assam, have but one lesson for the people of India. The bond of unity should be one complete and not dissected—namely cent per cent loyalty to Bharat."

The argument of this is that loyalty to Bharat presupposes a unitary form of government and destruction of the federating units. I ask you: could chicanery go further?

On the basis of these bald ascer- tions, he draws two conclusions. His conclusions are firstly that the cost of administration will be greatly reduced and therefore the federal principles in our Constitution should be done away with; secondly, that removing the major incentive to disruption and ensuring undivided loyalty in the hearts of the people for the Indian Union can be achieved by doing away with the federal structure of our Constitution. Is cost of administration a valid justification for fundamental constitutional changes? And I ask: are the hearts of men governed by parliamentary laws? Yes, this is the type of argument which the Mover of this Bill wants us to accept as a justification for accepting this Bill.

To conclude, this Bill aims at creating supports for Indian solidarity and unity such as ropes provide to those condemned to be hanged by the neck till dead. Outright rejection can be the only true fate of this Bill.

श्री हरिश् चन्द्र मथुरा : मैंने भी नाम दिया हुआ था ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I have great respect for the hon. friend who preceded me who spoke in utter denunciation of the principles and objectives of this Bill.

and what it proposes to seek. In his intellectual flights, he has quoted Mahatma Gandhi and called this Bill a post-dated cheque, because if to-day's cheque was presented to Mahatma Gandhi, it would be divided among the seven lakh villages of this country.

This Bill is absolutely nothing of that type. As a matter of fact, if you are to have real village republics which would be really self-sufficient and independent, I think this Bill will advance that cause very much. Anybody who has some experience of this panchayat raj administration at the three levels, village level, block level and district level, will bear me out when I say that if there is any disruptive force there at the present movement, it is at the State Government level because of their political interference and all that. This Bill will never stand in the way of the goal of the village republics coming up. I venture to submit that I stand here to support not only the concept, the idea, the objective of this Bill but I endorse every word of what is contained in this Bill. It was very rightly pointed out by my friend Mr. Bhattacharyya when he gave unstinted support to the concept and objective of this Bill though in his present mood he only wanted to say: let this be thought over, let this be the food for thought; let this Bill be taken up for further thinking and let it arouse further thinking in this matter so that we can think of the India of Harsha, of Chandragupta, of Akbar. Whenever India was great it was one unitary State; it was great and earned great reputation for the people of this country.

Shri Kapur Singh: I question that statement, Sir. It was never a unitary State in the sense in which it is now sought to be imposed; it was an absolutist state but not a unitary state. He is a learned man and must be careful about his words. Coming from anybody else I would not have minded it, Sir . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
सरदार कपूर सिंह को जब कोई उन के भाषण में इंटरेप्ट करता है तो बुरा लगता है लेकिन जब दूसरे के भाषण में वह इंटरेप्ट करते हैं तब बुरा नहीं लगता ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I am intervening, not interrupting.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am prepared to take good interventions from my friend. My friend is misunderstanding it. When he thinks of a unitary form of government, he thinks it will be ruled from the capital of India and its edict will reach all the corners of this country. It is wrong conception. There are agencies which will be there but these state boundaries will be liquidated. This idea that I am a Rajasthani and he is a Punjabi will not be there. I do not want these things. What are those boundaries created for? If you look into history, as my friend asked me to look into, they are artificial boundaries created for administrative purposes by the British government. Where were these boundaries earlier? These were boundaries created for a particular purpose and the only purpose was administrative. I venture to submit with the little experience which I have of the conception and the object that we will get rid of all the ills which we are at present faced with if this proposal is accepted. There are administrative difficulties which we come across in the relationship between one state and another; one state asking for this and another area asking for that. The whole country is one. There is no reason why the resources of the country should be divided artificially between a State here and a State there; all the resources should be pooled together and distributed for the welfare of the people as and when they are wanted, whatever the conditions are. The only need that we have is for developmental regions. Wherever it is, the division of India would be according to the necessities of the power

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

grid; we want a power grid which will be suitable for the power region. That would be the proper thing to see. Then there are our river projects. We are trying to see whether water should go to needy areas. My friend should know that all the water from Punjab is coming to Rajasthan. We are finding difficulty as to how the Rajasthan canal board should be set up; there is resistance in Rajasthan for our friends from Punjab coming and settling down the Rajasthan canal. I cannot for a moment entertain such a rubbish idea. Why should not people from Punjab go and settle down over the course of the Rajasthan canal? This is one country. Why have difficulties arisen? Difficulties have arisen because there is a separate Punjab, a separate Rajasthan. I cannot for one moment think that there should be this sort of division which is artificial and which is standing in the way of the unity of this country. It is absolutely in the interest of this country that we have a unitary form of government. We are carried away by certain emotions which are only superficial and with the passage of time I have the last doubt that these emotions which have seized us will be wiped out and we will feel as one nation and one country. That conception will come only if this Bill is accepted.

I will conclude in a minute's time, Mr. Deputy-Speaker if you so desire. You will remember that when we formed linguistic states, I was perhaps the one solitary exception in the Rajya Sabha talking against the formation and division of India into linguistic states. I know that most of the friends—I said then—who are advocating the division of India on linguistic basis are patriotic people who had suffered in the emancipation of the country. I am a small fry but I feel that we are going the wrong way and wrong direction. Today I find those people who were in the forefront of that movement, persons like Mr. Jayaprakash Narain and others, saying that they are having second thoughts about the

whole thing. They had made a mistake in giving support to such an idea. I am sure this artificial division of this country, barriers between man and man, between me and Mr. Kapur Singh, must be abolished; the earlier it is done the better, and so I give my full support to Mr. Shastri's Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister wants 20 minutes to reply; he will be called at 6.50.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): There are a number of members wanting to speak. We may agree to extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time for this Bill had been extended by two hours. So, he will be called at 3.50. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta may speak; he will take about five minutes.

श्री क.श्रीराम गुप्त (भलवर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री के बिल का पूर्णरूप से समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा दुःखी हूँ ।

यभी-यभी जब इस से पहले श्री कपूर सिंह बोल रहे थे तो मेरा समझ में आ रहा था कि इस बिल की आवश्यकता बहुत अधिक है । उनके भाषण से यह स्पष्ट जाहिर हो गया है । वास्तविकता यह है कि अगर हम अपने संविधान के इतिहास की तरफ नजर डालें तो हमें महसूस होगा कि भारत के विभाजन से पहले और पाकिस्तान बनने से पहले एक विचार चल रहा था इस देश में कि इन्-तीन बातें केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास रहें और शेष सूबों की सरकारों के पास जायें । किन्तु ज्योंही पाकिस्तान बना यह महसूस हो गया कि यहां पर एक संगठित केन्द्रीय सरकार होनी चाहिये । इसलिये एक समझौता किया गया और उस के आधार पर यह प्रदेश सरकारें बनीं ।

वास्तव में आज चाहे वह सरकार श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री की बात न माने लेकिन

दस वर्ष के बाद यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जायेगी। वास्तव में हम प्राज एक उमसन में पड़े हुए हैं भाषायी प्रान्तों की बात कर के। भाषायी प्रान्तों की बात कर के हम भाषायी सरकारों की बात करते हैं यह सब से बड़ी उमसन है। भाषायी प्रान्त हो सकते हैं किन्तु भाषायी प्रान्तों के आधार पर सरकारें बनें यह आवश्यक नहीं है, और यही सारे झगड़े की जड़ है।

विभाजन के बाद जो भी सरकारें बनीं उनको देखते हुए ऐसा महसूस हो रहा है कि वह भूमि सुधार के नाम पर काम करती है, किन्तु एक समय आवेगा जब आप हिन्दुस्तान में भूमि सुधार कर चुकेंगे। उन समय उनके पास कौन से कानून बनाने के लिये रह जायेंगे। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूँ। हमारी राजस्थान सरकार ने एक कानून बनाया है कोलाहल बिल, रेडियो वाले जा बहुत आवाज करते हैं उनके खिलाफ। ऐसे ऐसे कानून बनाने के लिये वहाँ सरकारें रह जायेंगी। इसको देखते हुए उन सरकारों का जो भी उपयोग है वह बहुत जल्दी खत्म होने वाला है।

श्री मुख से पहले श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर ने एक बहुत ही पते की बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि जो ग्राम पंचायतें और जो रिपब्लिकस नीचे से ऊपर तक बन रही हैं उन में तालमेल रखने के लिये शास्त्री जी ने यह बात कही है। और उससे सही माने में हम अपना विकास कर सकेंगे और उससे सही माने में प्रजातंत्र प्रणाली स्वस्थ रूप में चलेगी। प्राज जो यह दशा इस प्रजातंत्र में राजनैतिक पार्टियों की हो रही है, कि यहाँ हम दस, बारह या पन्द्रह पार्टियों में बैठे हैं, यह दशा उस समय समाप्त हो जायेगी और केवल दो पार्टियाँ हो जायेंगी।

15 hrs.

वास्तविकता यह है कि इस वक्त सुबाई सरकारों को केवल कांग्रेस के राज को हमेशा के लिए बनाये रखने का एक जरिया बना रखा गया है, और इसी कारण केरल में

प्राज यह दशा हो रही है। केरल के बारे में यहाँ जो चर्चा चलती रही है उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि अपने राज्य को कायम करने के वास्ते यह सब कुछ किया जा रहा है। वहाँ पार्टियों का झगड़ा किसने पैदा किया? और प्राज सारे देश में यह पार्टियों का झगड़ा कौन फैला रहा है? प्राज देश में कांग्रेस की नीति ही ये झगड़े फैला रही है और जहाँ चुनाव में अन्य पार्टियों में लोग घाते हैं उनको अपनी तरफ मिलावे, के लिए किसी को गवर्नर बना दिया जाता है किसी को एम्बेसेडर बना दिया जाता है और उस पार्टी को कमजोर कर दिया जाता है। अगर ये प्रदेश सरकारें समाप्त हो जायेंगी तो यह कांग्रेस सरकार भी ठीक हो जायेगी और सारे देश की दृष्टि में सोचना शुरू कर देगी।

तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए और अपने पिछले इतिहास को देखते हुए, मेरा विचार है कि सरकार इस बिल को स्वीकार कर ले। श्री सिंहासन सिंह जी ने कहा कि इसकी जनमत जानने के लिए भेज दिया जाये। हो सकता है कि इस समय हमारी सरकार इसको पूरी तरह मानने को तैयार न हो, तो इसकी जनमत जानने के लिए भेजना जरूरी है। यह सम्भव है कि सरकार इस संकट काल में इसको न स्वीकार कर सके, लेकिन अगर इसकी भावना को सरकार भाव लेती है तो निश्चित रूप से यह बीज बड़ी उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी।

मैं अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। यदि ठंडे दिमाग से हम सोचेंगे तो हम को पता चलेगा कि सरकार के सामने जो विषय है उनमें क्या परिवर्तन हो रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि जितनी भी राज्य सरकारें हैं वे मिल कर जोन के रूप में बिजली की एक ग्रिड बना लें। यह ग्रिड की समस्या ही प्रान्तीय सरकारों की कमर तोड़ देगी। ये छोटी छोटी प्रान्तीय सरकारें अपने साधनों से इस काम को

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

नहीं चला सकती। इसलिए आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से भी जोन बनाना जरूरी है। जोन सिस्टम का उद्देश्य यही है कि लोग इकट्ठे हों और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की ये दीवारें टूटें। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस बिल की भावना को अभी स्वीकार कर ले और इस पर घमल को आगे के लिए रहने दे।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri deserves all praise for having brought this Bill and for having drawn the attention of the House to the need for examination of the Constitution basically. In every democracy, as the Prime Minister very rightly said while replying to the first debate on the no-confidence motion, there has to be a re-thinking. The Constitution was passed in 1950, and during these 15 years, we have experience about where the corrections should be, what the difficulties are and where the Constitution needs to be amended.

I have looked into all the amendments, that have been passed up till now, of the Constitution. They were passed as and when any difficulties arose and was faced by the Government. I saw out of them that there were three amendments which were necessitated only with regard to the high court judges. In one case, the age of the additional high court judges was raised to 60; in another case, they were permitted to practise in the Supreme Court and in the high courts where they have not worked as high court judges. In three other amendments on the principle which perhaps Shri Shastri has advocated in this Bill to be brought into action, certain matters were brought from the State list to the Concurrent list or were brought from the State list to the Union list. The purpose of amendment Acts Nos. 3, 5 and 6 to the Constitution, was only to put one subject from the State list to the

Concurrent list or the Union list. The difficulty was found that the Centre required more power. Therefore, this august House has recognised this in principle,—that from experience of the working of the Constitution, it has been shown that this Parliament requires more power in many matters. Therefore, so far as the basic question is concerned, which is behind this Bill, it has been given recognition here. So, a number of amendments that we have passed were with a view to make the laws valid. The State laws which would have been otherwise invalidated on account of the Constitution were validated by a number of amendments and a number of amendments had to be brought before this House only for placing the various territories like Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry in the Indian Union.

Up till now, all amendments have come in on account of the necessity to solve the difficulties as and when they arose. During the 15 years, the question of considering these amendments basically did not arise, because, though our Constitution-makers were very wise people, very learned people, our Constitution was framed on the basis of an ideology: we adopted something from the United States of America; something from the United Kingdom; something from Australia and something from New Zealand and other countries. Whatever our Constitution-makers thought would be best for our country, we adopted. We adopted the Cabinet system of government from Great Britain; we adopted the federal system or structure from America, though the two things were entirely different. There was no federal structure in Britain and no Cabinet system in America. We have seen from experience of the 15 years where the difficulties have arisen and what changes should be made. The time has come when we should

examine our Constitution basically from that angle.

Now, in spite of all the arguments that were advocated yesterday on the floor of this House on Kerala matters, about new elections now and a general election after one year, the peoples generally feel that if it were possible that we should have a general election once only, in five years, then, the administration could work, function, for the development of the country for the rest of the time; let there be no no-confidence motion in the Chief Ministers or the other Ministers in the various States; let there be no wrangling of the ruling party every day. The people feel that much time is being wasted in trying to uproot the Chief Minister or any other Minister of the State and trying to put someone else into power and so on. All this would be avoided if we had the presidential system. The President of America is elected once in four years; after all, no one could challenge that America is not a democratic country. The President, having been elected for a period of four years, enjoys the executive power. He cannot be set aside from that position. After the period of four years, he goes again to seek the vote. We should also consider whether our Constitution needs any change in this respect.

I think another private Member's Bill to amend the Constitution is also coming before the House. We have changed the age of retirement of the high court judges. Now, in this Constitution, the provision is, if there is a judgment of variance and if the valuation is Rs. 20,000, then the client has got a right to go to the Supreme Court in appeal. But if a man is sentenced to death and even if the judgment is of variance he has no right to go in appeal. Even if his life is involved he cannot go in appeal to the Supreme Court. This point was not in the minds of the Constitution-

makers then. Now, so many points have arisen and by experience we find that there are difficulties. So, after 15 years, the time has come when all these questions should be considered. Just one point has been raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in this Bill; so many other points have struck the mind of Members of Parliament in this House and in the other House. Those points must all be examined. Therefore, I appeal to the Law Minister to take up this issue and to appoint a committee to consider these points basically and see where the changes in the Constitution are needed.

Similarly, I appeal to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri that he could convene a meeting of all those people who are thinking of certain amendments to the Constitution, and form a Committee to suggest the changes by themselves. You remember the Nehru report of those days. Pandit Motilal Nehru was nowhere among the constitution-makers. But yet the Nehru report was drafted. Therefore, all those Members who are interested in a re-thinking of the Constitution should join and evolve a Constitution and then we can all press the House to consider it. Therefore, what is needed is not that we pass this or that. Let us pass a Bill once for all and make a change.

With these words, I thank Mr. Shastri for bringing up these points before the House.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : (मंदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। जिस भाषा में सरदार कपूर सिंह ने इसका विरोध किया है उस को सुन कर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि ऐसे पढ़े लिखे विद्वान भी बेतर्क की बात को तर्क के साथ कहने की कोशिश करते हैं।

यह एक सिद्धान्त है जो कि भारतवर्ष ने माना हुआ है कि भारतवर्ष एक स्टेट है। उस का नाम दे दिया यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया,

[श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी]

तो इस से कोई भ्रम भ्रम राज्य हो गये यह मानना सजत बात है । राज्यों में विभाजन विफल इत आशय से किया गया था कि हमारे देश की व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से विभिन्न भागों द्वारा और विभिन्न कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलाई जा सके । यह आवश्यक नहीं कि उससे वास्ते हर जगह हम को विधान सभाएं स्थापित करनी चाहिए । आज जो हम नजर दीजते हैं तो यह पता चलता है कि राजस्थान का आदमी मध्य प्रदेश में चला जाय तो कानून दूसरा है, मध्य प्रदेश वाला महाराष्ट्र में चला जाय तो कानून दूसरा है और महाराष्ट्र वाला मध्य प्रदेश में चला जाय तो कानून दूसरा है यानी एक सिरे से लेकर दूसरे सिरे तक उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक चले तो हर एक प्रान्त में भ्रम भ्रम कानून उस की नजर में आयेंगे । वह हमारी एकता की दृष्टि को ठेस पहुंचाता है । यह किस प्रकार की एकता हुई कि हर जगह के कानून भ्रम भ्रम हों ? एक जगह आदमी कुछ झगड़ा करे तो उस को पुलिस पकड़ नहीं सकती है, दूसरी जगह झगड़ा करे तो पकड़ भी सकती है और जमानत भी नहीं हो सकती है । एक जगह आदमी चाहे तो मकान खाली करा सके, दूसरी जगह चाहे तो मकान कभी खाली न करवा सके । एक जगह आदमी ब्याज से बचता ले तो उसे 6 रुपये सैकड़ सालाना से ज्यादा ब्याज न देना पड़े, दूसरी जगह जाय तो मनचाहा जितना ब्याज चाहे उससे वसूल किया जा सके । इस तरह से एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक तरह तरह के कानून हमारे देश में इन नयी नयी विभिन्न राज्यों की विधान सभाओं की वजह से हो रहे हैं । देश में एकता अगर हम को स्थापित करनी है और उस एकता के आधार पर सार्वभौमिकता कायम रख कर अपना सिर अगर हम को ऊंचा उठाना है तो आज जो एकता हमारी नजरों के सामने है, इस पाकिस्तान के युद्ध से घा घी है, उस एकता को कायम रखने के वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे यहां पर यह राज्य की व्यवस्था,

यूनिटरी फॉर्म और गवर्नमेंट, जिसे कहते हैं वह होनी चाहिए । है आज भी लेकिन आज तमाम राज्यों में यह इच्छा पैदा होती चली जा रही है कि हम भी कुछ है । चीफ मिनिस्टर कहता है मैं भी कुछ हूँ, मेरी भी चलनी चाहिए, दूसरे मिनिस्टर भी समझते हैं कि वे भी कुछ हैं और उनकी भी चलनी चाहिए । हर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री से होड़ मारने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूँ और मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जब तक यूनिटरी फॉर्म और गवर्नमेंट नहीं आयेगी और जब तक सारे देश का कार्य केवल एक पार्लियामेंट द्वारा संचालित नहीं किया जायगा तो आज जो यह विभिन्न प्रकार की दुर्भावनाएं हमारे यहां पर जड़ पकड़ रही हैं वे ऐसी जड़ पकड़ जायेंगी कि वह हमारे देश को छिन्न भिन्न कर डालेंगी ।

यह गौरव हर एक आदमी को अपने अपने संकुचित वातावरण का होता है । जिस वातावरण में वह रहता है उस के आधार पर वह गौरव धारण करता है । मैं ब्राह्मण हूँ इसलिए मैं सब से ऊंचा हूँ । मैं राजस्थानी हूँ इसलिए सबसे ऊंचा हूँ । मैं जाट हूँ तो मेरे बराबर कोई नहीं, अगर मैं क्षत्री हूँ तो मैं सबसे ऊंचा हूँ । अगर पंजाबी हूँ तो सबसे ऊंचा हूँ क्योंकि पंजाबी के बराबर कोई नहीं आ सकता है । हालत यह है कि शर्मा जी जैसे बूढ़े आदमी भी समझते हैं कि उनके मुकाबले में कोई नहीं है । कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो संकुचित भावनाएं हैं इन संकीर्ण भावनाओं को नष्ट करने के वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि जो एकता हमारे देश में आज उभर आई है उसका सच्चा उपयोग उस स्वरूप के आधार पर ही हो सकता है । उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि यूनिटरी फॉर्म और गवर्नमेंट अपने देश में आनी चाहिए । कैसे यह मैं मानता हूँ कि आज हम दो बटे में यहां इस बात को तय नहीं कर सकते कि इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लें । इसकी भावना बड़ी अच्छी है इसका अध्ययन करना

अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। आज 19 साल से हम देख रहे हैं कि सन 1950 से जो हम ने अपने यहां संविधान लागू किया है उसकी त्रुटियों को हम ने बार बार दुरुस्त किया है आज अगर हमें यह त्रुटिपूर्ण मालूम पड़ता है और यह त्रुटि भ्रंशकर रूप धारण करने की भावना हमारे सामने आ रही है तो इसमें कुछ भी बुराई नहीं है कि इस बिल को इस विधेयक को जनता का मत प्राप्त करने के واسते सरकार सरकारलेट करे। अगर मोशन है तब तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर कोई मोशन नहीं है तो फिर सरकार द्वारा यह निर्धारित किया जाय कि इसको जनता के सामने राय जानने के लिए भेजा जाय ताकि जनता का मत प्राप्त किया जा सके। एक आधारी के विचार के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि सारी जनता की राय के आधार पर ही संविधान में यह जो त्रुटि है उस त्रुटि को मिटाया जाय।

मैं फिर से उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यही कहूंगा कि इस विधेयक का समर्थन चारों तरफ से होना चाहिए। अभी तक सिवाय एक सरदार कपूर सिंह के सब ने उस का समर्थन किया है। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि सब की इच्छा इस बात पर है कि हमारे देश में जो एकता स्थापित हुई है वह एकता कायम रहे।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Sir, I very well appreciate the pious desire of Prakash Vir Shastriji, which is behind this Bill. But I do not understand how this remedy suggested by him will go to make the solidarity and unity of the country stronger. After due thought, the decision was taken that India should have a federal form of government. Whether India has got a thorough federal form of government or not is a different question. You will be surprised to know that many times the question is put to the LL.B. students whether India has got a federal government with unitary features or a unitary government with federal features. It does not go

to prove that India has got neither federal nor unitary form of government. The Government of India could not give up the federal form of government with certain unitary features due to certain reasons, because the Government of India was accustomed to a unitary form of government and unitary rule. After that, the high-powered Cabinet Committee under the leadership of Pandit Nehru in 1947 submitted the report that in spite of the fact that there may be the argument that the Central Government may grow weaker on account of decentralisation of powers, at the same time it was thought quite necessary that the units also should be given greater powers. According to the Government of India Act of 1935 autonomy was thought of being given to the different units. Whether it was full autonomy or not was a different matter. But the autonomous units were supposed to hand over certain powers to the so-called Central Government then existing. Subsequent to our independence, our objective was to have a federal form of government where autonomous units having all the powers should be able to hand over certain powers to the Centre, to the federal government, in order to carry on the smooth administration in certain matters. This thing has already been done. Even though we are following to a very great extent parliamentary democratic type of conventions in our government we are following to a very great extent conventions in the Presidential form of government also. But essentially we are cutting a via media between the two, following certain principles and conventions of the Cabinet form of government and certain principles and conventions in the federal form of government, because of the very fact that the so-called autonomous units in India are not autonomous to the extent that autonomy is expected as a pre-requisite for the federal form of government. Secondly, we have a third list called the Concurrent List wherein although the Central Government or the federal government and the State Government

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

can both legislate in case of conflict between the two it is the federal government which is to prevail. Again, there are emergency provisions also incorporated in our Constitution, that in case of any emergency, in case the internal peace and order within the country are threatened on account of external aggression or internal deadlock, there is the provision that the President can declare a state of emergency and take away all the powers in the whole country or in any part of the country.

Therefore, in order to strengthen the federal government, if this federal government can be converted into a unitary form of government during times of emergency and if during normal times these autonomous units are given the autonomy to exercise their own powers, to have their own rights and also to exercise full autonomy as independent units, I do not understand what harm is there.

As I said, I do appreciate the pious desire of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, but it does not mean that because we have a federal government there is no integrity in the country, there is no unity in the country, there is no solidarity in the country. I wish to remind him of the saying: *व्यटि न समष्टि*—diversity in unity and unity in diversity. The whole world is based on that. Even if there is a unitary form of government, does he mean to say that there would not be any such divergence of opinion in the country, divergent way of thinking in the country? Does he mean to say that there would not be any such diversity in case there is such a unitary form of government? In spite of all these things there is unity in the country. In spite of all this diversity, in spite of all the autonomy given to different States, our only anxiety is that the units should be independent to a very great extent, they should be autonomous in the fullest sense, in the true spirit. We have gone to such an extent as to have a federal form of government. We

have chosen the via media between the federal form of government and the so-called parliamentary system of democracy. We have altogether found a unique form of Constitution. We are having three lists—the Federal List, the State List and the Concurrent List. So many powers are vested in the federal government. There is provision that in case of any conflict the federal government is to prevail. There are also emergency powers vested in the President. With all these provisions, I do not know how our Constitution is going to be appreciated by the world. We are not very much concerned with that. But, as the matter stands today, we have gone so much ahead with our Constitution that in its very preamble it is said quite clearly: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens: justice, social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;..." If we are going to achieve all these things I do not understand why we shall have to go back and think again.

One of the hon. Members remarked that some leaders are already thinking that they ought to have given a second thought over the linguistic reorganisation of the States. I am not talking here about the linguistic reorganisation. I am talking about the autonomous units that go to form the federal form of government. Linguistic reorganisation is the second stage in the formation of autonomous units. On what basis the units are formed is a different thing. Formerly the units were there, autonomy had been given to those units and those autonomous units came together for certain purposes. That was a prerequisite for a federal form of government. But the native states stood in the form of impediments for the unity of the country. The merger of

these native states with the federal form of government was a great thing achieved by our Government. Therefore, I do hope that this Constitution will be very much appreciated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. L. M. Singhvi—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पिछरी बार में अपना नाम दिया हुआ है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी में दो सदस्य बोन चुके हैं ।

श्री किशनचन्द सेठ (एटा) : मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । मुझे भी बोलना है । अगर आज टाइम नहीं है, तो याद टाइम बढ़ा दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस घंटे से चार घंटे पढ़ने ही कर दिये गये हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : अगर हाउस की इच्छा है, तो समय बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाये । इस पर मत ले लिये जायें यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ । निश्चयी ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would very much have liked to speak at some length on this subject of fundamental importance, but it is not possible to express oneself adequately in a short span of time on a subject of such vital importance and of such wide-spread implications in our national life. In the alternative, therefore, I would rest content by suggesting to the House, and suggesting to the hon. Deputy Minister who is to reply to this debate, to agree to permit this Bill for circulation for eliciting public opinion.

There is no denying the fact that this Bill embodies a thesis which has acquired an increasing edge among the intellectuals of this country; It is difficult to say as to how far one can go along to support this thesis for this involves a fundamental change in our Constitution and a fundamental change in the system of administration and State organisation that we have in the country. But there is no denying the fact that the thesis which Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has propounded through this Bill is a thesis of signal importance. I am quite sure that if this is recognised by the Government no harm would be done if there is an open discussion through out the country on this issue of great and wide-spread importance. I hope, Sir, that the hon. Deputy Minister would be reasonable enough to accept this suggestion and to agree to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion, because it is not right, it is not appropriate to throw out a Bill such as this in a summary fashion. The Bill has attracted very considerable attention in this House. Hon. Members have expressed themselves strongly, and though I am not persuaded to express myself categorically in support of this thesis I would say that the thesis deserves close scrutiny and study at the hands of the country once again.

Sir, when we adopted the federal framework of government we did so in the hope that the integrity of the nation, that the unity of the nation would not be undermined by the federal frame-work. There is no reason why what has actually come to pass should have happened, but the fact remains that fissiparous forces in the country have been gaining ground. The fact remains that people have not thought even twice of undermining the unity and the integrity of the nation in the name of regional interests or territorial claims. I am a votary of a deeper federal feeling than is merely expressed through a State organisation in the form of a federation. In a country which encompasses almost a wide range of diversities, there is no denying the fact a deeper federal quality which

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

makes for accommodation, which makes for mutual consideration, which makes for tolerance on a country-wide basis has to be the fundamental tenet of our national life. But, in the name of federalism or in the name of State's right or territorial claims, or the rights of minorities we cannot allow the unity of the country to be truncated, we cannot allow the picture or the vision of India that we have envisioned, that we have harboured, that we have nursed to be destroyed. There is no doubt that even in terms of administration the country has suffered considerably because in the name of federalism, in the name of State autonomy, irresponsible claims are made or responsibility is denied. I should like to cite before the House what a renowned former Chief Justice of India, Shri Mahajan, had to say on this. Of course, he is a very firm believer in the unitary concept of State, but what he says in respect of the development, political development, in our country is certainly of great importance. About his home State, Punjab he says:

"The last ten years unfold a tale of intrigues between political groups and aspirants to political power seeking an opportunity to pull down one another. In short, the history of ten years is one of the accession of power or downfall of three politicians intriguing against one another and divided into groups, though belonging to the same political party. Nothing gets going without greasing someone's palm or getting a 'sifarish'. Most of the time of our Ministers is spent on the road between Chandigarh and Delhi and in giving endless harangues."

About Delhi at that time, he said:

"There is a cry for an autonomous state for the benefit of Delhi's intriguing group of politicians. The metropolis is degenerating into a slum, instead of becoming a paradise, as a result of their administration. The residents have

been drinking contaminated water, electricity fails every now and then. Health services are not worth mentioning and now food and milk are scarce. No greater misfortune will fall on the Delhi citizens than the one of again making Delhi into an autonomous state."

I would not say that autonomy is in itself a bad thing or that autonomy in itself is the fountainhead of corruption or of inefficiency. But the fact remains that the counter-pulls in the direction of selfishness, in the direction which is a direction contrary to national purpose and national unity have tended to dim the picture of national unity, to dim the national resolve and national unity.

In that context, in that perspective of things, I would say that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri seems to have a kind of built-in political radar in bringing about a Bill for the consideration of this House. He has rightly gauged the feelings in the minds of people everywhere in the country and I think his Bill deserves very close and respectful consideration in the House.

I would say that the spectrum of federalism in our country is a very anomalous spectrum. No proper study seems to have been made of federalism. Whenever a State Government does not want to do a thing, it would invoke the reason that the Central Government is not willing to come forward to assist it. Whenever the Central Government wishes to evade responsibility, it would say that the matter is within the realm of responsibility of a State Government. This division of responsibility has tended, by and large, to evasion, inefficiency and inertia on the part of Government. What I would say is that there should be a more functional division of sovereignty in the country, rather than mere territorial and subject division of sovereignty in the country as found in the federal framework of our country.

I would not like at this stage to express myself on the various merits of a federal system or a unitary system. We are ourselves called a quasi-federal system, a system which is closer to the unitary system. But we still have a lot of trappings of the federal system which makes for inertia, which makes for inaction. I would plead with the Deputy Law Minister who is to reply to the debate that he should accept the circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion so as to enable this country to review and to take a refreshing look at the problems which have been engendered with federalism in this country and how we can cope with those problems.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I heartily thank my learned friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri for drawing the attention of the countrymen to this important aspect of our Constitution. I can say with a full sense of responsibility that no Constitution can be the last word, whenever it might have been framed. It is always subject to correction, always subject to re-thinking. As my learned friend, Shri Dixit, has said, the time has come when there should be some re-thinking on this subject.

I remember distinctly that when the Britishers were thinking of giving some sort of responsible government to this country they always thought how they could gradually try to divide the people in as many ways as possible. Therefore, they brought in provincial autonomy and that sort of thing. I know that the time at my disposal is limited and that I cannot deal in detail with this subject. I would say that before 1946, before the Muslim League conceived the idea of Pakistan and they were not certain that the future constitutional set-up would be that India would be divided into two, India and Pakistan, at that time the framers of the Constitution were thinking in terms of the 1935 Act which envisaged that the provinces will be more autonomous and there will be a loose type of federation at the top on which the

future edifice would be built. Therefore, after attainment of freedom and very much conscious of this, our framers of the Constitution, our leaders and pioneers thought how they could weave a better type of federation with a stronger government at the Centre.

With the limited experience that I have of the working in the States I would personally feel that the States should be stronger and that they should have necessary powers. But I am absolutely of the opinion that in the present set-up, as things are, it is absolutely necessary that our Government, while it may not be exactly a unitary sort of government, should be absolutely strong at the Centre so that it can hold its way all over the country. As Shri Mathur has correctly pointed out, the country is now going in the Community Development way. That is to say, the powers in the country are being decentralised. Formerly people believed that the power would percolate from the top. But in the actual functioning of democracy it should come up from below.

My hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh, has spoken on this subject. I would respectfully submit to him that once upon a time I was also thinking like him. It is the sheer outcome of the feudal type of thinking. If we think wisely and correctly I would say that it is impossible now for any State to function without the co-operation of the neighbouring States. As rightly pointed out by Shri Mathur, at that time we had no conception, even Gandhiji had little conception of the situation that was likely to arise. That is why he said that linguistic States be set up in the country. At that time there was no conception that the country could be developed in such a fine manner. Today giant multi-purpose projects cannot be thought of in terms of small States. Taking his own State of Punjab, let us consider the Bhakra-Nangal project. Is it possible for Punjab to consume all the electricity that is generated by that project? No. It is consumed by the neighbouring

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

States. So, in the new concept of things, unless we look upon the country as a whole the country cannot develop physically, mentally, materially or linguistically. It is felt in the country that we should have one national language. I am absolutely certain that as long as we have linguistic provinces it will be almost impossible to develop one national language in the country.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri by his Bill has provided us with an opportunity to have some re-thinking on these matters. It is a very very precious opportunity.

Maybe, this very Bill may not be accepted in the manner as has been provided, but let the Minister, if he thinks proper, accept that this matter be circulated for eliciting public opinion as some of my friends have said. There are a number of aspects that will come into this because new things have come before us, new dangers have come before us. Nobody expected that Pakistan will be such a terrible danger for us. Not even our great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, ever thought that China will ever be our enemy. But today that has absolutely changed our mind and our thinking.

As far as defence is concerned, all round—not only on the northern and eastern borders, but on our entire seacoast—we have got to be very careful about that. I would say, about a number of things—commerce, trade, industry, irrigation—about everything a re-thinking is necessary. How do we do it? I request the Government that they give a lead in this. May I expect that the hon. Minister, who will reply to the debate on this Bill that has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, will at least give an indication of the mind of the Government, that in these matters they would certainly prefer to re-think?

Eighteen times our Constitution has been amended. Why? Because it was the need of the hour; because it was the need of the day. Even after that in these last few months our minds have been revolutionized and in this revolutionized thinking in the entire country, things may not be there which we expect.

With these few words, I hope, the Government will fully consider the Bill that has been moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are passing through a period of re-thinking and now I heard from my colleague, Shri Saraf, that in spite of his very long experience and lessons that he derived from that experience, he is prepared to re-think on this issue also due to certain recent happenings. So, there is a wave of re-thinking now going on in the country and, I am afraid, in this wave and onrush many lessons that we learnt through very hard and long experience are being forgotten.

Of course, it is true, as Dr. Singhvi has said, that our friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, has drawn our attention to a very important subject. The subject is, of course, very important and because of that we should be very careful also in dealing with such subjects. In a lighthearted, manner we cannot tackle such questions.

Fundamentally at least, our Party has always believed and even today we believe that in India we can have a strong, efficient and effective administration only on the basis of the willing co-operation of the people inhabiting the various regions of our country. There can be no question of imposing something on any part of our country, let it be a very small region and let the population be very small. Let us not forget that fact and then dream about things and dream about organising our life—administrative, political, cultural and

all that—by forcing something down the throat of our people.

I think, what is forgotten is the historical background, the traditions and the developments that took place over centuries and how we came together. All this is forgotten when we think of some shortcut to remove many of the ills that we face. Of course, we have many problems.

We have very often heard many people speaking against the re-organisation of our States on linguistic basis. I could never digest that argument. I should ask such friends to imagine how we could pull on with the old Presidencies left by the British. What would have happened? Could we live in peace, after all, with so many States with people speaking various languages and having various degrees of development as far as the economy is concerned and with so many other questions. Was it not a confession on the part of Government itself when it decided to have, for example, Maharashtra and Gujarat? They tried to put these two States together with the force of arms and what all things happened? There was a blood-bath. But, after all that, the Government itself had to come forward and say, "No, we have to take a different decision". We are seeing the experience of the Government now trying to think about the question of Punjab again. All along, the Government was taking up a position which now, I think, they will have to change. Personally I have no doubt about it. How the change will take place and in what direction is a different matter; but, at least, now it is known to all concerned, including those in authority, that they just cannot impose something on the people of Punjab. That sentiment has to be taken into consideration. From our point of view, our complaint and, perhaps, charge against this Government is that in spite of the instructions left by the wise framers of our Constitution, this

Government during all these years is trying to take more and more power from the States.

Actually, many States were feeling that they were just reduced to the position of municipalities. As a matter of fact, a Congress Chief Minister of my State, before he was sent out of office, very recently said in the Assembly itself in reply to a question, when there was some talk of an all-India service for Education, "I am opposed to it; I am a Congress Chief Minister but I am opposed to it because already, I find, we State Governments are just like municipalities". These are his own words. We know, how the Central Government found it so difficult about the All India Education Service or higher education becoming the responsibility of the Centre. Except for the Government of Punjab, all the other Governments are opposing it tooth and nail. That is the experience. They are Congress governments. The Central Government is a Congress government.

So, it is a question which has to be considered even above the party level. That is why even the Central Government is finding it practically difficult in such matters as the organisation of more and more Central services. So, this is a field in which we should tread very carefully. I am even against the suggestion of Dr. Singhvi that at this time we should leave this matter for a discussion and debate in the country. At least, this is not the time for that because this is a very touchy problem and we should understand that this is not a question on which you can have a majority decision in this country. Let us be clear about that. Maybe, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's opinion may have majority support.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We will have unanimity.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In India, as it is constituted today, majority decisions cannot apply to such ques-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Hon. So, I want to tell our friends, who have come forward with very good intentions—I do not, of course, question their motives; they have very good intentions—but, with all that, it is a very touchy problem and now at least we should not try to open this issue for a debate and discussion in this country.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): May I just contradict one thing that my hon. friend has said, namely, that all the State Governments have opposed the organisation of the All India Education Service? That is not a statement of fact. Factually speaking, most of the Governments have agreed.

Shri Warier (Trichur): Only most, even then.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I said about higher education becoming the Centre's responsibility.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest to the debate on this Bill. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill has given food for thought and the whole House had some intellectual exercise. I am sure, this idea which he has thrown up will be seriously debated by the people at large.

But, having heard the arguments advanced by various hon. Members, who took part in the debate, I do not feel and I am not convinced that a time has come when we should change the very structure of our Constitution which we the people of India had given unto ourselves on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1950. The main argument as stated by him in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is:

"Conversion of what were originally provinces of India into

States, has brought with it a train of fissiparous tendencies of ever increasing volume and magnitude and various problems of grave anxieties".

This seems to be the main argument for bringing forward this Bill to change the very structure of our Constitution.

Sir, the Chinese aggression in 1965 and the Pakistani aggression in 1965 have enabled us to prove to the whole world that this country which consists of 470 million people speaking different languages and having different creeds can meet the aggression as one man. The Indian people feel that they are Indians first and last. It is but natural that, being human-beings, there are bound to be some differences of opinion and, therefore, there may be some disputes. That does not mean that this Constitution is responsible for creating any fissiparous tendencies. What guarantee is there that the moment you have the unitary type of Government, these fissiparous tendencies will not exist in the country? Therefore, his argument is basically unsound and if the Bill is framed on that argument, my submission is that it cannot stand scrutiny.

Let us go into the history of our Constitution. The system of federalism was introduced for the first time by the Government of India Act, 1935 and before that, under the Government of India Act, 1919, there was only the unitary type of Government with provinces which were called Local Governments and they were the agents of the Central Government. They had no powers worth the name. For the first time, in 1935, the provinces were given some sort of autonomy. That was the type of Government that was functioning till we got our Independence in 1947.

Ours is a vast country with 470 million people. Let us examine

whether it is possible for a unitary type of Government to govern the entire country. It is not practicable nor possible to have in India a purely unitary Government like the Government of the United Kingdom where there is a single Legislature, that is, Parliament at Westminster and a single Government at White Hall. Even if we revert to the unitary system of Government, it would not be the unitary system of the British type but it would have to be a unitary system of the pre-1935 type with Provincial Legislatures and Provincial Governments exercising functions over a wide field of legislation and administration by virtue of devolution and delegation.

Then, the next question is, when the State Governments have exercised autonomy in the field of administration, both legislative and executive, for the last 15 years, and having advanced so far, whether it is really possible or desirable to withdraw those powers from the State Government? When the Constituent Assembly discussed this question, the Union Powers Committee which was presided over by our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, observed in its Supplementary Report dated 5th July, 1947, that:

"... We are quite clear in our minds that there are many matters in which authority must lie solely with the units and that to frame a Constitution on the basis of a unitary State would be a retrograde step, both politically and administratively. We have, accordingly, come to the conclusion—a conclusion which was also reached by the Union Constitution Committee—that the soundest framework for our Constitution is a Federation with a strong Centre . . ."

This was accepted by the Constituent Assembly.

With your permission, I would like to go through the various articles of

the Constitution which go to show that the power is really with the Central Government, the Union, and not with the States, so that the Union can control every State, so that no State can go out of its demarcated field in exercising its powers and responsibilities.

Let me first take article 3 of the Constitution which says:

"Parliament may by law—

- (a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
- (b) increase the area of any State;
- (c) diminish the area of any State;
- (d) alter the boundaries of any State;
- (e) alter the name of any State;"

My friend Mr. Mathur was saying that these provinces were not carved out on any scientific basis but some boundaries were fixed for administrative purposes. It may be true but the language formed the principal factor for constituting a State. These administrative boundaries are to be treated as hyphens that unite and not as dashes that divide. Rajasthan is not a separate country; Punjab is not a separate country. All these States are units of the same country, that is, India. Simply because some State Governments exist, it does not mean that the States are entirely separate entities.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The approach should be positive and not negative.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am putting a positive view. The positive view is, let us not feel that we have failed. The period of 15 years is not too long a period in the history of the nation.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

Let us work it for some more years. Whenever an occasion has arisen, in the past, we came forward with an amendment so that the necessary powers are taken over by the Centre.

Then, there are other articles which really go to show that the Union Government is more powerful than the State Governments. Under article 155 of the Constitution, the Governor who is the executive head of a State is appointed by the President of the Union and under article 156 he holds office during the pleasure of the President. These provisions have important implications. As every act of the President is done in exercise of the executive power of the Union, the appointment, removal and dismissal of a Governor are nothing but acts done in the exercise of the executive power of the Union. Therefore, as the executive power of the State vests in a functionary (Governor) subordinate to the President, the executive power of the Union and the executive power of a State can hardly be regarded as coordinate but in a true and real federation the executive power of the Central Government and the executive power of a component unit are coordinate and equal.

Again, by article 160, power has been conferred upon the President of the Union to make provision for the discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies.

I now refer to article 171 under which Parliament may by law entirely change the composition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council.

Under article 249, Parliament has power to legislate for any specific period with respect to any matter even in the State field if a resolution has been passed by the Rajya Sabha declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest

that Parliament should make laws with respect to such matter.

Under article 250, Parliament has power to make law with regard to any matter in the State List while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.

Under article 254, the power of Parliament over the concurrent field overrides the power of the State Legislature.

Under article 256, the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

Article 257 lays down that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

Under article 275, the Union gives grants-in-aid to the States.

Now, I come to the emergency provisions of the Constitution, which are mentioned in articles 352, 353, 355 and 356. Under article 355, the duty has been laid on the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

16 hrs.

Under Article 356, the President can, on receipt of a report from the Governor or even otherwise assume to himself all the functions and

powers of the State Government by abrogating the State machinery if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. All these are drastic powers conferred upon the Union and they positively and definitely place the States—the component units—in a position of inferiority and subordination.

Article 365 is an important one. It lays down that, where any State has failed to comply with or to give effect to any direction given in exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of the Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Thus the President is, under the Constitution, the final arbiter to determine whether the Government of a State is or is not being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Therefore, a perusal of the various Articles of the Constitution which I have referred to clearly leads to the conclusion which is irresistible that, though India is a Union of the States and the Constitution of India has the external trappings of a federal system, the federal features are not at all strong in our Constitution. I may quote here the remarks of Professor K. C. Wheare of Oxford in relation to our Constitution:

"It establishes, indeed, a system of Government which is almost quasi-federal, almost devolutionary in character, a unitary State with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal State with subsidiary unitary features."

This is the correct reading of the Constitution as it stands today. All the powers are being exercised by the Union Government. As pointed out by my friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair, all the State Governments complain that, in this planned economy, they have been reduced to the status of a District Board or a Zila Parishad. That being the case, what is the glamour in having a unitary type of Government?

An hon. Member: If that is a fact, you are arguing against yourself.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What you want is already provided for in the Constitution. Therefore, no Bill is necessary to amend the Constitution. The Constitution which we have given to ourselves really provides for a system which is almost unitary in character. Therefore, I cannot understand the fears expressed by hon. Members that there will be fissiparous tendencies in the country and that they cannot be checked unless there is a unitary type of Government; there is no logic in their argument. Ours is a country with so many languages. People have to understand what the administration is. We have thought of democratic decentralisation; we have introduced the three-tier system of Panchayati institution. What is the principle? We want to inculcate in the people the sense of participation, the sense of belonging, the feeling that they have also a share in the administration of the country. Otherwise, independence has no meaning. (*Inter-ruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jaganath Rao: I have explained the true nature and character of our Constitution. In view of that, no amendment is necessary. We have worked this Constitution for fifteen years; let us give it further trial. These fissiparous tendencies have not

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

arisen because of the federal type of Constitution. Therefore, the very logic of the hon. Members does not convince me and I am opposed to this Bill and also to any motion for circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का लिखा पड़ा जवाब सुनने के बाद मैं इस निर्णय पर पहुंचा हूँ कि सरकार को जिस गम्भीरता से इस विधेयक को लेना चाहिए या धीरे इस विधेयक के मूल में जाकर जिस गम्भीरता से इस का उत्तर देना चाहिए या वह दोनों बातें ही उभरती महोदय के उत्तर में प्रकट नहीं हुईं। पिछली बार भी धीरे इस बार भी सब मिला कर इस विधेयक की बहुत से 18 सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और 18 सदस्यों में से 14 सदस्य वे हैं जिन्होंने पूर्णतया इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया और बाकी के चार सदस्य हैं उन में से दो इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्होंने यह दृष्टा व्यक्त की कि इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिए भेजा जाये। अगर सरकार इस तथ्य को स्वीकार कर लेती कि इस गम्भीर प्रश्न पर देश की राय जानी जाय तब तो इस सदन के बृद्धतम सदस्य वापू जी भण्डे ने एक प्रस्ताव भी आप को दिया है कि इस विधेयक के साथ उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मुझे किसी प्रकार की कोई प्राप्ति नहीं होती।

दूसरी एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने की दृष्टानुमति क्या है? क्यों मैं ने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित किया? मैं ने पहले भी बतलाया था धीरे कि उसे दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले की बात है कि गोवा महाराष्ट्र में मिले या मैसूर में इस प्रश्न को लेकर देश में एक ठनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। जिस समय वह विचार कि गोवा की वर्तमान सरकार

त्यागपत्र दे दे ताकि गोवा में चुनाव कराया जाय इसी प्रश्न को लेकर उठा उसके दूसरे ही दिन मैसूर मंत्रिमंडल की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने एक धमकी आई। बंगलौर में जो कांग्रेस अधिवेशन होने वाला था उसके सामने भी एक समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई। क्यों क्यों कर के उस प्रश्न को टाला गया या उस प्रश्न को दबा दिया गया। लेकिन उस प्रश्न से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार का प्रश्न केवल गोवा को महाराष्ट्र या मैसूर में मिलाने की ही बात नहीं, बेलगांव महाराष्ट्र में रहेगा या मैसूर में रहेगा, कृष्णा गोदावरी जल का क्या होगा, यह धीरे अन्य भी बहुत से इस प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर हैं धीरे वे उठ कर देश के मस्तिष्क को खुश करते हैं। इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि आखिर जब हम यह सवाल उठाते हैं कि गोवा महाराष्ट्र में रहेगा या मैसूर में रहेगा तो क्या महाराष्ट्र भारत में नहीं है या मैसूर भारत में नहीं है? अगर दोनों भारतवर्ष के ही प्रांत हैं तो इस प्रश्न को लेकर यह वादविवाद क्यों देश में हो रहा है? इसी दृष्टानुमति में मैं ने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित किया था। जिस समय भाषावार प्रांतों के निर्माण की स्थिति देश में आई उस समय राजनीति के दूरदर्शक चिन्तक स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने यह कहा था कभी अगर हम ने गलती से इस प्रश्न का वायदा कर भी लिया तो आज देश के सामने धीरे भी जो बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं पहले उन्हें लिया जाय। इस समस्या का हमें अभी नहीं उठाना चाहिए। प्रत्यक्षात् कभी देश की स्थिति जब बिल्कुल शान्त होगी तो उस समय शान्त वातावरण में इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन श्री पाटेल रामलू के देहावसान ने धीरे हमारे नेतृत्व की उस समय की दुर्बलता ने उस अध्याय को खोल दिया। उस का परिणाम क्या निकला वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। अभी भी उसका ही एक धीरे दुष्परिणाम

देखने में आ रहा है। रंजाब का वातावरण हम को अच्छे प्रकार से बताता है कि जो रंजाब के हिन्दू और सिक्ख दोनों मिल कर पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला कर रहे थे आज सरकार की उस रंजाबी सूबा समिति की बोझा की मून का परिणाम यह हुआ कि रंजाब के हिन्दू और सिक्ख दोनों पाकिस्तान से जड़ के बजाय प्रस्र पाने प्रसने मैमॉरैडन तैयार करने में लगे हुए हैं। समिति के सामने प्रसने प्रसने ज्ञान देने की होड़ लग रही है। जिन की शक्ति देश के निर्माण और उसकी रक्षा के लिए लगनी चाहिए आज सरकार की शत्रु और दूरदर्शी नीतियों के कारण उन का मन उबर से हट कर इस दिशा में अगर लग गया तो देश के लिए अनिष्टकर होगा। ऐसी गलतियां सरकार करती है जिनसे विभ्रम होकर इस प्रकार का विभ्रम लाना पड़ा।

दूसरी बड़ी चीज यह है कि जब मैं इस विधेयक को उद्घोषित कर रहा था तो उस दिन भी कहा था लेकिन आज उस को थोड़े विस्तार से और कड़ा चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र के मंत्रिमंडल की एक सबसे बड़ी दुर्बलता यह है कि जिन विभागों की मंत्री सम्हालता है उन के पास प्रारंभ ऐसा विभाग होगा कि वह अपने प्रांत का औद्योगिक विकास कर सके तो वह केवल अपने प्रांत के विकास की दृष्टि से राज्या बनायेगा। ज़रूरत तो इस बात की है कि वह सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष के विकास की दृष्टि से योजना बनावे। किस प्रांत में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी है? किस प्रांत में इंडस्ट्रीज कितनी हैं, किस प्रांत का डेवलपमेंट कितना हुआ है? क्या यह सारा देश एक नहीं है? अगर यह सारा देश एक है तो फिर सारे देश को एक ईकाई मान कर विकास का कार्यक्रम क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता? या सारे देश को एक ईकाई मान कर देश की आय बढ़ाने का ध्यान क्यों नहीं किया जाता? आज यह स्थिति है कि रंजाब में गेहूं और चने का भाव

कुछ घीर है, दिल्ली में घाकर वह बढ़ जाता है घीर यहां से 11 मील गाझियाबाद में चले जाइये तो वहां डेढ़ गुना घीर दुगुना हो जाता है। यह सरकार जब समाजवादी समाज रचना का नारा लगाती है तो फिर क्यों नहीं निर्णय करती कि देश में अब गेहूं बिकेगा तो समान भाव पर बिकेगा? रोटी खावेंगे तो सब खावेंगे, भूखे मरेंगे तो सब मरेंगे। यह क्या चीज है कि एक प्रांतीय सरकार 40 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से चना खरीदे लेकिन यही प्रांतीय सरकार जब वह चना कलकत्ते को दे तो 90 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से दे। अब इस स्थिति में अनुमान लगाये कि अगर व्यापारी नफ़ा कमाता है तो वह शीर्षा है लेकिन एक सरकार दूसरी सरकार से मुनाफ़ा कमाती है तो उस पर कोई आपत्ति करने वाला नहीं है। क्या रंजाब या बंगाल एक ही देश के हिस्से नहीं हैं? आखिर एक सरकार दूसरी सरकार के साथ इस तरह क्यों करती है? और इस बुरी तरह मुनाफ़ा क्यों कमाती है?

इस स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जितना गम्भीर है, सरकार इस को उतनी गम्भीरता से ले। अच्छा हां कि उपमंत्री, श्री जगन्नाथ राय, माननीय सदस्य, बापूजी अग्ने, के इस प्रस्ताव का स्वीकार करने कि इस विधेयक का जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित कर दिया जाये। मैं इस विधेयक का प्रस्तावक होने के नाते इस प्रस्ताव का स्वीकार करता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने से सरकार को देश का मन जानने का प्रबन्ध भी मिलेगा और यह भी भान हो जायेगा कि सरकार ने इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में कुछ गम्भीरता से निर्णय लिया है।

लेकिन अगर सरकार इतना भी नहीं करती और इस में गम्भीरता नहीं दिखाती, तो मैं कम से कम अपनी ओर से यहाँ इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि मैं इस विधेयक का प्रसन्न हूँ कि जिससे यह रिजल्ट हो जाये। इस की

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शस्त्री]

अपेक्षा तो मैं इस विधेयक को वापस लेना अधिक पसन्द करूंगा। ताकि छः महीने बाद यह विधेयक फिर दोबारा इस सदन में आये और सरकार को अपनी भूल का प्रायश्चित्त करने और यह सोचने का अवसर मिले कि यदि इस रूप में नहीं, तो इससे मिलते जुलते किसी दूसरे रूप में देश की एकता को कैसे सुदृढ़ बनाये रखा जा सकता है ?

मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि उपमंत्री महोदय बापूजी अपने के इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस विधेयक को जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित किया जाये।

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I have your permission to move an amendment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): But who is accepting the hon. Member's amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Deputy Minister prepared to accept the motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No.

Dr. M. S. Aney: My amendment is that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister is not accepting that amendment.

Has the hon. Mover leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next Bill is in the name of Shri Parashar. He is not here. He wants postponement of his Bill. The next one is in the name of Shri Siddiah. He is also not here. The next two Bills are in the name of Shri D. C. Sharma. He is also not here. Now, we have to wait for the Prime Minister's statement.

16.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

An hon. Member: Let us adjourn for a few minutes till the Prime Minister comes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समय मुझे ही इस्तेमाल कर लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दस मिनट के लिए हाउस को मुस्तवी करता हूँ। दस मिनट के बाद हम मिलेंगे।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twenty-two Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twenty-two Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE INDO-PAKISTAN
RELATIONS

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In the statement which I had made in this House on 24th September, 1965, I had given an account of the developments culminating in a cease-fire coming into force between India and Pakistan at 3:30 a.m. on the 23rd September, 1965. I do not wish to take up the time of the House by going into details about subsequent happenings which have been fully reported in the Press. I would instead try to present the broad picture of the later developments and to share with the House Government's views and thoughts on the various issues that have yet to be resolved.

The cease-fire is still far from being fully effective. The main reason for this is the fact that Pakistani Forces have continuously tried to occupy posts and areas which were not in their hands when the cease-fire came

into effect. It is these violations by Pakistan that account for the uneasy conditions that prevail in areas where our troops are facing the Pakistan army. The House will recall that the actual hour of the cease-fire had to be put off by fifteen hours beyond the dead-line set in the Security Council Resolution of 20th September, 1965 because Pakistan delayed its acceptance of the cease-fire till the last minute. During this period which elapsed between the acceptance of cease-fire by both countries and its actual coming into force, Pakistani forces were actively engaged in trying to occupy fresh territory wherever possible and particularly in South-West Rajasthan. Even after the cease-fire, Pakistani troops did occupy a few posts and villages in Rajasthan, which are separated from each other by long distances and are located in areas where there had been no fighting before.

Apart from Rajasthan, in the Fazilka Sector on the 24th and 25th September, in the Tithwal area on the 11th October, Pakistan launched major attacks in total disregard of the cease-fire. In the Chhamb area too, they have repeatedly tried to move forward after the cease-fire.

The cease-fire Agreement cannot stand in the way of our troops regaining territory treacherously occupied after the cease cease-fire came into effect. Wherever such violations have occurred, we have obviously no choice left except to deal with the situation and foil the Pakistani designs. Our taking such remedial action cannot be considered a violation of the cease-fire. It is necessary that the Security Council should give serious thought to this aspect of the matter. We have been regularly drawing their attention to the cease-fire violations by Pakistan, the total number of which now adds upto about a thousand. The Security Council must ensure that there are no more viola-

tions of the cease-fire and that the places occupied after the cease-fire are vacated forthwith. If real progress is to be made on the road to peace, the cease-fire must be made truly effective. Until the cease-fire becomes effective, it is not possible to proceed to the subsequent step of withdrawal of armed personnel. This was emphasized by me in a letter dated the 18th October, 1965 to the Secretary-General. I place on the Table of the House copies of communications exchanged between the Government of India and the U.N. Secretary-General and between our Permanent Representative on the U.N. and the President of the Security Council. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5076/65].

Another factor of the greatest importance in any discussion on withdrawals is the manner in which we can be assured that the infiltration technique which Pakistan initiated on the 5th August, 1965 will not be repeated again. I had emphasized this point in my discussions and correspondence with the Secretary-General even before the cease-fire came into being. As far as I am aware no statement has been made by any Indian delegate to the U.N. or to the U.N. Security Council which has been inconsistent with whatever I have said in this House. I find it necessary to revert to this point with even greater emphasis, because we have reports of a fresh build-up of infiltrators in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and in the tribal areas. The tragic events of the last few months should make the UN and the Security Council realise that prevention is not only better but easier than cure. If firm action had been taken when infiltration began and General Nimmo reported on it, perhaps much of the tragic loss of life and property which followed, could have been avoided. At that time, despite all our efforts, strong and prompt action was not taken. I do hope that the Secretary-General will start immediate investigations into what is going on in

(Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.)

Pakistan-occupied Kashmir in preparation for unleashing a fresh wave of infiltrators.

I cannot help expressing the feeling that the world would be saved much trouble and misery if aggression is not countenanced any where and objective efforts are made to identify the aggressor. In the recent conflict, the fact of Pakistani aggression could be seen by any one who wanted to. The Chief UN Observer gave a clear and objective verdict. The Security Council itself referred to August 5 as the crucial date. On this date, India had taken no action. It was Pakistan that had started sending massive waves of infiltrators and clearly she was the aggressor. Impliedly Pakistan's aggression was noted but this certainly was not enough. A clear verdict was necessary and a body which is charged with the important responsibility of preserving world peace must necessarily be prepared to give a clear verdict. It is all the more necessary, because a new technique is being adopted under which invasions are launched in disguise and forces of destruction are unleashed without the usual declaration of war. It is for this reason that India had been urging from the beginning that Pakistan should be identified as the aggressor. On its part, Pakistan has been denying all along its complicity in sending infiltrators into Kashmir. The actual position is, however, so clear that any impartial agency could testify to it. I would still like to suggest that the aggressor, in the recent conflict, be identified, by some such method.

Pakistan it seems is not really interested either in a cease-fire, which it grudgingly accepted in form but not in substance, or in the subsequent steps which the Security Council Resolution on the subject contemplates, namely, the withdrawal of all armed personnel which includes not only troops but also other infiltrators. Pakistan is pleading instead for im-

mediate steps for bringing about what it describes as a political settlement. Translated into plain words Pakistan wants the Security Council to give it what neither its armed infiltrators nor its regular troops could give it. With this object, Pakistan's Foreign Minister engineered a meeting of the Security Council and tried to have a discussion on the internal situation in Kashmir making all kinds of wild and baseless accusations. Our Foreign Minister made it quite clear that while we were ready to cooperate with the Security Council in the task of restoring peace, we would not participate in any discussion on matters relating to our internal affairs. When it became clear that Mr. Bhutto could not be restrained from raising matters pertaining to the internal administration of our State of Jammu and Kashmir the Indian delegation abstained from taking part in subsequent meetings of the Security Council.

If Pakistan wants an end to the present tense situation, let it first honour and respect the Cease-fire Agreement. Let it put an end to the daily violations of the cease-fire. Let it then withdraw its armed personnel from our territory and we shall also withdraw our troops from the areas under our occupation in Pakistan. More important than any of these things, let Pakistan stop the various things which it is doing apparently in preparation for a fresh trial of strength. Let it stop the recruitment of irregular forces in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Let it put a stop to the digging of trenches and putting up of military structures which is going on at so many places just across the present cease-fire line. Let it give up its attempts to acquire arms and ammunition. Let it release the goods, the cargo and the vessels it has seized. Let it also give up its collusion with China which is based only on a common hatred of India and is aimed at weakening and disintegrating this country. Let Pakistan, to put it briefly, first restore normal relations

before we can discuss how to establish better relations.

Once Pakistan genuinely embarks upon the path of peace, the Government and the people of India will be ready to reciprocate. Unfortunately, all the evidence that we have about Pakistan's intentions shows no signs of any change of heart, any re-thinking, any desire to prefer peace to war. In these circumstances, we have to shape our policy on two planes, as it were. On the one hand, we have to be careful not to allow ourselves to be swayed by the same atmosphere of hatred, which the Pakistani leaders have tried to build up, and not to depart from the fundamentals of our policy—of peace, of secularism and of economic development. On the other hand, we have to be vigilant and prepared to meet any threat at any time on any part of our territory.

In our relations with Pakistan, we shall continue to behave in accordance with the canons of civilised society. Pakistan violated all diplomatic immunities by subjecting our High Commissioner in Pakistan to a search at the point of rifles and bayonets. Even though the movements and activities of the personnel of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi were restricted, they enjoyed every protection and lived in safety and without molestation of any kind. Rather than retaliate against them, we decided to recall our High Commissioner from Pakistan and it is not our intention to send him back in the immediate future.

There has been a good deal of discussion with regard to the question of payment of our due under the Indus Waters Treaty. The Minister of Irrigation and Power yesterday made a statement and the House is going to discuss this question. We do not wish to go back on commitments solemnly entered into by us, whether in regard to the Indus Waters Treaty or under the Kutch Agreement. While we are always ready to meet force with strength, we shall continue to honour our pledged word.

श्री ड० ल० बिहारी (मंसूर) : मुझे के सवा क्या बादा किया जा सकता है ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Regarding the seizure of our ships and cargoes by Pakistan, the Minister for Transport has already made a statement in this House.

On the plane of preparedness, we are doing all that is necessary. We are fully alive to the fact that at a time of their own choosing, Pakistan and its ally China might decide to act against us in concert, and we have, therefore, to be always on our guard against any eventuality. In our defence effort, we want to achieve self-reliance to the maximum extent possible and in the shortest possible time. Our soldiers who are fighting at the front are fully entitled to the best that this country can give them, and in this effort we must not be found wanting.

A new Department of Defence Supplies has been created in the Ministry of Defence with the prime object of locating capacity within the country for those items, whether they are spare parts or components or complete equipment, needed for our defence for which we are dependent on imports. Even so, we may have to import either arms or the machinery to produce them. It was this imperative need that made me appeal to our people to subscribe to the Gold Bonds in a massive way. We have got to harness a substantial part of the gold reserves in this country and put them to the service of the nation, if we are to be strong and self-reliant. We have given considerable thought to the new Defence Loans and the National Defence Gold Bond Scheme, which are now in operation, and we have tried to take a practical view and give whatever inducements are possible. In themselves, these schemes are a useful investment, but what is more important, they represent a vital contribution to the nation's defence effort. Our countrymen today are imbued

(Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.)

with a fierce determination to offer any sacrifice to make the country strong. I have every hope, therefore, that people will respond suitably to these schemes and especially that of the Gold Bonds in order to attain this objective.

The House would naturally want to know how we view the likely course of future events so far as Indo-Pakistan relations are concerned. Our own position is quite clear. We want to live in peace with Pakistan. We have never taken the initiative in forsaking the path of peace nor shall we do so in future. We do not want to annex any part of Pakistan's territory. But, the restoration of peace and its future preservation can be assured only if Pakistan gives up the stormy course of wanton aggression. We cannot, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chairman propitiate any aggressor. Threatened as we are, with a renewal of aggression, we have to be ever vigilant and ready.

Looking at all the circumstances, there is every possibility that the period of travail which began in August last may continue for a long time. As a nation, we have to be prepared to meet this many-sided challenge. There is, therefore, no room for complacency. At the same time, the experience of the recent past must fill us all with a new confidence. Hon'ble Members would be gratified to know that when I visited the forward areas in the Lahore and Sialkot Sectors three weeks ago, I found the soldiers and the airmen imbued with the highest morale. Most of them had fought in the battlefield and had seen some of their colleagues laying down their lives heroically in defence of the Motherland. On behalf of this House, and indeed on behalf of all the people of India, I conveyed to them our feeling of highest appreciation and deep gratitude and told them how the entire nation was united in its determination to fight the invader.

I have been able also to go to other places and to see millions of persons, all resolved to meet any hardship and to make any sacrifice. Undoubtedly, the people are facing difficulties, but these are not felt nor mentioned. It seems that there is a regeneration, and millions of our countrymen are ready to give of their best to make the nation self-reliant and strong. Towards this single common purpose, I know that this House and this Nation will flinch from no danger and count no sacrifice too great.

Some hon. Members rose—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :

ग्रध्वक्ष महोदय, मुझ को जाना है, मुझ इच्छा—
जत रहे । मैंने अपना दूसरा काम . . .

ग्रध्वक्ष महोदय : मैं एक एक आदमी को बुलाऊंगा । मैंने पहले रंगा साहब को बुलाया है ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege on the previous occasion to associate myself and the group that we represent here with the stand taken by the Prime Minister after Mr. U Thant, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had left India. It is again my privilege on this occasion to associate our group and our party with the stand that he has now indicated in his statement today. Like most other people we were also very much upset by the attitude displayed by the Security Council during the recent discussions. When an issue which ought not to have been raised was being raised, we expected that Council to prevent it; it failed. When again, the representative of Pakistan began to use words and hurl abuses in such unseemly and indecent manner, we expected the members of the Security Council to raise objection. They failed on that occasion also. All this has upset us, and it is wrong for anybody outside India to think that whatever the Prime Minister is doing

or saying is being dittoed by everybody else because no one else has got any freedom in this country. This is a free country and we are a democracy and this is our Parliament, as you know, and you have the honour to preside over this Parliament. We are entirely free to disagree with the Prime Minister. There is no compulsion at all from anybody against anyone of us here in the Opposition. Yet we find ourselves completely in agreement with the Prime Minister. If anyone wants to know how this Parliament works, all that he has to do is to read the proceedings of this House yesterday and this morning in the discussion that we had over Kerala, how much we differ from the Government, how free we were to condemn the Government and abuse Ministers and take them to task.

But, in spite of it all, on this occasion, on this particular issue of India-Pakistan relations, in regard to which Pakistan has again and again refused the offer made by the Prime Minister as well as his predecessor, to declare that there would be no war at all as between these two countries,—Pakistan refused to accept our offer; and on top of it, she has indulged in this aggression—under these circumstances, we have found it necessary as our minimum patriotic duty to stand by the Prime Minister in the stand he has taken and continues to take.

We are glad that our representative, Shri Chagla last time, and this time Shri Swaran Singh, have fittingly represented the attitude and the feelings and the political approach of all the peoples in this country before the Security Council. The Prime Minister has referred to so many things in regard to which he would like to mobilise the strength and support of the country and he has indicated many points there on that I am prepared to join issue with him. Therefore, there may be differences in regard to our internal affairs, but so far as our external affairs in regard to Indo-

Pakistan struggle is concerned, we are all united and I appreciate the stand taken by the Prime Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I am very glad that the Prime Minister, when we have met in this session, has made our position very clear to the world. He has voiced the unanimous opinion of this country; it is not only the voice of the Leader of the House but it is the nation's voice that has been spoken through him in the Parliament. We would like to have a discussion of the different issues that he has raised, and a time should be fixed for that, during the course of this session. A day should be fixed when we should discuss these matters.

At the same time, I want the Prime Minister to remain firm, not to flinch an inch from our stand, whatever the Security Council may decide, whatever steps Pakistan may choose to take; it must be made very clear that in no circumstances are we going to go back to the 5th August line which no longer exists; that must be made very clear. There is no cease-fire line; that does not exist. If there will be any line at all, it will be a permanent international line so far as India is concerned.

While we are one with the Prime Minister on this matter, while we want to give full support to the defence efforts of the country to face the enemies on both sides, I want, at the same time, to remind the Prime Minister of one thing: it is all right, it is good that we have shown to the world that our nation as a whole has risen like one man; but let us not slacken our efforts; let us not take for granted all the support that we are getting now. We feel that during this emergency period, it has not been possible for the Government, for the leadership, to take steps to mobilise the entire people, take all shades of opinion and associate them with the efforts that we want to make in this country.

(Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.)

We found these mistakes during the Chinese invasion in 1962. I am afraid, probably due to complacency, we are again returning to that attitude. I would request, therefore, when we are meeting here, when the Parliament is in session, let us all discuss together and decide how unity can be maintained. As Prof. Ranga put it very correctly, without any compulsion, without any conditions, all parties extended their support. Let us make this united voice of India effective and let us unitedly face the situation. Some concrete measures have to be taken to see, not only at the Centre, but at all levels, beginning from the village upto Delhi that there is mutual co-operation, active association, and there is a feeling of participation of the people as a whole in the war efforts of the country.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे प्राईम मिनिस्टर ने जो बात कही है उससे हम सब सहमत हैं। इस में कोई शंका नहीं है कि जब तक भारतवर्ष के जन-मानव की जो भावना है उस भावना के धनुवा बन कर वह चलते रहेंगे और उस भावना को प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहेगा तब तक यह बात सिद्ध है कि सारा जनमानव समुदाय भारतवर्ष का उनके पीछे चलेगा। आज उन्होंने कुछ बातें कही हैं। उनमें कुछ शंकाएं उपस्थित हो सकती हैं और मैं भी यह चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में हमको ऐसा मौका प्राप्त हो कि हम उसकी चर्चा कर सकें। बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब कभी हम लोगों ने पाकिस्तान की तरफ बोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया, जरा सी हमने नमी बताई तो वहां से हमें गालियां और लातें ही मिली हैं। हालत यहां तक पहुंची कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस की प्रेसम्बली में वह कुछ हुआ जो कि इससे पहले कभी आज तक नहीं हुआ था। उस मंच पर ऐसी गन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग पाकिस्तान के फारन मिनिस्टर ने किया। यह जन विरुद्ध बात है कि वह मुट्टो साहब एक ऐसे नवाब के यहां नौकरी करते थे और उन के बाप भी वहां नौकरी करते थे कि जहां कुत्ते

और कुत्तियों की शाबियां होती थी और इसी बबह से उन के मुंह में हम को कुत्ता कहने का बिचार उत्पन्न हुआ। दरअसल जो जैसा होता है वह दूसरे को उसी प्रकार से देखता है। मैं यह सोचता हूं कि हमारे प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने ठीक ही किया कि ऐसी जगह हम खड़े नहीं रहे और वहां से हम चल दिये। हमारे इस देश में इस बात में कोई दो मत नहीं है कि जो कुछ आज भारतवर्ष में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा और इस गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा किया जा रहा है जहां तक कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे व्यवहार का सवाल है उस में दूसरा कोई मत नहीं है और उस में हम सब उन के पीछे हैं। जो कुछ सहायता इस देश से हो सकती है वह सहायता करने में देश कभी भी पिछड़ेगा नहीं यह हमारा निश्चित मत है। इतना होते हुए भी बड़ा दुःख होता है इस बात का कि जहां हम को बिल्कुल मुकम्मिल तौर पर फर्म हो जाना चाहिये वहां कभी-कभी हम अपने स्वभाव के अनुसार कुछ नरमी बता देते हैं। इस इंडस र्वॉल का जो बपया चुकाया गया उस से देश को दुःख हुआ है। मुमकिन है कि सरकार ने बड़ी सद्भावना बताई हो लेकिन वह सद्भावना तभी कारगर हो सकती है जब कि उस सारे देश की पुष्टि मिलती हो। इस बात में हम देख रहे हैं कि हम बराबर सद्भावना बरत रहे हैं लेकिन किन के साथ बरत रहे हैं? उनके साथ बरत रहे हैं जिन्होंने कि मनुष्यता को छोड़ दिया है। सद्भावना हम उन के साथ बरत रहे हैं जिन्होंने कि हमारे वहां के हाई कमिश्नर के घर में तलाशियां ली, लं.कों को पकड़ा और छोट-छोटे कमरों में बंद कर दिया। गर्भवती स्त्रियों को अस्पताल तक नहीं भजा गया। उन को आज बहुत कष्ट दिया जा रहा है। हमारे प्रादमियों को पकड़ कर बन्द किया जा रहा है। जो प्रादमी मनुष्यता छोड़ कर, रा-नीति को छोड़कर हमारे साथ इस तरह का बुरा व्यवहार कर सकता है उस के साथ सद्भावना का बर्ताव करना यह बात जरा हमारे गले के नीचे उतरने में कठिनार्थ पड़ती है लेकिन फिर भी मेरी यह सद्भावना है और तमाम

बायबल के मानव समाज की भी है कि यह सारा का सारा देख अपने प्रधान मंत्री के पीछे है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister's statement represents the quintessence of our national thinking today, represents the determination, the oneness of purpose and the identity of outlook which is to be found in the whole country. The Prime Minister is to be felicitated, and the nation is grateful to him for having brought about this unity of purpose, this regeneration, this resurgence of national feeling. We all pledge our dedicated support, our unquestioning support to the cause of national defence and national development. We shall spare no effort, we shall consider no sacrifice too great in this great cause.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Prime Minister's statement goes, which we have just heard, there can be no question of the unanimity of the entire country and of all parties and groups represented in this House in support of the policy which he has just stated again, namely; that we do not covet an inch of anybody else's territory but we shall not yield an inch of our own. The quest for a peaceful settlement is a part of our way of life and tradition. I am glad the Prime Minister has reiterated it together with the firm warning to all aggressors that our defence preparedness will not be let up for a single moment and the country will be prepared at all times to defend our national honour, our solidarity and our territory.

Having said that, Sir, I must strike a slightly discordant note.

An hon. Member: Do not do that. Avoid that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not really a discordant note, but there is an omission in the Prime Minister's statement; perhaps necessarily so,

but I must draw brief attention to it. We are constantly, and rightly, paying tribute, whenever the occasion arises to the feats, heroism and sacrifice of our jawans at the front. But may I suggest, if we are to be true to the pledge that we have taken to the jawans, now it is time, while we continue our political and diplomatic activities and our defence preparedness, to turn the spotlight a little more strongly on the rear. If they are responsible for the front, we are responsible for the rear, and the biggest duty we can perform to the jawans now is to show concretely through practice that really the whole country is behind them, not merely in the form of words, meetings, assemblies and demonstrations but also in the form of concrete work. Therefore, the question, how goes the rear, should be the question which should dominate the current session of this House, if I may say so, because we will not be doing very good service to the jawans unless we can show them that the urgent problems, for example, of food shortage, of high prices, of production, of black-marketing, of conserving the foreign exchange, of the Plan and all these questions are being really tackled in a serious spirit and in an objective manner by everybody in this country.

Therefore, while pledging support of our group to the Prime Minister in the country's unity and common efforts for defending at all costs our territory and throwing out the aggressor, I would request the Government through you, Sir, to see that this current session is purposefully used, usefully used, so that all these other problems, which add up to the strengthening of the rear and which have not been, in my opinion, given adequate attention and treatment by the Government, are dealt with in this session in such a way that we can really say that it is not only the jawans at the front but the people behind who are strengthening the nation in a way which will really take us forward.

17 hrs.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berkampur): Mr. Speaker, I join my voice with that of other hon. Members in expressing the unanimity of the whole House behind the stand taken by the Government and the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has made it abundantly clear that we are not prepared to endlessly tolerate the violations of the cease-fire deliberately perpetrated by Pakistan. We have supported the stand that our Government has taken in the United Nations and outside. I would have liked if we had also adverted and made it clear to those big powers who seem surreptitiously to be encouraging Pakistan and trying to put pressure on us by dubious methods, by adding political strings to the aids which they often profess to agree to give us so that we might accept the demands of Pakistan. It should be stated clearly that we are determined as a nation to resist all such big power pressures and we shall hold what is legitimately and by right our own.

I would only add my voice to the plea made by my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that the rear also needs to be taken care of properly. We all know what happened after the massive upsurge following the Chinese invasion and how we allowed that upsurge to waste itself instead of utilising it properly. Let it not happen a second time. If we take care of the home front in the proper spirit, that will not happen. I would like the Government to pay attention to that aspect of our struggle also.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तबियत तो मेरी भी बी कि मैं प्रधानमंत्री साहब की भारती उतारता और उन की पीठ ठोकता, लेकिन आज मैं यह इस लिए नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ कि लाहौर और सियालकोट पहुँचने के पहले ही उन के पैर में मोच घा गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में इस बारे में बहस हो कि लाहौर और सियालकोट तक भारत की प्स्टन क्यों नहीं पहुँच पाई। यह

सवाल-जवाब का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह बहस का प्रश्न है।

जहाँ तक प्रधानमंत्री के बयान का ताल्लुक है, प्राये उन्हें उस में कुछ ठोस बातें रखनी चाहियें। सब से पहला सवाल है जमीन का। आज हमारी कितनी जमीन पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, उन्होंने ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया। उन्होंने ने खाली गोल-मोल बातें कर दीं। मैं ने राजस्थान का एक नक्शा दिया था। रक्षा मंत्रालय ने मुझ से इस नक्शे को मांगा भी और अपने पास रखा। मैं आज इतनी बात आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस लड़ाई में जो भी जमीनें हिन्दुस्तान की पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में गई है, वे शायद ज्यादा हैं, बनिस्बत उन जमीनों के, जो भारत ने पाकिस्तान की ली है। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं यह नक्शा आप को भी दे सकता हूँ।

प्रधानमंत्री जब 9 अगस्त की बात कहते हैं, तो उस में हमेशा गोल-माल रख देते हैं। सीधा सा सवाल यह है कि अगर पाकिस्तान घुसपैठियों के बारे में प्रधानमंत्री से संतोषजनक बात करने को तैयार हो जाता है, तो क्या वह हाजीपीर और उड़ी पंच से वापस हटेंगे। उन के बयान से ऐसा लगता है कि वे हट जायेंगे। (Interruptions)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बात साफ है। मैं एक बड़ी विचित्र बात यहाँ देख रहा हूँ। मैं ने देखा है कि जब रंगा साहब और द्विवेदी साहब, बोल रहे थे, तो ऐसा मालूम होता था कि असली प्रधानमंत्री तो यही लोग हैं। कांग्रेस वाले अपने प्रधानमंत्री के बक्त तालियाँ नहीं पीट रहे थे, इन दोनों के बक्त ज्यादा तालियाँ पीट रहे थे। हर एक जानता है (Interruptions) देश को बचाना सीखो।

श्री सिधु नारायण (बाँची) : बचाया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं बचा रहे हो ।

इसके बाद मैं उड़ी पंच और हाजीपीर के बारे में बिल्कुल साफ तौर से पूछना चाहता हूँ । पाकिस्तान घुसपैठियों के बारे में जो कुछ भी करे या न करे, क्या प्रधान मंत्री अपने पुराने आश्वासन पर टिके हुए हैं कि वह किसी भी हालत में हाजीपीर और उड़ी-पंच से नहीं हटेंगे ?

अभी वह पाकिस्तान के साथ साधारण रिश्ता चाहते हैं, जिसके बाद वह ज्यादा अच्छा रिश्ता करेंगे—उन के शब्द यही थे—और आपस में बातचीत करेंगे, काश्मीर पर बातचीत करेंगे । यह भी एक नीति का सवाल है । मैं विशुद्ध रूप से जानता हूँ और मानता हूँ कि जब तक भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में यह रेखा बनी हुई है, तब तक कोई शान्ति और सन्धि का सवाल नहीं उठता । जिस दिन यह रेखा मिटेगी, उस दिन शान्ति और सन्धि का सवाल आता है । इसलिए इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए, वरना प्रधान मंत्री जब बोलते हैं, वह हमारे सामने एक भविष्य रखते हैं : तनाव रहेगा, ज्यादा दिन चलेगा, तैयार रहो, मुल्क पर न जाने क्या क्या आफत और कलंक आने वाले हैं, उन सब के लिए तैयार रहो । यह तनाव कब तक रहेगा ? क्या हम कां मारी जिन्दगी तनाव की हालत में ही बिता देनी हैं ? इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए कि क्या हम इस तनाव को जल्दी खत्म कर सकते हैं ।

आखिरी तौर पर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि न हम एक इंच जमीन देंगे, न एक इंच जमीन लेंगे, पाप पढ़ लें—मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता—कि महाभारत में यह किस की बोली है । अगर युधिष्ठिर की बोली बोलना चाहते हो, तो कहो कि पाकिस्तान भारत का है और भारत पाकिस्तान का है, यानी पाकिस्तान के दस करोड़ आदिमियों का भारत है और भारत के 48 करोड़ आदिमियों का पाकिस्तान है । जब दोनों देश एक होंगे,

तब जा कर शान्ति बन पायेगी । यह युधिष्ठिर की बोली है । “एक इंच जमीन न लेंगे, न देंगे” जानते हो जो युधिष्ठिर से लड़ने गया था, उस की बोली है । इस बोली को छोड़ दो ।

मुझे कही जाना है, इस लिए मैं माफी चाहता हूँ ।

श्री मौर्य (प्रलीगड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आवश्यकता पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहां पर जो बतव्य दिया है, उस के बारे में कुछ ऐसे सवाल हैं, जिन को जानने की इच्छा मेरी भी है । जिस दिन से युद्ध विराम हुआ है, उस दिन के पश्चात् हिन्दुस्तान की कितनी भूमि पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया है ? आपस में शान्ति बनाए रखने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में जो बातें होगी, क्या उस बातों में फिर से काश्मीर की बातों को तो नहीं लाया जायेगा ? ये दो बातें मैं जानने के लिये आतुर हूँ ।

जहां तक शान्ति बनाए रखने का प्रश्न है, पाकिस्तान एक ऐसा राष्ट्र है, जिस का जन्म ही क्रोध और घृणा में हुआ है । जिस बालक का जन्म ही क्रोध और घृणा में हुआ हो, वह शान्ति से नहीं मानता, वह तो शक्ति की भाषा को पहचाना करता है । जब तक हम शक्ति से काम नहीं लेंगे, तब तक शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती है ।

जब सिक्यूरिटी कौंसिल में चर्चा हो रही थी, उस समय मैं पी० ए० सी० के सिलसिले में ट्रिबेन्डल में था । पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने एक ऐसी भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया, जो नहीं करना चाहिए था, इस पर मुझे कुछ ताज्जुब नहीं हुआ, मुझे गुस्सा भी नहीं आया और खेद भी नहीं हुआ, बल्कि मुझे पाकिस्तान पर तरस आया । मुझे इस बात पर ताज्जुब अवश्य हुआ कि सिक्यूरिटी कौंसिल के जो अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होंने इस तरह की गन्दी बातें कहने की इजाजत कैसे दे दी इस पर मुझे जरूर ताज्जुब हुआ । यहां भी मैं अपने उन्हीं विचारों को रख रहा हूँ कि मुझे

[श्री मोयं]

बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि संसार के सर्व उच्च सदन में भ्रष्टाचारों का इस्तेमाल हुआ। इस तरह के जो लोग हैं, जो इस तरह की मानवता से गिरी हुई बात करते हैं क्या वे शान्ति के शब्दों को मानेंगे? हम को अपनी शक्ति बढ़ानी होगी ताकि देश पर कोई भी बुरी नजर न डालने पाये। इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि देश की उपज को बढ़ाया जाये। परती जो जमीन है, जितनी भी हमारे पास जमीन है, उस में हमें खेती करनी होगी। प्रादरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि उस भूमि में उपज की जाय। उस भूमि में जल्दी से जल्दी हल चलवाया जाना चाहिये। एक एक रंच भूमि में उपज बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये ताकि हम शक्तिशाली बनें।

यही नहीं कि देश छोटे छोटे हथियार बनाये; लाल चीन का भी डर सर से हटा नहीं है। एटम बम की धोर भी हमें जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि देश का बालक बालक सन् 1962 में जिस शक्ति से प्रधान मंत्री के साथ था आज उस से भी ज्यादा शक्ति के साथ देश का हर बालक, देश का हर नागरिक प्रधान मंत्री के साथ है। शर्त यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री और उनकी सरकार उस शक्ति का सदुपयोग करे तथा उन के मन में सद्भावना पैदा हो।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : हम को भी टाइम मिलना चाहिये। जिन के बेटे शहीद हुए हैं उन को भी टाइम मिलना चाहिए। पहले भी यह बात मैंने कही थी। उन को भी समय मिलना चाहिये जिन के बेटे शहीद हो रहे हैं, बीर गति को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं या हो गए हैं।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : चीनी आक्रमण के बाद देश में जिस जागरण और एकता का उदय हुआ था दुर्भाग्य से वह सरकार देर तक उस का उपयोग न कर सकी

लेकिन अब भी प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्वर में यदि दृढ़ता और निर्णय में दूरदर्शिता रही तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि देश प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ रहेगा। कहीं भी यदि वह लड़खड़ाये तो फिर देश को दोष देने का अधिकार प्रधान मंत्री या इस सरकार का नहीं होगा।

देश की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री से दो आवश्यक बातें भी मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जब वह यह कहते हैं कि लाहौर और सियालकोट के इलाके से हम तब हटेंगे जब पाकिस्तान छम्ब और भखनूर के इलाकों से हट जाए। प्रधान मंत्री जी इन शब्दों को कहते हुए थोड़ा इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि लाहौर और सियालकोट की एक एक ईंष घरती को लेने के लिये कितनी बहनों को विधवा होना पड़ा है, कितने बच्चों को भ्रमण होना पड़ा है। उन की आँखों में पड़ कर वह देखें और तब इस भाषा का प्रयोग करें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को तो सीधी और स्पष्ट भाषा में कहना चाहिये कि जब तक पूरा काश्मीर खाली नहीं होता तब तक लाहौर और सियालकोट से हटने का विचार भी नहीं किया जा सकता।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को देश के गौरव को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुरक्षा परिषद् को यह कहना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान की तरह हम उस हलकी भाषा का प्रयोग तो नहीं करना चाहते कि श्रमक तारीख तक काश्मीर के प्रश्न का समाधान यदि न हुआ तो भारत सुरक्षा परिषद् या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से हट जायेगा। लेकिन यदि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्याय की तराजू इसी प्रकार बराबर हिलती रही और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्याय मन्दिर से इसी तरह से आस्था उठती चली गई तो हम यह चेतावनी दे देना चाहते हैं कि यदि भारत ने कभी इस संगठन से हटने का निश्चय कर लिया तो जिस दिन वह ऐसा

करेगा उसी दिन उस का वह महत्व उह कर कर घरती पर गिर जाएगा ।

अब मैं पांच अगस्त वाली बात पर आता हूँ । पांच अगस्त वाली बात को अगर सुरक्षा परिषद् और ऊँचाई ने प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बना लिया है तो मैं देशवासियों की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शायद देश पांच अगस्त की बात को एक शर्त पर मान ले । अगर वे कहें कि दोनों पांच अगस्त वाली लाइन पर हट जायें तो आप यह कहें कि हमारा देश पांच अगस्त की बात को एक शर्त पर मान सकता है । पांच अगस्त की बात आप की ही रहे लेकिन सन् के मामले में केवल थोड़ा परिवर्तन कर दिया जाए । वह यह चाहते हैं कि पांच अगस्त 1965, हो हम चाहते हैं कि पांच अगस्त, 1947 हो ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I wanted to seek a clarification.

Shri Nath Paj (Rajapur): What can he reply now?

Shri Yashpal Singh rose

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall be grateful if I am now allowed to go because I am to make a statement in the Rajya Sabha. I must express my most sincere thanks to all the hon. Members for the sentiments they have expressed and for the support they have given to the Government. I shall also bear in mind the other points referred to by some of the hon. Members.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
प्रश्नों का जवाब राज्य सभा में दे दिया जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 A.M.

17.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 8, 1965|Kartika 17, 1887 (Saka).