

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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6059

6060

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 22, 1964/Pausa 1,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

वनस्पति में रंग का मिलाया जाना

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* 610. { श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :
श्री तन सिंह :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 15 सितम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 180 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने के बारे में और आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The draft Report is still under consideration of the members of the Experts Committee.

(b) Soon after the Report has been submitted.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : पिछली बार भी यही प्रश्न इसी संसद् में आया था, यही नहीं, पिछले दस पन्द्रह वर्षों से यह आता रहा है, हमेशा मंत्री महोदय ने यही उत्तर दिया कि प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना 1972 (Ai) LSD—1.

चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट में आखिर ऐसी क्या बात है जो अभी तक विचाराधीन है, और वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने में क्या कठिनाई है। आखिर सरकार का मन इस ओर है या नहीं।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not the difficulty of the hon. Minister but it is the difficulty of the members of the committee to find out a proper solution for the colouring of vanaspati. Of course, they can very easily report that nothing is possible. But, evidently, they want to find some solution, and that is causing some difficulty for them.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्री यह बतलाने की स्थिति में हैं अथवा नहीं कि उस रिपोर्ट की विशेष सिफारिशें क्या हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The report has not been submitted. It is under the consideration of the committee.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In September, the hon. Minister had stated in this House that it was doubtful whether any positive solution would be found out by the experts. If so, may I know whether any ray of hope has been found out now that they will be successful in finding a colour for colourising vanaspati?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall be able to give any definite answer only when the report is received.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार के ऊपर जो वनस्पति घी बनाने वाले बड़े बड़े व्यापारी हैं उन का कोई अनुचित दबाव पड़ रहा है जिस के कारण कि वनस्पति में

रंग नहीं मिलाया जा सकता, नहीं तो बाजार में इतने बढ़िया रंग जब मिलते हैं तो इस में क्यों नहीं ऐसा हो सकता ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think so. The members of the committee are reputed scientists. I do not think that they are yielding to the pressure of the vanaspati manufacturers.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that this matter has been under active official consideration for a quarter of a century now, and if so, is there any likelihood of this matter being finalised within our life-time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That shows only that it is a very difficult problem, and it is very difficult to find a solution. As a matter of fact, in no other country has a solution been found for this. Therefore, it seems to be a very difficult problem, and that is why it has been pending for a long time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If our people are unable to solve this problem, will it not be possible for Government to borrow know-how from foreign countries so that this problem can be solved since that will not be in contravention of the policy of our Government because we are getting know-how from other countries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Know-how for this is not available in any part of the world.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : अगर वनस्पति में मिलाने के लिये इस चौथाई शताब्दी में कोई रंग नहीं मिल सका तो क्या सरकार देसी घी में रंग मिलाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ताकि मिलावट न हो सके । यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार विचार करने को तैयार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा रंग तो हो जो नुकसान न करे ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : सोडा वाटर और लेमन जूस में न जाने कितने रंग डाले जाते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि अडल्टरेशन तब तक नहीं रुक सकता जब तक कि आप का डालडा और कोटोजम चल रहा है, और क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि डालडा और कोटोजम बनाने वालों के लिये अलग उपनगर बना दिये जायें और वहीं पर यह चीजें बेची जा सकें, शहरों में वे न आ सकें ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, there is an Act for that purpose, and I thought that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was recently amended by the Parliament also for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants concentration camps for this purpose.

श्री यशपालसिंह : जैसे कि कोढ़ियों के लिये अलग इन्तजाम होता है शहर से ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether at any stage a colour was found which was produced by Ratanjot, and if so, the opinion of the experts regarding this particular colour, the news about which was published in the newspapers?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had asked about Ratanjot some time ago . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: And I had answered it also.

Mr. Speaker: She had asked that question not today but some time ago, also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know whether it has been tried again.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How well you remember our supplementary questions, Sir!

Shri C. Subramaniam: Various suggestions have been made at various stages which have not been found to be the proper remedy for the purpose of colourisation of vanaspati. We are

still struggling to get some formula for this purpose.

Sugar

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 *611. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of demand, supply and stock of sugar in the country;

(b) the prevailing prices in and retail markets in the various States; and

(c) the extent of rise, if any, in the prices of sugar during the past six months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Approximately 23·3 lakh tonnes of sugar was despatched from sugar factories for internal consumption during the year 1963-64. The stock of sugar with factories on 30th November, 1964 was 3·1 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving retail prices of Average Quality sugar prevailing in important markets of the country during the first fortnight of December, 1964 and those prevailing in July, 1964, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Per kilogram)
 1st Fortnight of

Market	July, 1964	December, 1964
Delhi	1.41	1.39
Jullundur	1.40	1.37
Indore	1.32	1.31
Kanpur	1.23	1.24
Patna	1.28	1.28
Calcutta	1.34	1.34
Bombay	1.26	1.26
Madras	1.22	1.27
Bangalore	1.22	1.22
Hyderabad	1.26	1.27
Ahmedabad	1.31	1.33
Cauhati	1.34	1.33
Bhubaneshwar	1.30	1.28

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the price for the first fortnight of December,

1964 was more than Rs. 1.39 in no city. I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the fact that in all the places sugar is available in the black market at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50, and if so, what steps have been taken either by the Centre or by the State machinery to see that the blackmarketing is stopped?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is why we are now trying to regularise the distribution on the basis of cards particularly in the urban areas. What happens is that there is distribution in the rural areas also. Those who do not require it but still get it because of this regulated distribution, bring it to the market and sell it at a higher price. Government are aware that there is an open market also functioning in addition to the controlled market, and all possible measures are now being taken for the purpose of regulating the distribution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that some agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the cane growers for supplying sugarcane which was being diverted to khand-sari and gur in U.P., and if so, what is that agreement, and is the cane price again to be increased?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not got the details from the U.P. Government. If at all, the agreement should have been reached only yesterday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The last part of the question was whether the Government of India was likely to increase the price.

Mr. Speaker: Let that answer be received.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since the price of gur is very high, the gur producers find it easy to compete with the millowners in purchasing cane, resulting in closure of mills and decrease of production of sugar. So, may I know what difficulty there is

that Government cannot control the price of gur?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Gur is manufactured in small units throughout the country and dispersed in all sorts of places. I am also told that there are about 100 to 200 varieties. Therefore, it would be almost impossible to have price control on gur.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि अभी जो समाचारपत्रों में छपा है कि चीनी मिलों को गन्ना पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है और इस का कारण यह है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को कीमत कम दी जाती है। तो क्या सरकार गन्ना उत्पादकों की कीमत बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है। यदि नहीं, तो चीनी मिलों को जो घाटा हो रहा है उस के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी ने भी यही सवाल किया था।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the price of sugarcane is concerned, we have already fixed it at Rs. 2 per maund, and that was the recommendation of all the State Governments. There is no proposal to increase this price, but if people should produce gur and people should prefer gur at a higher price, I should not stand in the way of people using it.

Shri Sonavane: May I know how far Government proposes to meet the present shortage of sugar due to the fall of production in sugarcane in the different centres of production of sugarcane?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no shortfall in production in spite of all these difficulties. Compared to the corresponding period of last year up to 15th December, this year there has been an increase in production in spite of all these difficulties.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Do Government intend to integrate the prices of sugarcane and gur, so that there is no conflict between these two?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, the sugarcane price will have to be integrated not merely with gur, but with other agricultural products also. Even at the present price of Rs. 2 per maund, sugarcane growing is more profitable than raising foodgrains, that is why there is diversion of land for the growing of sugarcane now. Therefore, all this will have to be kept in mind.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In view of the fact that there is a high black market price, that sugar is very scarce and that production is also being hampered, what is the difficulty in decontrolling sugar?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then the hon. Members should not complain about the high prices. I am sure it is bound to go up. While all the other prices are also going up, we cannot allow everything to go up. It will create distress and difficulty.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The prices given in the statement seem to be very much lower than what is actually prevailing in the market. May I know whether this phenomenal difference in the prevailing price and the written price has taken place only in the second fortnight of December? The price quoted here is as on 1st December which has not relation to the price actually prevailing in the market.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the controlled price. I do agree that if somebody purchases in the open market he may pay more. If somebody purchases at the controlled price and goes and sells it in the black-market he will be getting a higher price. This is the controlled price at which distribution is being made.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know what percentage of the total production of sugar is allowed to be sold in the open market and what percentage in the controlled market?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The entire thing is sold in the controlled market. 23 lakh tons of sugar is distributed and all the 23 lakh tons is being distributed at the controlled price. What happens is, some of these people purchase it at the controlled price and then they go and sell it at a higher price because there is a demand for sugar. They want more than what is being made available to them in the controlled market. That is how there is an open market where they can fetch a higher price than the controlled price.

Shri Ranga: What objection can we have if these people who wish to consume or utilise more of sugar than what they are expected to do according to the ration system pay more for that part of the sugar which others who are not willing to make use of all the sugar that is allotted to them make available to them? Why should we consider it to be blackmarket at all?

Mr. Speaker: He may not consider it.

Shri P. R. Patel: When sugar is available in blackmarket at a higher price, why should not Government make arrangements to sell sugar at Rs. 3 a kilogram and remove this blackmarket so that we may have the satisfaction of buying from the fair market?

Mr. Speaker: Arguments are being entered into.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि गांवों को जो चीनी वितरण के लिए दी जाती है वह जो थोक व्यापारी हैं और जो फुटकर व्यापारी हैं, वह उसे काले बाजार में बच दिया करते हैं और वह चीनी उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंच ही नहीं पाती है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The complaint is that the consumers who get it, since they do not require that sugar, go on selling it at a higher

price. Perhaps the wholesalers or the retailers themselves may collect it from them.

"Jai-Jawahar" Crew

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*612. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no compensation has so far been paid to the next of kin of the crew of the vessel 'Jai-Jawahar' which used to ply between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and was lost in the Bay of Bengal more than ten years ago; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite this matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The vessel 'Jai-Jawahar', was a dingi type of sailing vessel registered as a Harbour Craft and plying within the limits of Port Blair. It was owned by M/s. Akoojee Jadwet and Co., Government Trade Agents at Car Nicobar. It is reported that this vessel sailed on the 3rd December, 1951 from Car Nicobar for Non-Cowric with ten crew on board. Since it did not reach its destination it is presumed to have been lost in the sea due to stormy weather. Only in December, 1957 the next of kin of the crew of 'Jai-Jawahar' brought the matter to the notice of the authorities concerned who took up the matter with the employers. The negotiations proved somewhat protracted and futile as the employers disclaimed any liability mainly on the ground that the claims had become time-barred. The owners of the vessel even alleged that the vessel was given as a gift to the Tindal and as such they could not be held liable for any compensation. This stand was not tenable as the ownership of the vessel was not transferred.

2. The Director General of Shipping who was consulted in the matter by the Administrator, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands informed the latter that shipping casualties were investigated under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 when credible information is received from the Investigating Officers and that as no information about the casualty of 'Jai-Jawahar' was received by them, no enquiry appeared to have been held into this accident. The Administrator was, however, advised to take up the matter with the Compensation Commissioner concerned under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 for payment of compensation to the dependents of the members of the crew. The dependents of the crew of the vessel are reported to have filed applications with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Port Blair in October, 1962 and March, 1963, against the employers and the matter is still sub judice.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know why so much time has been taken in giving the compensation to the members of the family?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has been fully explained in the statement. As a matter of fact, there has been no delay.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the parties have made this complaint that the compensation which has been given to them is much less than what they deserve?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The compensation has not yet been assessed or given.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया गया है कि जो उस एफैकटेड कुनबे के लोग हैं उन्होंने कमिशनर को ऐप्लीकेशन दी है और मुआविजे की उसमें मांग की है और जिसके लिए बतलाया गया है कि वह मामला अभी भी सबजुडिस है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके कब तक विचाराधीन रहने की सम्भावना है और क्या उन को कोई इंटरिम रिलीफ दी जा रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य ने उस स्टेटमेंट में देखा होगा कि सन् 1951 में यह ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ बतलाते हैं और सन् 1957 में पहली बार इस की सूचना मिली कि इस तरीके से कोई एक छोटा डिगी टाइप का बैसल समुद्र में गम हो गया है। उस के बाद से बराबर इस बारे में चेष्टा की जा रही है कि उनको कुछ मुआविजा मिल सके और कम्पेंसेशन कमिशनर के पास उनको मुआविजा मांगने की सलाह दी गई है और वहां पर उन्होंने अपनी अर्जी दे भी दी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने उन्हें इंटरिम रिलीफ देने की बात पूछी थी।

श्री राज बहादुर : इंटरिम रिलीफ देने का कोई सवाल इसमें पैदा नहीं होता है।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this tortoise-footed performance constitutes an exception or is it a general features of the performance of this Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In this case, if the statement has been read, the hon. Member would have found that it was a small dingy . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: The statement says nothing about this. I want to know whether this type of thing is a rule?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not a rule, it is a very very rare exception.

Crop Loan System

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- *613. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tania:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested the introduction of the crop loan system throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the farmers of the area where it was introduced; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been offered in this respect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reaction of the farmers has been favourable except in some areas where liberal loans were being given without reference to production requirements and where the introduction of the crop loan system resulted in a shrinkage of the quantum of credit.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह वतला सकती है कि यह क्रीप लोन सिस्टम किन किन स्टेट्स में लागू किया गया है और कितना रुपया दिया जा चुका है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the States are concerned, actually in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra the co-operative credit is by and large oriented to production; in Mysore and Madras financing is increasingly being oriented to production requirements; in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab loans are still related to multiples of land revenue; in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir the crop loan system has yet to be widely adopted; in West Bengal also the crop loan system is still to be introduced in all areas. As far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, it is very difficult to state at this stage the exact quantum of amount which is advanced by way of crop loan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह खयाल किया है कि जब किसानों से एप्लीकेशंस ली जाती हैं तो लोन के मंजूर होने में 6-7

महीने लग जाते हैं तो गवर्नमेंट क्या यह कोशिश कर रही है कि मौक़े पर फसल देख कर, कोऑपरेटिव का कोई इन्स्पेक्टर मौक़े पर पहुँच कर उनकी फसल देख कर उनको लोन दे दिया करे ?

Shri Shinde: I do not think there is so much delay in granting crop loans, In most parts of the country crop loans are sanctioned as early as possible. Wherever the credit structure is weak there is bound to be some delay because of the weakness of the credit structure. On the whole loans are usually sanctioned as soon as the applications are submitted to the respective credit societies.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कम से कम 8 महीने लग जाते हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in certain States where the credit structure is too weak to give the quantum of agricultural loans, any special aid is given for the purpose of encouraging them to give these loans to boost up production?

Shri Shinde: I think the State to which the hon. Member belongs is one of the States where the credit structure is relatively weak. Some of the eastern States also have a very weak credit structure.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This system has been in operation in certain selected districts of the country for the past number of years. May I know whether any proper assessment has been made by Government to find out how far this system has helped or is responsible for reducing the rural indebtedness, and in improving the economic conditions of the farmers in those regions?

Shri Shinde: The question is a very wide one. The Reserve Bank makes an assessment from year to year and the results of the assessment which are available go to show that the crop loan system is helping agricultural

production to a great extent especially in those areas where the crop loan system and credit structure have been functioning very effectively. There the agriculture is developing because of the credit advanced by the Reserve Bank to the local credit societies, central banks etc.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने भारत के सभी राज्यों का नाम पढ़ा लेकिन बिहार का नाम नहीं पढ़ा मानो हमारा बिहार का राज्य इंडियन यूनियन में है ही नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो किसान बटाई पर खेत जोतते हैं, स्वयं लैंडलेस हैं और जिनके पास कि गिरवी रखने का सिक्क्योरिटी डिपॉजिट करने का जरिया नहीं है ताकि वह कोऑपरेटिव से लोन ले सकें क्योंकि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक वाले ऐसे किसानों को जो कि लैंडलेस हैं उनको कर्जा नहीं देते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने यह दो तरीके का नियम बनाया हुआ है कि जिनके पास सिक्क्योरिटी जमा कराने का हो, गिरवी रखने का साधन हो उनको तो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से लोन मिल जायें लेकिन जिनके पास नहीं है उनको न दिया जाये तो यह दूसरी तरह के जो लैंडलेस किसान हैं उनके लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

Shri Shinde: In fact, as far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I referred to the eastern regions of our country and that includes Bihar also. As far as the security aspect of the loan is concerned, it is well known that the Credit Survey Committee made some recommendations and one of its important recommendations was that crop loan should be given not on the basis of security or as a charge on land on the basis of Security of the crop itself. That recommendation was acceptable to the Government of India. As far as the Government of India is concerned, its policy is very clear in this regard. It is for the State Governments and the local co-operative organisations to amend its bye-laws so

that crop loan advancement is facilitated and the agriculturists are really helped in the spirit of co-operation.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from the attempt to advance money against crops as a loan, may I know whether the Government has made any comprehensive survey of the difficulties of the farmers who are not getting their loans in spite of great effort in order to produce more?

Shri Shinde: As I have already submitted, the Reserve Bank from time to time makes a survey and even the Government of India is having some assessment through the State Governments, through the Apex banks etc and it has all along been our endeavour to see that the impediments which come in the way of agriculturists receiving their loans, are removed.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The survey has already been conducted.

Shri Shinde: The hon. Minister says just now that very recently a survey had been undertaken to go into these matters.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): May I add to what the Minister has stated, by saying that the survey as regards the help that could be given to the marginal and sub-marginal cultivators was conducted by the late Shri V. L. Mehta? That committee recommended an outright grant of 2 per cent to the primaries and 1 per cent to the central banks to be given on the increased credit it given over previous year. This is being resorted to by many marginal cultivators.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दो तरह के किसान होते हैं—एक वे, जिनको जमीन बेचने का हक है और दूसरे वे, जिनको जमीन बेचने का हक नहीं है और जिनको जमीन बेचने का हक नहीं है, उनको इस तरह की

सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है, उनको कर्ज नहीं दिया जा रहा है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the crop loan system which has been adopted now is concerned, the ownership to land or title is not the criterion on which the loan is advanced. It is advanced on the basis of anticipated production of crop.

श्री क० न० तिबारी : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बताया है कि हर एक स्टेट में को-ऑपरेटिव के अलग अलग नियम हैं। क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लोन देने के सम्बन्ध में सब स्टेट्स के को-ऑपरेटिव्स में कोई यूनिफार्म व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is expected that all State Governments will act on the basis of those recommendations.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know on what basis the loan is computed—is it on acreage or on yield?

Shri Shinde: It is computed on the basis of needs and repaying capacity.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Keeping in view the failure of crops because of natural calamities, may I know whether Government will make certain concessions and extend the time for the repayment of the loan?

Shri Shinde: It is a suggestion for action. Actually, the Government of India have prepared a scheme in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : काश्तकारों को बैल, इंजिन और बंडिंग आदि के लोन की इंस्टालमेंट देनी पड़ती है और उनके साथ ही हर साल क्राप-लोन देने में उनको बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए क्या क्राप-लोन की इंस्टालमेंट्स को चार पांच बरस में लेने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

Shri Shinde: The loans for digging wells are medium-term loans; not short-term loans. For medium-term and long-term loans the period of repayment is much longer.

Shortage of Cement for Agricultural Purposes

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{ **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
*614. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an acute shortage of cement is being felt in the country for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether minor or medium irrigation schemes and wells for irrigation are not being completed for want of cement; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Owing to over-all shortage in the country, the supply of cement for agricultural purposes including Minor Irrigation Schemes and wells for irrigation has been inadequate.

Bulk allocation of cement on quarterly basis is made to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by the Union Ministry of Industry and Supply. With a view to meeting the requirement of the agriculturists for cement to the extent possible within the limited supply available, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to take the following steps in the matter:—

- (i) Giving top priority to agricultural programmes over all other civilian requirements and making adequate supplies available agricultural programmes by

cutting down, if necessary, the quotas to other programmes.

(ii) The State Cabinet Sub-Committee dealing with agricultural production presided over by the Chief Minister in each State should earmark sufficient quantity of cement, out of its own State quota for agricultural purposes including Minor and Medium Irrigation and wells etc.

(iii) The quota so earmarked should be at the disposal of authorities incharge of the execution of minor and medium irrigation schemes and of the concerned Department in charge of granting loans for wells etc. to the farmers to ensure that the cement quotas are actually utilised for the purpose for which they are earmarked.

(iv) The requirement of cement for minor irrigation, wells, etc. should be segregated by the State Governments from the General Public Quota (which has the lowest priority in the State quota by itself) and given the higher priority by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations while intimating despatch instructions to the Regional Cement Officers and the State Trading Corporation. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been further advised to accord the same priority to the distribution of cement for agricultural purposes as is given to cement for Government Departments in the States.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have considered the fact that the agricultural requirements have to be met first and, if so, may I know whether any priority has been determined?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, the first priority has been given to agriculture and we have impressed upon the State Govern-

ments that within the quota allotted to the State Governments they should give the first priority to agriculture, particularly the requirements of minor irrigation schemes.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that co-operative movement has also been allotted to the Agriculture Ministry, so far as agricultural production is concerned, may I know whether he has utilized that movement or that apparatus for this purpose?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. I do not think the co-operatives come into the picture here, because there is a separate system for the distribution of cement.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that a circular has been sent to the various States suggesting to them that they should give top-most priority to small irrigation projects, may I know whether the Minister has received any complaint that even now, at the moment, priority is not being given to the irrigation projects, as suggested in the circular?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are still complaints that sufficient importance is not being given to minor irrigation projects and their requirements. But we are continuously pressing the State Governments to give high priority to this and there is some result.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government propose to advise State Governments that whenever a loan or subsidy is given to the agriculturists for sinking wells and other things, part of the loan can be given by way of cement and other materials so that the work may be completed as quickly as possible?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This suggestion will be borne in mind.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Government have assessed the total requirements for minor and medium irrigation projects in the country and to what extent, according to this circular, the quota of

cement has been transferred from other sectors for minor and medium irrigation projects?

Shri C. Subramaniam: An assessment has been made. As a matter of fact, every quarter State Governments make an assessment with regard to their requirements of cement for minor irrigation programmes. I am sorry I will not be able to give the exact figure, because it varies from State to State. It depends on the programme of minor irrigation undertaken by each State during that particular period. But I do not think it would be more than 25 per cent. of the quota which the State Government is getting for their general purposes. The difficulty there is that it has not been possible for the State Governments to give cement to meet the entire requirements of minor irrigation. Therefore, it is not transferring from one head to another. What we want to do is, first of all allocate to the minor irrigation projects and the balance alone will be given to the general public for other purposes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As a result of your circulars, what has been the increase given to minor irrigation projects?

Shri C. Subramaniam: More and more quantities are being made available to the minor irrigation programmes. But still I am not prepared to say that the entire needs are being met.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जो कुछ भी सीमेंट दिया जाता है, वह इतने योजना-रहित तरीके से दिया जाता है कि या तो किसानों के कुएं बीच में रह जाते हैं और उनको नुकसान होता है और या उनको ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग से सीमेंट लेना पड़ता है ; यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का विचार है, जिससे सरकार पूरे ढंग से किसानों को सीमेंट दे सके ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the State Governments will take steps to see that it is properly utilised. But in spite of the greatest care, there might be some diversion to other uses also.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि गांवों में सीमेंट का वितरण विकास अधिकारियों के अधीन किया जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a matter with which the State Governments are concerned. We are impressing upon them that the requirements of the farmers particularly for minor irrigation programmes should be given the highest priority and distribution should be made. It is not a question of distributive machinery; it is a question of giving the highest priority for it, allocating the necessary quantities for meeting the needs.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मंत्री जी ने सीमेंट की बात को राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ा है। इसी प्रकार कृषि उत्पादन के लिए भी राज्यों को ही कहा जाता है और उन्हें ही इस बारे में जिम्मेदार बताया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सब उत्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Everybody is responsible for increasing production. But the hon. Member should know that agricultural production is a State subject and we have to function through the States. We cannot ignore the States in this.

गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद्

* 615. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या लालू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् को अब तक सहायता के रूप में कितना धन दिया है ;

(ख) सरकार ने उक्त धन किस कार्य के लिये दिया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने के लिये कोई जांच की है कि उक्त धन जिस कार्य अथवा कार्यों के लिये दिया गया था वह उन्हीं पर ठीक प्रकार से व्यय हुआ था ; और

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) A total grant in aid amounting to Rs. 45.75 lakhs was given to the Central Council of Gosamvardhana since 1952-53 till 30-11-64. The Council actually spent Rs. 42.80 lakhs during this period and refunded the balance to Government.

(b) The grants were intended to meet the normal expenditure of the office of the Council and also to meet the expenditure on various measures undertaken by the Council with a view to promoting cattle development work. Some of the important measures are listed below:

1. Holding of Gosamvardhana Seminars.
2. Assistance to cattle owners during natural calamities.
3. Salvage of dry cows from cities.
4. Celebration of Gosamvardhana Week.
5. Organisation of Milk Yield Competitions.
6. Training of Goshala Managers.
7. Running of two Gosadans.
8. Publication of Gosamvardhana Journals.

9. Scheme for training Cattle Catching teams, assisting local bodies in catching stray and wild cattle and disposal of cattle caught under the scheme.

10. Exhibition Units.

(c) and (d). The accounts of the Central Council of Gosamvardhana are audited every year by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The audited statement of accounts of the Council is submitted every year to the Government and published in the Gazette of India. Utilisation certificate indicating that the grants given to the Council are properly utilised for the purposes for which these are intended, is submitted annually to the Audit.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार को ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि उसके द्वारा जो धनराशि दी गई है, उसका दुरुपयोग किया गया है, यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले हैं ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have not received any such information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिषद् में जो लोग हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं और क्या यह परिषद् भारत सेवक समाज की तरह घपले वाली तो नहीं है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; this is a separate organisation. Shri U. N. Dhebar is the President of the Association and there are representatives from the various State Governments and Members of Parliament also who are members of this Association.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : व्यक्तिगत रूप से और भिन्न-भिन्न संस्थाओं के द्वारा गोपालन का कार्य किया जा रहा है। तो क्या सरकार इस गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् के द्वारा उनको भी सहायता दे रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The gosamvardhan association has to take the decision with regard to whom they would help. The policy had been laid down by the Government and according to that policy the association will decide as to who should be helped.

श्री अचल सिंह : गोंसवर्धन परिषद् को गवर्नमेंट कितनी ग्रांट देती है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The statement has been laid on the Table.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government enquired into the entire system of delivering of Government funds to private bodies for public purpose and is it not the best way to facilitate corruption and if so what steps do they propose to remedy this state of affairs?

Mr. Speaker: We are confining ourselves only to gosamvardhan and not to all the private bodies.

Shri Kapur Singh: This supplementary naturally arises out of this question, Sir.

श्री श्रीकांर लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोंसवर्धन के लिये कितना पैसा इस साल दिया गया था और क्या वह सारा पैसा खत्म हो गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. The statement shows the amount that has been spent by the Council. The balance has been returned to the Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this gosamvardhan council or the Central and the State Agricultural Ministries are going to tackle the problem of stray cattle and useless cattle and whether any scheme has been prepared for that and it is being implemented?

Mr. Speaker: The question is about the fund; that is about the stray cattle.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Does the Government make any assessment

from time to time regarding the work that this council or its branches do and if so when was the last assessment made?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every year they submit a report and we go through that report and try to find out the work done by this association. I should say that they are doing very good work.

Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco

*616. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of exportable flue-Cured Virginia tobacco of different grades of 1963-64 crop remaining with the traders and growers for want of export market;

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect and explore the market for that tobacco; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) According to the available information, there are no stocks of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco of 1963-64 crop with growers but the traders are reported to have a stock of 115 lakh Kgs. of this tobacco.

(b) Government of India sponsored three delegations, one to the Western European countries including U.K., the other to U.S.S.R and Eastern European countries and the third to African countries to explore the possibilities of disposal of accumulated stocks of tobacco. The tobacco Export Promotion Council also sponsored a trade delegation to Japan for the same purpose.

(c) As a result of the above efforts, orders for about 2,000 tonnes of Flue-Cured Virginia tobacco have been received from U.S.S.R. Japan has also purchased a considerable quantity of high grade varieties of this tobacco during the current year. Efforts are being made to persuade them to pur-

chase more quantities. Representatives of some of the other importing countries have promised to come to India to inspect stocks and make purchases of this tobacco to the extent required by them.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: In view of the fact that we are facing this problem and huge quantities of high grade tobacco are accumulated with the traders now and in view of the new crop that is also coming into the market, will the Government try to purchase this huge quantity through the State Trading Corporation and help the traders to export the tobacco?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not think the State Trading Corporation is a stocking agency like this. We can only permit exports and to that extent they can come into the picture. If there is no demand outside the country, we have to regulate the production to the extent we are able to sell outside.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Every year the peasant has to sell his produce and this problem arises and the prices are going down. The Government have fixed minimum price for exportable grades. Will the Government of India, Agriculture Ministry, fix the price for the growers grades and purchase the crop through the State Trading Corporation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. There is no such proposal. I would like these lands to be diverted for food production now.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether, in view of the fact that there is so much stock, the State Trading Corporation's assistance has been sought by this Department to see that proper market is found out elsewhere?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. We are making all attempts to find markets outside. But those markets are limited and the use of tobacco also is

coming down. As the hon. Member is aware, there are reports that smoking tobacco causes cancer and, therefore, this is bringing down the use of tobacco. You cannot go on dumping tobacco on other countries.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार को इसमें क्या लाभ है कि हिन्दुस्तान की बेस्ट लैंड इस तम्बाकू की काश्त में लगी हुई है और गेहूँ के लिए बर्द ब्लास जमीन दी जाती है। उधर तम्बाकू का स्टॉक लगा हुआ है और इधर गेहूँ का दाना भी नहीं मिलता है। सरकार इस जमीन को गेहूँ की काश्त में क्यों नहीं लगाती बजाय तम्बाकू की काश्त करने के।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी यही चाहते हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि वह आपसे इतिफाक करते हैं।

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know why Government have done nothing so far to promote hooka tobacco instead of cigarettes and bidijs so far as tobacco is concerned? Why have they not developed and encouraged not only in the Ministry itself but throughout the country the use of hooka tobacco?

Mr. Speaker: Hooka cannot be exported.

Shri Ranga: Apart from the understandable ignorance of the Minister as well as some of our friends that most of the land which are under tobacco cannot be put to the production of food at all.....

Shri C. Subramaniam: I disagree with the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: They have not been placed under food for the past 80 or 90 years—chillies and some other crops used to be produced there. May I know whether the Government, the Agriculture Ministry, are doing their best or would do their best to persuade the State Governments concerned, Gujarat, Andhra and Mysore, to give protection to peasants by taking their tobacco stocks into the warehouses,

giving the bills therefor and persuading the banks to advance credits on their guarantee?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry to differ with the hon. Member. These lands can be used for raising foodgrains. I have no doubt about it. Simply because this has been getting more income for the peasants, they have been growing tobacco here. No doubt, the hon. Member comes from that area and is interested in the peasants getting more income out of it. But certainly the Government cannot undertake an operation to purchase tobacco and then stock it and then sell it later on. We are interested in the production of foodgrains, purchase of foodgrains and the distribution of foodgrains.

Shri Ranga: He has not answered my question.

Mr. Speaker: What should they do after stocking. This is for export. He says that market is falling down.

Shri Ranga: What is the use of having a Minister who is ignorant about the whole position and gives wrong facts to the House? It was the Commerce Minister.....

Mr. Speaker: Am I to appoint him?

Shri Ranga: I am not blaming you, Sir. Is it not a fact that the Commerce Minister himself said that he had negotiated for orders and that orders were coming? He wanted this Warehousing Corporation Act to be made applicable to tobacco also so that the tobacco growers can be helped to store their tobacco in the warehouses, take the bills and thereupon obtain the credit from the banks.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We recently amended the Act and included tobacco also. But that is not the question here. Whether we should encourage the production of tobacco which has no market or we should divert the land for the growing of something more useful is a thing to be considered and in spite of the knowledge of the hon. Member, I am prepared to

say that even in Guntur it is possible to raise foodgrains.

Shri Ranga: You will have to born again in some other Ministry.

Shri P. R. Uatel: When the Flue-Cured Virginia tobacco and other types of tobacco have accumulated in the country, I want to know why the Government is importing tobacco from outside and, if so, what has been imported in the last two years?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry. I do not deal with the imports.

Mr. Speaker: From exports, the hon. Member has gone to imports.

श्री कपूर सिंह : यदि यह वस्तु मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है तो उसका पूर्ण बहिष्कार क्यों नहीं किया जाता है और उसके व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन क्यों दिया जाता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure my hon. friend's leader would say that he is also ignorant.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Ladies ought not to take interest in tobacco.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I may have something to say against tobacco.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendra Pal Singh. Shri Surendra Pal Singh. Now, Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I put Q. No. 617.

Mr. Speaker: I had called the hon. Member twice but he did not stand.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I did stand, Sir, but you did not see me.

Mr. Speaker: He was attending to the lady and not to this.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You yourself have said that we should pay more attention to ladies. So, what is the harm in that?

An hon. Member: Why should old men be interested?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Election Expenses

*617. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to abolish the present statutory limit on election expenses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of Parkinson's very correct observation that a "person's expenditure rises to catch up with his income", may I know how far the contributions of the business-houses to the election funds of various political parties in the country are responsible for pushing up the election expenses?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Election Commission has no information about this.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: If such a recommendation is made in the future, would not the acceptance of the recommendation be taken as.....

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I could not hear the question.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: If such a recommendation is made in the future by the Election Commission, would not that step be taken to mean.....

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is hypothetical.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come already that it is hypothetical.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have got infor-

mation that in these elections, the expenditure limit is always exceeded by four or five times the prescribed limit, and if so, how Government propose to take a realistic view of the picture and do the needful?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Government are aware that the maximum limit of election expenses is not being observed. That is why the Election Commission in the month of September last requested the representatives of various political parties in Parliament to attend a meeting, and invited their suggestions. The leaders who attended the meeting wanted time, and they said that they would give their suggestions in November; some of them have given their suggestions while some have not. I understand that the Election Commission is going to meet representatives of various political parties some time in January or February and evolve a code.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is just one ordinary point that I would like to raise with you. Sometimes, in reply to questions, the hon. Ministers say '(a) No', and '(b). Does not arise'. I suggest that you should take a decision that it should be a two-way traffic. The reply should be that Government have decided not to abolish it, and so, the reasons therefor might also be given, indicating why they have decided not to abolish it.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is an existing thing.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Since it is almost an admitted fact that invariably the expenses are going up beyond the limit, may I know whether there has been or there is going to be any scrutiny of the election returns submitted so far, either by the Election Commission or by any other authority in regard to the breach of the maximum limit, and if such a scrutiny has been made, whether any prosecution has been launched with regard to wrong submission of election returns?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: If the maximum limit of the expenses is transgressed, it amounts to a corrupt practice and the election is liable to be set aside.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Has the Government received any suggestion that the system of submitting election returns should be abolished?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Is there any check to see that the expenses do not go beyond the limits prescribed by the Government?

Mr. Speaker: It has already been answered.

Shri A. P. Sharma: When the Government has got no machinery to exercise any check in respect of the expenses of the election being exceeded beyond the limit fixed by Government, what is the good of keeping this limit?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या चुनाव खर्च पर जो सीमा है उसको हटाने की बात इसलिए की जा रही है कि मुंगेर के लोक-सभा के उप-चुनाव में कांग्रेस टिकट का नीलाम हुआ था और इस खर्च की सीमा के कानून को तो पहले ही कांग्रेस द्वारा तोड़ दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कहते हैं कि यह हो नहीं रहा है ।

Shri Nath Pai: May I know whether the Government has taken into consideration that a legislator, before he takes the oath of upholding the Constitution, has already under pressure of circumstances, violated the law with regard to the law on the limits—a thing which may be denied here orally but in practice it is there and you, Sir, would also have witnessed what has happened—may I know whether the Government is thinking, so that we all keep to the law, of taking into consideration such constructive proposals like hav-

ing mobile booths so that one of the pressures for incurring a higher expenditure is relieved?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As the law stands today, the returns of election expenses are required to be filed by the candidate within 30 days of the declaration of the results and the accounts are open for inspection, by any person interested, in the office of the returning officer. It is for anyone to see the accounts, scrutinise them and know whether they are true or not.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I am afraid he did not follow my question. I asked whether, in view of these things, there was any proposal—

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether there were proposals to have a mobile booth.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said earlier, several proposals were made at the meeting convened by the Election Commission. No decisions have been taken. The Election Commission is going to call the representatives of various political parties again.

Risk Fund for the Construction of Roads

*618. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs has been provided in the Central Sector of the Third Five Year Plan for covering the losses, if any, occurring as a result of the failure of the roads constructed according to new techniques or to meet the extra expenditure, if any, involved in the adoption of new techniques; and

(b) if so, the amount so far utilised out of this fund and the purpose or purposes for which it was utilised?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No amount from the fund has been utilised so far as it has not yet been necessary to cover any losses

resulting from the failure of a new technique or to meet extra expenditure involved in replacing a traditional technique with a new one.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know what is the difference in the expenditure on traditional methods and the new technique?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will depend from technique to technique.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this scheme has been sent to the State Governments to be implemented?

Shri Raj Bahadur. Yes, Sir. The Government have created what is known as the Expert Assessment Committee and these techniques have been passed on to certain State Governments and they have been called upon to experiment upon them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether any rules have been laid down for spending this money? Is it under the existing law or any rules have been framed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We want to encourage new techniques and new methods to save the cost of construction of roads, to improve the speed of construction and achieve other results which are desirable. In this particular context, and for that matter, I may add that the allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs was made in the third Plan and out of that, Rs. 42 lakhs have been reserved or earmarked to cover the loss, if any, arising from the adoption of new techniques, so that the difference between the cost, conventional cost and the new cost is made up.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether these experiments are made on the national highways or on the city roads only?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They will be made largely on other roads because we want stabilisation of soil and other methods, which are to be primarily experimented upon.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the mileage of the roads which have been laid in the Union territories according to the new technique?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir. We have made a selection in certain specific areas.

Cane Prices

*619. **Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when there is a competition between the sugar factories and khandsari manufacturers about the supply of cane, the latter after higher price than the minimum fixed by Government to the cultivators, but when the factories are closed due to short supply of cane, the Khandsari manufacturers give to the cultivators a price much below the minimum price also; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to see that the cultivators get at least the minimum price fixed by Government for the cane to be supplied to the sugar factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no control over the price of sugarcane purchased by khandsari manufacturers and cane price paid depends on demand and supply position during different years and even at different times in a year. In times of shortage and high prices of khandsari, khandsari manufacturers pay a higher price for sugarcane and vice versa.

Shri K. N. Pande: He is narrating facts. I have put this question to enquire as to what steps they have taken to see that at least the cultivators get the minimum price for the supply of cane to the khandsari manufacturers.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): At no time has the price gone down below the price fixed by Government even with regard to khandsari manufacture.

Shri K. N. Pande: Have you ever made any enquiry in this connection, because my information is that they are paid much below the minimum price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether representations have been made by the Maharashtra sugarcane growers that they get less price even though the percentage of sucrose content in their cane is higher compared to that in other parts of the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not so far received any complaint.

Shri Ranga: However much we many be anxious that gur and khand-sari also should be produced, should not be discouraged, what steps are Government taking to see that these khandsari manufacturers or producers also pay the minimum price to sugarcane producers? Have they got any agency either at the State level or at the Union level?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Till now the complaint is that the khandsari manufacturers pay a much higher price, and therefore they divert the cane from sugar manufacture to khandsari manufacture. Therefore, within the last two years in any event, no case has come to the notice of the Government where a price below the minimum fixed is being obtained by the growers.

श्री बजरज सिंह : क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय को यह बात मालूम है कि खंडसारी शक्कर बनाने वाले सीधे-सीधे गन्ना नहीं खरीदते, बल्कि वे रस खरीदते हैं ? इसलिए क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात को और ध्यान दिया है कि रस के भाव भी इस प्रकार से निश्चित किये जायें कि वे गन्ने के दामों के साथ मेल खा सकें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We cannot fix only at one point. If we fix the price at one point, then we will have to fix the prices at various points of

production also. As far as khand-sari and gur industries are concerned, they are completely uncontrolled, and they are in the small-scale industries sector, and there is no possibility of having any control over them.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Is it uncontrolled or uncontrollable, what does he say?

Mr. Speaker: Uncontrolled.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that khandsari producers underweigh the sugarcane of the growers when they sell their cane?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply to part (a) of the question, it appears that they have confirmed whatever has been asked in the question by Shri Pande. They have expressed their inability to do anything in the matter, because there is no control over the price. I want to know whether the Government has issued any instructions to their department, the cane inspectors and others, that in case a price below the minimum sugarcane price of Rs. 2 per maund, or whatever it is, is given to the cultivators by the khandsari industry, they can appeal against that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The minimum price assured is only with reference to the sugar factories. There is no minimum price fixed for the other purchasers and other users of sugarcane. Sugar production in factories is an organised industry, and therefore it is possible to enforce this minimum price at that level. It will not be possible to enforce it at the other levels.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री जी ने चीनी के मूल्य से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह बताया है कि गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें निर्णय करती हैं। तो राज्य सरकारों के निर्णय का परिणाम यह है कि आठ चीनी मिल लगभग बन्द होने

को है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की अपनी राय क्या है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; as far as the minimum price is concerned, it is fixed by the Central Government by an order; it is not the State Government but this is only the minimum price. It is open for anybody to pay a higher price than the minimum price.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता लगा है कि बैस्टन वू.वी.० में खाम कर ऐसी बहुत ही फ़ैक्टरियाँ हैं, जो कि मोज़न के बीच में इस लिए बन्द हो गई हैं कि केन-ग्रोअर्ज और फ़ैक्टरियों के बीच में केन प्राइस के बारे में समझौता नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिसकी वंदीलत मजदूरों पर भी आक़त आ रही है, शक्कर का उत्पादन भी कम होगा और कहीं केन भी खड़ा न रह जाये—ऐसी गम्भीर स्थिति हो रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know this individual case. If it is brought to my notice. I shall see what can be done.

Procurement Prices of Foodgrains

- *620. { **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya:**
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrivals of foodgrains have declined in the markets due to the declared producer's prices of agricultural commodities;

(b) the names of the State Governments which have requested the Central Government to raise the procurement price; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no procurement price as such. The State Governments have fixed statutory wholesale maximum prices of rice for various Centres in their States. The procurement of rice is being made having regard to these prices. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had requested for an upward revision in the maximum prices of some varieties of rice which has been agreed to.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार अनाज खरीदने में असफल रही है, इस का कारण यह है कि अनाज उत्पादन करने वालों की ओर से इस का तीव्र विरोध किया गया है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Procurement now takes place only in the surplus States; as far as that is concerned, it is going according to Plan. Till now there has been no difficulty.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी महाराष्ट्र सरकार के द्वारा जो ज्वार नहीं खरीदी जा रही है, क्या सरकार के लिए यह पर्याप्त प्रमाण नहीं है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That question should be put to the Maharashtra Government; it is not on behalf of the Central Government.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : इस समय अनाज की जो प्राइस दी जाती है, वह कम होने की वजह से बाज़ार में और सरकार के पास भी अनाज नहीं आता है। इतना ही नहीं, चूँकि बार्डर के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ज्यादा दाम मिलता है, इसलिए अनाज की ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता कि सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उपाय सोचा है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We take into account the prevailing market price and the prevailing price which the

producers were getting soon after the harvest during the last three years and on that basis the minimum price has been fixed. As far as I am aware in the surplus States this price is considered to be quite reasonable and we are able to get sufficient stocks on behalf of the Government.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know as to what are the agencies which are involved in procurement of foodstuffs? Are the Centre and the States both doing or only the Centre is doing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In certain States Central Agencies are doing; in certain other States the State agencies are doing.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know the rates fixed by the Government for the foodgrains? Some of the State Governments have fixed the price but the kisans were approached and threatened to sell them at a price which was lower by Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 and they were told that otherwise grains would not be purchased from them? Has the Government any knowledge about it and have they set up any machinery to check such exploitation of the kisans?

Shri C. Subramaniam: So far this complaint has not been made to me.

Shri Priya Gupta: In Midnapore district, West Bengal; and in Bihar also....

Mr. Speaker: He was cheered when he stood up; now he should sit down.

Shri Nambiar: It is after three months that he is making his first appearance. He was put in jail. That is the pitiable plight of Members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: He has to make his presence felt; that is all.

Short Notice Question. **Shri Barman,**

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Sir, before we proceed to the next item, I want to

raise a very important matter about which there was a ruling given by you yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have passed on to the short notice question.

12-00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Calcutta Port

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Shri P. C. Barman:
S.N.Q. 10. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to the delay of marine services the Calcutta Port is getting bad name as the delaying port in the maritime world and the ship-owners are hesitating to call at the Calcutta Port resulting in great loss to the Port Trust; apart from hampering import and export trade of India?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): It is a fact that there has been delay in shipping movements over the last four months and ships have been held up for varying periods because of the methods adopted by the Assistant Harbour Masters. When I was in Calcutta at the beginning of September, an understanding was reached over various matters the condition of which was primarily that the officers would give up delaying methods and would immediately start working normally, and in accordance with the practice of handling ships previously prevailing at the port. I regret to say that they have not honoured this undertaking so far. Government have, therefore, authorised the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, to deal with the situation firmly and to take appropriate steps to ensure restoration of normal methods of work. I hope better sense will yet prevail amongst the officers concerned. I may add that the Hooghly channel is a difficult river and none of the Marine Services should be or would be allowed to interrupt the service.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of talk going on. I cannot hear what is being said.—Shri Barman.

Shri P. C. Barman: May I know whether the Government has received any complaints from the ship owners regarding the delay in marine services and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a fact.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Since this disobedience of orders in the Calcutta port is a normal feature nowadays, has the Government found out the causes or the reasons behind these people acting in this manner and what steps do the Government propose to take or have taken, against these people?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main cause was the service rivalry between the Hooghly pilots and the Assistant Harbour Masters. The Hooghly pilots pilot the ships from Sandheads to Garden Reach and the Assistant Harbour Masters from Garden Reach to the port. Recently a reorganisation of the marine services was affected and certain points of dispute arose out of it which also were settled amicably and an undertaking was given. Yet, there are these delaying tactics, and we have asked the Chairman to attend to them and take such steps as are necessary.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that with all the efforts made so far to bring a sort of cohesive working and smooth functioning, no good results have been achieved, may I know what new methods or measures the Government are intending to adopt so as to see that the people who adopt such tactics are punished properly?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Suitable disciplinary action will have to be taken, if, conditions do not approve.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

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S.N.Q. 11. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने घोषणा की है कि भविष्य में वह दिल्ली में उपभोक्ताओं को केवल टोन्ड दूध ही दे सकेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Scheme started supplying toned milk from 5-12-1964. From 12-12-1964, toned milk and buffalo milk are being supplied on alternate days. This arrangement is temporary and is due to a shortfall in procurement of buffalo milk. The supply of buffalo milk on all the days is likely to be restored shortly.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार का विचार इस दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनाने का है, और इसी के कारण वहाँ के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन में बड़ा असन्तोष फैला हुआ है क्योंकि इस से काफी लोगों की छटनी होगी। वे लोग काफी मात्रा में दूध इकट्ठा नहीं करते।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That has nothing to do with the collection of milk. As a matter of fact, it is being converted into a Limited Company owned by the Government, on the recommendation of an expert committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप जो कह रहे हैं, वह कारण नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यही कारण रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन फैसला करे । आप कहते हैं कि यह कारण है, वह कह रहे हैं कि यह कारण नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि यह बोगस कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाई गई है । एक सोसायटी का उदाहरण मुझे मालूम है जिस में कि 500 मन दूध आता था, लेकिन गलत किस्म की सोसायटी बनने से वहां से सिर्फ 120 मन दूध आता है । मैं यह बात भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष जो 27 लाख रु० का घाटा रहा और इस वर्ष 86 लाख रु० का घाटा रहा, क्या उसका भी यही कारण है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, one of the difficulties of the Delhi Milk Scheme is it has to depend upon contractors for the supply of milk and not on co-operatives. Now we are trying to set up more co-operatives, so that there might be a regular supply of milk. When we are able to bring about this arrangement, this fluctuation may not arise in the supply of milk.

Shri Mansinh P. Patel: In view of the non-cooperation of the existing contractors and in view of the suggestion of the expert committee to have co-operative unions, may I know what specific steps have been taken by Government to form co-operative unions?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are organising separate milk co-operative unions in the neighbouring States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गाय का दूध जो है वह भी नहीं सप्लाई किया जाता है काढ़ों के ऊपर । यदि है, तो भविष्य में कब तक यह स्थिति चलेगी और कब तक यह कमी पूरी होगी ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The cow's milk is only a limited quantity—3350 litres. Only that much is being distributed. As a matter of fact, there is greater demand for buffalo milk rather than cow's milk.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार को इस से क्या लाभ है । गवर्नमेंट का तो 80 लाख रु० बरबाद हो रहा है और जनता को नुकसान हो रहा है । सरकार इस स्कीम को बन्द क्यों नहीं कर देती और गोसंबर्द्धन की प्रेरणा क्यों नहीं देती ताकि दिल्ली में रहने वालों को गाय और भैंस पालने का उत्साह हो ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उस का उत्तर नहीं मिला । मैं ने कहा था कि हर साल घाटा होता है। पिछले साल 27 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ था और इस साल 86 लाख रु० का घाटा हुआ है । हमें इस का जवाब मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार सवाल और भी हो चुके, अब आप मुझे पीछे घसीट कर ले जाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है कि आखिर इतना घाटा क्यों हो रहा है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जवाब भी मंत्री महोदय नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सजेशन दिया था । वह इस बात को सोचेंगे । आप का सवाल इतना सीधा तो नहीं है कि जल्दी से उस का जवाब हो जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : बहुत महत्व का सवाल है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is it a fact that the leader of the expert team is the manager of Anand Dairy Farm, whose butter is being sold at the rate of Re. 1 per packet whereas the butter produced by DMS was being sold at 75 nP. per packet? May I know whether it is for that reason, namely, to sell their own butter, that the expert team has given a worse report on the working of the DMS?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a wrong reflection on the leader. He has gone into it fully and made very useful suggestions. If only we are able to implement them, we will be able to make the Delhi Milk Scheme work on a more economic basis.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He has made the allegation and the Minister has answered.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question was whether he is the manager of Anand Dairy Farm....

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; he is the manager.

Shri A. P. Sharma:whose butter is being sold at the rate of Re. 1 per packet.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : हमें पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्तर नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं ने पूछा था कि पिछले साल 27 लाख रु० का घाटा हुआ, फिर इस साल 86 लाख रु० का घाटा हुआ। इस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, लेकिन आप ने कहा था कि इस वजह से इस दूध में कमी आ रही है। उन्होंने कहा था कि इसका कोई सम्बन्ध इस से नहीं है, यह तो सप्टाई और क्लेक्शन आफ मिल्क की बात है।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : घाटा क्यों हुआ, मेरा यह सवाल था। 86 लाख रु० का घाटा इस साल हुआ, 27 लाख रु० का घाटा पिछले साल हुआ, इस का मुख्य कारण क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस के लिये डिस्कशन ले लें।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural Indebtedness

*621. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural indebtedness is on the increase from year to year; and

(b) its present position and Government's programme to improve it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). On the basis of the All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey carried out by the Reserve Bank of India, the cash borrowings of all cultivating households during the period 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1962 are provisionally estimated at about Rs. 1030 crores and those of all rural households at about Rs. 1232 crores. The net outstanding debt on cash loans for all rural households is estimated at approximately Rs. 2800 crores as on 30th June, 1962. In the absence of any further survey it is not possible to state whether indebtedness has increased since 1961-62.

Government is taking steps to provide production credit to the extent possible to the cultivators through the cooperatives and to develop marketing and processing on cooperative lines so that the cultivators may improve their economic position.

Co-operative Societies of Delhi

*622. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the statutory inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Co-operative Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Enquiries in respect of six societies have been completed.

(b) A statement indicating the result of enquiry is as follows. Appropriate action is being taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of Delhi on the basis of the enquiry reports.

STATEMENT

1. Kirari Suleman Nagar Cooperative Multipurpose Society Ltd.

The enquiry reveals that the entire bank loan of Rs. 7089/- has become overdue, records are not properly maintained; the election of the managing committee has also become overdue and the managing committee is not taking any interest in the affairs of the society.

2. Arya Mungesh Pur Cooperative Multipurpose Society Ltd.

Loans against members to the extent of Rs. 15,480/- are overdue and the managing committee is not taking sufficient interest in the working of the society.

3. Jheel Kuranja Cooperative Milk Producers Society Ltd.

A number of irregularities in the maintenance of accounts and realization of dues etc. have been noticed.

4. Aryan Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd.

Total Bank loan amounting to Rs. 10,000/- and interest accrued thereon have been recovered in full. No further action in the matter is needed at the moment.

5. The Star Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd.

A total amount of Rs. 655/- of Government loan is outstanding against the society. Notice has been issued to the society to show cause why the case may not be sent to the Collector for recovery.

6. The Vehicle Depot Workers Cooperative Society Ltd.

The enquiry report reveals various irregularities e.g. keeping the register of members incomplete, not issuing pass-books to members, advance of benami loans to some members and mis-appropriation of an amount of Rs. 2012.27 by some office-bearers.

Import of Foodgrains

*623. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice to be imported from abroad during the current year; and

(b) whether the necessary foreign exchange for imports from abroad has been allocated?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It is expected that approximately 58.9 lakh tons of wheat and 6.6 lakh tons of rice will be imported from abroad during 1964.

(b) Yes.

Agreement with M/s. Hilton Hotels International of U.S.A.

*624. { **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been finalised with Messrs Hilton Hotels International of U.S.A. for establishment of hotels in India; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds

- *625. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to strengthen agricultural credit stabilisation funds with the state and Central Co-operative banks has been circulated to the States for implementation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme;

(c) whether any steps have been suggested by the Centre for an early implementation of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and the result achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank has circulated a scheme to the state Governments.

(b) The broad outlines of the scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3701/64.*]

(c) and (d). The Central Government is considering as to how best the scheme could be implemented in the light of available resources.

Air Services to Assam

*626. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.A.C. Viscount service No. 213 to Mohanbari (Dibrugarh) has since been cancelled on account of the repair work of the Air strip;

(b) whether the I.A.C. service No. 217/218 also to Dibrugarh has been cancelled with effect from the 28th November, 1964;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the public to the effect that great inconvenience has been created as a result of the cancellation of these air services; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to resume the service as immediately as possible?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The need for providing additional capacity for Mohanbari is recognised and the feasibility of operating a service through Chabua airfield is under examination.

Supply of Fertilizers

*627. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is going to be a serious shortage of fertilizers supply to the farmers in the country for the year 1965 which will affect the food production programme;

(b) if so, the anticipated deficit in supply of fertilizers; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to supply adequate quantity of fertilizers to the farmers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c).

Nitrogenous Fertilisers:—

A short-fall to the extent of about 20 per cent is expected in the total supplies planned for the year 1965-66. Efforts are, however, being made to augment supplies through additional imports to the maximum extent possible.

Phosphatic Fertilisers/Potassic Fertilisers:—No deficit in supply is anticipated.

Handling Capacity of Harbours

- *628. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the size of vessels which Kandla, Visakhapatnam, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras harbours can handle;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the handling capacity of these harbours and if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3702/64].

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बस सेवा

- *629. { श्री यू० सि० चौधरी :
श्री हनुमन्त चन्द कट्यारय :
श्री इ० मन्सूदन राव :

क्या परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बसें राजधानी में यातायात का भार वहन करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि घंटों लायन में खड़े रहने पर भी लोगों को बस नहीं मिलती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बसें बस-स्टॉपों पर भी खड़ी नहीं होती हैं ; और

(घ) इन असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बस सेवाएँ किसी किसी क्षेत्र में अपर्याप्त पाई गयी हैं और विशेष कर अत्यधिक यातायात के मौकों पर ।

(ख) इस बात को व्यापकता देना सही न होगा कि घंटों लाइन में खड़े रहने के बाद भी बस नहीं मिलती हैं । परन्तु कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि जब कोई गाड़ी अनुसूचित फेरा नहीं लगा सकती है तो यात्रियों को आघ्रष्ट के लगभग ठहरना पड़ता है ।

(ग) यदि बस में पहले ही बहुत अधिक भीड़ हो और किसी बस स्टॉप पर कोई यात्री उतरने वाला न हो तो अत्यधिक यातायात के मौकों पर कुछ बसें सब स्टॉप पर नहीं रुकती हैं ।

(घ) परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं की पर्याप्त रूप से पूर्ति करने के लिये दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही कर रहा है :—

- (1) बसों के बेड़े को धीरे धीरे बढ़ाना । प्रतिवर्ष नई बसों को खरीद कर अपने बेड़े को बढ़ाने के लिये उपक्रम का क्रमिक कार्यक्रम है ।
- (2) मौजूदा गाड़ियों का निश्चित रूप से उचित अनुरक्षण ताकि गाड़ियों का अधिकतम उपयोग हो सके ।
- (3) अत्यधिक यातायात के मौकों पर किसी विशेष रूट की परिवहन सुविधाओं की भारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति, अन्य रूटों पर चलने वाली बसों का दैनिक आधार पर समंजन कर, करना जिससे जनता को कम से कम असुविधा हो ।
- (4) उपक्रम ने निजी चालकों को कुछ बसों को अस्थायी तौर पर

क्रियाएँ पर लिया है जिससे वह यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सके।

- (5) दामजिली बसें, जिनमें बहुत अधिक यात्री आ सकते हैं, खरोद कर बड़े को बढ़ाना।

Sewage Farming

*630. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed scheme for sewage farming and collection of sewage sludge and garbage has been prepared;

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

(c) the response of the States towards this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) *Sewage Utilisation*.—The Ministry of Food and Agriculture took up the question of utilisation of sewage for increasing agricultural production in 1949 when financial assistance in the form of loans was provided to the State Governments for execution of sewage utilisation schemes and for setting up sewage farms. During the Second Plan period also assistance was given only in the form of loans but during the current Plan subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent of the recurring cost, to be shared equally by the Centre and the State, has also been provided in addition to loans. It is expected that sewage utilisation would reach a figure of 250 million gallons per day by the end of the Third Plan period, irrigating an area of about 40,000 acres.

(ii) *Urban Compost*.—A regular scheme for preparation of urban compost from solid city wastes on All-India basis was sponsored in 1945. Under the scheme it was contemplated that the local bodies (Municipal Cor-

porations, Municipal Committees, Notified Areas Committees, Notified Panchayats etc. etc.) would ensure that the entire refuse available in their areas was carefully collected, converted into compost and supplied to the agriculturists of the surrounding areas. With a view to provide necessary incentive, grants amounting to 25 per cent of the recurring costs are jointly given by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the State Governments, in equal proportion, to the local bodies. Besides grants, loans are also advanced to the State Governments for enabling the local bodies to acquire vehicles for collection and distribution of compost.

The revised target of urban compost production during the Third Five Year Plan is 4.4 million tonnes. It is programmed to cover about 3,000 urban centres (including some panchayats) by the end of the Plan period.

(c) (i) *Sewage Utilisation*.—Information received from the State Governments indicates that at present about 225 million gallons of sewage or sullage is being utilised daily for irrigation in about 140 cities and towns. The area receiving sewage/sullage irrigation is about 30,300 acres. Among the important sewage farms which have come into existence with financial assistance from the Government of India are the farms at Kanpur, Indore, Ujjain, Jaipur, Madras, Lucknow, Mysore, Madurai, Hyderabad and Baroda. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have proposed new Schemes under the Special Development Programme for Agriculture. Other States are also expected to do the same during the current Plan period.

(ii) *Urban Compost*.—Achievement by the end of 1963-64 is estimated at 3.35 million tons covering 2410 urban centres. The Government of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madras, Gujarat and Kerala have prepared some new Schemes under the Special Development Programme.

Other States are also expected to do the same during the current Plan period.

Agricultural Commission.

*631. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director-General, Food and Agricultural Organisation, has suggested to the Government of India the immediate necessity of setting up a high-level Agricultural Commission in India to examine the whole question of agricultural production in the country from a long term point of view; and

(b) if so, what in brief is the substance of this suggestion and the Government's reaction to the same?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Director General, F.A.O., has suggested the appointment of a Commission to go into the entire question of agricultural development in this country, including increasing food production, guarantee of minimum remunerative prices to the farmer, building up of buffer stocks, providing adequate marketing facilities for agricultural produce, devoting an adequate share of national resources for development of agriculture, etc. The Government's view has been that such a Commission is not necessary hitherto and would distract attention from implementation of the agricultural programme. The question of setting up an Agricultural Prices Commission as a standing body for making recommendations regarding the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities is under consideration. The terms and composition of the Commission have not been finalised yet.

Agricultural Prices Commission

*632. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made towards the setting up of an Agricultural Prices Commission?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The Foodgrains Prices Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha, has been requested to advise on the terms of reference of such a Commission. Further action will be taken on receipt of the recommendation of that Committee.

Agricultural Programmes

*633. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have forwarded the recommendations of the agricultural team which visited various States recently to make an on-the-spot review of their agricultural programmes; and

(b) if so, how the State Governments have reacted to the recommendations/observations made by the said team?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the observations and recommendations are based on the discussions held by the Team with the State representatives, they have been mostly accepted by the State Governments. While some of the recommendations have already been implemented, others are under their consideration.

Indian Co-operative Congress

1673. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the resolution made by the Indian Co-operative Congress and the Delhi Co-operative Congress at their last meeting?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): It is not clear which particular resolution is referred to in the Question. However, a statement indicating Government's views on the important resolutions of the last Indian Co-operative Congress and the Delhi Co-operative Congress is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3703/64].

Uplift of S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

1674. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Orissa State by the Central Government for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent so far year-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Rs. 756.65 lakhs.

(b) The position is indicated below:

Year	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	97.73
1962-63	121.43
1963-64	120.26
1964-65 (anticipated)	188.36

Propagation of Ambar Charkha in Orissa

1675. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant or loan given (year-wise) for the propagation of Ambar Charkha in the Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the number produced so far; and

(c) the centres opened so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a)

Year	Grant	Loan
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1961-62	3.89	2.96
1962-63	2.59	1.27
1963-64	0.94	3.05
1964-65 (upto 30-11-64)	0.32	..
	7.74	7.28

(b) 1963.

(c) 94.

List of S.C. and S.T.

1676. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1026 on the 22nd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent any list for the change or inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Certain proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been received from the Government of Orissa. These are still under examination.

Social Welfare Extension Projects, Orissa

1677. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far, for the social welfare extension projects, social and Moral Hygiene and after-care programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

The requisite information is given below:—

Scheme	1963-64	1964-65
(Amount in Rupees)		
(a) Welfare Extension Projects (Co-ordinated Pattern)	1,45,000	64,000
(b) Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme	83,000	50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Govt. on this scheme included in the Plan will be released in the last quarter of the year on receipt of the statement of actual expenditure.

Allotment of Land to the Landless

1678. **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have advised all State Governments to allot surplus Government land to the landless people in preference to others;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

(c) how much land has been given to the landless people in each State so far; and

(d) how many of the recipients are Harijans in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The policy of the Central Government has been laid down on pages 232-233 and 377-378 of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Centrally sponsored schemes for resettlement of landless agricultural labour are in operation in all States, except Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. The State Governments also distribute land as a part of day to day revenue administration.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) The bulk of the landless labour is made up of Harijans. Separate statistics have not however, been maintained.

STATEMENT

(in thousand acres)

Name of State	Acreage of land distributed to the landless labour till the third week of November, 1962.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1062
2. Assam	44
3. Bihar	470
4. Mysore	719
5. Gujarat	200
6. Jammu & Kashmir	40
7. Kerala	17
8. Madhya Pradesh	224
9. Madras	269
10. Maharashtra	548
11. Orissa	165
12. Punjab	72
13. Rajasthan	1292
14. Uttar Pradesh	221
15. West Bengal	100
	5,442

कपास का उत्पादन

1679. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में कपास का कुल कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ग) उत्पादन में यह वृद्धि किन बातों के कारण हुई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) तथा (ख) कपास उत्पादन के विषय में 1964-65 के सरकारी अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । अतः इस समय ठीक तौर पर यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी होगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1680. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय के खाद्य तथा कृषि दोनों ही विभागों में हिन्दी के माध्यम से काम-काज गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के आदेश के अनुसार विकेन्द्रीकृत आधार पर किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जो हां । हिन्दी माध्यम से होने वाले कार्य का केवल कुछ भाग ही, जो कि केवल पूर्णतः प्रशिक्षित स्टाफ ही कर सकता है, हिन्दी एकक में होता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों में कर्मचारों

1681. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से व.अ. के विकेन्द्रीकरण के बाद खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों में दूसरी श्रेणी और तीसरी श्रेणी के अलग-अलग कितने कर्मचारियों को स्थ.यी बनाया गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

विभाग का नाम विकेन्द्रीकरण के बाद स्थ.यी किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या

	श्रेणी 2	श्रेणी 3
खाद्य विभाग	2	1
कृषि विभाग	3	-

खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले पदाधिकारी:

1682. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय के दोनों

विभागों में ऐसे कितने असिस्टेंट और अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क हैं जिन्हें हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है;

(ख) क्या कोई सेक्शन ऐसे भी है जिन में किसी भी कर्मचारी को हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर सकारात्मक हो तो विभिन्न सेक्शनों में हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को समान रूप से विभाजित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

असिस्टेंट/अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की संख्या जिन्हें हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान प्राप्त है

असिस्टेंट अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क

(क)

आद्य विभाग	81	37
कृषि विभाग	53	38

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Delhi-Bahadurgarh Bus Service

1983. { Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:
Shri Kashj Ram Gupta:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for operating a direct bus service from the Central Secretariat to Bahadurgarh and vice-versa; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

1972 (Ai) LSD—3.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Director of Transport, Delhi, Delhi-Bahadurgarh route being an inter-state route, no state carriage permit can be granted on this route unless a reciprocal agreement is reached between the Transport Authorities of Delhi and Punjab. Action for such an agreement has already been initiated by the Director of Transport, Delhi.

Vaccine for Sheep Diseases

1684. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kirpa Shankar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have granted a research grant of Rs. 2.56 lakhs to the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine of Ranipet in Madras for evolving effective vaccine for protecting sheep against disease, in particular, sheep-pox;

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

(c) when the work is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3704/64].

(c) Work has started from November 4, 1964.

Taxi Service in the Capital

1685. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the taxi and scooter drivers do not carry passengers for short distances in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the action taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received that some taxi and scooter drivers decline to take short distance passengers. As this involves a violation of Rule 438 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the traffic police have been launching prosecutions against offending drivers.

जिला परिषदें और खण्ड समितियां

1686. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में जिला परिषदें और खण्ड समितियां अब तक बनाई जा चुकी हैं;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में वे नहीं बनाई गई हैं; और

(ग) जिन राज्यों में वह नहीं बनाई गई हैं उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) अभी तक नीचे दिये गये 10 राज्यों ने खण्ड/तालुका और जिला उप-मण्डल स्तरों पर पंचायतीराज संस्थाएं स्थापित की हैं :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, गुजरात, मद्रास, मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश ।

(ख) व (ग). शेष पांच राज्यों के बारे में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

बिहार : रांची और भागलपुर के जिलों में 2-10-1964 को पंचायतीराज का उद्घाटन किया गया ।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर : राज्य कृषि मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में जून, 1962 में एक लोकतंत्री व केन्द्रीकरण समिति गठित की गई थी जिसे जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य की स्थानीय

परिस्थितियों के अनकूल पंचायतीराज के प्रतिरूप की सिफारिश करनी थी । बाद में समिति की अवधि 1963 के अन्त तक बढ़ाई गई थी । चूकि आगे और अवधि नहीं बढ़ाई गई अतः समिति निष्क्रिय हो गई । तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने समिति को पुनर्गठित कर दिया है और उसने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है ।

केरल : सितम्बर, 1964 में विधान-सभा के भंग किये जाने से केरल पंचायत यूनियन कौंसिलस एण्ड जिला परिषद् बिल, 1964, जो कि प्रवर समिति के पास था, रद्द हो गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश : आशा है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये परिशोधित समय-पत्रक के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव 8 फरवरी, 1965 तक पूरे हो जायेंगे । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उच्च स्तर की संस्थाओं का गठन ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावों के पश्चात् 1965 में किया जायेगा ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल : मुर्शिदाबाद जिले को छोड़ कर शेष सभी जिलों में जिला परिषदों के चुनाव हो गये हैं । आशा है कि मुर्शिदाबाद में चुनाव जनवरी, 1965 में हो जायेंगे ।

Tribal Girls' Education

1687. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the Tribal girls' education in the country, particularly of plain areas; and

(b) if not, what attempts are being made to make it satisfactory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Government are taking special

steps for the educational advancement of the tribal girls. While the progress is generally satisfactory, there is no doubt that there is room for improvement.

(b) Assistance in various forms such as scholarships and stipends, hostel facilities and boarding grants, mid-day meals, clothing, books and other equipment grants etc. has been provided; and it is intended to extend the coverage and scope of these schemes during the Fourth Plan period to the extent possible out of the resources which would become available.

Demonstration Centres set up by I.C.M.A. for Cotton Cultivation

1688. Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Association have decided to set up one Demonstration Centre in each of the five cotton-growing States of India to instruct the farmers in modern farm practices to increase cotton yield; and

(b) if so, the progress under the scheme so far in each of the five cotton-producing States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At its meeting held in September, 1964, the Indian Central Cotton Committee was informed that the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation had set aside a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs for more vigorous steps to be taken for implementing the various intensive methods of cotton cultivation and educating the farmers in these methods through demonstration on sizeable areas for enhancing cotton yields per acre. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked for the current year. The programme is to set up a unit of 1,000 acres each in the States of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan. The

expenditure would be about Rs. 1 lakh for each unit.

(b) The Government has no precise information.

Indian Cotton Mills Association

1689. Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government, the Planning Commission and the Governments of the five cotton-producing States made any proposals to the Indian Cotton Mills Association or received any proposals from that body for (i) financial help, and (ii) bringing about co-ordination between the efforts of Government on one side and those of the Indian Cotton Mills Association on the other; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission have no information. However, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, an autonomous body under the administrative and financial control of this Ministry was approached in May 1964 by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, for assistance in the selection of demonstration centres for their programme. The Committee has since extended the assistance requested for.

Prices and Civil Supplies in Delhi

1690. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Sham Lal Saraf;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Delhi Administration to review the position in regard to the prices and civil supplies in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to enforce anti-hoarding and anti-price rising measures in the context of the business community having gone back on its assurances to hold the price line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The position about prices etc. of foodgrains in Delhi is under constant review.

(b) The important steps taken to check hoarding and rise in prices in Delhi are as follows:

(i) Promulgation of anti-hoarding orders viz Delhi Prevention of Hoarding of Foodgrains Order, 1964; Delhi Sugar Restriction (on sale and possession) Control Order, 1964; Delhi Cement (Prevention of Excess) Control Order, 1964;

(ii) Enforcement of Licensing Control Order and also Price Control Orders in regard to Sugar, Coal, Kerosene, Salt and Rice;

(iii) Enforcement of the order about display of prices by the whole-sale and retail dealers under the Delhi (Display of Prices) Order, 1963 and issue of proper cashmemos; and

(iv) Introduction of summary trials and stringent punishments for contravention of food laws.

Qualified Managers for Sugar Mills

1691. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while addressing the Convocation of the National Sugar Institute he said that "it will be worth legislating that sugar factories should have as their managers, men who are really qualified"; and

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to bring forward a legislation in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

सुगौली रक्सौल राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

1692. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्पारन जिला (बिहार) का सुगौली-रक्सौल राष्ट्रीय राजपथ कब तक बन कर पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस राजपथ पर सिखराना पुल के निर्माण में देरी हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) सुगौली और रक्सौल के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 28 ए पहले से ही चालू है। परन्तु इसे चौड़ा तथा मजबूत करना है। इस कार्य को शुरू किया जा रहा है और इसके मार्च 1967 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। 1962 में सिखराना नदी में अपूर्व बाढ़ आने के कारण पुल वाली जगह पर नदी के मार्ग में तबदीली हुई, जिसके कारण पुल का रक्सौल की ओर का जल पथ बढ़ाना पड़ा, जिससे पुल के पूरा होने की नियत तारीख (दिसम्बर 1962) को मार्ग बढ़ाना पड़ा। पुल तैयार हो चुका है। उसे जून 1964 में यातायात के लिये खोल दिया गया था।

Visit by Russian Veterinary Scientists

1693. { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Russian veterinary scientists visited this

country to evaluate the progress of Indian veterinary science; and

(b) if so, what is their reaction and consequential suggestions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A team of two Russian Veterinary Scientists visited India to study methods of preparing oil adjuvant pasteurized vaccine, African Horse Sickness vaccine, and to discuss the researches conducted on the diseases of animals; there is no question of evaluating the progress of Indian Veterinary Science.

(b) The team did not submit any report and no report is expected either. At the end of the visit they discussed their observations with the Animal Husbandry Commissioner to the Government of India on technical matters. They also met the Minister of Food and Agriculture and senior officers. They were very complimentary about the work done at our research centres particularly about the work on African horse sickness.

Rice from Pakistan

1694. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Pakistan had offered to supply rice to India during his meeting with the Prime Minister of India at Karachi on the 12th October, 1964;

(c) if so, the quantity and quality thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). When the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India met informally on the 12th October, 1964 during the latter's stopover at Karachi en-route to New Delhi from Cairo, the possi-

bility of import by India of rice from Pakistan was mentioned. The question of further imports of rice from Pakistan is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Revision of Lists of S.Ts in U.P.

1695. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand had been voiced in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha last year to include in the list of Scheduled Tribes a certain number of people belonging to Mirzapur district in U.P. in the same way as these people are classified by Bihar and other States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter and the reasons for delay in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any demand made in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha for inclusion of certain tribes in the Mirzapur district in the list of Scheduled Tribes; the exact position is being ascertained. However, it is a fact that the Government of U.P. have made some proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and these are being examined.

Use of Manpower

**1696. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Shunzo Tomita, Secretary of the Japanese Industrial Co-operative Association was recently invited to advise on the increased use of available manpower and to discuss proposals for Japanese collaboration in this respect; and

(b) if so, the result of the discussion held with him?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions are still going on.

Tube Wells in West Bengal

1697. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the targets fixed for West Bengal for drilling of deep tube wells for irrigation have not been fulfilled on account of shortage of funds; and

(b) if so, whether this fact was taken into account and whether any financial help was offered or is being offered to the State to fulfil its targets??

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Co-operative Farming Societies

1698. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative farming societies formed during 1963-64 in various States;

(b) the co-operative societies actually working in 1963-64 (including those formed before 1963-64) in various States; and

(c) the aid given to the societies referred to in part (a) above by the Central Government and the respective State Governments (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The total number of co-operative farming societies formed during the year 1963-64 was 1256. The State-wise details are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3705(i)/64.*]

(b) The total number of co-operative farming societies actually work-

ing in the year 1963-64 was 3,762. The State-wise details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3705(ii)/64.*]

(c) A statement indicating the aid given to societies, State-wise, during the year 1963-64 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3705(iii)/64.*]

Bifurcation of Multi-Member Constituencies

1699. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been made to Government against the bifurcation of multi-member constituencies into single-member and double-member constituencies for the election to the upper Houses in States which was done in 1961; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; two representations were received after the Council Constituencies Amendment Orders were issued by the President and one just before they were issued. As the point of view expressed by the representationists was already considered by the Government, no action was considered necessary on these representations.

Legislation for Juvenile Courts and Illegitimate Children

1700. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Resolutions adopted by the convention of the International Federation of the Women Lawyers in respect of setting up of children's courts and making laws about illegitimate children; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Government have no information about the Resolutions.

Production of Paddy Crop

1701. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Yamua Prasad Mandal:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a method to control the paddy pest root-weevil which had been a night mare to peasants was discovered by the Entomological Department of the Agricultural College, at Sabour (Bhagalpur), in Bihar State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary field trials on paddy root-weevil, conducted by the Entomology Section of the Agricultural Research Institute, Sabour, showed that BHC 10 per cent or aldrin 5 per cent dust applied to the soil at the time of puddling at 11 kg. per acre gave satisfactory control of the pest in the grub stage. This treatment was found to kill a large number of adult weevils as well, thus considerably reducing the damage to the paddy crop. Further trials using other insecticides for control of pests both in the adult and grub stages are in progress.

On the basis of these preliminary trials, the Government made provision for free distribution of 50 tons of BHC 10 per cent dust for undertaking a control campaign on nearly 5000 acres of paddy in the Shahabad District during 1964-65. The State Government have sanctioned a scheme for free demonstration of BHC 10 per cent as a control mea-

sure against the grub of the pest over an area of 18,000 acres of paddy in Shahabad and 5,000 acres in Patna and Gaya Districts during the current year.

Sugar Quota of U.P.

1702. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested the Union Government to raise the sugar quota in order to meet the deficiency in the State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State's quota could not be enhanced owing to the difficult sugar supply position.

Educational Advancement of S.Cs and S.Ts

1703. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any shortfall of expenditure in the funds allocated for the educational advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Out of the allocation for Scheduled Castes, there was no shortfall in expenditure during 1960-61 and 1961-62. During 1962-63 also, the utilisation was about 97 per cent.

In regard to Scheduled Tribes, there was shortfall in expenditure during 1960-61 and 1962-63.

(b) Due to fewer awards of boarding grants than originally envisaged, late receipt of estimates for construction of buildings and starting of some

schools in the latter half of the financial year.

Minimum Prices of Paddy

1704. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Farmers' Forum has passed a Resolution that it is causing a great concern to the various farmers that the minimum prices fixed for paddy and wheat vary from one State to another while the cost of production is the same; and

(b) if so, the Government reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Farmers' Council in their 17th meeting held at Bhubaneswar on the 24th and 25th October, 1964, passed a Resolution on the fixation of remunerative and incentive prices—wherein, *inter-alia*, it was stated that in the prices fixed for paddy by the Government in the States of Orissa and its bordering States of West Bengal and Andhra, the difference was too much while the cost of production was nearly the same.

(b) As the quality of paddy produced differs from State to State as also the geographical and economic conditions, it is not possible to announce uniform prices for all the States.

The producers' prices announced for various varieties of wheat for 1964-65 season are the same for all the States.

Sugar Quota of States

1705. { Shri Ulkey;
Shri Babunath Singh;
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have restored the 5 per cent

cut imposed in the supply of sugar to the States; and

(b) if so, the quantum of sugar to be supplied to Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12,000 tonnes per month.

Sugar Factory at Hastinapur

1706. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence to establish a sugar factory at Hastinapur was given to some firm in U.P. four years ago in order to give employment to the refugees settled in the Ganga Khadar area but no factory has so far been established there; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not establishing the sugar factory by the firm concerned and whether any action has been taken to expedite the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A licence was granted in November, 1957 to a joint stock concern for establishment of a sugar factory at Hastinapur, District Meerut (U.P.). But as the licensee failed to establish the factory within the time specified therefor without any reasonable cause, the said licence has been revoked on 6th October, 1964.

दिल्ली में बस परमिट

1707. श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बसों के परमिट मुनाफे पर बेचे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन परमिट की नीलामी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए

वर्तमान विधान में संशोधन करने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

परिषद्‌न मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Director-General of Tourism

1708. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specified tenure is fixed for the post of Director-General of Tourism under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, how long the present incumbent of this post has been holding the office and how many years more he is likely to continue to hold this post?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (a). However, it may be stated that the present incumbent of the post has been holding office since 1-3-1958. The post requires that the incumbent should have considerable specialised knowledge of Tourism and contacts and familiarity with leading people in the Travel Trade in important world centres. As such, it would be in the country's interest not to change incumbents for considerable periods.

Production of Khadi

1709. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of Khadi during the Third Plan period with the number of persons employed in producing Khadi;

(b) the measures taken to stop up the use of Khadi; and

(c) how far the use of Khadi in schools can be encouraged?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a)

to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

1710. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Production Board is actively examining the question of accelerating the utilisation of irrigation potential in the country by concentration of efforts on projects which are in an advanced stage of construction;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at by the Board in this behalf; and

(c) the amount allocated for being spent for the purpose during the remaining part of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It was decided that the details about the extent to which construction work could be speeded up, extra funds that could be utilised and the benefits to accrue by the provision of additional funds should be examined by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in consultation with the Ministry of Finance before the quantum of financial assistance is determined and sanctioned.

(c) So far, additional assistance amounting to Rs. 4 crores for Nagarjunasagar and Rs. 1 crore for Gandak has been sanctioned.

Gujarat Herb to curb Hunger

**1711. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Kaliya', the Gujarat herb claimed to be capable of curbing hunger for at least four days has been sent to the Central Research Laboratory, Delhi by the Shuddha Ayurveda Association of Gujarat for examination; and

(b) whether the same has been examined and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Government are not aware of any laboratory by the name of Central Research Laboratory, Delhi. The Food Analysis Laboratory of the Department of Food has not received any sample of Kaliya, the Gujarat herb, from Shud-dha Ayurveda Association of Gujarat for examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Olympic Team's Flight to Tokyo by Air India

1713. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Ram Singh:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian Olympic Team to Tokyo was subjected to much discomfort on their flight from Delhi to Tokyo due to the Air India plane being late and the sports team not being allowed to get off the plane all the way from Delhi to Tokyo resulting in much fatigue and discomfort to our sportsmen?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): Air-India operated their Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong-Tokyo flight of 30th September, 1964 with an additional halt at New Delhi specially to embark Indian Olympic Team. The aircraft was scheduled to leave Delhi at 0820 hours local time and arrive at Tokyo at 2230 hours local time. However, the aircraft

which was to operate the flight arrived from London into Bombay one hour and 15 minutes late and it departed from New Delhi at 0940 hours local time. Accordingly, there was no delay ex-New Delhi but continuation of delay which originated in Europe.

In view of additional halt at New Delhi, it was decided to overfly Bangkok. Further, due to continue rainfall at time of arrival of flight at Hongkong, passengers were kept on board the aircraft. If passengers had been allowed to leave aircraft, prevailing weather conditions would have caused them more inconvenience and possibly further delayed their arrival at Tokyo.

Bridge over the Narmada River near Hoshangabad

1714. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the road bridge over the Narmada near Hoshangabad is being inordinately delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the completion of the work?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The construction of the bridge over the river Narmada near Hoshangabad is a State project. But the Government of India have made a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 13.34 lakhs for this bridge. The work on the bridge was started in February, 1960 and according to the schedule the bridge was required to be completed by February, 1962. The entire work in the foundations and piers of the bridge was completed upto the top of the pier cap, but further work on the super-structure was held up due to non-availability of the required quantity of 3 mm. High Tensile Steel wire in the country. The design of the bridge had therefore to be revised so as to allow the use of 7mm. High Tensile Steel wire, the

manufacture of which has been taken up in the country. The requisite quantity of steel has been procured by the State Government. According to the information furnished by the State authorities in May 1964, the bridge is expected to be completed by June, 1965.

Baby Food

1715. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to get the baby food sold through the agency of Price Resistance Movement Organisers to the consumers without middleman in the Capital; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.C.

1716. { **Shri Himatsinghji:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that services of Junior Office Assistants in the Indian Airlines Corporation are terminated before the completion of two years of their service and the same people are re-employed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Corporation have however, reported that in two cases services of two junior assistants were terminated because of re-assessment of staff strength as a result of which certain employees were rendered surplus. These two

junior assistants were later offered fresh appointments when vacancies arose. One of them accepted the offer and joined while the other did not report for duty. At the time of termination of their services the persons concerned had rendered about two months' services. This does not take into account cases where appointments may have been made against short-term vacancies.

Lists of S.Cs & S.Ts

1717. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in finalising the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) when these will be published?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have now been received from practically all the States and are under examination. Decisions will be taken as early as possible.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

1718. श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें उन्होंने उसे एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी में न बदलने के लिये प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली, दुग्ध योजना एक व्यापारिक संगठन है और यह लिमिटेड कम्पनी

बनने पर ही कुशलता से चल सकता है।

अतः खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को एक कम्पनी में बदलने की योजना बना रहा है।

Caravelle for Indian Airlines Corporation

1719. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth Caravelle ordered by the Indian Airlines Corporation has been received; and

(b) if so, when and on what route it has been put for service?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kaungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft arrived in India on 2nd December, 1964. The fourth Caravelle aircraft will commence supplementing the capacity provided by Caravelles effective from 1-4-1965 and the question of providing Caravelle services on the following additional sectors is under consideration:

Calcutta|Madras

Delhi|Srinagar|Delhi

Madras|Bangalore|Madras

Bombay|Bangalore|Bombay.

Election Symbols

1720. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the merger of Jharkhand Party in Bihar with the Indian National Congress Party and the P.S.P. with Socialist Party, the election symbols reserved for these political parties now merged, have been affected; and

(b) if so, in what way and to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). (i) According to the information received in the Election Com-

mission from the Jharkhand Party in Bihar, it has not finally merged with the Indian National Congress; the Election Commission, therefore, continues to recognise it as a separate political party functioning in that State, with the election symbol 'Cock' reserved for it.

(ii) Being satisfied that the former Praja Socialist and Socialist Parties have ceased to exist as separate political parties and have merged to form the Samyukta Socialist Party, the Election Commission has accorded recognition to the last-named party, and has allotted the election symbol 'Hut' to it. The election symbol 'Tree' has been removed from the list of such symbols.

दिल्ली में दूध के भाव

1721. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसी समिति अथवा सामाजिक संस्था द्वारा यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि राजधानी में दूध का मूल्य गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा दुगुना हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय भारत सेवक समाज की राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सेवा, जिसे कि योजना आयोग ने शुरू किया था और जो कि स्वेचछिक आधार पर कार्य करने वाली संस्थाओं के माध्यम से काम करती है, द्वारा इकट्ठे किए गए उपभोक्ता मूल्य दत्ते के अनुसार दिल्ली में दूध के औसत मूल्य निम्न प्रकार थे :—

मार्च, १९६३—

भैंस का दूध 0.74 रुपए प्रति लिटर
गाय का दूध उपलब्ध नहीं

दिसम्बर, 1964 (दूसरा सप्ताह)--

1. 07 रुपए प्रति लिटर

1. 04 रुपए प्रति लिटर

2. उपरोक्त आंकड़ों से पता चलेगा कि दिसम्बर, 1964 में मार्च, 1963 की तुलना में भैंस के दूध का मूल्य दुगना नहीं है।

3. इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जा रहे तीन प्रकार के दूध का भाव भी पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में दुगना नहीं हुआ है। भैंस तथा गाय के दूध में 62 नए पैसे से 70 नए पैसे प्रति लिटर तथा टॉड दूध में 42 नए पैसे से 44 नए पैसे प्रति लिटर की वृद्धि हुई है।

Konkan Steamer Services

1722. **Shri Dighe:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. has stopped plying steamers on the Konkan Coastline for three days in a week;

(b) if so, the services so suspended; and

(c) whether Government gave permission for the suspension of these services?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Due to heavy traffic expected during the exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Goa, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company (1953) Ltd., have, with the approval of the Government of India and in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra rationalised their Konkan services as follows:

(1) the Vengurla service which was being operated previously six days in a week is now being operated only three days in a week;

(2) the Panjim service which was previously being operated only two days in a week is

now operated six days in a week.

(3) the ports of Palshet, Boria, Tiveri and Ranpar which were being catered to by the Panjim service are now being catered to by the Vengurla Service (re-named as Malwan service);

(4) the ports of Ratnagiri and Vengurla have been included in the itinerary of the Panjim service;

(5) the Vengurla service (re-named as Malwan service) terminates at Malwan instead of at Vengurla.

The above rationalised service schedule came into force from the 20th November, 1964 and would continue till about the 15th January, 1965.

Import of Wheat from U.S.A.

1723. { **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri P. H. Eheel:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat imported under P.L. 480 from U.S.A., during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the total amount of freight for transshipment of this wheat paid to the shippers, year-wise during the above period; and

(c) the details of procedure adopted for accepting tenders for transshipment of wheat and the period given to the contractors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b)

Year	Quantity of wheat imported ('000 Metric tons)	Approximate freight, payable on quantities imported (Crores of Rs.)
1961-62	1844.0	13.58
1962-63	3003.4	22.86
1963-64	4054.2	33.43

(c) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Under the PL-480 programme, at least 50 per cent of the commodities are required to be transported in U.S. flag vessels. The chartering in this respect is done by the I.S.M., Washington. The chartering in respect of non-U.S. flag vessels is done by Chief Controller of Chartering, New Delhi.

The Director General, India Supply Mission, Washington follows the following procedure. After preliminary enquiries in the freight market, offers and counter offers are made, in the light of the market situation and other factors having a bearing on the freight rates, the best possible rates and terms being obtained.

In accordance with the commercial shipping practices, the chartering of vessels is normally arranged through personal telephonic conversations and commitments by telephone, tenders or bids in writing, or teletypes. Charter parties are promptly made after exchange of confirmation letters, teletypes etc.

The Director General, I.S.M. resorts to chartering by means of public invitation to tender, whenever it is considered necessary by him e.g. when there is slump in the freight market. Sometimes when the market is firm and steady the other

method of chartering by negotiations, without letting the market know the extent of our demand, is resorted to.

The procedure for chartering vessels by the Central Chartering Organisation in the Ministry of Transport, New Delhi, is that the chartering officer holds a meeting every day with the empanelled and recognised chartering brokers. After verification of non-availability of Indian ships, quotations are invited from all the brokers in a prescribed form giving necessary details. The replies containing firm offers from ship-owners through the London brokers are called at a fixed time either on the same evening or the morning following and then, after comparing the various offers received, the rate and terms are negotiated for the most attractive offer, "subject open" counters being given to other brokers who are competing in the bid.

Import of Wheat from U.S.A.

1724. { Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the size of the vessels approved by the Government of India for the import of wheat from the United States under P.L. 480;

(b) whether by increasing the size of the vessels, expenditure on freight can be reduced; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The size of the vessels is limited to a draft of 30 feet and maximum cargo to be carried at 22,000 long tons.

(b) and (c). The question of increasing the size of the vessels and consequent reduction in freight is under Government's consideration, having regard to the draft restrictions and the port and clearance facilities available.

Famine in Rajasthan

1725. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported famine conditions in about 600 villages in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, what aid has been given by Government to improve the conditions there; and

(c) in how many villages in other States such scarcity conditions prevail at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Apart from some unconfirmed newspaper reports Government has not received any report of famine conditions in Rajasthan villages during the current year. A detailed report has been called for from the Rajasthan Government. The question of aid to the State Government will be considered in the light of their report.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

F.A.O. Regional Conference

1726. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sent any delegation to the F.A.O. Regional Conference held recently in Manila;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions taken thereat; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the light thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

- (1) Food and Agriculture situation in Asia and the Far East.

- (2) Report on Food and Agriculture Organisation Programme Implementation in the Region.

- (3) World Food Congress and future direction of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

- (4) (a) Motivating farmers to increase agricultural production.

- (b) Developing Social incentives among farmers.

- (c) Providing Technical Services to farmers for increased production.

- (d) Successful Agricultural Development in Region Case Study of Japan.

- (5) The Role of Agricultural Education in Realisation of Development Plans.

- (6) The Contribution of Agricultural industries to economic development and nutritional improvement.

- (7) The Essentials for the Successful Planning and Implementation of Dairy Development.

- (8) Trade Problems and prospects in Region.

- (9) Implications of Population growth on Food and Agricultural development in the Far East.

- (10) The Future Orientation of Food & Agriculture Organisation's Work in the Region.

A brief resume of the more important recommendations made by the Conference is given below:

The proposal for establishment of an International Agricultural Development Institute which would aim at providing training, research and advisory services in the field of agricultural development programming was approved. The need to direct F.A.O. resources towards aiding the developing countries in dealing with

the practical problems of food production and agriculture was accepted. It was agreed that a campaign against rice diseases should be carried on in the countries of the region, particular attention being given to the organisation of a mobile aerial survey team with adequate equipment which could move from country to country.

The establishment of an Emergency Fund for the control of livestock diseases was approved. The importance of a well-conceived effective price policy with regard to basic foodstuffs was accepted. The need for reasonably suitable rather than high prices was recognised and it was stressed that the farm price policy should be consistent with the object of avoiding inflationary movements and rising consumer prices. To achieve this aim of a profitable farm operation, the policy of reducing the cost of production by subsidising the purchase of farm requisites in particular fertilisers, pesticides and the reduction of the cost of electric and diesel power in the rural sector, received support.

It was agreed that the problem of Freedom-From-Hunger would be tackled by a two-pronged effort; firstly, to increase agricultural production and secondly, to control unreasonable population increase by birth control measures.

The important role of Agro-Industry in agricultural production as well as more effective utilisation of urban wastes, was recognised.

(c) Most recommendations call for action by the Food and Agriculture Organisation. Where action by Government is called for, it will be taken on receipt of the report of the conference.

Tuticorin Harbour Project

1727. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Revised Estimates for the current year for the Tuticorin

harbour project submitted by the project authorities in September, 1964 have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Revised Estimates for 1964-65 received from the Tuticorin Harbour Project are still under consideration along with the budget proposals in respect of the various Projects. The amount that is finally agreed to for Tuticorin Harbour Project will be included in the Demands for Grants and presented to the Parliament along with budget proposal for 1965-66.

खण्ड विकास पदाधिकारी

1728. { श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में खण्ड विकास पदाधिकारियों के पद समाप्त करने का केन्द्र सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बं. सू. मति) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

'Farm Pact' between India and Germany

1729. { Shri Ram Harsh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhawalya:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Governments of India and West Germany have signed a 'Farm Pact' under the Agricultural Commodity Assistance Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the Pact; and

(c) the commodities to which the Pact applies, when those commodities are likely to be supplied to and imported to India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Government of India and the Federal Republic of West Germany have signed a Supplementary Protocol to the original Agreement of the 14th May, 1962 between the two Governments for carrying out joint advisory activities for the development of agriculture in the District of Mandi in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Under the Supplementary Protocol the German Government would supply agricultural means of production such as fertilizers, insecticides, and agricultural equipment such as tractors, plant protection equipment worth about DM 654,600 (approx. Rs. 7,79,000).

The above commodities would be supplied on rupee payment basis and the rupee equivalent will be kept for the Government of Federal Republic of Germany with the Reserve Bank of India. These funds would, however, be made available to the Government of India for the building of warehouses for the cooperatives in the District of Mandi.

The commodities are expected to be despatched to India before the end of the current year.

Road Accidents on G.T. Road near Village Mundka

1730. Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four boys were killed last month in road accidents near village Mundka on G.T. 1972 (Ai) LSD—4.

Road from Delhi leading towards Rohtak;

(b) whether it is also a fact that buses and trucks plying on the road run at a high speed and do not obey the Road signals for a school;

(c) whether it is also a fact that guardians of the students of this school have lodged several complaints in this regard but no action has been taken so far; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) During the month of November, 1964, only one child, aged 4, who was hit by a car (on 28th November, 1964) near village Mundka, died as a result of the accident.

(b) All the vehicles operating on the G.T. Road do not run at high speeds, in disregard of the traffic signs. However, the Traffic Police, Delhi, have been launching prosecutions against the persons concerned when they are found to be over-speeding on the road.

(c) Only one complaint was received in this regard by the Delhi Administration.

(d) The following further steps are proposed to be taken by the Delhi Administration, to prevent road accidents, particularly near Mundka village:—

- (i) Speed checking near village Mundka will be intensified.
- (ii) Lectures on road safety will be imparted to school children and adults of the village.
- (iii) Physical improvements by way of raising railing barriers, widening of the road, construction of refuge islands, etc. will be carried out after a personal survey by the Superintendent of Police, Traffic.
- (iv) Re-siting of the bus stops will be taken in hand, if consider-

ed necessary, after the survey mentioned in (iii) above, has been completed.

Juvenile Delinquents

1731. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Children's Act provides that there should be a separate agency to investigate crimes by the juvenile delinquents;

(b) if so, when this act has been extended to Delhi, why minor children are interrogated by policemen in uniform;

(c) whether a proposal made six years ago by a former D.I.G. to set up an agency of people trained in child psychology to investigate crimes by the juveniles was considered; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Bombay Children Act provides that in addition to the investigation of a case of a Juvenile Delinquent by the police, a Social investigation will be made by the Probation Officer of the area.

(b) The Bombay Children Act 1924 was extended to Delhi in 1940. It has since been superseded by the Children Act 1960 for the Union Territories and the cases involving offences by minor children are now dealt with in Delhi in accordance with the provisions of the new Act.

(c) and (d). In the absence of details it is not possible to check up the position.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के

अधीन अंशदान

1732. { श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी

भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन दिया जाने वाला मालिक का अंशदान उस अधिनियम के अधीन प्रतिष्ठानों से, उन पर इस अधिनियम के लागू होने की तारीख से या उन प्रतिष्ठानों के अस्तित्व का पता लगने से पहले की अवधि के लिए, वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या मद्रास और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों में प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में, जहाँ उन प्रतिष्ठानों के अस्तित्व का पता लगने से पहले की अवधि के लिए अंशदान वसूल नहीं किया जाता है, इस प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) हाँ। मालिक का अंशदान प्रतिष्ठानों के अस्तित्व का पता लगने से पहले की अवधि के लिये, वसूल किया जाता है। अधिनियम के लागू होने की तारीख से पहले वसूली का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) तथा (ग) हाँ। मद्रास और कलकत्ता के उच्च न्यायालयों ने अधिनियम का पश्चादशी लागू किया जाना और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाई हुई योजना को अवैध करार दिया है और इसीलिये पता लगने की तारीखों से पहले की अवधि के लिये पश्चिम बंगाल और मद्रास के क्षेत्रों में अंशदान नहीं लिया गया है।

बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर माल उतारने का कान

1732. A { डा० राम मनोहर लालाहिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर माल उतारने के लिये जिम्मेदार ठेकेदार के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त ठेकेदार न तो आवश्यक जमानत जमा करा सका और न ही ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार काम कर सका ;

(ग) क्या उसे पहले भुगतान करने में कोई अनियमितता हुई है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ठेकेदार ने मजदूरों से समझौता की शर्तों को पूरा नहीं किया और सरकार को यह काम विभाग द्वारा कराने के लिये अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ा ;

(ङ) काफी समय तक जहाजों में खाद्य सामग्री न उतारे जा सकने के कारण विदेशी जहाजों को कितना विलम्ब शुल्क देना पड़ा ; और

(च) यदि ऊपर के भाग (क), (ख)

(ग) और (घ) के उत्तर हां में हों, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की जांच की गई है ?

ख.छ तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) नौभारक ठेकेदार जहाजों से माल उतारने का काम करते हैं। तथापि, प्रश्न के पिछले भागों से पता चलता है कि प्रश्न ठेकेदारों की आखरी बार माल उतारने से सम्बन्धित है। उत्तर नकारात्मक है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह सत्य नहीं है कि माल उतारने वाले ठेकेदार ने मजदूरों के साथ अपने करार की शर्तें पूरी नहीं कीं। इसके विपरीत, मजदूर संघ ने माल उतारने वाले ठेकेदार के साथ करार की अवधि समाप्त होने तक काम करने के लिये एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे। बन्दरगाह का काम मुचालू रूप से चलाने के लिये यह निर्णय हुआ कि मजदूरों को कई

रियायतें दी जाएं। माल उतारने वाले ठेकेदार का ठेका जो कि अप्रैल, 1965 तक चलना था, 3-7-1964 को समाप्त कर दिया गया और यह काम विभाग द्वारा ले लिया गया।

(ङ) अप्रैल, 1962 से जुलाई, 1964 तक की अवधि में दिये गये जहाज-विलम्ब शुल्क की राशि लगभग रु० 52,00,000 थी जिसमें से 30,00,000 रुपये अप्रैल, 1964 के मध्य में मजदूरों द्वारा काम-मन्दन एक्शन में अपनाने के कारण अप्रैल, 1964 से जुलाई, 1964 की अवधि में दिये गये।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय संविधियों की विधि शब्दावली

1732. **B. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या विधि मन्त्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 423 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज भाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा तैयार किये गये केन्द्रीय संविधियों के प्रारूप पाठ और विधि शब्दावली के बारे में पंजाब राज्य सरकार से कोई राय प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग ने अभी भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम के हिन्दी पाठों और शब्दावली पर तथा सम्पत्ति अन्तरण अधिनियम, भारतीय माल विक्रय अधिनियम, भारतीय भागिता अधिनियम और भारतीय संविदा अधिनियम की केवल शब्दावली पर पंजाब राज्य सरकार के विचार प्राप्त किये हैं।

(ख) पंजाब सरकार ने सामान्य रूप से राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत शब्दावली को मान लिया है।

12.10 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
 OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED FIRING BY POLICE NEAR
 PANJIM IN GOA**

Shri Balkrishna Wansik (Gondia): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported firing by police near Panjim in Goa on the 20th December, 1964, resulting in the death of one person and injuries to many".

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): A section of Winchmen supported by Shri Gerald Perriera Union (Communist) had been on strike in the Port of Vasco since 12-11-1964. The work was however carried on with the help of some Winchmen of INTUC Union. The employers formed a Winchmen's Pool as a scheme for decasualization of labour. Striking Winchmen refused to join the Pool. Some Winchmen arrived from Kerala on the 20th of December, this caused a flare-up and women with children armed with stones blocked all roads to Vasco and the harbour from 16.00 hours on 20-12-1964. All traffic was stopped. Men were inciting them openly and from hiding places. All efforts at persuasion failed. Tear gas-shells were used at 17.30 hours to disperse the crowd and some arrests were made. This was followed by stone throwing over Vasco and the harbour area by the rioters. They also overturned two cars and smashed the car of A.S.P. who was on duty. The rioters also attempted to set fire with kerosene torches to two other cars. Trains were help up. 20 police officers and men, including A.S.P. and Deputy S.P., were injured due to mob rioting and stone throwing. The injuries were on head, chest, face, legs etc. Six of them were admitted in hospital as in-patients and 20 released after treatment. Four police and six private

cars were damaged as also street lighting. Damage could have been much more extensive but for police action. As the situation was getting out of control, the A.S.P. had to order firing. Two rounds were fired. One man was hit on the chest by bullet and he died. Another man was hit in the stomach and he died on way to hospital. The crowd dispersed after firing. Situation is now peaceful and under control. Harbour working has partially been resumed.

Government of Goa have ordered a magisterial inquiry.

Shri Balkrishna Wansik: In view of the fact that this kind of incident in Goa is the first one of its kind during the past 400 years and in view also of the fact that the strike was continuing for over a month and the situation was becoming explosive, may I know what action or precautionary measures Government took to prevent the situation becoming worse? May I also know whether Government made any serious effort to disperse the crowd that assembled there by *lathi charge* and other methods before resorting to firing?

Shri Hathi: The question perhaps involves more than one aspect. Firstly, he has asked what steps Government have taken for the improvement of the labour situation and prevention of labour unrest. So far as that is concerned, the Labour Ministry has been considering this question and it has appointed a court of inquiry to look into the whole matter. So far as the wages are concerned, it has appointed a Wage Board which will certainly look into this question. So far as the prevention of the unrest is concerned, the police have taken sufficient precautions.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): From the report it appears that there has been a lot of violent activity by the people who led the strike. May I know the name of the union that is responsible for this strike? Before resorting to this strike, has that union conducted any negotiation or tried to

secure arbitration on this subject? If not, what action is the Government going to take to check such activities of the union?

Shri Hathi: As I said in the beginning of my statement, the strike was supported by Shri Gerald Perriera Union (Communist). The conciliation proceedings actually started on the 11th. On the 12th they went on strike. Then they were arrested and released; again the agitation continued.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What action are they going to take against the union activities?

Shri Hathi: So far as the union activities are concerned, the Labour Ministry will have to take the action..

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): First the grievances of the workers have to be taken before that....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या सरकार ने यह गौर किया है कि वहां के मजदूर और गरीब जनता, जो कि गोलीयों का शिकार हो रही है, वह अनपापुलर गवर्नमेंट के अंडर नहीं रहना चाहती और वह महाराष्ट्र में मिलना चाहती है तो सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Hathi: I do not think there is this question at all. I think the Member is unnecessarily bringing out this. There is nothing of that sort.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to provoke some Members.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गोली चलाने के लिए वहां की पुलिस ने मजिस्ट्रेट की अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली थी, यदि नहीं, तो क्या जिन अधिकारियों ने यह इजाजत दी थी गोली चलाने के लिए क्या सरकार उनके लिये इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कठोर कदम उठाने

वाली है ? यह स्थिति जो पैदा हुई उस को पहले ही क्यों नहीं समाप्त किया गया । और अलग से न्याय जांच की जा रही है या नहीं ?

Shri Hathi: As I said, a magisterial inquiry has been ordered by the Goa Government which will look into all this.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है इस बन्दरगाह में तीन यूनियंस हैं । एक यूनियन कम्युनिस्टों द्वारा समर्थित है, दूसरी सोशलिस्टों द्वारा समर्थित है और तीसरी कांग्रेस कर्मचारियों द्वारा समर्थित है और एक, एक करके इन यूनियनों की हड़तालें होती रहती हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई इस तरीके का प्रयास किया है कि इन तीनों यूनियनों के अन्दर कोई समन्वय स्थापित हो जाय ताकि इस प्रकार की सीमा के ऊपर अवांछनीय घटनायें दुबारा न हों ?

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member is right. There are three different unions and this strike and industrial unrest is going on for the last four or five months, since August, and I said that for this purpose the Labour Ministry has ordered the court of inquiry to look into the whole thing.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर) : यह जो मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर है यह प्रायः सरकारी स्रोत से चल कर यहां जो एक दफ्तरी हुकूमत है वह लिख कर उन्हें दे देती है और वह यहां पढ़ देते हैं, तो क्या मंत्री जी अपने गुप्तचर विभाग के द्वारा भी सही रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करके उत्तर देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी ने कहा तो है कि मैजिस्ट्रेटियल इनक्वायरी का आर्डर दे दिया गया है और वह इस बारे में रिपोर्ट देंगे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अखबार की इस

[श्री रामजेवक यादव]

खबर की ओर गया है कि फार्मिंग जो हुई है वह एक गैर जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से हुई है और हुआ यह कि केरल का एक विजिटर, जो वहां आया हुआ था, उस पर भी फार्मिंग हुई और वह मर गया ।

श्री हाथी : मेरे पास जितनी जानकारी थी वह मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कह दी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि गोदी मजदूरों का सीधा सम्बन्ध होता है गल्ले के आयात से, और जब वहां झगड़ा हो जाता है तो उस के लिये विरोधियों को बदनाम किया जाता है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सम्बन्धित मंत्री लोग, जैसे गृह-मंत्री हैं, मजदूर मंत्री हैं, यातायात मंत्री हैं और अन्न मंत्री हैं; आपस में उसके ऊपर विचार करके कोई एक नई उच्च स्तरीय समिति या दूसरी कोई एक मशीनरी कायम करने के लिए तैयार हैं जिसके कि द्वारा मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत हो सकती है और गोदी के झगड़ों का कोई एक हल हम हमेशा के लिए निकाल सकते हैं ।

श्री हाथी : मजदूरों के बारे में वहां जो यह स्थिति चल रही है, इंटर यूनियन रिवैलरी होती है वह किन कारण से होती है और उसे कैसे ख़त्म किया जा सकता है इस सब को सोचने के लिये लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने एक इन-क्वायरी कमेटी नियुक्त की थी । दूसरे जो उनकी वेंजेज के बारे में एक असन्तोष का कारण था उसके लिए भी एक वेज बोर्ड कायम की है और इस बारे में लेबर मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर और चीफ़ लेबर कमिश्नर आदि साथ मिलकर सोचते रहते हैं ।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): The Marmagoa harbour, almost a major harbour in the country, was completely free from labour trouble. It is true that this was largely due to the ruthless regime of the Portuguese which prevailed there before liberation.

This also cannot be denied that some of the trouble that has been created after liberation is due to rivalries between the various labour unions. And the fact lies there that....

Mr. Speaker: He should try to put only a supplementary question.

Shri Shinkre: That also remains there. The Congress-sponsored union was the last one which stepped in and, therefore, is comparatively weaker, and as such some feeling has grown in Goa.....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a speech. He should ask for some information. There should not be this kind of introduction.

Shri Shinkre: That the Government are not completely clean and unbiased to the labour movement and in this very particular case also.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should put his question now.

Shri Shinkre: I am putting the question. What I have said is part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be so long.

Shri Shinkre: You may please excuse me. It is part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He has put in so many things.

Shri Shinkre: In this context, I want to know....

Mr. Speaker: That context also is spreading somewhere.

• Shri Shinkre: In the context of that may I know whether Government are contemplating to take any steps to ensure clean and fair and unbiased labour movement at the harbour instead of encouraging indirectly the growth of the rivalries and thereby trying to kill the non-Congress-sponsored unions?

Shri Nambiar: It is a very good question.

Mr. Speaker: Is he quite happy with the question only?

Shri Nambiar: We want to know the answer also.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): It is true that during the Portuguese regime, no trade union movement was allowed, nor was it possible in the circumstances. Trade union activities, of course, tried to assert themselves only after the liberation.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The hon. Minister is also making a speech.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am only replying to the question put by the hon. Member.

There has been inter-union rivalry and the strike was a result thereof. A court of inquiry has been appointed. The point is that after the failure of the strike and the restoration of the work at the port to normal level, there was some frustration in the union which had struck . . .

Shri A. P. Sharma: It was the communist union.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, it was the communist union.

Shri S. M. (Kanpur): What is happening in TELCO?

Shri Raj Bahadur: All these incidents were an aftermath of the failure of the strike. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members do not want to hear the hon. Minister the hon. Minister might sit down.

Shri Shinkre: He has not replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if it has not been replied to.

Shri Ranga: What the hon. Member was asking about was one thing, but the answer given by the hon. Minister relates to another thing

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister is interrupted and he is not allowed to answer, then what can be done? I was asking the Members to have patience so that the answer might come. But if hon. Members do not allow the hon. Minister to answer, then what could I do?

Shri Nambiar: On a point of order. Shri A. P. Sharma had stated that it was a communist union. I say that it was the INTUC which had created trouble there.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Why should the hon. Member be afraid of calling himself communist when he is a communist?

Shri Nambiar: Why should my hon. friend be afraid of calling himself as belonging to the INTUC when he does belong to that?

Mr. Speaker: I have appealed to the Members earlier also that unless I have identified a Member, except for brief interruptions that might be necessitated at some time, no Member should begin to speak in this manner.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Have Government examined the veracity or otherwise of allegations in very responsible journals both in Goa and in Bombay that one of the root causes of the continued and disturbing unrest in this very vital port of Goa is the provocative and obscurantist attitude adopted by the INTUC union. . . .

Shri A. P. Sharma: No.

Shri Nath Pai: which pursues a political policy with a view to discrediting the only non-Congress Government in India?

Shri Hathi: I thought that inter-union rivalry was only in that particular field. But as I said, one of the causes of this unrest is alleged to be the inter-union rivalry, and that is why a court of inquiry has been appointed.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): The hon. Minister referred to the

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

violent incidents is Goa. May I know whether it is a fact that there was a total and sudden failure of power-supply in Goa on that day, and if so, whether Government are in a position to state whether that was due to sabotage or due to one of the periodical failures of power-supply from which the Union Territories suffer?

Shri Hathi: The street lights were damaged because of these violent acts.

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): May I know the total loss of foreign exchange as well as demurrage incurred on account of this strike?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figures with me, and I would require notice for that.

12:26 hrs.

RE: SUSPENSION OF MEMBER FROM SERVICE OF THE HOUSE

(Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kishen Pattanayak has written to me that he wants to raise a point. He may raise it now.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, की कल हुई मुअत्तिली के बारे में यह प्वाइंट रेज करना चाहता हूँ। कल की घटना जिन परिस्थितियों में हुई, उन परिस्थितियों के दो पहलू हैं—एक है संसद्-कार्य मंत्री का जुर्म और दूसरा है आपकी जिम्मेदारी।

जहाँ तक संसद्-कार्य मंत्री के जुर्म का सम्बन्ध है, वह आपको 4 दिसम्बर की प्रोसीडिङ्ग में मिलेगा। 4 दिसम्बर को बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश करते हुए उन्होंने सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि डा० लोहिया के प्रस्ताव के बारे में 7 तारीख के बाद, यानी प्रधान मंत्री के लौटने के बाद ही, तारीख तय कर दी जायेगी।

सदन के सामने उन्होंने यह वचन दिया था, लेकिन इस वचन का कभी भी पालन नहीं हुआ। जब उन्होंने सदन को यह वचन दिया था तो उस वचन का पालन करवाने की जिम्मेदारी कुछ हद तक आप की भी है।

तो संसद्-कार्य मंत्री का जुर्म और आपकी जिम्मेदारी, इन दोनों में सम्बन्ध रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोगों ने सदन को ठीक ढंग से चलाया होता और संसद्-कार्य मंत्री ने जो वचन दिया था, उसको अमल में लाने के लिये उनको मजबूर किया होता, तो कल की घटना न होती। कल जो घटना हुई, उसकी बुनियाद इस किस्म की है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस दृष्टि से कल की घटना को देखें और यह समझ कर कि इसके पीछे संसद्-कार्य मंत्री का ही जुर्म है, कल की मुअत्तिली को कैसल करें और संसद्-कार्य मंत्री से कैफियत मांगें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक संसद्-कार्य मंत्री का ताल्लुक है, उस का जवाब तो गवर्नमेंट देगी। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहना चाहेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : जी हाँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, वह मैंने कल ही रोशन कर दिया था। मैंने कल भी समझाने की कोशिश की थी कि ये दोनों बातें बिल्कुल अलाहदा हैं। कल जो फ़ैसला लिया गया, वह इस हाउस का है—मेरा नहीं है। और न यह जिम्मेदारी मुझ पर आती है कि जो एशोरेंस दी गई है, मैं गवर्नमेंट को कहूँ कि वह इसको फ़ौरन पूरा करे। कमेटी के सामने वह प्रस्ताव गया और मैंने सुना है कि उसने उसको कंसिडर भी किया है। मिनिस्टर साहब जो बयान देंगे, उससे पता चल जायेगा कि क्या वाक-यात हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि आप गृह मन्त्री को बुलायें, आप मेरा भी निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सिर्फ माननीय सदस्य, श्री पटनायक, को इजाजत दी थी ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपने कुछ कहा है, मैं उसके बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जो कुछ कहूँगा, क्या उस पर बहस चलेगी ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बहस नहीं, मैं उस पर कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, ताकि उस की जानकारी भी हो जाये ।

यह मसला काफ़ी दिनों से चल रहा था जब से यह सत्र शुरू हुआ, तब से चल रहा था । बराबर यह सवाल इस सदन में उठता रहा । आप के और माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, के बीच में जो वार्ता होती थी, वह तो होती थी, सदन में भी वह चर्चा उठती थी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य और आपके दरमियान जो बातचीत हुई, जिस तरह से वह प्रस्ताव गया और उसमें हेर-फेर हुए और संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री, श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह, ने जो आश्वासन दिया, इन सब बातों को जब इकट्ठा किया जाता है, तो उसका यही अर्थ होता है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा और संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री इन तीनों की करीब-करीब यह जिम्मेदारी हों जाती है कि वे उस प्रस्ताव पर बहस करायें ।

मैं आप से विनम्र निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि कोई मन्त्री इस सदन में खड़े हो कर कोई आश्वासन दे, उस पर चर्चा चलाने की बात करे तो उस आश्वासन को पूरा किया जाना

चाहिए । आखिर अगर सच अंग्रेज झूठ में कोई भेद नहीं होगा, तो बहस चलाने का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है । उस आश्वासन के बाद आपका भी कर्तव्य होता है, जितने संसद्-सदस्य यहां पर हैं, उनका भी कर्तव्य होता है कि उस आश्वासन पर अमल किया जाये, ताकि इस तरह की अनहोनी घटना न घटे । सिर्फ यह कह देना पर्याप्त नहीं है कि आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । मैं जानता हूँ कि आप बाध्य नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन थोड़ा सा आपका भी कर्तव्य है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री किशन पटनायक ने जो आखिरी निवेदन आप से किया है कि श्री लोहिया के बारे में जो सस्पेंशन आर्डर है उस को हटा लिया जाये, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल जसी सारी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई, हो सकता है उसमें हम लोगों से कोई गलती हुई है । क्योंकि मैं आपके निर्णय के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन श्री नाथपाई ने जो कुछ कहा और उसके बाद गृह मन्त्री जी ने एक बयान दिया, उसके बाद मेरा खयाल था कि हम लोग अगर जल्दबाजी न करते और डा० लोहिया को समय दे दिया जाता और वह गृह मन्त्री जी की बातों पर विचार करते तो शायद यह अनहोनी घटना जो हुई, न होती । इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने फंसले पर दोबारा गौर करें तो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इस बात की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । कल भी श्री यादव ने कुछ ऐसे शब्द इस्तेमाल किये थे जिन को मैंने बहुत महसूस किया था, वह मझ पर रिफ्लेक्शन कर रहे थे । आज भी, गो डाइरेक्टली नहीं, इन-डाइरेक्टली ऐसी बातें लाई जा रही हैं और ठहराया जा रहा है कि इसमें मैं दूसरवार हूँ । अगर मैं इन्साफ से चलता तो शायद यह घटना

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

न होती। अगर मेरे द्वारा लाफ कोई शिकायत है तो सिर्फ निकालने की नोटिस से हो सकती है। बाकी चीज मैं यहां अलाऊ नहीं कर सकता कि उस पर कोई नुक्ताचीनी की जाये। अगर मेरा फैसला गलत है, तो मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि गलती कुछ हो सकती है। I said the other day that the finality of my decision does not flow from its correctness; the correctness is the result of its finality. There is nothing more that can be said about it.

मैंने कल भी अर्ज किया कि सब कुछ गलत हो यह मान लिया जाये और सारी गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है यह भी मान लिया जाये मेरी गलती हो, फिर भी किसी मेम्बर को हक नहीं कि वह कहे कि मैं कोई कार्रवाई नहीं चलने दूंगा। इस वास्ते बाकी चीजों को छोड़ कर, गलतियों को तसलीम करके उन को मान कर के, जो असला है उस सम्बन्ध में, जिसका यह एटिट्यूड है, वह दुरुस्त है। उसमें कोई निगरानी या नजरसानी या तबदीली नहीं की जा सकती। होम मिनिस्टर साहब...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं सफाई देना चाहता हूं। मुझे मौका दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री नन्दा : वड़े खेद की बात है कि इस किस्म की बातें यहां घड़ी घड़ी उठाई जाती हैं। पहली बात मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी बहस से डरने वाले नहीं हैं, कोई चीज हमारे लिये छिपाने की नहीं है। हर एक चीज का हम मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। और जवाब दे सकते हैं।...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप उनको जवाब तो देने दीजिये। मैंने उनसे कहा है कि वह

जवाब दें। आप नहीं चाहते कि वह बोलें तो मैं उनको बिठला दूंगा। (Interruptions)
अगर आप नहीं सुनना चाहते...

Shri M. R. Krishna (Poddapalli): We would like to hear.

श्री राधेसाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : वह नहीं सुनना चाहते तो आप उनसे कह दें कि बाहर चले जायें।

श्री नन्दा : लेकिन अगर किसी चीज का जवाब देना है तो वह किसी तरीके से होना चाहिये और मुनासिब बात होनी चाहिये। अगर किसी चीज का जवाब देना है तो जवाब किसी रूप के मुताबिक होना चाहिये। लेकिन जो कुछ यह कह रहे हैं उसके लिये आधार यह बना रहे हैं कि कोई वचन दिया गया था और उसका पालन नहीं हुआ। तो मैंने देखा है प्रोसीडिंग्स में कि जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां नहीं थे उस वक्त सवाल उठाया गया जिस का सम्बन्ध प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से था। उस वक्त मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स ने कहा था कि "जब वह आयेंगे तो मैं उनसे पुष्टी और पूछ कर जवाब दूंगा कि क्या होना चाहिये।"

श्री किशन पटनायक : झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप पूरा पढ़ लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत बुरी बात है। कैसे माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से कह सकते हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उन्होंने गलत बात कही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । बहुत बुरी बात है एकलव्य कूद पड़ना और कहना कि झूठ बोल रहे हैं । (Interruptions).

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह नदन का अपमान कर रहे हैं, इतनी गलत-बयानी कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा खयाल है कि इस तरह से बात करना

श्री किशन पटनायक : वह मंत्री है

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : उन्हें उसे वापस लेना चाहिये ।

Shri Vidyacharan Shukla (Mahasamund) : He must take back these words.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री पटनायक को मशवरा दूंगा कि इस 'झूठ' शब्द को वापस ले लें । जिस चीज को इतनी तेजी से कहा उसे वह वापस ले लें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं "झूठ" तो वापस लेता हूँ और उसके बदले "असत्य" कहता हूँ । घोर असत्य बात उन्होंने कही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ा अजीब एटिट्यूड का । अगर आप किसी इरादे से आये हैं तो मुझे अफसोस है

श्री किशन पटनायक : कोई इरादा नहीं है, आपको इरादे की बात करनी ही नहीं चाहिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से निवेदन करूंगा कि कल जो शब्द मैंने कहे वह इसीलिये—, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो कहूँ, नहीं तो मैं बठा जा रहा हूँ—मैं थोड़ी सी सफाई दे दूँ इस सिलसिले में कि कल जब माननीय डा० लोहिया का प्रश्न उठा तो जिस तरह से

यहां पर कोई प्रश्न उठता है तो दूसरे सदस्य भी बोलने के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं, सिर्फ उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन कर रहा था, और आपकी तरफ से आया कि 'सलाह कर लीजिये किमको करना है' । इससे मेरे ऊपर यह असर पड़ा कि जैसे हम लोग कुछ तय करके आये हैं और यहां तय कर रहे हैं कि पहले डाक्टर साहब करेंगे फिर मैं करूंगा । अगर आपके दिल पर यह असर पड़ा हूँ तो मैं इसे साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह नितान्त भ्रामक बात थी । मेरे मन में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं थी । अगर मेरी इस बात से आपके ऊपर कोई आक्षेप आया है तो मुझे भी इसके लिये अफसोस है । फिर आज जो कुछ मैंने कहा वह इस जानकारी के आधार पर कहा कि जो कुछ आपके और माननीय सदस्य के बीच हुआ उससे शायद यह चीज हल हो जायेगी । आप पर आक्षेप करने का मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं है । लेकिन जब एक गृह मंत्री, जिन का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, कोई बात कहते हैं और बतलाने हैं कि यह कार्रवाई है संसद की और उसको ठीक से पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । मुझे अफसोस है इस बात का कि हम लोग ठीक ढंग से कार्रवाई नहीं चला रहे हैं । जब हम डिमाक्रेसी चला रहे हैं तो हमें पेगन्स से और फोरबेअरेंस से काम लेना है । दयानतदारी से दो सदस्यों के बीच मतभेद हो सकता है । एक अगर कहे कि वचन भंग किया गया है और दूसरा कहे कि वह ऐसा नहीं समझता तो दोनों दयानतदारी से कह सकते हैं । इस पर फौरन एक सदस्य कूद पड़े और कहा कि यह झूठ है, यह डिमाक्रेसी का उसूल नहीं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्होंने झूठ वापस ले लिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि झूठ नहीं तो असत्य है । बाकी जब आपने अपना एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया तो मैं भी देना चाहता हूँ । मझे खुशी है कि श्री राम सेवक यादव ने

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

अपनी सफाई कर दी। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि जो कुछ मैंने आँखों से देखा— अगर मेम्बर व्हिसपर करते हैं तो आवाज मुझ तक पहुँच जाती है—मैंने अपनी आँखों से देखा और डाक्टर साहब को सुना, जब कि एक मेम्बर खड़े हो कर उस समय बाधा डालने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, और मैंने कहा कि आप बाधा डाल रहे हैं, वह कह रहे थे कि मुझ करने दीजिये। उन्होंने मेरे सामने कहा। तभी मैंने कहा। मुझे इस बात के लिये कुसूरवार ठहराया जा रहा है कि मैंने कहा कि आप सलाह कर लें कि किसे करना है। जो कुछ मैंने आँखों से देखा और कानों से सुना उन वाक्यात से इन्कार किया जाय और नाराजगी जाहिर की जाये कि मैंने कुछ ज्यादाती की है, तो मुझे अफसोस है कि आप इसको इस माने में लेते हैं। आपने जो कहा उस पर मुझे तसल्ली है। आपके मन में जो था उसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि आपका कोई ऐसा इरादा नहीं था। यह तो पहला उसूल है कि जो चीज सामने हो उसको दो तरह से समझा जा सकता है। दोनों दयानतदार बन कर एक्जलाफ़ राय कर सकते हैं। एक को आप स्ट्रॉगली कहते हैं कि यह वचन भंग किया गया है जो इकरार किया था, ऐश्वरेंस दिया था, उसको तोड़ा है। हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसा न समझती हो और दयानतदारी से न समझती हो। यह जरूरी नहीं कि उसमें बदनियती या झूठ बोलने की बात हो। हमें सब से सुनना चाहिये कि वह क्या कहते हैं, उसके बाद उसे देखा जा सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनके बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय की नियत पर शक नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपके द्वारा उनसे इतना ही अर्ज कर रहा हूँ जो कार्रवाई हुई उसे ठीक से पढ़ें ताकि क्या सही है और क्या झूठ है इस का पता चले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हमेशा यही बात रहेगी कि मेम्बर जितना चाहें उतना बोल लें तब मुझे इजाजत हो कि मैं कार्रवाई चला सकूँ।

श्री नन्दा : उन्होंने मेरे बारे में कुछ भी कहा हो, मैं उन पर कोई ऐसा इल्जाम नहीं लगाता कि जो सवाल उन्होंने पूछा उसमें बदनियती थी। मैं मान कर चलता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने ढंग से समझा कि शायद इसमें वचन भंग हो गया। मेरे हाथ में यह प्रोसीडिंग्स थी। मैंने उसका एक हिस्सा तो पढ़ा और दूसरे हिस्से के बारे में कहने वाला था लेकिन उन्होंने सुना नहीं। सत्य नारायण जी का जवाब था “लेकिन जिनसे यह सवाल सम्बन्धित है वह इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में भी नहीं है” मैं उनके शब्दों को पढ़ रहा हूँ, यह उन की राय है, मैं कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ “इतनी अबल तो होनी चाहिये कि इन सवालों का जवाब प्रधान मन्त्री के आने पर दिया जा सकेगा। उन को यह समझना चाहिये कि जब वह यहां नहीं हैं तो तो ऐसा सवाल न उठाया जाये।”

यह चीज पहले कही गई है। अब उसके कुछ बाद की बात मैं कहे देता हूँ। फिर और कुछ बातें हुई। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी सात तारीख को आने वाले हैं, उनसे पूछ कर और उनकी सहूलियत के अनुसार इसके लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित कर दी जायेगी। सवाल यह है कि उनसे पूछा जाना है। अब उसमें यह तो मैंने कहा कि आप अपना अर्थ निकाल सकते हैं लेकिन मैं जो कह रहा हूँ उसका आधार यह है कि जो कुछ प्रोसीडिंग हुई उसको साथ लेकर मैं उनसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से पूछूंगा। बाकी उनकी सहूलियत की बात थी कि उन्हें क्या चीज महसूस होती है और यह कि इस के बारे में उन्हें किसी किस्म का जवाब देना है या नहीं देना है।

उसके बाद मैं यह अर्ज कर दूँ कि जो वाक-यात हुए उसके बाद मिनिस्टर प्रीक्क पालिया-मेंटरी एकेयर्स ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को पूछा, उनसे इस बारे में मशविरा किया। जो उनसे सलाह मशविरा हुआ उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि स्पीकर साहब को एक चिट्ठी लिखी गई जिसमें यह बतलाया गया और उस किस्म की बात यहाँ भी हुई थी सदन में उसमें तीन सवाल उठते हैं। एक है जीप के बारे में तो उसका भी एक रेजोल्यूशन हो गया। जीप का विषय प्रस्ताव के रूप में आ गया है इसलिए वह चीज रहती नहीं। दूसरी बात वह थी जो कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि मिनिस्टर्स लोगों को देहात में ठहरना चाहिये और वे देहातों में जायें तो उस बारे में भी मैंने जवाब दिया था। उस बारे में 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया था और दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों ने सवाल पूछे थे और उनका जवाब दे दिया गया था तो इस तरह से वह मामला भी खत्म हुआ। तीसरी बात कुछ कंट्रिडिक्शंस के बारे में थी जो कि चीन के बारे में थी। अब उसके लिए पूछा गया कि चीन के बारे में क्या कंट्रिडिक्शंस हैं तो कुछ मालूम नहीं हुआ। इस पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहलवाया कि उन्हें तो कोई कंट्रिडिक्शन नजर नहीं आता इसलिए कोई चीज जवाब देने की नहीं है।

अब एक बात मैं जरूर कहता हूँ और वह यह कि मैं टैकनिकल ग्राउण्ड पर कोई स्टैण्ड नहीं लेना चाहता। अगर कोई चीज सदन को बतलाने के काबिल है, आवश्यक बात है तो उसको बतलाने से मैं हरगिज परहेज नहीं करूँगा। इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब आयें, मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि वे इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट कर दें ताकि जो कुछ कहना हो वह आप को मालूम हो जाय।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मामला इससे साफ़ नहीं हुआ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इसी सब में...
(इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने आदमी बोलेंगे ?
सब बँठ जायें।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, yesterday this question was discussed in the sub-committee of the Business Advisory Committee as to whether this Resolution has to be given preference and it was decided that this should get preference out of the three resolutions that we took up in the sub-committee. Since there was a discussion in the House about the jeep, it was felt that it need not be included in the Resolution. That was our recommendation and it is up to the Government to fix a time.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Yesterday, when an important matter was referred to by Prof. Mukerjee as to when the House as a whole will be concerned with matters like the one with which we were faced yesterday and if the Prime Minister we are told he is the Leader of the House—is not present who will be officiating? This is the second occasion when very serious events have taken place and the House has felt a little embarrassed. I think Mr. Nanda is officiating. Will the Party make up its mind or is it a secret to be announced after six months as they did before? Has the Party taken any decision as to who is to be the deputy leader to officiate as Leader of the House? The House is entitled to know this. This is not a party matter.

Secondly, he has pointed out to one aspect of this statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If I recall—you too will recall Mr. Speaker—on Friday last the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in reply to a question on the same matter which has now been raised by Mr. Pattnayak, said that it was for the Business Advisory Committee. This lacuna has not been explained. Sometimes it is the Prime Minister's convenience; at other times it is the Business Advisory Committee. What step did he take to get the consent of the Business Advisory Committee?

Mr. Speaker: That was the confusion there; it is not the Business Advisory Committee that deals with it; it is the sub-committee.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know? Will a reply come to my questions?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Home Minister has stated that after consulting the Prime Minister, he will let us know. Most probably, the Prime Minister is going to make a statement on the same point. It may not be the jeep; it may be other things. I have a request that on the day on which the Prime Minister makes a statement, with your special permission, Dr. Lohia may be permitted to come here and explain his position.....

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I want to know whether Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha would say finally when the matter will come up before the House. That is the same point raised by Mr. Nath Pai. My point is that the word used is *sahuliyat*: it is not an adjunct to whether he will at all reply or not; it is an adjunct to on which date he will reply. He may kindly refer to that Hindi word and get the clarification. I want this clarification.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा गृह मन्त्री जी से इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सत्र की समाप्ति के पहले यह मसला आयेगा ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद एक परिवार है जिसके कि सबसे बड़े संरक्षक आप हैं। इस परिवार के कुछ सदस्य ऐसे हैं जिनके पास संख्या की सम्पत्ति अधिक है, कुछ सदस्य इस प्रकार के हैं जिनके पास संख्या की सम्पत्ति कम है इसलिए स्वाभाविक रूप से उस परिवार के संरक्षक होने के नाते आप की महाभूमि उन सदस्यों के साथ होनी चाहिए जिनके पास संख्या की सम्पत्ति कम है। उस के लिए हम आप के आभारी हैं। परन्तु यदि कभी कम गिनती वाले सदस्यों की ओर से कोई अपनी दुर्बलता के कारण ऐसी घटना हो जाय कि जिस घटना के कारण आपके मस्तिष्क पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़े और

देर तक आपके मस्तिष्क को वह घटना उद्धेलित करती रहे और सदन को भी उद्धेलित करती रहे तो उसके लिए मैं अपने सहयोगियों की ओर से आप के सामने उस भूल को स्वीकार करता हूँ। मैं स्वयं उन सदस्यों में हूँ जो इस बात से कभी सहमत नहीं हो सकते कि इस प्रकार के शब्द कहे जाय कि सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलने दी जायगी। कल भी मैं इससे सहमत नहीं था और आज स्पष्ट रूप से पुनः इस बात को कह भी रहा हूँ। परन्तु इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद जो घटना कल घटी और जिस ढंग से वह चर्चा का विषय बनी, मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि श्री किशन पटनायक के इस प्रस्ताव के आने के बाद गृह मन्त्री महोदय को उन के सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए था कि डा० लोहिया की मृगनिर्ली की सजा आज तक के लिए ही रख कर आप उसको हटा देते। इसमें जो दुर्बलता आ रही है उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि पहले प्रधान मन्त्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जब संसद् का अधिवेशन चलता था तो बराबर यहाँ उपस्थित रहते थे। संसद् को वह सबसे अधिक प्रमुखता देते थे। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि जब संसद् चल रही है तो हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री इन दिनों बाहर हैं। अभी गृह मन्त्री जी ने जैसै कहा कि मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से यह कहूँगा कि वह इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दें तो मेरी जहाँ तक जानकारी है 24 तारीख तक तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी यहाँ आने वाले नहीं हैं जबकि 24 तारीख को संसद् का सत्र समाप्त हो जायेगा तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य अगर देंगे तो कब देंगे ? क्या गृह मन्त्री जी प्रधान मन्त्री जी को टेलीफोन करेंगे कि वे यहाँ दिल्ली में 24 तारीख से पहले पहले आकर सदन को अपना वक्तव्य दें ? मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को इस तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से वचना नहीं चाहिये। संसद् की सर्वश्रेष्ठता लोकतन्त्र को बनाये रखने में ही है और उसका हमें बराबर पालन करना चाहिए।

(Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वस मैं अब इस में अधिक और न सुनूंगा। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : अभी तब मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं मिला है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं फिर कहूंगा कि उसके बारे में सफाई हो जानी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर वह नहीं होती है तो फिर यह सदन के साथ एक मज्जाक हो जायेगा।

Shri Nanda: I would like to convey to the Members of the House that the Prime Minister will be present here on the 24th, and therefore, that difficulty which is being anticipated by the hon. Members does not arise. Whatever the Prime Minister will like to do, can be done on that day.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मम्बर साहबान को यह साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस तरह से सदन भी कैसे चल सकता है ? इस सदन में जो वचन दिया जाता है, क्या उसका कोई वजन और मूल्य ही नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मजबूरन कहना पड़ेगा कि

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरी बात का जवाब दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को तीन बार कह चुका हूँ, लेकिन वह फिर भी रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने ज़ुर्मु किया है—वचन देकर उसको निभाया नहीं है। उस का क्या होता है ? उन्होंने

सदन के सामने वचन दिया है। इस प्रकार तो सदन का कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है। उसके साथ मज्जाक हो जाता है, अगर एक मंत्री इस सदन में वचन देकर उस को पूरा न करे। इस बात का जवाब दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री किशन पटनायक, से कहता हूँ कि वह सदन से बाहर चले जायें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह सदन के साथ मज्जाक किया जा रहा है।

(Shri Kishen Pattanayak then left the House)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि यह सारी घटना समाचारपत्रों में नहीं आनी चाहिए। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दो बातें मैंने भी कहनी हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, और कुछ नहीं।

मैं इस हाउस को एक दो बातें आगे कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि मेरे फ़ैसले के बावजूद श्री बनर्जी ने यह सवाल उठाया कि मुअत्तिली में कोई फ़र्क किया जाये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा है कि जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट दें, तो आप डा० लोहिया को भी स्टेटमेंट देने की स्पेशल परमिशन दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो यह और क्या हुआ ? शायद मेरे लफ्ज़ कमजोर हों।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : समझने में गलती हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल का फ़ैसला हाउस

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

का है। मैं उसमें तब्दीली करने में असमर्थ हूँ। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस को रिप्रेट करें, तो यह हाउस सोच सकता है और मैं इसके सामने इसको पेश कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन अगर वह रिप्रेट न करें, तो मैं कुछ नहीं करूँगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : संसद्-कार्य मंत्री ने जो अपना वचन पूरा नहीं किया है, वह उसके लिए रिप्रेट करे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्री सत्य नारयण सिंह को भी खेद प्रकट करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल यह उठाया गया है कि मंत्रियों की हाजिरी यहां नहीं होती। कई दिन से मेरे मन में यह खयाल है कि मंत्रियों की हाजिरी यहां ज्यादा जरूरी है।

Shri Nath Pal: The Leader of the House also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात ठीक है कि सरकारी काम के लिए, स्टेट विजिनेस के लिए, मंत्रियों ने बाहर जाना है। (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उद्घाटन और भाषण करने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं समझता। सब मेम्बर साहबान और खसूसन गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर साहबान इस पर सोच लें—मैं कोई फ़ैसला नहीं दे सकता हूँ, मैं सिर्फ़ एक सजेस्टियन दे रहा हूँ—कि अगर पालियामेंट इन सेशन हो, तो सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, वीरवार और शुक्रवार, कम से कम हाफ डे, ये जो साढ़े चार रोज़ होंगे, इनमें कोई मिनिस्टर बाहर न जाये। (Interruptions)

यह मैं सिर्फ़ सोचने के लिए कह रहा हूँ। यह कोई रूल नहीं है। किसी वक्त स्टेट का विजिनेस हो सकता है और बाहर जाना जरूरी हो सकता है। तो वह शुक्रवार

आपटरनून को बार चला जाये, वह शुक्रवार, शनिवार और इतवार को बाहर रहे लेकिन सोमवार को यहां आ जाये। लेकिन इसकी एक करोलरी भी है—एकबड़ी शर्त यह है कि जब पालियामेंट का सेशन हो, तो उसमें कोई छुट्टी न आए। ये पांच दिन हम जरूर बैठें और शनिवार और इतवार जरूर छुट्टी हो। अगर हाउस इस बात को एयरूब करे और गवर्नमेंट समझे कि वह इस तरह काम कर सकती है, तो आइन्दा ऐसी तकलीफ़ नहीं होगी।

मैं कई दिन से यह सोच रहा था कि मैं हाउस के सामने यह तजवीज़ रखूँ। मैंने यह महसूस किया है कि मिनिस्टर्ज स्टेट विजिनेस के लिए बाहर जाते हैं और उनको जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन उनको टाइम फ़िक्स करना चाहिए। जब पालियामेंट चलती है, तो किसी भी वक्त कोई क्वैस्टियन उठ सकता है। मैंने देखा है कि कई बार कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस भी इसलिए बहुत देर तक पड़े रहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब बाहर हैं। इसकी जवाबदारी मुझ पर आती है और मुझ पर नुक्ताचीनी होती है। मिनिस्टर साहबान सोच लें।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The House agrees, let the Government say what they think.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनको वक्त दूँगा।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We welcome this. We want the Government to agree.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): They cannot disagree. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have just put in a suggestion, so that the Government and Parliament will consider it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Have we nothing to say in this matter, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I want them to consider it.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you promised me that Shri Nanda would answer my question. Modest as he is, nobody would accuse him of usurping the office of Deputy Leader of the House, and therefore, is he officiating or not? We are entitled to know it.

Shri Nanda: The answer to the question has to be given by the Prime Minister. But it may be that the answer may need a little time for consideration. Therefore, the question whether anybody is officiating or not does not arise in this case. What you have stated, Sir, certainly deserves my respectful consideration.

Shri Ranga: One question was put by Shri Nath Pai. I thought you were going to give the answer—that is what you said—and then it appeared that the Minister was going to give the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He said that that also requires some consideration.

Shri Ranga: We reckon it this way: the Prime Minister comes first and then there is a second Minister, and then there is a third Minister. They have got their own order; they come in that order. One would expect that in the absence of the Prime Minister, the second man would officiate on his behalf and face the House here. Otherwise, the House would be without any leader at all. Therefore, may I take it that the second Minister—I do not know if it has been notified that way, that after the Prime Minister, there is a second Minister—is the acting Leader?

Mr. Speaker: They will consider.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): One pertinent question was put by Shri Nath Pai. I think that question may not be answered perhaps for the reasons which the Minister mentioned now, or explained now, but still, the pertinency of the point raised is there. Can this House have its proceedings conducted in the absence of the Leader of the House? Someone

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as Leader of the House must be present, whether he is leader or officiating leader. The presence of the Leader of the House is essential for the conduct of the proceedings of this House. Therefore, it should be noted that at all times there must be some indication as to who is the Leader of the House?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter which they will consider.

12.56. hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S. O. 4088 dated the 28th November, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3688/64.]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AND AIR-INDIA, 1963-64.

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation, for the year 1963-64, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3689/64.]
- (2) Annual accounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1963-64 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3690/64.]
- (3) Annual Report of the Air India for the year 1963-64, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corpora-

[Shri Kanungo]

tions Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3691/64.]

- (4) Annual Accounts of the Air-India for the year 1963-64 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3692/64.]

REPORTS UNDER COMPANIES ACT AND
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF MADRAS PORT
TRUST, COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT
OF CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY PORT
TRUST

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3694/64]
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1963, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3694/64.]
- (2) a copy each of the following papers:—
 - (i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1962-63 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3695/64.]

- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1962-63 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3696/64.]

- (iii) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1962-63 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3697/64.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN TELE-
PRINTERS AND INDIAN TELE-
PHONE INDUSTRIES

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras for the year 1963-64 along with the Audited accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3698/64.]
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year ended 31st March, 1964, along with the Audited accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. 3699/64.]

12-58 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF
THE HOUSE

ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12:58½ hrs.

PETITION RE: GOLD (CONTROL) BILL

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Nabhi Ram Joshi and others, relating to the Gold (Control) Bill, 1963, as reported by the Joint Committee.

I may also state, Sir, that the petition has been signed by 20 lakhs of people.

Mr. Speaker: I have ordered that the petition shall be circulated to the Members of this House.

12:59 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He raised that point of order yesterday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday, at that time, you were not in the Chair, and the hon. Deputy-Speaker, who was in the Chair, rejected the point of order that I raised then. I say this with due respect to the Chair. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let all these talks that are going on stop first. Then I shall proceed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. Even today a petition has been received asking this Government to drop or amend the Gold Control Bill which has come out of the Joint Committee. Yesterday, when I pressed my point of order, the reply from the hon. Deputy-Speaker was that action has been taken by the Petitions Committee and both the petitions submitted by me and by Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy have been circulated. I relied on the observations of Mr. Ayyangar, the then Speaker and also on rule 307(3). Later on, I also referred to the *Directions by the Speaker*.

13 hrs.

The Deputy-Speaker asked me whe-

ther I could quote any definite ruling on this. I consulted the *May's Parliamentary Practice* also and I found that there was no parallel case. But there is a case of something pending before a Joint Select Committee and not before the Petitions Committee and the House can ask for the discontinuance of that particular thing. I want to draw an analogy from that. That Petitions Committee is also a committee of the House appointed by you. According to rule 307(3), which you know better than me, Sir, they have not only to circulate the petition, but they have to fulfil certain other things also. Yesterday it was pleaded that circulation was the only job.

I would like to remind you, Sir, of another petition which was presented in this House signed by the employees of Howrah-Amra Light Railway. That petition was referred to the Petitions Committee, which was then headed by Shri A. C. Guha. The committee not only circulated it to the members, but also recommended nationalisation of that railway. It was not accepted by the House.

I now refer to Direction No. 94, which says:

"After the presentation of a petition to the House, the Committee on Petitions shall meet to consider it as early as possible."

A petition has just now been presented. The other petitions might have been disposed according to the Deputy Speaker's ruling, but this petition has just been presented and you, in your wisdom, have said that it shall be circulated. That is good. But the Petitions Committee has not yet met to consider this petition. The Direction further says:

"Provided that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before the House, it shall meet as soon as possible after it has been presented to the House and submit its report to the House or direct the circulation of the petition to the members as the case may be, well

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

in advance of the Bill being taken up in the House.

Provided further that in case of a petition received on a Bill already under discussion in the House, the Committee shall meet to consider it immediately on its presentation after its receipt and submit its report or direct the circulation of the petition to the members, as the case may be, well in advance of the Bill being disposed of by the House."

My submission is that the committee has not met. This petition pertains particularly to the Bill which is under discussion. So, unless the committee meets and decides what course of action should be taken on this petition, my humble submission is that the Bill cannot be proceeded with.

Mr. Speaker: The only function of the committee is to look into that petition, see whether it is according to the rules and then subsequently to report that it might be circulated to the members. It has not to make a recommendation as to what should be done by the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But it should meet first and then only the Bill can be proceeded with.

Mr. Speaker: That is not necessary and that is not required. I have also held earlier that in the case of a petition on Bills or on other matters connected with the business pending before the House, the committee, as a rule, shall not make a separate enquiry or submit their own recommendations to the House. If the petition complies with the rules, they direct that it may be circulated to the Members *in extenso* or in a summary form. That is what is being done. That is the function of the committee. Because the business is before the House, I have already directed that it might be circulated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have referred to rule 307(3).

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into it. So far as the Deputy-Speaker ruling is concerned, that is final and I cannot go into it. There is no appeal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am raising a point of order on this petition which has just been presented.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have said before. This is the petition that has come and I have already asked that it might be circulated to the Members. That was the business of the Petitions Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Circulation for what?

Mr. Speaker: For the information of the Members, so that they might use it when they are arguing their case. There is nothing more to be done in the Petitions Committee. It is only for the information of the Members that the text or substance of the petition is given, so that they might use it when they are participating in the debate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree with your ruling, Sir. Rule 307(3) reads:

"It shall also be the duty of the Committee to report to the House on specific complaints made in the petition referred to it after taking such evidence as it deems fit and to suggest remedial measures either in a concrete form applicable to the case under review or to prevent such cases in future."

Are we supposed to tell the Committee what they have to do? You have asked for circulation. But the committee should have a right to do its duty. It is also a committee of the House. They should be free to take any decision. Otherwise, we will be curbing their right.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member. There is no curbing of the rights. It is not essential that they should make a recommendation. If the course as has been conceived by Shri Banerjee is adopted, as we pro-

ceed, a new petition comes and we hold it up. We proceed further, another petition comes and again we should stop. That cannot be done. That is not the reasonable construction that can be put upon it.

13.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. OIL CONCESSIONS IN IRAN

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): The National Iranian Oil Company offered early in 1963 a large off-shore area in the Persian Gulf for oil exploration and production to interested parties. A number of Companies and organisations from different countries registered themselves as bidders for rights in this area. India did not originally register itself for bidding, but subsequently in May 1964 decided to do so in cooperation with E.N.I. of Italy and Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. The National Iranian Oil Company, acting on behalf of the Government of Iran, declared October 31, 1964 as the last date for receiving the bids and allowed O.N.G.C. to make a bid jointly with AGIP, which is a subsidiary unit of E.N.I., and Phillips, although O.N.G.C. had not registered itself for the purpose within the due date.

2. A joint bid of O.N.G.C., AGIP and Phillips was submitted on October 28, 1964. According to available information, there were several other bidders who had offered much better terms than ONGC-AGIP-Phillips. The NIOC however reopened the bids and gave all bidders a chance of submitting fresh offers. Accordingly, ONGC-AGIP-Phillips made a revised bid for a larger number of structures and I am happy to say that our revised bid has been accepted by NIOC.

3. Under the terms of the agreement with AGIP and Phillips, O.N.G.C. will be an equal partner with them and share equally in the cost of exploration and development. It will also obtain an equal share of the oil produced and have an equal voice in the management of operations. The

entire seismic data of the off-shore area was obtained from NIOC at a cost of \$704,000, of which O.N.G.C. has paid one-third as its share. The total risk for the revised bid we have made involves an outlay estimated at a maximum of \$58 million of which our share will be one third.

4. All oil exploration even in the most prolific oil-bearing regions in the world carries a certain amount of risk, but our partners, who have both long and varied experience in the field of oil exploration and production, are of the view that the structures for which we have bid are likely to contain large reserves of oil. I may add that we have arranged with another party, to cover our entire risk money in case the area does not produce oil. O.N.G.C. will therefore incur hardly any expenditure if the structures prove barren. If on the other hand we strike oil, as we have every hope we shall, we will pay to our insurer with interest the monies he is advancing and a small commission for covering the risk.

5. Sometime ago we have decided to collaborate with NIOC and AIOC in the establishment of a Refinery at Madras which is scheduled to come into operation in the latter half of 1967. This decision along with the acceptance by the Iranian authorities of our bid for exploration and production of oil in the off-shore areas of the Persian Gulf opens out a new chapter in the oil industry of India. Simultaneously it begins a new chapter of close economic collaboration with Iran with which country we have had friendly relations from pre-historic times. I would like to pay a special tribute to the interest that His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran and His Excellency Dr. Mohd. Eghbal, Chairman of NIOC and a former Prime Minister of Iran, have taken in these negotiations. I am sure the House will join with me in wishing every success to this new chapter of collaboration between Iran and India and share my hope that this will lead to a much closer cooperation between our two countries in many fields.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I would like to seek a clarification. I would like to know who is this AGIP in this partnership. Is he an Indian or somebody else? Then, who is the insurer who is insuring on our behalf against risks? Also, Sir, I wish to felicitate my hon. friend on his quick recovery from his recent illness.

An Hon. Member: That ought to have come first.

Shri Humayun Kabir: AGIP, as I have mentioned in the statement, is one of the subsidiary units of E.N.I. of Italy which is one of the biggest nationalised petroleum organisations in the world. As for the party which is covering the risk I would like to make the statement at a somewhat later date.

13.13 hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 21st December 1964, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

The time allotted for general discussion was 4 hours out of which 2 hours and 10 minutes have already been taken. Therefore, 1 hour and 50 minutes remain. Then 2 hours are available for the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, as every one knows it is an important Bill and a controversial Bill also. In the light of the discussion that has already taken

place it would be seen that quite a large number of Congress Members have taken part in the discussion and they are interested in suggesting many amendments to the Bill. They have referred to them in their speeches. I suggest, therefore, that, with your leave, the time allotted for this Bill may be extended from 6 hours to 9 hours so that 5 hours may be available for the clause-by-clause consideration and the Third Reading. For the Third Reading we may have 2 hours or even less than that, so that there may be enough time for a detailed and careful consideration of all the amendments. There are already more than 200 amendments given notice of. I hope the House will agree to the extension of time as suggested by me.

An Hon. Member: More time may be allotted for the general discussion also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I support the suggestion made by Shri Ranga. This Bill itself is of a controversial nature. It is not only of a controversial nature, but now it appears that the whole House is against it. Excepting the hon. Finance Minister nobody seems to be in favour of this Bill. Under those circumstances it is necessary that it should be well discussed and the time must be extended. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be said. What do the Government say?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I have examined the amendments. Well, many of them repeat what the other amendments have said. The time of the House is also nearing to be over as far as this session is concerned. We have got only 2½ days more. Therefore, it is entirely your discretion what to do. I think the time asked for is rather excessive. If necessary you may extend it by an hour or so. As I said, I leave it to your discretion and I cannot really make any suggestion except to say that the amendments, formidable as they look, overlap con-

siderably. It is a matter which has been thrashed out by the Joint Committee to a very considerable extent. I have also indicated the Government's view in this matter and what we are prepared to consider. Of course, the House can take any view it likes. The hon. Member suggests that excepting the Finance Minister everybody else is for him. He can come and sit here if everyone else is in favour of the hon. Member.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You may continue to sit there; I do not want to occupy that.

Mr. Speaker: Can the hon. Minister give any rough idea as to how long he would require in replying to the consideration motion?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot say now. Excepting one hon. Member who poured vitriol over our heads, to shake one whom I will take about 20 minutes, I will have to see how it develops. Perhaps half-an-hour will be sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will call him at 3.00. We will go on with this general discussion till then.

Shri Ranga: We want more time for the clause-by-clause consideration. All the amendments have to be discussed. The amendments overlapping is nothing new to this Bill. It generally happens.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is 1.15 and according to the time allotted the first part was to conclude at 3.05. Already I have agreed to call the hon. Minister to reply at 3.00. I will extend it further and ask him to reply at 3.30.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Clause-by-clause consideration comes after the Minister's reply. We want more time for that. Only 2 hours have been allotted and we want 5 hours.

Mr. Speaker: 5 hours will be too much. Can we make it 4?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, it is entirely up to you.

Mr. Speaker: We will have 4 hours for that.

Shri M. R. Masani: Thank you very much, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Now let us proceed with the discussion. Shri Alvares was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House adjourned yesterday, I had registered my total opposition to this Gold Control Bill and for very obvious reasons. Sir, it is now necessary to examine what the Bill seeks to do and its motivations. At this early stage I would like to say that I do question the motives of the Government in introducing this Bill. If the object of the Bill is to stop smuggling and to bring about a change in the social habits of our people, this is not the manner in which the Bill should have been framed. After the Bill has emerged from the scrutiny of the Joint Committee, there is no evidence that there is a recognition of the problem of smuggling. If smuggling is to the order of Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 50 crores a year, then it is obvious that at the import head this smuggling must be checked. In the Bill there is not a single provision by which any measure has been undertaken to stop this smuggling of gold. All that the Government has done is to get at the tail end of the problem and descend upon the poor goldsmiths who are entirely at the last receiving end of smuggled gold. Even if this becomes a measure, one would understand how ineffective it is because the amount of gold going to the goldsmiths for the purpose of ornaments is very small and the vast bulk of the quantity of smuggled gold is for the purpose of hoarding and used as bullion. Therefore, neither has the Government been serious about smuggling nor have any effective measures been taken. At the same time, it has not put the problem in its correct perspective.

I had said yesterday that the ruling prices given in the newspapers and

[Shri Alvares]

the fluctuations of prices of gold are an invitation for smuggling and hoarding. This happened in the case of prohibition. After so many years of failure of the policy of prohibition, the Government is repeating an identical mistake that it committed while introducing the policy of prohibition. The adverse effects forced on the economy are much greater than the remedy that this Bill seeks to achieve. After all, is it not known that because of the introduction of prohibition crime became so widespread and so organised that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra Government felt it necessary to take measures to stop the growth and organisation of crimes by relaxation of prohibition in Maharashtra and it has brought in very good and appreciable results? A similar thing is happening here also.

If yearly Rs. 50 crores is smuggled as gold into this country, why could the Government not give thought to the problem as to how to prevent it? What are the corresponding measures which the Government have taken or tried to trace the source of gold-smuggling? Has the Government placed before the House information as to how the smuggled gold is paid in foreign currency? None of these things has been done and yet the Government hopes that by descending upon the goldsmiths, who manufacture or use only a comparatively small proportion of what is imported in a smuggled form, the entire smuggling in gold would stop. First the smuggled gold comes to this country and then only it goes to the poor goldsmiths. Therefore, at the source, at the dealer's end, adequate measures must be taken whereby gold is controlled.

The next point for consideration is the Government's intention to change the social habits of the people. Does this Government not know that social habits cannot be changed by legislation or by the stroke of the pen, that

Government has antagonised the small families in this country by writing off at one stroke what they have saved throughout their life by hard labour? The common man, the poor man of this country, has bought gold and converted it into ornaments when it was legitimate to do so. Before the introduction of the Gold Control Order it was legitimate to buy gold in the bullion market; it was also legitimate to convert it into ornaments. We bought gold at the rate of Rs. 132, which was the rate then prevailing, in a legitimate manner and we invested it in ornaments, for ornaments are both a social habit and a matter of investment. Now, by one stroke of the pen, Government has looted millions of poor families by ruling that trading in gold, in whatever manner it may be, could be only at the international price of Rs. 62.50. It has thus wiped out crores of rupees of savings which the common man had built up through hard work all these many years.

At the same time, the social habit has not changed. We know that it is legitimate to hold gold, as it was legitimate to hold paper money. After the barter system came into existence, because the quantum of things that had to be traded with increased, the people invented the issue of money. Money was the substitute for barter. Later on, as the banking system came into vogue, banking credit was a substitute for money and, in a similar manner, the acquisition of gold was a substitute for money also.

If the Government wanted to do away with this, as Shri Masani has stated, the best thing would be to give us an honest rupee, whereby instead of 17 paise of purchasing power which it has today the rupee would be able to purchase 100 paise worth of goods. It is only such corresponding facilities all over the country, in a larger measure than they are available today, that would persuade the people not to hoard any gold but to transfer their savings and investments into credits.

like banking and other forms of money. Therefore, the suggestion would be that the social habits cannot be written off by a stroke of the pen, as the Government has tried to do. The people have to be persuaded into changing their habits and during the course of persuasion there must be corresponding measures by Government whereby people are persuaded into investing in things other than gold.

The third point for consideration is this. After all, what has the Government achieved by this measure. Smuggled gold will come into this country as liberally and with impunity as it has come hitherto. It can be traded in because there are no adequate measures to prevent trading in gold. All that has been done is to decend upon the poor goldsmiths who are catering to a social habit, which has a beginning from the ancient times.

Then, there are no schemes for the rehabilitation of these poor goldsmiths. Here in India we have a very high-skilled artisan class of goldsmiths who are the pride of our country. The measures adopted by Government will spell the death of the artisan class of this country. And when we today want diversified production and encourage exports, it is necessary that this artisan class, whose skill commands a high export price, should be encouraged and not eliminated.

Therefore, my humble suggestion is, for all the reasons that I have given, that smuggling will not be stopped and it will go on with impunity, that vast number of skilled artisans will lose their trade, that exports will suffer, the Government should drop this Bill entirely and start taking measures for the import of gold so that gold ornaments could be manufactured here and exported, as they fetch a foreign exchange of Rs. 17 crores, which could be stepped up to meet the requirements of the foreign customers, at the same time ensuring the employment opportunities to our poor goldsmiths. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barkataki): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Bill and the report of the Joint Committee. A year ago, when the House adopted the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee, it accorded its unambiguous approval to the need for a measure of this kind, which would deal drastically with the drain on our slender foreign exchange resources that the smuggling of gold was causing, lessen the impact of the lure of gold on our people and make it possible for the needs of development to be met by the mobilisation of savings and the resources of our people for productive investment. The objectives of the Bill, the general policy that was reflected in the objectives were then accepted by the House. In fact, Sir, a motion to defer the Bill till after the next general election in the hope that the composition of the House would be altered and the Bill would be automatically defeated, in the belief that there would be a virtual referendum on the Bill, was turned down by the House. The House thus reiterated its support to the basic objectives and the urgent need for a measure of this kind. However, the House felt that the nature of the measure was such that the provisions of the Bill needed closer scrutiny in public interest, in the interests of the very objectives that the Bill sought to serve, and from the point of view of administrative feasibility and the delegation of authority that the administration of such a measure would entail. The Joint Committee, therefore, scrutinised the adequacy and practicability of the provisions and reviewed the clauses of the Bill in the light of the views and the interests of all sections whom the Bill affected.

Sir, as one of the Members who had the privilege of working on the Joint Committee and listening to the evidence tendered by the spokesmen of all sections, I can say that there was no one who challenged, or differed from the paramount objectives of the measure. I can also say, Sir, that no arguments which could compel a re-

[Shrimati Renuka Barkataki]

consideration, reversal or repudiation of the basic policy or objectives were advanced by anyone. All that the Committee was, therefore, called upon to do was to scrutinise the clauses in the light of the evidence tendered before it, to examine the improvements necessary to enable the Bill to serve the accepted objectives better, and with the minimum of administrative and social costs in terms of the intended benefit to the community.

Sir, a close scrutiny of the evidence that was adduced before the Joint Committee will prove that the only doubts and fears expressed by witnesses were about the immediate impact of the implementation of the measure or the Bill on those who deal in gold or work on gold for their living.

Sir, it needs no uncommon perspicacity to understand that in a developing society in which old habits, ideas and methods of production have to undergo a rapid change in the interest of the modernisation of the economic machinery, such measures are bound to involve changes in employment patterns, migration to new vocations and the consequent need for social and individual adjustment, retraining and acquisition of new skills. These are problems that have to be tackled through well-planned and systematic schemes for immediate relief and training for permanent rehabilitation and re-employment. I am sure, Sir, that the House is aware of the schemes that the Government has launched with these objectives. I am in complete agreement with the hon. Members who have expressed their concern to see that these measures are commensurate with the magnitude of the problem.

I shall not dwell on this. But I would like to refer to the argument that some hon. Members have advanced that the Bill is neither necessary nor adequate to stop the smuggling of gold. It is accepted on all hands that gold smuggling is a drain on our eco-

nomy, that measures should be taken to put an end to the smuggling of gold into the country. But it is argued that smuggling can be stopped only by the intensification of administrative efficiency and that, in fact, it cannot be stopped as long as the difference in the internal and international prices of gold and the demand for gold in the country offer incentives for the illicit import of gold. Is the demand for gold in the country the sole incentive for smuggling? Can it be argued that if the demand for gold increases, while the supply of gold is controlled by the suppression of smuggling, the internal price will not register an increase? I venture to suggest that these arguments smack of the counsel to put the cart before the horse. Even if there is demand for gold in the country, how can gold be procured from other countries where it is available, and smuggled into the country, if the foreign exchange resources required to buy gold are not available to those who want to run the racket? I venture to suggest that it is the presence and pressure of these accumulated hoards of black money piled up by cheating the Indian exchequer through the devious methods of under-invoicing and over-invoicing that compel these vested interests to fasten on gold and other articles of value, demand and small bulk, as means of clandestinely repatriating their ill-gotten wealth into the country, of escaping detection and taxation. It is these vested interests who are, therefore, interested in boosting the demand for gold in the country, in whipping up opinion against quality control which they know is an effective means of plugging the loopholes through which smuggled gold can percolate into the economy. It is in their interest to advance facile arguments in the name of religion, in the name of *Stridhan* and *mangal sutra* and in the name of the tastes of women and the fashion of their ornaments to oppose quality control. It is not unknown to them nor is it unknown to the House that

smuggling can be a successful and profitable operation only if gold is first smuggled into the country and then, equally surreptitiously, smuggled into the economy. Improvements in the customs regulations, stricter enforcement, more efficient detection, etc. are all necessary to deal with smuggling into this country. But it is equally necessary to provide for measures to check and thwart the smuggling of illicit gold into the economy by control on quality, refining and remaking. Failure to provide this will be to lock the door and to leave the windows wide open.

Then, it is argued that the demand for gold in our country is the direct consequence of the desire of the poor people of the villages to have a handy store of value that can withstand the fluctuations in the value of money, that can be a store of savings which can provide credit-worthiness and offer facilities for easy and fractional liquidity. It is suggested that a measure to make it difficult to hold gold will denude them of this security. Is this a truthful description of the situation or is it a distortion to suit the interest of a few? Is it not clear that in a society which is on the threshold of industrialisation, society and individuals stand to gain by investing savings in the processes of production rather than locking them up in gold? Is it not true that with the progress of banking and industry and the advent of schemes like the Unit Trust of India, it has become possible for the small owner to protect his savings and add to them by the concurrent returns that investment gives, without losing the benefits of liquidity or running the risk of loss of value? It is quite true, it is a fact that a measure like this Bill will break the monopoly of the pawn broker and the moneylender to evaluate the "value" of the gold savings of the poor villagers and will make it impossible for them to peck away, under-value or effectively sequester the savings in gold in the rural areas.

I must now say a few words about the arguments that are advanced

against quality control on the ground that this will make it difficult for attractive ornaments to be manufactured. To begin with, it was argued that the technical know-how and the fine instruments necessary to make jewellery of 14 carat gold were not available. Later, the argument was that 14 carat gold will turn black in the tropics. And still later, it was argued that there would be no demand for ornaments of 14 carat gold. The opponents of quality control may shift their ground, but it is clear that fashions are not static, and that what was frowned upon or laughed at in one year has become the raging fashion of another year.

We have been warned against enacting this measure because we are told, that it adversely affects vast multitudes of our common people. I submit that this claim should be subjected to close scrutiny. Is it suggested that 99 per cent of our 400 millions hold gold and will be affected by this measure? Is it suggested that, of those who hold gold in some form or quantity, 90 per cent are those who hold more than 50 grams? How is it then claimed that it is the poor man or woman who is being robbed of his gold? Then again, it is suggested that lakhs and lakhs of people will be thrown out of employment by this measure. May I ask the House what is the total number of people in this country who entirely depend upon this gold work and who are self-employed goldsmiths? Of how many of them can it be said that this provides them with a means of livelihood and an income that does not need to be supplemented by other subsidiary or seasonal occupation? What is the number of people whose interest as dealers and employers of others will be affected by this measure? I submit that if you subject these facts and figures to a close scrutiny and you look at the measures and safeguards that the Government has proposed, you will come to the conclusion that the measures that the Bill provides for will not lead to unemployment or

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hardship of the kind and magnitude that the opponents of the Bill fear.

In conclusion, Sir, I must, however, refer to some apprehensions that were voiced in the Select Committee. The enormous powers that are being vested in the Administrator, the authority the Administrator will have to delegate powers to order searches, the restriction on the right of appeal and the like place a severe responsibility on the Government to ensure that there is no arbitrary use of authority, no harassment, no miscarriage or distortion of the intentions of Parliament.

With these words Sir, I support the Bill as recommended by the Select Committee.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I should like to offer a few remarks in respect of this Bill which has roused countrywide reactions. I find myself rather in a difficulty in doing so because one of our very senior Ministers, for whom I have regard and ultimately whose wisdom we have to accept, is in charge of this Bill.

I agree broadly to the objective of this Bill. I must, however, convey the public reaction in this country, as I have understood it, because otherwise I shall be failing in my duty.

I have gone through the note circulated and the facts and figures submitted by the officers. I do not deny that we have to give a certain weight to the facts and figures presented by the officers. Otherwise, we cannot run the administration. But I feel that there is also a third factor which is much more important, and that is the popular opinion and we have to see how it reacts on what we do here.

13.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I have gone round the country, from district to district in my State

and also in the other parts of the country, and I have tried to understand the opinion of people from various walks of life, from the banking circle, from disinterested people and so on, and after doing so I have come to the conclusion that the consensus of opinion in this country is not in favour of the gold policy that Government have been following for some time past.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Hear, hear.

Shri R. G. Dubey: We must pay some regard to that factor also. I might recall that Shri Kidwai did not give great importance to the figures which were submitted; and he thought that there was also another method which must apply in judging the issue from the bottom and that was by gauging public opinion or popular opinion.

Regarding smuggling, it is doubtful how much smuggling has been diminished as a result of the introduction of this policy.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is anybody's guess.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I saw from the figures given in the *Congress Socialist* that smuggling of gold and other articles amounted to a little over Rs. 200 crores. Gold is not the only article smuggled, but there are also other articles. I am not an expert on foreign exchange matters, but I imagine that foreign exchange is lost not only on account of gold but also on account of other articles. Smuggling is a very big affair. Take, for example, the affair of that international gangster Walcott. He had to foreclose his plane at a village called Murud in Ratnagiri district. For twelve hours he stopped there, and then boarded a bus. He stayed in Ritz, a famous hotel in Bombay, and he stayed there for quite some time. Then, he went to the airport, and

he managed to get into the queue of the passengers from Karachi or somewhere else and ultimately he managed to escape. I am told that he wanted to visit some other village and not this village. This kind of practice has been going on for several months, if not years, and these international gangsters have been taking part in this, in league with some of the well-known smugglers in this country.

We have a sea-board of about 3000 miles, and I imagine that it is physically not possible to check this matter unless we have a realistic approach to this problem. I am not speaking on authority when I say this, but I am told that in Surat district, the fishermen go at a distance of eight or ten miles in the sea with their small crafts, and with the help of rich smugglers smuggle various articles, and they are getting very rich. I believe that smuggling as detected by Government must be half of what is actually taking place in the country.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): It is not even one-tenth.

Shri R. G. Dubey: It is highly impossible to stop smuggling in any country, of course, morally, but what I feel is that a realistic approach to the problem might also help us to solve some of these problems.

People who know something about monetary policy, banking and so on say that our food crisis is partly due to the gold policy. I do not know, because I am not competent to judge this matter as I am at a disadvantage where financial and banking policies are concerned. But I have gone to the villages and seen the reaction and the situation that prevail. Our late Panditji used to say that we had to move fast in regard to reform in the economic as well as the social sense, but in a jocular sense he also added that if we went too fast, then we might have to keep out of office. So, we have to consider the situation in the country and the society as it

is today and also the administrative machinery that we have. From Murud that international gangster went to Bombay, he had two days at his disposal while at Bombay at the Ritz Hotel, and then he escaped the customs people and then managed to go away. I do not want to blame the customs people, but then the thing percolates from the top to the bottom. Let us examine our own hearts and see how far we are also pure from this point of view. I am not blaming the customs people for this, but I would only submit that we have to take into consideration the situation as it prevails in the country.

The other day I was present at a marriage function. You know that in Muslim families, when the marriage is finalised, there is a custom to offer gold. Right under my nose, I saw that gold worth Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000—it must have been 22 carat gold; I do not imagine that it could have been less than that—was presented. So, I would ask in all seriousness what I am to do in such circumstances. Am I to tell the police immediately and get those people arrested? There were about 200 responsible citizens present at that function.

So, I would submit that we cannot pass a law which is not inkeeping with or in tune with the society. Once Gandhiji was asked 'Why tackle prohibition? There are other things such as gambling,' he said 'One step is enough for me'. In the same way, let us take one item of social reform first and succeed in it before going to others.

Of course, the food problem is not within the purview of this discussion, but I do feel with such knowledge as I possess that it has something to do with it. I also find that no lady is prepared to part with her ornaments. Whatever little I had I was able to offer to the National Defence Fund; but my wife was not ready to part with her ornaments. This is a factor which must be taken into ac-

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

count. In my district, at the time of the emergency, when gold was presented for the National Defence Fund, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our Chief Minister Shri Nijalingappa were weighed against gold. When we went to appeal to the people at the time of the emergency, the people were willing to respond very well. But I do not think that they would respond in that manner if we proceed in the way that this Bill seeks to do.

So far as hoarding is concerned, how many people are you going to put under arrest? Are you going to put millions and millions of cultivators under arrest for stocking foodgrains? If you are going to put them under arrest, that means that your legal system has failed.

Regarding the goldsmiths, I have no doubt got the figures. There is some dispute about these figures, but I do not wish to go into that. But I know that goldsmiths who earned their living and who were able to live a modest and comfortable life by following this profession, and their wives and sisters are going from door to door for begging. I feel ashamed that this should happen in our welfare State. In the context of the Plan we say that there is a backlog of unemployment, and we are not ready to meet that problem. And yet, on the top of that if we say that we are going to get employment for 5 lakhs of people, then I would submit that that is not a realistic approach. Sometimes I feel ashamed when goldsmiths come to me. When I go to Bijapur, for instance, about 200 or 300 goldsmiths and their womenfolk come and surround me and say that they have no means of livelihood. Government are giving them only some paltry sums. In Maharashtra, it is said they have been given only Rs. 1,000, but I know that only Rs. 50 or Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 are given to the people in my place.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sometimes it is only Rs. 18 or 20.

Shri R. G. Dubey: For centuries they have been doing this work. Now, suddenly in one stroke, you want to reform them by saying that they should change their avocation, and thereby you are throwing them to the wall. I do not think that this kind of thing should happen in a welfare State. We must see that something radical is done to give these people a means of livelihood.

I have read the minute of dissent submitted by Shri Mahabir Prasad Shukla and a few others. I am inclined to agree with them that gold should be taken over for State trading. Or as Mr. Shenoy has put it, Government may import gold, release it and try to control the prices. The question may be raised 'But what about the foreign exchange?'. I would only draw your attention to the import of foodgrains in this connection. Are we not spending on food any amount of foreign exchange in order to save the people? So, I do not see why these goldsmiths should be victimised on this account.

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): But without food we cannot live.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Anyway, I do think that this problem is complicated. Ultimately, we shall accept the advice of the hon. Finance Minister, but I do submit that we must have some heart-searching in regard to this matter.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Although at the beginning we had supported the idea of gold control because of the fact that there was a heavy drain on foreign exchange due to the smuggling of gold, today, after looking into the working of the Gold Control Order and its effect, we are strongly against the present Gold Control Bill. Therefore, I totally oppose the Gold Control Bill.

Let us examine the purpose of putting control on the use of gold. It was agreed that a huge amount of smuggled gold was being brought into the country, which, because of the

fact that the internal price of gold had no relation to the international price, resulted in a huge drain of foreign exchange to the country. At the same time, black money, about which we have talked and heard so much, was being wasted on gold, and thus money which otherwise could have been properly utilised for productive purposes was not available. There was also loss to Government revenues by non-payment of income-tax by the persons who kept this smuggled gold.

Today, at the fag end of 1964, after more than two years of the imposition of gold control, what is the position? There is no fact placed before the country to show that smuggling in gold has decreased or has been stopped, there is no fact placed before the House or before the country to show that the price of gold has gone down. The effect of gold control has been that there is a new channel through which gold can be smuggled, new ornaments can be again made. The price of gold remains where it was, in some cases it has even gone up.

Under the circumstances, the present gold control policy has not controlled the use of gold. Really it has become a Goldsmiths Control Bill, and also control of honest persons who have been using gold for meeting their essential social obligations. It is they who are suffering today.

It has been stated that an effort is required on the part of Parliament for bringing about social reform. I entirely agree. During the Select Committee meeting I wanted to know how many families of Members who were Members of the Select Committee were using 14 carat gold. I asked the lady Member who spoke prior to me whether the ornaments she was wearing were 14 carat. They were not. Now, it is easy to make a platform speech on quality control and economics without understanding, and pursue a different line in our every

day life. That is why I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect.

There have been lakhs of marriages during this period, and I am quite sure there have been marriages in the families of Members of Parliament and perhaps the relations of Ministers. I have not seen anywhere gold ornaments used which are anywhere near 14 carat. And I can tell you that you can go anywhere in the country today and get any amount of gold ornaments for these occasions.

If this is the state of affairs, if the use of gold could not be controlled, if smuggling could not be stopped, if the price of gold could not be brought down, why this Bill with its ill effects on the poor goldsmiths who have for generations carried on their profession. Why put a check today on these artisans producing pieces of art which are respected and loved everywhere, simply to satisfy some whimsical understanding about the effect of gold control which has got no relation whatsoever to facts? Under the circumstances, we cannot agree to the Gold Control Bill as it is presented today.

We want that Government should make a proper effort for checking smuggling, but this is not the way, because these two years of its working has proved a complete failure. If at one time it was thought that this measure would have the desired effect and if subsequently it was found that it had failed, there is nothing wrong in the Government withdrawing the Bill and rethinking which way we should go. Government will not lose prestige. Rather, Government will gain prestige by admitting that the measure has not worked properly, and therefore Government is rethinking. I, therefore, request the Finance Minister, who generally takes an objective view and does not stand by certain dogmatic ideas, to reconsider the decision of Government. We have seen in the papers that there has been strong criticism in their party meetings about this. Every section

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

of the people is today against it, and in fact, none of the results, for which this measure was meant, has been achieved. Under the circumstances there is nothing wrong, and the Government or the ruling party will lose nothing, if today they withdraw this Bill, and try to find out other ways of checking smuggling and bringing down the price of gold. There may be various other ways, but this is not the way because it has been proved to be a failure. To stick to it is to perpetuate a wrong which has resulted in the ruination of a few lakhs of people, to perpetuate a law which is being violated every day by every section of the people including the members of the ruling party who make speeches in support of the Bill. That is why I would appeal to the Finance Minister to reconsider his decision and withdraw the Bill in its present form.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ और इसका समर्थन करती हूँ। इस बिल के लाने का जो उद्देश्य है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। आज इस बात से कोई भी इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि हमारे देश में स्वर्ण की कमी है। अगर आज देखा जाये, तो स्वर्ण का अधिकतर सम्बन्ध दो वर्गों से है—स्त्रियाँ आभूषण पहनती हैं और जो लोग ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग से रुपया कमाते हैं, वे उससे सोना खरीद कर रखते हैं।

जहां तक स्त्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, जब देश में सोने की कमी है, तो यहां की स्त्रियाँ यह त्याग कर सकती हैं कि वे आभूषण कम पहनें। इस विधेयक में 14 कैरेट की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ। इस से सोने की मांग कम होगी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। परन्तु साथ ही यह देखा गया है कि यद्यपि इस विधेयक को लागू हुए दो बरस हो गए हैं, परन्तु इसके उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में हमें सफलता नहीं मिली है। मैं नहीं कह सकती

कि इसमें कहां तक सचाई है, लेकिन देश के अधिकांश स्वर्ण के व्यापारी यह जानकारी देते हैं कि अगर आज भी चाहा जाये, तो एक ट्रक भरा तस्कर का सोना देश में मिल सकता है। इसलिए अगर इस विधेयक से तस्कर व्यापार समाप्त नहीं होता है, तो इसका लाना व्यर्थ है।

अभी विरोधो पक्ष के एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे। मैं उन की कुछ बातों का समर्थन करती हूँ, क्योंकि उनमें सचाई है और सचाई से कभी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। उन्होंने कहा कि आज भी जो शादी-विवाह होते हैं, उन में अभी भी उसी तरह गहने देने की प्रथा है और ऐसे लोग कम हैं, जो 14 कैरेट के गहने बनवाते हैं। वह 22 कैरेट के बनवाते हैं। उन्होंने एक बहन पर व्यक्तिगत रिमार्क किया कि वह क्यों पहने हुए हैं। तो इस विधेयक का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हमारे पास जो प्योर गोल्ड के या 22 कैरेट के गहने रखे हुए हैं उनको हम तुड़वा दें। उनका तुड़वाना कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है। अगर भविष्य में कभी बनवाने की जरूरत हो तो जरूर 14 कैरेट के ही बनवायेंगे। इसका प्रचार हमें देश की महिलाओं में करना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

यह विधेयक तभी कल्याणकारी सिद्ध हो सकता है जबकि इस वक्त तस्कर व्यापार से जो सोना आता है वह बन्द हो। मुझे इस बात का अन्देश है कि इस विधेयक से हमारे मन्त्री महोदय इस पर नियन्त्रण नहीं कर सकेंगे कि तस्कर व्यापार बन्द हो क्योंकि तस्कर से जो सोना आता है उस की मांग सिर्फ आभूषणों के लिये ही नहीं होती। जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया, जिन लोगों के पास फालतू धन है वह सोना खरीद कर रखते हैं।

एक बड़ा अच्छा संशोधन इसमें मन्त्री महोदय ने किया जिससे कि हमारे जो स्वर्ण-कार हैं, जो सोने का काम करने वाले हैं,

उनको राहत मिलेगी। वे लोग 150 तोले तक सोना अपने पास रख सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तोले नहीं, ग्राम।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : माफ कीजियेगा, 150 ग्राम तक रख सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरे मन में एक शंका है कि जब हम उनसे कोई चीज गढ़वा कर बनवायेंगे तो हम को तो यह सहनियत हो गई कि अगर हमारे पास प्योर सोना है तो हमारे लिये वे उसी तरह की चीज बना दें, लेकिन इसमें बहुत भारी कठिनाई भी हो सकती है कि जिन लोगों के पास फालतू सोना है वह अपने घर में मुनारों को बिठला कर आभूषण बनवा लेंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि जब यह विधेयक लाया गया था तो हमारे देश में न जाने कितने व्यक्ति थे जिन के पास पहले बड़ी राशियां थीं और उन्होंने गिन्नियों में कुंडे लगवा कर बड़े बड़े हार बनवा कर रख लिये, पचास पचास तोले के हाथों के कंगन और कड़े बनवा कर रख लिये। उसी तरह से कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस प्रकार जो बड़े बड़े स्वर्णकार हैं उन पर इस विधेयक का ऐसा असर पड़े। मेरे मन में यह शंका है और माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे इस पर विचार करने की कृपा करें।

साथ ही मैंने देखा कि टिप्पणी में मन्त्री महोदय ने इसका भी आश्वासन दिया है कि जो ऐसे स्वर्णकार हैं वे पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं चूंकि उनको हिसाब किताब रखने में दिक्कत होगी इस लिये वह उनको सहूलियत देंगे। छोटे स्वर्णकारों को कोई हिसाब नहीं रखना पड़ेगा और वह चाहे बीस तोले सोने का गहना किसी के घर में बना आयें या एक हजार तोले का बना आयें। इस पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं होगा। बाजार में जिन की दुकानें हैं, जो सर्राफ हैं, उनके यहां एक्साइज वाले जाकर जांच पड़ताल कर सकते हैं। जो खबरें मिलती हैं उनके अनुसार तो इस में बहुत गोलमाल होता है। उसके बारे में बहुत कुछ यहां पर

कहना तो शायद मुनासिब नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर माननीय मन्त्री महोदय मुनासिब समझें तो इस पर विचार कर लें। मैं समझती हूं कि जहां तक गली मुहल्लों में बैठे हुए मुनारों का सम्बन्ध है, उनसे चीजें गढ़वाने में लोग इतनी सुरक्षा नहीं समझते। वे सर्राफों को ही पसन्द करते हैं। मैं यह जानती हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय का उद्देश्य बड़ा अच्छा है और वह चाहते हैं कि जिन लोगों ने बहुत पूजा कमाई है वह सोने की ओर न जायें, उनका सोने का व्यापार घटे और वे लोग जो गरीब हैं, कलाकार हैं, स्वर्णकार हैं, उनकी इससे कुछ बढ़ि हो और उनको अधिक काम मिले, लेकिन मुझे को इस में कोई अन्देशा नहीं है कि जो छोटे स्वर्णकार हैं वे उनके एजण्ट ही रहेंगे। जनता आम तौर से उनके पास जाती है इसलिये कि उसके माल की सुरक्षा रहे और वे लोग छोटे स्वर्णकारों से बनवा कर गहने देते रहेंगे। इस तरह से जो मुनाफाखोरी है वह इस चीज से कम होने वाली नहीं है।

यह कुछ बातें मैं ने मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखी हैं। मेरा एक और सुझाव इसमें है कि यह बिल तभी सफल हो सकता है जब कि हम को किसी प्रकार से यह मालूम हो जाये कि हमारे देश की जनता के पास आखिर किस परिमाण में सोना है क्योंकि देखा यह गया है, कि और इस तरह की खबरें मिली हैं, कि जो देश के बड़े बड़े पूजापति हैं, जिन के पास स्वर्णराशि है, उन्होंने आज तक अपना सोना डिक्लेअर नहीं किया। मैं इस हक में भी हूं कि स्त्रियों के पास जो गहने हैं और उन के परिवार में जो गहने हैं मंत्री महोदय उनका भी डिक्लेअरेशन करायें। यह मैं नहीं चाहती कि हमारी सरकार उन को जबरन कर ले, लेकिन इस से यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि देश में कितना सोना है। इस वक्त यह प्रवृत्ति है कि लोग ब्लैक मार्केट में धन कमाले हैं और सोना खरीद कर रखते हैं। इस विधेयक के पास होने के पश्चात् सोना रखने की लालच से यह प्रवृत्ति रक्खेंगे कि भारी भारी आभूषण बनवा कर सोना इकट्ठा कर लें यह चीज दूर होनी

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

चाहिये। अगर सब से सोने का डिक्लेअरेशन करवाया जाये तो आसानी से पता चल जायेगा कि चार वर्ष पहले या एक वर्ष पहले कितना सोना किस के पास था और उस के पास सोने की वृद्धि कैसे हुई। यह बात मुझे इसमें जरूर मालूम होती है। यदि देखा जाय तो यह हमारी स्त्री जाति के बिल्कुल विपरीत जाता है क्यों कि आज जो भी स्त्री धन है वह स्वर्ण के आभूषण हैं और वही स्त्रियों के काम आते हैं। लेकिन मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुकी हूँ कि वह बड़ी भारी गलती है कि देश को सोने की जरूरत हो और वह देश में लोगों के पास रक्खा रहे। इस प्रवृत्ति को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। इसके साथ ही हालांकि इस बिल से यह सम्बन्धित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह भी प्रार्थना कर दूँ कि बजट में वे ऐसी व्यवस्था रखें कि अतिरिक्त सोने के आभूषणों के रूप में जो स्त्री धन है वह उस के पास ही रहे ताकि स्त्री अपने को सुरक्षित अनुभव करें।

साथ ही मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगी कि ग्रामों में मुझे जाने का मौका मिला और वहाँ इस तरह का प्रचार किया गया है आप के इस विधेयक के विरुद्ध कि स्त्रियों के सारे गहने सरकार छीनलेगी। इस से हमारे ग्रामों की स्त्रियाँ बहुत भयभीत हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि आज इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामों में और ज्यादा प्रचार होना चाहिये।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : वह आपका विश्वास करती हैं।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : जी हाँ, विश्वास तो करती ही हैं वरना मैं यहाँ आती कैसे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप जाकर प्रचार कीजिये।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : मैं भी करूंगी। लेकिन अपनी अपनी राय देने का अधिकार तो आपको भी है और हम को भी है।

इन बातों का अगर निर्णय हो सके तो इस से बड़ी आसानियाँ हो जायेंगी। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य से प्रश्न करना चाहती हूँ कि जब हमारे यहाँ सोने की राशिकम है और हमें उस पर नियंत्रण करना है तो कैसे वह संभव होगा। हो सकता है कि यह बिल अभी हमें पूरी सफलता न दे, हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर मंत्री महोदया को इस में कुछ संशोधन भी करना पड़े, लेकिन इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि आज देश में जो बुराईयाँ फैली हुई हैं उन को हमें दूर करना है। हम चाहते हैं कि सोना छिपा कर न रक्खा जाये और सोने के आभूषणों की ओर भी कम आकर्षण रहे। आज जब शादी विवाह होते हैं तो सब जानते हैं कि गरीब आदमियों को अपने मकान तक गिरवी रख कर लड़कियों के लिये जेवर बनवाने पड़ते हैं। इस बात को भी हमें दूर करना है। इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगी कि विरोधी पक्ष जिस चीज को भी ले कर चले, उसे विरोध केवल वहाँ करना चाहिये जहाँ पर कोई चीज विरोध के योग्य हो।

इतना कहते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री चांडक (छिदवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल की ज्वॉयंट कमेटी में रहने और वहाँ की एविडेंस सुनने का मुझे अवसर मिला। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहाँ तक बिल के सिद्धान्तों का सवाल है, बिल के अन्दर की चीजों का सवाल है, इस से किसी को इन्कार नहीं हो सकता कि इस देश में सोना कम है और इस के लिए स्मॉगलिंग रुकनी चाहिये, सोने के प्रति लोगों की रुचि कम होनी चाहिये और भाव कम होने चाहिये। यह जो तीन बातें हैं उन से किसी को इन्कार नहीं हो सकता। मुझे भी नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तरह से यह बिल आया है, उस का मैं स्वागत तो नहीं कर सकता।

सवाल यह है कि आज जो इतनी स्मगलिंग हो रही है उस को रोका जाये। इससे कौन इन्कार कर सकता है, लेकिन उस की तरकीब बया है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) यह आप ही बतलाइये।

श्री चांडक : हां, मैं बतलाता हूं, आप सुनते चलिए। आप मेरे बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं, क्यों रोड़े अड़काते हैं। आप को मौका मिलेगा तब आप बोलियेगा।

मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि न तो मैं इस बिल के विरुद्ध हूं और न मंत्री जी के विरुद्ध हूं। मैं सब लोगों के साथ हूं और मैं सदस्यों से कम इच्छा नहीं रखता कि यहां की स्थिति सुधरे, लेकिन जो साधन बतलाये गये हैं, जिन साधनों का उपयोग करने की बात कही जा रही है, उस से मेरा मतभेद है।

मैं इस बिल से आगे जाता हूं। यदि आप सही मायने में गोल्ड कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं और मेरे कुछ साथियों ने जो एक नोट दिया है उसे आप देख लें। उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि गोल्ड को कंट्रोल जरूर कीजिये, गोल्ड कंट्रोल होना चाहिये लेकिन वह कंट्रोल किस तरह से होना चाहिये उस के बारे में हम में अन्तर है। हम ने उस अपने नोट में सुझाव है कि गोल्ड किस तरीके से कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है।

सरकार ने जिस तरीके से दूसरी ट्रेड्स के वास्ते कारपोरेशन बनाई हैं, मल्ले का व्यापार करने के लिए फुड कारपोरेशन बनाई है उसी तरीके से सोने की ट्रेड के लिए भी इंतजाम किया जाये। सोने की ट्रेड को भी आप नेशनलाइज कीजिये और गवर्नमेंट कारपोरेशन बना कर इस सोने के धंधे को गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में पूरी तरह से ले ले। उस की राशनिंग कीजिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारे पास सोना है या नहीं है। अगर सोना नहीं

है तो जाहिर है कि लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा। अब अगर लोग दूसरी चीजों के बगैर रह सकते हैं तो वे सोने के बगैर भी रह सकते हैं और उस से कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी : लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस खैरा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह बिल आया है, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस सब ने मिल कर यह सिफारिश की और यह सोचा गया कि सोने का भाव कम लाना है और उस के लिए स्मगलिंग को रोकना ही उसका इलाज है तो क्या स्मगलिंग गोल्ड की रुक सकती है? स्मगलिंग तो रुकी नहीं है बल्कि बढ़ ही रही है अलबत्ता इस बिल को देखने से ऐसा मालूम देता है कि मानों यह 14 कैरेट ही उसका इलाज हो। अब इस बारे में मेरा केवल इतना ही कहना है कि यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल और जगह भी है, दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में भी गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट है लेकिन मैंने यहां का जैसा बवालिटि कंट्रोल और कहीं नहीं देखा। मैं कहीं भी इस तरह का एक रामबाण या मंत्र नहीं देख पाया कि 14 कैरेट का सोना बना देने से यह सारी बुराइयां रुक जायेंगी। सोने का तस्करी व्यापार रोकना चाहिये यह बिल्कुल सही बात है लेकिन यह 14 कैरेट से कैसे रुकेगा यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई? 14 कैरेट से यह भाव सोने के कैसे कम हो जायेंगे यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आया?

आज आप बाजार में चले जाइये, अभी 15-20 दिन पहले की बात है इसी दिल्ली के बाजार में, जहां इंटरनेशनल रेट प्राइमरी गोल्ड का, 24 कैरेट या 22 कैरेट सोने का 53 रुपये 50 पैसे है, यहां उससे कहीं अधिक महंगे दाम पर वह बिक रहा है खुले आम, और उस के भाव पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। हालत तो यह है कि 14 कैरेट का सोना 50 से 70 रुपये में दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा इस 14 कैरेट के सोने के जैवरात बनाने की मजदूरी

[श्री चांडक]

उनकी गढ़ाई भी बहुत अधिक पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ गई है। वह गढ़ाई चार गुना हो गई है। पहले जिस अंगूठी की बनवाई 2 रुपये पड़ती थी अब उसी अंगूठी की 14 कैरेट में बनवाने में 12 रुपये और 15 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। मैं सुनारों या सर्राफों, किसी की तरफ से भी कोई एक एजेंट बन कर आपके सामने बात नहीं करता लेकिन मैं तो उन हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों आदिमियों की जो कि देहातों में रहते हैं जो कि छोटे लोग हैं, छोटे मोटे किसान हैं उनकी बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अब जो छोटे लोग हैं या मामूली हैसियत के किसान हैं बहुत सारे घरों में लगभग हर जगह दोला, दो तोला या आध तोला सोना उन के पास वक्त जरूरत के लिए पड़ा रहता है। व्याह, शादी के मौके पर वह खरीदते हैं और वह उसका दुहरा उपयोग करते हैं। आज इस 14 कैरेट के कारण उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी इस को आप जरा सोचिये ?

सुनारों को सहूलियत देने की बात कही जाती है। उन्हें हर सहूलियत मिलनी ही चाहिये क्योंकि जिनका रोजगार छीना जा रहा है और जिनके कि ऊपर यह आपत्ति आई है उनकी मदद तो जरूर करनी ही चाहिये लेकिन मैं आप से यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि यह स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास का सवाल भारत में एक भारतीय नागरिक की हैसियत से रहते हुए होना कुछ अच्छा नहीं लगता है। आखिर यह उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल क्यों पैदा हुआ ? क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि 14 कैरेट के कारण ही हुआ है ? जिसके लिए कि खैरा कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है और उसके लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये तक भी सरकार खर्च करना चाहती है। इस 14 कैरेट के कारण से और क्या हुआ है ? सरकार की आमदनी में काफी कमी हुई है। उसके इनकम टैक्स में, मेल्स टैक्स में और दूसरे टैक्स में

करीब सरकार को 27 या 28 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है।

इसका सही इलाज जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया यह है कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल करने के वास्ते और गोल्ड की ट्रेड को कंट्रोल करने के वास्ते सरकार एक कारपोरेशन बनाये। सरकार गोल्ड कंट्रोल के सारे काम को अपने हाथ में लेकर सोने की राशनिंग करे। सोना रहे या न रहे इससे मुझे कोई बहस नहीं। अब मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि इन पिछले 40 साल में मैंने एक माशा भी सोना अपने पास नहीं रखा। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि गोल्ड की ट्रेड को पूरी तरह कंट्रोल करना चाहिये जोकि अभी नहीं हो रहा है।

आपने जो सैल्फ ऐम्प्लायड गोल्ड-स्मिथ्स हैं उनको आपने इसमें छूट दे रखी है कि वह पुराने जो कि अधिक शुद्धता वाले जेवर हैं उन गहनों को वह उसी शुद्धता में ठीक ठाक कर सकते हैं, रिपेयर कर सकते हैं। अब मैं नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर की खिलाफ-वर्जी करने में इन दो सालों में हालांकि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स लागू हैं, कितने केसेज नोटिस में आये हैं ? इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है ? अभी इन दो सालों में कितने गहने 14 कैरेट के नियमानुसार बने हैं ? मेरा अपना खयाल है कि मुश्किल से कोई 10 परसेंट ही गहने इस 14 कैरेट के बने होंगे जब कि 90 फीसदी गहने 22 कैरेट में लोगों ने पुराने गहनों की मरम्मत के नाम पर बनवाये होंगे। अब यह हर एक भाई के इल्म में है कि 22 कैरेट का सोना जितना चाहें आपको मिल सकता है। पुराने गहनों की उसी अधिक शुद्धता में मरम्मत करा सकने की छूट के कारण जो लूपहाल पैदा हुआ उसमें लोगों ने धड़ल्ले से ज्यादा शुद्धता के जेवरान बनवाये।

एक दूसरा लूपहोल इसमें यह है कि इस बिल के अनुसार हर एक आदमी को 25 हजार रुपये तक की मालियत के सोने के गहने रखने की इजाजत है। 25,000 तक वह अनडिक्लेयर्ड अपने पास रख सकता है जब कि एक फैमिली को 50,000 तक की लागत के गहने अनडिक्लेयर्ड रखने की इजाजत है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन लूपहोल्स का रहते कैसे अनायास सोना आ सकता है? हुकीकत तो यह है कि नया सोना आ रहा है, अब भी गोल्ड स्मगल हो रहा है। देखना यह चाहिये कि यह सोने का तस्कर व्यापार कैसे बंद किया जाय। मेरी अर्थ यह है कि अगर बाऊई आपको गोल्ड कंट्रोल करना है और मैं भी समझता हूँ कि उसको कंट्रोल करना चाहिये तो यह ऐसे तो नहीं होगा कि एक हाथ से तो आप यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल करते हैं और दूसरे हाथ से उसमें यह लूपहोल्स रख देते हैं जिनका कि नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाया जा रहा है। स्मगलिंग किसी भी चीज़ की हो वह एक बुरी चीज़ है और वह समाप्त होनी चाहिये। अब स्मगलिंग ख़ाली सोने की ही क्यों आप देखते हैं कि कितनी ही चीज़ें स्मगलिंग के जरिए आती हैं, हर एक आदमी इसे जानता है और यह किसी से छिपी चीज़ नहीं है, उन तमाम चीज़ों का यह तस्कर व्यापार समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। अब इसका असर क्या होगा? देहाती लोग या जो छोटे मोटे लोग हैं और जिनके कि पास दो तोला या तीन तोले सोना है, ब्याह आदिके मौके पर वे ले लेते हैं उनके ऊपर आपात आयेंगी क्योंकि जब वे देहातों में मुनारों के पास जायेंगे तो उसकी बनवाई उन्हें पहले की अपेक्षा पांच गनी देनी पड़ेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है। बहुत

लोग इस पर बोलने वाले हैं इसलिये वे शीघ्र ही समाप्त करें।

श्री चांडक : बस मैं दो मिनट में ही ख़त्म किये देता हूँ।

छोटे देहात के मुनारों के जिनकी कि दुहाई देकर और जिनके कि नाम पर यह किया जाता है, वह 14 कैरेट के गहने किसी भी हालत में नहीं बना सकते हैं। अगर बना कर देंगे भी तो चार, या पांच गुनी अधिक उसकी गढ़ाई वे चार्ज करेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त कोई इस बात की गारन्टी भी नहीं रहेगी कि वह सोने का जेवर कितनी शुद्धता का दरअसल में बना है और होगा यह कि अगली बार जब वह उनको बनवाने या मरम्मत कराने के लिए जायेगा तो उसका सारा सोना ख़त्म हो जायेगा।

कागज़ पर तो गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल ही क्या दूसरी भी बहुत सी इसी तरह की स्कीमें अच्छी और सुन्दर मालूम होती हैं और जहां तक इस बिल को लाने के पीछे उनका मकसद है वह भी कोई बुरा नहीं है लेकिन देखना तो यह चाहिये कि क्या बाऊई में इससे छोटे और गरीब लोगों का हित होगा? गरीब देहाती आदमी जब उनके पास पैसा नहीं होता है तो यह तोला, दो तोला सोना जो कि उसके पास पड़ा होता है यही उसका साधन होता है जिसे कि वह अपने पड़ोसी, अपने रिस्तेदार या कहीं भी जा कर आधी रात के समय भी अगर उसे उसकी इमरजेंसी हो जाय तो वह उसे गिरवी रख कर पैसा हासिल कर सकता है और वह उसका फ़ायदा उठा सकता है। इसलिये गोल्ड के लिए जो यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वह अनप्रोडक्टिव यूज़ की वस्तु है मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। देखा तो यह गया है कि जब भी किसी व्यक्ति को इतवार के दिन या आधी रात को भी कोई आकस्मिक ज़रूरत अथवा मकद

[श्री चांडक]

पड़ने के कारण पैसे की जरूरत पड़ी है, तो वह उसे अपने किसी भी पास के आदमी के पास रखे कर रात बारह बजे भी पैसे का इंतजाम अपने लिए कर सकने में समर्थ हो सका है।

फिर दूसरी बात यह है कि आजकल जो यह समझा जाता है कि यह सोना केवल बड़े आदमियों के उपयोग में आने वाली चीज है, केवल 4 या 5 परसेंट आदमियों के ही उपयोग में यह वस्तु आती है तो यह बात भी सही नहीं है। मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं, हायर मिडिल क्लास के लोग या अपर क्लास के लोग हैं इनकी आज सोने पर से रुचि हट गई है और उन के यहां सोने के गहने भारी समझे जाते हैं और उनके लिए एट्रैक्शन नहीं रह गया है। सोने के आभूषणों के बदले में वे हीरे, पन्ने, मूंग और मोतियों व जवाहिरात आदि के गहने बनवाते हैं और उन के लिए खास कर यह प्योर सोने की जरूरत नहीं होती है।

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह जो गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल आप सदन के सामने पास कराने के लिए लाये हैं इसमें मेरा विरोध केवल इस 14 कैरेट वाली बात को ले कर है। आप उसमें से यह केवल 14 कैरेट वाली बात को निकाल दीजिये और आप देखियेगा कि फिर भी गोल्ड कंट्रोल हो सकेगा। गोल्ड की ट्रेड को कंट्रोल करने के वास्ते सरकार एक कार्पोरेशन बनाये और इस तरह यह पूरी ट्रेड अपने हाथ में ले सकती है लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि यह 14 कैरेट से कोई परपज सर्व होने वाला नहीं है। इससे न तो स्मगलिंग रुकती है और हालत यह है कि ढाई गुना इंटरनल मार्केट से आप गोल्ड की कीमत रखते हैं तो उसके रहते स्मगलर को कितना बड़ा इंसेंटिव है

यह आप स्वयं अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें किसी चीज में फ़ायदा नहीं है। जहां लूपहोल हैं, सरकार को उन्हें बन्द करना चाहिये। सरकार को सोने का भाव नीचे लाना चाहिये और वह तभी नीचे लाया जा सकता है, जब सरकार एक कार्पोरेशन बना कर इस ट्रेड को कंट्रोल करे और लोगों को उन की जरूरत के मुताबिक गोल्ड सप्लाय करे।

इस बारे में फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की बात कही जाती है। यह सही है कि हमें फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत है। सरकार की वर्तमान नीति से उस को बहुत घाटा हो रहा है। पिछले साल 17 करोड़ रुपये की चीजें हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजी गईं। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार इस ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में ले कर इस कला की रक्षा करे और इस ट्रेड को बढ़ाए, क्योंकि इससे काफ़ी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री चांडक : अगर सरकार इस ट्रेड को कंट्रोल करे, तो जो सोना भारत में स्मगल होता है, इंटरनेशनल रेट के हिसाब से उसकी कीमत 30 करोड़ रुपये और भारतीय रेट के हिसाब से 50 करोड़ रुपये होती है और उतना फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज सरकार को मिल सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को अब समाप्त करना चाहिये।

श्री चांडक : अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि हम गोल्ड कंट्रोल करके 14 कैरेट को जबर्दस्ती जनता पर लादना चाहते हैं। 14 कैरेट या 5, 7, 9 कैरेट से मेरा विरोध नहीं है। सरकार को 14

कैरेट या 9 कैरेट सोने को पापुलराइज करना चाहिये, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन केवल यही है कि उसको लोगों पर लादने की कोशिश न की जाये। लोग जिस प्रकार का सोना रखना चाहें, उस प्रकार का सोना रख सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री चांडक : अन्त में मेरा निवेदन यही है कि हमारी सरकार जनहितकारी सरकार है। अगर हम कोई गलती कर जाते हैं, तो जनता के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें उसका सुधार कर लेना चाहिये। हमने इमर्जेंसी के समय डिफेंस आप इंडिया रूलज के अधीन गोल्ड कंट्रोल को ला कर एक प्रयोग किया। उसके उद्देश्य और इरादे ठीक हैं। लेकिन अगर हम उसमें कुछ गलती कर रहे हैं, तो जनता के हित की दृष्टि से उसको वापस लेने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये।

यहां पर महात्मा गांधी का हवाला कई बार दिया जाता है। महात्मा गांधी अपनी छोटी सी मिसट्रेक को हिमालयन व्लंडर कहते थे और इसी लिए वह महान समझे जाते थे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को अब समाप्त करना चाहिये।

श्री चांडक : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हमारी सरकार जनहितकारी सरकार है। अगर हम कहीं थोड़ी बहुत गलती करते हैं तो हमें उसको सुधारना चाहिये और वह सुधार सकती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस लें और एक दूसरा केम्प्रहेंसिव बिल लायें। लेकिन एक गलती के जरिये हम दूसरी गलतियां करते जा रहे हैं और इस तरह हम अनेक गलतियों में फंस जायेंगे, जो कि सुधारी नहीं जा सकेंगी। फिनान्स मिनिस्टर से मेरी अर्ज है कि वह इस बिल को वापस

लें, या मैंने जो एमेंडमेंट्स दिये हैं, वह उन को मन्जूर करें।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, the Bill itself is of a rather controversial nature and there is no doubt in my mind that speaker after speaker will take longer time than can be assigned to him. The hon. Finance Minister was a bit irritated when I put this question to him and he very courageously asked me to come over and occupy his seat rather than sit here. I am sorry I have to use the language of Sheikh Saadi:

अताए उ व तलाए उ बरूशीदम

I do not want his post; he can have it.

The point to be considered is, and I am right when I say that this is a Bill which is opposed on all sides, which has not met with any approval? This is a Bill which cost Mr. Morarji Desai his career and my hon. friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari also may have to go unwept, unhonoured and unsung, if he persists in his obstinacy that this Bill will remain on the statute-book. Who are the persons who have welcomed this Bill? Are they imaginary or persons in actual existence? 1,99,678 representations were received against this Bill. Have representations of this nature ever been received in this House against any Bill? I myself have received 379 telegrams in one night protesting against this Bill. I do not know how many telegrams the other 500 Members must have received. The Bill is opposed on all sides.

If I look into the report of the Joint Committee, there are 30 Members. If we take out the name of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. Bhagat and Mr. Rane and also of yourself, Sir, who were the Chairman of the committee, out of the remaining Members, I do not know how many were present and out of them 15 have submitted minutes of dissent. What more proof is required

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to show that this is a Bill which is not approved of by the majority of the people? This Bill is not liked by anybody. The whole country is shouting against this Bill. With the brute majority, you are going to push it down the throat of the people and you are not going to listen to me, I know. This Bill is not only controversial, but it is not liked by all and sundry. It has ruined 40 lakhs of people. The hon. Minister may give a figure of 2 lakhs, but what about the number of their children, wives, sisters, mothers and so on? How many people are going to be affected? That is the problem to be considered. He is talking of rehabilitation. What is the rehabilitation? In some cases in my district, two maunds of rice have been given, Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 or Rs. 12 have been given. Is this rehabilitation of the people? Here we know people have lunch for Rs. 42. Mr. Chatterjee and myself dropped into Gaylord and we did not have sufficient money to pay for that lunch. Is this rehabilitation?

The Minister says he is going to advance loans. For the granting of loans, the tehsildar wants money, the clerk wants money. Before Rs. 2000 are put into your pocket, Rs. 500 are pocketed by these people. What control have you got over these officers? None. Under these circumstances, it is very unwise for us to suggest that we are going to give loans. How are they going to be rehabilitated? They are not being told what is the particular profession to which they will change over. This was the only profession in India handed over from father to son without any effort on your part. There were so many skilled labourers who earned their living by this profession. They were not a burden on the Government. Now you are making these people a source of burden upon the Government and the whole country.

Then I ask, why this quality control? What charm is there in 14 carat? Is it because that 13 is a

wrong figure or 15 is a wrong figure? I cannot understand the logic behind this quality control. Why not have quantitative control, if necessary? I say it is absolutely not necessary.

The note circulated by the hon. Finance Minister explaining the provisions, is not worth the paper on which it is written. It is a useless scrap of paper. There are absolutely no statistics behind it. I challenge anybody. There is a controversial statement contained in it. I had a talk with the General Manager of a big bank in Bombay and found out it is all non-sense. There is no meaning in it whatsoever. Why it is being pursued passes my comprehension and naturally the comprehension of the whole country at large. Why is this Bill being pushed through? You took advantage of the existence of the DIR and Defence of India Act. Immediately after the Chinese aggression and the promulgation of the DIR, people were giving gold and ornaments. Tempted by it, you made this Bill. Of what use is it?

I ask, is this Bill going to stop smuggling? The figures of smuggling of gold during the last two or three months have surpassed all the figures for the previous years. Rs. 8 lakhs at one place, Rs. 10 lakhs at another place and so on. So, the smuggling is much more, and it is not less because of this. From the number of people who are being arrested, you can judge it; only 10 per cent of the people are arrested and 90 per cent escape. What is the amount of smuggling that is going on?

Sir, the hon. the Finance Minister perhaps keeps himself occupied by not trying to listen to me. But I will request him that he should listen to these things and not talk with the hon. Member, Shri Sharma, about it. But these words always fall on deaf ears. Nobody is going to listen, because they have made up their mind that the Bill must go through.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, we expect that at least the Minister who is concerned should be more attentive; and the speaker is a responsible Member, the leader of a party.

Shri Sheo Narain: Every Member is a responsible Member of this House.

Shri Shinkre: Is it proper that he should continue talking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. He is listening to you.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Sharma does not want him to listen.

We have got a large number of clauses here. Forty-three clauses are provided in this Bill. After taking away the definitions clause and some of the clauses which are entirely supernumerary I have calculated that at fifty-seven places you have put the government machinery to work upon the heads of the people. That means that fifty-seven new brakes have been applied to liberty. What has this Constitution come to? If for every little thing Government is entering to obstruct the freedom to trade or profession, where goes this Constitution? What object is there to keep this article 19 in view? Is it to show to the world at large that we have a Constitution which provides for free trade and free disposition of property and free profession? What is the profession that the man can follow? Look at it. This very Bill provides that you cannot have a profession of this type. And for every profession that is to be followed and for every little thing to be done, at every place and at every step there is a brake that is applied; government machinery must come into the picture, he must under the prescribed rules obtain a licence, present a form, submit a return; and he must not do this and must not do that. So many "do's" and don't's" come into the picture to deprive him of the means of livelihood, to deprive him of his right to follow the profession which has been handed over from father to son, which he cannot now follow in this free country. What is the object we

have in view? If the ultimate object is to make us serfs of this Government, is it the object that the ultimate aim is to reduce everything in a slow but sure method to this state where each one will become a slave to the wishes of the Government of the day? (*An hon. Member:* Police State). It is worse than a police State, Sir. It is heading for totalitarianism, and totalitarianism in a small, easy manner. It is just like that mouse which wants to eat your skin but goes on blowing so that you may not feel that your skin is being eaten. That is the state which has come to stay that slowly but surely the encroachments by the Government upon the liberty of the people are visible, and are visible, to all those who have eyes to see and ears to hear that this is what is happening in our country.

Sir, I am entitled to say it, I say that this Bill and the Bills which have preceded, of this type, are a death-knell to free profession, free trade in our country. We are deprived of our freedom of profession.

Here the Government attacks not only those people who have to learn something from them, who have to gather something from the colleges or get some help from you, but you are trying to attach people who never took anything from you, who are not under any obligation to you, and who have learnt the art on their own, from father to son, without costing a farthing to this Government. And yet it is these people who have been deprived of their means of livelihood.

One of my friends was speaking about social habits. Yes, social habits do exist. What right have we to destroy the social habits, I cannot understand. There is a wise saying in penology: never make a law of a social nature for which a clamouring does not come from the public, and a clamouring so strong that you cannot resist it. Is there a clamouring for this Bill? Has there been any desire for this fourteen-carat business? You know, it was a huge joke, when, unfortunately, this Gold Control Bill and

[Shri U.M. Trivedi]

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill were going on together in different portions of this House—one was for the prevention of food adulteration, and another was for the adulteration of gold! Whoever thought about it! Why is this adulteration being put through? Purposely, the Government goads the people to have adulteration. What object there is in that has never been comprehended by me, and I do not know whether any of my friends have comprehended it.

Very sweet words were spoken by Shri Chandak. He belongs to a particular party and he cannot use strong language which I can use. He wants to take shelter behind Mahatma Gandhi's words and the *ahimsa* that he practised and the good nature that each Congressman will show. My dear Chandak, you must realise that these are dreams that have disappeared; there is no Gandhiji now

Sir, I cannot offer any criticism on the provisions of the Bill, because I resist the existence of this very existence of this Bill, the very coming in of this Bill. So it appears to me that it would be a futile thing on my part to offer any criticism on the various provisions in this Bill which cut at the very roots of the ordinary sense of justice.

Here what is the administration going to do, the executive officers, district collectors, deputy collectors and customs officers and all those people who are going to be appointed under this Act? They are going to be judges in this own cause. It is these people who will file complaints against people and then they will decide what is the penalty to be levied. This is a novel thing which I have learnt that a fine will also be imposed by the collector. Fine and penalty are very simple words, but people do not know the difference in meaning between the two words, that one is different from the other. Here the fine is to be imposed by one person, and penalty is

to be imposed by the same person. Sir, this is too much. This offends against the very sense of anybody who has understood anything of jurisprudence in our days. He will repudiate it as something which has only one object, and that is to persist in doing a thing in a wooden-headed manner that "nothing I want to do can be challenged". I think that the hon. the Finance Minister—a great friend of mine—no doubt will also see to it that this obduracy must not be persisted upon by him. It is high time a check must be put upon his desire to persist with a thing which nobody likes.

What is wrong there in people having gold? And who is not having gold? Look at the rates which are published in the Bombay papers—rate A, rate B. There is this rate B business. We all know there is a rate for the gold available in the black market. If it is openly quoted (Interruption) They say B rate.

An hon. Member: Black-market rate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

An hon. Member: In which paper?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: *Mumbai* and other *Samachar patrikas*. That is why I have now come to this conclusion that in offering my criticism on this Bill I have to refrain from offering criticism of the various provisions of the Bill, because I know that these are merely borrowed from the Customs Act, patched up here and there, powers are given to government officers to decide things in their own way.

And then, even for appeal what have they provided? They say, you may appeal, but I will impose a penalty of Rs. 20,000 against you. The man is a poor man, under certain circumstances, for certain reasons the penalty may be imposed. We do not know. I know of so many stories—not stories but actual facts—that have come to

my knowledge where on account of certain enmities between the police and the man concerned, or with some other officer concerned, the man is implicated and a penalty of Rs. 20,000 is levied upon the man. And unless he pays the penalty his appeal will not be heard. It will be surely depriving the man of his fundamental right to property without authority of law, without due process of law. He will be allowed to file an appeal, but it will not be heard till he has paid the penalty. That means that if he does not pay the penalty he will not be heard. What a novel provision has been put in here? I know it sounds novel here, but I know that similar provisions exist in the Customs Act. But that is a different thing. In the Customs Act we have certain provisions meant for protecting the country from those scoundrels who want to smuggle things in our country. Here these people will not be called smugglers. These are people who will be standing against you to protect themselves. They have got certain habits. They live on those habits. Their women demand, their daughters demand and their daughters-in-law demand that so much gold has to be given. If the gold needed is not given marriages will not be performed. The result will be that the whole society will be uprooted and to destroy that society this law has come. Sir, I say that this Bill should go lock, stock and barrel. I oppose the whole Bill tooth and nail. I appeal to each and every hon. Member to apply his mind and say to the hon. Finance Minister: "Sir, for once take back this Bill; this is not meant for this country."

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Gold Control Bill provides for the control of the purchase, sale, use and possession of gold and gold ornaments. The chief objectives of the Bill are: (i) to prevent smuggling of gold into the country; (ii) to bring down the price of gold to the international level and (iii) to reduce the demand for gold and to reduce people's attachment to gold. These objectives, I

feel, have not been realised since the promulgation of the Gold Control Order.

I shall take up the objectives one by one. The first one is smuggling. Smuggling of gold into India costs our country more than Rs. 50 crores annually. This involves a great drain on our foreign exchange. But who smuggle gold? Not the poor goldsmiths. It is the big financiers and businessmen who manage by their under-invoicing and over-invoicing to purchase gold in foreign countries and to smuggle it into India. Much of the unaccounted money and hoarded money goes into the purchase of gold and possession of gold. These big businessmen who smuggle gold should be detected and punished. Smuggling of gold should be stopped by the adoption of the strictest measures by the customs officials. The poor goldsmiths who eke out a hand-to-mouth existence should not be harassed on account of these smugglers.

The second objective of gold control is reducing the price of gold to the international level. Now we find, that the price of gold in India has not come down, and it is today twice as much as the price of gold in the international market.

The third objective is reducing the demand for gold and reducing people's attachment to gold. This is a good idea but this, I submit, is a very difficult task for the Government to tackle now. Gold control, is a revolutionary step. It implies a great social revolution, and for this revolution to succeed men and women should be educated over a number of years by effective propaganda and persuasion. Attachment to gold has been in India for thousands of years, ever since the period of the Indus Valley civilisation, and it cannot be rooted out in a single day by mere legislation. Psychological preparation is essential. Compulsory legislation will result in harassment of poor goldsmiths and other poor people by irresponsible officials, and also concealment and hoarding and blackmarketing in gold by corrupt people.

[Shri Muthiah]

I want to make one humble submission to you, Sir, and through you to the hon. Minister and this august House. At least in the case of mangala-sutra gold of a higher purity than 14 ct. should be allowed because there is so much of sentimental attachment. It has been there for thousands of years. The Government should not dismiss it as mere sentiment. After all, sentiment plays a very vital role in the life of men and women in this country, and I hope the Minister would give some consideration to this deep-rooted sentiment in the minds of the people of this country.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : माननीय सदस्य से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो वह बोल रहे हैं वह बहुत ही तर्कपूर्ण है और बड़ा ही सुन्दर भाषण वे दे रहे हैं लेकिन जब इस पर मत लिये जायेंगे तब क्या वह अपने इसी मत पर कायम रहेंगे और उसके अनुसार ही स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक बटन दबायेंगे ?

Shri Muthiah: Now I come to the question of 14 ct. jewels. The Government has recommended 14 ct. jewellery. Several hon. Members have pointed out that 14 ct. jewellery is not good.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Is Swamiji also interested in gold.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो अपनी बहन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी अभिलाषा तो यह है कि मेरा देश धन, धान्य आदि सभी सम्पदा से पूर्ण और भरा, पूरा हो। वह धन आदि से पूरी तरह सम्पन्न हो। क्या वे उसे एक कंगाल देश बनाना चाहती हैं ?

Shri Muthiah: We find by experience that people have no liking for 14 ct. jewellery. Most of the people know by experience that 14 ct. jewellery after some time loses all its lustre and looks like brass. Women

have no liking for 14 ct. gold. Therefore, I submit that Government should not insist on 14 ct. gold. Either allow higher purity gold or allow no gold, but 14 ct. gold should not be insisted upon. Nobody likes it and the people are not prepared to buy it.

In this context I would like to suggest that the Government should take over the wholesale trade in gold. They should themselves purchase and sell gold of a higher purity than 14 ct. to retail dealers and to the public through their own agencies like the State Trading Corporation.

I want to say a few words about goldsmiths. By the Gold Control Order and the Gold Control Bill, lakhs of poor goldsmiths are affected. They have been deprived of their livelihood. They are very poor people. They have no alternative employment. The Government, I admit, is trying its best to rehabilitate them. But these poor people, particularly in the rural areas, have not been fully rehabilitated. Several thousands of goldsmiths are today suffering. They feel very much depressed over the Gold Control Order and this Bill. I would request the Government to allow at least small quantities of gold of higher purity to these poor goldsmiths so that they can employ themselves in making good ornaments.

Now I come to the Bill proper. The Bill, I admit gives some relief to the poor self-employed goldsmiths. A certified goldsmith may accept any ornament having gold of a purity exceeding 14 carats for repairing or making a new ornament. There is a provision also that a self-employed goldsmith can have with him at a time 100 grammes of gold. I submit that this quantity should be raised to 200 grammes.

I would like to draw your attention to clause 19 of the Bill. Clause 19 demands even from self-employed goldsmiths the submission of returns

as to the quantity and quality of gold in their possession.

Shri Shinkre: Sir, may I submit that there will be a chance for discussing the clauses in the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is referring to the clauses in the general discussion. The hon. Member may leave it to me to decide whether it is in order or not.

Shri Muthiah: I feel, it is a harsh provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Muthiah: Clause 20 says that even poor self-employed goldsmiths should keep accounts of the gold held, received, bought and sold. I feel it is a little harsh in respect of the poor goldsmiths who are living in the rural areas.

Then I come to clause 16 which refers to freedom from declaration by individuals who hold gold upto 50 grams. I submit that this limit must be raised to 100 grams. The Joint Committee have recommended that no declaration is necessary in respect of gold ornaments owned by individuals upto Rs. 25,000 and gold ornaments owned by families upto Rs. 50,000. It is a welcome change. Finally, I request the hon. Minister to see that officials do not harass poor goldsmiths and other poor people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is already up. Now Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I wonder why after so much of agitation through out the country by people belonging to all sections of the country the Government is still persisting in proceeding with this anti-people Bill. It has been mentioned here many times, even yesterday, that some hundreds of goldsmiths have committed suicide since the Gold Control Order came into existence. In all the States not only gold-

smiths but even others have started movements in the form of satyagraha and several thousands of people have courted arrest to protest against this measure. Still, the Government is adamant and is bent on passing this measure, for reasons best known only to the Finance Minister and not to others. From yesterday we have been hearing views of Members belonging to both Government and the opposition. With the solitary exception of two or three Members, all the rest have protested against this enactment and requested the Finance Minister to withdraw the Bill rather than proceed with it. Yet, I know very well the Finance Minister will not reverse his decision but will see to it that this Bill is passed somehow or other.

What was the object of the Gold Control Order? The main object of that Order was to prevent smuggling in of gold. From yesterday Member after Member has repeated that there was abject failure on the part of Government in achieving any of the objects for which the Gold Control Order was promulgated. Its only effect was to create a crisis among large sections of the people. Poor goldsmiths were thrown into the streets as a result of this Order. Subsequently, when there was tremendous pressure on the Government, certain concessions were given but they had no effect. For instance, the goldsmiths were given permission to make ornaments from 22 carat gold. But a goldsmith cannot make or re-make ornaments if he does not possess sufficient quantity of gold. Let the Finance Minister enquire from any goldsmith. He will tell him that without having a little more gold than the ornament which he is given to re-make, it will not be possible for him to remake an ornament. So, unless some gold is given to him the concession that is given is of no avail and the goldsmith cannot take advantage of it.

Only two or three days back a report has been circulated to us as to how the Gold Control Order is working, how the rehabilitation task was

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undertaken by Government and how much money was given to the States. I have gone round my constituency and other parts of West Bengal and I can say from personal experience that whatever amount might have been given by the Centre to the States has not reached the poor goldsmiths. Only some goldsmiths who have white caps as their friends or who have friends high up in the Congress have appropriated to themselves the entire amount and the condition of the other poor goldsmiths remains the same as it was before this money was allotted.

So far as employment opportunities are concerned, I know several cases where the goldsmiths have registered their names with the employment exchanges. Though they are often referred to Government undertakings and private concerns, they are seldom taken. The statement that Government has done enough for the rehabilitation of the goldsmiths is an attempt to fool the House as well as the country. Even today if the Finance Minister goes out of Parliament he will see that so many goldsmiths are agitating against this measure. They want the Government to be good enough to scrap the Bill at least at this late stage.

Since I know that the Government will pass this measure in spite of the opposition from all sides, in the matter of rehabilitation I want to say that sufficient quantity of gold must be given to the self-styled goldsmiths so that they may make and re-make ornaments as desired by their customers. That is my first suggestion.

Then, one of the objects of the Bill is to unearth the hoarded gold. I do not know how far it is true but once it was disclosed in this House that gold to the extent of Rs. 4,000 crores is still hoarded in the country. After the emergency and the promulgation of the Defence of India Rules, only gold worth Rs. 100 crores was declared; perhaps less than that. Where is the

rest of the gold? Why is it that the Government does not apply the DIR to unearth the hoarded gold? Government have no hesitation to arrest persons belonging to political parties without any charge against them. Why do they not apply the DIR against those persons who are hoarding gold, which is badly required for the defence of our country? Actually, those who are hoarding gold are doing harm to the defence of the country, those maharajas and big industrialists, because if that gold is declared and is used for the defence of the country, to that extent the taxation could be reduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I have been speaking only for five minutes. If you do not give me sufficient time, what is the use of my participating in the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken ten minutes. He should conclude now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: So, I say the Finance Minister should have the courage to unearth the hoarded gold from the treasuries of the rajas and maharajas and the new seths and banyas; I mean the banyas who day in and day out are making black money.

As my time is up, I am concluding. If this Government wants to have any social reforms, or stop smuggling of gold or bring down the price of gold, it must strike at the root of the evil. So long as you do not nationalise the import and export trade by eliminating some of the monopoly concerns in the field, you cannot stop smuggling be it gold or any other commodity. Whatever law you may pass in this House by your majority, the country will not get any benefit out of it and the real object of the Gold Control Order, namely, gold smuggling, will not be served unless and until you nationalise the import and export trade. So, if

you are really serious about stopping or checking this smuggling, bringing down the prices, you must then come forward with a Bill to take over the export-import trade that is now being done by anti-national and anti-social people of our land.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सपीट मत कीजियें ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am going to disappoint the hon. Member, Mr. Banerjee, who is a great friend of mine, and I am going to support this Bill very strongly.

Shri Shinkre: That is the creed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Opportunism is not the creed on this side. That is on the other side.

Looking at the problem that is there, the speeches that I have heard, I do not think that by scrapping this measure, the problem is at all going to be solved. I am in this House for the last 12 years and I have heard from the house-tops with the full-throated voice of the hon. Members saying that smuggling has to be stopped. Gold is the most expensive proposition in this country which is very poor. But nobody has tried to provide any answer for that. Even in the free economy of which some of the hon. Members are champions, of which they vouch-safe so much, even in those countries if this kind of phenomena of high prices of gold would have prevailed, they would have thought it as a serious symptom of economic disease in their country and they would have solved it with the best of their ability and capacity.

Sir, my grudge against the Government is that they have taken a long time to even bring forward the subject which should have been tackled much earlier when the prices started showing an upward trend. This law

should have come at that time when gold was controlled for the first time. In the earlier part of the century, gold was a free commodity. Then, Government decided, knowing and feeling the symptoms, to control it. If this kind of checks and restrictions would have been brought forward at that time, all these complications would not have arisen. But that does not mean that the more we . . .

Shri Shinkre: You say so.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Well, I say so. You have your time and you say also. Don't interrupt me like this. It is my right to speak. I do not know why the hon. Member who is a very late addition to this House does not respect other people's right to speak.

Shri Shinkre: Nobody's right is being taken away.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are unnecessarily interrupting.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Everybody with a sense of understanding should have apprehended that this problem which has been in this country not only for hundreds of years but for thousands of years, this kind of fascination for gold, will have its own time to get solved.

Sir, I really welcome this measure which was brought forward yesterday and I also know and feel that the Congress Party which is the majority Party here has given its support to this measure and this Bill is going to remain as a permanent statute. I was feeling rather apprehensive that this measure, this statute, probably may not find its place in the statute book and I was realising the consequences of that. Scarping an important measure after bringing it has very serious complications which cause a chain reaction and that chain reaction is not easily controllable. Therefore, I welcome the Finance Minister's initiative in this matter that he has come forward with a Bill and also he has shown a reasonable understanding and

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consideration about the problem. I think it is the beginning of the end—it is not an end in itself—and later on we shall have better opportunity, after gaining more experience, to improve on the situation and, I think, in future we shall have better opportunity, after which we can plug some of the loopholes. But to start with, certain limitations which are inherent in the problem have to be there and this Bill has come with those limitations. I understand the difficulties of the Finance Minister. This problem does not only require a legal approach. If this would have been the only approach, the legal approach, then we had no problem. But this problem requires a political, psychological, social, economic and legal approach and all these aspects have to be tied together. The hon. Member Mr. Trivedi, who is a very valuable Member of this House—his suggestions are very very valuable for us to consider; his legal brain is very remarkable and fertile—started speaking with a great prejudice towards this Bill saying, "Scrap it". He had to bind himself with the basic argument that he used to scrap it. So, the House was denied the benefit of his knowledge and his legal insight and we have been deprived of a valuable Member's speech not being put to much use.

Now, this problem is there. What is the answer? I was reading the Joint Committee's Report and Mr. Masani's remark. Mr. Masani is a very good speaker in English and I think his writing is also very good. He has come out with a very smart remark in his note of dissent. He says, it is a problem of a lady going to a plastic surgeon for removing her double chin and then gets that same, in fact, on the back of her neck. This is exactly my problem. By removing this problem completely from your eye-sight, we are not going to find a solution of this problem. This problem was there even before. I think the hon. Member has attended many international conferences either in his private capa-

city or as a representative of the Government, and also the Finance Ministers, and I am sure everybody must have asked them, "What are you going to do about your gold?". This is the country which claims that she is the poorest of the poor, this is the country whose per capita income is the lowest in the world, and yet this country has got the unique privilege and pleasure of selling and purchasing gold at such a high price. This is not the way in which you can convince the world that we are trying very seriously to tackle our economic matters. Gold may have some advantages. It had advantages in a situation which was never a progressive economy but it was an economy which was primitive. Many countries have faced this situation; many countries have crossed this situation. After the last War, when Britain went from the gold standard, was not Britain facing the same problem of going suddenly back from the gold standard with all the complications of going suddenly back from the gold standard? But they faced the situation. By facing the situation, sometimes you can find the remedy of the situation. By not facing the situation, you aggravate your complications and troubles and you never find a solution. That has been the approach of this Government that once you start facing a situation, you are bound to find some solution.

Sir, this is the Report which has been circulated by the Finance Minister to the Members. I am not one of those people who utilise such reports only for making arguments as it suits me. I am one of those people who provide some sanctity to these reports. Sometimes I find, if statistics are suitable to them, the Opposition Members use them profusely and if they do not suit them, then all the statistics collected by the Government go to wilderness, and they say, nothing is correct, nothing is true and all that. I think there are certain errors and there are certain margins that

have to be given in the collection of statistics which I accept because the collection of data has not reached to that perfect up-to-date level in this country. But all the same, I am not a person who will completely dismiss statistics saying that they prove nothing. They do prove that a large number of goldsmiths have been provided for. I do not know how the Members of the Communist Party who at the top of their voice say that the trade should be completely nationalised should propound the cause of jewellers. It is not that anybody is wanting here in propounding the cause of goldsmiths who have now become masters of their own bread for the first time. The hon. Members need not have this apprehension that they only have the privilege of knowing the goldsmiths. We have also the privilege of knowing them and understanding their problems. We also come from the villages. We know that the people who were slaves to another section of society, the sarafs, the jewellers and all that, who could finance them and could take advantage of their technical knowledge—those people were being badly exploited—have now become masters. I have seen them. I see Mr. Banerjee is smiling because he feels for them. I hope he will come forward and say that those goldsmiths today are in a much better position. More than Rs. 6 crores worth of loan has been given to them. I only have this objection in regard to the manner of its distribution. I feel that this loan should have been distributed by one agency and not by the various State Governments who have not utilised the loans proportionately. It has been left to the State Governments to exercise their own initiative; while some of the State Governments have done good work, some others have been sitting completely idle not doing anything. But it is the goldsmith who has been the sufferer as a result of this. Therefore, I feel that the agency which is at present utilising these loans and advances to goldsmiths should have been better organised, and a Centrally sponsored scheme should have been put forward to finance these

goldsmiths. But so far as they have been given relief, they have become master of their own trade and they are in a much better position.

But even the Finance Minister does not claim that he has been able to provide employment to all of them. It is not possible simultaneously to provide all of them with employment, but at least Government have been able to make this modest claim that they have been able to provide 25 per cent of these people with employment opportunities. It is all right to say that the goldsmiths have become unemployed. I sympathise with them, and I feel for them. But can we find employment for them overnight? Have we been able to find shelter for the people who have died of cold by sympathising and by feeling for them? We do not find a solution to a problem merely by sympathising and feeling. The solution has to be sought for by reorganising the whole trade which had completely become disorganised. For hundreds of years, nobody had organised the trade of gold. This is the first time that the trade has been organised. This is the first time that those people have been given this recognition that they represent the trade and they have been given loans, aid and advances. I have only one suggestion to make in this regard, and that is this namely that all these loans and advances which are being given to them should not be allowed to be frittered away or wasted by being given through so many channels, but they should be given through a single agency.

I would also like to suggest that those people who are given advances and loans should also be provided with technical guidance to a greater extent. I have got some experience in regard to this matter. When I was in the Finance Ministry, so many representations were received by us, and we forwarded them to the respective Ministries. Suppose somebody required a licence worth Rs. 10,000, we forwarded those applications to the respective Ministries and we presented those ap-

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plications on their behalf to the respective Ministries, but very little assistance had been provided to those people. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to see that when they are given advances and loans, they are also given some good technical assistance. After all, they are persons with technical qualifications, and they can easily be fitted in in the work of manufacture of precision instruments, and small gadgets like watches etc., because these things can be made very efficiently by them.

I would request the hon. Minister to devise various schemes to help them whether they require a little foreign exchange, or whether they require a little machinery or they require other facilities by way of loan etc., by providing them with all these things either individually or as a community. We can extend this help to the goldsmiths if we encourage co-operative societies of goldsmiths much more. I find from the statistics supplied that co-operative societies have been given very little encouragement, and it is only individuals who have been given this help and assistance. I feel that if the co-operative societies of these goldsmiths could have been encouraged much more, these advances and loans could have been utilised to a much greater extent.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस अवसर पर एक कहावत याद आ जाती है कि पंचों का कहना सिर माथे, पर पतनाला वहीं पड़ेगा। इस कहावत को चरितार्थ किया है माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने। उनका भाषण सुन्दर था और मैं उसे बड़े चाव से सुन रहा था और मैं सोच रहा था कि शायद वह यह कहेगी कि कम से कम इस 14 कैरट के मामले में उनके क्या विचार हैं लेकिन मुझे उसमें निराशा का सामना करना पड़ा। उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस तरह का कानूनी कदम पहली बार

उठाया गया है और उसका इस तरह से एकदम आख बन्द कर विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अगर वह कदम ठीक तरीके का और जो उद्देश्य वह अपने बतलाता है वह उसके द्वारा पूरे हो सकते हैं तो हम उस कदम के बिल्कुल खिलाफ नहीं होते क्योंकि बिल के जो उद्देश्य बतलाये गये हैं उनमें तो कोई बुराई नहीं है। सारा झगड़ा तो यह है कि जिस प्रकार का कदम उठाया गया है वह सही है या नहीं और उसके ऊपर उनके कोई विचार सामने नहीं आये हैं।

दूसरे मैं कांग्रेस के सदस्यों पर बड़ी दया करता हूँ क्योंकि उनकी दशा बड़ी दयनीय बन गई है। एक कथा है कि किसी राजा ने कहा कि किसी गाने वाले को बुला कर मेरे सामने लाओ। पुलिस वाले तलाश में निकल पड़े और वह एक ऐसे आदमी को पकड़ के ले चले जिसको कि गाना नहीं आता था। उसने बहुत कहा, चिरीरी कि भाई मुझे गाना नहीं आता है मुझे क्यों पकड़ कर ले चल रहे हो, मुझे गाना बिल्कुल नहीं आता है लेकिन उसकी पुलिस वालों ने एक नहीं सुनी और उसे मार मार कर राजा कर के राजा के दरबार में ले कर पहुँच गये। जब वह राजा के दरबार में हाजिर किया गया और उससे गाने को कहा गया तो गाना तो उसे आता नहीं था इसलिए उसने यह गाना शुरू किया कि ससुर मार, मार गवाहत हूँ। इसलिए ठीक वही दशा इन कांग्रेस के सदस्यों की भी है क्योंकि उन को मार-मार कर इस बात के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है कि वह इस बिल के पक्ष में अपना वोट डालें।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Nobody has been forced to speak in a particular way, because many Members from this side of the House also have spoken in support of my hon. friend.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Excepting ladies, nobody has supported this.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सदस्य ने कहा था कि गरीब आदमी तो दरअसल इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल के पक्ष में है और इसका विरोध कुछ बड़े आदमियों तक ही सीमित है। अब मैं उनमें निवेदन करूंगा कि गरीब के लिए न तो पक्के मकान की बात है, न ही उसके लिए अच्छे खाने की बात है क्योंकि उसे पेट भरने लायक जैसा, तैसा भोजन भी नहीं मिल रहा है, न ही यह जो यहां पर ज़ीप कारों की या जनता कारों की चर्चा चलाई जाती है, उन की ही उसे कोई जरूरत है। इसलिए उम बेंचारे गरीब आदमी को बीच में वे क्यों घसीटते हैं? सोने का तो उससे सम्बंध रहता है जो थोड़ा, बहुत कुछ बचा सकता है। अब छोटा आदमी भी कुछ बचा सकता है और बड़ा आदमी भी बचा सकता है। लेकिन दुख की बात तो यही है कि बड़ों पर हाथ नहीं डाला जाता है जबकि छोटों को मारा जाता है, उन पर मार की जाती है। इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर का एक ही परिणाम हुआ है कि इस दो वर्ष में करोड़पति आराम से अपने सोने को सुरक्षित कर सके हैं। पहले सरकार ने एक हुकम यह निकाला कि लोग सोने का स्टॉक बतलायें और उसके लिए तीन महीने की मोहलत दे दी। अब हुआ यह कि इस तीन महीने की अवधि में जिनके पास अधिक सोना था उन्होंने उसके जेबरात बनवा डाले। अब उनसे कहा जाता है कि लोग 25,000 रुपये से ऊपर जिसके पास भी औरनामेंट्स हों, उनका वह डिक्लैरेशन करे। प्रति व्यक्ति 25,000 रुपये की अनडिक्लेयर्ड सोने के जेवर रखने की बात रखी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि महीनों से सरकार इस तरह के तर्जुबे कर रही है लेकिन उनका वांछित परिणाम उसे प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है। अधिक शुद्धता के जेबरात अभी भी पुराने गहनों की मरम्मत के नाम पर धड़ाधड़ बन रहे हैं और बिक रहे हैं। हकीकत यह है कि सरकार को इस चोरबाजारी से करीब 25,30 करोड़ रुपये सालाना का इनकम-टैक्स और बिक्री टैक्स आदि की मद में नुकसान

हो रहा है। इसलिए जब सरकार की ओर से इन मेजर्स के लिए जोर डाला जाता है तो हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि आखिर वह इन पर दुबारा विचार क्यों नहीं करती? इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल के लिए सरकार का जो आग्रह है और ज़िद है वह दरअसल रीजंस पर बेस्ट न हांकर महज एक उनकी ज़िद पर आश्रित है। वह ज़िद प्रारम्भ हुई थी हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई से और हालांकि उनके बाद जब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी वित्त मंत्री बने तो उसमें उन्होंने कुछ फेर बदल भी किया लेकिन उनके ऊपर इस बात का दबाव डाला गया कि वे और कुछ उसमें संशोधन भले ही कर लें लेकिन यह 14 कैरंट वाली बात उसमें से वे कदापि न हटावें। इसलिए यह 14 कैरंट के लिए ज़िद पर अड़े रहना महज इस वजह से है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं यह भी मानने वाला हूं कि सरकार के पास सोने का स्टॉक रहना चाहिए। लेकिन आज क्या सरकार के पास सोने का स्टॉक मौजूद है? हालत यह हो रही है कि न तो उसके पास ही सोने का स्टॉक है और न ही वह साधारण आदमियों के पास सोना रखने देती है। अलवत्ता आज भी करोड़पतियों के पास में सोने का स्टॉक है। कहते यह हैं 'व लोगों से सोने के बारे में डिक्लैरेशन मांगेंगे। जितना वे रख सकते हैं उस पर सरकार हाथ नहीं डालेगी अलवत्ता जितना उससे फालतू स्टॉक उनके पास होगा उस को गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले लेगी और इस तरह से मामला साफ़ हो जायेगा। चूंकि इस सरकार की नीति ही पूंजीपतियों को पतन देने की है इसलिए पहला सारा झमेला पैदा हो रहा है अन्यथा कोई झमेला पैदा होने का सवाल ही नहीं था।

आज कहते हैं कि देश का सोने की जरूरत है और यह ठीक भी है लेकिन उनके इस बिल

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

से वह सोना निकल कहां से आयेगा ? अब हां तो यह रहा है कि इससे सारा सोना सो गया और खोटा मिल चुकेगा । इस सिलसिले में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय भगत जी यह बतला रहे थे कि उनको दान में सुरक्षा कोष के लिए जो सोना आभूषण आदि की शक्ल में जनता से प्राप्त हुआ था वह न तो 22 कैरट का था न 16 कैरट का ही था, बहुत कम शुद्धता का वह सोना मिला था तो उस पर मैंने उनसे प्रश्न किया था कि अब जब आप यह स्वयं इतनी खोटा मिलाने की छूट दे रहे हैं और 14 कैरट के जेवरात बनवा रहे हैं तो बतलाइए इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि भविष्य में अगर आप को जरूरत हुई तो जो आभूषण आदि आपको मिलेंगे वह 14 कैरट के भी न हो कर 5 या 6 कैरट के ही प्राप्त होंगे ? श्री भगत को मुझे इसका जबाब देने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई क्योंकि मैंने जो बात कही थी उसमें सच्चाई थी । अब जिस खोटा को मिलाने से हमारा सर्वनाश हो जायेगा उसके बारे में न तो मंत्री महोदय बतलाते हैं कि कैसे सर्वनाश होने से बचा जा सकेगा और न ही किसी सदस्य महोदय ने बतलाया ।

जहां तक इसमें ब्लकमार्केट करने की बात है सब ने कहा और मुझे से पहले श्री प्रभात-कार ने सही बात कही थी कि जब भी कोई शादी, व्याह होता है तो साधारण से साधारण आदमी भी, बड़ों का तो कहना ही क्या, लेकिन साधारण आदमी भी अपनी बेटी या बहू के लिए 22 कैरट के ही जेवरात बनवाता है और जाहिर है कि वह तमाम सोना स्मगल हो कर आता है । इसलिए यह समझते बूझते हुए भी कि इस बिल से वांछित परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे इसके लिए प्रैस करना महज एक हठधर्मी के सिवा और कुछ नहीं है । अगर सरकार मसानी साहब की बात नहीं मानना चाहती है तो कम से कम वह सोने के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेकर उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे । जो भी 10, 20 तोला

सोना लोग रख सकें वह शुद्ध सोना तो रखा जा सके । सरकार शुद्ध सोने की मात्रा राष्ट्रीयकरण करके फिक्स कर दे । इसलिए अगर सरकार को इस गोल्ड पर कंट्रोल करना है तो उसके लिए सरकार उपरोक्त कदम उठाये लेकिन इस 14 कैरट को लाने से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है ।

कल से कांग्रेस के सदस्य लोग भी इस 14 कैरट के खिलाफ आवाज उठा रहे हैं और हम लोग तो कह ही रहे हैं और इसलिए सरकार को इस पर ज़िद से काम नहीं लेना चाहिए ।

कभी उन की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि कोई 4000 करोड़ रुपये का सोना इस देश में है । कभी कहते हैं कि यह खाली अंदाजा है, सरकार को ठीक से इस बारे में कुछ मालूम नहीं है । हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी बारम्बार कहते हैं कि अगर उन्हें यह पता हो जाय कि इतना सोना चोरी से देश में आता है तो वे उसे पकड़ ही न लें । लेकिन फिर यह भी कहते हैं कि कोई 40 करोड़ का या 50 करोड़ का आता है । अब पता नहीं कि यह 40 या 50 करोड़ के बारे में उन्हें कैसे पता लग जाता है ? अब 40 करोड़ का आता है या 4000 करोड़ रुपये का सोना मौजूद है । यह आंकड़े हमारे सामने आते हैं । उसके विपरीत जो हमारी दशा चल रही है वह यह चल रही है कि 100 करोड़ का सोना भी हमारे सामने नजर नहीं आता है । वित्त मंत्री बतायें कि आखिर इस बिल से वह किस तरह इस समस्या को हल करेंगे । अगर वह समझते हैं कि 14 कैरट जेवर बनाने से सोना आहिस्ता आहिस्ता निकलेगा, तो उनकी यह बड़ी भारी भूल है । आज देश का बहुत नैतिक पतन हो चुका है । जैसे, चुनाव में अपना हिसाब देने में हम पक्के वेशम हो चुके हैं । बड़े से बड़ा प्रधान मंत्री झूठा हिसाब देता है और हम भी झूठा हिसाब

देते हैं। चाहे एक लाख रुपया खर्च हो जाये, लेकिन हम पच्चीस हजार का हिसाब देते हैं। आज हमारे देश में कानून की यह दशा है और इस कानून की भी यही दशा होने वाली है। इसलिए इस कानून का न तो देश में कोई अच्छा असर पड़ेगा और न विदेशों में ही कोई अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। अभी माननीय सदस्या ने कहा कि इससे विदेशों में हमारी इज्जत बढ़ेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह न तो देश के हित में है, न इससे विदेशों में हमारी शान या इज्जत बढ़ेगी, बल्कि इससे विदेशों में हमारी बेइज्जती होगी। हमारी इज्जत तो इससे होगी कि गवर्नमेंट के पास शुद्ध सोने का स्टॉक हो, छोटे लोगों की चीजों को न छीना जाये और बड़े लोगों से वह ले लिया जाये।

सोने का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व है। मुझे याद है कि जब अंग्रेज यहाँ थे और जार्ज श्री मुश्टर यहाँ फ़िनांस मेम्बर थे, तो यहाँ से सोना निर्यात होने लगा था। उन्होंने इस देश की फ़र्मों का मज़ाक उड़ाया कि ये देशभक्त हैं और फिर भी सोना बाहर भेजते हैं। बाद में परिस्थिति बदली और सोना वापस यहाँ आने लगा। रूस जैसा देश भी सोने का महत्व मानता है। उसने मोना दे कर अनाज लिया। हमारी सरकार के पास सोना नहीं है। लेकिन 14 कैरट कर के भी वह कभी सोना नहीं ले सकती है। यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि सरकार अपने पास तो 22 कैरट का सोना रखे और जनता को 14 कैरट का सोना दे। यह न तो सम्भव है और न उचित और न्याय।

इस बारे में यह भ्रम फैलाया जाता है कि सोने का एल्यूरमेट हटाना ज़रूरी है। यह ग़लत बात है। जिसके पास पैसा नहीं है, वह तो सोना रख नहीं सकता और जिसके पास पैसा है, वह ज़रूर सोना रखना चाहगा। जो चीज़ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है, जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक है, वह सरकार के पास बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होनी चाहिए। वह साधारण लोगों के पास भी उनकी सुरक्षा

के लिए होनी चाहिए। अगर बड़े लोगों से सोना छीना जायेगा, तो उनका कोई नुक़सान नहीं है और उस में देश का हित है। 14 कैरट करने से हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए 14 कैरट की बात को समाप्त करना चाहिए। गोल्ड स्मिथ्स के बारे में जो मांगें रखी गई हैं और इस सम्बंध में जो एमैंडमेंट्स पेश की जायें, उन को मान लेना चाहिये, वरना इस बिल को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल देना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sivāsankaran. Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि मसानी साहब इस समय हाउस में बैठे हुए हैं। हम दोनों सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बर थे और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस के चेयरमैन थे। अन्तिम दो दिनों में कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा कि हम बैठ कर इस बिल पर विचार करें। उस वक्त मसानी साहब रफूचककर हो गए, चले गए। उन्होंने डैम केयर किया सोने को, मुनारों को और सर्राफों का और वह चले गए—बड़ी जल्दी में थे। ;

श्री मो० ह० मसानी : यह बिल्कुल ग़लत बात है। मैं वहाँ था।

श्री शिव नारायण : उन्होंने मजबूर किया कि कमेटी क्लोज़ की जाये।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order. This much I cannot follow. One Member says that the other Member tells a lie; the other Member says he is telling a lie. So, let the House know which of them is telling the truth. Let the House know the truth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not make any allegations against any other hon. Member.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आन ए प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर। ज्वायंट कमेटी में जो कुछ भी

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

कार्यवाही होती है, उस की चर्चा यहां नहीं हो सकती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did not disclose anything that happened there.

Shri Sheo Narain: I am not disclosing anything.

Shri M. R. Masani: I was there till the end, and I signed the Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please avoid such remarks. Confine yourself to the Bill.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह बहुत पवित्र कानून है। अंग्रेजी हकूमत दो सौ बरस इस देश में रही। आज भी बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजा उस तरफ बैठे हैं जिन के घरों में सोने की तिजोरियां भरी हुई हैं। जब चीन ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया, तब भी उन तिजोरियों में सोना बन्द रहा और देश की पुकार पर उन्होंने सोने का एक दाना भी नहीं दिया।

आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में सोने की कमी नहीं है। सोना है, लेकिन वह देश के हित में इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इतिहास से क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब राणा प्रताप का अकबर से युद्ध हो रहा था, तो भामाशाह ने अपने खजाने खोल दिये। लेकिन जो आज हमारे देश के भामाशाह बनते हैं, वे अपनी तिजोरियों में ताला लगाए हुए हैं ? (Interruptions). जन संघ के जो मेम्बर बोलते हैं वे तिजोरियों वालों के नाम पर बोलते हैं।

श्री उ० नू० द्विवेदी : जनसंघ का इस से क्या नालुक है। माननीय सदस्य ने यहां आने से पहले भांग तो नहीं पी ली।

श्री शिव नारायण : गोल্ড कंट्रोल कर के सरकार ने बहुत सुन्दर काम किया है। श्री त्रिवेदी ने श्री मोरारजी देसाई का जिक्र किया। लेकिन श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने बहुत

सुन्दर बिल पेश किया था। अगर वह बिल पास किया गया होता, तो जो विरोधी सदस्य आज इतनी गालियां देते हैं, उन के दिमाग ठंडे हो गए होते। उन लोगों को श्री कृष्णमाचारी को मुबारकवाद देना चाहिए कि उन्होंने सुनारों और बिजनेसमैनों को मौका दिया और कानून को ढीला किया। गवर्नमेंट की स्लैकनेस यह है कि वह इन लोगों के साथ रियायत करती है। जितनी वह रियायत करती है, वे लोग उतनी ही गालियां देते हैं।

हम ने उस कमेटी में बैठ कर सुनारों की संस्थाओं का इन्टरव्यू लिया है। सुनारों ने कहा कि हम इस कानून से खुश हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट हम को सोना दे। (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : झूठ है :

श्री शिव नारायण : इस मुल्क में नब्बे परसेन्ट ऐसे गरीब आदमी हैं, जिन का सोने से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। सुनारों को बड़ी दुहाई दी जाती है, लेकिन जितने हमारे सुनार हैं, उनको बड़े बड़े तिजोरी वालों और ज्वेलर्स से निजात मिल गई है जो उन से जेवर बनवाते थे और तलाशी ले कर अपने घर से निकलने देते थे ? आज सुनारों ने सांस लिया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सांस लिया नहीं, सांस निकल गया है उनका।

श्री शिव नारायण : इस लिए सुनार तिरंगे झंडे वाली गवर्नमेंट को, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देते हैं।

गोल्ड कंट्रोल करने से 1964 में सोने का बाजार-भाव गिरा है। आज उस का भाव 112 रुपये है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

श्री शिव नारायण : कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़े जोर से दावा किया कि स्मर्गलिंग बन्द नहीं हुआ। अभी यह बिल तो पास हुआ

नहीं और माननीय सदस्यों ने इस के द्वारा स्मर्गलिंग बन्द होने की बात पहले ही कहनी शुरू कर दी। वे पहले इस बिल को पास होने दें और उस के बाद वे जो चाहें कह सकते हैं। यह मैं भी समझता हूँ कि आगे चल कर जब कभी किसी को स्मर्गलिंग के लिए पकड़ा जायेगा, तो हमारे वही माननीय सदस्य शार्ट नोटिस देंगे, एडजमेंट मोशन देंगे और वाक आउट करेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कानून बहुत सुन्दर है और हम ने कई लाख सुनारों को मौका दिया है, उन के बच्चों को पेंशन दी है, उन को सब सहुलियतें दी हैं। सरकार ने यंगस्टर्ज को ट्रेनिंग दी है, ताकि वे अच्छी अच्छी दस्तकारियों के काम सीख जायें। और क्या चाहिए ?

किसी माननीय सदस्य ने यह नहीं बताया कि गवर्नमेंट को इस कानून में क्या एमेंडमेंट करनी चाहिए। किसी ने नहीं कहा कि इसमें यह कमी है और इस को दूर करना चाहिए।

जहां तक गरीबों के हित का सम्बन्ध है, मैं किसी से पीछ नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों को मिले रोटी कि मेरी जान सस्ती है। इस देश के नब्बे परसेन्ट गरीब आदमियों का सोने से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। हम ने बहुत से सुनारों से पूछा और बहुत जोर से पूछा, लेकिन किसी सुनार ने नहीं बताया कि स्मर्गलिंग कहां से होता है, हालांकि हर एक जानता है।

आज इस देश में यह हालत है कि आदमी अच्छा काम करे, तो गाली सुने और बुरा काम करे तो भी गाली सुने। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को जल्द से जल्द पास करना चाहिए और देश में लागू करना चाहिए। आप सोने की दूकान जरूर खोल दें। हम सोना सप्लाय करेंगे, आप घबरायें नहीं। स्मर्गलिंग रोकने के लिये मैं ने यह मुझाव दिया है, कि सोना सप्लाय किया जाये सरकार के द्वारा एक तोला, पांच तोला, दस तोला, जितना सोना

कोई लेना चाहे उसे दिया जाये, उस को लेने की परमिशन दी जाये।

ब्लैक मार्केटिंग रोकने के लिये भी मैं सब से आसान उपाय बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप के एक्स्पर्ट नहीं बतला सकते हैं तो मुझसे ही सुनिये। आप ऐलान कर दोजिये कि 10 परसेन्ट हम ले लेंगे, वूम अपना कुन रुपया जमा कर दो। लोग फौरन रुपया जमा करने आयेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, one faces the task before him, that is to speak at the end of a debate that has gone on for more than 4½ hours, with a sort of mixed feelings. I do not know if many hon. Members know the story of an elephant among a number of blind men. It is said that each man felt a particular limp of the elephant and he described the elephant as being that particular limb. Without meaning disrespect to the hon. Members who partook in this debate, it looked as if each particular person was speaking about one particular aspect of the Bill (Interruptions.) and not about the Bill in its entirety.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) माननीय मंत्री जी ने हाथी के सभी अंग देखे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय माननीय हैं, मैं उनकी बात को सुनने के लिये बैठा हूँ। लेकिन उन्होंने सभी विरोधी सदस्यों को अन्धों की स्थिति में रख दिया क्योंकि अन्धों ने हाथी देख लिया था। इस प्रकार के शब्द मंत्री महोदय को नहीं कहने चाहियें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत पुरानी कहानी है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पुरानी कहानी है तो क्या यहां जबाब देने के लिये है और सदन

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

को अपमानित करने के लिये है । मैं इस संबंध में आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I certainly would not have imagined that the Swamiji was blind; no; his sight is much better than mine. I learnt this use of old stories and parables from a very respected leader of mine. In fact one of the hon. Members who was perhaps the most vocal of the whole lot of people who spoke here, without meaning any disrespect to the intelligence of the other hon. Members, poured vitriol on the devoted head of the Treasury Benches. He also used a name respected among us here, a name for which I have great respect and affection and veneration. It appears that the person felt in a moment of anger his children had gone mad very possibly he was angry. That is why he went and picked up all the children in the foundling homes; gathered them around him and made them a party, heterogenous material gathered from various places, and gave them a name of a party and they have come here with various intents. Yes; we are mad; perhaps he was angry; the result of one group of people being semi-mad; and another very respected person being angry is that we see something which is there, one having nothing to do with another. Anyway it is a curious thing that there is polarisation in regard to the Opposition. I do not know that the Communist Party had become suddenly fond of gold. Very possibly, Mr. Masani was right; they have their eyes on the Russian gold and they think that it is going to come to them and therefore they must put up a stout defence for possession of gold.

An Hon. Member: Not like that.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May be, may not be; I do not know. My hon. friend Mr. Masani knows them a little better and he can divine their ideas better than I; they and he had rubbed shoulders and in my weak moments I

had also done so. Even so the latest desire seems to be for gold; they seem to be suddenly fond of gold. That is the reason; there is polarisation. I would not of course say anything about Swamiji; perhaps he is also fond of gold; he is one among us...

15.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को इस देश से प्यार है । सोना भी इस देश के अन्दर है । उन्होंने क्या समझ लिया है । वह इसे बाहर निकालने की सोच रहे हैं ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am saying that there is a curious polarisation in the Opposition, an extreme fondness and partiality for the glittering material gold and merely because my predecessors here had decided that gold which glitters a little less should be offered for sale, they are very angry with us. In the course of arguments from the Opposition to this brute majority which allows a lot of freedom for its Members, all kinds of things are brought in. Of course honoured names are quoted. Nobody ever objected to the devil, quoting scriptures. I do not want to. Hon. Members can quote scriptures they like, not only of the authentic variety but even the non-authentic variety. So, we have heard conglomeration of views perhaps not having much bearing on this particular measure. May I before answering the points made by the hon. Members go back again to the genesis of this Bill? This Bill recognises that gold, in the form in which it is being used, in the form in which it is being offered for sale, in the manner in which it is being procured, because we do not produce much gold in this country; very little of gold is produced—has a deleterious effect on the economy of the country. It is not the rupee that is at fault; it is

gold that is at fault in a very large way and therefore, certain measures were taken. Measures were taken under the Defence of India Rules not so much to fight the Chinese as to prevent the erosion in the economic structure of the country, and I have no doubt that it was the intention of my predecessor to bring forward a Bill to be put on the statute book. We, as a party, are open to one conviction; we have no other convictions that is, that we have to go back to the people once in five years. We cannot afford to displease them. In any regulation that we impose on the people it should be narrowed down to a small sector and this recognition—that a number of self-employed goldsmiths will be affected and that their earnings will be affected—induced me to make a relaxation—I agree—a very big relaxation in the gold control measure. It is this consciousness of the fact that we have to rehabilitate these people, that we have to provide them alternative methods of employment, that we should help them to educate their children so that they would not be dependent upon this manipulation of gold into ornaments and things of that sort, that made us relax the measure, knowing fully well that these poor people were used or misused by the rich. After all the poor people cannot possess any large quantity of gold and my friend Shri Sheonaraian spoke about this in his own way. The root of the evil is not with the poor people, not with the person who, for the time being, wants to get employed. We are always joking that the goldsmith sometime mixes gold with something else. But that is because he merely wants to earn his livelihood. But the root of the evil really is with these people who trade in gold and possess gold, maybe for the rainy day, maybe, against an unfortunate Finance Minister like myself and as a defence against the rupee—an amazing theory in monetary economics that is propounded here from the Opposition benches. But the fact really is we did make a mistake in not recognising that the lives of these peo-

ple would be made difficult. Their number may be about three lakhs; our statistics show a little less; the registration shows a little less number. They are not four lakhs of people as somebody said they were. They happen to be in lakhs. If there are crores of people engaged in the trade of goldsmiths, there would not be enough gold all over the world for them to manipulate and make into ornaments. So, anyway we are seized of the size of the problem now. These goldsmiths by and large, have registered themselves.

My hon. friend from Madras spoke with some fear. From his own constituency I got a telegram today to say, "Please for God's sake do not bring the dealers back again. Let the trade be kept in our hands." I can also tell the House,—if I am not divulging a secret of the proceedings of the Joint Committee—that many representatives of goldsmiths who came—they were not many really—the shroffs, bullion merchants and other people very many who came—told me that what they were afraid of really is that the concession that they now have the opportunity to ply the trade, might be taken away if the dealers come back again. If the dealers come back again they might have to wrok as coolies or labourers or daily wage earners with those dealers. So, out of perhaps some evil, out of an evil intention perhaps, even a Bill which has not been fully considered, even a Bill whose effects have not been fully recognised, some good has come; the individual, self-employed goldsmith has come into his own.

Shri M. R. Masani: Now that the Finance Minister has tried to suggest what happened in the Joint Committee, let me say that no goldsmiths' representatives ever made such a statement in their evidence before the Joint Committee. They flatly opposed the Bill—100 per cent.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend has to controvert—

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: The report of the Joint Committee is there.

[Shrimati Renuka Barkataki]

They did not oppose the Bill.
(Interruption).

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We shall not plead in defence—

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Cooly is not the proper word. The goldsmiths have never worked as coolies in their lives.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid they they have not been ruling princes. I think I am perfectly certain they were not. Cooly is not a bad word. Cooly means wages in Tamil. It is not a bad word. It may be a bad word in English, but it is not a bad word in my part of the country. The man who does it is being it for wages; he is a wage-earner. Anyway, I shall not cross swords with people who know better. I know my limitations in this matter. In fact, I hope I shall never have to cross swords with people of that fraternity anyway.

Shri Ranga: Do not go into irrelevant things.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Unfortunately, when my hon. friend was born, the star of irrelevance was really ruling. That is unfortunate.
(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: They know all about gold,—T. T. Krishnamachari & Sons. Why do you bring in all these things? We all know what lies buried in one's own secret wardrobes. What is it that he is talking? He has to behave himself, when he wants us on this side to behave.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is carrying irrelevancies to, shall I say, in excelsus.

Shri Ranga: It is only half-mad people who could have brought such a Bill here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: You do not know, Sir, things we have had to put up with when this gentleman started his speech. We kept mum because we wanted to observe some silence for him. But he goes beyond limits. He must remember how many ghosts there are in the secret vaults.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has remained mum, and he is coming out because I am here now!

Shri Ranga: Because he goes on adding to it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The ghosts will be exorcised undoubtedly. I am afraid the digression has probably taken me away from my trend of thought. Anyway, the objective of the Bill today, apart from the main factors of having to control the bringing in of gold into this country, the sale and possession of gold, is at the same time, to provide to the people who are self-employed, an opportunity to continue in the trade until such time as we are in a position to rehabilitate them. Even so,—may be it will take a long time and maybe that most of us may not be here,—there will still be goldsmiths and ornaments will have to be made, maybe even other things which are to be made and which are not so ornamental but other things, and the goldsmiths' trade will perhaps remain but into lesser number of things and the goldsmiths will be educated and be able to keep accounts of what they have and then the regulation will be easier. We are looking forward to that day.

But the objective of the measure, as I said, as it is at present amended, is to leave full room for these people to function and if ornaments are given to them, to repair or remake them and let them earn their livelihood. There is only the question of quality control about which many hon. Members on my side also were exercised and perhaps rightly so, because the idea of debasing gold purposely, though it is

done in certain other countries, might have been revolting to them. That is because some dealers and jewellers perhaps make many things, but people still want, maybe, a cigarette case in gold, and there are cigarette cases in gold of nine carat variety, and maybe they want watch-cases in gold which may again be in nine carat variety so that this gold that they use will be identifiable. They have to pass through refineries and be identifiable. But we know fully well that we cannot keep the supply going on for long. Maybe progressively the quantity of gold that will be available to dealers will be diminished and that would perhaps be logical and even necessary as time goes on.

Again, the idea of allowing these people to work on gold which is identifiable is to see that they are not put out of employment all of a sudden. Basically, therefore, on one side, this question of quality control is for the purpose of allowing dealers to function until such time as we can progressively restrict the number, and on the other hand, freedom is given to the self-employed people to function and also to cater to the taste of individuals in this country, maybe women and other people who want to re-make gold ornaments. Possibly if a family has Rs 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 worth of gold, they may perhaps divide it among four to five children. That would enable these people to work and allow the people who have gold as ornaments to get them re-made. In fact, the fashion today seems to be that they do not wear heavy ornaments, they wear light ornaments, and it is quite obvious that a person who has got a bangle which his grandmother wore might perhaps be able to make a thinner bangle for his daughter or daughter-in-law.

From that point of view, I think the Bill is good, and it will serve some purpose.

Then, on the question of preventing smuggling, again, this is a question of identifying the dealers and identifying the gold that they have, mak-

ing the possession of undeclared gold an offence beyond a particular quantity, and that will certainly help us in putting down smuggling. Ultimately, I am afraid smuggling can only be put down by very strict watch on the coasts and on the border. That is the main thing. If I can persuade somebody to give us three or four fast frigates, I am perfectly certain that we might be able to capture very nearly 50 to 60 per cent of gold that is smuggled.

Shri Ranga: That is the real solution.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is what we are trying, because most of this gold that is smuggled into this country comes through international areas like Beirut and Aden. (*Interruption*). If we perhaps could tighten up our frontier check-posts through patrolling vessels, maybe we will be able to put it down even more effectively. But we have to identify the people who receive it at this end. I was told the other day that because of a particular circumstances happening in one particular State, lesser gold is available. It is a very difficult for me to controvert and to say that the gold prices have gone up and therefore, more gold is coming in. On the other hand, I should say, probably the gold prices have gone up and there is less gold to go round and that is why it goes up. Maybe it is an appreciation of an economic matter of which I may not be the best judge; somebody opposite may be.

Having stated the general propositions about the Bill, I would like to deal with some of the criticisms made. My friend opposite, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, had made my task comparatively easy for the reason that he did not go into the merits of the problem. His was a political speech, to which he has a perfect right. He can make a political speech knocking the base out of the economic arguments that sustain this Government. The evil is due to bad planning or the idea of planning and

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

controls, inflation because of the multiplier effect on the economy and the economy becoming bigger, foreigners not coming forward to help us in the same way as they did before and various other factors were mentioned. All that merely means that our trouble in gold would not have arisen if we had foreign exchange to import gold and we supplied the people with the quantities of gold they wanted. Therefore, your basic economic policies are at fault and this Bill is not going to cure it. That was the argument.

Of course, the other thing is there. Everything that Government does means a little more control; it means monopoly for Government. I would not say that any action of Government is not monopolistic, because it has to be the only Government. We have not set up a parallel Government. If there is another Government, the powers could be divided between them. We have not set up a parallel Government in this country and naturally when Government acts, it acts alone. Every action of Government is monopolistic excepting for the fact that it is subject to revision by court of law. When we say that Parliament is supreme, the monopoly of power is vested in this sovereign House. From that point of view, I think my friend was using the word 'monopoly' in what may be called the generic sense of the term and not what may be called monopoly as applied to private individuals or group of individuals. Monopoly, polyopoly or oligopoly are different where groups of interests exercise power. Here the Government is elected by the people and it exercises power. Maybe 15 years hence, there may be another party in power and it will also use the power in the same way for the benefit of the people, it being the sole judge on how that power should be used. So, my hon. friend will not be offended if I do not go further deeply into the various arguments that he put forward, because

they are not arguments in regard to this particular measure, but against the Government's economic policy, against, which he has a perfect right to tilt his spear.

One or two Members on my side who followed were a little apprehensive or rather doubtful about the measure. As you would have observed, Sir, some people on this side objected to quality control; some to old habits being affected. Some people objected merely because I think people in the Congress generally have an abhorrence against anything that means exercise of authority. But basically the objection was to one particular aspect of the Bill and not to the Bill as a whole. Many of them wanted State-trading in gold. Maybe it might have to come at a time when we feel that people have to be given some gold for industrial purposes, for purposes of things like watches, cigarette cases and so on. There may come a time when the State Bank or some other organisation might take up the sale of gold. But not yet, because these dealers who have registered themselves—these 100 refiners who are functioning today—have to go out progressively. Monopolistic and authoritarian as we are, in our general outlook, we are not authoritarian enough to wipe them off by one stroke of the pen. That is the ultimate culmination of trade in gold and valuable articles in gold being reserved more or less for the State sector. That is exactly what my friend, Mr. Alvares meant.

As I said, each one of my hon. friends on my side doubted one particular aspect of the Bill and not the Bill as a whole. Many of them suggested that I should bring forward a better one. But I think the best thing is for us to work this Bill, keep a watch on what is being done to see that the small man is not affected. In fact, I would certainly like to warn the officers who are going to deal with the enforcement machinery. I

do not want the small man to be affected, unless the small man is somebody who is an agent of somebody bigger. In fact, we did find the other day a goldsmith who had an innumerable quantity of gold sovereigns, because he is being used as a pawn by somebody else. Of course, we find sometimes good people carrying something which is deceptive and we have to search and find what it is. We find that there is a little of gold. Oftentimes these people are being used by somebody else. That is the sort of fear which many people have. I can assure hon. Members that so far as self-employed goldsmiths are concerned, I will certainly give instructions to my people. Even about keeping accounts, I do hope there will come a time when it will be possible for these people to keep more detailed accounts, at least the names of the people who give them gold or jewels, so that if we have to trace them, we can do so.

As I suggested in my opening speech, I have agreed to raising the limit. Instead of saying that an ornament should be of this weight, we raise the limit of melted gold which a goldsmith can have from 100 to 150 grams. I know that will be a source of leakage. Not that we are not aware of the fact that all this will be exploited. But it is better to allow the small man to get accustomed to this kind of regulation. As they find ultimately, as they are finding today, that this Bill is going to be a blessing in disguise, that they are assured of position of being self-employed and independent, maybe they will help and cooperate with us. But so far as the other people are concerned, we have to deal with them severely.

My hon. friend, Mr. Masani, quoted my predecessor from his broadcast. My predecessor said:

"It is not our intention to ask thousands of families all over the country to declare their holdings of ornaments."

In fact, the power that is being taken in this Bill with regard to ornaments is permissive. It is not a power which is going to be used straightway. When people are asked to declare their ornaments, it would not be less than Rs. 25,000 in the case of individuals and Rs. 50,000 in the case of families. I do hold that my distinguished predecessor was right in saying that we are not going to ask thousands of people to declare it. Certainly, by this limit, the number will be restricted. Even that, I do not say we are going to use it straightway. If it is necessary, as time goes on, we will ask the people. We have merely taken an enabling power to ask people to declare their ornaments beyond Rs. 25,000 in the case of individuals and Rs. 50,000 in the case of families, because everybody has a family. It is unlikely that there would be single people, unmarried bachelors, widowers and so on, who have gold. Therefore, there will always be a family and Rs. 50,000 is a very wide limit. Therefore, the quotation from my distinguished predecessor was not wholly correct. Anyway, if he thinks I am wrong, we will agree to differ.

Shri M. R. Masani: I still think it is a breach of Mr. Morarji Desai's assurance.

16-00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The trouble is, the breaches are there everywhere. My living apparently is a breach in the eyes of some hon. Members. (Interruptions).

I was a little surprised at the opposition that we got from the Communist benches.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are for the people, it is not because we love gold.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point is, there is a curious similarity between the two sections. There seems

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

to be a similarity of views between the Right and Left of the Communist Party.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That indicates the force behind it.

Shri Nambiar: Both Right and Left are behind the people.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In fact, Shri Prabhat Kar who represents the people who want to own banks in future and, therefore, of the gold, opposed it. My friend, Shri Banerjee is in the same position as some of us were before when we were against the Government. If, probably, today I am outside the Government I should be like an Irish man always opposing the Government. It is a natural instinct in most of us. But the curious thing is about the Communists being opposed to it. It will be rather difficult to divine the mind of Marx, but one can't divine the mind of Marx's children.

Shri Nambiar: We will reveal our mind in the clause-by-clause stage.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am always willing to be enlightened. My hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, who is a good friend of mine as he himself averred, almost dramatises every event. Every event he is able to dramatise. There is nothing quite so bad as to what is going to happen in the future. So far as the Bill is concerned, I can assure him that this Bill will be a comparatively tame measure with regard to its restrictions. What we hope to do ultimately is to get some control over the people who are really infringing the law and get an idea of how much gold there is in the country. Of course, I quite recognise that gold in the vaults cannot even be detected by metal detectors. They are deep down in the vaults; that is the story that we hear. We are told that there is gold in the vaults of several people. Those who have seen it have almost become blind having seen it. We may be able to get it some time.

I appreciate the fears in the minds of some hon. Members of either treading on the sentiments of people or treading on the habits of people or affecting the large number of goldsmiths and their lives. I can assure in regard to the last point that Government will take every care to see that the goldsmiths go on in their profession. Progressively we will help them, if they feel like it, to see that their children should not be goldsmiths. My hon. friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha mentioned about it. They have their particular faculties, particular talents which can be used in many directions. They could be helped that way. I am very happy to find that many of the goldsmiths' children are getting preference in regard to these special technical institutions in which they are good. We will try to take care of them. We will try to see that the dealers who are functioning are not harassed. They may, ultimately, if they find it profitable, go. If I may be permitted to quote from an enquiry by one of the leading firms in this country with regard to the life of people in the Nangal Valley, some years back I saw a report saying that their standard of living is progressively rising. My hon. friends may laugh if I mention that one of the indicators has been curtains. It was found that 97 per cent of the houses in Nangal use curtains, 50 per cent have sewing machines, 50 per cent have radio sets and 40 per cent of the people send their boys to engineering institutions. There are two gold jewellery shops out of which one has closed down and the other is doing only repair work. I am perfectly sure that modern young men and women would prefer to have a radio set or, perhaps, in course of time, even a television set instead of having a gold bangle or a gold jewel. Our ideas of standard of living, our ideas of comfort have changed. Therefore, this question of a large number of jewellers and dealers in gold being there, doing only selling and buying of gold ornaments, will perhaps progressively diminish. Even to them,

so long as they do not indulge in the customary trade of being go-betweens between two types of persons, I am sure they will be permitted to function without any let or hindrance.

Of course, Sir, we will consider the Bill clause-by-clause when perhaps we shall hear the story again. I hope I shall not have to speak again at the end of the debate in the Third Reading. I feel I should give an assurance to the hon. Members here that by and large the fears which they entertain with regard to the operation of the Bill have been noted and they will be eliminated to the extent that is possible for the Administration to do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first put the substitute motion to the vote

of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st February, 1965." (70).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12]

AYES

[16.11 hrs.

Alva, Shri A. S.
Ankineedu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Beera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrashkar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.

Jacharv Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kappen, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahtab, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Mudriah, Shri

Naidu, Shri V. G.
Nallakoya, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik Shri B. C.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rattan Lal, Shri

Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma Shri K. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri

Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sivapraghassan, Shri K.
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Berwa, Shri Onkur Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Biren Dutta, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Dandekar, Shri N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati

Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram
Kachhaviya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kohor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Mahananda, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Masani, Shri M. R.
Murmu, Shri Satkar
Nambiar, Shri
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shinkre, Shri M. P.
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. V.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 150; Noes 39.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, two hours may not be enough for the clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see as the discussion proceeds.

Clause 2.— (definitions)

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 33,—

add at the end—

“or the workshop of a certified goldsmith”. (222).

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 16 and 17,—

after “manufactured”, insert—

“wholly or principally”. (71).

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 17,—

add at the end—

“or who has been doing work as a goldsmith for a period of one year”. (2).

This refers to the definition of “certified goldsmith”. The present definition reads, “certified goldsmith” means a dealer who holds a valid certificate granted or deemed to be granted under section 13 recognising him as a goldsmith”. I want to add at the end: “or who had been doing work as a goldsmith for a period of one year”. The purpose of my amendment is this. Every goldsmith

who is doing work in gold may not have the opportunity of being called a certified goldsmith unless he applies for a certificate and satisfies all the conditions imposed by Government. The object of my amendment is to cover those goldsmiths who, prior to the imposition of the Gold Control Order, were doing work in gold so that they may have the benefits of continuing as goldsmiths.

While pressing this amendment, I would also like to answer a point raised by the hon. Finance Minister, that the Communists are supporting the Opposition in the matter of opposing this measure. There is a reason for it and there is a history behind it. The answers given by the Finance Minister to the points raised by us are not satisfactory or convincing. I will explain it a little further. The first object of the Gold Control Order according to the previous Finance Minister was to stop smuggling. Now, he does not say that he has been able to stop it to any considerable extent. In fact, I think smuggling in gold has increased. Therefore, that object has failed. Secondly, the economy of the country as a whole has not been benefited by this measure. For instance, he said, that the foreign exchange which is likely to come to the country is now being utilized for smuggling of gold. If we can stop smuggling in gold, if it will result in the foreign exchange passing into our hands, then it would have been a laudable objective. But there also he has failed.

Coming to the goldsmiths, he says that the poor goldsmiths who were working under the dealers are now free to have independent charge and they can now work as goldsmiths. But no one can work as a goldsmith unless he qualifies for it by satisfying all the conditions imposed by Government. So, in the larger interests of the nation's economy and plugging of wastage in foreign exchange he has not succeeded. Nor has he been able to succeed in stopping smuggling. In the matter of rehabi-

litation of goldsmiths, according to his own figures, only 20 per cent of the goldsmiths could be rehabilitated. Even granting that, what about the rest 80 per cent? When we compare the promises given about grant of loans and education of children to the goldsmiths with their actual performance, we find that in this field also Government have failed. Since the Gold Control Order has failed in all respects, to put a permanent measure in the statute book to give effect to that order is something which he should not attempt. I suppose I have answered his charge that the Communists have supported the opposition in this respect. I say that we had no other alternative except to oppose the Bill because he refused to agree to the demand of the Opposition to withdraw the Bill. Let me hope that he will accept the amendment moved by me so that at least some of the goldsmiths are saved.

Shri N. Dandekar: I am only moving the first part of my amendment No. 71, which says that at page 3, in sub-clause (f), the words "wholly or principally" may be inserted after the word "manufactured", and I would like to take a minute in explaining this. The definition of "gold" in the earlier sub-clause (e) itself includes not merely gold of various types, it also includes "any ornament and any other article of gold". Sub-clause (f) is concerned with the definition of "ornament" and unless this particular provision is inserted, namely, the words "wholly or principally" from gold, the position, as I read it, would be that, however trifling may be the quantity of gold in an article, it would come within the definition of "ornament". And judging by the whole tenor of sub-clause (e) and sub-clause (f), it does not seem to be the intention. Now, the sub-clause says: "'ornament' means any article in a finished form meant for personal adornment or for the adornment of any idol, deity or any other object of religious worship, made of, or manufactured from gold".... I want to insert the words

[Shri N. Dandeker]

"wholly or principally" after the word "manufactured"; otherwise, it will include an ornament having even a mere trifling of gold. I hope that the amendment would be accepted.

श्री हेम राज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एमेंडमेंट यह है कि सब-क्लाज़ (जे) के आगे ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें : "अगर दि वर्कशॉप ग्राफ़ ए सर्टिफ़ाइड गोल्डस्मिथ" ।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो भाषण दिया, उस से प्रकट होता है कि उनके दिल में सुनार का पेशा करने वालों और ग्राम छोटी पब्लिक के लिये खास दर्द है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह गांव-गांव में सुनार काम करता है । इस क्लाज़ में रिफ़ाइन करने के लिए सिर्फ़ रिफ़ाइनरी वालों को ही इजाज़त दी गई है, लेकिन गांव वाला जो ज़ेवर अपने सुनार के पास जा कर बनवाता है, वह पहले उस सोने को रिफ़ाइन करवायेगा और फिर अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक उस में कोई और चीज़ डलवा कर नया ज़ेवर बनवायेगा । अगर इस क्लाज़ में सर्टिफ़ाइड गोल्ड-स्मिथ को रिफ़ाइन करने की इजाज़त न दी गई, तो फिर "रिफ़ाइनरी" की डेफ़िनीशन उस को डीवार कर देगी । "रिफ़ाइनरी" की डेफ़िनीशन में सर्टिफ़ाइड गोल्ड-स्मिथ को डीवार किया गया है कि वह रिफ़ाइन नहीं कर सकता । अगर ये लपज़ जोड़ कर यह बात क्लियर कर दी जायेगी, तो मेरा मंशा पूरा हो जायेगा ।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि पहले रिफ़ाइनरीज़ को तादाद बहुत ज्यादा थी, लेकिन अब वह कम हो गई है । मान लीजिए, एक आदमी अपने ज़ेवर को पिघलवा कर नये ज़ेवर बनवाना चाहता है, लेकिन वह पहले उस को रिफ़ाइन करवाना चाहता है । अगर मौजूदा डेफ़िनीशन रख ली जाये, तो सर्टिफ़ाइड गोल्ड-स्मिथ उस से डीवार हो जाता है, महसूस हो जाता है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि "रिफ़ाइनरी"

की डेफ़िनीशन में ये लपज़ भी शामिल कर लिए जायें ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I would like to deal with the last part first. I do not think that the work of a goldsmith in purifying gold comes into this. In fact, gold ornaments do contain various other things and the process that is being carried on by goldsmiths in purifying it is a fairly simple one. I do not think that by any stretch of imagination our intention is to bring goldsmiths into the term 'refiner' and say that he should have a licence. To the extent of gold which he would have, which is not an ornament, to the extent the process that he uses which is not what you might call regular manufacturing process under which refining goes, he will not be affected. I can assure him that there is no need to protect such goldsmiths because they will not be taken into this for that purpose.

Shri Hem Raj: Will it be made clear in the rules?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, we will make it clear. There is absolutely no doubt about it. That process cannot be by any stretch of imagination included in that of a 'refiner'.

So far as the amendment of my hon. friend Mr. Nambiar is concerned, I think, even if he wants to expand it, he has to get a licence. Clause 13 deals with this particular matter. Therefore, there is no point in excluding a particular category from the scope of the licence.

I am not quite able to appreciate the necessity for the amendment suggested by the hon. Member, Mr. Dandeker. That is all.

Shri M. R. Masani: Why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. First, I will put amendment No. 2 by Shri Nambiar.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put amendment No. 71 of Shri Dandekar.

Amendment No. 71 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As regards Shri Hem Raj's amendment, does he propose to press for it?

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the clarification made by the hon. Minister, I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 222 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Prohibition of manufacture of articles of gold in certain cases)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which amendments are to be moved?

Shri Nambiar: I move:

(i) "Page 4, line 14,—

for "fourteen", substitute "eighteen". (4)

(ii) "Page 4, line 19,—

for "fourteen", substitute "eighteen". (5)

(iii) "Page 4, line 1,—

after "person", insert—

"other than certified gold smith". (22)

(iv) "Page 4, line 4,—

for "such dealer, refiner or other person", substitute—"a goldsmith". (23)

(v) "Page 4, lines 10 and 11, for "dealers, refiners or other person or any class of them", substitute—"goldsmith". (24)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other amendments to be moved?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): My amendments are 102, 103 and 104.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 102 is the same as No. 22. So, it is barred. 103 and 104 are also barred.

Shri Alvares: Mine are 150, 151 and 152.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are also same as 22, 23 and 24. So, they are also barred.

Shri Solanki: I move:

"Page 4, line 14,—

for "fourteen", substitute "twenty-two". (73)

Shri Chandak: I move:

"Pages 3 and 4,—

for clause 3, substitute—

"3. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, any dealer, refiner or certified goldsmith may make, manufacture or prepare any article of gold or containing gold including ornaments of any purity of gold and accept any article of gold including ornaments of any purity of gold for polishing, for repairs and for remaking new articles or ornaments thereof". (3)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, these amendments are before the House.

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): I have given this amendment simply to exempt the certified goldsmiths from the obligations of furnishing returns. These are small dealers mainly doing the work of making orna-

[Shri Biren Dutta]

ments. They are self-employed and mostly they are illiterate as is well known to everyone. This filling up of forms will cause great harm to them. They will not be able to furnish the returns as provided in the Bill. Many of them even do not know the technicalities for the particular incorporated returns. They will have to appoint some more literate people to fill up these forms. These are the reasons why I moved this amendment. I hope the Finance Minister will accept it and thereby help the poor goldsmiths.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I would like to speak on this. In my amendment, I wanted to remove these "such dealer, refiner or other person". I do not know why the hon. Minister does not accept the words "a goldsmith" to be substituted for "such dealer, refiner or other person" and also I wanted that after "person" on p. 4, line 1, the words "other than certified goldsmith" be inserted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Clause 13 deals with that. I have given an assurance. Clause 13 is the governing clause, not here.

Shri Nambiar: My amendment is this. On p. 4, after "person", the words "other than certified goldsmiths" may be added. You have not accepted the amendment on clause 2. Please accept this at least.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): What I am pointing out is this. That makes the Act consistent. If you put:

"any other person shall not make, manufacture or prepare any article of gold or any article containing gold...",

that is a very sweeping clause that bars anybody from manufacturing or preparing any ornament. That is not the intention. If you look at clause 13, certified goldsmith is given the

right to accept and also to make, manufacture or prepared any ornament. A little amendment which is suggested will make clause 3 consistent with clause 13. That, I think, will not be against the scheme of the Act but that will bring conformity which is the main provision of the Act. The only thing that I am pointing out to the Finance Minister is this, that clause 3 as it stands, says that—

"(c) any other person shall not make, manufacture or prepare any article of gold".

That is a total ban and a general ban. But that is not the object, because clause 13 (b) provides that a certified dealer can make, manufacture or prepare etc. new ornament or ornaments from that ornament or those ornaments. Therefore, the two being *pari materia*, we should remove any possible ambiguity between the two.

श्री चांडक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अमेंडमेंट नं० 3 उन लोगों के सिलमिले में है जिन को सर्टिफाइड गोल्डस्मिथ्स कहते हैं और दूसरे जिनको 14 कैरेट गोल्ड के जवर बनाने के लिये बाधित किया जा रहा है। मैं ने अपने अमेंडमेंट से इस कलाज को सब्स्टिट्यूट करने के लिये एक नया कलाज रक्खा है। उसका उद्देश्य केवल यह है कि 14 कैरेट का शब्द उसमें से निकल जाये। अभी मैं ने माननीय फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पर्च सुनी बड़े ध्यान से, लेकिन मेरी अभी तक समझ में नहीं आया कि इस 14 कैरेट से कौन से मेफगार्ड हमें मिलता है। इस से तो उलझन और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। कहते हैं कि 14 कैरेट गोल्ड में 58 परसेन्ट सोना होता है और 42 परसेन्ट तांबा और चांदी होगी। इधर पुराने गहने बनाने की इजाजत गोल्ड-स्मिथ्स को दी जाती है। इस काम से जो नया सोना समन्वित से आता है उस का छिताने का बढ़िया जगिया होगा। यदि इस चीज को मंत्री महोदय देखें तो असल बात यह है कि 14 कैरेट से हमारा कोई परपज सब

नहीं होता । न मालूम क्यों इस को रामबाण उपाय समझा गया है और सोचा गया है कि इस से हमारी तकलीफें दूर होंगी और गोल्ड कंट्रोल का मकसद पूरा होगा । लेकिन इस 14 कैरेट से वह मकसद हमारा पूरा नहीं होता । गोल्ड को पूरी तरह से कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इससे 14 कैरेट ने तो कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

रहा सवाल आइडेंटिफाई करने का कि कौन सा सोना स्मॉलिंग का है और कौन सा नहीं है । इसके लिये दूसरे जरिये निकल सकते हैं । आप ने 25 हजार ६० तक के और 50 हजार रुपये तक के गहने अनडिक्लेअर्ड रखने की जो इजाजत दी है और सैंकड़ों गोल्ड स्मिथ्स को जो आप ने इजाजत दी है कि वह पुराने गहनों से नये गहने बना सकते हैं, उन दोनों में इतने लूपहोल्स हैं कि इस के अन्दर देश की सारी स्मॉलिंग छिप सकती है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सोना हमारे पास है या नहीं नहीं, लेकिन 58 परसेंट सोने में 42 परसेंट तांबा मिला कर इसमिक्सचर को सोना कहा जाय केवल इस लिये कि वह आइडेंटिफाई हो जाये, ठीक नहीं है । दूसरे अनेक तरीके हैं जिन से मालूम हो सकता है कि कौन सा सोना यहां का है और कौन सा नहीं । इस के लिये दूसरे मध्यम निकाल सकते हैं । लेकिन 14 कैरेट आप क्यों करना चाहते हैं यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई । इस को आप निकाल दीजिये और जो लूपहोल हों उन को दूर कीजिये । आप सारे का सारा सोना डिक्लेअर करवायें चाहे किसी के पास दो तोला सोना हो या पच्चीस तोले हो । इस तरह से आप को पता चल जायेगा कि किम के पास कितना सोना है या कि वह बाहर का आया हुआ सोना है । जो सोना आतिरिक्त हो और आप के एजन्ट के द्वारा न लिया गया हो उस को आप स्मगल समझ सकते हैं । लेकिन किसी माने में 14 कैरेट की कोई वैलिडिटी है या उपयो-

गिता है, यह बात मित्र नहीं हो सकती । देहातों में छोटे छोटे गोल्डस्मिथ्स हैं, उन को आप रिहैबिलिटेड करना चाहते हैं । 14 कैरेट रखने से उन के लिए बड़ा हार्ड पड़ेगा और वह लोग उस को बिल्कुल नहीं बना पायेंगे । इस से तो जो बड़े बड़े गोल्डस्मिथ्स हैं जिनके पास अच्छे-अच्छे साधन हैं जो मशीनों से काम करते हैं उन्हीं को पैसा मिलेगा । वह पैसा कमायेंगे लेकिन हजारों छोटे छोटे सुनार जो देहातों में अपना काम कर सकते हैं वह 14 कैरेट से हांगिज अपना काम नहीं चला सकेंगे । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस 14 कैरेट को इस में से निकाल दिया जाये ।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I support amendment No. 22. I think it is necessary in order to avoid any difficulty. Clause 3 itself in sub-clause (3) provides for certified goldsmiths, but if you keep sub-clause 1(c), reading "any other person", that becomes very wide. Therefore, if it is stated "any person other than a certified goldsmith", that will make the position clear. I think that should be accepted to avoid difficulties.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid two eminent lawyers have spoken on this subject, and therefore I have to speak with a certain amount of fear in my mind.

I only suggest to my hon. friends to read sub-clause 3(1), which says "subject to the other provisions of this Act". The other provision is under Clause 13. That safeguards the position of the certified goldsmiths.

So far as my hon. friend Shri Chandak is concerned, he returns to the fray again about 14 carat gold about which he had raised the issue before and I have answered the point.

Shri Alvares: There is one explanation needed. In Clause 13 there is no category certified as certified goldsmith. He is either a dealer or a certified goldsmith or a dealer by

[Shri Alvares]

himself. In order to get over this ambiguity, this amendment has been suggested to Clause 3. There is no certified goldsmith independently in Clause 13, and there is why there is an ambiguity.

Shri Nambiar: With regard to 14 and 18 carat,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot make another speech.

Shri Nambiar: Not speech, but the point is that 14 carat ornaments are not being bought by the people. Why do you waste money on that? Make it 18. There is no use wasting money on it from the public exchequer. That is my argument.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 3. Does he press it?

Shri Chandak: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 to the House.

Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put amendment Nos. 22, 23 and 24 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 22, 23 and 24 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 73.

Shri Solanki: I do not press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 73 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—

(Restrictions on the making, etc. of Ornaments and other articles of gold).

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

(i) Page 4, line 33,—

for "fourteen" substitute
"eighteen". (7)

(ii) Page 4, line 35,—

for "fourteen" substitute
"eighteen". (8)

(iii) Page 5,—

(i) line 2,—

for "fourteen" substitute—
"eighteen";

(ii) line, 5,—

for "fourteen" substitute—
"eighteen"; and

(iii) line 7,—

for "fourteen" substitute—
"eighteen". (9)

(iv) Page 4, line 25,—

for "provided in section 13" substitute—

"otherwise provided in
this Act." (25).

(v) Page 5, line 12,—

for "person" substitute
"goldsmith". (26).

Shri Hem Raj: I beg to move:

Page 5,—

omit lines 3 to 16. (226)

Shri Solanki: I beg to move:

- (i) Page 4, line 25,—
for "section 13" substitute—
"section 3 and 13". (76)
- (ii) Page 4,—
(i) line 33,—
for "fourteen" substitute—
"twenty-two;" and
(i) line 35,—
for "fourteen" substitute—
"twenty two"; (77)
- (iii) Page 5,—
(i) line 2,—
for "fourteen" substitute—
"twenty-two";
- (ii) line 5,—
for "fourteen" substitute—
"twenty-two";
- (iii) line 7,—
for "fourteen" substitute—
"twenty-two"; and
- (iv) line 13,—
for "fourteen" substitute—
"twenty-two". (78)

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): I wish to support the amendments moved by Shri Nambiar to Clause 4.

In the amendments he has stated that instead of 14 carat gold, 18 carat gold should be permitted to be used for ornaments. I hope the Government will accept this amendment for the sake of the nation.

I want that this Bill should be withdrawn as a whole. This will be of no use for the people of the country. Government of India faces an important problem created by the activities of the smugglers. They have organised their activities very cleverly, which present a challenge to the developing economy; they are becoming stronger because of the top officials who are partly supporting their activities. This Bill cannot stop

smuggling and the Minister cannot give any promise in regard to smuggling. After the introduction of gold control there are several hundreds of goldsmiths in Kerala who are unemployed; practically they are starving. They are unable to send their children to the schools. The organisation of goldsmiths made several representations to the Government to give these children at least some educational facilities. Government ignored their genuine demands of the goldsmiths. I request the Government again to consider their problem from the welfare of their children. I know that there is a press release for the organisation of co-operative societies. The Government of India unnecessarily spent a lot of money in the name of co-operative societies . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not a general discussion.

Shri Nambiar: He says nobody is purchasing 14 carat ornaments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His speech need not be interpreted by Mr. Nambiar.

Shri P. Kunhan: Yes, Sir, people are not purchasing 14 carat ornaments. So, I request Government not to waste public money for this purpose. I request the Government to accept the amendments moved by Mr. Nambiar.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I refer to amendment No. 77 line 33, page 4, for "fourteen" substitute "twenty-two". I want to change it from fourteen carats to twenty-two carats. Our goldsmiths find it difficult to manufacture ornaments from 14 carat gold. Hon. Minister may say that it can be done with machinery. In our rural areas it is not possible to have machinery. I want the hon. Minister to understand the difficulties of the rural goldsmith. Even by giving licences and certificates, they will not be able to work and exist and I request the hon. Minister to change it from 14 to 22 carats. I hope this amendment will be accepted.

Shri Nambiar rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many people from the same party?

Shri Nambiar: At this rate you can finish the Bill at 5 O'clock.

Shri M. R. Masani: If I may submit, Sir, you may allow these amendments to be fully discussed.

Shri Nambiar: I will now go beyond the scope of this clause. I want to know from the hon. Minister: what is the sanctity about the 14 carats?

Where did he get this number 14? If it is 13, I can understand! Please call about 100 ladies and ask them whether they would like to have 14 carat gold. If even one of them accepts it, I am prepared to withdraw my amendment. 14 carat gold is of no value. It is not gold. That is the word for cheating. Why should there be 14 carat gold?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not 15?

Shri Nambiar: If 22 carat is accepted, I shall withdraw my amendment. Even if 22 carat gold cannot be accepted, let it at least be 18 carat, because it means some gold which the womenfolk might use and they can have some gold which can be kept as a reserve for emergencies. Otherwise, it is no gold. To say that it is 14 carat gold is a misnomer. You remove the gold and say something in the name of gold, paper gold or golden paper, maybe in a metallic form. So, there is no sanctity for this 14 carat gold. The hon. Minister owes us an explanation, an explanation to this House and to the country as to how and from which brain and from what manner of brain this 14 carat has been evolved; that gold is no gold. He must accept at least 18 carat gold.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I support the amendment of Shri Nambiar and Shri Mahida, because, actually we are for 22 carat, but if the Government comes down to at least 18 carat, so much the better. Even the majority of the Congress party in their hearts of hearts know that 14 carat is an impractical thing. Even the Finance Minister has not been elucidating this point in such a manner as to make us understand as to why he is seeking to get this aspect of the Bill passed. If the people's sanction is to be taken and if their vote is to be taken, then, 99 per cent will vote against it. I request the hon. Minister to see to this and accept the amendment.

Shri Hem Raj: I think that the hon. Minister has no doubt made it clear in his own way. But unless and until it is made clear in the rules themselves, the court will take the law as it stands and decide the case. If any ordinary person goes to the bazar and gives gold to the refiner, he gives the gold and wants to get it done into an ornament, but because he wants to get it refined in a purer form of gold, this clause provides that in no case will the goldsmith be permitted to make the gold with more than 14 carat. What I want is that the goldsmith will himself refine that gold and make it pure and then prepare the ornaments. If that is considered and accepted, I will withdraw my amendment.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position that my hon. friends envisage is this. By accepting their amendment, it will mean the deletion of the proviso asking the refiner to downgrade the quality of gold. But the intention is to deal with the refiners and not with the goldsmiths.

About the fineness of gold, we have already said that 14 carat will remain: whether it should be 18 or 22 is not the point. I am unable to accept the amendments.

Shri N. Dandekar: Sir, nobody has spoken on amendment No. 76. I want to speak on it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that all of them have spoken. The Minister has replied to all the amendments.

Shri Solanki: I think he replied to only one amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mahida has spoken from your party.

Shri Nambiar: There is ample time; let us not hasten it.

Shri Dandekar: I am speaking on amendment No. 76. My hon. friend will speak on 77 and 78. Amendment No. 76 is very important; it is a small amendment. Clause 4(1) starts by saying: "Save as provided in section 13,—". I suggest that it should be "Save as provided in sections 3 and 13". So far as goldsmiths are concerned, they have got some rights both under clauses 3 and 13. Other dealers also have got certain rights under clause 3, but not under clause 13. So, I think it would be more lucid to provide in clause 4, "Save as provided in sections 3 and 13".

Shri Solanki: I shall say a few words on amendments Nos. 77 and 78, by which I want to substitute "22 carat" wherever "14 carat" occurs in this clause. The difficulty about 14 carat reminds me of a story. During the Chinese aggression, one of the Members of Parliament gave away a lot of gold including the ornaments of his wife. Later, when an occasion arose, his wife demanded that she would like to have a *mangal sutra*. The hon. Member purchased a *mangal sutra* of 14 carat gold and gave it to his wife. But she refused to wear it. He said, "I am a man of principle. We are only helping our Government by giving away our gold. Can't you wear this 14 carat *mangal sutra*?" She said, "By no means. If you want want to wear it, you may do so. I will not wear it". This is the story of many households, where ladies

practically refuse to wear 14 carat ornaments. It is not a question of 14 carat gold, but it is a question of utility. These 14 carat ornaments do not last very long. They get tarnished very soon and lose their charm. After all, the purpose of wearing ornaments is to look glamorous.

I have got some figures about the making of these 14 carat ornaments. It is very surprising to see that whereas ordinary gold ornament could be made at a cost of Rs. 20 for four bangles, if it is made in 14 carat gold, it costs Rs. 50 for four bangles, because the making charges are very high in the case of 14 carat ornaments. If we can find some means of having cheaper production of 14 carat gold ornaments, it is a different matter. Even then, if the ornament loses its colour, people will not buy it. We cannot convince the customers. It is a matter of choice for the people. If the customer is not satisfied, it is not going to be popular and nobody is going to deal in 14 carat gold. Unless we satisfy the customers and create a demand in the country for 14 carat gold ornaments, it is not going to be popular.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Regarding Mr. Dandekar's amendment, I do not think it is necessary to amend clause 3. The clause which should contain the safeguard is only clause 13. About the other points, I have already dealt with them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Nambiar's amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 9 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 25 and 26 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Dandekar's amendments Nos. 76, 77 and 78.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Amendments Nos. 76, 77 and 78 were put and negatived.

Shri Hem Raj: I would like to withdraw my amendment No. 226.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir; we do not allow it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall put it.

Amendment No. 226 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.— (Restrictions on possession and sale of gold.)

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 6, line 13,—

for "a permit has been obtained under sub-section (3)"
substitute—

"the dealer complies with the provisions of sub-section (3)" (238).

(ii) Page 7, lines 3 and 4,—

for "under and in accordance with a permit granted by the in this behalf", substitute—

"but the person to or with whom such gold is sold or otherwise transferred or hypothecated, pledged, mortgaged or charged* shall give to such officer as may be authorised by the Administrator in this behalf, intimation thereof in such form and manner and within such period as may be prescribed". (239).

Sir, I have mentioned the reasons for moving these amendments in my opening speech. This is to make the position of the dealer better.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7, line 3,—

after "charged" insert—

"or converted into ornament or other finished products" (28).

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move:

Page 7, lines 3 and 4,—

for "under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Administrator in this behalf",
substitute—

"provided intimation of such sale or transfer or hypothecation, pledge, mortgage or charge with relevant particulars is filled with the Administrator forthwith thereafter". (79).

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir, I beg to move: :

Page 6, line 40,—

add at the end—"or a dealer". (107).

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7,—

omit lines 1 to 4. (227).

Shri Nambiar: Sir, my amendment is that on page 7, line 3, after the word "charged" insert "or converted into ornament or other finished products". If this amendment is not accepted this clause will not be clear. Sub-clause (3) of this clause says:

"Any gold (other than ornament) which is not required to be declared under this Act may be sold or otherwise transferred or hypothecated, pledged, mortgaged or charged under and in accord-

*Correction referred to by the Minister Finance in the House on 23-12-64.

ance with a permit granted by the Administrator in this behalf."

My submission is that after the word "charged" you have to insert the words "or converted into ornament or other finished products". Supposing one has got some gold which is not an ornament and which is not to be declared, according to this it has to be kept only in that manner, hypothecated, pledged, mortgaged or charged. If that gold is made into a bar or something like that and if that is objected to, then it will become an offence. Therefore, that gold which is not to be declared and which is already exempted must be allowed to be preserved by the customer in the way he likes. You cannot ask him to keep that gold in a particular fashion as mentioned in the clause. That is why I have added the words "or converted into an ornament or other finished products that can be made". He must have the right to use it as he likes. Supposing a minor child gets some gold on the death of its parents and after he or she becomes a major wants to utilise that gold in a particular fashion, if my amendment is not accepted he is prohibited from utilising that gold in the manner he likes. Of course, I can understand that the hon. Minister's intention is to prevent smuggling of gold and that his intention is not to harass the people. If his intention is not to harass people, then he can agree to these minor concessions. Why should he be dogmatic in the sense that because it comes from the Opposition, even if the amendment is intended to improve the clause and put it in a better way in the matter of construction, he should not accept it. His intention, he has already stated, is not to harass people. If that is so, let him accept this amendment.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir; wording of my amendment No. 108 is also the same as that of Shri Nambiar.

I support Shri Nambiar's contention. Once a person inherits or gets as present a particular type or variety of gold, he must have the liberty of using it in the way he likes. He cannot retain it in the same way. Supposing a person inherits or gets as present a powder box and he does not want to keep it as a powder box, he would like to change it. That liberty should be there. Why should there be a restriction on that? I would like the hon. Minister to think about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dandekar.

Shri Dandekar rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may start tomorrow. We have to take up the Half-an-hour Discussion now.

17 hrs.

BAN ON MANUFACTURE* OF A AND B VARIETIES OF SUGAR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the motion that I have brought before the House deserves not only the sympathy but also the serious consideration of the House. While initiating this, I must congratulate the Ministry for the fact that they are not at all tired of problems; not only so, they have started increasing the size of the problems, creating more dissatisfaction in the country.

The history of the matter is this. A and B quality sugar were being manufactured by many sugar factories. A and B qualities are bolder size of crystal sugar. It has got a history behind it. Now, when there is shortage of sugar in the country, you can take any step to discourage its manufacture. But when there is a surplus in the country, naturally it is left to the manufacturers to manufacture what-

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

[Shri K. N. Pande]

ever type of sugar is attracting the market. In this background, A and B quality sugar were being manufactured in the factories. At that time, the factories were required to design their plants in such a way that both types of grains could be manufactured. That involved incurring a huge expenditure in order to make alterations and to have some new plants for the purpose.

Then, as we are not self-sufficient in the matter of sulphur which is used by the sulphitation plant, we had to find some other material which could be used to clarify the juice, something which was available in the country, and that was limestone. Now, by this prohibitory order the whole situation has been changed. It has not only forced the factories to change their process from carbonation to sulphitation and thus creating unemployment to over 150 employees in each sugar factory which used to manufacture bolder sugar in the carbonation plant, but it is also going to cause unemployment to those workers who were working in quarries to produce limestone.

In the reply to my question it was stated,

"In manufacture of bold grains some quantity of sugar is lost in the process of remelting and re-boiling."

That is correct. For a bolder variety you have to re-process it and you have to have some more processes in order to achieve that result. That is correct. But you will find from the results that the recovery in carbonation plant is always higher than the recovery which is obtained in the sulphitation plant.

As I have stated in the beginning, by this order, the sugar factories have been prohibited from manufacturing these two varieties of sugar and they

have been asked to manufacture other varieties, which are of smaller grain. The Ministry issued this order with the hope that the production will increase. But what is the result? The result is quite the contrary. Because, for smaller grain, the centrifugal which makes the sugar takes much more time; at the same time, in the drying section also it takes more time.

The Ministry, without giving any thought or consideration to the fact that the season has already started, without considering whether the issue of this order was justified, because this will create some difficulty to the sugar factories. Without giving thought to it this aspect that the factories while producing sugar of smaller size, cannot maintain normal production, this prohibitory order was issued, with the result that the purpose for which this order was issued, that is the production will be more, is being defeated because the crushing is less.

Another point that was mentioned here was that if these two grades are avoided to be manufactured, naturally bagasse will be saved. How can bagasse be saved unless you have more production? Otherwise, you cannot save bagasse. Now, what is happening is this. When the speed of crushing is slowed down, naturally there is less bagasse and, therefore, if you want to keep the boilers going on, you will require more fuel in addition to the bagasse which is produced by the factories. So, both the purposes for which this order was issued have been defeated.

My suggestion in regard to this is this. The country is already facing the problem of shortage of sugar and in many factories there is no adequate supply of cane. At that very time, if by an order of the Government some more complication is created, naturally the Minister should think over the matter seriously as to whether to continue this order or to stop it for the time being. Let us take some time

to find out some solution as to how to avoid this shortage of sugar production and at the same time to avoid retrenchment particularly when the country is facing a big problem of unemployment.

May I request the hon. Minister to think over this? There is no point of prestige in this matter. After all, the cane is available there and sugar has to be produced. There were some regions, for example, Gujarat, which used to take it. Anyhow, if you want to avoid it, kindly give them some time because for this type of sugar they require a different type of equipment of a different design and all that. Moreover, if they have to leave this process of carbonation and go over to sulphitation, they will require 400 times more of sulphur in these sugar factories. Now, sulphur is not available in the country and you have to spend foreign exchange for that. When we are short of foreign exchange resources and just at that very moment if you create such a problem which involves more foreign exchange, naturally it is not advisable to do so. Therefore, my suggestion is that the hon. Minister should consider the matter seriously and stop the operation of this order for the time being.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma....not here; Shri Prakash Vir Shastri....not here. Shri Bibhuti Mishra,

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): Sir, I want to say something on this.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: You can only ask a question. No speech is allowed.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that in switching over from 'A' and 'B' varieties of sugar to a smaller grain, the capacity of the sugar factories is going to be reduced? Another point is, whether the production of sugar will be 15 per cent less and whether it is also a fact that the National Sugar Institute,

Kanpur, has given its definite opinion that the sugar recovery will go down and that the production will shrink. Another question is that there will be retrenchment of workers if you switch over to a smaller grain and also more sulphur will be consumed in that process and there will be fall in recovery also. After the very start of the crushing season, Government has imposed this ban. We have not given sufficient time to the factory-owners to change their equipment and switch over to sulphitation process. We have not given them any notice and we have asked them to switch over to that process very soon. So, all sorts of difficulties are going to be created. The most important fact is that this Kanpur Sugar Institute says that there will be less of recovery and the sugar production will go down. I want the hon. Minister to reply to all these points.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): On the ground of the economy of sugar this order has been issued. In view of the fact that the Ministry wants to increase sugar production in the country, may I know whether it will revise or reconsider the policy of issuing the licences especially in the irrigation areas like the Tungabhadra irrigation area where so many applications are pending since 1958 and yet no licences have been given, in spite of the fact that nearly 1,20,000 acres are under the localisation scheme, and fixed sugarcane crop is there, and already on 50 per cent of the area, there is standing sugarcane? In spite of the fact that sugarcane is supplied in plenty there, may I know why the Ministry is so stringent and so slow in issuing the licences? May I know whether the hon. Minister will revise the policy of issuing licences specially in Kamalapur and Gangavati?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): That will not come within the scope of this half-an-hour discussion.

My hon. friend Shri K. N. Pande has raised two issues: one is that

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

because of this order there is likely to be retrenchment of thousands of persons, and the other is that this will stop the production of good quality of sugar in the field which was achieved by hard efforts in several years.

Shri K. N. Pande: Due to this order, there will also be less production.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Another point made by the hon. Member is that there will be less production.

I had the advantage of consulting technical experts since this matter has been raised in Parliament, and I wanted to be fully informed about the implications of the order which had been issued, particularly with reference to retrenchment, the quality of sugar and also the drop in production. I am assured by the technical experts that all these three apprehensions are not well founded.

It is necessary to understand the process and the qualities which we are producing today for the purpose of appreciating the points raised by the hon. Member.

The quality of sugar produced by the vacuum pan sugar factories in India is judged in terms of two main characteristics, that is, the size of the grain and the colour or whiteness. For this purpose, sugar standards for determining both grain sizes and colour are issued by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, every year, based on the specifications laid down by the Indian Standards Institution.

According to the present ISI specifications, there are five grades of grain sizes of sugar denoted by A, A. B, C, D and E. A being the boldest, and E being the smallest size of grain; and there are three grades of colour denoted by 28, 29 and 30 in numbers). Therefore, there are 15 grades, that is three grades of A, three grades of B, three grades of C, three grades of D and three grades of E. In fixing the ex-factory controlled price, D-29 grade is taken as the standard, and with

reference to that, increased prices have been given to the other grades. For example, as against D-29, A-29 fetches a higher price to the extent of Rs. 4.70, and as against D-29, A-30 fetches a higher price of Rs. 5.70. Therefore, there is a price factor involved in this. B-30 fetches Rs. 4 more, and B-29 fetches Rs. 3 more than D-29.

Therefore, it is this price factor which is the most important and attractive thing as far as the industry is concerned. Therefore, we find particularly during the control period, there has been more and more a switch-over to the production of A and B grade grains, and from a start of about 12 per cent of the production it has now reached 17.5 per cent of the production so far as A and B are concerned.

Then, in view of the financial advantage in the manufacture of A and B grain-size sugar, not only are A and B grades produced, but over-grading of the production of the various sizes also takes place.

Apart from the above considerations, which is a technical view which is also confirmed at the highest level—I had consultations even yesterday—the manufacture of bold-grain sugar is considered wasteful both from the point of view of production as well as consumption. Manufacture of bold grain-sugar results in loss of sugar in the process of melting small grain-sugar and reboiling the melt. Waste occurs in consumption because bold grain-sugar takes comparatively more time to dissolve and invariably some quantity is left over in the cups etc. That has been my personal experience also. In the opinion of experts, by switching over to small-grain production, the capacity in the boiling house would be augmented to the extent of 10 per cent, and the increased capacity could be usefully employed for better boiling of low-grade massecuite, with the result that the sugar loss in molas-

ses would be reduced. The production of bold grains requires higher consumption of steam. Switch-over to medium-size grain would, therefore, contribute to higher production and saving of fuel, viz. bagasse which could be utilised for paper manufacture.

Then, the point was raised that there are two processes, sulphitation and carbonation, and it was assumed that carbonation means bigger grain production. As a matter of fact, through the carbonation process you can have smaller grain production also at a higher level and more advantageously also. Through the sulphitation process also you can produce A and B grades with a certain amount of difficulty. Therefore, as far as the processes are concerned, they are not confined to the production of either C, D and E or A and B grades. Both the processes can be used for the purpose of producing C, D and E and A and B which have been prohibited.

Shri K. N. Pande: But that will also require change.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am coming to that. After all, I am not a technical person. I have got technical advice. I shall try to place the facts before the House.

Out of the total number of factories in India, only 36 are involved in producing A and B grades, as follows: Punjab 6, U.P. 20, Bihar 9 and Madhya Pradesh 1. As far as producing bigger grains are concerned, smaller centrifugal capacity is involved. It is on that point the case is being made out, that if they change over to the production of smaller grains, the centrifugal capacity will not be available to a sufficient extent, so that those who are producing A and B grades will have to produce less. This factor has also been examined with reference to the available centrifugal capacity. Out of 26 factories, roughly 22 or 23 factories have already sufficient centrifugal capacity to produce the smaller grains. Therefore, there is no

necessity for a fall in production simply because you switch over from the bigger to the smaller grains. I do agree that a few factories, three or four, may be affected, and they may have to immediately have full centrifugal capacity which may not be possible. Therefore, that will have to be taken into consideration, and I shall refer to it a little later.

Then, the question of quality was raised. In this connection, it may be mentioned that in most developed countries of the world, which are highly quality-conscious, there is no production of sugar of A and B grain-sizes. Generally, the sugar produced in those countries is of grain sizes E or D and a small quantity is produced termed 'coarse grain' which may be at best our C grain size. In these countries, stress is laid on whiteness which is also an indicator of purity. It is worthy of note that the ban has brought in no representation from the consumer who is the person primarily interested in the quality of sugar. On the other hand, he seems to be gratified that he would be able to buy his sugar cheaper. It is only the industry whose profits have been curtailed which is representing in the matter.

Then, the question of retrenchment has been brought out. I am assured by the technical experts that no retrenchment is involved. Only for the purpose of frightening the people, the sugar factories have issued notices that they would bring about retrenchment. Such retrenchment cannot be made, particularly in U.P., without the sanction of the State Government. So, the hon. Member who is interested in labour need not be afraid.....

(Interruptions)

श्री हुसम चन्द कद्वलाय (देवास): वे नोटिस की अवहेलना करते हैं। वे बहुत से लोगों को स्थाई नहीं करते हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly wait, till I finish my speech; if anything more remains, they can be asked again.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

There is no case for retrenchment of any labour and if anybody has given notice, it is only for the purpose of bringing pressure to allow them to continue to produce A and B grains. Considering all these aspects, it appears to me that the problem is mainly one of reduction of profits and not technical. One need not consider whether the order should be reviewed or not from that point of view.

Two or three factories, I agree, may be affected immediately during this season with regard to their capacity of production. Therefore, I have decided, after consulting technical experts, that the prohibition against the production of A and B would be withdrawn but this concession of higher prices for A and B would not be available. Anybody who wants to produce A and B may produce it, but it will be

sold and on the same price as C. They will not be able to make a profit which they have been making all along, undue profit, according to me.... (*Interruptions.*) I have already stated that there is no question of any decrease in production; by prohibiting A and B there is likely to be 10 per cent increase in production; there is not likely to be any retrenchment. Still, all these things are academic because I am not making any prohibition; only the cost will be the same as for the C variety.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions now. The House stands adjourned.

17.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 23, 1964|Pausa 2, 1886 (Saka).