

Third Series Vol, XLVIII - No. 12

Friday, November 19, 1965
Kartika 28, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 12—Friday, November 19, 1965/Kartika 28, 1887 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Obituary Reference	2765—66
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 328 to 336	2766—2801
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 337 to 340, 342 to 356	2802—16
Unstarred Questions Nos. 899 to 902, 904 to 955, 957 to 976, 980 to 982.	2817—68
Re : Statement of Finance Minister	2869
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Kidnapping of seven persons by hostile Nagas from Sibsagar district of Assam	2869—72
Paper Laid on the Table	2872
President's Assent to Bill	2873
Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House—	
Fifteenth Report	2873
Re : Presentation of Petition	2873
Business of the House	2873—84
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1965	2984—2904
Motion to consider	2894—2904
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	2884—87
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	2887—92
Shri Ranga	2892—95
Shri S. M. Banerjee	2895—97
Shri D. C. Sharma	2898—2900
Shri N. C. Chatterjee	2900—02
Shri B. R. Bhagat	2903

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Clauses 1 to 3 ..	2904
Motion to pass .	2904
Shri B. R. Bhagat	2904
Resolutions <i>re</i> : Indian Coconut Committee and the Indian Central Oilseeds Committees	2905—41
Shri C. Subramaniam	2905—14
Shri Ranga	2916—24
Shri S. C. Samanta	2924—27
Shri Vasudevan Nair	2927—32
Shri A. S. Alva	2932—33
Shri Iqbal Singh	2933—34
Shri Bade	2934—41
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Seventy-Third Report	2941
Bills Introduced—	
(1) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Omission of article 35A</i>) by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi	2942
(2) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of First Schedule) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	2942
(3) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Preamble) by Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi	2943
Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, <i>Withdrawn</i> * (<i>Amendment of section 36</i>) by Dr. L. M. Singhvi .	2943—65
Motion to consider	2943—65
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	2943—51, 2963—65
Shri N. Dandekar	2951—54
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta	2954—57
Shri Sham Lal Saraf	2958—59
Shri N. C. Chatterjee	2959—62
Shri B. R. Bhagat	2962
Advocates (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 24 and 55</i>) by Shri Parashar	2965—74
Motion to consider	2965—74
Shri Parashar	2965—67
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav	2967—68
Shri A. T. Sarma	2968
Shri Hem Raj	2968—69
Shri H. V. Koujalgi	2969—70
Shri Hajarnavis	2970—71

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 19, 1965/Kartika
28, 1887 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Khushwaqt Rai who passed away at Lakhimpur-Kheri on the 17th November, 1965, at the age of 63. He was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957 to 1962.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, who was a valued colleague of ours in Parliament for five years, has passed away. It is painful to hear of the passing away of a man, who by his gentlemanly demeanour and quiet conduct, endeared himself to all his friends and colleagues. Once, in New York, Mr. Norman Thomas told me about Lord Attlee; he said, "Well, Mr. Attlee has some of the humility of your Indian leaders." Shri Khushwaqt Rai had a natural humility of the Indian leaders and the virtue, which spontaneously drew the people towards him. Shri Khushwaqt Rai believed in the cause of socialism and democracy and he also knew well that for democracy to succeed and blossom in health, the Opposition should be strong. And this was the cause to which he dedicated his life. While the exodus of the Members of the Opposition to the

ruling party had become the normal conduct, perhaps for a handful of silver, with some people, some of whom were topmost in Indian politics, here was Shri Khushwaqt Rai who remained steadfast to the cause which he loved dearly, and in this strength of Prahlada lay the greatness of his soul.

Let the soul of Shri Khushwaqt Rai, who was steadfast and quiet, remain in peace. I hope you will convey our heartfelt condolences to the members of his bereaved family.

Mr. Speaker: I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

Mr. Speaker: The condolences will be conveyed, as desired by Members, to the members of the bereaved family.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

टिकटों का बेचा जाना

+

* 328. श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल यात्रियों के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये केवल उतनी ही टिकटें न बेचने के क्या कारण हैं जितने कि किसी विशेष रेल गाड़ी में स्थान उपलब्ध होते हैं जब कि यह सुविधा प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों को उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) तीसरी श्रेणी के अधिक डिब्बे उपलब्ध करा कर तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये अधिक स्थानों की व्यवस्था करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) जिन भागों पर ग्राम तौर पर तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों की अधिक भीड़ होती है उन पर अधिक गाड़ियां चलाने में सरकार द्वारा किन कठिनाइयों का अनुभव किया जा रहा है और उन कठिनाइयों को किस तरीके से दूर करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राज सुमन सिंह): (क), से (ग) एक व्यान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

जिन तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में प्रारक्षित जगह की व्यवस्था रहती है उनके लिए तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को उतने ही टिकट जारी किये जाते हैं जितनी कि विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर किसी गाड़ी में सीट या शायिकाएं उपलब्ध हों या उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना हो। इस प्रक्रिया को तीसरे दर्जे के उन डिब्बों में लागू करना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है जिनमें जगह प्रारक्षित नहीं की जाती क्योंकि प्रत्येक स्टेशन को पहले से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि गाड़ी आने पर उसमें कितनी प्रनारक्षित जगह उपलब्ध होगी।

लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों और सवारी डिब्बों और इंजनों की संख्या में वृद्धि के अनुरूप तथा आवश्यक माल यातायात की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन खण्डों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जहां वर्तमान लाइन क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त अधिक चल-स्टाक प्राप्त करने के भी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ताकि विभिन्न खण्डों पर यात्री यातायात की बढ़ती हुई जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए नयी गाड़ियां चलाई जा सकें और वर्तमान गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जा सके। सामान्य गाड़ियों में यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं।

रेल प्रशासनों ने गाड़ियों में भीड़-भाड़ कम करने के लिए जो उपाय किये हैं उनके फलस्वरूप भीड़-भाड़ में कुछ कमी हुई है। यद्यपि यात्री यातायात में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है लेकिन इस वृद्धि के बावजूद बड़ी लाइन में भीड़-भाड़ का प्रतिशत 1964 में 12.9 और मीटर लाइन में 13.4 रहा जब कि 1955 में यह प्रतिशत क्रमशः 16 और 30 था।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know in which of the zones the line capacity is going to be expanded or strengthened so that more surplus bogies may be attached to fast trains on long distances?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is virtually uniform throughout the railway on all the zones, and more particularly on the South-Eastern Railway wherefrom the hon. Member hails. There, we have introduced the latest devices to haul over goods and carry our passengers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Do conductor-guides invariably inform the station masters of coming stations about vacancies in the reserved third-class seats?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is not possible under the present circumstances to inform the station masters of the coming stations about the number of vacancies in the third-class.

Mr. Speaker: That is given in the statement.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any proposal is being considered by the Government to run third-class trains only, in addition to the trains already running, to clear the rush of passengers where there is a great rush?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. That is our idea; that in course of time, when the line capacity gets expanded, an additional janata train will be run, which contains only third-class.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the authorities are aware that

third-class tickets are not available in the numbers required, particularly at Howrah, Delhi and Bombay, the terminal stations, and, if so, what steps are being taken to see that the tickets are made available?

Mr. Speaker: The question is about seats not being available and the tickets being in excess.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have experience of this difficulty in Howrah the rush is so much there.

Mr. Speaker: I do not question that; that may be correct; but here the question is different.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the Minister aware that much of this overcrowding takes place due to many reasons, and one of the important reasons is that many people take their luggage also with them? May I know if the hon. minister is going to evolve some scheme or method by which the luggage could be kept in separate bogies, as is done in other countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. member can appreciate the difficulty of the passengers as well as the railway people. In cold weather like this, will it be possible for any third-class passenger to travel without any luggage.....

An hon. Member: What about summer?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In summer, very few people carry much luggage. We should be practical in these matters.

श्री विधायक प्रसाद : कुछ दिन पहले माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि ज्यादा ट्रेनों का चलना तो असम्भव है, मगर डीजल लोकोमोटिव द्वारा चलने वाली सम्बन्धी ट्रेनें चलाई जायेंगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया है और कब तक नम्बर आफ बैगन्ड ज्यादा हो जायेगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हम लोगों ने जो कहा था, हम ने उस का परिपालन किया है। 1964-65 में 104 नई गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं—या तो बिल्कुल नई गाड़ियां हैं, नहीं तो उन में ऐडीशनल डिब्बे जोड़े गए हैं—, 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से 72 नई गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं और 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 से 52 नई गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं, जिन का डेली ट्रेन किलोमीटर 11,782 होता है।

Shri Warrior: Has the government any intention to make all those through bogies running for more than 24 hours sleeper coaches and not sitting coaches alone?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a suggestion which we shall keep in mind.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का इस्तखाम किया है कि जैसे एयर कन्डीशन्ड या फ्रिज्ड ब्लास के टिकट बेचे जाते हैं, तो ध्यान रखा जाता है कि कितनी सीट्स ऐवैलेबल हैं, वैसे ही इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि बर्ड ब्लास में जितनी सीट्स हों, उतने ही टिकट दिये जायें, ताकि टिकटों के ब्लैक मार्केट को रोक जाये और बीच में कुली और एजेंट जो दस बीस रुपये रोज कमाते हैं, उस को समाप्त किया जाये ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सवाल इसी सम्बन्ध में है कि जितनी सीट्स हों, उतने ही टिकट हर स्टेशन पर बेचे जायें। यह प्रयास जरूर होगा कि हर टिकट-होल्डर को एक सीट दी जाये। अभी जितने स्लीपर कोचिज हैं, उन में यह व्यवस्था चालू की गई है। लेकिन बर्ड ब्लास के जितने टिकट बिकते हैं, उतनी सीटें हर स्टेशन पर प्रांवाइड करने से ही यह सम्भव हो सकेगा और उतनी पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीटें हैं नहीं, बिकत है, लेकिन उस धोर बढने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the requirements of

third-class coaches if only that number of passengers are allowed to enter a compartment for whom accommodation can be provided in that compartment and if tickets are issued accordingly.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, it cannot be hundred per cent fool-proof, because it would not be possible to know exactly how many people are going to detrain at every station and how many are going to entrain. We would not be able to deny the ticket purchasing facility to all the passengers who come to a railway station, because they come from 3 or 4 miles or sometimes even 10 or 15 miles away. If we say "we are not going to issue tickets to you this evening", what will they think? Our effort will be to meet their requirements but it must be appreciated that having regard to the situation that obtains today, we do make earnest endeavours and we are expanding the facilities every day.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question—**Shri Madhu Limaye—Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia—Shri D. C. Sharma.**

Shri D. C. Sharma: Question No. 329.

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

+

*329. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**

Shri Bagri:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the Bhilai Steel Plant in the near future and whether the machinery and equipment therefor have arrived at the site of the project;

(b) the time it will take to commission the expanded portion for production and the total cost of this expansion and the production target thereof; and

(c) whether Government have completed the transport and other arrangements to continue production without unnecessary and unexpected suspensions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is presumed that the Question relates to the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant from the 1 million tonne stage to the 2.5 million tonne stage. If so, most of the machinery and equipment has arrived at the site and the expansion is expected to be completed by about the middle of 1966. The total cost of this expansion is estimated at Rs. 1381.40 million excluding the township. It is estimated that full production i.e. 2.5 million tonnes from the expanded plant will be available in 1967-68.

Proposals to expand the plant from 2.5 million tonnes to 3.5 million tonnes per annum in the Fourth Five Year Plan period are currently under examination.

(c) All necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of the expansion programme are in hand.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this expansion programme is being carried out by us by our own country, or it is being done in collaboration with some other country; and, if it is in collaboration with some other country, may I know what is their part of collaboration and what is the part of our country?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We are having technical assistance from the Russians, but most of the engineering and erection work is being done through our own personnel.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it has been estimated how much will be the consumption of steel in our country by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and whether we will be able to meet that demand on account of the expansion we are undertaking in Bhilai and other steel plants?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Two studies have been made in this respect: one by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and the other by the Steel Study Group which has been appointed by the Steel Ministry itself. Their estimate is that the requirements by the end of the Third Plan period would be between 9 million to 10 million tonnes. We would perhaps be short by 1 million tonnes.

Shri A. P. Sharma: How does Bhilai steel plant compare with Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants in respect of loss and profit in the production of materials?

Shri P. C. Sethi: To answer this particular question, Sir, I would like to have notice, but I may add that as far as HSL as a whole is concerned this year we have made a profit after allowing for depreciation and interest.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Government have visualised the possibility of building and expanding our steel plants with our own technical know-how and our own equipment; if so, may I have an idea of that?

Mr. Speaker: Steel plant at Bhilai?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Steel plant at Bhilai and others also—he is asking in general.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About swadeshi plants.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is a very pertinent and important question. For the present expansion of Bhilai we have the Russian collaboration but about 35 to 40 per cent of the components would be our own. But we are contemplating for future plants if we can produce blast furnaces, coke-oven batteries and open-hearth furnaces in India itself with perhaps 10 to 15 per cent foreign components. If it is an Indian plant we would go to the open market for the small percentage of parts that would be necessary. If we are tied up to a particular

country, naturally we have to purchase a big share of the parts in that particular country whatever the price may be. So our thinking has been that for future plants it must be Indian components with small purchases of foreign components in the open market. We are working out the details and in the coming three or four months I hope we will be able to have a clearer picture.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपका हक तो नहीं रहा। आप पूछ सकते हैं। लेकिन आईवा ऐसा होगा तो . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : बातचीत में रह गया। माफ कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप पूछ लीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो पांचवां इस्पात का कारखाना बनेगा उसको बनाते समय जिस योजना का आपने उल्लेख किया है क्या उसको मुकम्मिल तौर पर लागू किया जाएगा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think so. For all future steel plants we should think on this line. I agree with the hon. Member that we should think on these lines.

श्री गुलशन : भिलाई कारखाने के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए उसका जो विस्तार किया जाएगा वह कब तक मुकम्मिल हो जाएगा और उससे कितना उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैं बता चुका हूँ कि 25 लाख टन का जो लक्ष्य है वह पूरा हो जाएगा। 1966 में यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा और 1967-68 में 25 लाख टन हमें मिलने लगेगा।

Foreign Exchange to Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd.

*330. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange allocation to the Hindustan Machine Tools has been curtailed;

(b) if so, the amount so curtailed;

(c) the estimated fall in production in consequence of this curtailment; and

(d) the reaction to this curtailment in respect of Hindustan Machine Tools products in U.S.A. markets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) Machine tool units.

Allocation of foreign exchange to the machine tool units of the Company during 1965-66 has been made to the full extent asked for out of I.D.A. allocations and other available credits and trade plan provisions. However, due to certain difficulties in regard to the drawal on some of the credits, it has not been possible to release the full amount allocated to the Company. The shortfall which is to the extent of about one-third of the actual requirements will affect the Company's production during the next year.

(ii) Watch factory.

In view of the difficult foreign exchange situation, it has not been possible to make allocation of foreign exchange to the watch factory during 1965-66 to the full extent. The allocation made is Rs. 17 lakhs against their demand of Rs. 45 lakhs. But it has not been possible to release any foreign exchange out of this allocation for the import of components as details regarding the utilization of credit for this purpose have not been settled. The watch factory is already working at 50 per cent of its capacity on account of shortage of components and essential raw materials.

The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have not yet booked any orders for machine tools or watches from U.S.A.

Shri Karni Singhji: What steps are taken to produce in India components

so far being imported by the Hindustan Machine Tools and what efforts are being made to get Yen credit through Japanese collaboration; has it borne any fruit?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as the making of imported components in India is concerned, most of the alloy steel and tool steel has to be imported for the time being and attempts are being made to make imported alloy steel and tool steel in India. Of course, there are some precision things that are now being imported; but a research laboratory has been set up at Bangalore and all the steps are being taken to produce it. So far as the Hindustan Machine Tools is concerned—I am not talking of the watch factory but of the machine tool factory—there is no Japanese credit that has been allocated to them. So far as the watch factory is concerned, Rs. 15 lakhs against the Japanese Yen credit were allocated to them; but, still there are negotiations with Japan as they are not willing that the watch factory should be covered under Japanese Yen credit.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know if there is any proposal for any expansion in the Hindustan Machine Tools with Japanese collaboration for the manufacture of further precision instruments in which Japan excels, like cameras, microscopes and other electronic gadgets?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I may inform the House that the Hindustan Machine Tools is not going into the instrumentation and camera lines; they are confining themselves to machine tools of various kinds—grinding, milling, lathes and all kinds of various machine tools which they are manufacturing—and they will continue to do that. So far as instrumentation etc. are concerned, they are being taken up by a separate organisation, called Instrumentations Limited, with two units at present—one at Kota and the other in Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the statement it is said that Rs. 17 lakhs worth of foreign exchange was allotted to one factory in 1965-66; but, again it is said that it has not been possible to release any foreign exchange out of this allocation for the import of components as details regarding the utilisation of credit for this purpose have not been settled and the factory is working at 50 per cent production now. Who was responsible for this fault of not working out the details only because of which no foreign exchange could be utilised, and what action was taken against those who were responsible for this lapse?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not that question. What happens is that we allot these monies against various credit allotments made by the Japanese or some other country from time to time. Certain Yen credits which are available from Japan are tied up with other imports relating to other industries. Also, lately there has been a great deal of delay in such matters.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Who is responsible? Is it our side or the other side? If it is our side, who was responsible?

Shri T. N. Singh: Hindustan machine Tools is not at all responsible.

Shri Ranga: He just gives a general reply. What has happened in this particular specific instance? He wanted it to be investigated. The hon. Minister does not even say a word about it.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that we are not responsible. That has been in other factories.

श्री बड़े : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि पुर्जों तथा आवश्यक कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बड़ी कारखाने में उत्पादन समया का केवल पचास प्रतिशत ही उत्पादन हो रहा है। यदि पचास परसेंट ही उत्पादन हो रहा है तो बाकी कपेसिटी जो आइडल

पड़ी रहती है, उससे साल में कितना नुकसान होता है? एम० टी० कारखाने को ?

Shri T. N. Singh: Naturally, there will be loss; but it cannot be estimated just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the first Managing Director of the original HMT factory in Bangalore, Shri Mathulla, has now gone into the private sector and, if so, what are the reasons for his exit from the public sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think, he went after the expiry of his period.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did he go or did he resign, not after the expiry of the period but before that?

Shri T. N. Singh: I will verify that point; but what I know is that already before that his brother has started a machine tool factory and he joined that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Better incentive or higher pay; what are the reasons?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि यह कमी जो वास्तविक आवश्यकता की लगभग एक तिहाई है, उससे कम्पनी के अगले वर्ष के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रतिकूल प्रभाव जो पड़ेगा उससे किनकी उत्पादन में कमी होगी ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The total requirement of foreign exchange is Rs. 3.50 crores so far as the H.M.T. is concerned. As against this, only lately Rs. 2.46 lakhs have been released. So, to that extent, there will be a shortfall. As there has already been delay, the machinery and components may take some time to come.

Exports of Oil Cake

+

***331. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports of oil cake made from groundnuts during the last year;

(b) whether these exports have resulted in the rise in the prices of oil cake in the country;

(c) whether the high prices of oil cake have affected milk and agricultural production by discouraging its use as cattle feed and manure; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to put a ban on these exports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Exports of oilcake made from groundnuts during 1964-65 were of the order of 8,12,531 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. The prices of groundnut are already high due to the demand for groundnut oil being much higher than production in the country. This is mainly due to very much smaller crop of groundnut in the Country particularly in Principal States growing groundnut.

(c) No, Sir. These groundnut oil cakes are surplus. Our main cattle-feed are cotton seed and rice bran. Even abroad, the groundnut oil cake is mostly used as poultryfeed.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल अकाल की जो व्यापक स्थिति है और नारे का घोर प्रभाव है, उस का सामना करने के लिये सरकार क्या इसके निर्वान पर रोक लगा कर जहाँ जहाँ प्रतिष्ठित खेती है उसको कच्चे में लेकर अकालग्रस्त इलाकों के जानवरों को जीवित रखने के लिये उसका इस्तेमाल करेगी।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The position is like this. Of about 3.5 million

tonnes of oilseeds that are produced in the country, about 18 lakh tonnes are groundnut seeds. Of this, less than half, that is, about 900,000 tonnes are sent to the factories where the oil is extracted by a solvent process. It is this de-oiled cake which is exported. Formerly, this de-oiled cake used to be utilised as fertiliser but now, as the synthetic fertilisers have come in, this is not being utilised....

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These were never used for cattle-feed. They were used only as fertilisers. Even now the countries which are importing this oil cake from us are using it as poultry feed and not as fertiliser.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. There is one thing. They have not been so far utilised. But it might be explored whether they can be used. There is acute shortage of fodder this time and it might be explored whether we can utilise this for that purpose.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is a matter for consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पिछले मत्तर्ह सालों में जहाँ दूसरी व्यापारिक फसलों की पैदावार प्रति एकड़ बढ़ती जा रही है, अकेली मगफनी की फसल ऐसी है जिसकी प्रति एकड़ पैदावार गिरती जा रही है। अगर यह सही है तो इसके कारण क्या है और इसकी फसल की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या इलाज कर रहे हैं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reason is that there was the failure of crop. Now, in Maharashtra and Gujarat which are the main groundnut growing areas, there has been total failure of rain and, therefore, the crop has failed. In fact, the price that was ruling last year was Rs. 1800 per tonne of groundnut oil and it is now as high as Rs. 3700 per tonne of groundnut oil.....

श्री मधु लिवडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न क्या है और जवाब क्या है ।

Mr. Speaker: His question was whereas the per-acre yield of other crops has been rising normally in our country, why has the yield of this crop particularly has been falling. Are there any special reasons for that?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My submission would be that the development of groundnut and oilseeds generally is the function of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and we come in only for exports.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that even after this extraction of oil by a solvent process the oil cake is found to be more useful for cattle, because oil is never digested in the system, and that it is much more useful for manure—and even today the peasants are dying for this kind of manure—why is it that the Government do not give any consideration to these things and would allow in a blind-foled fashion the export of this valuable thing when there is such a shortage of both chemical manure as well as organic manure?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted, the cattle is fed largely on cotton seed rice bran and not on groundnut oil cakes.

Shri Ranga: That is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: He can consider this suggestion.

Shri Oza: May I know whether it is true that the Government of Gujarat had approached the Union Government to allow it to put a ban on the export of groundnut oil cakes and that the refusal of the Government of India so far has resulted not only in the closing down of 17 extraction plants but also in unemployment in a large scale and dislocation of trade; and if so, whether the Government would reconsider and allow the Gujarat Government to put a ban on the export of groundnut oil cake?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not aware of any request made to this effect. (Interruptions).

Possibly such a request was made to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend is not even aware of the Gujarat Government's recommendation.

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware of this.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of insufficiency of fertilisers in the country, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of decreasing the export of groundnut oil cakes?

Mr. Speaker: I have already made that suggestion.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What is the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of oil cakes and what is the amount of foreign exchange spent on import of fertilisers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: To the latter portion, I cannot give the answer. With regard to the export of oil cakes, groundnut oil cake alone fetches Rs. 34 crores and the other oil cakes made of other seeds add another Rs. 4 crores; thus the total comes to about Rs. 38 crores.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Government have received any information about the large-scale failure of groundnut growing in Mysore State?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not aware of this.

श्री विश्वास प्रसाद : प्रभो माननीय उपमंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि चूँकि प्रायल बेक सप्लस है इस लिये बाहर भेजी जाती है और वह सिर्फ मुगियों के खाने के काम में आती है । माननीय उपमंत्री जी को मान्य होना चाहिए कि प्रायल बेक जो है वह इन-आर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइजर है और बहुत प्रशस्त

काम करती है। वह स्वायत्त की फर्टिलिटी को बढ़ाती है और मृगों के फाडर के तौर पर भी इस्तेमाल होती है। आप को पता होगी कि कुछ दिनों पहले मृगियों के फाडर की कमी के कारण बहुत से फार्म बन्द हो गये थे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घायल केक फर्टिलिटी आफ दि म्वायल बढ़ाती है और मृगियों के खाने के काम में भी आती है। सही मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए सरकार ने इस तरह का डिजीन क्यों लिया और इसको एक्सपोर्ट क्यों किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत करने की बात है कि ऐसा डिजीन क्यों लिया गया। यह बात क्वेश्चन अवॉर में तो नहीं आ सकती।

श्री बिष्णु प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने कहा कि चूँकि यहाँ केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर बनने लगे हैं इसलिये यह बेकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम इन चार्गमेंट्स में नहीं जा सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि जितना प्राउंड नट का उत्पादन पिछले साल था उतना ही सन् 1963-64 में हुआ था लेकिन चूँकि घायल केक बाहर बेची जाती है इसलिये यहाँ वह लोगों को मिलती है। क्या इस तरह की कोई शिकायत शासन के पास आई है। अगर आई है तो उसको जानते हुए भी उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये कंसेशन दिया है, क्या यह सच है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is he referring to groundnut oil cake?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any concession has been given to the exporters of this oil cake when there is already acute shortage and prices have gone so high in the internal market on account of that shortage.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No incentive has been given for the export of oil-cake.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The hon. Minister has said that in addition to this oil-cake, other types of oil-cakes are also exported and they earn about Rs. 4 crores. May I know whether mustard oil-cake, for which there is a great demand in the eastern part of the country, is also exported?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The export of mustard oil-cake is not very much; it is not quite considerable. It is only a very small quantity.

Trade Agreement with USSR

+
*332. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 558 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has since been entered into with the Soviet Union;

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

(c) what was the balance of trade with the Soviet Union during 1964-65 and the expected balance of trade during 1965-66 in the light of the new trade agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India and the U.S.S.R. have been negotiating for a long term Trade Agreement for the years 1966-70. The objective is to double the volume of trade which was Rs. 75 crores each way in 1964 to Rs. 150 crores each way in 1970. An Indian Trade Delegation, led by Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Union Ministry of Commerce visited Moscow in the month of August and exchanged lists of India's exports to U.S.S.R. and India's import

requirements of various essential commodities required by Soviet assisted projects in India and other industries. The lists are being studied by both the Governments and final round of discussions will be held in New Delhi during this month when a high powered Delegation will visit India for this purpose.

Possibilities are also being explored to set up Industries in India to produce items to meet the specific requirements of Soviet markets. The work on identifying such sectors is under way.

The negotiations will be concluded and an Agreement signed sometime early next month when Mr. Patalichov the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister will be visiting India on our invitation.

Shri P. C. Boroach: May I know the main non-traditional items which are going to be exported, and also the traditional items which are proposed to be exported under this scheme, and whether tea is included in that list?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member is well aware of the traditional items like jute, tea, coffee etc. The non-traditional items are generally engineering goods; The Russians are interested particularly in items like electric transformers, air-conditioners, water-heaters, accumulators, textile machinery, knitting machinery, twist drills, chemicals and other products like zinc phosphate, mercurial seed dressings, calcium carbide, bleaching powder etc.

Shri P. C. Boroach: In view of the recent stiff attitude of Britain in regard to the import of spares and components for defence equipment, a large part of which is of British origin, may I know whether they are going to be replaced by Russian supplies, and if so, to what extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The main question does not relate so much to spare parts as to the question of increasing the trade in traditional and non-traditional items, with a view to

stepping it up from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 150 crores each way.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know how far this agreement will relieve us from dependence on those countries which threatened us with economic sanction during the Indo-Pakistan war?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is a larger question. In the main question we are concerned only with the question of increasing the trade between the two countries.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this trade agreement is of a barter nature and whether we are going to import any agricultural machinery from Soviet Russia under the trade agreement?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a barter; it is on a trade account on a rupee basis. Part of it will also be machinery for agricultural purposes, such as tractors.

Shri Hem Barua: From the Prime Minister down to the administrators of the Indian Government, several people have visited Soviet Russia periodically with a view to secure economic aid and to improve trade relations with that country. In the light of that may I know whether Government are in a position to give us an idea.....

Mr. Speaker: Members of Parliament also have gone.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are still going.

Shri Hem Barua:... May I know whether Government are in a position to give us an idea of the likely improvement in our exports to Soviet Russia?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that they are to be double from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 150 crores.

Manufacture of Small Cars

+

*333. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 266 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the broad features of the proposals, particularly in regard to the cost, the indigenous content and capacity of the vehicles proposed to be manufactured by each party;

(b) the last date, if any, fixed for submitting proposals for the manufacture of small cars; and

(c) the steps taken to examine the acceptability of the proposals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). So far, a proposal has been received only from one party and this is being examined. No specific date was fixed for submission of the proposals. It is proposed to examine this along with other proposals when received by a small committee of technicians and experts in the Department.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is there any hope of the small car proposal fructifying during the Fourth Plan Period? If not, by what time can we expect to have a small car?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I have been an optimist to the extent that I got a note ready for the Cabinet. But in the meantime, this crisis came. That is where the matter stands. I am told the Planning Commission are having a second look at all the proposals for the Fourth Plan. I must await their decision.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Are Government considering a proposal from the

Mysore Chief Minister for manufacturing a small car, and is there any hope of getting foreign collaboration for the purpose?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is no proposal as such. I have received a letter from the Chief Minister of Mysore and I have written back that we will consider a proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is Government aware of the widespread apprehension in the public mind that owing to the undesirable interference of vested interests and, also due to the lackadaisical nature of governmental procedures and governmental habits, the small car project tending to become smaller and smaller until one day it will finally disappear? If so, what steps are being taken to dispel that apprehension from the public mind?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am sure the hon. Member does not cast an aspersion on us that Government are being influenced in any way—I am sure that is not the intention. But I have already stated the facts to which I have nothing more to add.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What has he stated?

Mr. Speaker: That he is an optimist, that he had had a note prepared for the Cabinet but that in the meantime this conflict came.

Shri Ranga: A very good excuse.

Mr. Speaker: So long as there is life, there ought to be hope.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Has any assessment been made as to what will be the cost of production of such a car and what percentage of the population is going to be benefited by the small car?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is very difficult to make a precise statement about the cost of the car that may be manufactured because there is only one proposal before us. Unless we have a comparative statement, I would not risk a statement on that point. But

in regard to the other aspect, certainly I agree with the hon. Member—and I have made no secret of it—that this project does not enjoy as high a priority as many other projects.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन एम्पीज से मामूनी कारों का पन्द्रह पन्द्रह हजार रुपया ले लिया गया है, जब माननीय मंत्री साहब की कार तैयार हो जाएगी तो क्या उन एम्पीज को कुछ कन्वेजन दिया जाएगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : एम्पीज से पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हजार ले लिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हजार मामूली कार के ले लिये गए । क्या वह वापस किए जाएंगे ।

Shri Warior: What is the fate of the prototype fabricated in HAL some time ago—a small car fabricated there?

Mr. Speaker: That was only assembly of parts, some portion got from here, some from there and the whole thing assembled. It was not manufacture as such.

Shri Warior: Even then, what has happened to that?

श्री मधु लियवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला चार पांच साल पहले से चल रहा है और यह मजक का विषय बन गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संकटकालीन स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या मंत्रालय फैसला करेगा कि घग्ने बीस साल में छोटी कार आदि के ऊपर हम वैसा बरबाद नहीं करेंगे बल्कि हम जनता की सुविधा के लिए जो बस गाड़ियाँ हैं उनके उत्पादन पर सारो ताकत लगाएँगे ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस के ऊपर तो प्लानिंग कमिशन में विचार हो ही रहा है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government and the Planning Commission consider that

the country has not attained that stage of economic development to warrant manufacture of a small car which can be brought by the common people?

Shri T. N. Singh: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the country has reached such a stage of development that by the time this small car is produced, the country would want a bigger car and not a small car.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Since how long—I would like to know the date and the time—has this proposal about the small car been pending in the Ministry? What are the main features of the proposal before the Ministry, and how long will it take to be finalised?

Shri T. N. Singh: I would recall the statement by Shri Subramaniam, the then Minister of Heavy Engineering, three or four years ago. After that, at the suggestion of several Members here that this should be taken up, I tried to do something about it, and the latest position I have stated.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: He has replied to half the question, the other half he has not answered. What are the main features of the present proposal which is under examination by the Government?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said it more than once.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether, in the meantime, Government has any proposal to have any check on the cost structure of the cars, especially passenger cars, produced by the existing companies, so that they may not increase the price daily?

Shri T. N. Singh: We ask our Chief Cost Accounts Officer periodically to go into the accounts and check the costs.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सही है कि जर्मनी की कम्पनियों ने यह घोषित किया है

कि हम 5000 में छोटी कार बना सकते हैं यदि हों तो इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

श्री जि० ना० सिंह : मेरे पास तो कोई ऐसा माफर नहीं है ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that an emergency plan is being formulated and many vital things like social welfare, education and health are getting drastic cuts, will Government defer the small car until better times?

Shri T. N. Singh: That too is being considered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to newspaper reports that the project for the small car has been finally abandoned, a very good thing to do? May we have confirmation from the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: My difficulty is I cannot make any firm announcement till the Planning Commission has given us its recommendation.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of foreign-exchange difficulties and vested interests, the idea of manufacturing the small car will not materialise?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Saigal's question has not yet been answered.

Export Policy

+

*334. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 249 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the broad outlines of the proposed National Export Policy have since been evolved; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Draft Statement on Export Policy was approved by the National Development Council at its meeting held on the 6th September, 1965. It will be brought up for discussion by Parliament as soon as it has been considered and approved by the Cabinet.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us some of the broad features of the national export policy?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The broad feature is to develop an export psychology in the country, to bring home this idea that we must export in order to prosper, in order to improve our trade balance and our foreign-exchange position. Both industry and the general public must be made aware of the fact that even though there may be shortage in the country, export is a must, and for that purpose, whatever inputs are necessary, Parliament will be pleased to approve of and vote. That is the idea.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Export can be of various kinds—export of raw materials, of technical know how, of managerial skill, of developmental activity. May I know along which of these lines the Ministry is going to make exports faster?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The purpose is mainly to export goods. In the Third Plan we are likely to export a total of Rs. 3800 crores and we have set a target of Rs. 5100 crores for the Fourth Plan. Therefore, we have to step up production internally. Maybe, we have got to curb or restrain consumption inside the country in order to reach this target for exports on very many conventional items like jute, tea, etc. and minerals also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the idea behind the contemplated policy is to more or less

nationalise the export trade in the country and, if so, particularly in what type of commodities, and may I also know whether some more State Trading Corporations are going to be set up?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no question of nationalising export trade, and it is only to a limited extent that the STC or the MMTC deal with exports and imports. Outside this field, trade will be open to the others also.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Has an attempt been made to study the market conditions in foreign countries and how far we can meet the market requirements, because it seems to me that sometimes we do not want to export what they want and what we want to export cannot be absorbed or marketed by the foreign buyers? Is there any attempt to make a study of this kind?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are certain commodities having export promotion councils and commodity boards. Our embassies have also got commercial attaches. All these institutions study the markets. Delegations are sent out and they study the market possibilities and report. Action is taken on these things.

Shri Shinkre: Is the government aware that the artificial high value of the rupee in comparison with world rate as well as the mismanagement of public organisations like the STC and MMTC are really handicaps for our export promotion and, if so, what is the government contemplating to do to overcome these defects?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is generally a fact that international prices are much less than our internal prices. But by and large about eighty per cent of our exports move without any incentive. It is only 18 or 20 per cent of the exports which need some incentives or assistance. That is why we have these export promotion schemes with which we assist them in order that they may

compete in the international market at international prices.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is the government aware that export promotion schemes and export incentive schemes of the government have been subjected to large scale abuse by several people, particularly in the field of handicrafts and, if so whether government have investigated these or propose to investigate into this?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have investigated and it is wrong to say that there is any large scale abuse of this.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What special steps have been taken recently to organise proper market surveys to establish export houses in various countries and to establish repair houses where we are already exporting things, in order to increase our export earnings?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have already got 71 export houses and they are expected to export upto a minimum of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. Some of them are exporting even as much as Rs. 5 crores per annum. Apart from these export houses which have got certain facilities for going abroad to study the markets, delegations are sent out to study the markets in particular regions or particular items, etc., and submit their report to the respective councils. Actions are taken on those recommendations.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the crisis that we are facing, is the Government taking any steps towards bringing in some emergency measures such as increasing the exportable surplus of petrol and bringing in petrol rationing in the country for civilian use, because we have extra petrol which we can save.

Mr. Speaker: Not so many details at this moment.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am giving an example. What are the emergency measures?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My question should be answered, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: They were suggestions. Next question.

Aluminium Plant at Korba

+

*335. **Shri Himatsingka:**

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Chandak:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shri Daji:

Shri M. Rampure:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Bade:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to set up a bigger alumina plant at Korba in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity of 200,000 tons per annum in place of earlier proposal to set up a plant of the 120,000 tons capacity;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be set up;

(c) whether Government of Hungary have agreed to draw up a new detailed project report replacing the earlier one which contemplated a smaller plant;

(d) the kind of assistance Russia and Hungary are likely to give in setting up this plant; and

(e) the total cost involved in this plant?

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

(b) A Detailed Project Report for the alumina plant is expected to be submitted by M/s. CHEMOKOMPLEX of Hungary towards the end of 1966. After consideration of the project report construction of the plant would be taken up.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Technical and financial assistance will be given by Hungary for the alumina plant and by the USSR for the smelter.

(e) This will be known after the project reports are received.

Shri Himatsingka: In view of the fact that aluminium is more and more being used in substitution of copper, will the Government take steps to expedite this plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We are taking all possible steps to expedite the establishment of this plant and other plants also.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कारखाने में जो एलुमिनियम पैदा होगा, उस में से हम अपने देश में कितना इस्तेमाल करेंगे और कितना बाहर भेजा जायेगा और क्या हंगरी या रूस के साथ निर्यात के बारे में भी कोई करार हुआ है ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : नहीं, हंगरी या रूस के साथ निर्यात के बारे में कोई करार नहीं हुआ है। एलुमिनियम की मांग हमारे देश में ही बढ़ रही है और काफी उत्पादन होने के पश्चात् भी हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the special reasons for choosing Hungary

and Soviet Union for this kind of collaboration, and may I know whether this collaboration would be confined only to technical aspects of the project and when this would be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): We will have to collaborate with one country or the other. For the Koyna project, the Germans are collaborating. We are prepared to take the assistance from any country. About two years ago, the negotiations started with Hungary; it was thought first of all that 1,20,000 tons of alumina would be produced with their assistance; but later on, when I went to Russia, it was thought that a plant with 1,20,000 tons would be a small unit and to be economic, they said it must be 2 lakh tons of alumina, so that we can produce one lakh tons of aluminium.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted to know by which time this will be known, namely, what the capital outlay would be, what the total would be?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I can give the rough figure. There is a slight difference of opinion. It will be round about Rs. 38 crores. After the project report is received, then only we will know the complete details.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि इस समय एलुमिनियम की कुल कितनी खपत है, हम कितना पैदा कर रहे हैं और हम कब तक इस बारे में सैल्फ-सफिशियेंट हो जायेंगे ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not only the public sector but in the private sector also we are producing aluminium. I think by the end of the third Plan we will need about two lakh odd tons of aluminium. We are producing aluminium in the place of copper wherever possible, because copper and zinc are in short supply. Researches are going on in our labo-

ratories. If we succeed, larger quantity of aluminium can be produced, because we have bauxite, the raw material, while it is difficult with regard to copper and zinc.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोरवा में जो एलुमिना संयंत्र स्थापित किया जायेगा, उस पर कुल कितना धन लगेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, अभी उसका पूरा एस्टीमेट नहीं है। पुराना भन्दाबा 38 करोड़ रुपये के करीब है। चूंकि अब वह प्लांट बड़ा हो गया है, इस लिए प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट आने पर पता लग सकेगा।

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether the recent visit of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to Soviet Russia has finalised the terms of settlement as far as this project is concerned?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, as you know, has been speaking in general terms of trade, financial assistance and all that. About this particular thing, there is nothing to talk over. Everything has been almost settled.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What are the reasons for the delay in getting this report and by what time is the Government expecting it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: First, a smaller project was contemplated. Later on, we changed the size, and therefore, the report will take at least a year from now, to be received from them.

Shri Hem Barua: The minister referred to the Finance Minister's visit to Soviet Russia. In that connection, when yesterday we requested the Finance Minister to make a statement on his visit to Soviet Russia and the possible economic co-operation, etc., he did not make a statement. But he made a statement to the

press. How can this be possible? They refuse to make a statement in the House.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly put the supplementary. The other thing I will see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you allow us to raise it after the Question Hour?

Shri Hem Barua: Because the minister referred to that visit. That is why I wanted to know....

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Some hon. member asked whether Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari had spoken about this. I replied to that. I did not know what he spoke; I have no information about the discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that immediately after the Question Hour, you will allow us to raise it?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give any undertaking now.

बी बड़े : कोरवा के इस एलुमिना प्रोजेक्ट पर 1961 से विचार हो रहा है। पहले वहां पर 120,000 टन की कैपेसिटी रखने का विचार था और बाद में उसकी कैपेसिटी को 200,000 टन तक बढ़ाने का विचार किया गया। रक्षा की तरफ से कहा गया कि वहां पर 400,000 टन की कैपेसिटी होनी चाहिए, अन्यथा वह प्रोजेक्ट अर्थिकानोमिक होगा। मेरा सवाल यह है कि कोरवा का यह प्रोजेक्ट एलुमिना का होगा, तो फिर एलुमिनियम की क्या स्थिति होगी। अगर एलुमिना प्रोजेक्ट की कैपेसिटी 200,000 टन होगी, तो क्या एलुमिनियम का प्रोजेक्ट भी 200,000 टन का होगा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This is simple. If alumina is 2 lakh tons, aluminium will be 1 lakh tons. Converting alumina into aluminium will be taken over by Russia?

Shri Bade: After producing alumina, will it be taken up by Russia?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes. Hungary will help us to produce alumina. In the next stage, Russia is going to help us to produce aluminium. The Russians suggested that 1.20 lakh tons of alumina will be too small a unit and they suggested that we go in for 2 lakh tons. Hungary has accepted to increase the production of alumina.

Export of Meat, Cheese, Fruit and Vegetables

+

*336. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of our Ambassador in West Germany at the opening of the Cologne International Food Fair on the 26th September, 1965 that while India was deficit in rice and wheat, there is an abundance of meat, cheese, fruit and vegetables which could be exported to other countries; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Enquiries made from the Indian Embassy in Bonn reveal that no such statement was made by the Indian Ambassador in West Germany on the opening day of the Anuga Fair. However, during his talk with the press on a subsequent occasion the Ambassador stated that though India was short of cereals like wheat and rice, we were trying to export not cereals, but other items like canned fish products, fruit juices, vegetables and meat products besides our traditional items like tea, coffee, cashew nuts etc. The Government agrees to the statement made by the Ambassador. All efforts are being made to export processed foods, sea food, spices and chatnies, fresh fruits and vegetables etc. The same are available for export after meeting the internal demand in the country.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री कहा करते हैं कि चूंकि इस देश में खाद्यान्नों की कमी है, इसलिए यहां पर लोगों को खाने की आदतों को बदलना चाहिए और इन सब चीजों का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी मूरत में हिन्दुस्तान अपने यहां से इस सामग्री को बाहर भेजने में समर्थ हो सकेगा ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The idea is not that we should consume whatever we produce. We must save on something in order to export. This fair was primarily for the exhibition of processed food. In fact, the exhibition was so successful and the Germans were so interested in our packed sea fish that they immediately placed an order for one year's stock and had it air-lifted. This is the type of work that this exhibition is doing.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्री मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो खाद्य हम यहां पैदा करते हैं उस सब का इस्तेमाल ही करें। फिर ऐसी मूरत में इसमें असंगति नहीं है कि आपके यहां सारी की सारी चीजें सरपलस हैं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are not consuming all the fish that is in the sea. We are catching fish also for the purpose of export apart from what we eat.

श्री मधु तिमये : समुद्र में जो मछलियां हैं क्या वे भी सब फालतू...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि अगर हम भोज रहे हैं तो हमारे पास ये सरपलस है तभी तो भोज रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sending of Messages from Running Trains

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 255 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding sending of messages from running trains and state:

(a) whether the proposal has since been finalised by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The scheme could not yet be introduced on Northern Railway, due to the emergency.

(b) The main features of the scheme are that when trains are running very late, phone Nos|addresses|car Nos. of upper class passengers will be obtained by Conductor Guards|Coach Attendants and conveyed to the destination station on phone so that residences|offices|car drivers waiting at station, of the passengers could be advised about the late running of the train.

Commercial Publicity

*338. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the present hostilities with Pakistan, a review has been made of India's commercial publicity programme abroad next year; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). As a matter of course India's commercial publicity programme abroad is kept under constant review and where necessary

modified according to the latest developments in the international markets. Commercial Publicity is concerned mainly with publicising the range of our products and their being competitive in quality and price. The Hon'ble Member has perhaps in mind 'External Publicity'.

अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधाएँ

*339. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले सभी रेलवे कर्मचारियों को वे सब सुविधाएँ देने का निर्णय किया गया है जो सैनिकों को मिलती है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) रेलवे और सेना के कर्मचारियों के मामलों में सेवा की शर्तें एक जैसी नहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली में औद्योगिक प्लांटों के मूल्य

*340. श्री बागड़ी

श्री मधु सिमये

श्री राम हरस यादव :

क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में उद्योगों के लिये विकसित किये गये प्लाट उद्योगपतियों को बड़ी निम्न दरों पर बेचे जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, विशेषतः जबकि दिल्ली में भूमि का मूल्य बहुत अधिक है; और

(ग) सरकार ने नजफगढ़ रोड, दिल्ली स्थित जमीन के प्लाट उद्योगपतियों को किस दर पर बेचे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बिभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी हाँ, उद्योगपतियों को प्लाटों का नियतन भूमि को हस्तगत करने के मूल्य, उसके विकास और कुछ नगण्य अतिरिक्त रकम को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूर्व निश्चित मूल्य पर किया जाता है । इस बारे में दिल्ली में भूमि हस्तगत करने से सम्बन्धित श्री पी० जी० देव द्वारा नियम 197 के अन्तर्गत दिए गए नोटिस के उत्तर में गृह मन्त्री द्वारा 23-3-1961 को सदन की बैठक पर रखे गए एक नीति विषयक विवरण की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उत्तर के भाग 'क' में बताई गई नीति के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा नजफगढ़ रोड पर किसी औद्योगिक प्लाट का नियतन नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि नजफगढ़ रोड पर औद्योगिक भूमि के विकास की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

Electric and Steam Locomotives

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

(a) the total requirements of the Indian Railways for electric, diesel and steam locomotives;

(b) the number out of them manufactured in the country in the private and public sectors separately;

(c) the total cost in respect of each of them;

(d) how does the cost of an engine manufactured in the public sector compare with that manufactured in the private sector;

(e) how many of them are still imported from foreign countries and the names of the countries from which they are imported; and

(f) where the self-sufficiency in this respect is likely to be attained?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Total requirements of locomotives for the 3rd Plan are approximately as follows:—

	B. G.	M. G.	N. G.	Total
Electric	193	18	—	210
Steam	799	325	—	1124
Diesel	375	147	25	546
Total :	1366	490	25	1881

(b) The number of locos produced in the Private and Public Sectors up to 31-10-1965 during the 3rd Plan are given below:

Locos	Public Sector	Private Sector
Steam	744 BG	298 MG
Diesel	29 BG	
Electric	60 BG	

(c) The cost of the locomotives of various types built in the country is given below:

Steam Locomotives :

	Passenger (in lakhs of Rs.)	Goods
B. G.	4.64	4.46
M. G.	3.79	3.81

Diesel Locomotives :

Broad Gauge :

The correct cost will not be known until the development period is over and production stabilises near-about the installed capacity. If the production experience built up at C.L.W. for steam locomotives is taken as a guide, the cost at the Diesel Locomotive Works will not be more (and may well be less) than the imported cost.

Electric Locomotives :

B. G. :	DC	Rs. 12.03 lakhs
	AC	Rs. 12.38 lakhs

(d) Broad Gauge steam, diesel and electric locos are built in the public sector and MG steam locos are built in the private sector. Since the same types of locos are not being manufactured in the private and public sectors, the prices are not comparable.

(e) Steam locos are not being imported from abroad. The following Diesel and Electric locos have been obtained from abroad during the Third Plan:

	Japan	U.S.A.	Canada	W. Europe	Total
Diesel	—	434	37	32	503
Electric	91	—	—	40	131
Total :					634

(f) Self-sufficiency has already been attained for steam Locomotives. Regarding electric locos the tentative requirement of 601 during the 4th Plan will be met by indigenous production. In the case of Diesel Locomotives as against a requirement of about 1000 locos in the 4th Plan, all are expected to be manufactured indigenously except about 200 MG/NG locos. Self-sufficiency in respect of the latter is also expected to be achieved during the 5th Plan.

Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia

*343. Shri P. B. Chakraverti:

Shri P. C. Boroah:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Heda:

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Bassapa:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri M. Rampure:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five year trade agreement with Yugoslavia has been finalised following his visit to Belgrade;

(b) whether the joint industrial ventures are proposed to be undertaken in India to supply the goods required by both the countries;

(c) whether India and Yugoslavia have decided to collaborate to establish construction services and joint ventures in some Asian and African countries; and

(d) whether the Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Economic Commission met in Belgrade in October and if so, the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A copy of the Protocol signed in Belgrade on 14-10-1965 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5190/65].

Export of Surplus Railway Wagons

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

(a) whether Railway Wagons are manufactured on a large scale in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to export the surplus wagons?

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

(b) Efforts have been made for some time, in close Liaison with the Ministry of Commerce and the Indian Missions in Foreign Countries to promote the export of rolling stock. These include circulation of foreign tenders to Indian manufacturers, publishing of catalogue of Railway equipment available for export for distribution abroad, sending of delegations to potential markets abroad and inviting foreign dignitaries to India. As a result of these efforts one firm has already secured an export order for 480 M.G. wagons worth about Rs. 1.57 crores.

Import of Raw Jute from Thailand

*345. Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to import raw jute from Thailand for jute industry; and

(b) if so, the quantity proposed to be imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Government have authorised the import of 10 lakh bales during the current season. In view of our stopping of imports from Pakistan, efforts are being made to purchase the raw jute from Thailand. Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of 6 lakh bales from Thailand in addition to the 2.5 lakhs bales purchased already.

Import of Raw Jute

*346. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether raw jute imports from East Pakistan are at a standstill;

(b) if so, the extent to which this will affect the quality of high-grade Indian jute goods; and

(c) whether any alternative sources of raw jute supply to India are available?

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

(b) Limited quantities of high-grade long jute used to be imported from Pakistan for being blended with Indian jute for the manufacture of carpet backing cloth and bright hesian. The stoppage of imports from Pakistan will not very significantly affect the quality of these products.

(c) There is no other source at present from which supplies of such high quality long jute can be drawn. Thailand will be able to supply kenaf which is equivalent in quality to the Mesta grown in India.

Export of Cotton Textiles

*347. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. P. Yadav:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of cotton textiles has declined recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up the export of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The shortfall in early months of this year has since been almost made up, and the exports of textiles are now almost at the same level as during the corresponding period (January to September) of last year.

(c). Several steps have been taken to step up export of cotton textiles. Some of the more important steps taken are as follows:

(i) In May, 1965, Commerce Minister wrote personal letters to 108 exporting mills in the country exhorting them to increase their exports and offering to look into and remove any difficulties standing in their way. Replies have been received from more than 60 mills and their suggestions and difficulties brought to notice have promptly been taken up with the authorities concerned.

(ii) A close watch is being kept on the exports of cotton textiles to countries which have imposed quota restrictions on the import of cotton textiles, in order to ensure that the quotas are fully utilized within the periods allowed by these countries.

(iii) A Committee was set up in December, 1964 under the chairmanship of Commerce Secretary to go into the working of the Cotton Textiles Ex-

port Promotion Council and revise ways and means of increasing export of cotton textiles. One of the important recommendations by this Committee was to set up a Development Committee by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, which should launch a project for manufacturing certain specified construction which have a ready demand in the world market. So far, 18 mills have joined this project and efforts are being made to persuade more mills to join this project.

(iv) An Ad-hoc Working Group set up in the Ministry has also made a number of suggestions to increase the exports. It has laid emphasis on evolving a suitable scheme for credit arrangements for the exporting mills and on streamlining some of the procedural difficulties which create hardship to the exporters. The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation has already been asked to introduce new scheme for grant of credit facilities to the exporting mills; the other recommendations are being pursued in consultation with the authorities concerned.

(v) A few delegations have been sent to different regions with a view to exploring markets for our cotton textiles.

Dastur and Co.

*348. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that our late Prime Minister appreciated the

role of Dastur & Co. as an indigenous Expert Consultant Body;

(b) if so, for which works they were taken into confidence up to date; and

(c) what would be their role in future about the Bokaro Steel Project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Government appreciate the part that Indian consulting organisations like the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel, Dastur Co. and others have to play in the development of projects both in the private and public sectors. Apart from working as general consultants to the Government, Dastur & Co. are also consultants for the strategic Alloy Steel Project at Durgapur. The firm has also prepared at the instance of the Government feasibility studies for the location of a steel plant in the Neyveli-Salem area and also for the location of eight large sized blast furnace complexes capable of being developed into integrated steel plants.

As regards the association of Dastur & Co. with the Bokaro Steel Plant, it will be possible to define the scope of such association in details only after the detailed Project Report which has been prepared in the USSR is received and has been examined.

Dastur & Co. were however paid a fee of Rs. 6,300,000 for a preliminary project report and a detailed project report on the Bokaro Steel Plant which was prepared by the firm prior to the association of the USSR with this project.

Office of Tea Board in Calcutta

***349. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 822A on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the 10 employees of the Office of the Tea Board in Cal-

cutta who were suspended and charge-sheeted are being prosecuted; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. None of these employees is being prosecuted, they are being proceeded against departmentally. The replies from the employees to the chargesheets have been received which will be considered by the Enquiry Officer according to the procedure laid down for departmental proceedings.

Public Sector Undertakings

***350. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 410 on the 3rd September, 1965, and state:

(a) whether the decisions taken at the conference of the Chiefs of Public Sector Undertakings held in New Delhi in July, 1965 are being implemented by the public sector projects;

(b) if so, the savings effected in foreign exchange as a result thereof; and

(c) whether there is any machinery to supervise the implementation of these decisions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Directorate General of Technical Development have been made the main Co-ordinating Agency to watch over the implementation of the decisions taken in the meeting of the Heads of Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Industry held in July, 1965. These decisions are being implemented but it is too early to say in specific terms the actual savings that have been effected.

Global limit imposed by U.K.

*351. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government have imposed a five-year global limit, on her trade with other countries including India, which is to begin from January, 1966;

(b) if so, in what way it is expected to hit India; and

(c) the measures, if any, taken to compensate or to counteract it ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The Government of the U.K. have proposed a global quota for regulating the import of cotton textiles into the U.K. from certain countries for a period of five years. This global arrangement does not affect the present system of country quotas applicable to India and Hong Kong.

The details regarding the fresh arrangements for import of cotton textiles from India with effect from 1st January, 1966 are still under discussion between the two Governments.

Bridge over Brahmaputra at Jogighopa

*352. Shri J. N. Hazarika:
Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to Assam's demand for a second bridge over Brahmaputra at Jogighopa to improve the communications in that part of the country;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of Central aid required for the purpose; and

(c) when the bridge is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

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

Company for Koyna and Korba Aluminium Projects

*353. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided and approved the formation of a Company in the public sector to construct, manage and operate the Koyna and Korba aluminium projects;

(b) if so, who will be its chairman;

(c) the countries which have agreed to help these projects; and

(d) whether any agreement has been signed with West Germany for the Koyna Aluminium project?

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

(b) For the present the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of mines & Metals) Will be the Chairman of the Company.

(c) M/S Vereignite Aluminium Werke (V.A.W.) of West Germany have agreed to work as the technical consultants for the Koyna Aluminium project.

M/s Chemokomplex of Hungary will be the technical consultants for the alumina plant of the Korba Aluminium Project. Hungary has also offered credit for the import of equipment necessary for the Alumina plant. The U.S.S.R. has agreed to give technical and financial assistance for the smelter portion of the Korba project.

(d) An agreement for technical consultancy for the Koyna Aluminium project has been finalised and will be signed shortly with M/s. V.A.W. of West Germany.

Scooter and Auto-Cycle Factory in the Public Sector

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

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a scooter and auto-cycle factory in the Public Sector in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) There is, at present, no proposal under consideration to set up a public sector project for the manufacture of scooters and motorcycles.

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

अमृतसर का कपड़ा उद्योग

*355. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिवये :

श्री बलबीर सिंह :

श्री प्र० चं० बरघा :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमृतसर के कपड़ा उद्योग को गतिविस्तार का कार्यक्रम के कारण धन और माल की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र के कपड़ा मिल मालिकों ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से सहायता करने की प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शं० चं० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). अमृतसर के कपड़ा उद्योग को धन की कमी की कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हुई हैं और सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में धन्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। पंजाब के सीमावर्ती जिलों में काम करने वाले लोगों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस क्षेत्र के उद्योग तथा व्यापार को अणु सम्बन्धी आवश्यक

सुविधाएं प्रदान करें। सरकार ने फरवरी 1966 के अन्त तक होने वाली सुरक्षित ऋणों की वृद्धि तथा फिरोज़पुर, गुरदासपुर, अमृतसर, लुधियाना, जालन्धर और कपूरथला के औद्योगिक कारखानों को दिये गये ऋणों की गारण्टी करने का निश्चय किया है। इसमें यह शर्त होगी कि जितने बाजारी मूल्य का माल वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के यहाँ दृष्टि बंधक अवस्था रहन किया जायेगा उसके 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक की गारण्टी नहीं होगी।

माल की कमी का प्रभाव केवल कपड़ा उद्योग के ऊनी क्षेत्र पर पड़ा है। ऐसा अधिकतर इस कारण हुआ है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति अधिक कठिन हो जाने के कारण आयात के परिमाण में कमी हो गई है। यही अवस्था देश के समस्त ऊनी कपड़ा उद्योग की है।

Circular Railway around Calcutta

*356. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-committee, appointed by Government to study the possibilities of relieving Calcutta's traffic problem, has examined the question of introducing Circular Railway;

(b) whether the said Committee is working in collaboration with his Ministry;

(c) whether the technical advice has been sought from his Ministry; and

(d) if so, whether it has favoured the construction of Circular Railway?

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

(a) Not yet.

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal Production

899. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) the subsidy which the Coal Board is giving to private and N.C.D.C. Collieries;

(b) whether there has been a fall in the production of N.C.D.C. collieries;

(c) whether the public sector undertakings like Railways and D.V.C. thermal stations give preference to the coal produced by the N.C.D.C. to boost up production; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Coal Board gives subsidies on account of voluntary sand stowing, protective works and for adverse mining factors, to collieries, both in the private and public sectors. The amount paid on this account, during the year 1964-65, was Rs. 82 lakhs and Rs. 490 lakhs to the N.C.D.C. and private sector collieries respectively.

(b) During 1965 (upto October), the production of the N.C.D.C. collieries was 7.7 million tonnes, as compared to 6.7 million tonnes for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) and (d). On the basis of open tenders and negotiations, the N.C.D.C. enter into long term arrangements for the supply of coal to organisations under the administrative control of the Central and State Governments. Such arrangements, however, depend upon various factors like the distance of consuming centre from the collieries and the rates quoted.

कसारा स्टेशन के रेलवे कर्मचारी

900. **श्री मधु लिमये :**

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कसारा स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) के रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने एक

रेलवे कामिगर ग्राहक भण्डार मर्यादित (उप-भोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार) का पंजीकरण कराया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे प्रशासन इस संस्था को घावास तथा बेतन में से कटौती करने की सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं कर रहा है क्योंकि इसका नाम तथा नियम मराठी में है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की घोषित नीति के विरुद्ध नहीं है ?

रेलवे मंत्राय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Office of Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway Ferozepore

901. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Divisional Superintendent Northern Railway, Ferozepore was proposed to be shifted to Jullunder;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its reaction on the people of Ferozepore who have much suffered in the recent armed conflict with Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The question of shifting the Divisional Office from Ferozepore to Jullundur was considered, and it was decided that the status quo at Ferozepore and Jullundur may be maintained as at present.

(b) From the point of view of operational efficiency, Jullundur was considered more suitable as Head quarters for the Divisional Office.

(c) A section of the public of Ferozepore has represented against

the shifting of the Divisional Office from Ferozepore to Jullundur. Employees of the Divisional Office at Ferozepore have, however, appealed for immediate shifting of the Divisional Office from Ferozepore to Jullundur.

Collision near Mokameh

902. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a shunting Portal Van collided with a Mokameh bound Down Train on the 4th October, 1965 on the Mokameh Barauni section of the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details of the accident and the causes leading thereto; and

(c) the loss of life and property involved?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) On 4-10-65 while train No. 2 Down Mokameh-Barauni Passenger was entering line No. 3 of Barauni station, its engine collided with a postal van fouling line No. 3. The report of the Enquiry Committee is under scrutiny.

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,415.

Railway bridge on Godavri

904. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1936 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have now accepted the estimate for the road deck and payment of the additional cost;

(b) whether Government have accepted any tender for the rail-cum-road girders on the basis of the revised design; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Not yet. The State Government have been requested to expedite the same.

(b) and (c). Tenders have been called for and are expected to be opened on 17th January, 1966.

Kerala Industries Development Corporation

905. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries which were given financial assistance by the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation during the last four years;

(b) the industries in which the Corporation took shares and the amount of shares in each industry;

(c) the new industries proposed to be started by the Corporation directly or with the co-operation of others this year; and

(d) the amount proposed to be invested therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Brandy Factory in Kerala

906. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Brandy Factory in Trivandrum, Kerala;

(b) if so, the capital required therefor; and

(c) the employment potential expected to be created by it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

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

Production of Titanium Oxide

907. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the experiment for making Titanium Oxide from the mineral sands of Chavara has been found successful by a Japanese firm; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government for producing Titanium Oxide?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Ilmenite produced at Chavara is already being utilised successfully by M/s Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum in the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide. However, a Japanese firm who had carried out trials on a plant scale for the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide based on the Ilmenite produced at Chavara has not found that Ilmenite suitable to their process.

Civil Defence Organisation

908. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has set up its Civil Defence Organisation in the Delhi area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Administration has organised film shows to enlighten the travelling public on civil defence and civic responsibilities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Civil Defence work in Delhi Division, which includes Delhi area, is in charge of a Senior Officer. For the purpose of Civil Defence, Delhi Area has been divided into 6 sub-areas, each under the charge of an Emergency Officer, assisted by Shift Officers, Post Warden, Sector Wardens, First-Aid, Fire Fighting Parties and trained staff in the various services on the basis of the instructions issued by the Director, Civil Defence, Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes, 158 film shows were organised in Delhi Area.

Diversification of Agricultural Exports

909. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made for diversification of agricultural exports by substituting products of plantation and horticulture for cotton, sugar and oil seeds; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coal in Delhi

910. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints have been received from the residents of Delhi regarding the acute shortage of coal in Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No complaints about shortage of soft coke have been received. The supply position of soft coke to Delhi was, however, affected in September, 1965 on account of the restrictions imposed by the Railways. The position has since improved as will be seen from the following statement:

Month	Despatches (in wagons)
August 1965	1273
September 1965	686
October 1965	1385
November 1965 (upto 7th)	293

Industrial Estates

911. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates established during 1964 and the first half of 1965;

(b) the amount spent towards the capital cost of the Industrial Estates during the above period; and

(c) whether there has been any recovery of the same so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Air Rifles

912. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air-rifles being manufactured in India; and

(b) whether these have been found by the National Rifle Association of India to be satisfactory for civilian rifle training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri

Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Precise data are not available in respect of air-rifles which do not attract the provisions of the Arms Act. The State Governments have been addressed and information, when it becomes available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The National Rifle Association have not tried such rifles for civilian rifle training and are, therefore, unable to express an opinion on their suitability.

बिजली के तामान का निर्माण

913. श्री बागड़ी

श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) क्या सरकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में बिजली का सामान बनाने वाले सभी एककों को अपने अधिकार में लेना चाहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे एककों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इस पर कितना पूंजीगत व्यय होगा ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्युच्छेत्र मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Over-bridges in Kanpur

914. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over-bridges, although sanctioned, have not been constructed in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this delay is partly due to the non-payment of money by the U.P. Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). There are proposals from

Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika and the Government of U.P. for (i) a road overbridge across Juhi Marshalling Yard, (ii) a road overbridge at the G.T. Road level crossing and (iii) a sub-way at the level crossing at Mur-ray Road.

Of these, the work on the road over-bridge across Juhi Marshalling Yard is already in progress. Necessary layout plan for the sub-way at Mur-ray Road is being finalized by the Railway in consultation with Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika. For the road overbridge at the G.T. Road level crossing—necessary preliminaries for the execution of the work, including apportionment of cost between the Railway and the State Government, as per extant rules, are now being finalized in consultation with the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Lady Travelling Ticket-Examiners on N.E. Railway

915. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2742 on the 24th September, 1965 and state the reasons for not having Lady Travelling Ticket Examiners on the North Eastern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The necessity for provision of Lady Travelling Ticket Examiners has not been felt on N.E. Railway.

Collision near Sahjanwa Station

916. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1979 on the 10th September, 1965 regarding the collision near Sahjanwa station on the Gorakhpur-Gonda main line on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the causes of the accident have since been investigated; and

1821 (Ai) LSD—3.

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) According to the findings of the Enquiry Committee the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

Derailment near Bhatni Junction

917. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1967 on the 10th September, 1965 regarding the derailment near Bhatni Junction on the Gorakhpur-Chapra main line (North Eastern Railway) on the 23rd August, 1965 and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) According to the finding of the Enquiry Committee, the accident occurred due to a fitting on the under-gear of a wagon on the train having got disconnected and fouled the track at the points. The Committee held that the staff responsible for examination of the wagon had failed to detect that the fitting had not been properly secured.

(c) Suitable disciplinary action has been taken against the staff held responsible.

बिना टिकट यात्रा

918. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अगस्त, 1965 से 1 नवम्बर, 1965 तक प्रत्येक रेलवे क्षेत्र (डिवीजन) में

कितने व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा करने हुए पकड़े गये हैं;

(ख) उस अवधि में इस बिना टिकट यात्रा के फलस्वरूप रेलवे को अनुमानतः कितने राजस्व की हानि हुई है; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही क्या सफल सिद्ध हुई है और बिना टिकट के यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है या कमी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें 1-8-1965 से 1-11-1965 तक की अवधि में बिना टिकट और अन्यथा अनियमित रूप से सफर करते हुए पकड़े गये यात्रियों की संख्या दी गयी है, नीचे दिया गया है :

विवरण

क्रम सं०	रेलवे	1-8-1965 से 1-11-1965 तक की अवधि में बिना टिकट और अन्यथा अनियमित रूप से यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये यात्रियों की संख्या
1.	मध्य	340,237
2.	पूर्व	291,207
3.	उत्तर	207,746
4.	पूर्वोत्तर	384,001
5.	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	71,846
6.	दक्षिण	226,010
7.	दक्षिण-पूर्व	159,718
8.	पश्चिम	276,144
जोड़		1,956,909

(ख) उपर्युक्त बिना टिकट यात्रियों द्वारा देय किराये की रकम लगभग 36.76

लाख रुपये थी। यदि ये व्यक्ति पकड़े न जाते, तो इतने रुपयों की हानि हो जाती। बिना टिकट सफर करने वाले जो यात्री पकड़े जाने से बच गये होंगे उनकी वजह में भी कुछ और हानि हुई होगी।

(ग) रेलों द्वारा किये गये विभिन्न उपाय उपयोगी सिद्ध हुए हैं। टिकट जांच करने के प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने के फलस्वरूप अधिक संख्या में बिना टिकट यात्रियों को पकड़ना सम्भव हो सका है। पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में इस वर्ष 26,206 बिना टिकट यात्री अधिक पकड़े गये।

Recovery of Rails from a Kanpur Firm

919. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 791 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding the recovery of rails from a Kanpur firm and state:

(a) whether the Police investigation has since been completed;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The police have submitted a charge sheet to the Court of law on 17th August, 1965.

(c) Prosecution is being launched against the accused persons.

Fire at Padreganj Station (S. E. Ry.)

920. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 792 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding the fire

at Padreganj Railway Station (S.E. Railway) and state:

(a) whether the cause of the fire has since been investigated; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible for the fire?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The police enquired into the case and declared it as an accidental fire.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Precision Tool Factory, Kerala

921. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 796 on the 27th August, 1965 and state the progress since made in the establishment of the Precision Instruments Factory at Kerala?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The detailed project report has been scrutinised in consultation with the Soviet Experts by the Instrumentation Ltd., a Central Government Undertaking which is going to implement this project. The recommendations made by the Instrumentation Ltd., to the Government on the detailed project report are now under consideration of Government.

Bokaro Coalfields

922. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether a study about the geology and coal resources of the Bokaro Coalfield has been made by a former official of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether the survey has revealed that India will have to depend

largely on the Bokaro Coalfield for metallurgical coal;

(c) what peculiarities of the Damodar Valley Coal basin have been brought to light by the survey; and

(d) to what extent this survey can be utilised in systematic development of the basin?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Government is not aware of any study of the Bokaro coalfield by a former official of the Geological Survey of India.

(b) to (d). The studies which have been made by the Geological Survey of India, the Indian Bureau of Mines and the National Coal Development Corporation have revealed that large deposits of semi-coking and medium coking coal occur in the Bokaro Coalfield. The National Coal Development Corporation is already working some mines in this field and has plans to open others.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works

923. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2765 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) when the conversion to alloy steel making in Mysore Iron and Steel Works will be completed; and

(b) the extra expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Scheme is expected to be completed by 1968.

(b) The expenditure on conversion to alloy steel as presently estimated is Rs. 10.71 crores.

House Rent Allowance to Railways Employees

924. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 2779 on the 24th September, 1965 regarding the House Rent Allowance to Railway Employees in Olavakot Division, Southern Railway and state:

(a) whether the matter under examination of the Railway Administration has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Export of Pepper

925. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2767 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the suggestions made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in their report on the prospects of export of pepper; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The suggestions are still under examination in consultation with the authorities concerned. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Export of Fruits

**926. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for increasing the export of fruits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the foreign exchange to be earned thereby?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Even

though there is no definite proposal, in order to increase the export of fruits, Government have been taking various steps, such as, formation of a Banana and Fruit Development Committee to look into the various problems connected with the export of bananas and other fruit and suggest suitable measures. A Banana Delegation was sent in 1963 to some of the West Asian & European countries to explore the market possibilities for Indian bananas and other fruit in those countries. With a view to promote the export of fruit from the four Southern States, viz., Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala, a Banana and Fruit Development Corporation has been set up. Transport facilities such as special type of railway wagons are provided for same movement of bananas from the producing centres to the Port of shipment. 10 per cent Tax Credit is granted on exports of fresh fruits.

Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal

**927. Shri Marandi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Utiya:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the Heavy Electricals, Limited Plant at Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation of funds made for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The expansion of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal for the manufacture of traction transformers for 26 KV freight locomotives upto 160 numbers a year and for increasing the capacity for the manufacture of capacitors from 108,000 KVAR to 162,000 KVAR per annum has recently been approved by Government. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 40.46 lakhs and Rs. 7.92 lakhs respectively.

The expansion of the plant for increasing the manufacturing capacity of power transformers from 3 million KVA to 6 million KVA at an estimated cost of Rs. 279 lakhs and of traction motors and associated equipment from 800 Nos. to 1600 Nos. per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 273 lakhs is at present under consideration.

A scheme for enhancing the scope of the manufacturing capacity of steam turbo sets from 600 MW to 1200 MW per year with a potential upto 2000 MW is also under consideration of the project authorities.

(c) Funds required for implementing the approved schemes are included in the annual budget estimates of the Company and will be released as and when required.

Railway Service Commission for Bihar

928. Shri Marandi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 539 on the 10th September, 1965 regarding the setting up of a separate Railway Service Commission for Bihar and state the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The matter is still under consideration.

Widening of Railway Bridges in Delhi

929. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in widening the Railway Bridges in Delhi;

(b) the number of bridges so far widened and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the number of bridges still to be widened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Three road overbridges are being widened in Delhi area, viz. Pul Bangash, Dufferin and Pul Mathai. The work on the Pul Bangash and Dufferin Bridges has been completed, as far as the Railway is concerned. The work on Pul Mathai is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year, 1965. The estimated cost of widening the three bridges is Rs. 7.44 lakhs.

(c) There is no definite proposal from the Municipal Corporation or New Delhi Municipal Committee, so far, to widen any other Railway Bridges.

Additional Train between Delhi and Ferozepur

930. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to run an additional Mail train between Delhi and Ferozepur in view of the overcrowding in the Punjab Mail; and

(b) if so, when the new train service is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Percentage occupation of through trains including Punjab Mail, running between Delhi and Ferozepur, as revealed in April, 1965 census, is not such as to warrant an additional train on the section apart from such a service being infeasible for want of spare line capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर गाड़ियों को रोकना

931. श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे की झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर कारी-पहाड़ी (स्टेशन) पर सवारी

गाड़ियों के न रुकने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर कब से सवारी गाड़ियाँ रुकने लगेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी श्याम नाथ) : (क) इस समय कारी पहाड़ी में कोई स्टेशन नहीं है, इसलिए वहाँ सवारी गाड़ियाँ ठहराने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ख) महोबा और कबई स्टेशनों के बीच कारी पहाड़ी में ठेकेदार द्वारा परिचालित हाव्ट स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में विचार हो रहा है और धारा है, इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ।

Industrial Cooperatives

932. Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised guidelines to develop industrial cooperatives in the light of the report of the second working group on industrial Cooperatives headed by Shri B. P. Patel;

(b) whether Government have considered the working group's main recommendations, with special reference to the pattern of Government assistance; and

(c) whether the suggested administrative measures for strengthening the industrial cooperatives have been found acceptable?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement has been laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5191[65].

Mining Lease for Coal in M.P.

933. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Daji:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1920 on the 10th September, 1965 and state the reasons for not accepting the proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the grant of a mining lease for coal over some areas in Madhya Pradesh in favour of the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): According to present assessment of coal demand there is no need to open any new non-coking coal mines in Madhya Pradesh during 4th Plan period as the mining projects already under implementation and those approved in the current Plan period will be able to take care of the demand for non-coking coal for this period. In view of the above, the recommendation of the State Government for the grant of a mining lease for coal in Bakahi and Bakaho villages in Sohagpur tehsil in favour of the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation was not accepted.

Mineral Surveys in M.P.

934. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Shri Chandak:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Daji:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 895 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for investigation work in respect of certain mineral surveys in Madhya Pradesh (excepting Raigarh and Narsinghpur) have since been considered by Government;

(b) whether Government have accepted the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Suggestions for investigation of certain areas including parts of Shahdol, Surguda, Jhabua, Shivpuri, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Dewas, Seoni, Mandla, Damoh, Balaghat, Jabalpur, Chindwara, Raisen and Morana were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Background information and details of location of mineralised zones in respect of these areas is being collected from the State Government. A decision regarding geological investigation of these areas will be taken on receipt of this information.

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

Salem-Bangalore Rail Line

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

(a) when the construction of the Salem-Bangalore Railway Line was taken up;

(b) when the same will be completed; and

(c) the total cost involved therein?

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

(a) Construction of this line was sanctioned in February, 1962.

(b) The line is expected to be ready by December, 1966.

(c) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 8.5 crores.

रेलवे के परिचालक वर्ग को समयोपरी भत्ता

936. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के परिचालक (रनिंग स्टाफ) को एक वर्ष में केवल 3 छुट्टियों के लिये ही समयोपरी भत्ता मिल सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परिचालक वर्ग को शेष सरकारी छुट्टियों के लिये दुगुना वेतन नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि रेलवे के अन्य कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को या तो छुट्टी मनाने दिया जाता है या जब उन्हें छुट्टी वाले दिन काम पर बुलाया जाता है तो उस दिन के लिये उनके वेतन से अधिक राशि उनको दी जाती है ?

रेलवे महालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुबग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). रनिंग कर्मचारियों को दो हफ्ते की अवधि के आधार पर समयोपरी भत्ता दिया जाता है। उस अवधि में काम के लिए सामान्यतः नियत घंटों के उपरान्त वे जितने घंटे काम करते हैं, उतने घंटों के लिए यह भत्ता दिया जाता है। इसलिए केवल राजपत्रित छुट्टियों में रनिंग कर्मचारी जो काम करते हैं, उसके लिए उन्हें समयोपरी भत्ता देने का सवाल

नहीं उठता। लेकिन जब कभी रनिंग कर्मचारी तीन राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों में काम पर बुलाये जाते हैं, तो जगन्नाथ दास बेतन प्रायोग की निर्दिष्ट सिफररिश के अनुसार उन्हें क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में प्रतिरिक्त रकम दी जाती है।

जापान से ट्रकों का आयात

937. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़ी संख्या में ट्रक खरीदने के लिये जापान से करार किया है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन अन्य देशों से बातचीत की गई थी;

(ग) कितने ट्रक आयात किये जायेंगे और किन शर्तों पर; और

(घ) वे भारत में कब तक आने आरम्भ हो जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) हाल में ही ऐसा कोई करार नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Parcel Clerks

938. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 18th December, 1964 in fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1290 on the 25th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the investigations in respect of the seven parcel clerks who have been stayed in Delhi area for more than 15 years, have been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the action taken in the matter;

(d) whether they have also been transferred out of Delhi area; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Out of the 7 Parcel Clerks, 2 were found to have infringed the relevant Conduct Rules in not having obtained permission for the transaction in immovable property and they were taken up departmentally. One was punished with withholding of increment with permanent effect for 2 years and the other with withholding of increment with temporary effect for 4 months in view of his impending retirement on 9-5-66 and his date of increment being 1-1-66.

Preliminary investigations to see if the expenditure incurred by the 7 Parcel Clerks in this regard was within the known sources of their income have been completed. In 3 cases the assets are not questionable and in 1 case the S.P.E. have already looked into it and dropped the case. In the remaining 3 cases, further investigations are still being made.

(d) No.

(e) Normally staff in this category get their turn for transfer out of Delhi area after about 15 years due to concentration of a much larger percentage of staff in this area. Of the seven Parcel Clerks, four were not transferred due to their impending retirement and the turn of remaining three is yet to come.

Export Houses

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

(a) the number of export houses registered with the Government so far; and

(b) their performance upto date?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 71 Export Houses have so far been accorded recognition by this Ministry.

(b) A statement indicating the export performance of each Export House is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5192(65).]

Export of Sheet Glass

940. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2367 on the 17th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to compensate, by way of subsidy, the manufacturers of sheet glass who have suffered losses in the exports undertaken by them; and

(b) if so, the quantum of subsidy to be given?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The proposal under consideration is that the State Trading Corporation will make purchases from the manufacturers at prices to be agreed upon with them and sell the products in the export market at the best available price. The losses on such exports will be compensated by the Government.

Steel plates

941. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of heavier sections of commercial quality mild steel plates is far from satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or being taken to step up production of these plates;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the fact that quota certificates for such plates have not been issued to the actual consumers for a long time now; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when Government expect the supply position of these plates to ease?

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

(b). No. Before 1st April 1965, mild steel plates were classified as 'tested' and 'untested' steel and was marketed as such. With effect from 1st April 1965, the ISI Certification Marks Scheme has been introduced according to which M.S. Plates are classified as "standard", "commercial" and "off-grade". The "standard" and "commercial" quality of steel are covered by test certificates. Although the total production of plates is well in accordance with rated capacity, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of 'tested' or 'standard' steel plates produced.

(c) and (d). Due to a heavy backlog of orders for heavier plates on producers, the issue of quota certificates was restricted, although supplies to consumers continued against the old orders already booked. Quota certificates will be issued more freely as and when there is a reduction in the backlog of orders on the plants.

बाना के लिये कपड़ा मिल

942. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा :

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :

श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तकनीकी तथा अन्य सहायता से बाना में एक सूती कपड़ा मिल और सऊदी धरब में एक वनस्पति का कारखाना स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुमाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने हाल में ही एक भारतीय फर्म के सऊदी धरब में स्थानीय सहयोग से वनस्पति का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर अपनी स्वीकृति दे

दी है। भारतीय फर्म भारत से 15 लाख ६० मूल्य की मशीनों, उपकरणों, औजारों और ढाँचों का सम्भरण करेगी। यह सम्भरण प्रायोजना के सामयिक विनियोजन में भारतीय फर्म का जो भाग होगा उसके रूप में किया जायेगा।

घाना में एक मूर्ती कचड़ा मिल की स्थापना करने में भी सरकार ने सहायता करना स्वीकार कर लिया है। भारतीय विशेषज्ञों के एक दल का प्रस्तावित मिल के विषय में सम्भावना सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो जाने पर इस प्रायोजना का विस्तृत ब्यौरा तैयार किया जायेगा। विशेषज्ञों के इस दल की नवम्बर 1965 के अन्त तक घाना को खाना हो जाने की आशा है।

Cement Factory in Kangra

943. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the progress so far made in the setting up of a Cement Factory in Kangra district of Punjab?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): According to the preliminary surveys carried out by Geological Survey of India, the indicated limestone reserves at Dhamkot in Kangra district are of the order of 15 million tonnes. The State Government are undertaking detailed investigations for proving the limestone deposits, which is expected to be completed in about one year. Further progress in the matter depends on the results of these investigations.

चाय बागानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

944. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार विदेशियों के स्वामित्वाधीन चाय बागानों

का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा; और

(ग) चाय उद्योग में कुल कितनी विदेशी पूँजी लगी हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री से० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) 103.1 करोड़ ६०, 1961 के अन्त तक।

Inclusion of Railway Employees in Bonus Scheme

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

(a) whether Government propose to consider the inclusion of Railway employees also in the Bonus Scheme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Railways are excluded from the Bonus Scheme because they discharge a public function and their surpluses cannot be considered as "profits".

सहरसा रेलवे स्टेशन के पास उपरि पुल

946. श्री तुला राम :

श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहरसा रेलवे स्टेशन, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, के पास लोगों को रेल की लाइनों पार करनी पड़ती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत सी दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सहरसा जंक्शन के पास उस स्थान पर उपरि पुल बनाने की योजना स्वीकार की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह उपरि पुल कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं । सड़क-यातायात (जिसमें पैदल चलने वाले भी शामिल हैं) को रेलवे लाइन से होकर घाने-जाने के लिए सहरसा स्टेशन यार्ड के उत्तर में पहले ही एक समपार बना हुआ है । कभी-कभी बुर्रटनाएं हो जाती हैं जब कि लोग अनधिकृत रूप से रेलवे लाइनों को पार करते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Forward Dealings in Groundnut Oil

947. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Andhra Pradesh Oil Millers' Association demanding a ban on forward dealings in groundnut oil; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Forward trading in all edible oils is banned except for groundnut oil. Even in the case of groundnut oil, Government has not so far permitted forward trading during the current season except in non-transferable specific delivery contracts.

Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi

948. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 412 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) the position in regard to the surplus Civil Engineers in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi as on the 1st October, 1965; and

(b) whether it is a fact that out of the surplus of 147 in different categories as on 1st June, 1965 only four Executive Engineers have been issued notices of retrenchment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) As on the 1st October, 1965, there were 90 persons who are surplus as shown below:

Zonal Engineer	1
Executive Engineers	4
Assistant Engineers	21
Engineer Assistants/ Overseers	64

(b) Yes, Sir.

Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi

949. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 412 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) the results of the efforts made by Government with regard to the absorption of surplus Civil Engineers of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi in Bokaro Steel Plant, Roadwings of the Ministry of Transport and other projects; and

(b) whether the programme for training the surplus Civil Engineers in other trades has been finalised and if so, how many are receiving training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) So far, none of the surplus Civil Engineers has been absorbed in any other project. However, the number of Surplus Civil Engineers which was 147

as on the 1st June, 1965 has decreased to 80 as on the 1st October, 1965 as 34 have left the Corporation on alternative employment and 23 have been absorbed within the various units of the Corporation.

(b) No, Sir. This is still under consideration.

वाराणसी में ट्रैक्टरों का कारखाना

950. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री सरजू पांडेय :

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

(क) क्या चालू योजना अवधि में वाराणसी के निकट ट्रैक्टरों का एक कारखाना लगाने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा तथा इस पर कितनी लागत आयोगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजयेश मिश्र): (क) से (ग). सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र में कृषि के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय कर लिया है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक विस्तृत प्रयोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए चेकोस्लावाकिया की मैसर्स मोतोफोव के साथ 28 अगस्त, 1965 को एक समझौता किया गया था। इस रिपोर्ट के 1966 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। चेकोस्लावाकिया एजेंसी द्वारा दिये गये प्रारम्भिक अनुमान के अनुसार इस प्रयोजना पर 17.2 करोड़ रु० व्यय होने की सम्भावना है। अभी तक इस कार-

खाने के स्थान का चयन करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Indigenous Manufacture of Steel Plant Components

951. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed the public sector undertakings to devise measures for the maximum use of indigenous components; and

(b) if so, the main features of the directives given?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The importance of maximising procurement of spare parts and components from indigenous sources in view of the difficult foreign exchange position has been impressed upon public sector undertakings including the steel plants. Applications for the import of these items are scrutinised from the indigenous angle by the Directorate General of Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply before clearance is given.

Price of Cotton

952. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Productivity Council Study Group on Cotton has recommended that the textile mills should purchase cotton directly from the Co-operative Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories or directly from the Cotton Growers' Associations to ensure that the growers get a fair price; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated for the implementation of this recommendation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bombay-Howrah Janta Express

953. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether numerous representations have been made for increasing the frequency of the Bombay-Howrah Janta Express (both Up and Down), so as to make it a daily train, falling which at least four times a week, in order to cope with the heavy passenger traffic;

(b) whether those representations have been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision reached in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Some representations have been received.

(b) Yes.

(c) For want of spare line capacity it is not feasible to run this bi-weekly service with greater frequency on Bombay-Allahabad section and, on Allahabad-Howrah section, there is no traffic justification for increasing the frequency.

Over-bridge at Itarsi Station

954. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1971 on the 10th September, 1965 regarding the over-bridge near Itarsi Station and state:

(a) the number of times that reminders have been issued to the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether approval and acceptance have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, when the work will commence, and when the over-bridge is expected to be commissioned; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether the

State Government have been asked to explain their silence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) State Government have been reminded 4 times from May, 1965 to October, 1965.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise—as the matter is being pursued with the State Government regularly, and in August, 1965 the State Government had indicated that this scheme was under their active consideration.

पिन तथा बिलप के कारखाने

955. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने पिन तथा बिलप कारखानों को केन्द्र से सहायता मिल रही है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं तथा कितने सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं तथा इनका भ्रग भ्रग वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है तथा इनको कितने अनुपात में कच्चा माल दिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या उनकी पूरी आवश्यकता के अनुसार उनको माल दिया जाता है; और

(घ) इन कारखानों द्वारा नियमित वस्तुओं की बिक्री के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण विभाग में उपसचिव (श्री विष्णुचन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) में (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह मदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Seizure of Indian Goods by Pakistan

957. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a special cell to consider the problem arising from the seizure of Indian goods in transit by Pakistan and the off loading of Indian goods at neutral ports; and

(b) if so, how far the formation of this cell will help the Industries which have suffered great hardship as a result of this action by Pakistan?

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

(b) Where the impounded goods are of strategic importance to the country from the point of view of defence production or industrial production, the cases will be processed for issue of licences afresh for import of machinery, raw material etc. in consultation with the authorities concerned, subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

उद्योगों को लाइसेंस देना

958. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चंद कछवाया :
श्री बड़े :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उद्योगों को लाइसेंस देने की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या परिवर्तन करने का है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्युसेन्द्र मिश्र): (क) और (ख). कुछ प्रस्तावों पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

पन्ना हीरा खाने

859. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चंद कछवाया :
श्री बड़े :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पन्ना खानों में भगले वर्ष से हीरे निकालने का काम प्रारम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा और अनुमानित उत्पादन क्या होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) नहीं, महोदय । यदि हीरों का उत्पादन करने के लिये ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट समय पर प्राप्त हो गया तो आशा है कि वर्ष 1967 में मझगवान खान से हीरे निकालने का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायगा । गमखेड़िया खान के विषय में पूर्वोक्त की प्रथम अवस्था पूरी हो चुकी है । एक खान के विकास के लिये परियोजना रिपोर्ट परामर्शदाताओं से प्राप्त हो चुकी है और वह अब विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) मझगवान खान की पुनर्निर्मित योजना के सम्बन्ध में लागत का अनुमान 135 लाख रु० है । इस योजना से 22,500 केरेट के हीरे का प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादन करने का विचार है ।

रामखेड़िया में 11,250 केरेट हीरे प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादन करने की अनुमानित पूंजी लागत 80 लाख रु० के पास पास होने की सम्भावना है ।

Export of Handloom Cloth

960. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported by the Handloom Export Promotion Organisation itself, excluding its associates, during the last six months; and

(b) the quantity of handloom cloth sold to the business associates for exports against orders received by them during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The value of handloom cloth exported by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation during the six month period ending 30-9-1965 was Rs. 31.34 lakhs.

(b) Nil.

Coal Demanded by Orissa Government

961. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the demands for various grades of coal received from the Orissa Government during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the quantity supplied to that State so far during the same period?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Orissa Government asked for 409 wagons per month which relate only to the controlled varieties of coal/coke.

(b) 3480 wagons of both controlled and decontrolled varieties of coal and coke were supplied to State sponsored industries in Orissa during the period from April to September 1965. This works out to an average of 580 wagons per month. In addition, some quantities were supplied by road.

Manufacture of Power Tillers

962. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 433 on the 26th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the schemes regarding the manufacture of power tillers in collaboration with a Japanese firm have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the up-to-date progress made in the setting up of the proposed factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). All the schemes received for the manufacture of power tillers have been considered and letters of intents have been issued to the following parties:

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Location of the proposed factory
1.	M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metals Limited	Andhra Pradesh
2.	M/s. J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	U.P.

In addition, the cases of the following three agencies for the issue of letter of intent for the manufacture of power tillers are under consideration:

- (1) M/s. Paravara Tools and Implements Co-operative Society Limited, Paravaranagar.
- (2) Director of Industries, Punjab.
- (3) U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation, U.P., Kanpur.

Earlier, letters of intent had also been issued to the following two firms for the manufacture of power tillers:

- (1) Orissa Industrial Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar.
- (2) M/s. V.S.T. Motors Limited, Bangalore.

All the parties mentioned above propose to manufacture power tillers with the collaboration of Japanese firms.

Talcher Coal Mines

963. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether there is any increase in the production of coal in Talcher Coal Mines during 1965-66 so far as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The production during the period April to October, 1965 was about 35000 tonnes more than in the corresponding period of 1964.

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

Allotment of Iron and Steel to Orissa

964. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 109 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the allotment of iron and steel for Orissa during 1965-66 has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the actual demand of Orissa Government in this regard?

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

(b) The quantity of Iron and Steel allotted to Orissa during 1965-66 is as follows:

Prime Steel (Controlled Categories including defectives.)	4,756 tonnes
Pig Iron including ingot moulds (before decontrol)	22,469 tonnes
M.S. Billets	2,364 tonnes.

Indentors can place orders for de-controlled categories of iron and steel without restrictions.

(c) The demand of Orissa State is as follows:

Steel	28,505 tonnes
Pig Iron	106,300 tonnes

Katpadi-Villupuram Railway Line

965. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down the railway line running between Katpadi and Villupuram in Southern railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for not developing that section of the railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The condition of the track on this section is such that there is no immediate necessity for strengthening this section. The capacity of this section has also been augmented by provision of certain line capacity works to handle the traffic offered. Relaying of the section is planned for the Fourth Plan.

Production and Export of Jute

966. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the main decisions taken by the Jute Textile Consultative Board at its meeting held recently; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5193/65].

Trains Running between Katpadi and Villupuram

967. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days during April to September, 1965 on which the trains running between Katpadi and Villupuram on the Southern Railway ran without lights and fans in the first class compartments;

(b) whether any complaint was received in this behalf;

(c) whether any action was taken on it; and

(d) whether there is any plan to provide the facilities mentioned at (a) above on all the days?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There was only one occasion during this period when on 25-7-1965 the lights and fans of passenger train No. 875 running between Katpadi and Villupuram failed after the train had left Katpadi.

(b) No written complaint in this regard has been received.

(c) and (d). Action has been taken to avoid failures. Lights and fans are already provided in the rakes working in the section and their efficient service receives constant attention.

Prices of Woollens

968. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of woollens have shot up by 10 to 15 per cent as compared to the prices prevalent last year;

1821 (a) LSD—14.

(b) if so, the main reasons for this continued rise in prices;

(c) how far the prices of woollens have gone up during the 3rd Plan period so far; and

(d) the steps taken to hold the price line in respect of woollens?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The prices of woollens have increased by about 10 per cent compared to the corresponding period last year;

(b) The main reason for the continued rise in prices is the shortage of raw material which could not be imported in adequate quantities due to the tight foreign exchange position.

(c) The index of prices for woollens during the Third Plan Period is:

1961	119.
1962	136.1
1963	150.1
1964	166.7
1965	183.
(Jan. Oct.)	

(d) Compared to the rise in prices of other materials, the increase in respect of woollens cannot be considered as very high particularly as there is an acute shortage of raw materials. Out of the total quantity proposed to be imported during the current year, a very substantial portion will have to be made available to the Defence Forces, and, therefore, a certain amount of increase in prices is inevitable. Government are, however, watching the situation.

Tea Stalls at Rajpura Station

969. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether advertisements are published in the newspapers before

giving the licence for running tea stalls at railway stations and whether a contractor is also required to work on tea stalls personally under the contract rules;

(b) whether the contract for running the tea stall at Rajpura station of Northern Railway was also advertised;

(c) if so, on what date;

(d) how many applications were received in this connection and to whom the contract was given; and

(e) whether the above tea stall is being run by the contractor himself or it has been further sub-let?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (e). The normal practice is for vacancies of contracts for tea stalls to be notified through the press or for notices to be displayed at stations, depending upon the importance of the contract.

In exceptional cases, where such contracts are awarded on special grounds—such as refugee rehabilitation, award to Scheduled Caste candidates—the contracts are sometimes awarded, without such an advertisement.

Contracts must be run or supervised personally and are not permitted to be sub-let.

At Rajpura station there are two tea stalls. One of these was awarded to a refugee contractor while the other contract was awarded to a member of a scheduled caste. In the special circumstances, no advertisement was issued in either case. Both the contracts are being run by the contractors and are not known to have been sub-let.

रतलाम में रेलवे अस्पताल

970. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रतलाम के रेलवे अस्पताल में

असत तौर पर प्रति दिन कितने रोगी जाते हैं;

(ख) उक्त अस्पताल में कितने डाक्टर नियुक्त किये गये हैं और कितने पलंगों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस अस्पताल में एकसरे मशीन पिछले 9 अथवा 10 महीनों से ब्रेकार पड़ी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह मशीन कब ठीक की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रतलाम के रेलवे अस्पताल के बहिरंग विभाग में इलाज के लिए पहुंचने वाले रोगियों की दैनिक असत संख्या 1964-65 में 697 थी ।

(ख) इस अस्पताल की क्षमता 48 बिस्तरों की है और यहां 10 डाक्टर रहे गये हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Trains between Dharamanagar and Silchar

971. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to difficulties in Air traffic, movement of goods and passengers has become a serious problem in Tripura;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of Dharamanagar-Silchar through trains; and

(c) if so, when it is expected to be started and the number of trains to be increased?

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

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

European Common Market

972. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the European Common Market Commission and the six common market member countries to extend the concession of duty-free imports of Indian Tea and other commodities;

(b) if so, for how long the extension is sought; and

(c) the response of the E.C.M. thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Commission of the European Economic Community has been requested to extend the period of concessions, until it is possible to consolidate them at the conclusion of the Kennedy Round Tariff Negotiations.

(c) The reaction of the Commission is awaited.

Shortage of Matching Steel

973. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of matching steel for the engineering industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). There is no acute shortage as such but now and then there is some shortage in certain categories of steel like thick plates, sheets and special steel, due to shortages in indigenous production. A panel for the steel fabricating industry with three zonal sub-committees has been set up, to watch over and review the position with regard to the supply of matching steel. The Joint Plant Committee is apprised of the position with regard to supplies of matching steel when-

ever necessary and special rollings of critical items are arranged.

The shortage in indigenous production in regard to thick plates, sheets and special steels is being made up to the extent possible through imports. The position is, however, improving with the increase in the indigenous production of these categories of steel.

Macherla Cement Factory

974. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to earmark the cement produced in the Macherla Cement Factory for the use of Nagarjuna-Sagar project exclusively; and

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

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

(b) As far as possible, supplies are planned on Macherla. Whenever supplies from Macherla are short of the requirements, supplies have necessarily to be arranged from other factories in Andhra Pradesh.

Under-bridge on the Delhi-Faridabad G. T. Road

975. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct an under-bridge connecting Greenfield Colony with the main Mathura Road on the Delhi-Faridabad Grand Trunk Road;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start;

(c) when the bridge will be ready for use by the public; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be involved therein?

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

(a) and (b). In November, 1964 the Urban Improvement Co. (Private) Ltd. had asked for construction of a subway at their cost between Tughlakabad and Faridabad Stations, to give access to the Greenfield Colony from Mathura Road. The party concerned has deposited necessary fees with the Railway in October, 1965 for preparation of plans and estimate for the work. The plans have been finalised and the estimate is under finalization. As soon as the party accepts the plans and estimate and deposits the total cost of construction with the Railway, the work will be physically taken in hand.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) The approximate estimated cost of this deposit work is Rs. 2.1 lakhs.

Cost Study of Textile Production

976. Shri M. Malakhami:

Shri A. S. Alva:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cost study of production in textile mills was made during the last decade;

(b) whether the production cost is on the increase; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to make the mill-made cloth more competitive in the international market?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Production cost in textile mills has been somewhat on the increase because of increased wages and increase in the cost of raw-materials and other materials used in the manufacture of textiles. An Expert Committee on cost Reduction Studies was appointed to make an intensive study of the cost structure of cotton textiles, analyse various cost factors and recommend measures to reduce production cost.

The Committee submitted a report containing its observations and recommendations. Extracts of the major recommendations of the Expert Committee were laid on the Table of the House while answering Starred Question No. 537 on 3-10-1964 in the Lok Sabha.

(c) Ceilings on the prices of cotton are fixed and incentives by way of grant of import entitlements against exports of textiles are given in order that the prices of textiles in the international market may remain competitive. In suitable cases mills are allowed to install additional looms for training of workers so that the productivity can be increased thereby reducing production cost.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर डीजल कार के झाइवर

977. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या

रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर डीजल कार के झाइवरों की पदोन्नति के विषय में कोई आदेश दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) अधिकृत बेतन-मान में 150-240 रुपये वाले 'सी' ग्रेड डीजल कार झाइवरों के पांच पदों का ग्रेड बढ़ा कर उन्हें 210-380 रुपये (अधिकृत बेतन मान) के 'बी' ग्रेड में कर दिया गया है । इन पदों के लिए चुनाव का काम प्रगति पर है ।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Industries in Rajasthan

**978. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Officers of the National Small Industries Corporation recently visited Rajasthan in connection with the implementation of some industrial schemes;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of officers of the National Small Industries Corporation visited Jaipur in connection with conducting an intensive campaign for encouraging establishment of Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan with the hire purchase assistance of the Corporation.

(b) and (c). A preliminary report is under preparation.

Export Inspection Council

**980. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Export Inspection Council was held on the 8th November, 1986 wherein it was decided to set up laboratories and testing houses to carry out testing for pre-shipment inspection work;

(b) if so, when these are likely to be set up;

(c) what were the other suggestions made by the council; and

(d) whether Government have accepted them?

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

(b) Testing for quality control and pre-shipment inspection for export commodities is being organized in a three-tier set-up of laboratories. These are:—

(i) new central and regional laboratories—the central laboratories to be located at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Delhi and the regional laboratories in the areas catering to the specific groups of industries in those areas;

(ii) laboratories of C.S.I.R., State Governments and Semi-Government or Quasi-Government organizations;

(iii) laboratories of technological institutions and of private inspection agencies.

Of these three types of laboratories, testing is already being carried out under (ii) and (iii). As for setting up new central and regional laboratories, it may be stated that it will require capital expenditure of a sizeable amount and it will take quite some time to bring these laboratories into existence.

(c) Another important decision of the Council was to set up Export Inspection Agencies for exercising compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection of commodities which are not being handled by the existing Governmental or private inspection agencies.

(d) The decisions of the Council are in line with the general approach of the Government on the subject of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection.

Khetri Copper Mines Project

981. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the Khetri Copper Mines Project in Rajasthan with the French Consortium's collaboration; and

(b) the stage at which the project stands at present?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). An agreement for financial and technical assistance for developing the Khetri Copper deposits was concluded with a Group of French Companies on the 8th June, 1965.

According to the agreement, the French Companies will design the plant and equipment and submit tenders for different sections of the project, such as, the mine, the concentrator, the smelter, the refinery, etc. Decisions on the tenders are to be taken by the National Mineral Development Corporation by 31-5-1966. Thereafter, fabrication and supply of equipment would commence.

The French Group have since submitted bids for the hoisting equipment of the mine and crushing section. They are under examination.

On 16-9-1965, a conference of technical persons concerned was held in Paris and important points relating to the design of equipment have been settled. Accordingly the designs of the concentrator, smelter, etc., have been taken in hand. The respective tenders will be submitted in the next few months.

The smelter will be constructed to a Finnish design. An agreement is being finalised in this regard with M/s. Outokumpu of Finland who hold the patent rights. Representatives of the Company had participated in the discussions held at Paris on 16-9-1965.

The work relating to shaft sinking, water and power supply, buildings and other civil construction is proceeding according to plan.

The project is expected to go into production three years after the orders are placed.

Registration for allotment of Scooters

982. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued an order making compulsory the deposit of Rs. 250 in Post Office Savings Bank Account when booking a scooter;

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

(c) whether the prospects of getting a Vespa and Lambretta scooter within a reasonable period have improved;

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

(e) the steps taken to meet the same?

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

(b) Yes, to some extent.

(c) Yes, to some extent. But due to tight foreign exchange position, the production of Scooters is also likely to be affected.

(d) The demand for Scooters has not been assessed separately. However, the demand for this type of vehicles namely, Scooters, Mopeds, Motor Cycles and Three-Wheeler Autorickshaws, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, has been estimated as 1,50,000 Nos. per annum.

(e) The ban on licensing of Scooters and Auto-cycles was lifted in March, 1965 and applications were invited from entrepreneurs including the existing manufactures. A number of applications were received in response and they are being considered by a Screening Committee which is expected to finalise its recommendations by the end of this month.

12.00 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT OF FINANCE
MINISTER

Some hon. Members. rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now—
Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, about the point that I raised in connection with the statement by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari....

Mr. Speaker: He has already explained that some hon. Member referred to the visit of the Finance Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: Yesterday, you remember, Sir, when we wanted to have an idea of the economic aid that Soviet Russia might give to our country as a result of the hon. Finance Minister's visit to that country, the hon. Finance Minister said that he was going to make a statement in the House. Before implementing that assurance given by him to you and to the House he has already met the Press and made a statement. Before he came to this House he has done that. When I read about it this morning in the newspapers I was taken aback. This is the way the Ministers treat you and the House.

Mr. Speaker: Let him come. It may be raised then and then I will find out.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEKIDNAPPING OF 7 PERSONS BY HOSTILE
NAGAS FROM SIBSAGAR DISTRICT OF
ASSAM

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to

make a statement thereon:—

"Kidnapping of 7 persons by hostile Nagas from a border market in Sibsagar district of Assam."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I am getting the facts, Sir, and if you will permit me I will make the statement on Monday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit, Sir, that there is another Calling Attention Notice saying that the Naga Hostiles raided an Assam Rifle Camp and request that both should be combined together and a statement made by the Minister on Monday?

Mr. Speaker: That also I have admitted. Both of them might be answered together.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I submit, Sir, that there is another Calling Attention Notice about Nagaland, kidnapping of persons....

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking that. I allowed the other one to be mentioned because I have admitted that.

Shri Bade: This is also regarding Nagaland.

Mr. Speaker: A discussion on Nagaland is not being allowed now.

Shri Bade: This is about kidnapping of persons by Naga hostiles....

Mr. Speaker: I would not hear it now. Let us proceed now—Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने भी एक कॉलिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। नागपुर डिवाजन के कमिशनर ने दोरे के बाद यह स्वीकार किया है कि बिदरम के घाट जिले घकाल घस्त है और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं मैं सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय सबेरे जब हम अखबार में पढ़ते हैं तो बड़ा दुःख होता है कि जो कुछ नोटिस हम देते हैं और उन को आप अस्वीकृत कर देते हैं, लेकिन वे ही राज्य सभा में स्वीकार होते हैं। अकाल के बारे में, हिन्द महासागर में फाँजी बढ़ा बनाने के बारे में ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैं ने नामजूर कर दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : राज्य सभा में यह सब होगा लेकिन जनता की यह जो प्रतिनिधि संस्था है उस में ये सारे मसले आने चाहियें नहीं आते हैं।

* **अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह नहीं हो सकता है। उनके पास इतना काफी वक्त है कि वे ले लें, हमारे पास ...

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां भी वक्त निकाल सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं निकल सकता है।

श्री बड़े : उन की बात तो आप ने सुन ली, लेकिन मेरी नहीं सुनते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह हमेशा बीच में बोलते हैं तो आप भी चाहते हैं कि उसी तरह से बीच में बोलें।

श्री बड़े : मैं हमेशा आप का कहना मानता हूँ। आप कहते हैं तो बठ जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खड़ा होता हूँ और आप बोलते चले जाते हैं, यह मैं ने देखा है।

श्री बड़े : आप मुझे जब बुलाते हैं तभी मैं बोलने के लिये खड़ा होता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी मैं खड़ा हूँ और आप बोलते जा रहे हैं, बठते नहीं हैं।

श्री बड़े : लिमये साहब को तो आप ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को कई बार कह चुका हूँ। लेकिन आप को भी कहता हूँ कि यह दोष उन में ही नहीं है, आप में भी है। आप जब भी बोलना चाहते हैं खड़े हो गाते हैं और बोलते चले जाते हैं। इसलिये आप भी इस से बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : कभी ऐसा नहीं किया है। एस० एस० पी० वाले करते हैं, हम ने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ आप की पार्टी से नहीं। आप अपनी पार्टी को ले आए हैं कि हमारी पार्टी जो है ...

श्री बड़े : मैं ने आप को कभी ऐसा मीका नहीं दिया है लेकिन लिमये साहब के साथ आप ने मेरा नाम भी जोड़ दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के साथ नहीं जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। अलहबा मैं उसी दोष में लाना चाहता हूँ। (इंटरप्शन)

आपस में अगर झगड़ना है तो बाहर जा कर झगड़ें।

12.05 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE MARKS
REGISTRY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending the 31st March, 1965, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5189/65].

12.05½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Press Council Bill, 1965 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd November, 1965.

12.05½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.05¾ hrs.

RE: PRESENTATION OF PETITION

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. He is absent.

12.06 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 22nd November, 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1965-66.

(3) Consideration and passing of:—

The Delhi Secondary Education Bill, 1964.

The Delhi Administration Bill, 1965.

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Bill, 1965.

The Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(4) Discussion on the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1964, on a motion to be moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi on Tuesday, the 23rd November, 1965 at 3 P.M.

(5) Further discussion on Shri Yashpal Singh's motion regarding Report of the Backward Classes Commission on Thursday, the 25th November, 1965 at 2.30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: I suggested last time that I would not allow more than two minutes to one Member and only Items are to be mentioned. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I would only submit that a discussion on the food situation has not been given for the next week.

Mr. Speaker: Would he allow me for a minute? In that connection I have also to say to the Government that I have been receiving many notices on the scarcity of food and fodder and acute drought conditions in many parts of our country and I have been disallowing all those notices saying that there is a debate coming just in the near future; but, so far no date has been notified. Either some date might be fixed for the debate, or I shall have to admit those notices.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I have already explained to you in your Chamber, we are going to fix the 1st and the 2nd of next month for this debate. Next week the Food

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Minister will not be here; he is going out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from the discussion on the food situation in the country, there is already a motion pending by my friends about scarcity conditions, specially famine conditions, in some parts of the country and I would only request you that these two discussions should not be combined; otherwise, the other discussion about scarcity conditions and other things loses its significance. Secondly, there should be discussion as early as possible on a motion that we have tabled about the decontrol of cement. Thirdly, there is already a motion in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye on the closure of textile factories.

Even today, 6,000 workmen are rotting in the streets in Kanpur for the last 110 days.

Mr. Speaker: I had said that I will allow only items to be mentioned. Professor Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): These two subjects are entirely different—scarcity conditions and what the House would expect the Government to do and the food situation which has to deal with what they have to do in regard to the question of making available food and also growing more food. Here, in regard to these drought conditions—all over India now they prevail the question of collection of land revenue, debts, taccavi loans and all these subsidies, repayment of some of the portions of the loans that the Government themselves have advanced to peasants and ordinary indebtedness also in regard to which a moratorium would be needed, then famine relief works—all these things will have to be discussed separately. So, I would urge upon you and the Government to allot a separate day for the discussion of drought conditions.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would reinforce the argument of Professor Ranga. I would just add that on this matter of general discussion of food we are supposed to be having preparatory discussions with the Minister from time to time right from the end of the last session. We began our meeting this session on the 3rd of this month and the Minister now announced that the general food policy discussion will be on the 1st and 2nd December. The country expects in the meantime, because there are scarcity conditions and drought and other factors, that there is some objective discussion in this House so that some immediate steps of a short-term nature can be decided upon after the discussion in the House quite apart from other measures.

I wish also to support Mr. Banerjee's idea which is a very sound one that an immediate discussion should take place on the policy of decontrol of cement because there is a feeling in the country that big wigs in the industry are getting all the advantages while, in the period of Emergency, the Government's duty is to secure the satisfaction of a common man. That is not being done.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I would like to make a small request that the further discussion on Mr. Yashpal Singh's motion might be put on the 23rd and the motion on the L. I. C. might be put on the 25th—there is an inter-change between the two motions—if it is accepted to Mr. Yashpal Singh also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): If my memory serves me right, you said last Friday that a motion for discussion of the First Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission had been admitted. I would urge you and the Government to see that time is found in this session for that.

Secondly, in the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated the 22nd October,

1965, other miscellaneous business has been listed as follows: the 13th and 14th Report of the Union Public Service Commission, the 6th Report of the Commission for Linguistic Minorities, the Report of the University Grants Commission and lastly the Report of the Railway Convention Committee. These have been listed there. The Government may make a statement now, if possible, or otherwise on Monday or later, as to whether they will be taken up.

Lastly, Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is in the habit of springing a surprise upon the House with regard to the extension of the session. Today is the third Friday in a six-week session and the next will be the fourth Friday. I would request you to direct the Minister to let us know, latest next Friday, whether the session will be extended or not.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के बाँटने पर रहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के 45 जिलों में से 23 जिलों में एक प्रकार से कमीन पड़ गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप तो पूरी तकरीर करना चाहते हैं। यहाँ पर इन चीजों को लेने का मतलब यह है कि हम सिर्फ प्राइमेट मतला दें। यह नहीं हो सकता कि सारी कठिनाई डिस्कस की जायें।

श्री बड़े : मेरा कहना यह है कि फूड प्रावलेम का प्रस्ताव जल्दी से जल्दी दूसरी चीजों के बदले लिया जा सकता है और उस के लिये कम से कम दो रोज रखे जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी रोज का सवाल तो नहीं है। क्या क्या लिया जाना चाहिये यही डिस्कस करना है।

श्री बड़े : यह कीमती चीज ली जाये, मेरा यही कहना है।

श्री गुप्तन (मटिवा) : मैं यह धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बैकबॉं क्लासेज कमीशन

की रिपोर्ट, जिस पर इस अधिवेशन में बहस हो भी चुकी है उसे जल्दी लिया जाना चाहिये। वह पहले ही लेट पेश हुई है, इस तरह से और लेट होती जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कहा जा चुका है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि खास और भ्रमाल स्थिति यह दोनों भिन्न भिन्न वस्तुएँ हैं। इस लिये भ्रमाल की स्थिति पर आप डाई घंटे की चर्चा मान लें। उसी तरह से आज जब श्रम कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक हुई तो बम्बई और उत्तर प्रदेश की टैक्सटायल मिलों में जो बन्दी हुई है उस पर श्रम मंत्री जी ने चिन्ता प्रकट की थी। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि किसी दूसरे दिन उस पर दो घंटे की चर्चा रखी जाये। इस के साथ ही जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर चर्चा हो रही थी तब भी मैं ने निवेदन किया था कि काश्मीर और खास तौर से राजस्थान के बाइमेर सैक्टर में जो स्थिति है या जैसलमेर में है उस पर उस समय चर्चा नहीं हो सकी थी। इसलिये उस पर भ्रमल से बहस चलाई जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भ्रमल भ्रमल कैसे हो सकती है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): May I make a submission? Sometime back there was a discussion on the statement laid by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals regarding fertiliser production. That discussion is still inconclusive. I would like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take up that also.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I also make one small submission? My submission is this that the question of the border problem in Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir States should be discussed on the floor of the House. It

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

affects the people very much and it has to be discussed not only with reference to defence needs but also with reference to the educational needs of the people.

Mr. Speaker: Has he given any notice for it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I said that last time also.

Mr. Speaker: I would make this clear. This is not the time to make all kinds of suggestions as to what should be done and what should not be done. There are two things; there has to be a notice and that must have been admitted; then it goes to the Business Advisory Committee. Even then if it is not taken up, the Minister can be asked.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You have already explained what I was going to say. Some of our hon. members mentioned about decontrol of cement, textile mills and the border question. I do not know whether motions for these have been submitted to your Department and whether they have been placed before the Business Advisory Committee. The procedure is, as you know and as I have explained times without number, that we can take notice of only those no-date motions which have been selected by the Business Advisory Committee and then out of them we select and place according to the convenience of the Ministers concerned. About these matters—textile mills and decontrol of cement—if the motions have already been sent, the Business Advisory Committee will look into these and we shall certainly try our best to accommodate them in this session.

About the Vigilance Commission, I consulted the Minister; he says that, before this House rises, perhaps in the first week of next month, it can be taken up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Official motion?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Anyway this thing will be discussed in the House.

About changing dates—the point raised by Dr. Singhvi—I shall consult the Minister concerned and if it is convenient, we shall have no objection.

About extension of the session. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have read out from this Bulletin. I want to know whether these items will be taken up in this session.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So many reports are there. My hon. friend cannot expect the House to go through all the reports. We are already spending more than 50 per cent of our time on non-legislative business. (*Interruptions*)

An hon. Member: Why should he grudge it?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not grudging it; I am only stating the facts. I do not think that the House will expect us to take up only non-legislative business and not legislative business. We are trying our best to accommodate all those things as far as possible in this session; if it is not possible, then we must wait for the next session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I rise on a point of order. This Bulletin of Lok Sabha is issued under your authority.

Mr. Speaker: It does not mean that all those items will be taken up, in the next week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At least the majority of them should be taken up in this Session.

Mr. Speaker: This gives only a prospective idea of what Government intends to do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the House to understand that what appears over your authority is of such little importance?

Mr. Speaker: It is of very great importance, but it does not say that every item on that will be taken up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are four. How many of them will be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing which has not been answered, i.e., the keen desire of the House to have some debate early so far as the food situation is concerned.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have consulted the Minister; he is going out of the country to attend an F.A.O. meeting; otherwise he would have agreed to it.

An hon. Member: What is he going to get from there?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us see when he comes back.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not think that the House would like to have that debate when the Minister is not present. This is our difficulty and I have already explained it; otherwise, we would certainly have taken up that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On extension of session?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member himself said that, by next Friday at least, he should inform the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I cannot commit myself to say that I would do it next week. I shall tell the House ten days in advance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be done at least two weeks in advance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not seen certain motions which are pending....

Mr. Speaker: He will look into these.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly protect our interests also. The statement on decontrol of cement was laid on the Table of the House yesterday. Then on the drought conditions, it is not fair on the part of the Government to expect us to bring a motion. Why should they wait for our motion? They are also equally concerned about the country.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to tell me whether there is a proposal with Government that they would themselves bring forward a motion for the discussion of the food situation or the drought conditions.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I think I have already given notice of a motion....

Mr. Speaker: That was about the food situation. There was a demand for discussion on the drought conditions.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would submit that both of them have to be discussed together. The food situation arises out of these scarcity conditions.

With regard to the other suggestions made about land revenue, tac-cavi, famine relief work etc., these are all within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. No doubt, we may be able to make suggestions. Therefore, I would suggest that we may discuss the scarcity conditions also along with the food situation, and whatever suggestions we have got to make can be made during that discussion, and that would be the proper thing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Would you permit me, Sir, to raise one thing?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a second round. If that starts then there would be another round also....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since we on this side of the House are very keen, perhaps you might be pleased to permit me to raise it. Quite often we find Shri Kamath being constrained to refer to the fact that these bulletins which are issued mention a lot of things. They are very enervous and they also make it a point to state that the statement is not to be taken as exhaustive. We find also that, for instance, Shri M. C. Chagla had promised the House last session that during the current session itself he would bring forward a motion regarding the Aligarh Muslim University, but he has not done so. We have got a long enough list already. I am quite agreeable to accepting your interpretation, which is very correct, that Government are not bound to bring up everyone of these items. But why should we time and again be supplied with long, longer, and still longer lists—that is why I am bringing up this point—which are never reached. And Shri Kamath because he studies these things much more carefully than the rest of us is constrained to bring up this matter, and the Minister is never here with a satisfactory reply. Therefore, I seek your guidance.

Mr. Speaker: What guidance can I give him in this respect? Perhaps it is my misfortune that Shri Kamath studies too much about these little things....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I read them only casually.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Shri H. N. Mukerjee has made a reference to me. May I say that during the last session I had given an assurance to the House that I would try and introduce a Bill with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University during this session, and I hope to keep up my promise. I usually keep promises which I give to Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: This point also might be considered by the hon. Minister

of Parliamentary Affairs that the list that is given ought to be drawn up more carefully so that this objection also might be removed that there is such a big list which cannot be possibly be taken up during the session itself.

12.23 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1965—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the 18th November, 1965, namely:—

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration.”.

Shri Kamath may now continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yesterday, when the House was rising, I had pointedly drawn the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Planning and Finance to the fact that he had slurred over the issue that I had raised when the Demand for Grant was discussed in respect of the Institute of Russian Studies. While I welcomed that move in this new climate of Indo-Russian friendship, I asked the hon. Minister to be on guard against any kind of undesirable ideological indoctrination. While I look forward to the day when India, in association with the Soviet Union and the United States, will spearhead a global defence of freedom and democracy, I still urge Government, and of course, Parliament, to be on the watch against any kind of undesirable indoctrination. Therefore, I had asked the hon. Minister to give us an assurance on this point that while this Institute would further and promote very de-

sirable activities, Government would also ensure that our students and our people are safeguarded against any kind of undesirable indoctrination.

On that point, he was not at all clear or convincing; he never referred to that even.

Mr. Speaker: If it has been discussed already, simply because it has not been answered by the Minister, that does not give any provocation to raise it in the Appropriation Bill stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the use of discussion in the House then. The Appropriation Bill deals with the same amount.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He does not care to answer our points. If this goes on, the whole discussion becomes infructuous. He is treating the House in this way.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes some points are left out. We always see that. Every point is not answered. That alone does not give any justification for raising it in the Appropriation Bill stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You were not in the Chair at that time when this came up yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee may have to pay the same compliments again to Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other issue I had raised was somewhat different. That was with regard to the other new Institute, the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. Yesterday we were handicapped slightly because you were not in the Chair when this came up. I believe you are the Chairman of this Institute.

Mr. Speaker: I have been asked to be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are happy that you are the Chairman. I had raised a subsidiary point in that context, that the Minister of Works

and Housing runs the risk of being dubbed a rackrenter, because I understand he is charging, or has threatened to charge, Rs. 3000 or Rs. 3500 per month for, I do not know, how many rooms in Vithalbhai Patel House, Rafi Marg.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not here. He ought to be told that he is giving with one hand and taking away with the other.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only Rs. 2 lakhs are being given to that Institute as grant in aid and out of that . . .

Mr. Speaker: Only Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That makes it worse then. Half of it will go for rent. I do think that all my hon. friends, on both sides of the House will agree that this is atrocious . . .

Shri Ranga: That is right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . profiteering and rack-renting.

I would request the Minister of State present here—both he and the Minister of Works and Housing are Ministers of States, Ministers of equal status—to take up this matter.

Mr. Speaker: There is one request. Because I am pleading for that, he should not go to such an extent that my case may be spoiled.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I feel it will be strengthened. The entire House will be with you.

The last point I want to make, with regard to the Appropriation Bill, concerns the refusal of Government to postpone the discussion of the Demand for grants on account of the Metal Corporation of India till after the Bill, which is already before the House for consideration and discussion, is passed by the House. But before that, anticipating the passage of the Bill, they have brought forward a Demand for grants. I have no hesitation in saying, considering

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

this aspect of the matter, that this Appropriation Bill is not an Appropriation Bill but a Misappropriation Bill.

Shri Ranga: That is right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am tempted, as you had anticipated, to follow in the wake of my hon. friend, Shri Kamath—always a pleasure to follow in his footsteps.....

Mr. Speaker: Not always.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More often than not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But I am glad that, largely on account of a factor which he mentioned, namely, your absence from the Chair, we, some of us, were constrained to hold up the Appropriation Bill which we normally do not do. Perhaps on occasion it is better to have some discussion of the Appropriation Bill also, because the right of the House to discuss it should not be lost by disuse.

Shri Ranga: That is, right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Therefore, it was good that by an accident yesterday, we had to have a continuation of the debate and make certain points which I hope the Minister would not mind giving an answer to.

I have noticed that there is a provision here for a new agreement with Jessop and Co. Ltd. In regard to this, we understand Jessop are doing a good job of work as far as production is concerned. But our involvement with Jessops is one chapter of a rather sordid story, the Mudra story, and I do not quite know if the dross has entirely been purged off, but what I want is that whatever the new agreements which are going to be entered into should be made known to the House, and the text thereof should be laid on the Table of the House, and the Minister should give us an assurance that the House would be told about the new kind of understanding with this Jessop combination.

I find also that some money is being allocated for the Central Fisheries Corporation, particularly with a view to supplying an area of my country from which I also hail, the fish-hungry areas of West Bengal, and particularly the Calcutta region. We have had a rather unpleasant experience about some of the Government undertakings, particularly some very deep undertakings, deepsea fishing, when trawlers came from abroad. foreign exports came from Scandinavia and the low countries and God knows which other area of our globe, and after spending a lot of money it was discovered that the trawlers were immobile, and they could be kept in a kind of floating zoo. this sort of thing has gone on too far, and in an area like West Bengal where there is so much of water stagnant as well as flowing—even in the City of Calcutta there are so many tanks and all that kind of thing—we do not see even the slightest effort to bring about production of fish without having recourse to foreign experts, foreign know-how and God knows what other foreign contraption, without which we cannot go ahead in the present-day conditions of the country. So far as the Central Fisheries Corporation is concerned, I do hope Government gives us some little satisfaction.

In regard to sugar, I discover that again Government has to hand out some more money to our sugar barons—that is the expression, I did not coin it, which is generally used. We have a feeling that in the name of export promotion, we are sometimes subsidising inefficiency, incompetence and lack of generosity on the part of these sugar barons as far as the actual producers of sugarcane are concerned. I cannot go into the details of it, this is not the time, but the other side of the medal has got to be looked into by Government. Do not merely think of the sugar barons and whatever they are asking for, think of the other side of the shield. And from that

point of view I am reminded that only the other day my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye referred to this matter of six units of the India United Mills in Bombay closing down from tomorrow and 22,000 workers going on hunger strike and so on and so forth. The situation becomes serious as far as the common working people are concerned. The sugar barons, who are rolling in luxury and flying all over the place in order to do tadbeer with. Government departments here, there and elsewhere, get all the advantage in the world, while the common people do not.

I wish also to refer, with some trepidation, to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. I should not be misunderstood because I am going to say something which perhaps might be construed in a way which is not quite fair as far as my position is concerned. I yield to no one in my desire for genuine effort at studying constitutional and parliamentary matters if we can do so, but I do not quite like the way in which these institutes are formed and Parliament is told about it. I would not have minded if the institute was already on the map so to speak, had already won a position in the academic world, and very happily we could give whatever assistance we can out of the public coffers. Your association with it is something which is certainly a privilege as far as the institute is concerned, and you are most appropriately to be at the head of this kind of institute, but even though you are there, I would like to have some little satisfaction, and I have no other opportunity.

We know here in Delhi of the existence of a Bureau of Parliamentary Studies which may or may not be worth very much, but under its auspices we have participated, some of us, in seminars which were held in the Central Hall of Parliament, where Jawaharlal Nehru would come and you, Sir, would come and all that. This Bureau is also run by some of our Members here, and it brings out

a monthly journal and all that kind of thing. So, I do not quite know. In this country we need so many things, but where is our sense of priorities? If this Bureau could be caught hold of, improved upon, perhaps economy could have been ensured and perhaps better and more efficient work could have been done. And I say this because we have a weakness for high falutin schemes. I am suddenly reminded of what I read a long time back of a conversation between the Riff leader Abdel Krim and a journalist called Vincent Sheean. They were both together near the sea somewhere in North Africa and charmed by the beauty of the place, Vincent Sheean told Abdel Krim:

"Cette paysage est si belle qu'il nous faut un casino ici"

"This scene is so beautiful that it is necessary to have a casino here." And Abdel Krim told him something which he wrote down and which is unforgettable: "Yes, this country needs many other things also than a casino".

I sometimes wonder; we are putting up these academies, high falutin academies for which I wonder if we do have the human material to run them properly. I speak with all respect, Sir; I know some of our friends are associated with this organisation but I have seen to my regret and consternation that our professional lawyers and others do not generally shine as jurists because they do not devote their mind to an academic pursuit of the subject of law because most of their time is taken up on account of professional preoccupations. The result is that juridically speaking though in the past our ancestors did wonderful work, there is very little in the present, under the Anglo-Indian dispensation of things. We have done very little original work and that is why it is very difficult to point out even the decisions of the High Courts and Supreme Court which would be really opening new chapters in the history of jurisprudence. We should know our limitations. That is why I do not

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

want to have too many institutions put up. I know how ideas are cropping up from time to time. There is talk of a Nehru Academy; the Jawahar Lal University; there is something in Sim'a and something in another part of the country, all kinds of things happening. Money is being allocated. We cannot say 'no' because the objective seems to be good. But 'what is the point? Where is the sense of priorities? Where do we begin? How do we go forward? Are we living in a planned phase of development or are we just trying to go ahead in an ad hoc fashion doing this and doing that and leaving the devil to take the hindmost and that sort of procedure? This is a matter on which I require some little satisfaction and that is why even though some of our own colleagues are concerned and even though you yourself have lent the imprimatur of your presence, of your personality to this institution, I would like to have some little satisfaction about it.

Lastly, I would like to underline what Mr. Kamath said today and also yesterday when I had again to get up in support of his contention. That is in regard to the Metal Corporation of India. I do not quite understand how this happens. It did happen. Mr. Krishnamachari was present here and he objected to our stand. As Mr. Kamath had told you, Sir, we are now providing money for an administrator who had been appointed for running the Metal Corporation. Government has issued an Ordinance and it has come before us. As far as we are concerned, this Bill has to be passed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And that Ordinance has been challenged in a court of law.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Yes. As far as we are concerned, there is a Bill pending before us in substitution of the Ordinance. Till after the Bill is passed by this House, we are not go-

ing to take any kind of notice, any cognisance of the administration of the Metal Corporation of India. It is only fair and proper, I should have thought from the constitutional point of view, that the government should have waited 4-5 days so that they might have had the Ordinance converted into a Bill by this House and then we could have provided for the money. This is a matter of procedure to which we have to take objection and I would like to submit it for your consideration.

Shri Ranga: I take up the last point made by Mr. Mukerjee. Yesterday, we were told that Ordinances are also law according to the Constitution and therefore they are entitled to come forward with these supplementary demands. That may be so. I leave it to you to look after and safeguard. Shri Mukerjee has put it before you, the point about constitutional propriety. I ask whether it is proper, whether it would not be more proper for the government to wait for a few days and get that Bill passed by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any Minister from the Law Ministry or anyone from the Law Ministry, because this argument appeals to me as well. I am not just discussing these things but there is one thing which appeals to me, namely, a Bill is still pending. The House has not given a decision on that, and we are in anticipation granting that money for the execution or in pursuance of that aspect. (Interruption) Order, order. Is it really permissible or desirable at least? So, I would like to know from the Law Minister if he is available or anyone from there. (Interruption) There is one difficulty that I do feel. The House is taking it up at this moment. The House has given a decision, passed those demands, and at this time—(Interruption) Order, order—now, we have only to give effect to the decisions that we have taken.

Shri Ranga: Let them say that this will not be done in future. This should not be made a precedent.

Mr. Speaker: It is exactly for that purpose that I am making these observations. Now, nothing can be done; what has been already done and decided, that cannot be reopened now. The decision has been taken, and the demand has been passed, so far as that is concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We strongly protested yesterday, and it is our misfortune you were not in the Chair at that time; otherwise, a different decision might have been taken. For the future at least let Government beware.

Mr. Speaker: For the future at least it should be made clear. I feel that the Law Minister could give me some reasons; otherwise—

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): We will ask him.

Mr. Speaker: I have on many earlier occasions also requested that when such legal questions are likely to arise at any moment, someone from the Law Ministry should be available whenever we want. I would ask the Whip to make it clear to the Ministry that someone at least from that Ministry should be available to the House whenever we want legal advice; we want someone at that moment.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The number of Ministers in the Law Ministry should be increased.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): We objected to this procedure both on the grounds of legality and on the grounds of propriety. Therefore, we want to have a clarification on the legal issue.

Shri Ranga: I am glad that you have asked for this clarification and also you have cautioned both the House and the Government that in

future we should be more careful about these things. After all, not only the legal side of it but the appropriateness of doing a thing should also be given equal consideration and importance.

The other point on which I would like to say a few words is about the institute for Russian studies. I wish to reinforce what my hon. friend Shri Kamath has already stated. I am all in favour of more and more of our people studying the Russian language and Russian literature, and what the Russians have contributed by way of scientific literature. But at the same time we cannot be blind to the possibility of this institute being utilised for ideological purposes. For a very long time, as you know, in this country there has been quite a lot of Russian propaganda being carried on through the flooding, in our own book market, of their literature—not literature proper but propaganda literature; books like Sherlock Holmes by people of the present generation and stories like white gold which have come from the new Russian writers and poems from Pasternak. All these things are an addition to the world literature; we would all be proud to read them, and then we would like some of our young people to study them in their original, that is, in the Russian language. But, at the same time, I hope the Government would see to it that the country is naturally anxious to see that through these means, political, ideological and tendentious propaganda is not introduced into our political and social atmosphere in this country. Of course, there are our friends of the communist party who are specially interested and they are free today in our country to carry on their propaganda and they are entitled to do so; we are also—the other people who do not agree with them—free to warn our people not to be carried away by all that our friends propagate. What is apart from this institution.

[Shri Ranga]

This institution should be made entirely free from any propaganda slant.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I should think we put an end to the debate on this now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let it be at least five minutes for each. There are so many items.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very valuable achievement that we have made. The objection was raised yesterday, which was upheld today.

Mr. Speaker: I only allowed the discussion on account of the remarks made by Shri Mukerjee, so that the House might not lose sight of it.

Shri Ranga: Let the House assert its rights correctly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I heard with rapt attention the arguments advanced by the hon. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, yesterday, supporting the export of sugar and giving a subsidy to the industrialists. I only wanted a reply whether this extra or surplus sugar which we produced could not be used for internal consumption and the production increased. I wanted to know why Rs. 7½ crores were given to these mill-owners and why this export could not be stopped. Apart from those commitments which have already been made, I wanted to know why fresh commitments were made and why our internal consumption could not be increased.

Mr. Speaker: I would certainly give him five minutes that he wanted. But when a thing has been once discussed, replied to, and decision taken, then, to advance those arguments again and open up the discussion is not proper; that is not fair. That would open up new scope for the Appropriation Bill and that would be

a bad precedent. We should not go into those things now. The points have been discussed, replied to and decisions taken, and then again, why should they be raised?

Shri D. C. Sharma: But why was it allowed to be raised first?

Mr. Speaker: I have given the reasons, Mr. Sharma. I have given the reasons as to why I allowed it first.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They are discussing the Supplementary Demands over again, and so I do not see any reason why we in the Congress Benches should not be given a chance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only mentioned the point to show that internal consumption could be increased. What happened yesterday in West Bengal? The High Court issued orders, squashing the State Government's order banning the manufacture of sweets from sugar. There was enough consumption of sugar in West Bengal and you know, when we do not get enough foodgrains, when we are asked to starve, to miss a meal every week, why should consumption of sugar be banned? Supposing some people rely only on foods manufactured out of sugar, why should they put a ban on it? The West Bengal Government issued an order under the DIR saying that the emergency is there. The Central Government refused to advise them correctly.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said it; what is his other point?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the Fisheries Corporation we thought that some idea would be given to us as to what the Fisheries Corporation has been doing since September, 1965. The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the aims and objects were there. He mentioned them. I know the aim; the aim is fishing, and the object is missing. We have known the object also.

Mr. Speaker: This was exactly the new point that he wanted to say!

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yesterday, he said the same thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly read the proceedings. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The aim was fishing; not that something was missing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Something was missing. Now, the new point that I wanted to make is about the Metal Corporation.

The Punjab High Court Circuit Bench has stayed the operation of the ordinance and still we are discussing the whole thing. At the time of the introduction of the Bill also, you remember....

Mr. Speaker: At that time, I ruled that when the Bill is taken up for discussion, this can be raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Finance Minister said that an ordinance is as good as law, but even that ordinance has been stayed. My fear is, if the other business collapses, this Bill may be taken up for discussion at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: How can he raise these things during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill?

Shri Bade (Khargone): On a point of order, Sir. As Mr. Banerjee said, the ordinance has been stayed. Now we are giving the money for the operation of that ordinance. There is again some conflict between the judiciary and the legislature. Judiciary has stayed the operation of the ordinance and we are effecting that ordinance by granting money. Is it proper?

Mr. Speaker: The point of order for decision by me is, is it proper for us to grant money which we have already granted? The decision has been taken already.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I find that all the supplementary demands are being discussed all over again under this Appropriation Bill. I am happy that opposition members are having a chance to speak, but we, the Congress members also should have a chance. Undue fears, baseless doubts and wide speculations have been expressed about this Institute of Russian Studies. I have been a student of Russian literature all my life. Even the post-revolutionary Russian literature has become respectable. The author of Dr. Zhivago has been rehabilitated, though after his death and Nobel Prize has been given. Dr. Sholokhov has been given a Nobel Prize for literature. Therefore, the Institute of Russian Studies is not going to be a propaganda forum for the Russian ideology. If that is so, we should stop all those things that come to us every day from the Soviet Embassy and sometimes they are worth reading. Mr. Kamath should bring forward a motion that all those publications should be banned and should not be sent to Members of Parliament! Sir, this Institute is going to forge another link of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, and I am very happy about it. I want there should be more links like that. England produces great dramatists and great poets. But so far as novels and short stories go, Russia leads every other country. There is no harm which is going to be done by this Institute.

Something uncomplimentary has been said about the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Kamath has the right to say whatever he likes. But when I use a simple word like "uncomplimentary", he says, "no, no". Should I use a stronger word? I can use stronger words like him, but I do not want to use them. The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies has been doing good work.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not refer to the Bureau at all. Prof. Mukerjee did.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He took objection to the word "uncomplimentary". This Bureau has been holding seminars in our Central Hall. Anything that comes to our Central Hall gets the utmost respectability in our country. The Central Hall is the fountain head of respectability for political things, parliamentary things, educational things and everything. If that Bureau has found a habitation though for a short while in the Central Hall, I am glad. It has done good work and if something is given to it, there will be no harm.

Mr. Speaker: He has misunderstood. Nothing has been given to the Bureau.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): An allotment has been made in favour of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

Mr. Speaker: That Institute is different and this Bureau is different. There are two things. There is one Institute that, has now been started. There is one Bureau of Parliamentary studies that has been there for some years. That has been holding symposia and other things. He is referring to that. But that has not been given anything. The Institute of Parliamentary Studies which has been organised is being assisted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I thought the Institute of Parliamentary Studies was going to be an extension of this Bureau. I am sorry. I had taken the cue from Prof. Mukerjee's speech.

Mr. Speaker: Prof. Mukerjee said that advantage could have been taken of developing that very Bureau into something bigger and nothing new might have been started.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Professor Sharma is absent-minded.

Mr. Speaker: That is very uncomplimentary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am used to these things.

Some members have taken objection to the export of sugar. We have developed a sweet tooth much more during the days after independence than we should have. Since we require foreign exchange, there is no harm in exporting sugar and giving some subsidy to the sugar people. I am not in favour of any kind of baron. I am most unhappy about the barons of the press. If some subsidy is given to the sugar people and it is going to bring us some foreign exchange, there is no harm.

13 hrs.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that some observations have been made with regard to the grant in favour of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies which will lead to some confusion and some misgivings. I want to point out that this is one institute which has been acclaimed by all jurists and by all parliamentary delegations which have come from abroad as a right, timely and significant step which you have taken. I want to point out to Prof. Ranga that there is no question of any propaganda objective here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was speaking of the Institute of Russian studies.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to assure all hon. Members that there is no question of any propaganda objective.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga did not refer to any propaganda objective in respect of this institute. What he said was about the Institute of Russian studies.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Sir, I stand corrected. . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: A great Supreme Court lawyer is getting absent-minded.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am in good company. I am only pointing out that our objectives are clear. What are our objectives? Sir, you have been good enough to accept the Presidency. If there was any question of anything which was not quite proper, which was not quite consistent with the objectives of the institute, I am quite sure the Vice President would not have joined us, Shri Patil would not have joined us, the Law Minister would not have been there. We have got distinguished jurists and judges with us. A former Chief Justice, Shri B. P. Sinha, has joined us. The former Attorney-General of India, Shri Setalvad has joined us. A large number of Members of Parliament have been good enough to join the membership of the Executive Committee. Shri M. R. Masani is also there as also some other distinguished Members. What are the objectives of this Institute?

The principal objectives of the Institute are: to promote and provide for constitutional and parliamentary studies with special reference to the evolution and working of the Indian Constitution in all its aspects, to undertake comparative studies in the constitutional system and governmental institutions of various countries, their problems and processes, to start study courses and facilitate fundamental research on matters relating to developments in constitutional law, conventions and practices, parliamentary procedure, legislation drafting, trends in judicial interpretation and other allied matters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who is going to be the Director?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Director would have been appointed by now. He is an honorary Director. Mr. M. N. Kaul, who was our former Secretary, has been good enough to take some interest and we think we are

very lucky in getting him as the Director. I am quite sure he will do some useful work in the Institute and that will be appreciated by all sections of the House.

There is no institute, so far as I know, in this country which has got similar objectives and which take up fruitful work. We are really trying to stimulate research in a proper objective manner. There is no question of any attempt at indoctrination or any propaganda (*Interruptions*). I am thinking of Shri Ranga.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was talking of the other Institute, the Institute of Russian studies.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is a proper step taken, and I am sure under your guidance and with this able stewardship of the Director we should be able to go ahead and make a success of this Institute.

Shri P. C. Borooah rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not think we should continue in this comedy of errors. It ought to be concluded. I hope hon. Members would now excuse me. Would the hon. Minister like to say something.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, I may be allowed a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He will excuse me now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, when we will be getting a chance? This is the lot of the Members on this side of the House.

Shri B. R. Bhagat rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the Minister should be requested to answer the point with regard to the Institute of Russian Studies. The Education Minister's Deputy was here but has left just now.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any detailed answers or replies are required. I only showed my indulgence in allowing this discussion.

[Mr. Speaker]

Decisions have already been taken. We have only to give effect to those decisions. We cannot discuss those matters now on which we have already granted the money. The House has given its assent and taken a decision on those matters already.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to prolong this, what you described as, comedy of errors, except to say that we have taken note of the observations made by hon. Members and also the directions given on this matter about the drawal of funds before it is voted. We will have the matter examined. About the question of rent in respect of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary studies, I will request my colleague to look into the matter and have the matter examined. As far as the Institute of Russian Studies is concerned, I do not agree with the fear expressed by the hon. Member. This is an Institute for pursuit of Russian language which, like the English language, is another great language and whose importance in world affairs will increase.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I welcomed it.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: Therefore, constituted as it is, there is no need for any fear of any indoctrination. I did not reply to this question in the first instance because I thought Shri Kamath was making his usual broadside or it is the normal duty of the Government to guard against any such undesirable indoctrination. For these reasons I did not refer to it in my reply.

With these words, Sir, I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Metal Corporation, Sir, the point raised by you?

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I said that I will examine this matter.

Shri Ranga: He has left it to the Law Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: My only advice is. If I may be permitted to say, that we have the most friendly relations with our friend, the Soviet Russia, and any reference, because some countries are very sensitive in this respect.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have welcomed it.

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking for further comments on that. I am just putting it to the hon. Members just to see that they take care and their references are very restrained. I am not objecting, I am only just advising that we ought to be careful in that respect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We were most restrained; free expression should be allowed in Parliament otherwise what is Parliament for?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.09 hrs.

RESOLUTIONS RE: INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE AND THE INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"Whereas section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), empowers the Central Government to declare, with the previous approval of the House of the People and by notification in the Official Gazette, that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Indian Coconut Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a declaration to the above effect should be made as in the draft notification annexed hereto;

And whereas this House after considering the said draft notification and the views expressed in support thereof on behalf of the Central Government is of the opinion that the previous approval of this House to the declaration proposed in the draft notification should be accorded;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), this House accords its approval to the draft notification containing the aforesaid declaration.

ANNEXURE

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), the Central Government, with the previous approval of the House of the People, hereby declares that with effect from 1st April, 1966, the Indian Coconut

Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved."

13.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I beg to also move:

"Whereas section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), empowers the Central Government to declare with the previous approval of the House of the People and by notification in the Official Gazette, that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a declaration to the above effect should be made as in the draft notification annexed hereto;

And whereas this House after considering the said draft notification and the views expressed in support thereof on behalf of the Central Government is of the opinion that the previous approval of this House to the declaration proposed in the draft notification should be accorded;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), this House accords its approval to the draft notification containing the aforesaid declaration.

ANNEXURE

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government with the previous approval of the House of the People, hereby declares that with effect from 1st April, 1966, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved."

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Sir, there are nine commodity committees under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, namely, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, the Indian Central Coconut Committee, the Indian Lac Cess Committee, the Indian Central Jute Committee, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, and the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnuts Committee. Out of these, the first four have been constituted under statutes of Parliament or the Central Legislature and the other five have been registered under the Societies Registration Act.

These commodity committees were constituted for the purpose of developing these commodities by research work, by development work and also by taking care of the marketing of these commodities as far as it was found necessary.

At the outset I might say that at least some of these committees have done very good work with regard to the development of these commodities; but, a stage had come to review particularly the research aspect of these commodities undertaken by the commodity committees. Therefore, this matter of research was gone into in a comprehensive manner, not only with reference to the research in respect of these commodities but also in general with regard to agricultural research in the country. A committee was constituted in 1959 with some American experts and others to review this position. In their report they categorically stated that this commodity approach with regard to research is quite out of date and it has got to be a comprehensive approach with regard to research; therefore, research, even in respect of these commodities, will have to be co-ordinated with general research on agriculture.

In addition to that, a few other points were brought out in that report; for example, for the purpose of

research, even in respect of a single commodity, various other specialities also will have to be attached to that—an agronomics expert, a plant geneticist, an entomologist and various other specialities also will have to be associated—otherwise, no worthwhile research could be undertaken. Not only will these specialists have to be attached but also equipment with regard to these various specialities will have to be attached for the purpose of effective research work even with reference to a single commodity.

Taking into account the availability of research scientists in the field of agriculture, it was pointed out that we were short of these specialists and, therefore, it would be almost impossible to have the specialists attached to each commodity research work; particularly in the context of scarcity of equipment, it would not be possible for any single commodity committee to have all the equipment necessary for the purpose, located in the institutes of research established by these commodity committees and India would not be able to afford these equipment to be located thinly in all these commodity committees separately. Therefore, the recommendation was that it should be possible for us to coordinate these activities so that the specialists who are already available could be made the best use of with reference to research work in a comprehensive way in agricultural sciences.

Another important scientific fact was also brought out. It is not as if any research work could be oriented only to a particular commodity. When we do research work particularly on plant genetics, plant pathology and various other factors relating to plant development, various other factors are thrown out which may not be relevant to that commodity but which might be relevant to other commodities; but, when research is oriented to a particular commodity, all these factors which might be very useful for other commodities are just ignor-

ed because they do not apply to this particular commodity. Therefore, there is a wastage of research work when it is made with a specific approach to a particular commodity.

Therefore, the recommendation of the scientists was that it should be a team work with reference to various allied commodities and they should take advantage of the various factors which may be thrown up during this research work, not necessarily with reference to a particular commodity but with reference to their general application to agriculture sciences. Therefore, the recommendation was made in the report that research work with regard to these commodities should be undertaken under the ICAR and co-ordinated and comprehensive research institutions should be set up so that full advantage could be taken of by locating specialists in the various branches in these institutions, by concentrating equipments in these institutions and also taking into account that work is not done only with reference to any one particular commodity but is done in a comprehensive way so that factors which are thrown out may be made use of for the benefit of a whole set of commodities which might be benefited by this work.

Then, this report was examined by the Government and was gone into in great detail. Later on, another committee was appointed in 1963 with mainly Indian scientists to go into the recommendations of the 1959 committee and indicate to the Government what sort of action should be taken particularly with reference to the re-organisation of agricultural research work which the Government thought was not making the headway which it should make for the purpose of developing agriculture in the country. That committee also went into detail with regard to the research work which is being done in the country with regard to these commodities and also generally with regard to agricultural sciences.

They came to the conclusion that in the light of the paucity of scienti-

fic personnel available in this branch—we have thinly spread out our research work in the country with regard to agricultural development—and because they have been thinly spread out with reference to commodities or with reference to other institutions of agricultural research work, it had not been possible to man these institutions properly and to equip them properly; therefore, no worthwhile results have been achieved. Therefore, on the basis of the 1966 committee report the Government examined the whole aspect of agricultural research work in the country and took a decision to re-organise the ICAR as a whole and bring under it the entire research work.

The one important step we took was that instead of this research institution being headed by a regular administrator, an ICS officer, we took a decision that it should be headed by a scientist of repute in the country and I am glad that a scientist well known in the international world for the work he had done particularly in the field of wheat development has been appointed as the first Director General of ICAR. The constitution of ICAR has also been gone into and we have re-organised it with a purposeful executive body to supervise the work of the ICAR. A decision has been taken that all the research institutions which have been functioning under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—not under the ICAR; ICAR was only assisting them by providing some funds or giving some technical direction—should be taken over by the ICAR and they should be responsible for the running of these institutions. Some of these institutions are of national importance. I will have to come before the Parliament for giving that national status to some of these institutions. They will be the I.A.R.I., the Indian Veterinary Research Institute in Izatnagar and the National Dairy Research Institute. There are three or four research institutes which may be recognised as of national importance so that men of

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

status could be associated with the work there. For that, I will come later before the Parliament for giving that recognition.

What is important now is that the I.C.A.R. has taken over these institutions and the I.C.A.R., headed by an eminent scientist, will be responsible for the running of these institutions. In addition to that, we have also, in consultation with the State Governments, now come to a decision that instead of the States' research work being done away from the Central research work, we should make a coordinated approach.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You take them over.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not taken them over. But whatever work is undertaken will be done in a coordinated manner instead the work being done in the State research laboratories independently of what is happening in the Central research institutes. That is why a coordinated approach is being made with regard to rice development or wheat development or cotton development and various other things. We have already started research work in respect of commodities in which we want immediate development. We have a coordinated rice research programme; we have a coordinated wheat research programme; we have a co- and a coordinated research program-ordinated millets research programme for hybrid maize and various other things. Even within a short time, I am glad to announce to the House that very beneficial results have come out of this and we are able to make headway with regard to the introduction of these new high-yielding varieties particularly in respect of the six major crops which we have chosen for development during the Fourth Plan.

It is under these circumstances that a decision was taken that as far as the research work is concerned, it will have to come under the supervision of the I.C.A.R., which will make

a coordinated and comprehensive approach with regard to research. It is on that basis that some of the various research institutions which are being run in an isolated way by these commodity committees have been taken over and some others will be taken over hereafter after getting the concurrence of this House and the I.C.A.R. will be responsible to see that they are properly staffed and they are properly equipped and that a coordinated and comprehensive approach is made with regard to the research work which would be done in these committees. As far as research is concerned, we came to the conclusion that we have to get away from this isolated single commodity approach and that we have to make a coordinated and comprehensive approach.

Even then, these commodity committees were functioning as far as development was concerned. The development under the Constitution became mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. Therefore, those developmental activities were mainly looked after by the State Governments. Then, we tried to find out how these commodity committees could play any role because they were constituted for the purpose of developmental work also. So, we said, let them technically advise the State Governments for this purpose and the technical officers of these commodity committees have been making some sort of supervision. But my own impression was that they were not making any impact on the State Governments' work with regard to development.

Again, with regard to marketing, even from the very beginning, these commodity committees could not make any effort in the matter of marketing because that had to be undertaken by the various marketing committees and with regard to the export commodities, the Commerce Ministry became responsible for it. Therefore, whatever work was being done in the matter of marketing had to be done

by other cooperative agencies and institutions under the Commerce Ministry. That is why in all the three sectors in which they had to function their functions became restricted and that is why we came to the conclusion that, research work being undertaken by the I.C.A.R., hereafter these commodity committees would not have any useful work to do. But still we thought it necessary to associate these interests particularly with regard to the development of these commodities even though the research work might be under the I.C.A.R. Therefore, we are now taking away the other functions but for the purpose of guiding and advising the Government, we are constituting for these commodities what we call the Development Council with the growers' interests represented in it, the Parliament being represented in it and the other interests also which are interested in the marketing, etc. being represented in it so that it may advise the Government and indicate on what lines the action would be necessary. As far as the advisory capacity is concerned, it would be done hereafter by a Development Council which will be constituted by the Government under the executive orders and they would look after this work.

This, in short, is the purpose with which I am coming before the Parliament for getting its concurrence. I am seeking the concurrence of the Lok Sabha for two Committees. With regard to the five Committees which have been registered under the Societies Act, it is open to the Committees themselves to assemble and pass a resolution dissolving the committees. Those five Committees are: the Indian Central Jute Committee, the Central Tobacco Committee, the Arecanut Committee, the Sugarcane Committee and the Spices and Cashewnut Committee. They have met in their committees and by a resolution they have dissolved themselves. Therefore, no further action is necessary as far as those five Committees are concerned.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): They are no longer existing now?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are no longer existing now. They have already passed a resolution . . .

Shri Ranga: By the officials only.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Most of them, as a matter of fact, were non-officials coming from outside. What is the use of our own functioning on the Committee here? That is the greater justification for the abolition of these Committees.

With regard to other two committees, the Government have the power to dissolve them by a mere notification. But these two Committees require the concurrence of the Lok Sabha for their abolition. That is why I have come before the House.

Sir, I am sure all the aspects will be taken into consideration by the House and I hope I would get the concurrence of the House in view of the explanations I have given with regard to the functioning of these commodity committees. I may tell the House that I myself was associated with one of these committees for sometime and at a later stage as the Vice President of that committee also, that is, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee and I knew, to a certain extent, how that Committee was functioning. That is also one of the reasons why I readily accepted the recommendation that was made. I hope the House would give concurrence to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

(i) "Whereas section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, (10 of 1944), empowers the Central Government to declare, with the previous approval of the House of the People and by Notification in the Official Gazette, that with effect from such date as may be specified in the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

notification, the Indian Coconut Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a declaration to the above effect should be made as in the draft notification annexed hereto;

And whereas this House after considering the said draft notification and the views expressed in support thereof on behalf of the Central Government is of the opinion that the previous approval of this House to the declaration proposed in the draft notification should be accorded;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), this House accords its approval to the draft notification containing the aforesaid declaration.

ANNEXURE

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), the Central Government, with the previous approval of the House of the People, hereby declares that with effect from 1st April, 1966, the Indian Coconut Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved."

(ii) "Whereas section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), empowers the Central Government to declare, with the previous approval of the House of the People and by notification in the Official Gazette, that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a declaration to the above effect should be made as in the draft notification annexed hereto;

And whereas this House after considering the said draft notification and the views expressed in support thereof on behalf of the Central Government is of the opinion that the previous approval of this House to the declaration proposed in the draft notification should be accorded;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), this House accords its approval to the draft notification containing the aforesaid declaration.

ANNEXURE

Draft Notification

In Exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government, with the previous approval of the House of the People, hereby declares that with effect from 1st April, 1966, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved."

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister has come with a mercy petition to ask this House to join him in the murder that he has committed over all these commodity committees. I am not prepared to excuse this murderer. He cannot really feel proud of this achievement. If he has got any other achievement to his credit, well, I can only wish him good luck. But so far as this proposal is concerned, in his private counsels with himself, I hope he would have the decency to regret the decision that he has been obliged to take in regard to this.

My hon. friend said that he had some experience of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee and that his experience has persuaded him to agree with these American experts as well as Indian experts, in regard to this matter. I do not know what sort of experience he has had, whether he had it after he became the Minister or before he became the Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a Minister I cannot be there.

Shri Ranga: So, it was before he became the Minister. Certainly, it did not give him much authority and that must have been one of the reasons which persuaded him to seek this Ministership as well as that Ministership there.

Sir, there is no power in these committees but they certainly have some functions as my hon. friend was good enough to say, if not many functions. I had the opportunity of playing my role in giving shape to the Oilseeds Committee Act. That Bill was here before the Central Legislature, the Parliament.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You were the Vice President of the Oilseeds Committee.

Shri Ranga: Then, I was in several other Commodity Committees also.

I was one of those members who were unwilling to agree with the then British Government in its proposal to levy a separate cess on all these growers in order to find funds for these Committees. Nevertheless, I welcomed the establishment of those Committees because I thought that they would function as miniature Parliaments so far as growers, traders and other people who were interested in the social economy connected with every one of these crops, were concerned. They certainly have functioned as miniature Parliaments. This Parliament, both the Houses, has been very adequately represented on many of these Committees. I became the founder Vice-President of the Oilseeds Committee. For five years I co-operated with the then President, Shri Datar Singh, in laying the foundation for the scope, ambit and effectiveness of the work of that particular Committee and I was glad to be told in those days that we set an example for several other Committees that have come into existence subsequently. They have done good work and I do not know why my hon. friend as well as the scientists have

come to the other view. What was it that the Committees were expected to do excepting the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sugarcane Committee? So far as the Oilseeds Committee is concerned, it was not expected to maintain any Research Institute. If they found this reason, i.e., to co-ordinate all these Research Institutes, that certainly cannot be the reason for abolishing the Oilseeds Committee because it has not established any Central Research Institute.

The second thing is: where are they to get the research done from? So far as this Committee is concerned, it was distributing the funds just as the ICAR is expected to distribute funds in future. The ICAR had been distributing funds in the past also and it was distributing these funds on the basis of the schemes that were evolved and developed by the various Research Institutes in different States as well as at the Centre and also by the State Governments themselves. But its developmental function lay in this that, whoever was in charge of this Committee used to go round the States and induce those research workers as well as the Directors of Agriculture and Ministers of Agriculture to take up new problems for research and then ask for grants; then they would pass the schemes here in the Committee, provide funds and place them at their disposal. It was in that way an initiator; it used to help them to develop; it used to place funds at their disposal and see to it that these funds were properly made use of. This is exactly the function that the ICAR has been discharging for the past thirty years, i.e., ever since it has come into existence. I do not know what additional, wonderful, heavenly, new function that he is going to confer on the ICAR which these Commodity Committees have not been discharging till now.

Thirdly, in that case why should there be these Committees at all in addition to the ICAR. It was after the ICAR had been functioning for a large

[Shri Ranga]

number of years that these Committees had been found to be necessary. That was because the ICAR was not able to give sufficient attention to the various developmental activities that were needed in order to develop research, marketing and also growing of the crops. It was when the ICAR was functioning that these Committees were brought into existence in order to supplement the work of the ICAR. On the ICAR, agriculturists are not sufficiently represented; trade union interests are not sufficiently represented; scientists are certainly represented and much more so the Government and the governmental agencies. That is exactly the reason why these Commodity Committees, on the pleading of the Minister and the assurances of his subordinates, simply decided to liquidate themselves. I cannot congratulate him on that achievement. They had no other choice; therefore, they liquidated themselves.

Dr. M. S. Aney: They committed suicide.

Shri Ranga: An ukase was issued and they liquidated themselves. Here on these Committees, peasants are represented; especially on the Oilseeds Committee, agriculturists have been represented by a majority; I saw to it that they were represented in a majority and that was a reason why, in those days, those who were responsible for the formation of those Committees used to hail me as the father of the Committee. What is it my hon. friend is going to do? In their place he is going to have Development Councils. What are they going to do? Whom are they going to represent? If they are going to represent the very same interests, why should be earlier ones be replaced at all? If, on the other hand, he wants to denigrate the present set up, I condemn the Ministry for their game. They say they want to co-ordinate all these Research Institutes. All credit to the decision my hon. friend

has made—I am subject to correction—in appointing as the first Director-General Dr. Pal. He is one of those few scientists who have distinguished themselves all over the world and also in our country, not only through his researches but also through his ability for organisational work and for managing people, keeping them together in good humour and getting the best possible work, he has distinguished himself. That is the only point the hon. Minister has got in his favour.

Is there any reason why these Commodity Committees should be abolished. I do not want the ICAR to be abolished, but certainly I do not want these Commodity Committees to be abolished. They have done good work. So far as Oilseeds Committee is concerned, there is what is known as village ghani industry. It was this Committee which took the initiative in appointing a Committee to go round the whole country and make recommendations for the development of co-operatives among these oil ghani workers; there were about 4 millions of them. It was this Committee which initiated researches into all the various edible and non-edible oils. It was this Committee which gave a fillip to what is known as solvent extraction industry in this country and so many other things can also be said. What is the crime it has committed? It has allowed, from the very beginning, its Chairman to be one of the nominees of the Government. First of all, it was the President of the ICAR, I think, and later one of the Secretaries. He had full authority; the Vice-President was only his adviser; it was this Secretary who used to do the work and lay down the law. If any failure had been noticed anywhere, it was due to their Secretaries and not due to anybody else. If any success has been achieved, it was due to their Secretary as well as the Committee as a whole. It did one thing, i.e., to go on accumulating money as it was coming

from the cesses. Who were contributing the cesses? The people themselves were contributing. Similarly various other people also were contributing according to their Aota. Government, in all conscience, should have placed all this money from out of the General Revenues. Instead of doing that, it has extracted this money from the peasants themselves and other interests and then the Finance Ministry as well as the Ministry of Food & Agriculture would not allow them to spend that money in the manner in which they wanted to spend. So much money has come to be accumulated. I think there is nearly a crore of rupees to the credit of the Oilseeds Committee—I am subject to correction. Why is it that money has been allowed to be accumulated in that manner instead of being spent on various research schemes. It was fault of the Government and not the fault of the Committee at all. The Committee has been asking for freedom to spend the money on more and more researches, to be carried out not in its Research Institute or anything of that kind but in all the various Research Institutes. My hon. friend says that there is dearth of experts in this country, dearth of equipment, and, therefore, we cannot be having separate Institutes or separate Committees and so on. We have never made any such requests. If we had an entomological enquiry, we used to send it up to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; if we wanted an agronomical study to be undertaken, we used to send it to the concerned expert there. Now all those experts are functioning wherever they are; they can do work not on one commodity, but on any number of commodities. After all, they are specialists and those specialists are not being disturbed at all. In which other better way are Government going to make use of these scientists hereafter? They have not given us any additional information at all on this point. Therefore, there is absolutely no justification for their claim that they are going to make better use of the raw materials of

equipment and of the scientists. All that is going to happen is that they are going to misappropriate the accumulated funds of these committees, the funds that have been contributed by the concerned interests. Government have not told us what they are going to do with all those accumulated funds. Are they going to utilise these accumulated funds for the special purpose of developing those very same commodities or are they going to merge them with the general revenues? I would like Government to give us some information on the point.

I am afraid that the offence is against some vice-president of some particular committee which was not toeing their line, and, therefore, Government have decided that these committees must go. A great Moghul has made up his mind and the subordinate Moghuls have dittoed it and they have passed their orders. Now, I am told that they are having second thoughts among themselves. Their conscience is pricking them because they have made such a big mess of it by telling all these committees that they should go out of existence. At the same time, they are now finding that there is need to provide for some development councils in place of the earlier commodity committees and they are going, therefore, to establish development councils. Therefore, there is not going to be any economy so far as travelling allowances etc. are concerned.

Now, what are these development councils going to do? In addition to what was being done in the past by these commodity committees, may I know what additional work is going to be done by the development councils? Government say that these committees have not functioned very effectively in regard to marketing. At the same time they say that we should be satisfied with whatever the Commerce Ministry would be doing in regard to export promotion and other things.

[Shri Ranga]

It was given to us to have the privilege of taking the Government to task for the manner in which they were distributing the export licences and import licences as between established traders, new traders, old traders etc. On these commodity committees we saw to it that the new traders were given the opportunity, and that the peasants themselves were given the opportunity, their Co-operatives were also given the opportunity. In which other way would it ever be possible for any other organisation not excluding these development councils, to take the Commerce Ministry to task and tell them how they should deal with these exporters and importers in an equitable manner as between the established people, the people at the coastal areas, the people in the rural areas and the people in the areas where the crops are being grown and exploited? In view of these things, I consider it a heinous thing on the part of Government to have come to this conclusion.

I wish to tell you also that Government are not going to achieve any economy either in money or in the use of scientific personnel or scientific equipment. Further, they are not going to be rid of these committees even. For, they are going to create new committees which would be less representative of the growers and even much less representative of this House; they are going to have councils which would not be able to either function satisfactorily or advise the Food and Agriculture Ministry or the Commerce Ministry or the Industry Ministry satisfactorily. So, I refuse to agree with the hon. Minister when he asks us to agree with him to destroy these committees.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the work of all the vice-presidents and the presidents of these committees ever since they have been established and all those scientists who had been called from the State Departments of Agriculture as well as from the Centre to help these

committees to discharge their duties and help the growers as well as traders. I sincerely hope that Government would not have to come to this House later on to express their regret over the decision that they are making and over the failure that they will have to meet with through the measures that they are now pushing through in this House.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): The hon. Minister has said that there are nine commodity committees in his Ministry. We also know that there are several commodity committees under the Ministry of Commerce or the Ministry of Industry. First of all, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether those committees which are in other Ministries are also going to be dissolved. The Commerce Ministry or the Industry Ministry has got the Tea Board, the Rubber Board, the Coffee Board, the Coir Board, the All India Handloom Board, the All India Handicrafts Board and other such bodies. As regards the commodity committees in his Ministry, which are nine in number, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture has told us that they would be dissolved and they are going to be dissolved.

I happened to be a member of the Central Jute Committee which has already been dissolved. It was a statutory body, and we as the members of that statutory body gave our consent to dissolving it. But my grievance was that we were not informed of it.

Now, what are the reasons for the dissolution of these committees? The hon. Minister has explained to us the lack of research as one of the reasons. I would submit that let research work go; in the Acts you will find the purposes for which these bodies were created; they were created for the improvement and development and cultivation, and marketing and utilisation of the commodity. That was the function of the Coconut Committee. If that be so, research comes

only later in the body of the Act. Since the object is not research mainly, I would submit that you can take away research, and there will be no harm because of that. What about cultivation? Cultivation is the main thing. We have to consider what these commodity committees have done in the matter of cultivation, how the growers have improved their cultivation, and how incentives have been given by them to the growers. We know that several of these Acts were brought up here for amendment in order to provide for representation to Members of Legislatures so that they could try to improve the agricultural conditions in the country. If we review the five Acts under which these five commodity committees were formed, we find that earlier there was no representation for Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or the local Legislatures in those bodies, but such representation was provided later on. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to let us know whether the development council which he is going to form will be a similar body or a much smaller body? You will be astonished to hear that no member of a legislature would be there. I had tabled a question whether in the development councils proposed to be set up in the future in lieu of these commodity committees, representation would be given to the members of the Legislatures also. The answer is that in the first development council, however, the non-official members will be those of the erstwhile and existing commodity committees including Members of legislature, who would all be taken as members. But in the miniature development committee which was there with the jute committee, there was no Member of Parliament at all. Now, they have tried to take some members of the legislatures also. That is good. But would that suffice? Will the cultivation of tea, coconut, oilseeds, areca-nut, jute and sugarcane improve in the country if the growers are not given that much incentive which they were getting before?

As regards jute, better cultivation is

most essential because we are not getting jute from Pakistan, we have to produce our raw material ourselves. We were doing our best, but now the Committee is gone, incentive is gone. When the Committee was in existence, at least twice a year we met and considered all the difficulties faced by the cultivators and gave some redress. But now who is to look after them? There are minute things which should be looked into for the better cultivation of jute. Jute is earning foreign exchange for us. Here I would like to know how jute which earns foreign exchange can come under the Food and Agriculture Ministry whereas as tea, rubber, coffee etc. are under the Commerce Ministry. I cannot understand the logic behind this division of these committees or subjects. How can jute come under the Food and Agriculture Ministry? Some commodities are under the Commerce Ministry and some under the Food and Agriculture Ministry. This should be settled. The Minister cannot say that 'I represent the Food and Agriculture Ministry and I shall give explanation about the activities of that Ministry'. He is a member of the Cabinet with joint responsibility. He has to explain to the House why such things are happening. Are not these things being noticed by Government? Jute will be on this side, tea will be on the other side. How is it happening?

As regards research work, personally, being associated with some of the commodities, I know that research work is not being done well. So research at a place by a higher body should be done. There I have no objection. But as regards the other things, for which these committees were formed, they should be looked into by some body. Let the research work be handled by the ICAR; the rest should be under some committee, not such a small development council where growers' representatives will not find a place to the extent they should. In many such things, I find provision made for 14, 15 growers' representatives from different States. They cannot be accommodated in these small development council[s].

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the thing about considering the problems of better cultivation and other things by some body; as regards the research side, I have no objection to the arrangement proposed, that is, giving it over to the ICAR.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I am one with both the hon. Members who preceded me. The hon. Minister has taken shelter behind experts. Our disadvantage is that we are not experts. So perhaps the Minister may think that he can get away with his arguments by repeating what the experts—may be American, may be Indian, may be from any other country—have said in some reports submitted to Government.

I will mainly concentrate on one of these committees, the Central Coconut Committee because, although I am not an expert, I come from the land of coconuts, Kerala. On this particular issue, we are a little agitated. Our people are to a great extent, concerned about this, I will just refer to a memorandum submitted to Government quite a few months ago by several members of the Central Coconut Committee.

There are signatories to that, of whom 4 are MPs. As far as I can understand, all the four Members are very prominent leaders of the ruling party itself; so there is absolutely no question of any politics here. It is not as if we are opposing the Motion because we are in the Opposition. But I am sorry to say that the Minister and Government could not give sufficient consideration to a memorandum submitted by people with knowledge, people who come from areas where coconut is cultivated on a large scale.

As far as I could see, most of our daily papers, very influential papers—most of them—have come out with editorials roundly condemning the move here at Delhi to wind up the Central Coconut Committee. When I

speak about this, I may be excused because as I said, this is a crop which is the life-giving crop, I should say, for almost the entire people of our State. 70 per cent of the coconut produced in the country is in our State. I think there will not be a single household or family which is not concerned with this, because every family is depending so much on this. This was the time for Government to take steps to strengthen this Committee which has been in existence since 1945, for the last 20 years. Government did not have to spend anything on this Committee because it exists on the cess collected in the mills which are crushing the copra.

There was some argument put forward in the beginning that this is a move for economy. There was no substance in that. As I said, this was the time to strengthen this Committee because actually this cultivation is passing through a very serious crisis. In spite of all that the Committee has done, in spite of all that the State Government or the Central Government are supposed to have done for the improvement of this, for the development, marketing and research and all that, the situation is that this particular crop is facing a very serious crisis. Already nearly a lakh of acres of this crop are affected by different kinds of diseases. 7 million trees are almost ruined and many million more are under attack by root diseases, leaf diseases and other kinds of diseases. The Minister is nodding his head because he perhaps thinks that his action in taking the research aspect from the Committee to the ICAR will meet this problem. On that particular point, I am also in a mood to accept the suggestion of my hon. friend, Shri Samanta. I am not an expert; if the Minister tells me that on the problem of research to help this crop, the ICAR can do something much more wonderful, of course, I am prepared for that experiment. But my point is that that is no justification for winding up this Committee, be-

cause, as my hon. friend pointed out very correctly, this Committee, when it was constituted in 1945, had before it certain objects, certain aims, which were primarily concerned with the development of this particular cultivation. It was during the British days, and even they had a perspective for the development of this particular crop.

14 hrs.

I am not particularly satisfied with the work of this Committee, there are many drawbacks, and actually this Committee ought to be strengthened much more, they should be given much more funds, much more powers. During these 20 years the crop has increased by nearly 45 per cent, and we are now producing annually 500 crores of coconuts in this country, but still every year we are importing coconut oil and copra worth Rs 10 crores from Ceylon, Malaya and Philippines. So, every effort should be made to develop the cultivation of coconuts in the homeland of coconuts, Kerala, itself and in many other States including that of the Minister. He himself knows that his State comes second among the six States in India which have taken to coconut cultivation. So, instead of helping this Committee, strengthening it to get over these difficulties, the Minister is now winding it up, and he himself is not taking up the responsibility in any way for the development of this crop. That is my main point. He says that the State Governments are there, but an agency in between the Central Government and the State Government, a liaison,—for example, there were cells of research that you may conduct in a co-ordinated manner or in any manner in the ICAR—is much more needed today than at any time before.

Of course, there is a bait that is given to us, an advisory committee, a development council. I do not consider it anything more than a bait. Because there was so much of protest and agitation by the public against the winding up of this Committee, they

are coming out with this proposal of a development council. It is going to be a bogus organisation. Please do not waste money over such committees for God's sake. So, what you should do is to strengthen this Committee at least to look after these two sides of development and marketing.

As far as development is concerned, I do not have time to go into details, but so much of work has to be done. Credit should be given to this Committee for their efforts in the last 20 years. They started lots of nurseries, and 84 lakhs of seedlings were distributed among the cultivators, which is not a small matter. Actually, the main drawback of our coconut cultivation is that it is thoroughly unscientific. People had some seedlings somewhere which were rotten, nothing came out. It will be very interesting to you also to know that our coconut production compared to any other country in the world is very meagre. I have some statistics with me. In Kerala, which is the land of coconuts, we produce per tree on an average 30 nuts per annum. Of course, Madras is much better compared to Kerala, and even there it is not more than 50 nuts per year per tree, while you should know that in Philippines the average is 200 per tree per year. Why does it happen? Not because our people are not doing their best to grow, but because they do not have the money, the manure, good seeds and all these things with them.

Some little work was done by this Committee through its nurseries. They distributed 13.27 lakhs of seed nuts to neighbouring States mainly from Kerala. Then, as far as this pest control is concerned, fight against leaf disease and root disease is concerned, some little effort was made. Of course, it was not at all satisfactory. When Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was in charge of this particular department, we were happy that, although he comes from Bihar, he was taking a lot of personal interest. We had asked many questions on the floor of the House, and he himself took pains to

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

consult some of the experts in FAO about this particular problem, and some research work was also being started. Even as far as research is concerned, although I do not want to contest it because I am not an expert, my fear is that this ICAR, which is a very highly centralised body, will not be able to give sufficient attention to the peculiar problems of particular crops. Unless Government takes care against this kind of difficulty, even research may end in failure, with all your good intentions, but leave that alone. But about development, my main point is that there is every need, every justification, for the continuance of a Liaison agency.

I do not know what use it is our making speeches here, because the Minister has made up his mind, Government has made up its mind. They have got a majority, and in spite of good friends like Shri Samanta who are unhappy about this resolution, it will be passed by this House. The Minister has taken time till 1st April, 1966. I would request him to bestow consideration on this problem during this period and see whether an agency capable of dealing with the problems of development, of extension and of marketing, an effective agency can be established.

The Minister should please excuse me for feeling worried over this problem because I am coming from a people who today are getting some kind of help from this Committee and its various agencies in our State.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You are satisfied with that?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am not, I made it very clear, and that is why I wanted more strengthening of this institution. If I were satisfied, of course that would not have been my position.

Again the Minister will excuse me for sounding a note like this because this is our life problem and others also

should be concerned about it. I may tell him that Kerala lives if coconut lives, Kerala dies if coconut dies. So, on this particular question of the coconut, its development and its future, I would like the Minister to give serious consideration to the question of maintaining an institution capable of taking care of the interests of coconut cultivators in Kerala and in other parts of India.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Some of the arguments put forward by Shri Vasudevan Nair are really sound, but, as the Minister remarked, the scientific and research aspects of these agricultural products have been taken over by ICAR, and there is absolute necessity for it at this stage because we have been following the traditional methods of cultivation not only in coconut but also in other commodities and have not cared much for the research aspect of it. Generally, when there are pests or other kinds of diseases, they wipe away the trees and cause lot of havoc. We have not bestowed much attention on this. As a matter of fact, these committees were also entrusted with the aspect of research till now. All that has been taken over by ICAR now, but in marketing and development of these commodities, the advice of the new Committee will be available.

Our agriculturists are paying great attention to these different kinds of commodities and they are also trying to invest money, especially in coconut, arecanut etc. As such, a popular element, especially these who are well versed with and have got an interest in these commodities, must also be associated, in the matter of Development of Marketing. While constituting the development committee, government should consider, irrespective of whether one is a member of a legislature or not, only those persons who have got real stake in that and know something of the subject. The committee should also be strengthened; it should not merely be an advisory body which sits for one half day or two half days

in a year but it should actively consider these aspects on marketing and development. If that is done, I do not think that there can be any serious objection to abolish the present committees. On these grounds, I support the resolution.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, these committees were multi-purpose committees looking after not only research but development and marketing also. It seems that the other similar committees are also going to be abolished. Now, research is more or less a matter for the scientists and there cannot be two opinions whether it is looked after by the ICAR or these committees. But with regard to the other aspects, I should say that these committees are doing useful work. These were actually forums where the growers actually ventilate their grievances against the administration or the research worker, where they can say whether the research results were in reality as were claimed by the scientific workers as put to test in the fields. Everything may be exaggerated and scientists are no exception; so the results of science have also to be put to test in the fields by the growers and peasants. Apart from that, I do not think it is correct to take a decision like this in respect of the development and marketing sides. These committees were doing useful work. Some cess was levied. Now you are going to repeal that cess and create a sort of a small committee in the big agricultural department. In these committees we can say about the price, that peasants are getting a lower price. Now, as a peasant where should I go to say that or if I have some other grievance against the research worker? The development council will be a small committee. Will the people coming into that committee will be on their own right or they will be the choice of the Central Government or the agricultural department or the State Government. If the peasant is nominated by the State Government or this Parliament nominates some per-

sons and if it is only a small committee of the agricultural department it will not serve much purpose because the problem of marketing and development is important. We have got no objection for the research side being taken out given to that committee but there must be some forum to speak about the confrontation of the results of research with the actual user. Whether this is going to be a good forum for this will have to be seen in the future. But I feel that the development council will not command such respect and dignity as those committees some of which have got a history of 40 years behind them. Their decisions are respected by the present Minister but how can we expect that the same position will continue in the future also? Where is the forum to speak about the marketing problems, about the prices, about the medium industry or other industries which are based on agriculture? In my view the present set up of committees was much better than the new set up which is coming. But history will be the judge whether the Food Minister was correct in doing this. What we want is a place where the peasant can come and thrash out his problems in a really rational way, not in an emotional way. The experts, administrators and the growers and the middlemen should all sit and discuss together the problems and solve them. That is my point. If these committees are abolished, I think that point will not be looked into. That is what I wanted to say.

बी बड़े (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य मंत्री महोदय जो यह रेजोल्यूशन इंडियन कोकोनट कमेटी और इंडियन फ्रायल सीड्स कमेटी को डिजोल्व करने के बान्से लाये हैं उन को मैंने देखा है। उनके रेजोल्यूशन का मकसद इन दोनों कमेटियों को गैरकानूनी करना है, खत्म करना है। इन दोनों कमेटियों को खत्म करने के बान्से उनको पानियामेंट के सामने घाना पड़ा। मैं वो

[भी बड़े]

समझता हूँ कि इन कमेटियों ने काम अच्छा किया है लेकिन अगर अच्छा काम उन्होंने न भी किया हो तो क्या कमेटीज को एवालिश करने से काम अच्छा हो जायेगा। ऐसा कहना तो वही हुआ जैसे "ए बंड कारपेंटर कबारेन्स विद हिज टूल्स।" वह तो बीसा हिन्दी में कहावत है "ताब न भावे घांगन टेड़ा" को बारिताय कल्ला हुआ। बूँकि इन कमेटियों का काम बरोंबर नहीं हो रहा है इस वास्ते इन कमेटियों को एवालिश करके दूसरी कोई कमेटीज तैयार करना क्या यही उद्देश्य है। मैं ने जब यह रेजोल्यूशंस देखे तब मन में एक इस तरह का संशय पैदा हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास यह रिपोर्ट थीक ही एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च रिव्यू टीम 1954 की है। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब मैं यह क्वार्टर इंडो-अमेरिकन टीम इस तरह की एक कमेटी 1954 में मुकरर हुई थी। उसने रिपोर्ट भी दे दी ता यह इतने साल तक हमारा शासन उस बारे में क्या करता रहा? उस के बाद मैं फिर सन् 1959 में एक कमेटी नियुक्त हुई। सन् 1959 में a second joint Indo-American team was appointed to review the agricultural position etc. 1954 में एग्रीजेंट होने के बाद सन् 1959 में फिर रिव्यू कमेटी एग्रीजेंट हुई। उस रिव्यू कमेटी ने सन् 1959 में अपनी रैकमैडेशंस की थी लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने 1963 में फिर एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी थीर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से एक कमेटी के ऊपर दो, दो कमेटी बिठा कर शासन ने कुछ देश का फायदा नहीं किया है। सन् 1963 में

for further exploration of the details of the research the Government of India appointed the present agricultural research review committee on October 31, 1963.

1954, 1959 और 1963 में अलग-अलग रिव्यू कमेटीज नियुक्त की गई। 1964 में रिपोर्ट आई थीर अब 1965 में शासन की तरफ से यह रेजोल्यूशंस आया है। एग्रिकल्चर, उस की रिसर्च और प्रोडक्शन के प्रति शासन की उदासीनता और लैगर्जी के कारण ही आज देश में यह फूड क्राइसिस पैदा हुआ है। अब तब हमारे देश में भमरीका से पी० एन०-480 के अन्तर्गत गेहूँ आता रहा है। इसलिए शासन यह सीचता था कि इस बारे में कुछ करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब जब भमरीका ने हाथ खींच लिया है और कहा है कि हम पी० एन०-480 के अन्तर्गत गेहूँ नहीं देंगे, तो शासन हम इस विषय में कुछ करने को मजबूर हो गया।

हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में हर चार घाटीयों में से एक सूखा रहता है और हर चार घाटीयों में से दो मैलन्यूटीशन से भरत हैं। यह बात इस रिपोर्ट में लिखी हुई है। हमारे देश में रस, बाढ़, बरफ, बाइजी भूखे रहते हैं, इस का कारण यह है कि शासन ने एग्रिकल्चर की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

शासन की धीर से इस सम्बन्ध में बताया गया है कि उस का उद्देश्य डेवलपमेंट है। डेवलपमेंट में रिसर्च तो होनी ही चाहिए, प्रोडक्शन की रकबिलिटी अच्छी हो, यह भी आवश्यक है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ क्वार्टिटी की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारे क्षेत्र में कौन क्राफ्ट धीर फूड क्राफ्ट का लगावा होता है। हमारा पूरा क्षेत्र कौन क्राफ्ट के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया गया, लेकिन वहां पर स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर न कौन क्राफ्ट है धीर न फूड क्राफ्ट है धीर वहां के लोग शासन को कह रहे हैं कि

हमें ज्यादा धनाज दो, "लेकिन घर में नहीं दाने, धम्मा चली खाने"—सेंटर के पास दाने ही नहीं हैं, इसलिए वह कैसे है ? इसलिए इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान देते हुए इंवेल्पमेंट को विशेष महत्व देना चाहिए ।

कमेटी ने जो काम किया है, उस के लिए मैं उस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ । उस ने प्राइवेट के लिए अच्छा बीज देने की व्यवस्था की, जिस से प्राइवेट की रैवाबार अच्छी हुई और ज्यादा तैल निकला । इसी प्रकार काटन के सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत अच्छा काम किया गया है ।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सेंटर की तरफ से पर्याप्त फंड नहीं मिले, जिस के कारण रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट एक लावारिस बच्चे की तरह इरादा किया गया । इस बारे में स्टेट जाती है कि सेंटर से ऐसा नहीं धोया और सेंटर कहता है कि यह स्टेट की रैस्पासिबिलिटी है । इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :—

"Uncertainty of career prospects in agricultural research tends to be aggravated by the temporary nature of the grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Commodity Committees of the Government Plan Schemes, under which much of the research in some States is done. We were assured that in practice scientists seldom find themselves out of work because of the termination of the grant. If one grant is not renewed, they will be employed under another. Nevertheless, we feel that temporary grants are too often being given where continuous support is required for development of long-term programmes. And that the system is unsatisfactory, from the point of view of the temporary

employee who tends to become pre-occupied with the search for an established post to the detriment of his research."

रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में स्थिति यह है कि रिसर्च करने वालों को इस बात की चिन्ता रहती है कि उन को पगार मिलेगी या नहीं । इसी कारण हमारे यहां उचित प्रकार से रिसर्च का काम नहीं होता है । सरकार को-आडिनेशन करती होगी, लेकिन यह प्रत्यक्ष है कि इन संस्थाओं की तरफ बराबर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, बरना यह स्थिति न पैदा होती । यहां तक को-आडिनेशन का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत ही मिनिस्ट्री में भी नहीं है । हमारे यहां फूड मिनिस्टर प्रभु है और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर प्रभु है । यद्यपि यहां फूड और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर एक ही हैं, लेकिन पानी और नहर के लिये राब साहब के पास जाना पड़ता है । पीने के पानी के लिए हैल्थ मिनिस्टर के पास जाना पड़ता है । यहां भी को-आडिनेशन नहीं है । धनाज की तरह पीने का पानी भी बहुत आवश्यक है, लेकिन सब जगह पीने के पानी की विकट समस्या है । पानी का निकट सम्बन्ध धनाज से है, धनाज का निकट सम्बन्ध सीकुर से है । इसलिए एग्रीकल्चर से सम्बन्धित सब विषयों के बारे में पूरी रिसर्च किये बिना ठीक इंवेल्पमेंट नहीं होगा ।

प्राइवरी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि इस कौंसिल का नाम 'इंडियन कौंसिल ऑफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च' के स्थान पर 'इंडियन कौंसिल ऑफ एग्रीकल्चरल एंड फूड रिसर्च' होना चाहिए । केवल एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च से काम नहीं चलेगा । इसलिए फूड का प्राबलम भी उस के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए ; इस बात का रिसर्च हीमा चाहिए कि कौन से खाद्यान्न के लिये कौन सी संधीन अच्छी है । इसलिए मैं समझता

[श्री बड़े]

हूँ कि सब कमेटियों को तोड़ कर शासन की ओर से सब सत्ता को सेंट्रलाइज कर के अपने हाथ में लेने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब सुपर-फ़ास्फेट और फ़र्टिलाइजर को खेत में डाला जाता है, तो ज़मीन सिकुड़ जाती है और फ़सल सूख जाती है और पीली पड़ जाती है। काश्तकार चिल्लाता है कि उसकी फ़सल सूख गई है और फ़र्टिलाइजर काम नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन कोई भी जा कर यह नहीं देखता है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है और फ़र्टिलाइजर के प्रयोग का क्या परिणाम होता है। हम ने प्रायः देखा है कि खेत में फ़र्टिलाइजर डाला गया, किन्तु पर्याप्त पानी नहीं दिया गया, तो हज़ारों एकड़ ज़मीन सूख गई और फ़सलें बरबाद हो गईं। कोई इन बातों की जांच नहीं करता है। स्टेट कहती है कि रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट सेंटर का प्राबल्य है और सेंटर कहता है कि यह स्टेट का प्राबल्य है। इस सूरत में रिसर्च का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं होता है। शासन को यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि केवल रिब्यू कमेटी और रिब्यू वर्मिशन बिठाने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होने वाला है। शासन इस समय इतना जाग्रत हो गया है, क्योंकि इस समय देश में खाद्य और कृषि की समस्या बड़ी ज़्यादा है और कई क्षेत्रों में फ़ैमिन पड़ गया है। वह देश की जनता को प्रभावित करने के लिये कहता है कि हम कमेटियों को डिज़ाल्व करते हैं और एक सेंट्रल कमेटी नियुक्त करते हैं। लेकिन शासन ने इस बात की तरफ़ कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है कि रिसर्च के परिणामों को काश्तकारों के लाभ के लिए कैसे इस्तेमाल किया जाए। उदाहरण के लिए शासन ने काउडिंग के प्रयोग की तरफ़ कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो भलग बात है। काउडिंग का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री बड़े : मैं रिसर्च के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि काउडिंग के बारे में रिसर्च किया जाना चाहिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद आप कभी किसानों के साथ नहीं रहे हैं। मैं किसानों में से आया हूँ और किसानों में रहता हूँ। रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट से मेरा निकट सम्बन्ध है। मुझे मालूम है कि चार तरह के काटन सीइज होते हैं। ट्यूब में डाल कर देखा जाता है कि किसी सीइज पर फ़र्टिलाइजर किस तरह काम करता है। यद्यपि शासन कमेटियों को तोड़ रहा है, लेकिन उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। उसको इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट को पर्याप्त पैसे मिलें। उन को फ़र्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलते हैं, फ़ंडिंग नहीं मिलते हैं। इसीलिये यह काम ग़रब कर रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, कमेटियों ने अच्छा काम किया है। उनको दोष देकर कि वे काम नहीं करती हैं, शासन सारी सत्ता को सेंट्रलाइज कर के अपने हाथ में लेने जा रहा है, लेकिन उस से काम नहीं होने वाला है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मालवे में गेहूँ ज्यादा होता है। पश्चिमी निमाड़ में काटन और प्राउंडनट ज्यादा होता है। खानदेश में केले और भंगूर के अतिरिक्त कपास अच्छी होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उन्हीं स्थानों पर—भान दि स्पाट—रिसर्च करने के लिये इंस्टीट्यूट स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए। इस प्रकार की एक सेंट्रलाइज्ड कमेटी से यह काम नहीं होगा।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है 1954 में एक रिब्यू कमेटी नियुक्त हुई। उस के बाद 1959 में एक रिब्यू कमेटी बिठाई गई और फिर 1963 में एक रिब्यू कमेटी बिठाई गई। इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी देर क्यों

हुई, इस के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कोई खुलासा नहीं दिया है।

मंत्री जी का उद्देश्य अच्छा है। वह उद्देश्य सफलीभूत हो, इस भाषा और इच्छा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, may I make a request that this subject may be taken up the week after the next, on the 29th, because I would not be here throughout the next week.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A few words may be said.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought many other relevant points may be raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House has no objection, this subject will be taken up on the 29th, because he will not be here next week.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The House will now take up non-official business.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th November, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-third Report of the Committee on Private Members'

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th November, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bills to be introduced.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi is not here; he wants postponement.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi,

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*, 1965

(Omission of Article 35A)

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I introduce the Bill.

14.32 hrs.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) *BILL, 1965

(Amendment of First Schedule)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

14.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL* 1965

(Amendment of Preamble)

श्री कृष्ण रेव त्रिपाठी (उनाव) :

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में भागे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक की पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

श्री कृष्ण रेव त्रिपाठी : मैं विधेयक का पेश करता हूँ।

14.34 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL 1965—contd.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have raised this matter on the floor of this House on more than one occasion. Each time there has been some kind of an assurance. Unfortunately however, between these assurances and the practice of the Ministry there was a wide variance, and this has only contributed to making the existing confusion worse confounded.

The purpose of the proposed amendment, as I have explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to this Bill, is to ensure that royalty payments under Mining Leases are allowed as deductible expenditure in computing business income under the

parent Act. This has been a vexed question in our own jurisprudence, and there are several judgments of the Privy Council and the Supreme Court in this matter. But if I may be permitted to recapitulate the background of the case law in this context, I would like to refer to the decision of the Full Bench of the Lahore High Court and the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which had held in 1947 and 1949 that the payment of royalty was the price of the raw material or stock-in-trade and therefore it should be construed as revenue expenditure. In the case of Pingle Industries Ltd. the Supreme Court held, by a majority judgment of two to one, that the assessee acquired by long-term lease a part of the land and that the payment was neither rent nor royalty but a lump-sum payment in instalments for acquiring a capital asset of enduring benefit to the trade.

Building on this foundation, the Rajasthan High Court in the recent case, of Gotan Lime Syndicate made a further departure and pronounced that even the royalty and dead rent, which were calculated with reference to the production of the mineral, were capital expenditure and were therefore not allowable as deductible expenditure.

As a result of this decision of the Rajasthan High Court it seems that the Department of Income-tax came down on the entire mining industry with an almost unprecedented gusto and a relentless lack of appreciation of their difficulties. Luckily, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, only a few days ago the Supreme Court has intervened by laying down, in an appeal from the case of Gotan Lime Syndicate, that in the facts of that case obviously this was to be construed as revenue expenditure and was allowable as an asset. This has naturally removed the doubt and the confusion, the

*Published in the Gazette of India, dated 19-11-65.

doubt engendered by the case law which was existing in this country, and the confusion created and pervaded and spread by the Department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it should have been enough ordinarily for me to cite this judgment of the Supreme Court delivered only this week, in connection with the Bill before this House and to say that now that the matters have been set at rest, now that the controversy has been resolved by the Supreme Court, it is not necessary for us to consider this Bill or for me to add anything more. The Supreme Court has very clearly laid down that the earlier cases of Pingle Industries and Abdul Kayoom were distinguishable and that in these cases royalty and dead rent have to be allowed as revenue expenditure. The judgment gives, if I may say so, complete satisfaction to the difficulties and the hardships of those concerned. I should, however, like to mention that this situation has emerged after a protracted struggle and a long travel of litigation which could have been avoided, and the pointless confusion created by the Department and the harassment caused by them could also have been prevented if the Department had taken a somewhat more reasonable attitude in this matter. But for the Supreme Court, but for this litigation and its ultimate outcome now, the genuine hardships of those concerned, the mining industry and those large number of people employed in the mining industry, because it is a labour-intensive industry in our country, would have been merely a cry in the wilderness.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in these cases, assessments of many years were reopened by the Department, executive instructions issued by the Department, were reversed and wilfully flouted, penalties were imposed, and mining in short was brought to the brink of destitution and virtual collapse. The threat of large-scale unemployment loomed large in a number of States in our country, but the

Finance Ministry did not show any mercy. Thousands of representations were made, hundreds and thousands of telegrams were sent, Chief Ministers of various States wrote to the Finance Ministers and the Government, even the Ministry of Mines in the Government of India took the position that if royalty payments were not allowed as deductible expenditure, as revenue expenditure, it would create havoc to the entire mining industry. The question was raised in this House and in the Informal Consultative Committee times without number, but all this virtually to no avail.

I cited the solemn assurances of the former Finance Minister which were on all fours in this matter; I substantiated what I had to say by the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission of 1933-34 and the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee which took the same position. I reminded the Finance Minister of his own assurances on the floor of this House in this respect given to my friend Shri Dandekar and to myself. I adduced the practice followed in various countries of the world in this respect and showed that those concerned in the mining industry and those employed by the mining industry, their careers and their lives, were put in jeopardy.

But, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it seems that the Government had made up its mind to turn a deaf ear to all these reasonable representations; it seems that the bureaucracy had not been properly propitiated as a preliminary to a proper and reasonable decision in this matter; it seems as if the Government had made a creed of cussedness; it seems as if, because of the various assurances given on the floor of the House by responsible Ministers, they preferred to live in oblivion and enveloped in layers of amnesia.

I raise this matter now in this context, because the very authority of

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

this House is undermined by this neglect, indifference and persistent turning of a deaf ear to reasonable representations. The very essence of a democratic government is that it is a government by debate, by criticism. It is not only a responsible government, but is also supposed to be a responsive government. I should like the Finance Minister and Mr. Bhagat to lay their hands on their hearts and say sincerely whether any reasonable consideration was given to these representations. I want the ministry for once to consider what havoc they can create for those who are involved in this long litigation and on whom the sword of Damocles was hanging all the time for payment of various instalments. In many cases it has virtually brought about destitution and financial collapse of the parties, and a large number of workers and their families would have been without employment as a consequence of the attitude taken by the government.

Even while the litigation was pending, the government, in spite of its assurances and the recommendations of various committees, would not even make this much allowance that the penalties and assessments may be paid in after the final outcome of the case. Of course, now they will have to refund it and I hope they will do it with good grace and all possible expedition. It would have been far better if this matter had been attended to in the quarters in which it should have been attended to, by the people who should have attended to it in the first instance, in the manner in which it should have been attended to. What are we here for? Representation of the people means representation of their grievances and difficulties, of their reasonable points of view. No one could say that on this question the government was unable to appreciate the burden of the song of all those various committees which were appointed to go into it and who had unanimously supported consideration for the mining industry in this

country, which is still in an embryonic form. Instead of providing those incentives and encouragement to the mining industry, the Finance Ministry acted in a way which could have virtually brought about an impasse and stalemate for it.

I should like briefly to refer to what two well-known authors have said recently in a book entitled *Recent Mining Legislation* by A. S. Comyns Carr and Wilfred Fordham. In respect of the nature of royalty payment, they have said:

"A Royalty is, properly speaking, not a rent at all, but in part at least a payment for the substance actually removed, and from the tenant's point of view, the raw material of his industry, the royalty being one of the working expenses...."

The position under the income-tax law of our country, particularly of other countries, was quite clear in this respect. The recommendations of various taxation committees are highly pertinent in this connection. I should like particularly to invite reference to what the Taxation Enquiry Commission (1953-54) had to say:

"It was represented before the Commission that certain items of expenditure which were not allowed as 'deductible' for taxation purposes, but which were peculiar to and essential for mining operations should be allowed. One of the items of expenditure claimed before the Commission was royalty payable by mining industries."

Discussing this, the Commission said:

"Where royalty is payable on the basis of production, it is clearly admissible. Where, however, it is payable on the basis of profits, the Income-tax Officer will have to consider its true nature by construing properly the agreement under which it is payable."

The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, otherwise known as the Tyagi Committee was even more explicit in this respect. The report came in 1958-59 and it says:

(d) It was brought to our notice that some hardship was caused to the assessee engaged in mining industry on account of the disallowance, for Income-tax purpose, of the amount of Royalty which was initially or periodically to be paid in connection with the leases of extracting minerals or the right to work mines. Initially, a capital payment may have to be made either in lieu of or in addition to royalty, in the form of a premium on lease. Periodically, royalty may be payable on the basis of production or profits or on the basis of a combination of both. But out of all these payments, only the royalty payable on the basis of output is clearly admissible under the Income-tax Act. When it is payable on any other basis, its admissibility is determined by properly constructing an agreement which regulates such royalty. There is a long line of judicial dicta laying down broad principles for determining this question. But it was pointed out that these payments of royalty, whatever their mode of calculation and howsoever they may be judicially interpreted, have to be made for the purposes of working the mines and extracting minerals. There is great force in these arguments and we feel that disallowance of royalties in the assessment cases of mining industry would obviously hamper its development and ability to compete in the world markets. Since the Mineral Concession Order, 1949, prohibits the payment of any capital sum as premium or Salami and also requires that the royalty payable should be related to output, these difficulties are not likely to arise in future. We also understand that most of the old

deeds which provided for royalties based on criteria other than output have been replaced by new deeds drawn up in accordance with the Mineral Concession Order, 1949. However, in the few cases where the lease deeds continue on old basis, royalty may not be taxed to the extent of the amount which would have been admissible if it were calculated as prescribed in Mineral Concession Order, 1949."

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): In view of the Supreme Courts judgment, is it necessary to stress the point further?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am coming to that also. I should like to refer to an assurance given on August 28, 1961 by the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai:

"As regards the amendment of Shri M. R. Masani, may I say that the provision of such depreciation for mines, quarries, oil wells, patents and copyrights, as he has suggested, is not warranted in view of the facts that obtain. As regards mines, under the present policy, consideration for mining rights is not payable in a lump sum. It is payable in the form of royalty. Royalty is also eligible for deduction in computing the taxable income of a business. Therefore, that is already provided for."

This assurance and clarification was given on the floor of this House and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari himself said, "if there is an assurance or clarification given by my predecessor, I am in honour bound to respect it". But unfortunately when the time came, no attention was paid to those earlier commitments and to the compelling economic reasons and the compelling persuasiveness of allowing this as deductible expenditure.

Mr. Himatsingka has rightly pointed out that now that there is the decision of the Supreme Court, there could be an end of the matter. I agree with him. I took the time of the House to point out a very serious

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

lapse in this kind of cases. What kind of consideration does our representation or do our letters and communications to the ministers receive? This is a glaring case in which bureaucracy sits tight and the ministers are unable, unwilling to take notice of reasonable representations sent to them. I raised it only in that context of things. The Supreme Court has now clarified the matter and removed all doubts. I only hope that the government will implement the status quo ante, which has been restored, in good grace and without raising any further difficulties or harassment for those concerned, which if done would undermine the interests of the mining industry in this country, which is still in its infancy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): May I say.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If he says something, I will withdraw it.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I shall take only five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri N. Dandekar: Sir, I do not wish to traverse the ground which has been so effectively covered by my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi. But I am reluctant to advise him forthwith to withdraw his Bill because of the way in which the department has hitherto been handling this matter as illustrated by a circular which they have issued as to the circumstances in which royalties of the kind under consideration would be admissible. It is a very curious circular. I have not got the original here, but I have it almost by heart—somehow my correspondence is missing. They issued a letter from the Central Board of Direct Taxes to the Maha Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nagpur. The purport of it was that if royalties were paid for acquisition of revenue assets, raw materials or

things of that kind, then the royalties would be admissible for tax purposes. That entirely begs the question. I would like the hon. Minister's assurance, in view of the very recent decision of the Supreme Court which is quite clear in its import, I would like his unqualified assurance,—that the admissibility of these royalties will not be restricted in that very curious way in which it has been described in that letter to the Maha Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce and Industry; but that it will be in terms of the Bill that Dr. Singhvi has introduced in the House.

Sir, the Bill makes quite clear what it is that it seeks to achieve; and if the Minister would be pleased to say that that is precisely what the Government now proposes to direct, in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court, then I should certainly agree with Dr. Singhvi and my hon. friend, Shri Himatsingka that no further action on this Bill would be necessary. The Bill is in these terms:

"In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in sub-section (1) after clause (viii), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:

"(ix) any rent or royalty paid by the assessee to the Central Government or to any State Government or local authority . . ."

I have an amendment here which seeks to add the words: "or to any other person"—

" . . . for mining rights granted to him under a mining lease executed under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 or the Rules made by the Central Government, or any State Government in exercise of powers conferred under the said Act."

I have a further amendment which seeks to add at the end the words: "or otherwise."

The reason why I say this is this. The law relating to the admissibility of royalties is very complicated and tricky. Being complicated and tricky, thousands of people who are engaged in this particular industry, from the smallest lime maker to the large plants,—like the steel plants which are concerned with exploiting iron ore, limestone, manganese ore and so on, and also cement plants and others,—cannot be expected, when the grant of lease itself is within the discretion of the Government, to quibble with Government and to say that the form in which they have chosen to grant the lease does not conform to what view the Government may later take about the admissibility of these payments for purposes of taxation. The form is a prescribed form. It is form 'k' under the Mineral Concession Rules made under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. This is the form in which the Government itself insist in granting the mining leases. And then they have the nerve to take these matters in dispute before courts of law and drag small people like these to the Supreme Court and say that what we have given you, and what you are paying us for, is not the price of raw material but the price for the right to go there and extract the raw material. It is an astonishing proposition, a proposition around which people cannot get.

Today, Sir, most of the mining rights and most of the quarrying rights and so on are at the disposal, and quite rightly so, of the Central Government, the State Government and sometimes the local authorities. If they insist on mining leases of this kind and then drag the wretched assesses into courts of law, the High Courts and the Supreme Court, it is an astonishing example of *mala fides*. Having now got the decision of the Supreme Court, if even now the Finance Minister is unable to give an assurance that what is now intended, in view of the Supreme Court judgment, is to concede precisely what this Bill seeks to give, then I would advise Dr. Singhvi not to withdraw

his Bill. If, on the other hand, the Minister were to say, now that the air has been cleared but the grant of mining leases is still at the discretion and under the sole control of the Government and the forms are also prescribed by the Central Government, if he is now prepared to give an assurance that there will be no tricky business about re-drawing and re-wording of these forms of leases, so that in that process the whole thing is again turned into a turmoil, I would advise Dr. Singhvi to withdraw the Bill.

I, therefore, hope that when the Minister replies to the debate he will be good enough to say that the Supreme Court has now set everything at rest, that these royalties which are payable annually are accepted as payments for raw material, irrespective of whether they are paid on tonnage basis or whether, in the absence of production of certain quantities, they are paid in fixed lump sums but they are paid annually, that these will be accepted as revenue expenditure and, further, that there will be no monkey business by attempting to change these mineral rules and concession rules and also the form of lease whereby the Government may again attempt to get round all this by such changes of forms as will again put the whole matter in doubt and which will then entitle the department, once again, to attempt a trial of strength in the Supreme Court. If we have these two assurances from the Minister, I will be very glad to advise Dr. Singhvi to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while Dr. Singhvi is to be congratulated for bringing forward this Bill, the actions of the Central Board of Direct Taxes are to be lamented. I am one of those who have taken up this matter with the Board of Direct Taxes and with the Finance Minister since April or May, 1964. There is no time to give the details given in the letters, but one or two points are very specific. I asked them categorically whe-

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

ther the leases under MC Rules and MM Rules of the State and the royalties paid for these leases are to be treated as revenue expenditure or not. The Secretary of the Board has from the very beginning been writing that there are leases which are to be treated as revenue expenditure and that the Department of Income-tax would not be a competent authority to decide whether one lease is of this sort or that sort. Then he referred this to another Ministry. The Ministry of Mines also wrote that this is to be treated as revenue expenditure. Still the Board of Direct Taxes would not agree. The most lamentable fact was that they opened up old cases and they asked the people concerned to file returns in respect of those cases which had already been decided. They did that under the plea that otherwise they would have to be taken to task by the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee has nothing to do with these cases. Their only consideration was to get money out of the people at any cost.

Sir, if things happen like that, then there is no law in the country. The Finance Ministry and the Board of Direct Taxes have taken the law into their own hands and they are handling things in their own way. The result has been that so many assesseees had to mortgage their houses and their ornaments to pay the taxes. Last time, when we took it up with the Finance Minister he said that it was a question of revenue to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. How could he visualise this amount of Rs. 3 crores. Then he did not have the knowledge that the Board of Direct Taxes had opened up old cases. Now the whole process shall have to be reversed.

The basic point now is this. If the Finance Minister is agreeable, then he should declare in clear words that the leases governed by M. C. rules of the Government of India and the leases governed by MM rules of the

State should be treated under this category and the payments of royalties in respect of those leases should be treated as revenue expenditure so far as income-tax is concerned. Unless and until that directive is given things will again happen in the same old way. In this very case the Income-tax Officer, even though he knew the previous decision, took this stand and finally the whole thing had to be reversed by the Supreme Court. Everybody cannot go to the Supreme Court. If Dr. Singhvi's Amendment Bill is not accepted, the result will be that again individual cases shall have to be treated like that. And, how can everybody be expected to go there?

15 hrs.

Another important factor is that there is a big public sector and the main difficulty of the public sector will be that the cost structure will be upset. After all, in all senses this is revenue expenditure; there is nothing to depreciate. Everything depreciates yearly and nothing remains to be depreciated afterwards. When this is the condition, the cost structure of the public sector steel plants and others shall be upset.

I had brought all these factors to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. He only used to pass those letters on to the Board of Direct Taxes and sometimes the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary or the Under Secretary would reply, "It is under consideration". People had been ruined and they were only writing this much that it is under consideration.

If the Supreme Court had not come to the rescue of the people, what would have been their fate? After all, Dr. Singhvi very correctly said that we are representatives of the people; we do not represent any one section. It is not a question of some capitalists; it is a question of the industry as a whole. The labour is

affected. I know the case of a co-operative society in Alwar District. Those poor fellows have not got a capital of Rs. 10,000 and the payment of Tax would be about Rs. 20,000. Wherefrom will they pay it? What about the rate of the labour which is about 300 to 400 people?

Then, those who are the smallest people are the hardest hit. The smallest people have to pay even from their pocket. There is no such law in the whole world where anybody wants tax to be paid from the pocket of a person and from his assets. Not only the whole income is taken but they say, "Let me have your assets also". If a man takes a quarry for Rs. 1 lakh and earns Rs. 20,000, he has to pay tax on Rs. 1,20,000.

This is a matter of very simple commonsense which has been juggled like this by this Ministry and the Board of Direct Taxes. This is a supreme dictatorship that has been created under the plea that we should try to have as much realisation of taxes as possible. The evaders cannot be caught; only the poor people under the name of some law can be caught in this way. I had told the Finance Minister that even if you say that Rs. 3 crores will be there, the result will be that after two or three years there would not be even Rs. 1 crore. Every industry will go down.

I have nothing much to say. The Finance Minister should give a categorical assurance that either he will incorporate this in the coming Finance Bill or, so far as the present Act is concerned, he will very clearly give a directive to the Board of Direct Taxes not only to refund in all the previous cases but, at the same time, say that all such leases which are governed by the Government of India MC Rules, 1960 or 1949 or the MM Rules of the States shall be covered by this decision and this will be treated as revenue expenditure so far as dead rents and royalties of those leases are concerned.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I stand to lend my full support to the Bill moved by my learned friend, Dr. Singhvi. I have had a little experience of running these mining leases in my State while I happened to be one of the Cabinet Ministers there. A Bill like this regulating all these mines was moved in the State Assembly and I had the honour of piloting it, with the simple idea that expenditure like this as payment of royalty is always to be considered as part of revenue expenditure. At that time the Central income-tax was not applicable to our State, the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Later, when this became applicable, the same position has arisen there.

Dr. Singhvi comes from a State where communications are easier when compared to my State and there are other facilities also. Since the introduction of these rules and the levying of income-tax I may assure the hon. Minister, the position has altered in my State in two ways. Firstly, revenues are falling, as far as bidding for royalties is concerned. You can see that from statistics. In my State small leases are being given and even then the revenue is falling. Secondly, competent men are not coming forward to work the mines. On the one hand, Government itself suffers and, on the other, in places where mining is at a very low stage, is yet being developed, is still in development, it is not encouraged. It is very, very important that steps are taken that encourage mining leases, that encourage the working of mines so that it helps the employment factor in those areas. Keeping that in view it is very, very important that this aspect is taken into consideration.

Dr. Singhvi has placed before this House a number of angles with regard to the working of these mines. People have been agitating for the last few years, but nothing has happened. I would lay stress upon this point with all the emphasis at my disposal that the sooner this law is altered, the sooner the spirit of this

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

Bill is accepted, the better it will be for mining as such and also for the general development of the country.

May I submit that in areas that are farflung, that are mountainous, that are so to say backward, which at the moment are in various stages of development; or where there is some expectation of mining potential, this mining potential is curbed in its very bud and, I think, the results will be next to nothing. Therefore, I will again urge upon and submit to the Government that they pay attention to this and accept his Bill or give this assurance that the purport of this Bill will be served by the measures that the Government may be bringing forward at its earliest convenience.

With these few words, I hope the Government will accept this.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, so far as I know the law, it was settled by the Privy Council many years back in the great Ramgarh Raj case. There they clearly pointed out that when you pay royalty in lump sum, say Rs. 1 lakh, for getting a lease, say of 999 years or 1,000 bighas, that will be for acquiring the capital asset. That stands on a different footing; but when it is linked to production then it must be revenue; it must be deductible expenditure. Since then the law was settled. My hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, has pointed out the Lahore Full Bench decision which delivered its judgement in 15 ITR 185 in 1947. Then, the Privy Council again reiterated the law that the payment of royalties was the price of the raw material or stock-in-trade and therefore, it must be revenue expenditure. The law was fairly settled. The same observations were there in a judgement of the Supreme Court.

I was amazed to know that the Rajasthan High Court judges—I have very great respect for Mr. Justice Modi and I have read the judgement very carefully—were relying on a judgement of Viscount Cave in British Insulated and Helsby Cables Limited

Vs. Atherton. which runs as follows:—

"But when an expenditure is made, not only once and for all, but with a view to bringing into existence an asset or an advantage for the enduring benefit of a trade, I think that there is very good reason...for treating such an expenditure as properly attributable not to revenue but to capital". (1926 A. C. 205).

Mr. Justice Modi has relied on this judgement and came to the conclusion, therefore, that it would not be deductible expenditure. However, the Supreme Court pointed out that it never meant that enduring benefit; it meant something like a lease acquisition of the property, but not the actual daily working of the property. Therefore, the Supreme Court has now made the position perfectly clear that Viscount Cave never meant that. Enduring advantage is one thing and daily working, periodical working or monthly working is another; therefore, when you pay royalty for something which you produce in the course of a year, that is really a part of the working for getting the marketable thing which you put on the market. Therefore, when it is linked to production of that kind, there is no question of any capital expenditure.

What pains us deeply is—my hon. friends have pointed it out; Shri Dandekar has also emphasized it and I want to emphasize that—that in spite of the clearest possible assurance unfortunately people in the mining industry have been harassed. If you have made a profit of Rs. 50,000 a year and you have got to pay a royalty of Rs. 60,000, then you have got to pay tax ignoring completely the payment of royalty etc. That is an absurd thing. That should not have been done. What is the recommendation of the Tyagi Committee? I am appealing to the Minister and I hope he will say that they will work on that footing and that what was done was thoroughly wrong and that they were misled by that judgement. Why

did they not refer it to the Law Ministry? The Law Minister should have clarified the position. The judge of the Rajasthan High Court, however eminent he may be, however learned he may be, cannot over rule all the Privy cases and all the judgments of all the High Courts. What did the Tyagi Committee say? It observed:

".....that disallowance of royalties in the assessment cases of mining industry would obviously hamper its development and ability to compete in the world markets."

That is exactly what has happened. This has led to untold misery and harassment which was thoroughly improper. If necessary, if you have so much respect for the rule of law, you prosecute that man, proceed against the man, who has lost the case. But you should not have utilised the judgment of the Rajasthan High Court as a Magna Carta for everybody nullifying all the judgments and nullifying all the deductible expenditure which has been allowed for so many years and which directly come within the concept of revenue.

I think the Minister should reiterate what has been said in the Tyagi Committee Report and in the Taxation Enquiry Commission Report. The Finance Minister had also said that the royalty for mining is certainly eligible for deduction in computing the taxable income. The only thing that we want is that this categorical assurance should be reiterated by the Minister—it had been given on the floor of the House but violated and conveniently forgotten by the Department—that royalty for mining, that is, royalty for the purpose of production in mining industry, is eligible for deduction in computing the taxable income. That is all that we demand. It is fair, logical, consistent with principles and consistent with the view taken by the the Income-Tax authorities throughout the world. In every civilised country, they treat this as an expenditure and, therefore, they deduct it. Otherwise it will be an absurd posi-

tion. If you call it capital expenditure, then it means you are getting some assets which are not really assets but meant for your business profits for a particular year.

I would ask Dr. Singhvi to withdraw the Bill only if an adequate assurance comes from the Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have not to make a long speech. Now, since the matter, as the hon. Member himself pointed out, has been settled finally by the highest court in the land and the status quo ante is restored, I would request him to withdraw the Bill. I can give him the assurance that we will observe the judgment of the Supreme Court not only in letter but also in spirit.

As for the assurance claimed by the hon. Member, I have not been able to lay my hands on the circular which he referred to.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is here.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I know the Finance Minister gave the assurance that he would honour the commitments or the assurances given by his predecessors. But then the judgment of the High Court was there and the matter had been taken to the Supreme Court. He was awaiting the decision there. Meanwhile—I concede somewhat belatedly—instructions were issued that collection of the disputed amount in such cases should be stayed....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: This is not a fact

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The instructions were issued. In the meanwhile, he had issued certain instruction that recovery proceedings in such case should be stayed.

Now certainly the assessments made under this will be revised and many of them are with the appellate courts. They will certainly be revised. There is no doubt about it. As for the change in the rules and in the mining leases, that is for the other Ministry

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

to do it. We are studying the judgment and we will observe it being in letter and spirit. There is no intention of putting a brake on this industry. I can also assure the House that when this dispute had arisen it was not out of cussedness or anything else but there was a genuine dispute. The very fact that the High Court gave one judgment and it went to the Supreme Court shows that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But you, as the Government, must have taken larger considerations into view. The Government should have taken into consideration what the Taxation Enquiry Commission had said and what the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee had said. All that should have been taken into consideration. The Government should not have raised this dispute and put the small people to great hardship.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think, in view of this I would request the Member to withdraw his Bill.

Shri Warior: What was the amount already collected? What is the approximate amount?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That will be revised.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have only to make a few observations. I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members who have contributed to this debate and who have lent their full support to the submissions I had made.

I am particularly grateful to Mr. Dandekar who had taken keen interest in the matter from the very outset. As a matter of fact, he had himself brought forward an amendment to the last Finance Bill. He is one of the most distinguished ex-civil servants, if I may say so, in the country and one concerned with matters of taxation. I think his word should have been taken and respected.

I am grateful to my friend Shri Sham Lal Saraf who has the experience of mining leases from another point of view as a former Cabinet Minister in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. I am also grateful to my friend Shri Kashi Ram Gupta who has experience of this matter from the point of view of one who is in the business. I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Chatterjee, an eminent jurist of our country, who has analysed the case and who has lent very powerful support to this very reasonable case of mine.

I only want to say this that in these matters the duty is cast on the Government to take larger consideration into view and I only hope that these larger considerations would be borne in mind in future for the very future of mining industry in this country and thousands and thousands of people who are employed by this industry.

As a matter of fact, the bigger people in the mining industry might perhaps have been able to provide for this heavy dose of taxation. But the smaller people were really brought to brink and precipice of ruin. I say this from my personal observation. I otherwise cannot claim any expert knowledge of mining. I am nowhere near it. But it seemed to me, as a lawyer and as a public man, that this was an extremely just case and a case which was supported by all economic considerations as well as considerations of Government keeping its word to this honourable House.

I only hope that there will be the further petty-fogging about it and that the forms and the various of the rules will be brought in line not only with the letter but with the spirit of the judgment of the Supreme Court as also the advice tendered by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee.

In view of the assurance given by the Minister and above all of course, in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court which is binding, I would seek leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.20 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

(Amendment of sections 24 and 25)

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration"

Through this Bill I have to raise a very substantial anomaly created by the passage of the Advocates Act, 1961. Under this Act, Mukhtars who were practising in criminal courts prior to the enactment of the Act have been conferred the title of Advocates, of course, with certain restrictions. But a very substantial class of Revenue Agents, who have been practising in revenue courts has been omitted. I would like to point out to the House that Revenue Agent is a class of Advocates who has been recognised as a legal practitioner, as good a legal practitioner as Mukhtars, under the Legal Practitioners Act. I shall refer to it later on and I shall also quote the definition of a legal practitioner....

This Revenue Agent comes in touch and contact with the peasants of this country, with the farmers or agriculturists of this country. The Revenue Agent advises and practises for the downtrodden people of our country who cannot afford to pay large sums to engage an advocate. This class of advocates, I mean the Revenue Agents, was entitled to practise up to the highest court, i.e., to the Revenue Board and even in some cases up to Darbar Peshi—that was equivalent to the Privy Council during those days. What happens when this class of practitioners is stopped from practising up to the Supreme Court? This class knows as much of the civil pro-

cedure as the civil side practising lawyers because according to the revenue law, it is the Civil Procedure Code that applies even to the revenue matters. Therefore, the Revenue Agent is of greatest assistance to the poor agriculturists. So he should also be allowed to go up to the highest judicial forum of this country as the Mukhtars have been given the right to do. Now what happens? When a poor agriculturist goes to consult a Revenue Agent, naturally he can, according to the present Act, advise him only to a very limited territorial jurisdiction. After that, the poor farmer has to depend on others. According to Article 19(g) of our Constitution, this discrimination which has been made between one class of citizens, i.e., the Mukhtars, and another class of citizens, i.e., Revenue Agents, is not proper. According to Article 13(ii) of our Constitution, the law which discriminates one class of citizens against another is void to the extent of contravention.

According to the Legal Practitioners Act, the definition of the legal practitioner is this: a legal practitioner means an advocate, a vakil or an attorney of any High Court, a pleader, Mukhtar or Revenue Agent. This is an Act which has been properly passed and it recognises the Revenue Agent as a legal practitioner. As I have already submitted, this is that class of legal practitioners who advise the poorer sections of our people. According to the present Advocates Act—of course, it has been amended later on in Section 24—the word 'Mukhtar' has been used, but Revenue Agent has been left out. My submission through this amendment is to seek recognition to this class of advocates to practise up to the highest court of the country; of course, only in revenue matters just as Mukhtars are allowed to practise up to the highest forum of this country only in criminal matters. Therefore, this discrimination should go away.

Secondly, the Revenue Agent is considered to be a specialist in his

[Shri Parashar]

branch of law just as an income-tax practitioner is considered a specialist in income-tax matters. Before the passage of the Advocates Act, the Revenue Agent was recognised to be a specialist in his branch, but now he has been debarred from practising his profession. Therefore, I submit that this amendment should be accepted by this House. This anomaly should be done away with and justice should be done to this class of advocates who serve the poor people. After all, the poor agriculturists cannot afford to pay very large sums and engage an Advocate; they should be in a position to take the advice of Revenue Agents. Therefore, I submit that the word 'Revenue Agent' should be allowed to be inserted in Sections 24 and 55.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

श्री रामसेवक पाषाण (बाराबंकी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन मेरे मित्र श्री पाराशर जी को शिकायत होगी कि इस विधेयक पर कोई उनके समर्थन में बोलने के लिये खड़ा नहीं हुआ, इस वास्ते मैं ने यह उचित समझा कि मैं इसके समर्थन में बोलूँ।

जो तर्क अभी माननीय सदस्य ने दिए हैं, उन तर्कों से मैं सहमत हूँ। जो रेवेन्यू एजेंट होते हैं ये माल के काम में बहुत ही कुशल होते हैं। जिस तरह से एडवोकेट्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत मुक़्तार को रियायत दी गई है और सब कहीं जाने की सुविधा दी गई है उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि रेवेन्यू एजेंट को भी दी जानी चाहिए। यह जो मांग पेश की गई है यह बहुत न्याय संगत है, उचित है और इसे मंत्री महोदय को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। किसी भी तरह का भेद भाव

बोनों में नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए। मैं तो यहां तक चाहूंगा कि किसी पर भी जो प्रेक्टिस करना चाहे, किसी प्रकार की रोक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक इस संशोधन विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस का अनुमोदन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इसे स्वीकार कर लें।

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): I support the Bill introduced by Shri Parashar.

We are allowing Mukhtars and others, but we are neglecting the Revenue Agents. The benefit that the poorman gets is denied to him by this. Our country is full of poor men and they cannot approach the Advocates; they can approach only the Revenue legal practitioners. If the Revenue Agent is also included in these Sections, as Mr. Parashar suggested, it will be very beneficial to the poor people. It is essential that a legal practitioner like the Revenue Agent should not be deprived of his right when pleaders and others enjoy the same.

I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): The Bill which has been sponsored by my hon. friend Shri Parashar is a very wholesome measure.

The Legal Practitioners' Act defines a legal practitioner as an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court or a pleader or mukhtar and a revenue Agent. While all these persons have been categorised as legal practitioners and they have been allowed to enrol themselves as advocates, the invidious distinction that has been made in the case of the revenue agents is something which is discriminatory even under the Constitution. When the Advocates Bill was before the Joint Committee, there also this question was raised. I feel that the

lacuna which remains there needs to be filled up.

The revenue agent practise in the revenue courts. The procedure in the revenue court is mostly governed by the Civil Procedure Code. A mukhtar can practise in the revenue as well as in the civil courts. A pleader can practise in the revenue court, civil Court as well as the criminal courts. But a revenue agent, as I have said, practises only in the revenue courts; he can practise there both on the executive as well as on the judicial sides. Therefore, a revenue agent possesses knowledge of the civil law as well as the revenue law. I do not think that he should be discriminated against for purposes of being enrolled as an advocate. The amendment which my hon. friend has brought forward is a proper one, and I hope that the hon. Minister will accept it and include revenue agent also in the definition so that he can also enrol himself as an advocate.

With these words, I support this Bill.

Shri H. V. Koulgi (Belgaum): I rise to support the amending Bill brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Parashar. During the British regime, in the areas under their control, there were recognised pleaders or advocates and they were given the requisite training and they were allowed to practise throughout the country in all the courts, both civil and criminal. But in the native States, there were no qualified practitioners, such as pleaders or advocates because there was not so much litigation in those areas, and moreover those areas were also limited. So, the then rulers gave only sanads to mukhtars or revenue agents as they were called in some of the States, and they were allowed to practise in the particular area concerned. After the merger of the native States, a new question arose and only the qualified pleaders or advocates got the opportunity whereas the mukhtars or revenue agents could not get any scope to practise. But somehow or the other, they had a

right to practise and that continued till the Advocates Act was passed by this House. Somehow or other we find, however, that some differentiation has been made in the present Act. Even mukhtars in some of the States have been given sanads and they are allowed to practise on the ground that a right has accrued to them, and, therefore, they can continue to enjoy that right. But as pointed out by my hon. friend, in some of the cases, the revenue agents who are allowed to practise only in the revenue courts have been omitted. This is a sort of discrimination and they have not been allowed to enjoy the rights which they were enjoying prior to the reorganisation of the States. I would submit that they will have to be given some sort of sanad so that they could enjoy the rights which they were enjoying formerly. Further, they are engaged in the revenue courts or in smaller courts where the litigation is simple or less costly and it is conducted by ordinary or poor people. It would be very difficult for those ordinary and poor people to approach advocates or pleaders who will be charging more fees. So, even on that basis, it is better to maintain this class of persons. I would, therefore, request Government to consider this Bill favourably and make suitable amendments in the parent Act for this purpose.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Department of Social Security (Shri Hajarnavis): This question of enlarging the area of practice to the revenue agents has been carefully considered both by the Bar Council of India as well as by the Bar Council of West Bengal. The committee which had sat upon this question reported that they should not be enabled to enrol themselves as advocates.

The question of the mukhtar and the question of the revenue agent are different. Mukhtars had a right to go to any court, civil, criminal or revenue, whereas the revenue agent's jurisdiction was restricted only to

[Shri Hajarnavis]

revenue courts; the revenue agents are only concerned with questions relating to revenue as between the State and the citizen, and their controlling disciplinary authority was the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

So far as the mukhtars are concerned, they have been given the right to practise as before, and that right has been preserved for them under section 55 of the Advocates Act. What the proponent of this Bill desires to do is to enlarge their right so that they can appear in all the courts.

As we know, under the scheme of the Advocates Act, once a person is enrolled as an advocate, he can practise before any court right down from the Supreme Court to the lowest possible court, before any authority which by law can receive evidence on any said question. The question now is whether such persons are likely to be engaged for matters either before the Supreme Court or the High Court or the District Court. I would submit that that is very unlikely, and in any case, the ground put forth that the revenue agent would be much cheaper than the rest of the advocates is something which is contrary to the practice good advocates are available for a reasonable enough fee. Further, it is better that the litigant should have a well-qualified adviser rather than a counsel merely because he is cheap. These were the considerations which weighed with the Bar Council which is the guiding voice and the conscience of the profession. They have said 'No' to the question of enlarging the definition so as to include revenue agents, and Government find themselves in agreement with the Bar Council.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill, but if he does not, then we shall oppose it.

श्री रामसेवक घाबर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अगर उनको सभी कहीं जाने की

प्राज्ञा होगी तो वे बड़े सस्ते पड़ जायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा होगा तब तो अच्छा ही होगा।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर माननीय मंत्री यह नहीं चाहते कि वे दीवानी और फौजदारी के मामलों में सब अदालतों में जा सकें, तो क्या वे इस प्रमेंडमेंट के साथ इस को स्वीकार कर सकते हैं कि माल के मामलों में वे सब अदालतों में जा सकें। क्या इसके लिये वह तैयार होंगे ?

श्री हजरतबीस : मैंने नहीं कहा कि सस्ते होंगे। यह तो उन माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जिन्होंने विधेयक उपस्थित किया है। इसका उल्लेख मैं ने किया था। मैं ने तो यह कहा था, कि जो कानून की सलाह दे वह अच्छा हो। फीस लेने की बात तो इससे बिल्कुल असम्बद्ध है। कितने ही मामलों में अच्छे वकीलों ने कम फीस ले कर काम किया है। तो सवाल तो यह है कि वह आदमी जो सलाह देने वाला हो वह अच्छा हो। उस आदमी ने जिसके बारे में कहा गया है केवल माल के मुकदमे का तजुर्बा किया है, उसको दीवानी और फौजदारी का अनुभव नहीं होगा।

श्री रामसेवक घाबर : माल के मामलों में वह सर्वोच्च अदालत तक जा सकें इतना ही आप स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री हजरतबीस : जहां तक वह अभी जा सकता है वहां तक जाने का उसका हक कायम रहेगा।

श्री पाराशर : श्रीमान् जी, मुझे खुशी है कि इस बिल का सिवाय मिनिस्टर साहब के सभी भाइयों ने समर्थन किया है। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया कि जब तक कि एक मुकदमा को आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने देने के लिये सहमत

हैं जो कि दीवानी के कानून की एक पंक्ति तक नहीं जानता, तो इस रेबेन्यू एजेंट को जो कि माल के कानून का विशेषज्ञ है क्यों सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने देने के लिये सहमत नहीं है। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है, इसका मुझे भ्रमसोस है।

श्रव श्रीमान् मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बार काउंसिल ने इसको अपोज किया है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि केवल प्राल इंडिया बार काउंसिल ने भीर बंगाल बार काउंसिल ने इसको अपोज किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय अन्य बार काउंसिलों का मत जानने की कोशिश करें। बिहार वगैरह में इसको समर्थन मिला है।

मंत्री महोदय इस बात से सहमत नहीं हैं कि न्याय को इतना सस्ता कर दिया जाए। मैं भी यह नहीं कहता कि न्याय को बहुत सस्ता कर दिया जाए लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जो न्याय की भीख मांग रहा है न्याय उसके काबू की चीख हो, इतना सस्ता तो अवश्य हो।

मेरा तो निवेदन यही था कि रेबेन्यू एजेंट को माल के मामलों में सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने की इजाजत दी जाए। यह बात गलत समझी गयी कि मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि रेबेन्यू एजेंट को फौजदारी और दीवानी मामलों में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने की इजाजत दी जाए। मैं ने यह हरगिज नहीं कहा। मेरा तो कहना यही है कि रेबेन्यू एजेंट को रेबेन्यू के मामलात में सर्वोच्च अदालत तक जाने की स्वीकृति और सहमति होनी चाहिए जैसी कि फौजदारी के वकील को है।

मंत्री महोदय ने एडवोकेट्स ऐक्ट की धारा 55 का हवाला दिया और कहा कि वह जहाँ तक पहले जाते थे वहाँ तक आज भी जा सकते हैं। ऐसा है तो मेरे संशोधन को मान लेने में उनको क्या आपत्ति है। मैं यही कहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पहले जाते थे वहाँ तक

जाने की स्वतंत्रता दी जाए। मेरी बात को मंत्री महोदय ने समझने की कोशिश नहीं की इसका मुझे भ्रमसोस है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार कर लें। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको जनता के लिये न्याय को सस्ता करने में सहायक होना चाहिए। उसे भीर महंगा न करें, वह तो पहले से ही महंगा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does he do with the Bill? Does he want me to put the motion to vote?

श्री वाराणसी : मैं विद्वान् करने को तैयार हूँ लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि वह पुनर्विचार कर लें।

श्री हजरतबीस : जो मैं ने पहले कहा है उससे आगे जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not accepting it. I will put the motion to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration".

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against may kindly say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' have it....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he pressing for a Division?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the bell be rung—

There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday. 15.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 22, 1965 (Agrahayana 1, 1887 (Saka)).