

Vol. Third Series. XXXVIII—No. 7

Friday, February 26, 1965

Phalguna 7, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 8.—Friday, February 26, 1965/Phalguna 7, 1886 (Saka).—	COLUMNS
Member sworn	1567
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 171 to 179 and 181.	1567—1605
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 170, 180 and 182 to 195.	1605—17
Unstarred Questions Nos. 384 to 459.	1617—70
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Teacher's agitation	1671—89
Papers laid on the Table	1689—91
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Kerala), 1964-65—	
Statement presented	1691
Business of the House	1691—97
Ruling re : Secret documents	1698—1722
Motion on President's Address	1722—48
Shri Jena	1724—30
Shri Kasinatha Dorai	1730—35
Shri. Ku. Sivappraghassan	1735—42
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh	1742—48
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-sixth Report	1748—49
Resolution re: abolition of Contract Labour System— <i>Negatived</i> .	1749—73
Shri S.M. Banerjee	1749—53
Shri Buta Singh	1753—55
Shri Alvares	1755—56
Shri H.C. Soy	1757—58
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar	1758—59
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	1759—62
Shri Balmiki	1763—65
Shri Yashpal Singh	1765—68
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]	1768—69
Shri R.K. Malaviya	1769—72
Resolution re : situation in Viet-Nam— <i>Withdrawn</i> .	1773—1805
Dr. Ranen Sen	1773—80, 1804—05
Shri Solanki	1781—85
Shri Khadilkar	1785—89
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad	1789—91
Shri Bade	1791—94
Shri D.C. Sharma	1794—97
Shri K.C. Sharma	1797—99
Shri Dinesh Singh	1799—1804
Resolution re : Uplift of Scheduled Castes	1805—08
Shri Balmiki	1805—08

*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.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1567

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 26, 1965/Phalgun 7,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

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

Secretary: Shri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may introduce the Member to the House.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you, and through you to the House, Shri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh who has been returned to Lok Sabha from Bangalore constituency of Mysore in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri H. C. Dasappa.

Shri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh (Bangalore).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International Chamber of Commerce

+

- *171. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Rai:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:

1568

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a session of the International Chamber of Commerce was held in New Delhi in the second week of February, 1965;

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

(c) whether the prospects of securing foreign private investment in India have improved thereby?

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

(b) The general theme of the Congress was "World Progress through Partnership". A statement of the subjects discussed and the conclusions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3871/65].

(c) The Conference should lead to beneficial results in this direction.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In the statement on page 2, paragraph 4, under "Finance" it is stated that "private equity investment from abroad should be encouraged by fair treatment and legal safeguards". May I know whether Government have given any assurance to the delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce Congress that they will not insist on majority shareholding by Indians and, if so, in what type of collaboration this condition would be waived?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a broad question of policy. We have never agreed to abrogate or dilute our policy because of the suggestion of one Congress or for other reasons. Several delegations have come here, including the International Chamber of Commerce and we have clearly stipulated to them that foreign investment in this country is most welcome, provided it comes within the four corners of our policy. One of

the basic elements of our policy is that, by and large the investment of foreigners will be in majority excepting in a few cases judged purely on merits.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the delegates noted a revision of our policy in regard to industries and, if so, to what extent withdrawal of State control would reflect our economy in the Fourth Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no control. On the contrary, our economy is expanding at such a fast rate that if we look at the over-all picture the foreign participation will play a very small role.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that while the prices of finished goods are on increase the prices of raw materials are going down and this is causing great difficulty to the developing countries? If so, may I know what steps are being taken to solve this problem?

Mr. Speaker: Was it a subject discussed by this conference?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Yes, Sir. It is mentioned on page 2 of the statement where there is reference to primary products.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was mentioned in the international conference that the main difficulty and handicap of the less developed countries was that the prices of primary products are going down, or are not rising sufficiently, as compared with the highly increasing prices of the finished products. I can assure the hon. House that in the Commodity Commissions which are being set up in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the basic principle is to have a price parity to be arrived at by some arrangements and agreements on the finished product versus the raw material.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the discussion that took place in the Congress, may I know whether any concrete proposals were offered by the parties that were taking part in the

Congress for starting any industry in India with the conditions that Government have put forward?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This Congress was their regular periodic session. It was not meant or directed to any particular country including the host country. But the broad principles of assistance from the industrialised partners of the world in the raising of the economy of the less developed countries were the main things which were discussed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it true that the one of the conclusions adopted by the Congress was that the development of agriculture should be given the first priority and at the same time the industry should also be given a priority? I would like to know, in view of the fact that agriculture should be given top priority, whether the Congress discussed that the industry which would help to improve agriculture in the country by manufacture of improved implements like tractors or ploughs should be given priority.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Agriculture is important. But we cannot ignore industry because it is only through the diversification of the economy including agricultural raw materials that the world and developed countries can progress. Therefore, this particular Congress as well as various other international organisations have been insisting that industrialisation of the less developed countries is a *sine qua non* for the world progress.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि कुल मिला कर इस पर भारत सरकार को कितना खर्च करना पड़ा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: ज्यादा खर्च तो फंडेशन ने भुगता और मेम्बर्स ने खुद अपना भुगता, सरकार की तरफ से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं हुआ ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जो थोड़ा बहुत खर्च हुआ वह कितना था ।

श्री मनुभाई साहू : इसका कोई एस्टि-
मेट नहीं है। अभी तो कांग्रेस खत्म हुई है।
हमारा बहुत कम खर्च हुआ है क्योंकि हमारा
तो सिर्फ होस्ट कंट्री का काम था।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the international conventions that are at present in vogue are not sufficient for the purpose of trade and commerce internationally and, if so, what kind of laws are proposed by the Congress?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are totally inadequate as far as the poor countries are concerned. Present conventions are heavily loaded in favour of the industrialised and richer countries. So, the steps that are being taken in the last few years are to reorient the policies.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the recommendations made by this Congress, may I know how far the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India will be affected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not a bit. Our policies remain intact. We only promise quicker procedures and simplification.

श्री बड़ै : इस प्रश्न के भाग 'सी' में कहा गया है :

"...whether the prospects of securing foreign capital investment in India have improved thereby."

तो क्या इसके बारे में बिचार किया गया था कि कितनी कंटीज इन्वेस्टमेंट करेंगी। इसके लिये क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने पता लगाया कि वह इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं।

श्री मनुभाई साहू : वहां वातावरण बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है और स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है इस कांग्रेस से। फारेन डेलिगेट्स जो थे वह हिन्दुस्तान से बहुत इम्प्रेस हुए थे और जो कुछ गलतफहमियां थीं उनको भी हम हटा सके हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि इससे बड़ा अच्छा परिणाम आयेगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The statement says:

"...private equity investment from abroad should be encouraged by fair treatment and legal safeguards. Where appropriate, private foreign investors should seek to enter into partnership, either by forming joint ventures or by allowing local capital to participate."

I would like to know whether the I.C.C. has made a proposal that actually, although Indian participation will be in the majority, the total private investment in the public sector, that is, foreign capital, will be more than the public participation and, if so, what is Government's reaction to the same.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise out of this. The recommendation only means this that the industrialised partners and the less developed countries, as a joint brotherhood of nations, are prepared to collaborate with each other on the terms and conditions and policies of the host countries—if it is India, the Indian policy; if it is Nigeria, the Nigerian policy. Some countries prefer hundred per cent participation of the nationals; some prefer majority participation and some even allow hundred per cent subsidiary of the foreign enterprise. Within the framework, they should be encouraging each other to industrialise the less developed countries.

Regarding participation of foreign capital in public sector enterprises, our policy is quite clear, that generally speaking we have not allowed any foreign participation. There were just one or two cases, one in the HMT and another in another factory; otherwise, by far and large we have relied on foreign loans and one hundred per cent public ownership.

Shri Kapur Singh: After analysing the deliberations of this meet what, in the assessment of Government, are the major impediments to easy flow of foreign private investment in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There should be no large impediments, but the social, economic and physical limitations of a big country like ours may be the only handicap, but there are so many corresponding outweighing advantages such as an enormous sheltered market, the good profitability of Indian enterprise in general, the technical personnel available and good labour in this country; these are so much in our favour that the handicaps could be neutralised and we can look forward to better results.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether during the ICC meeting, a statement was made by Mr. Watson, leader of the United States delegation to the effect that he was very pleased to see that the steel made by Government-owned steel mill and the oil from a Government-owned oil well were competing successfully, and if so, whether adequate publicity would be given by Government to allay or counter the attack by the private sector to the effect that our public sector projects are not doing well?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Quite so.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the answer to my question?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I said 'Yes'. We shall do that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is agreeing with the hon. Member. Still he wants something more?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He wants adequate publicity to be given.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; my hon. friend wants an assurance; yes, we shall give publicity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Federation or Government have any programme and policy for a follow-up action or the whole thing ends with the conference?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The follow-up action is taken in very closely studied manner not only in the case of the ICC but in the case of the other delegations as well. In recent months,

we have had five delegations; one is from the USA, another is from Germany; at the moment, there are French delegation members in this country. Only yesterday we met the Qatar Chamber of Commerce. These are all the consistent follow-up actions being taken. Then, we have the Indian Investment Centre here, another centre is working in New York, and a third one is being thought of in Bonn. In this manner, follow-up action is being taken.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it a fact that complaints were voiced in this meeting by the foreign private investors that because of the unsteady taxation policy of the Government of India and want of support to the private industry that has come in this country, they are rather hesitant to invest more money in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true; everybody who wants to invest money wants one hundred per cent freedom, but we have our own obligations and we know where our benefit lies. So, we cannot accede to their requests.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government are encouraging or welcoming the second phase of collaboration wherein it is the foreign collaborator who selects the Indian partner, as is evident from the new team from the USA which has come with 200 proposals for collaboration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been somewhat misunderstood. The letters of intent which are to be issued are within the overall framework of the Indian policy. It is only to facilitate the procedural formalities that that procedure is being followed. These 200 proposals which are coming forward also will be looked into from the same angle, and we do hope, because there are concrete proposals, that the results will be better.

Khetri Copper Project

*172. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date expenditure on Khetri Copper Project;

(b) the foreign exchange requirement and its availability;

(c) the quantum of foreign exchange likely to be saved when the project goes in full production; and

(d) the project's original programme of work and the revised one?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmalah): (a) The expenditure incurred till the end of January, 1965 was Rs. 178.93 lakhs;

(b) The foreign exchange required is about Rs. 10 crores. No credit has yet been secured to meet the foreign exchange; this question is under consideration.

(c) The project is estimated to produce 21,000 tonnes of copper metal per year which will result in import savings of approximately Rs. 7.32 crores per year.

(d) According to the original time schedule, the project was to have gone into production by the middle of 1966. However, owing to changes now envisaged in the scope of the project e.g. installation of a flash type smelter instead of reverberatory type, production of sulphuric acid as by-product for utilisation in the production of fertiliser and also for reasons of additional drilling and sampling work undertaken to confirm the reserves and characteristics of the ore, it will not now be possible to adhere to the original time schedule. A revised time schedule is being worked out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that there has been a complete bungling in the Ministry because the reverberatory system and the flash system were in the very first project report, and a decision which has been taken now in 1965, could have been taken in 1962? Who is responsible for this and has the hon. Minister been able to take any personal interest in view of the fact that by spending Rs. 10 crores once, we will be saving Rs. 7.5 crores every year?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): After further study, naturally the process has been changed. We have had to look for people who are supposed to be expert in this. That is why we sent a team to Finland where the flash system is adopted. It is only in that country I am told that it is specialised, and they have a patent also. After consultation with them, we have reverted to this process. We will try to find the money required for this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I may tell you that this flash system has been known to the world for the last 15 years. Maybe Finland has it. This was in the very first report which was submitted in 1962. Now in 1963 this has been accepted. What is the reason for the delay?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It was thought at that time that the other system was better. Later on, when it was found that the flash system would be much better, naturally we are taking steps to see that this system is adopted.

About bungling, I am not able to say anything.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The other half is still not answered—about finding a foreign exchange of Rs. 10 crores once to save a foreign exchange of Rs. 7½ crores annually. You are spending a free foreign exchange of Rs. 500 crores every year. You cannot find a free foreign exchange of Rs. 10 crores for this project!

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, no, we are finding it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You are trying to find somebody who will give the foreign exchange for this project.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are trying to find the foreign exchange required. I entirely agree with the hon. Member I see no difference anywhere. It is not a question of paucity of foreign exchange; it is because it involved a change of process. We had to take to a different process now. We are finding the foreign exchange neces-

sary, and this project will go through, though it is a little delayed because of a change of process.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask one question more? I asked only one question.

Mr. Speaker: One full and two halves.

श्री बड़े : माधुर साहब को यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि वहाँ देर है अन्धेर नहीं है। वहाँ बर्गलिय नहीं है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Minister says that it is known that Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange once spent will yield a return of Rs. 7½ crores of foreign exchange every year. That being so, why is it that Government are running after some foreign Government to give this foreign exchange instead of spending that foreign exchange from its own reserves, specially when we are spending hundreds of crores of foreign exchange every year? Is that the only reason or are there some others to explain this?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have been spending some amount already. We have also been trying to find more. The work is not held up because of that.

Mr. Speaker: Why should there be this search for this foreign exchange? Members insist that since the income from this project is annually Rs. 7½ crores, why should we not straightway allot Rs. 10 crores foreign exchange for this purpose?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not as though for want of foreign exchange the work has stopped. It is not that. The foreign exchange portion is there. We will get it, if necessary. The work is not stopped because of that. Because of the changeover to the flash system, we have got to find a collaborator with technical knowhow and all that. It is not because of want of foreign exchange that this is taking time.

श्री वृ० सि० चौधरी : खेतड़ी में पाया जाने वाला ताम्बा बहुत अच्छे किस्म का है और

उसके महत्व को समझते हुए सरकार उस पर काफी खर्च कर रही है। पर यह स्थान रेलवे से मिला हुआ नहीं है। इस बारे में सदन में कई बार सवाल भेजा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्लान में या अगले प्लान में सरकार इसको नारनोल या निजामपुर से मिलाने का विचार कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब से करने का सवाल है।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know about the quality of this copper as compared to the South-east Asian copper product?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): It will be electrolytic copper, and it will be one per cent copper.

Shri M. B. Krishna: What are the advantages or benefits that will accrue by changing the process?

Shri Thimmaiah: It will improve the economics of the project. We will save some money out of it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since great hopes were raised of copper being produced in our own country, may I know how soon the Government will be able to start production and how soon it will be possible to achieve maximum production capacity of these mines?

Shri Thimmaiah: When we applied for the foreign exchange, the consultants raised a number of points, and one of them was that we should explore and have deep drilling to test the ore again, and they wanted to be confirmed about the characteristics of the ore by sampling and chemical examination. To have deep drilling and shallow drilling took a lot of time. After the foreign exchange is made available, for which we may apply within two or three months, we will start production.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Start production?

Shri Thimmalah: I am sorry. After that, it will take 3½ years to have production.

It is not very easy to say when we will be able to produce. Because of the change of process, it takes a lot of time. Because of this, we will have to work out the date again.

Shri Ranga: Should not the Ministers themselves come prepared to answer?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They are contradicting each other.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am saying that we will have to change the date of production. Therefore, it is not in 1966. Production will not start in 1966. Because of the change to the flash type, we will have to refix it.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What is the percentage of copper in the ore at Khetri?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: One per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it from the hon. Minister's answer that the foreign exchange will be available for this project, and that this project will not be hamstrung simply because you are tied to somebody else? I want a categorical answer.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After all, it is not because of the foreign exchange alone that this delay has occurred. I have explained that clearly once and I may repeat it. It is not because of foreign exchange alone. Because of the flash type of system which is now supposed to be very useful, the matter has been delayed. Foreign exchange we will try to provide. There will be no difficulty about foreign exchange being provided for this project.

Trade with Nepal

+

*173 { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. P. Puri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and Nepal are considering to appoint a two-man Committee to investigate and remove bottlenecks and hold-up of the normal commercial traffic between the two countries;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be appointed;

(c) the names of its members and how far the appointment of this Committee will help both the Governments; and

(d) whether this Committee will submit its Report to Government from time to time?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No such Committee is proposed to be appointed. It has, however, been decided that the senior officers of the two Governments namely India and Nepal should meet periodically to discuss and remove the difficulties that may arise from time to time in the flow of trade between the two countries. An account of the results of these meetings would be furnished to the Ministers concerned of the two Governments for consideration of any issues that might require attention at higher levels. Two such meetings have already taken place.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : पिछले महीने जब मन्त्री महोदय नेपाल गये थे तो क्या उनके सामने ऐसी बात आई, कुछ ऐसी समस्याएं आई हैं जिनसे कि दोनों देशों के बीच जितना व्यापार होना चाहिए उतना व्यापार नहीं हो रहा है और दूसरे देश जैसे कि चीन आदि वे वहां पर अपना व्यापार बढ़ा रहे हैं तो उन्होंने उसके बारे में क्या बातचीत की और उसको ठीक करने के लिए क्या किया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य ने तीन बातें उठाईं। पहले तो यह बात चलत है

कि दोनों के बीच व्यापार नहीं बढ़ रहा है, बहुत अच्छे तरीके से व्यापार बढ़ रहा है। यह भी बात ठीक है कि बहुत से ऐसे पहलू हैं जिनकी वजह से और भी बढ़ सकता है लेकिन वह रुकावटें दूर होनी चाहिए। वह 15-16 आइटम्स थे जिन पर कि दोनों तरफ के डेली-गेशंस ने विचार किया और काफी उनका हल निकला है और उन रुकावटों को दूर किया है। दोनों तरफ के सीनियर आफिसर्स की दो ऐसी मीटिंगें हो भी चुकी हैं और आगे और भी होंगी। इनके द्वारा भी बहुत सी उनकी तकलीफें दूर होंगी। जहां तक दूसरे मुल्कों का सवाल है मैंने सदन को पहले भी बताया कि हर एक मुल्क दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ भी तिजारत करना चाहता है इसलिए हमें नेपाल की दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ तिजारत करने को एक बुरे और गलत तरीके से नहीं देखना चाहिए। हमारी खुद की तिजारत वहां बढ़ रही है। हम दुनिया के और दूसरे देशों के साथ भी तिजारत बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो अगर वह दूसरे देशों के साथ तिजारत बढ़ाने की कोशिश करता है तो उससे तो हमें हमदर्दी ही होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक चीनी गुड्स का सवाल है उन को अपने देश में न आने दिया जाय यह हमारी असली समस्या है और इसके लिए हम उससे एग्रीमेंट कर रहे हैं ताकि हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी गुड्स न आ सकें।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि हमारे वहां का अच्छे किस्म का माल स्मगल होकर नेपाल में आ रहा है और वहां से चीन को एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है तो इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां तक नेपाल के अन्दर हमारा माल स्मगल होने का सवाल है वह तो उल्टा नहीं है क्योंकि सब माल खुल्लम-खुल्ला तरीके से उधर जा सकता है यही तो नेपाल के साथ हमारी संधि है इसलिए इसको स्मगलिंग नहीं बोल सकते हैं। पटसन और

जूट का माल उधर जाता है। माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे पत्र भी लिखा है कि जूट जो है वह हिन्दुस्तान की यहां जाती है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा वह स्मगलिंग की बात नहीं है। बाकायदा सारी चीजें, तीन, चार चीजों को छोड़ कर, वहां बेरोकटोक जा सकती हैं, उसी तरीके से सारा नेपाल का माल थोड़ी चीजों को छोड़ कर, जितना भी माल नेपाल में उत्पादित होता है, वह सभी माल बिना रोक टोक के हिन्दुस्तान में आ सकता है। उसको स्मगलिंग नहीं कह सकते हैं। स्मगलिंग तो वह है जो कि तीसरे देश में पैदा हो और जो कि नेपाल से होकर हिन्दुस्तान में आता है और उस को रोकने की हम अलवत्ता कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि साल भर में हम कुल कितना माल नेपाल को भेजते हैं और वहां से अपने देश में कुल कितना माल मंगाते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने फीगर्स दी हैं। कोई 15 करोड़ रुपये तक का माल हम भेजते हैं।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Nepal and Indian Agents were doing or used to do such things before and, if so, where does the necessity arise now for forming any such committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Indian and Nepal Agents? The trade is going on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Trade agents in India and Nepal.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are no trade agents. The traders in India and the traders in Nepal are doing this business. There are no agents nominated by them.

Shri Shinkre: Is the hon. Minister aware that as far as Nepal is concerned, it is not only trade relations with which this country is concerned but

also improved and better political relations between our two countries, and that is the primary need for this country, and may I know whether the Government has been devoting its attention to this aspect of the subject in dealing with the trade relations of Nepal?

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Shinkre: Will he give any special attention to this subject?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Trade and economic relations are the foundation of political friendship and other friendship in the world, and that is the basic thing which we keep in mind.

श्री बड़े : मंत्रीजी ने अभी कहा कि दो इस तरह की मीटिंगें हो भी चुकी हैं तो उन्होंने आपके सामने कौन सी ऐसी डिफिकल्टी रखी हैं जिनको कि दूर करने और हटा देने से नेपाल के साथ हमारा व्यापार सुविधाजनक रीति से चल सकेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह तो कस्टम आदि की छोटी छोटी दिक्कतें हैं जो कि ऐसी नहीं हैं जिनको कि आसानी से टेक्ल न कि जा सकता हो । इसके अलावा जो डे टु डे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कोई दिक्कत या तकलीफ हों तो उसे भी दूर करने की कोशिश की गई है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि रक्सौल से अंगलेखगंज तक नैरोगेज की लाइन है । उसको मीटरगेज बनाने के लिए नेपाल सरकार ने भारत सरकार से कहा है । इसकी जिन अफसरों ने जांच की उन्होंने मार्टिन कम्पनी के असर में आकर कहा कि इसको मीटरगेज बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है और इसलिए आपके अफसरान ने मीटरगेज लगाने से इंकार कर दिया जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि वह माल रक्सौल में पड़ा रहता है जब कि पिछले साल भारत सरकार ने डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के 700 ट्रक्स लगाकर नेपाल सरकार का सारा सामान अपने यहां से रक्सौल से काठमांडू तक पहुंचाया था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य / सवाल न करके भाषण देने लग गये

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं बोलते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इतनी ज्यादाती न करें । वे बैठ जायें । सवाल वे मेरी तरफ़ मुखातिब हो कर करें । आखिर इतनी नाराजगी दिखलाने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो हम जैसे देशभक्त हैं उन्हें तो यह अखरेगा ही

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप में देशभक्ति है इससे कौन इनकार करता है लेकिन जो सवाल करना है वह शान्ति से मेरी तरफ़ मुखातिब होकर करें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हमारा काम इस तरह से रुका पड़ा रहता है और इस तरह से अफसरों ने उनके असर में आकर गोल माल कर दिया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कहा कि आप सारा गुस्सा मुझ पर निकाल लीजिये । लेकिन सवाल अपना एक शान्ति से करें नाराजगी से न करें ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने वह सवाल ही पूछा है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी कोई प्ररियाय नेपाल सरकार ने हमारे अधिकारियों से नहीं की है कि मीटरगेज की जाय या नैरोगेज की जाय । क्योंकि वह तो टेक्निकल मैटर है कितना पैसा वे लगा सकते हैं और कितना हम खर्च कर सकते हैं यह छोड़ देना चाहिए । जहां तक रक्सौल में माल रुका रहने और पड़े रहने की बात है तो कोई माल नहीं छोड़ा गया है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चावल, चीनी और सीमेंट

भारत से नेपाल फीली जा सकते हैं, कोई स्कावट नहीं है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : चावल हम वहां से लेते हैं, वह हमारे यहां से नहीं लेते हैं । चीनी और सीमेंट हम देते हैं ।

Late Running of Trains

- +
 *174. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late running of trains has increased in 1964 on the various Railway Zones and more particularly in the Delhi area;

(b) if so, how it compares with the performance in the preceding year; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). There was no increase in the late running of trains in the year 1964 on the various zonal railways as compared to the performance in the year 1963. The percentage of all passenger carrying trains not losing time to the total number of such trains run on all the railways during the year 1964 was 87.7 on the broad gauge and 86.2 on the metre gauge, as against 87.4 and 84.9 respectively on these two gauges in the year 1963. There has been thus a slight improvement in the overall performance of trains specially on the metre gauge system during the year 1964.

The performance of suburban trains in Delhi area in the year 1964 had, however, been affected and had shown deterioration as compared to their per-

formance in the year 1963. The main factor which contributed to the decline in the performance of trains in Delhi area was the increase in the incidence of alarm chain pulling. The area in and around Delhi is congested any any detention suffered by any train for any reason leads to a chain reaction, especially during the morning and evening grouping periods, leading to detention to a number of local and important trains. The facilities available in this area are also limited and with a view to providing additional travel facilities to local and through passengers approximately about 20 trains had been introduced or extended during the course of a year leading to operational and other difficulties in this area.

(c) The punctuality performance of trains is watched at all levels on the Railways. Every effort is made to improve the performance of all passenger carrying trains, special drives being organised for this purpose. As regards services in Delhi area, various works to increase the capacity of the area are already under way to solve the problem of congestion at Delhi and New Delhi and also on the sections serving these stations. Apart from the works under way and other long term measures which are being planned, short term action has also been taken by way of setting up an Area Control Organisation to watch the movement of local trains, by making slight adjustments in the rake links and time table of these trains and also by taking action in co-ordination with the State Governments to reduce the incidence of alarm chain pulling. As a result of these measures, an improvement in the performance of trains in Delhi area has also been observed during January, 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that there is an improvement in the running of the trains. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Kalka Mail was late on all the 30 days in the month of December 1964, 23 days in January 1965 and 16 days in the month of February?

Mr. Speaker: Then that must be the normal time!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know why that train is running so much late. This train and the G.T. Express are running late. Are any steps being taken to see that these trains reach in time?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Kalka Mail is not the only train; there are about 1,05,000 trains in all which run throughout the country. So the statement is on the basis of the punctuality of all the 1,05,000 trains in all. If there is any lacuna in the running of the Kalka Mail we will attend to that.

Mr. Speaker: Earlier also it was pointed out that if it was not possible to run that train within the scheduled time given on the time-table then the time-table may be adjusted according to that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is being adjusted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that statistics of late running of trains is calculated on the basis of the time when the trains reach their destination and the time they start from the respective stations, and the late reaching of these trains at the intermediate stations is not taken into account? If this is true, I would like to know what steps Government contemplate to take to see that trains reach the intermediate stations also in time?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): We have taken all these things into consideration and we are revising the whole time-table from the 1st of April, because these things.... (Interruption). In that revision the hon. House will find that there is an attempt for the first time to bring down the time of nearly 100 trains in order that there should be facility. Besides that there is one thing which the House should note. Now we have reached a point where the hauling capacity of our steam engines is very much in doubt because today we are adding bogies. There-

fore, the experiment of taking them to diesel engines also will start in the coming year. As such, we have to suffer these for some time more (Interruption).

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं ने पहले भी इस सदन में अर्ज किया था कि कर्मचारियों की तन्ख्वाहें बढ़ाई जायें, लेकिन वे नहीं बढ़ाई गई। उन लोगों को ओवरटाइम का भत्ता दिया जाता है। जो जितनी लेट गाड़ी लाते हैं, उनको उतना ही ज्यादा भत्ता दिया जाता है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि वे लोग रास्ते में गाड़ी रोक कर खड़ा कर देते हैं, ताकि उनको ज्यादा भत्ता मिल सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ओवरटाइम के भत्ते को खत्म किया जायेगा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. At a time ten hon. Members are standing and they continue to stand.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I submit, Sir, that we are travelling much faster than our forefathers. We should be thankful for it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In the bullock cart.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to resume the same speed?

श्री भागवत झा बाबाबा : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि प्राज जोटाइम-टेबल बनाया गया है, उसमें हर पांच या सात स्टेशन के बाद ठहराव के लिए आध घंटे या चालीस मिनट का समय देकर ट्रेन को समय पर चलाने का ब्यं बन गया है ; यदि हां, तो क्या भगले टाइम-टेबल में इस बात को दुस्त किया जायेगा कि बीच वाले स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं और बड़े स्टेशनों पर उनका समय पूरा कर दिया जाता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही गाड़ियों की यात्रा के समय में कमी करने की बात की गई है

और पहली अप्रैल से इसको लागू कर दिया जायेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि नेपाल बार्डर के पास छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियां चलती हैं । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नरकटियागंज से मातिहार और मातिहार से समस्तीपुर तक के सी मील के फासले में गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं । स्टेटमेंट में जो हिसाब दिया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि "लेखा जोखा बाहे, लड़का बूढ़ा काहे ।" अगर इसी तरह परसेटिज का हिसाब रखा जायेगा, तो बैकवर्ड एरियाज को बराबर नुकसान में रहना पड़ेगा । आखिर हम भी इंडियन यूनियन के मेम्बर हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : शुरूआत तो बड़ी लाइन से होगी और फिर छोटी लाइन पर आयेंगे ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1 अप्रैल से जो टाइम-टेबल बनेगा, उससे बहुत ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट होगी और डीजल इंजन की रफ्तार भी ज्यादा होगी । डीजल इंजन तो ब्राडगेज पर चलता है, तो फिर मीटरगेज का सवाल कैसे हल होगा ? क्या वहां पर भी डीजल इंजन चलाने का विचार है ? मीटर गेज की इम्प्रूवमेंट कैसे होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य वह सवाल रेलवे बजट के डिस्कशन के दौरान में पूछें ।

Shri Daji : Has it come to the notice of the Government that a letter was published in the *Times of India* on 11th January signed by one Mr. Saroj Vasisht saying that the G. T. Express when it started from Mathura was stopped four times, including once for a high officer of the Railways to get hot water for shaving and the railway staff there expressed their inability to do any-

thing in the matter? It is these things that make the trains run late. Has any enquiry been made on that letter?

Shri S. K. Patil : This enquiry is being made. There are different versions of it. What has appeared in the Press is not exactly substantiated by the evidence so far. If it is found to be correct the officer concerned will be given some kind of a punishment.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : जो गाड़ियां घाट नौ घंटे लेट चलती हैं, क्या उन की जगह और नई गाड़ियां चलाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नौ घंटे ऐसी कोई खास गाड़ी लेट नहीं हुई है, जो यहां से मंडी, माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय के लिए जाती है । अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी ऐसी गाड़ी का उदाहरण देंगे, जो बराबर नौ-नौ घंटे लेट जाती है, तो उम पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री बलजीत सिंह : कालका मेल 31 जनवरी को घाट घंटे लेट थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई एक वक्त का उदाहरण देंगे, तो मिनिस्टर साहब किसी खास दिन किसी गाड़ी के टाइम के बारे में जवाब कैसे दे सकेंगे ?

श्री बलजीत सिंह : उन्होंने पूछा है, उस लिए मैंने बताया है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं ने बराबर लेट होने की बात कही है । बीच में डीरेलमेंट हुआ था । उस के लिए कुछ माजिन देना पड़ेगा । उस की वजह से नौ घंटे के बजाये और ज्यादा बिलम्ब भी हो सकता है ।

Shri Ranga : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend has given detailed information with regard to the performance or behaviour of the Kalka Mail during December, January and February. The answer given by the Minister was that there are 10,000

trains running and therefore even if one train is running late we need not take such serious notice about it. This is a most objectionable way in which the administration is to be run. It is not enough for my hon. friend, Shri Patil, to come and say that they are going to look into the performance of 100 trains and then they are going to introduce diesel engines. I would like to know whether it is not the duty of the Government to see to the performance of every one of these trains in order to give satisfaction to the passengers?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is the duty of the Government to see that the trains run to time. The fact that for all the days in a month or for twenty days in another month a train was late is not a fact that had come to my notice earlier. We shall examine whether it is a fact. If a train is late all the year round, then there is something radically wrong with it. It can be looked into to find out the reason.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. The whole House is running very late and I will have to look into it.

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation

+

*175. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total transactions made by the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation in 1964, zone-wise; and

(b) how far the location of its Central Office in Bombay has helped the promotion of exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation undertook risks of a total value of Rs. 34.97 crores during the year 1964.

The distribution of this risk value zone-wise is as under:

Zone	Risk Value in Rs. lakhs
North	175.1
South	559.4
East	360.7
West	2401.3
Total:	3496.5

(b) The headquarters of the Corporation is at Bombay because the Western Zone has the largest export to handle. It will be seen from the quantum of business transacted by the Corporation in 1964 that the West Zone has accounted for the bulk of its business.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that it has been constantly demanded by all the other three zones that a branch of that office or the office itself should be located in their zones and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what action government is going to take on that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Corporation has already opened some offices, in the principal cities of the zones and in the interior.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the reasons for locating the central office in Bombay? Is it to increase exports according to the target fixed last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the main work. During the last four years the business has gone up from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 35 crores and we hope in due course, by the end of the Fourth Plan, the business will be about Rs. 150 crores.

श्री भागवत झा याजाव : सरकार ने क्या अनुमान लगाया है कि निर्यात ऋण और गारंटी निगम के इतने बड़े पैमाने पर कार्य

करने के फलस्वरूप 1964 के वर्ष में हमारे निर्यात को किस हद तक बढ़ावा मिल सका है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह नहीं कह सकते हैं । लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है । बहुत सी एजेंसीज जैसे इंडस्ट्रियल प्रेमवर्क में काम करती हैं, उन में से यह भी एक है और इन्होंने भी अच्छा पार्ट प्ले किया है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf : May I know whether the export credit and guarantee corporation covers under an open cover risk or commodities are specified? If the commodities are specified, what type of commodities are purported to be covered?

Shri Manubhai Shah : There are different covers—one is packing credit, another is post-shipment credit, a third is pre-shipment credit, capital goods credit for five years and three years and so on. So, it depends upon the terms required by the other country.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf : So, there is no selection?

Shri Manubhai Shah : There is selectivity.

Rourkela Steel Project

- +
- *176. { **Shri S. C. Samanta;**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

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

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the expected project capacity and the size of the proposed expansion in terms of capital outlay and production targets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Rourkela Steelworks is now being expanded from 1.0 to 1.8 million ingot tonnes per annum. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to expand

the Rourkela Plant to a capacity of 2.5 million ingot tonnes per annum. The cost of the further expansion is being worked out.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether any foreign exchange will be necessary and, if so, how it will be met?

Shri P. C. Sethi : It will be met out of the German credit.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know how much indigenous material will now be available for expansion as compared with the time when it was originally set up?

Shri P. C. Sethi : It is difficult to work out the details of plant, equipment etc.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : The hon. Minister is reported to have stated that they will not be able to fulfil the target laid down for the Fourth Plan. May I know if Rourkela is also contributing to the pessimism and whether we cannot go up to 3.4 million tonnes?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The target for the Fourth Plan has been revised now to 16.5 million tonnes. We hope to reach the target and there will be no difficulty about it. Rourkela also may be producing to its full capacity. The expansion to 1.8 million tonnes will be reached by the end of next year and by the end of the Fourth Plan we will be able to reach 2.5 million tonnes. There will be no difficulty about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : I hope the reports are not correct.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Pant.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : The revised estimate of 16.5 million tonnes will be reached. The earlier target perhaps was much higher.

Mr. Speaker : I will request Ministers also to move along with me. When I have moved further, they are still behind.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know to what extent will the designing and engineering of the expansion be done by Indian engineers?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Central Engineering Designing Bureau has done considerable work in this respect.

श्री भागवत झा आचार्य : 2.5 मिलियन का जो लक्ष्य चतुर्थ योजना में रखा गया है वह आप किस वर्ष में पूरा करेंगे ? क्या चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक होगा या इसके प्रथम भाग में ही पूरा कर लेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जो लक्ष्य है वह तो योजना के अन्तिम साल में ही पूरा हो सकेगा ।

Loans to TISCO and IISCO

- +
- *177. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 248 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has given its recommendations on the proposals made by the TISCO and IISCO regarding realisation of loan from them; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This question has been abnormally delayed. May I know whether Government has finally made up its mind to realise this loan or not?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): There is an attempt now to get back the money through negotiations and the Finance Minister is dealing with the matter. He is talking to them and in 10 or 15 days some decision will be taken and I will be able to report to this House the moment a decision is taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that both TISCO and IISCO have demanded a revision of the price and that has been referred to the Tariff Commission? Their condition is they will repay a certain portion of this loan only if the prices are increased. I want to know how far it is true.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is well-known to this House that there are a number of conditions and not one, for the repayment of the loan. Therefore, to avoid any confusion, the Finance Minister is talking and trying to get back the money without further complications. If we do not succeed in that, naturally, all steps will be taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह ऋण कुल कितना है और कितने दिनों से है और इस पर कितना इंटिरेस्ट लग चुका है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : करीब दस करोड़ का है ।

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether the proposal to convert this loan into equity capital is still being negotiated with these companies?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That question would arise if the loan is not repaid to the satisfaction of Government.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not correct, because Government took the power to convert it.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are only trying to recover the loan. That is why I answered that if the loan is not recovered, that question would arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The entire question boils down to this, whether they will agree to come to some decision through negotiation. I do not know why we are going in for this negotiation because the terms and conditions are so inimical to the interests of the State that negotiations will not do much good. I want to know what is standing in the way of Government from turning this loan into equity capital.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That decision has not been taken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Government has taken the decision to recover the amount. As I said earlier in September and November, we are only taking steps to recover the loan. I am aware that Parliament has given the Government the power to convert the loan into equity shares. Government has not taken the decision to convert it into equity capital. Government is taking steps only to recover the amount. (Interruptions).

श्री इलजीत सिंह : क्या यह सत्य है कि पिछले वर्ष नैगोशियेशन के लिए एक समिति बनाई गई थी, यदि हां तो उस समिति का निर्णय क्या हुआ है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is no committee as such. The Finance Minister is talking to them and within the coming eight or ten days he will take a decision.

Coal Reserves in Kamptee Coalfields

+

- *178. { **Shri E. G. Dubey:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri Balkrishna Singh:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Indian Bureau of Mines has discovered vast reserves of coal

in Kamptee Coalfield near Nagpur;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of reserves; and

(c) the arrangements made for exploitation of the reserves?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmalah): (a) and (b). Detailed exploratory operations in Kamptee Coalfield near Nagpur were undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines. The exploration was done in 3 contiguous sectors, namely, Chatrohan, Bina and Silewara. Portions of these sectors were explored in detail and a reserve of 226.49 million tonnes of coal was proved. Besides this reserve, an additional reserve of about 478.51 million tonnes of coal has been estimated down to a vertical depth of 650 metres, which brings the total of estimated reserves to 705 million tonnes of coal of grade II and inferior grades.

(c) The National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., have already opened a pilot mine which will be eventually projected to a capacity of 0.45 million tonnes of coal per annum to feed the adjoining Kaparkheda Power Station.

Shri E. G. Dubey: May I know whether this is a superior grade coal or an inferior grade coal and what is the ratio?

Shri Thimmalah: As I stated, it is of grade II and inferior grades.

Shri E. G. Dubey: May I know whether the Indian Bureau of Mines has discovered any other areas in the country where coal deposits could be tapped on a large scale?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It is too wide a question. It cannot be answered in one supplementary.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the coal reserves discovered during the period of the current Plan, may I know whether in the next Five Year Plan the availability of coal will

increase for export and its price will decrease for the consumer in India?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This does not arise out of this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: On the one hand, a good reserve of coal is found out and on the other hand the Minister is forced to scale down the target, not once or twice but thrice in the Third Plan. How does the Government reconcile it? What will be the position of the Government when such a good reserve is found out and when the target is being lowered to excavate it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It all depends on the consumption. You must be able to sell the particular type of coal. Grade II coal is not marketable. There is surplus even now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस काम को किसी फारेन कोलबोरेशन से करेगी या खुद अपने ही हाथ में लेगी, और कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Shri Thimmaiah: It is undertaken by the N.C.D.C.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Government going to start any coal washery there?

Shri Thimmaiah: Not at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any export market could be found for this low-grade coal even after it has been processed?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. We are not able to find market for this inferior type of coal.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether at the time of formulating the Third Plan, these reserves were taken into consideration and according to which the drilling projects were also taken up and, if that be so, may I know to what extent it has been effected?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We find large deposits in the country everywhere.

But the question is that we begin to tap them when the consumption picks up.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि एक्सपोर्ट्स का कहना है कि नामपुर के पास जो काम्पटी कोल फील्ड्स हैं उन में बेस्ट टाइप का कोयला भी निकलेगा । उन्होंने जो कोल फील्ड्स का सर्वे किया है क्या उस के बाद यह रिपोर्ट बेजी है कि वहाँ पर तीन टाइप्स का कोल मिलेगा और उन में बेस्ट टाइप का कोल भी होगा ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It has been looked into. The coal that has been found is not the best coal. It is grade II and inferior type of coal alone. This is the actual fact.

श्री क० गो० सेन : गांवों में ब्राज गोबर जलाने के काम में लाया जाता है । इस संबंध में क्या किसी कार्यक्रम के तारीके पर सरकार के पास कोई सुझाव है कि सेकेन्ड ग्रेड का कोल गांवों तक पहुंचाया जाये ताकि जो खाद है वह जलाने के काम में न लाई जाये बल्कि खाद के ही काम में लाई जाये । क्या इस दिशा में कोई कदम लिया गया है ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have informed the State Governments to supply coal in large quantities to any demand from any source. If the State Governments can supply to the villages, we will be very very happy. We will be able to meet the demand.

Shortage of Starch

- +
- { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
 { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
 *179. { **Shri Bade:**
 { **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
 { **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have written to Government about the shortage of starch and sizing materials;

(b) whether some mills producing starch and sizing materials have been

closed down due to shortage of raw materials; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to remove the shortage?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) An agreement has been entered into between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. on 31-12-1964 for the import of 1,30,000 tonnes of maize under P.L. 480. Supplies are expected to arrive by the middle of April 1965.

(ii) A delegation from the All India Starch Manufacturers Association is expected to go to the U.S.A. for getting the despatch of maize expedited.

(iii) The textile mills have been requested to use tapioca starch to the extent available.

(iv) Maize starch units have been requested to ration their existing stocks to all the textiles mills so that no mill should come to the stage of closure.

(v) Maize starch factories have also been requested to try to make use of tapioca chips for being processed in their units.

श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : विवरण में दिया हुआ है कि 1 लाख 30 हजार टन मक्का अमरीका से जब यहां पर आयात की जायेगी तब स्टार्च बनेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो 1 लाख 30 हजार टन मक्का से स्टार्च बनेगा वह कितने दिनों के लिये काफी होगा।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The total requirement is estimated at 1,50,000 tonnes of starch. We have got indigenous maize also, and there is

also tapioca starch. But it is felt that if we import 1,30,000 tonnes, that would meet the needs of the industries

श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : इस पी० एल० 480 पर दस्तखत हुए दिसम्बर में और मक्का एम्पोर्ट होगी अक्टूबर तक। इस से इतनों दिनों तक मिलों का काम रुका रहा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस से कितने मिलों का नुकसान हुआ स्टार्च न मिलने की वजह से ...

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : वह नुकसान तो जरूर होगा क्योंकि मेज के आने में दो तीन महीने लगेंगे। लेकिन इस का कोई और इन्तजाम नहीं था। जब फूड काइसिस है तब लोकल मेज फैंक्ट्र वालों को नहीं दी जा सकती है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मांड बनाने के काम के बन्द होने के कारण कितनी मिलें बन्द हुई हैं क्योंकि उन को कच्चा माल नहीं मिला।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are five mills manufacturing starch out of maize, and they have stopped work.

Shri Bade: Part (b) of the question is whether some mills have been closed down or not, and the answer is 'Yes'.

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस से कितना नुकसान हुआ है। आप ने साथ में यह कहा है कि टैपियोका चिप्स की सिफारिश की गई है। सुना गया है कि मिलों ने आप के पास रिप्रेजेंटेशन भेजा है कि टैपियोका चिप्स से इतना अच्छा स्टार्च नहीं बनता जितना कि मेज से। दोनों में फर्क है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह कम्प्लेंट आई है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have not received any report, but the fact remains that there is shortage. The total requirement is 1.5 lakhs tonnes. The installed capacity is no doubt 1,46,000 tonnes, but the actual production is only 86,000 tonnes of maize starch. Tapioca starch contributes

about 20,000 tonnes. The total is about 1,06,000 tonnes. So, there is shortage, and it is only imported maize that would meet the needs.

श्री बड़े : कितनी मिलें बन्द हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पांच कहा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 1 लाख 30 हजार टन मक्का आयेगी । इस से कितना स्टार्च बनेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : स्टार्च बनाने के लिये ही तो वह आयेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि उस से कितना स्टार्च बनेगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई 80 हजार टन स्टार्च बनेगा ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What efforts, if any, have been made to introduce raw materials other than cereals for manufacture of starch?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Starch can be made only from cereals.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : स्टार्च मक्का से बनाया जाता है और मक्का की हमारे देश में कमी है । अच्छा है कि मक्का हमारे देश में आये और खाने के काम में आये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के अलावा भी कोई दूसरी साइंटिफिक डिवाइस को काम में लाने का विचार है स्टार्च के लिये ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : और भी चीजें इस्तेमाल हो सकती हैं । जैसे ग्वार गम है । ग्वार सीड्स से हम बनाते हैं, टैमरिन्ड सीड्स से बनाते हैं । इस काम में टैपियोका चिप्स का भी उपयोग होता है ।

90 per cent of it comes from cereals and the food crops. But now we cannot afford to divert food crops to starch. So, we have to import maize from the USA.

Aluminium Plant at Korba

- +
- *181. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Koya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri R. Baras:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 104 on the 20th November, 1964 and state the up-to-date progress made in connection with the setting up of the Aluminium Plant at Korba?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): Following the signing of the contract between the Government of India and M/S Chemokopex of Hungary on 17-11-1964 for the preparation of a detailed project report for the Korba Alumina Plant, the National Industrial Development Corporation (A Government of India Undertaking) has been nominated as the Indian agency to collaborate with the Hungarians in the preparation of the detailed project report. A team of Hungarian experts has since come to India for further study/consultation. A consignment of 50 tonnes of bauxite samples has also been sent to Hungary for necessary testing.

Enquiries were addressed to six reputed aluminium manufacturers, who were already operating in India or who had earlier shown interest in the project as to whether they would be prepared to render technical assistance in establishing smelter and fabrication facilities at Korba. Three have so far shown interest; replies from the rest are expected shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: After listening to this very confusing statement, may I know what part the Hungarians are going to play so far as this aluminium plant at Korba is concerned?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The statement is very clear. As far as the Hungarians are concerned, they would play the

part of producing only upto the alumina stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the target of aluminium to be produced when this goes into optimum production?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the moment, the idea is to produce 1,20,000 tonnes of alumina which would be responsible for producing about 30,00 tonnes of aluminium.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Non-ferrous Metals

*170. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a cut in the allotment of quotas of non ferrous metals to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quotas of non-ferrous metals asked for by the various State Governments during 1963-64 and the actual supply made to them (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The overall allocation of foreign exchange for non-ferrous metals for April-September, 1964 was slightly larger than for October 1963-March, 1964. However, the actual quantities of copper, zinc and electrolytic aluminium wire rods allotted to the States were less compared to the previous period. The reduction in allotments of copper and zinc was mainly due to the rise in the international prices while in the case of electrolytic aluminium wire rods, the reduction was due to smaller allocation of foreign exchange. In the case of Nickel, the allocation to the States

was made for both the periods October-March, 1964 and April-September, 1964 together and this was almost at the same level as for the previous period April-September, 1963. In the case of tin, there was an increase in the allotment to the various States for the period April-September, 1964 in spite of price increase. This was because the foreign exchange allocation had been substantially increased. In respect of lead both the foreign exchange allocations and allotments to the States during October March, 1964 and April-September, 1964 were almost of the same order.

(c) State Governments do not send demands for each period. Two statements showing estimated requirements furnished by the State Directors of Industries in 1962 and allocations made during 1963-64 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3872/65].

Production of Cars

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the present production of cars is likely to fall because of recent foreign exchange cuts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

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

(b) Due to foreign exchange difficulties, any significant increase in output is not possible until the indigenous content is increased to at least 90 per cent. The manufacturers have been given necessary facilities for the import of capital goods to enable them to step up the indigenous content of their vehicles. With the same object in view, the establishment of ancillary industries is also being promoted simultaneously.

Licences for Spindles

Shri D. J. Naik:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued industrial licences for additional spindles to be set up during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the criteria for issuing such licences?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have been issued from time to time towards the fulfilment of the production target in respect of yarn for the Third Plan period. A certain portion of the spindleage was allocated to the various States and licences against these allocations were issued on the recommendations of the State Governments concerned and the Textile Commissioner for the establishment of new undertakings as well as for the effecting of substantial expansion of the existing mills. Over and above the licences issued against the allocations to different States, licences were also issued.

(a) for the establishment of co-operative spinning mills;

(b) for the expansion of imbalanced and uneconomic units, to the extent necessary to bring them to a balanced and economic level.

(c) for expansion of units to go upto the minimum level of 25,000 spindles.

Trade Pact with Afghanistan

*183. { Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the trade pact signed recently between India

and Afghanistan involving procedural changes;

(b) the benefits accrued to India thereby; and

(c) when the revised agreement would come into force?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Indo-Afghan trade Agreement signed on 21-1-1964 is valid for a period of 3 years with effect from 1-2-1964, unless otherwise terminated by one month's notice prior to the expiry of the year. As a result of recent discussions with the representatives of the Royal Afghan Government at Kabul, it has been agreed that Afghan goods would be valued on the basis of invoices accepted by the Indian Customs authorities and where no invoices exist, the goods would be valued on the basis of Indian Customs assessed value.

(b) As a result of the above changes, the valuation of imports from Afghanistan will be closer to the real values prevailing in the Afghan market which will be in the interest of both the countries.

(c) The revised arrangement has come into force from 1-2-1965. The annual ceiling of imports of dry and fresh fruits and other items from Afghanistan to India has been agreed to at Rs. 7.25 crores (subject to the agreed adjustments for the two years 1-2-65 to 31-1-66 and 1-2-66 to 31-1-67) during the recent visit of the Afghan Prime Minister to India.

Export of Jute Goods

*184. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection of all jute products; and

(b) whether such measures to improve export are being widely extended to other exportable goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have introduced compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection over jute hessian and jute sacking from 1st January, 1965 and other jute products are also to be similarly brought under compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection very soon.

It is the Government's policy to extend such measures to all other exportable goods. Already compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection is being exercised over 18 agricultural items, cotton textiles, handloom products, art silk and pure silk products and woollen goods, jute products, minerals like salt and mica, manufactured goods like aluminium utensils, vegetable and food products etc. Very soon fish and fish products, coir products, other items of cotton textile, more agricultural products and some of the engineering products will be brought under compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection so that in course of another year 80 per cent. of the total exports would be subjected to compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection.

Alloy Steel Manufacture

*185. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private sector firms which have been granted licences for the manufacture of alloy steel;

(b) the number of these projects involving collaboration with foreign private capital; and

(c) the reasons for relying more on the private than on the public sector for attaining the production targets of alloy and special steels?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 23. In

addition, letters of intent have been issued to 2 parties.

(b) Nine.

(c) It would not be correct to say that greater reliance is placed on the private sector for production of tool, alloy and special steels. At the end of the 4th Plan, production in the public sector will be more than 50 per cent of the estimated demand. Since requirements of alloy steel of various types and categories are generally small, there is also some advantage in having production in a number of smaller units than to concentrate it wholly in large units.

Blast Furnace, Bhilai

*186. { **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the fourth blast furnace at Bhilai had a major breakdown on the 9th January, 1965;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up an Enquiry Commission to probe into the matter; and

(c) the amount of loss sustained as a result of the breakdown?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) On the 9th January, 1965 the refractory lining of the bustle pipe and the hot blast main of Bhilai's Blast Furnace No. Four was found damaged. The furnace was stopped on 11th January, 1965 for seven days to attend to the necessary repairs.

(b) The General Manager Bhilai has already appointed an Enquiry Committee headed by the Chief Superintendent (Iron and Steel) Bhilai Steel Plant and consisting of Indian and Soviet specialists which is going into the reasons for the operational difficulties experienced.

(c) Having regard to the fact that the furnace was commissioned only

on the 8th December, 1964 and is still on trial operation, it is difficult to estimate the loss due to this interruption.

कपास का मूल्य

*187. श्री चाँडक : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि कपास (जिस में बिनीले भी शामिल हैं) का मूल्य 158 रुपये से गिर कर 130 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कपास उत्पादकों को बहुत हानि हो रही है क्योंकि इस समय बाजार में कपास का कोई खरीदार नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात है, कपास का मूल्य उसकी विभिन्न किस्मों व बाजारों के अनुसार अलग-अलग रहा करता है। फिर भी पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा कपास का प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य इस वर्ष अधिक रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Idle Capacity of Industries

*188. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of Organised Industries (both in the Public and the Private Sectors) which remained unused and idle (year-wise) during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether attempts are afoot to utilise this 'Idle capacity'; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). It is difficult to make comparable annual

estimates of industrial capacity remaining unutilized and idle for the reason that new capacity installed takes some time to reach full production and is also dependent on availability of raw materials and other factors which vary from period to period. The need to ensure the maximum utilisation of installed capacity is under the constant consideration of the Government, and several measures have been taken towards this end, such as provision of a larger share of foreign financial assistance to meet the maintenance requirements of industry, import of additional raw materials under export incentive schemes, suitable financial assistance to industry in the modernisation and rehabilitation of machinery, and the development of indigenous manufacture as a substitute for imported components and raw materials.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
*189. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 24th December, 1964 a third fire occurred in the Heavy Engineering Corporation foundry forge project at Ranchi;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused thereby;

(c) whether an enquiry was made to find the cause of the fire; and

(d) whether persons responsible for the fire have been apprehended?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No damage was caused.

(c) and (d). The matter is under investigation by the Police and some persons have been arrested.

Reconstruction of Pamban Bridge

- *190. { **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed the plans for construction of the road bridge between Indian mainland and the cyclone devastated island of Rameshwaram and considered the possibility of construction of a rail-cum-road bridge there; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in that regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) and (b). The possibility of using the existing Railway bridge as a road bridge or rail-cum-road bridge was examined, but was found not feasible on technical considerations. It was, therefore, decided to restore the existing bridge for rail traffic. The work is in progress.

Cable Industry

- *191. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cable Industry in India is suffering heavily due to paucity of raw materials;

(b) whether Government have received the report of the survey made by the cable industry association; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of H.E.C., Ranchi

192. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the Working Directors of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi by advisers and to decentralize the managements of the component plants; and

(b) if so, the advantages expected to accrue from such a reorganisation?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):
(a) There is no proposal to replace the functional Directors by Advisers although the present system of functional Directorship is being abolished. In the process of reorganisation, apart from delegation of greater authority to the constituent projects, steps are being taken to separate the Coal Min-

ing Machinery Plant as another company with independent management.

(b) The measures are expected to result in quicker attention to the needs and problems of the various projects including production, security, recruitment, training, labour and personnel relations etc.

Production of Baby Food

- *193. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to issue licences for production of baby food so as to double its production by the end of the current plan period;

(b) if so, the number of units licensed in pursuance of this decision and their total production capacity; and

(c) the baby food manufacturing capacity to be licensed further?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Government have decided to increase the target for licensing of capacity for production of baby food from 7,500 tonnes to 12,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) No additional units have so far been licensed; but the applications received from 8 parties are under the active consideration of the Government.

(c) Approximately 6,000 tonnes per annum.

Leather Processing Industries

- *194. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the Central Government asked the State Governments to give liberal credit assistance and other aid to the tanning and leather processing industries;

(b) the financial aid being given by Government to the States for this purpose; and

(c) how the States have reacted to the Central Government's directions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir. Both Central and State Governments, however, are already extending various measures of assistance to these industries, such as export and import facilities, technical training, financial credit and marketing facilities.

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

Export of Manganese Ore

- *195. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export trade in manganese ore has been virtually nationalised in the hands of the MMTC;

(b) the reasons for taking such a step; and

(c) how far it is expected to reduce disparity between Indian and world prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Exports of manganese ore, and the share of the MMTC in that export trade, have both been increasing without there being, since 1952, any compulsory canalisation of the trade through the

MMTC. During 1963, our total exports of manganese ore including both cash and barter sales, were about 9.4 lakh tonnes of which the share of MMTC was about 5.5 lakh tonnes or about 59 per cent. The total exports during 1964, including both cash and barter sales, substantially increased to about 15.8 lakh tonnes; the share of MMTC was about 12.4 lakh tonnes or about 79 per cent of the total. In view of these improvements, in the total exports of manganese as well as the share secured by the MMTC in those exports, exports of manganese ore against barter have now been formally canalised through the MMTC with effect from the 1st January, 1965 and it is being further examined whether exports of manganese against cash sales should not also now be so canalised so as to maintain and even improve upon the existing levels of exports, and maximise realisation of foreign exchange against the exports by avoiding possibilities of under-cutting of each other by exporters from India.

(c) Mere change in the agency of export cannot by itself reduce the disparity between the Indian and world prices of manganese ore, except to the extent that somewhat better prices can be secured through canalisation of exports; the disparity can be reduced mainly by reduction in the cost of production and transport charges relating to manganese ore within India on one hand, and by upward trend in world market prices for manganese ore on the other.

Yards and Terminals

384. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make additions and alterations in the yards and terminals of all Railway stations in India;

(b) if so, the details of the improvements to be introduced;

(c) the progress made so far in the development programme; and

(d) the estimated expenditure thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Planning for alterations in the yards and improvements in the terminal facilities is a continuous process on the Railway system which is mainly based on the actual traffic needs. A large number of works have been undertaken under these categories during the current plan period. As and when the need for additional works arises as a result of increase in the traffic to be handled, additional works will be planned at the stations where improvements or extra facilities are considered necessary.

(c) and (d). The expenditure anticipated in the five years of the Third Plan period, on the Railways' development programme is about Rs. 1,642 crores. Of this, about Rs. 90 crores is to be spent on works like yard re-modellings, extension of existing looplines, provision of additional looplines, provision of crossing stations etc., required for increasing line capacity.

Cable Railways

385. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce cable railways in the country as in some Western countries; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this connection?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Derailment near Moradabad

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train derailed between Moradabad and Najibabad on the Northern Railway on the 21st January, 1965 at the Chakrajmal station;

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

(c) the loss of life and property, if any?

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

(a) On 21st January, 1965 while train No. 517 Up; and.

(b) through Goods (Diesel) was running through Chakrajmal station on Moradabad Najibabad section of Northern Railway, 15 wagons on the train derailed.

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 7670.

Unmanned Railway Crossings in Bikaner Division

387. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings in the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway which have so far been provided with automatic warning bells falling and flashing devices;

(b) how many more are to be so equipped during the next year; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in respect of the remaining unmanned level crossings over this portion to obviate hazards to life and property?

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

(a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

(c) Trials with automatic warning bells and flashing signals are being conducted at a few unmanned level crossings; the question of providing these devices at other unmanned level crossings will be considered after the trials are completed.

Meanwhile following steps have been taken to minimise accidents at unmanned level crossings:—

(i) Stop Boards have been provided on approaches to unmanned level crossings to warn road users to stop and cross cautiously.

(ii) Whistle boards have been provided enjoining on the driver to whistle continuously while approaching the level crossing.

(iii) In addition, in consultation with State Government, 32 of the more important unmanned level crossings on the Bikaner Division were to be manned, of which 27 have been completed.

Trains between Muzaffarpur and Hajipur

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Muzaffarpur-Hajipur line is more busy than Muzaffarpur-Narkatiaganj line;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of trains running between Narkatiaganj and Muzaffarpur is larger than those running between Hajipur and Muzaffarpur;

(c) whether the interval between two trains in day time between Muzaffarpur and Hajipur is much more than necessary causing inconvenience to the litigants of Hajipur; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the steps proposed to be taken to mitigate grievances of the public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There are eight passenger carrying trains including 4 fast trains on the Muzaffarpur-Hajipur Section as against six Passenger trains each way on the Muzaffarpur-Narkatiaganj Section.

(c) and (d). The longest gap between two trains on Muzaffarpur-Hajipur Section is 5 hours 5 minutes in the Up direction and 4 hours 15 minutes in the Down direction. This, however, should not cause inconvenience to court passengers who generally leave their places in the morning to attend courts and return in the evening as suitable services are available for passengers on the section attending courts both at Hajipur and at Muzaffarpur.

Coal Production

339. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

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

(a) the names of collieries producing coal over 10,000 tonnes per month; and

(b) the names of the companies owning such collieries?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of collieries producing coal over 10,000 tonnes per month and names of the companies owning these collieries is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3873/65].

Workers in Steel Projects

390. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether any increase has been made in the scale of dearness allowances admissible to the workers in the steel projects at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Iron and Steel Industry, all workers in the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants drawing pay upto Rs. 500 p.m. have been granted an interim relief of Rs. 15 p.m. of which Rs. 10 is from 1st December, 1962 and another Rs. 5 p.m. with effect from 1st August, 1964. This amount of Rs. 15 p.m. has been treated as additional dearness allowance with effect from 1st August, 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

Coking Coal Production

391. { **Shri Esvara Reddy:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether the proposal to nationalise coking coal production has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There is at present no proposal to nationalise coking coal product.

(b) Does not arise.

Alarm Chains

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

(a) whether alarm chain apparatus between New Delhi and Meerut shuttle services on the Northern Railway has been cut off recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the alarm chains are likely to be restored?

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

(b) Due to heavy incidence of unauthorised alarm chain pulling on INM and 2NM New Delhi-Meerut City Passenger trains, the alarm chain apparatus in these trains was blanked off with effect from 21-1-1965.

(c) The question of restoration of alarm chain apparatus in these trains is proposed to be examined in the middle of March, 1965.

Under-Bridge near Safdarjung Aerodrome

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to construct an under-bridge near Safdarjung Aerodrome, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when all the formalities in this regard are likely to be completed and the construction work taken in hand?

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

(b) The scheme is under consideration of the Delhi Administration. As soon as they deposit their share of the cost, the work will be taken in hand.

Privilege Passes and P.T.Os.

394. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1747, on the 3rd October, 1964, regarding the issue of complimentary and free railway privilege passes and P.T.Os. and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of such passes and P.T.Os. is recovered in respect of Railway Officers on deputation to various Government Departments and semi-Government bodies and public undertakings;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all such Officers while on deputation to the Central Government Departments and Central Government Undertakings are in receipt of special pay ranging from Rs. 260 to Rs. 300 per mensem; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing them this additional concession?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, except that in the case of a few officers who have been allowed passes in excess of the scale laid down for deputationists, the cost of extra passes is recovered from the borrowing organisation.

(b) Because the grant of such passes is treated as a privilege to the deputationists individually on the basis of his/her service on the railways.

(c) They are entitled to elect the scale of pay of the new post or their basic pay in the parent departments

plus 20 per cent of such pay as 'Deputation (duty) allowances' subject to the condition that the Deputation (duty) Allowance shall not exceed Rs. 300/- but the total of the pay in the parent department plus the allowance should not exceed the maximum of the scale of pay attached to the deputation post.

(d) This is considered necessary to provide a reasonable incentive to the Officers concerned to work in a new assignment under an entirely different set-up and in some cases in completely new surroundings.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

395. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal have suffered a loss during 1963-64;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) in what circumstances?

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

(b) Rs. 5,68,75,288/-.

(c) These are the losses normally incurred in the initial years of a Project and, in fact, these are more or less anticipated in the Detailed Project Report.

चीन को भ्रष्टाचार का बोरी छिपे ले जाया जाना

396. { श्री हुकूम चंद कल्लवाय :
श्री भोकार लाल बरवा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के रास्ते चीन को बोरी छिपे भ्रष्टाचार पहुंचाने के बारे में सरकार को समाचार मिले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) पाकिस्तान के रास्ते चीन को बोरी छिपे भ्रष्टाचार भेजे जाने के बारे में कोई खास समाचार नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

वेस्पा और लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों का निर्माण

397. { श्री म. सा. द्विवेदी :
श्री स. चं. सामन्त :

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

(क) वेस्पा और लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों के निर्माताओं को उनके कारखानों की स्थापना होने के बाद वर्षवार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई है ;

(ख) पुर्जों के देश में उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता के सम्बन्ध में स्कूटरों के इन निर्माताओं ने क्या आश्वासन दिये थे और क्या ये लक्ष्य पूरे हो गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या छोटे स्कूटरों और ग्रांटो-साइकिलों के कुछ ऐसे निर्माता हैं जिन्होंने पुर्जों के देश में उत्पादन के लक्ष्य पूरे कर लिये हैं, और यदि हां, तो ये निर्माता कौन कौन हैं; और

(घ) जिन निर्माताओं ने निर्धारित समय सीमा में पुर्जों के देश में उत्पादन के लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किये हैं उनको यह सुविधा देना बन्द नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बिभूषण मिश्र) : (क) लम्ब्रेटा और वेस्पा स्कूटरों के निर्माताओं को 1958-

59 से लेकर अब तक निम्नलिखित विदेशी मूद्रा की राशि दी गई :—

वर्ष	लम्ब्रेटा		वेस्पा	
	स्कूटर और आटो-रिक्शा बनाने के लिए पुर्जों	फाल्तू पुर्जों	स्कूटर और आटो-रिक्शा बनाने के लिये पुर्जों	फाल्तू पुर्जों
	(रुपये लाख में)			
1958-59	52.76	7.25
1959-60	76.93	6.80	34.00	..
1960-61	88.00	7.40	39.00	1.00
1961-62	44.00	10.00	49.50	2.75
1962-63	63.17	3.25	44.87	1.25
1963-64	62.50	7.44	37.60	6.00
	(+) 7.70		(+) 3.00	
	(वस्तु विनिमय)		(वस्तु विनिमय)	
1964-65	50.50	10.00	46.90	10.00

लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों के वर्ष 1956-57 और 1957-58 के बारे में जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। वेस्पा स्कूटरों का निर्माण 1959-60 में शुरू हुआ था।

(ख) लम्ब्रेटा और वेस्पा स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने के लिए अवस्थाबद्ध स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम निम्न प्रकार था :—

(2) वेस्पा स्कूटर	प्रतिशत
1959-60 .	12
1960-61 .	37
1961-62 .	55
1962-63 .	75

उपर्युक्त स्वीकृत कार्यक्रमों में से लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर बनाने वाले मेसर्स आटोमोवाइल्स प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया ने 1962-63 तक 68.85 प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जों बनाये थे। 1964 के अन्त तक उन्होंने देशी पुर्जों का निर्माण बढ़ाकर 83 प्रतिशत तक कर दिया था।

वेस्पा स्कूटरों के निर्माता मेसर्स बजाज आटो लिमिटेड 1962-63 तक केवल 57 प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जों तैयार कर सके। स्वीकृत कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार अधिक देशी पुर्जों तैयार न कर सकने का कारण पूंजीगत वस्तुओं

वर्ष	देशी पुर्जों
1. लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर	प्रतिशत
1958-59	..
1959-60	19.88
1960-61	43.60
1961-62	55.43
1962-63 .	65.35

के लाइसेंस देर में मिलना था । इसके लिये वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते थे । यहां इस बात का भी उल्लेख कर देना उचित होगा कि उन्होंने 1964 के अन्त तक 75 प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जें तैयार कर लिये थे ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में जो कुछ कहा जा चुका है उसे देखते हुए दोनों में से किसी भी निर्माता को आवंटित विदेशी मुद्रा देना बन्द कर देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Delhi-Rohtak Shuttle

398. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether six trains were held up for nearly three hours at the Delhi Kishanganj station on the 11th December, 1964 when a crowd of several hundred passengers protested against the routine delay in the departure of the Delhi-Rohtak shuttle;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to deal with such situations so that other trains are not delayed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). On 11-12-1964, 1 DR Up Delhi-Rohtak shuttle arrived Delhi-Kishanganj station at 17:57 hours or 2 minutes later than its scheduled arrival time of 17:55 hours. It was detained there for 27 minutes for crossing of 344 Down Hindumalkote-Delhi Passenger which was running late to the extent of 33 minutes and further late running of which would have delayed the departure of 371 Up Delhi-Hardwar Passenger which is worked with the rake of 344 Down. As a protest against this detention,

1 DR Up shuttle was held up by passengers by squatting on the track in front of the engine, alarm chain pulling and uncoupling the front third luggage and brake van and two other bogies from the adjoining coaches.

With the intervention of the police and civil authorities who were advised of the situation, the track was cleared at 21:20 hrs. and the train eventually started at 21:25 hours.

As a result of the hold-up, 1 DR Up shuttle suffered a total detention of 3 hours 27 minutes. Five other trains also suffered detentions varying from 18 minutes to 4 hours 45 minutes.

The punctuality performance of 1 DR Up Shuttle was generally satisfactory, the percentage of right time arrival at the destination being 874 during the period May 1964 to February 1965 (upto 10th). While every effort is made to obviate detentions due to crossing, precedence etc., detentions on account of occasional unforeseen operational exigencies are unavoidable. As regards alarm chain pulling and other detentions to trains by students etc., matter is taken up with Civil authorities from time to time for combating the evil.

Banda-Kanpur Trains

399. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been about 50 per cent late arrivals of Banda-Kanpur Up and Down trains in November and December, 1964; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Except for No. 112 Up Lucknow-Banda Passenger train, performance of other passenger trains running between Banda and Kanpur during November and Decem-

ber, 1964 was generally satisfactory as will be seen from the following:—

Trains. Arrival at Percentage of right time arrival

November, 1964 December, 1964

No. 111 Down Banda Kanpur 86.7 80.6
Lucknow Passenger.

No. 527 Down Banda- Kanpur 86.7 90.3
Kanpur passenger.

No. 112 Up Lucknow- Banda 46.7 35.5
Banda Passenger.

No. 528 Up Kanpur- Banda 100 93.5
Banda Passenger.

The performance of No. 112 Up was affected due to excessive alarm chain pulling, displaced crossings consequent upon late running of this and other trains on the Section and extra time taken for loading and unloading of parcels. However, every effort is being made to ensure the punctuality performance of trains running on the Banda-Kanpur Section.

Surplus staff of Chief Controller of Iron and Steel, Calcutta

400. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
{ Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether all the employees declared surplus from the office of the Chief Controller of Iron and Steel, Calcutta have been provided with equivalent/alternative employment;

(b) if not, the number of those who still remain to be absorbed; and

(c) whether continuity of service has been maintained?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 567 of 27th November, 1964, the final requirements of staff for the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller are still under consideration of Government. Meanwhile, in all 72 persons have been released. All of them have been

found alternative employment in equivalent posts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Chain Pullings in Trains

401. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
{ Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
{ Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter published in the Times of India dated the 8th January, 1965, wherein it was complained that a person travelling in First Class from Madras by the G.T. Express which reached Mathura on the 2nd January, 1965 pulled chains four times for stopping the train at Mathura;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(c) the action taken against him and the conductor of the train who refused to prosecute him?

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

(c) The appropriate action to be taken is under consideration.

Decentralisation of Industries

402. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
{ Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the speech delivered by the Chairman of the National Small Industries Corporation on the 28th December, 1964, wherein he ascribed the main cause for the concentration of industries in certain regions to the fact that basic necessities like power, water, transport, marketability were not uniform in all parts of the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the measures being taken to decentralise this tendency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The Chairman of the National Small Industries Corporation was speaking in the context of the development of the small scale sector which shows a tendency to concentrate in the main cities because of the various advantages available to them there. While the provision of basic necessities like power, water, transport, etc., are matters which are taken into account in the formulation of our Five Year Plans, the provision of special incentives in the field of small scale sector to entrepreneurs proposing to set up small scale units in towns and areas other than the main cities where such units are now already well developed has been engaging attention such incentives may taken the form of concessional rates of interest, longer period of repayment, etc. in the supply of machinery on hire purchase basis.

Exports

403. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Indian traders to augment exports by exploiting the improved rate of consumption of Indian goods in many East Asian countries and also to diversify their products instead of sticking on traditional items; and

(b) if so, the response received from the trade?

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

(b) Exports have increased from Rs. 10386 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 13473

lakhs in 1963-64. The increasing trend in our exports is being maintained.

Cotton Textiles

404. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are as many as 7800 patterns of cotton textiles manufacturers in the country;

(b) if so, whether such a large number hampers the rational development of the textile industry; and

(c) the action taken to reduce the number?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). It is true that the number of varieties of cloth manufactured by the cotton textile mills in the country runs to thousands. It cannot, however, be said that the large number of varieties of cloth manufactured by the mills obstructs rational developments in the Industry. Cottons consumed by the textile mills are of different types, suitable for spinning different counts of yarn, and the demand of the consumers is in favour of variously processed goods. A diversification in the varieties of cloth manufactured by the textile mills is, therefore, to some extent unavoidable. However, a first step towards the reduction in the number of varieties has been taken in the case of dhoties and saris. The mills have to produce these categories of cloth according to certain specifications which have been prescribed by the Textile Commissioner.

Export of Cotton

405. **Maharajkumar-Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how the contracts entered into by the State Trading

Corporation recently with the V/O Exportljon, Moscow for the export of cotton and woollen textiles would be met?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The contracts for the export of cotton and woollen textiles to U.S.S.R. which the S.T.C. has recently signed with V/O Exportljon, Moscow, would be met by supplies to the S.T.C. by the Indian mills and exporters whose samples have been approved by the Soviet Organisation and on the basis of which the contracts have been negotiated.

Production of Silk

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

(a) the quantum of production of silk, "Mysore princess" recently evolved by the Central Sericulture Research Institute; and

(b) the expected earning of foreign exchange as a result of export of cloth out of this raw silk?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The new silk-worm race named as "Mysore Princess" is still in an experimental stage and fieldtrials on the commercial possibilities of this new race are being conducted. It is too early at this stage to assess the quantum of production of silk or the expected foreign exchange earnings through exports.

'Leco' Fuel

Shri Bade:

407. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Leco' the new fuel is manufactured by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) if so, what will be its yearly out-put and the income from the same; and

(c) how much coal will be saved by substituting this new domestic fuel called 'Leco'?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation have set up a Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant for the production of 3,80,000 tonnes of carbonised lignite briquettes per year. The plant is expected to go into full production towards the end of 1965 or the beginning of 1966. The trade name of this product is "LECO".

An appreciable saving in mineral coal is not likely. What LECO is expected to replace is other types of fuel, such as charcoal and firewood. To what extent its use will result in saving of these other kinds of fuel and what yearly income it will yield will be known only after a market has been built up for this product.

New Railway Lines in Madhya Pradesh

408. { Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new railway lines in Madhya Pradesh which will be given priority in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the estimated amount to be spent on those new lines; and

(c) the criteria fixed by Government in giving priority?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The proposals for construction of new railway lines during the Fourth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries. It is, therefore, too early to come to any conclusion

about the new lines to be taken up in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan.

(c) Railway development is not contemplated on any Statewise basis; but is considered on merits, within the monetary ceilings provided in the Plan, keeping in view the needs of specific industrial projects, expansion of port facilities, exploitation and utilization of proved mineral and natural resources, strategic considerations and railway's own operational necessities.

Employees of Steel Plants

409. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people employed under the following categories in each of the public sector steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela and how those compare with the private sector steel plants at Burnpur and Jamshedpur:

- (i) Top managerial personnel;
- (ii) Middle management;
- (iii) Supervisory personnel in works;
- (iv) Office staff;
- (v) Skilled and Unskilled workers;
- (vi) Township staff both supervisory and other category;

(b) whether any study has been made to compare the staffing pattern of each of the public sector steel plants with those of the private sector to find out whether a particular public sector plant is overstaffed at all levels and burdened with top-heavy administration, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that non-profitability of the public sector plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela is largely due to overstaffing and top-heavy administration besides non-achievement of rated capacity, and if so, the steps taken to rectify the same?

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

Hindustan Steel Limited Plants TISCO India^{ns}
Iron

Durgapur Bhilai Rourkela

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (i) Managerial personnel including top and middle managerial personnel | 158 | 170 | 186 | 220 | 481 |
| (ii) Supervisory personnel in works. | 613 | 534 | 562 | 1257 | 147 |
| (iii) Office staff | 3,226 | 2,964 | 1,838 | 1,843 | 898 |
| (iv) Skilled & unskilled workers (in works) | 12,976 | 17,115 | 13,321 | 25,392 | 12,894 |
| (v) Township staff both supervisory and other category | 3,191 | 3,767 | 2,986 | 4,265 | 1,379 |

(b) In estimating, the manpower requirements of the public sector plants, the staffing pattern obtaining in the private sector steel plants has been kept in view.

(c) No, Sir.

गंडक नदी पर पुल

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

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में इमरिया घाट पर गंडक नदी पर पुल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह रेल तथा सड़क पुल होगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुल कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नाथ) : (क) डुमरिया घाट में गंडक नदी पर एक रेल सड़क पुल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन मालूम हुआ है कि राज्य सरकार वहां एक सड़क पुल बनाने का विचार कर रही है।

(ख) इस समय उस जगह पर कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। इसलिए वहां रेल-सड़क पुल बनाने का सवाल नहीं उठता। चकिया-सिधवलिया को (एक रेलवे पुल सहित) रेलवे लाइन से मिलाने के लिये 1951 में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से इसका औचित्य न होने के कारण यह प्रस्ताव छोड़ दिया गया।

Unauthorised Powerlooms

411. {
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahida:
 Shri M. S. Murti:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of powerlooms both authorised and unauthorised working outside the mills (State-wise) at present and the action proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for the unauthorised installations and working of the powerlooms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3874/65].

National Coal Development Corporation

412. {
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the following press-report: "The comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India about certain serious accounting lapses of the National Coal Development Corporation have, it is reliably understood, compelled the Corporation Management to revise their annual report, when it was half-way through press, just, to show a lower profit"; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The news item in question is not correct in so far as it suggests the commission of what is called "serious accounting lapses". The fact is that the Comptroller and Auditor General, on examining the accounts of the National Coal Development Corporation, commented that an item of income for which the Corporation had taken credit should not be computed as income. Accordingly, the General Body of the Corporation, taking note of these comments, reduced the profit by a corresponding amount, and the accounts thus modified were adopted by the General Body and finally printed along with the Annual Report. There was no deliberate lowering of profit, but the adjustment became necessary because of what has been stated above.

Mechanical Engineer, Indian Railways

413. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the senior-most mechanical engineer in the Indian

Railways and an inventor of the "Suri Transmission System" has left the railway service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The officer has been lent by the Railway Board to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the usual deputation terms for a period of three years.

Import of Textile Machinery

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

(a) whether Government imported textile machinery from various foreign countries during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the terms of import?

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-3875/65].

Confirmation of Northern Railway Employees

415. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III and IV employees on the Northern Railway who were not confirmed till the 1st January, 1965; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes employees among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 22,580.

(b) 4,660.

Ring Railway in Delhi

416. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhava:
Shri Bade:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 358 on the 11th September, 1964 and state the up-to-date progress made in the implementation of the Ring Railway Scheme around Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The sanctioned project is "Delhi Avoiding Lines and connected Traffic Facilities". It consists of a rail link connecting Delhi-Mathura Line with Nizamuddin-Safdarjang Line, extension of this line beyond Safdarjang station so as to connect with Delhi-Bhatinda Line, and a rail link between Delhi-Bhatinda Line and Delhi-Ambala Line.

Possession of practically the entire land required for the project has been obtained and work is in progress on all sections. The up-to-date overall progress is about 34 per cent.

Manufacture of Paper

417. { Shri Heda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 18th December, 1964 and state:

(a) the extent to which Bagasse has been exploited for manufacture of paper; and

(b) at what stage is the plant that was proposed to be set up at Shakkarnagar in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) About one lakh tonnes of bagasse are being used at present for the manufacture of paper.

(b) Concrete proposals in respect of foreign collaboration and import of plant and machinery for the scheme are awaited from the party.

Derailement Near Gudur

418. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five bogies of the Madras-Howrah Mail derailed beyond Gudur on the 13th January, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any investigations have been made into the cause of the accident, if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 13-1-65; while train No. 4 Down Madras-Howrah Mail was running between Manubolu and Kommalapudi stations on Gudur-Bitragunta section of Southern Railway, the rearmost 5 bogies on the train derailed and canted. Nine passengers sustained trivial injuries.

(c) A Committee of Officers enquired into this accident. According to the Committee the accident was due to failure of track.

सिलीगुड़ी-जोगीघोषा रेलवे लाइन

419. { श्री मधु लिमबे :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के लोगों को आशवासन दिया गया था कि सिलीगुड़ी-जोगीघोषा बड़ी रेलवे लाइन को गौहाटी से मिला दिया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब किया जाएगा ?

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

(ख) और (ग). आशा है कि इस समय जो बड़ी लाइन बन रही है उस पर होने वाला अतिरिक्त यातायात बोंगाईगांव जोगीघोषा के आगे कुछ अंश तक वर्तमान मीटर लाइन द्वारा, कुछ सड़क द्वारा और उसका बाकी भाग जोगीघोषा से नदी द्वारा ढोया जायेगा । बोंगाईगांव और जोगीघोषा से आगे जाने वाले यातायात के लिए परिवहन मंत्रालय ने सड़क तथा जल-मार्ग की परिवहन क्षमता बढ़ाने की योजना बनायी है । इस योजना में जोगीघोषा में अन्तर्स्थलीय नदी बन्दरगाह का निर्माण भी शामिल है । केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण को अपना कर बोंगाईगांव और गौहाटी के बीच वर्तमान मीटर लाइन की क्षमता बढ़ायी जा रही है । आशा है कि इस प्रकार जिन सुविधाओं का विकास होगा, वे राज्य की परिवहन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को अधिक नहीं तो कम से कम सात-आठ वर्षों तक पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी करेंगी । इस तरह बड़ी लाइन को बोंगाईगांव से आगे गौहाटी तक बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने का

प्रश्न तभी उठेगा जब यातायात का विकास इस हद तक हो जाये कि वह उस अत्यधिक अतिरिक्त क्षमता को खपा सके जिसकी व्यवस्था इस समय की जा रही है और यातायात में बढ़ती का रुख सिद्ध हो जाये। उस समय परिवहन सुविधाओं में और भी बढ़ोतरी करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

Remodelling of Yards and Terminals

420. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remodel the yards and terminals in the Delhi area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the additions and alterations; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (d). To efficiently handle the considerably increased goods and passenger traffic in the Delhi area several works to augment yard and terminal facilities have been undertaken in the past few years. A statement showing such works now on hand, and proposed to be taken up in the coming year, with the estimated expenditure thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3876/65].

Chandigarh Railway Station

421. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are drawing up a master plan for providing more station and

yard facilities at Chandigarh Station on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways. (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. A Plan is being drawn up for providing a new station building at Chandigarh with adequate facilities both for passenger and parcel traffic. The following facilities are proposed to be provided in the new station building:

- (1) A Booking Office,
- (2) A Parcel Office with two godowns—one inward and one outward,
- (3) A room for City Booking Agency,
- (4) Station Master's Room and Store,
- (5) Ticket Collector's Room,
- (6) A.S.M.'s Room and Telegraph Office,
- (7) Two Waiting Rooms for upper class passengers (one for Gents and one for Ladies),
- (8) Some space for R.T.O.,
- (9) A Passenger Platform shelter, and
- (10) One room for R.M.S.

In addition to the above facilities, it is also proposed to provide an Industrial Siding in the Chandigarh Yard. No other alterations to yard are planned at present.

Manufacture of Engineering Goods

422. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foundries manufacturing strategic engineering stores in Meerut and Ghaziabad are facing great difficulty due to rise in the prices of molasses and non-ferrous metals;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government in this regard;

(c) whether pig iron is not supplied to these industries on a rational basis; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to avert the crisis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A representation has been received by the Central Government regarding rising prices of non-ferrous metals. The Government of U.P. is also understood to have received a representation regarding non-availability and high prices of molasses.

(c) No, Sir. Director of Industries, U.P. and the Directorate General, Technical Development are allotted annual ceilings of pig iron within the overall availability and the actual allocation entitlement in individual units is fixed by them within the ceiling on the basis of their assessed capacities.

(d) **Molasses:** Distribution and pricing of molasses in U.P. are controlled under the U. P. Molasses Control Act, 1947. The Director of Industries has already recommended to the Molasses Controller to make *ad hoc* allotment of molasses to the foundries on the basis of their entitlement of pig iron. Further assessment, foundry-wise, is under progress and as soon as it is completed regular allotment will be made.

Pig Iron: As far as supply of pig iron to large scale foundries manufacturing strategic stores are concerned, they are being allotted in sufficient quantities.

In order to ensure allotment of sufficient quantities of pig iron to small scale foundries, the State Government are making a fresh assessment on the basis of which allotment of graded pig iron will be revised. In addition to graded pig iron, the State Government have also arranged some

quantities of off-grade pig iron, and are making efforts to get further supplies of this quality. Efforts are also being made to get imported pig iron for allotment to such foundries.

Non-ferrous metals: There has been a rise in the price of non-ferrous metals in the country due to a similar rise in price in the international market. Most of the non-ferrous metals are imported from abroad and there is no control on the factors ruling in the world market. The internal price of Copper & Zinc which are imported in large quantities is regulated and importers are allowed to charge only 3½ per cent over and above the landed cost from actual users to whom the materials are allotted.

Iron ore in Bellary and Goa

423. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the present estimate of iron and manganese ore reserves in Bellary district and Goa (separately);

(b) the quantity of iron and manganese ore exploited annually for export during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(c) the estimated increase in quantum of ore expected through mechanisation of mining industry in the area?

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

Bellary District: The reserves have been variously estimated between 132 million tonnes to 1000 million tonnes. The Indian Bureau of Mines is carrying out detailed exploration of the area and reliable estimates of the reserves will be known only after the exploration work is completed.

Goa: The reserves are estimated to be of the order of 500 million tonnes. The Geological Survey of India is carrying out systematic mapping of the area and a more accurate estimate of the reserves will be known only

after the work of Geological Survey of India is over.

Manganese Ore:

Bellary District: The reserves are variously estimated between 1.82 million tonnes and 5 million tonnes.

Goa: The reserves are estimated at 10.16 million tonnes.

(b) The exports were as follows:—

		(in million tonnes)			
		Iron Ore		Manganese Ore	
		Bellary District	Goa	Bellary District	Goa
1962-63		1.65	5.33	0.101	0.084
1963-64		1.69	5.65	0.092	0.134

(c) In the Bellary District, most of the production is from the float ore deposits which are worked manually. The question of establishing mechanised mines in the area will be considered after the results of the exploration work of the Indian Bureau of Mines are known. The quantity that can be produced will depend on the size of the reserves. As regards Goa, some of the mines are already mechanised.

There is no scheme for the mechanisation of manganese mines; the demand for this mineral for export purposes can be met adequately from the existing mines.

Rail Line between Hubli and Karwar

424. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for the construction of a railway line between Hubli and Karwar Port has been pending since long;

(b) the steps being taken to include the same in the near future to develop the port; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). Representations have been

received from time to time during the past several years urging construction of the Hubli-Karwar rail link. The main justification advanced is the development of Karwar Port and export of iron ore from Bellary-Hospet area through that port. Facilities have been developed for one million-tonne-level of export movement on the Hospet-Hubli section. The ore movement later, according to the Government's policy, will only be through major ports and Karwar is not one of these. So far, there are no schemes to develop Karwar port. Naturally, the question of a rail link needs to be considered only along with development schemes for the port.

Detention of Trains at New Delhi Station

425. { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the signed letter appearing in the correspondence column of the Delhi Edition of "The Statesman" dated 9th January, 1965, in which it has been alleged that the starting of the 16th Dn. G.T. Express, 82 Dn. De-Luxe Express from New Delhi Station was delayed by the Station authorities on account of the late arrival at the Station of Shri Sanjiva Reddy, Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries to catch the 16 Dn. G. T. Express on the 24th December, 1964 thus dislocating the train services and causing inconvenience to thousands of people; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). On 24-12-64, a special train was arranged from New Delhi to Howrah to the path of the Dn Air-conditioned Express for the

clearance of extra rush. This train had a late start due to certain operational causes. On the same day No. 16 Up Grand Trunk Express had also a late start of 85 minutes from New Delhi as No. 22 Up Southern Express which leaves earlier from the same platform had to be detained for replacement at the last minute of certain damaged coaches. It will thus be seen that the detention to these trains was not due to the late arrival at New Delhi station of the Union Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.

Ganganagar-Hindumalkot B. G. Line

426. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some information from the Rajasthan Government about the collection of amount from Zamindars in cash in lieu of 'Shramdan' assured by the State Government for the construction of broad-gauge line from Ganganagar to Hindumalkot; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The State Government had advised that organising Shramdan was difficult and, in lieu, a cash contribution of Rs. 1.47 lakhs had been collected from the people. They wanted this to be accepted and the work undertaken. The cost of the works, originally planned to be executed by the local people, on the basis of Shramdan, was assessed at Rs. 12.5 lakhs, out of the total cost of Rs. 104 lakhs. The Planning Commission had approved this Project as a test case of Shramdan, and, as such, undertaking the Project, at this stage, without at least receiving the full equivalent cash contribution, of Rs. 12.5 lakhs, would not be proper. This aspect has been brought to the notice of the State Government and they have been requested to arrange to collect or contribute the balance

amount also, to enable work being commenced thereafter.

Railway Crossing in Bikaner City

427. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great hardship being experienced by the people owing to long and frequent closures of railway crossings in the Bikaner city; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any schemes by way of diversion of railway line or any other suitable alternative to be adopted for the convenience of the people?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Railway Ministry has communicated its views to the Rajasthan Government that diverting the Railway line will mean taking the station away from the residential and business areas and will in addition result in increased haulage of all trains and that the difficulty experienced now can be got over by providing over-bridges. In addition, the diversion scheme will cost about a crore of rupees and can be considered only if the State Government agree to bear all charges. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

Service Extensions to Railway Officers

428. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers in the Railway Board who were granted extension of service last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that those officers are being given further extension of service or are being refused leave preparatory to retirement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). A decision in this regard will be taken on merits at the appropriate time, in accordance with the rules.

**Northern Railway Headquarters
Construction Accounts
Department**

429. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Police Establishment registered some cases of disproportionate wealth and malpractices against certain staff of Northern Railway Headquarters Construction Accounts Department working on the payment of contractors' bills seats during the period from 1-4-1964 to 31-12-1964; and

(b) if so, whether investigations have been completed and the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is true that a case has been registered by the S.P.E. against certain clerks working in the F.A. & C.A.O.'s Office, Northern Railway.

(b) Investigation has not yet been completed.

**Northern Railway Accounts
Department**

430. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of junior accountants, senior accountants and accounts officers who are on deputation to the Railway Board and whose lien is in the Northern Railway Accounts Departments for more than five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are being paid deputation allowance at the rate of 15 per cent per month of their basic pay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A special pay of Rs. 150- p.m. is attached to the posts of Accounts Officers and of 15 per cent of basic pay to the posts of Accountants in the Board's office.

(c) The special pay is attached to these posts in consideration of the more onerous nature of duties and higher responsibilities attaching thereto as compared to similar posts on the Railways.

N. Rly. Vigilance Department

431. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of cases where the Northern Railway Vigilance Department raided Delhi area in 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Four raids were conducted by the Vigilance Branch in co-ordination with the S.P.E. This does not include surprise checks.

**Raw Materials for Small Scale
Industries**

432. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 421 on the 25th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the procedure to be followed in setting up screening committees to scrutinise and screen appli-

cations for licences for establishing small scale industries dependent on imported or scarce indigenous raw materials, have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Two Committees are now functioning in the Central Small Industries Organisation to screen applications of new units proposed to be set up (1) in Chemical Industries and (2) in rural areas. These are departmental committees consisting of officers of the Central Small Industries Organisation and the Ministry of Industry. Applications from parties intending to set up units under these categories are first screened by the respective State Directors of Industries and, then, forwarded to the C.S.I.O. for final approval. After a technical scrutiny, the applications are placed before the Screening Committees. In screening these applications, points like the existing capacity in the country, the trend of demand, the technical ability of the entrepreneur, the availability of foreign exchange, the need to encourage units in under-developed areas etc. are considered by the Screening Committees.

The setting up of a similar Committee for the engineering industries is still under examination.

Manufacture of Power Tillers

433. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 963 on the 4th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding the manufacture of power tillers in collaboration with a Japanese firm has been considered; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the setting up 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 are still under consideration.

Recognition of Trade Unions

434. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has prescribed any criteria for the recognition of a Trade Union at the Zonal and the National levels, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). For recognition of Trade Unions on Zonal Railways by General Managers, certain criteria have been laid down, which were explained in reply to part (d) of Starred Question No. 1225 replied in Lok Sabha on 28-4-1964.

No Railway Union is recognised at All India level. However two Railway Labour Federations viz. the All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen have been given facilities for negotiations with Railway Board; no criteria were considered necessary at the time when these Federations were given negotiating facilities.

Production of Limestone

435. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of limestone in Nandini Mines of Bhilai Steel Project has fallen from 2,000 tons per day to 200 tons per day; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Paper Pulp Plants in Jammu and Kashmir

436. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any paper pulp plants are being installed in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, whether the projects will be sponsored by the Centre or by the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Preliminary Project Reports for Newsprint and Rayon Grade pulp plants in Jammu and Kashmir State have been prepared and these are under examination of the State Government. The question of agency for the implementation of the project will be considered after the reaction of the State Government is received.

Mineral Survey of J. & K.

437. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mineral survey in Jammu and Kashmir has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Workable deposits of the following minerals have been located; gypsum between Islamabad and Dhanni in Baramula and between Ramban and Assar in Doda; clays at Wuyan; cement grade limestones at Verinag-Manpura, Doru-Tserkar, Tserkar-Zamalgaoon, Bandipura-Azas, west of the Chenab river and between Muttal and Salaipur, lignite at Nichahom-Dardahej sector of Baramula and Nichahom-Satakohaj area.

Railway Employees

438. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees joining Railway Services by direct recruitment through Railway Service Commission after applying through their respective Government Departments to which they were previously attached, get the benefit of their previous employment in the Government Departments in respect of leave and seniority; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The benefit of leave is given but not seniority.

The seniority counts from the date of joining the Railway post.

(b) To protect the interests of serving Railway Employees in the concerned cadre.

Wireless Operators

439. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the duty hours of the Wireless Operators attached to the Northern Railway Headquarters Offices;

(b) the facilities provided to Wireless Operators for attending to odd hour duties;

(c) whether the Railways provide residential accommodation to Wireless Operators near their place of working; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Wireless Operators of Northern Railway Headquarters Office are rostered to work in shift duties of 6 hours per day when they are put on to networks where more than two stations are working and 8 hours per day where only two stations work or where they are em-

ployed in monitoring stations to check the working of other stations.

(b) They are treated like all other railway employees who work in shift duties and no special facilities are provided to them.

(c) and (d). For purposes of allotment of quarters Wireless Operators are treated as "Essential Staff" and every effort is made to allot them residential accommodation near their place of work.

Purchase of Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway

440. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the idea of purchasing the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway till 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the essential standards of amenities are lacking on this section of the Railway; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). The purchase of privately owned Railways is considered as and when the option to purchase each line falls due. The purchase of the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway was considered when the last option fell due on 31-3-1964, but was not found justified. The purchase will be considered again in 1974, when the next option falls due. It may be added that Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway is already being worked by the Government and the standard of management and service to the public is the same as on the contiguous Government Railway which works this line.

(c) and (d). All stations on this Railway are provided with basic amenities such as drinking water, passenger platforms, waiting halls,

latrines, benches etc. Additional amenities are provided from time to time on the suggestions made by the Regional Users Consultative Committee and Railway Users Amenities Committee.

Closing Coal Mines in Giridih Area

441. { Dr. U. Misra;
Dr. Ranen Sen;
Shri Daji;
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of mines belonging to the National Coal Development Corporation in Giridih area proposed to be closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The following pits belonging to the National Coal Development Corporation are being closed in the Giridih area:

(1) Kolimaran Pit with effect from 1-4-1965.

(2) Bhadua No. 10(B) Pit with effect from 1-4-1965.

(3) Jubilee Pit with effect from 1-11-1965.

(b) These pits are being closed due to exhaustion of reserves.

Collision at Kolaghat near Howrah

442. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia;
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Purulia-Howrah passenger train collided with a goods train at Kolaghat Station near Howrah on the South Eastern Railway on the 29th January, 1965;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to life and property involved caused thereby; and

(c) the cause of the accident?

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

(a) Yes. Train No. 316 Down Chakradharpur-Adra-Howrah Passenger side collided with the engine of Up Kolaghat Shuttle (Goods) at Kolaghat station on 29-1-1965.

(b) There was no loss of life, but 15 persons, including 4 railway employees received minor injuries.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 3400/-.

(c) The accident was caused by failure on the part of railway staff.

Working Group on Handloom

443. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Working Group on handlooms has submitted its report on the handloom programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the targets suggested by the Group; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) 3000 million yards.

(c) This as well as the other suggestions made by the Working Group in its Report are under examination by the Government of India.

Machine Tools Unit

444. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a public sector machine tools unit is to be set up in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when and where it will be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The establishment of two Machine Tool Factories, with the assistance of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is under consideration. Negotiations with a Czech team in this respect are in progress. Gujarat is one of the States which are being considered for locating the two factories.

Lower Gazetted Service Posts on S.E. Railway

445. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled up in the Lower Gazetted Service during 1964-65 so far on the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up so far during the same period?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Orissa's Demand for Coal

446. { 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 State during 1964; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met?

The Minister of Steel and Mines Shri Sanjiva Reddy: (a) and (b). With increased production of coal and the easy transport position, it is possible to meet the entire demand of coal for various categories of consumers. At present there are no quota restrictions except for Hard Coke. The total despatches of coal and coke by rail to Orissa during 1964 were as under:—

(Figures in wagons)
Despatches

Coal and Hard Coke	5545@
Soft Coke	1200

@No separate figures for statewide despatches of hard coke are maintained.

In addition to this, the despatches of coal, mostly in grades II and III, by road in 1964 from coalfields in Orissa were equivalent to 8600 wagons.

Industrial Extension Service in Orissa

447. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of small scale units benefited by the Industrial Extension Service in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) the amount of loans granted to such units in Orissa during the same period; and

(c) the amount of loans proposed to be given to that State during 1965-66?

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

1964-65

(upto January 1965)

1. Number of parties contacted including units visited by technical officers to render on the spot advice: 2048
2. Number of parties given technical advice: 607
3. Number of parties given information for starting new industries: 567
4. Number of parties given other assistance: 826

(b) Loans granted to small units by the State Financial Corporation, Director of Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, and Panchayat Samiti Industries and Loans sanctioned by the State Bank of India upto 30th September, 1964, totalled Rs. 58 lakhs.

(c) The amount of central assistance (which is yet to be finalised) for 1965-66 under the development head 'Village and Small Industries' recommended by the Working Group on Village and Small Industries is Rs. 101.20 lakhs.

Industrial Units in Orissa

448. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number and names of the industrial units proposed to be established in Orissa during 1965-66?

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

Export of Handloom Cloth

449. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported by the Handloom Export Organisation itself excluding its associates from October, 1964 to date; and

(b) the quantity of handloom cloth sold to 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) 6,99,073 Meters and 65 pieces of unspecified dimension valued at Rs. 22,17,953.76 were exported by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation.

(b) 71,639.87 Meters and 352 pieces of unspecified dimension valued at Rs. 2,38,132.75 were sold by the H.H.E.C. to business associates. Information regarding the quantity actually exported by these business associates is not available.

Cement Factories in Orissa

450. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether any licences have been issued to Orissa for establishing cement factories in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A letter of intent approving the scheme of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar, for effecting a substantial expansion for an additional annual capacity of 198,000 tonnes of cement to the pro-

posed cement factory at Bargarh was issued on 22nd April, 1964.

Shortage of Wagons at Muzaffarnagar

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gur and Shakkar stocks have accumulated at Muzaffarnagar due to the non-availability of wagons to transport them to other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The demands for wagons for movement of Gur and Shakkar at Muzaffarnagar have been met satisfactorily. During the 1964 sugarcane season up to end of January, 1965 when heavy demands for despatch of Gur are received, a total of 5,133 wagons were registered. 1,860 wagons were loaded and 3,227 demands were withdrawn after supply of stock, thus indicating that the bulk of the demands were of speculative nature.

Derailment of Howrah-Bombay Express

452. { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three coaches of the incoming Howrah-Bombay Express derailed near Bhandup Station about 15 miles from Bombay on the 27th January, 1965; and

(b) if so, the cause of the derailment and the casualty, if any?

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

(b) The Report of the Enquiry Committee is under scrutiny.

There was no casualty.

Derailment near Bombay

453. { Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some bogies of a local train derailed near Bombay Central on the 2nd February, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the derailment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 2-2-1965 while Suburban Borivli Local Train No. 146 Up was running between Mahalaxmi and Bombay Central (Local) stations of Western Railway, 6 bogies, 3rd to 8th from the train engine derailed blocking the Up through line.

(c) Yes.

Miniature Train

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

(a) whether Government are considering to provide miniature train for children in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

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

(b) Rs. 15,000/-.

Accident at Gaya

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the driver of an electric goods train was killed and an assistant injured when the train pumped against another

stationary train in the marshalling yard at Gaya Railway Station a little before midnight on the 6th December, 1964; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The accident was caused by failure of railway staff.

Collision at Saktigarh Station

456. { Shri R. Barua:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious Railway accident took place at Saktigarh Station near Calcutta on the 3th February, 1965;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) the compensation if any paid to the injured and the families of the deceased?

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

(b) The accident was due to failure of railway staff.

(c) Two persons were killed and 5 sustained minor injuries.

(d) No claim for compensation has so far been received. An amount of Rs. 150/- has, however, been given to the injured as ex-gratia payment.

Raids by S.P.E at Delhi Stations

457. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Omkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Police Establishment raided

the Parcel Office, Delhi main railway Station and Goods Office, New Delhi on the 1st February, 1965, and found excess money from the pockets of the staff on duty; and

(b) if so, whether enquiries have been completed and action taken against the staff concerned?

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

(b) S.P.E. have registered preliminary enquiries against the delinquent staff; and further investigations are in progress.

Fair Price Shops at Railway Stations

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

(a) the number of fair price shops set up so far at different Railway Stations and Workshops employing three hundred and more workers by the various Railway Administrations to make the essential commodities available to the workers as per decision of the Tripartite Labour Conference.

(b) the names of those places (Zone-wise);

(c) whether the attention of the Railway Administration has been drawn towards the difficulties experienced by these fair price shops for non-supply and non-availability of the essential commodities; and

(d) the steps taken to remove those difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Out of 427 stations having concentration of 300 or more railway employees, at 363 places fair prices shops are being run either through the Railwaymen's Consumer Co-operative Stores or through the State-authorised dealers and 29 stations are covered by the introduction

of family card system. At 6 places the railway employees do not feel the need of fair price shops. At 29 places efforts are being made to run the fair price shops. A zone-wise list of those places is enclosed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3877/65].

(c) and (d). Difficulties experienced by the railway employees for the procurement of essential commodities when brought to the notice of the Railway Administrations, prompt action is taken to contact the State and Central authorities for adopting remedial measures.

Unskilled Workers on Railways

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a regular unskilled worker on the Railways is paid between Rs. 3.25 and Rs. 3.50 as wages per day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for doing the same work, an unskilled casual worker on the Railways is paid at rates varying from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.50 per day; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The regular unskilled labour on Railways are paid on a monthly rate, which is a regular time scale and in addition they get dearness allowance and other compensatory allowances based on the locality at which they are employed.

(b) and (c). Unskilled casual labour employed on Railways are generally given daily wages based on the rates fixed by the local authorities. In the case of labour employed on occupations which fall within the scope of the Minimum Wages Act, the rate of wages is the same as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act by the Central Government.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TEACHERS' AGITATION

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The agitation by teachers to press their demands and the Government's reaction thereto.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): On behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla, I beg to make the following statement.

The Government of India are aware of the agitational attitude adopted by teachers in some parts of the country. In particular the All India Primary Teachers Federation, Kerala aided Primary Teachers' Union and the All India Secondary Teachers Federation have been approaching the Ministry of Education through representations and deputations to indicate some of their demands and views. A few other organisations like the All India Federation of Educational Associations and Delhi State Parents' Association have also broadly and generally suggested sympathy for these demands of teachers;

2 The Government of India have all along been of the view that the emoluments and service conditions of teachers at all stages, as well as their qualifications, should be improved so that standards of education may be maintained. For this specific purpose a scheme for improvement of salaries of teachers has been provided for in the Plan and the Central Government bears 50% of the expenditure on this scheme provided of course that it is included in the approved Plan programme of the State concerned. In addition to this the Government of India has been pressing upon those States in particular where the emoluments are very low to take effective steps to raise them. As a result of

this advice many State Governments have raised the pay scales of their teachers; the most recent increase of pay scales being in Assam.

3. An allied problem is that regarding the pay scales and emoluments of teachers of aided schools. In some States there is a disparity in the emoluments of teachers of aided schools as compared with the emoluments of teachers in Government schools at the same level e.g., in Bihar. The Government of India have requested all the State Governments to eliminate this disparity, as far as possible; of course, this will involve a decision that the qualifications of teachers in private schools as also the method of their recruitment will be the same as that of Government school teachers.

4. For the Third Plan period the provision of funds for increase in emoluments of teachers was approximately Rs. 8.34 crores for elementary education and Rs. 3.03 crores for secondary education but as a result of the insistence of the Government of India as well as the realisation by the State Governments that teachers should receive a fair deal, the actual expenditure on these schemes is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 22.94 crores for elementary teachers and Rs. 14.63 crores for secondary teachers.

5. Government of India have also been stressing the need for adoption of the Triple Benefit Scheme (Pension, Provident Fund and Insurance) by the State Governments. A number of States have made a beginning with this scheme and others are taking it up as and when funds permit. The Central Government is also examining a Pension scheme for teachers of private schools in the Union Territories and its financial implications are under scrutiny.

6. The Government of India have also established in June, 1962 the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, to promote the welfare of the teachers generally, and in particular to alleviate distress amongst

[Shri Bhakt Darshan]

them and their dependents. The accounts of the Foundation now have a sum of approximately Rs. 75 lakhs collected from Government grants and private contributions. From 5th September, 1964 it has been decided to commence the release of funds in individual cases and a beginning has been made in this direction.

7. The difficulty resulting from the low emoluments of teachers particularly in some States has been greatly aggravated by the increase in the cost of living, particularly since the proclamation of the Emergency. It is felt that whereas there was a necessity to raise the emoluments of teachers even earlier, a substantial increase is needed now only to neutralise the effect of the higher cost of living. It is felt that this is a broader issue and should be dealt with in the same manner as the increase in the Dearness Allowance of other employees.

8. The Teachers' Associations have also sponsored a suggestion that there should be a Secondary Education Grants Commission like the University Grants Commission so that it can take positive steps to introduce uniform pay scales, security of service and scheme of terminal benefits. The Government of India have examined this issue and found that they have no legal authority under the Constitution to establish a statutory body for this purpose.

9. The State Governments, it would appear, are doing their best and have in fact spent much more than what was provided for improving the salaries of teachers. The Government of India have also borne their share of the expenditure and stressed the necessity of further improvements in various directions. I have myself taken up this issue vigorously with the State Governments ever since I took up this portfolio and have found that in many cases States have taken on themselves quite a heavy burden on this account although their resources were already pledged to various de-

velopment schemes of the Third Plan. The financial problem is of a formidable size which has been made still more difficult because of inflation. Therefore, the Government of India feel that while efforts to improve the salaries of teachers particularly in those States where they are very low should be pursued vigorously, may be in the non-Plan sector also, there is no just cause for agitation by teachers all over the country as indicated in the Calling Attention Notice. A suggestion has been mooted that there should be a pay commission for determining pay scales of teachers all over the country. There are some inherent difficulties in this approach in as much as the emoluments of teachers in different States differ partly because they are related to the pay scale of other similar employees as also to the cost of living and availability of teachers. On the last occasion when this matter was discussed in the Central Advisory Board of Education (May, 1963) it was felt that the appointment of such a Pay Revision Committee might raise expectations without corresponding arrangements to find the funds for implementing the recommendations which might be made by it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that the President of the Bihar Shikshak Sangh went on fast unto death, and that the Government school teachers of Punjab have given an ultimatum of fasting and that in Uttar Pradesh and other States of India, the teachers seem to have exhausted their patience? Since the patience as the President of the Union said is not inexhaustible may I know, taking into account all these things, what specific steps the Ministry of Education has taken with regard to Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and with regard to other States so that the legitimate grievances of the teachers are put to an end?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: As far as the Government of India is concerned, we are aware of the feelings of teachers throughout the country, both in Pun-

jab and Bihar and also in Uttar Pradesh and other States also, but as I have described in the statement, we have done our best, and I do not think that there is any scope for going further than this.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): May I know whether it is a fact that the pay-scales of secondary school teachers in West Bengal are in the lowest rung of the ladder in comparison to those of other States and that for the revision of these pay-scales the West Bengal teachers are squatting before the Assembly House ever since the 19th of this month, and what is the reaction of the Central Government, and what positive steps do the Government want to take to see that the matter is amicably settled, which is not possible for the West Bengal Government at the present moment?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that the West Bengal Government, in their third Plan, had provided a sum of Rs. 95.76 lakhs for the improvement of the pay-scales of secondary teachers, but now they have provided a sum of Rs. 1050.61 lakhs. They have gone to the utmost extent.

Shri Daji (Indore): That is not the question. The question is whether the pay-scales there are the lowest in India.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: They are squatting and what are you going to do, so as to see that the matter is amicably settled? What steps are you taking?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is whether the Central Government is going to intervene in the matter or not.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I think that the State Government of West Bengal is quite competent to meet the situation.

Shri Daji: The question has not been replied to, Sir. The question was whether the pay-scales of second-

dary school teachers in West Bengal are the lowest in the country. That was a specific question. We want a reply to that.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the utmost has been done by them.

Shri Daji: That is not the reply to the question. The question was whether the pay-scales there are the lowest in India.

Mr. Speaker: Are the pay-scales of those teachers there the lowest in the country?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I have not got the information just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a statement made by the Education Minister of Uttar Pradesh, who said on 23rd February, 1965 in the Vidhan Sabha, that the Union Education Ministry has failed to give its promised 50 per cent matching grant for enhancing the DA and salary of teachers? The Education Ministry made a commitment with the sanction of the Finance Ministry. In the same way, the West Bengal Government also wanted to implement the assurances given by the late Dr. B. C. Roy which was on 18-9-1961, but they could not implement it because the 50 per cent grant was not given by the Centre. Unless this 50 per cent is given.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If on this subject, the question is prefaced by a long speech, how shall we go on? It is only a matter of clarification on which he can put a question now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 50 per cent grant has been given only for the plan expenditure and not for the non-plan expenditure for raising the pay of teachers.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Banerjee is a seasoned Parliamentarian. If, for each supplementary or

[Mr. Speaker]

a question by way of clarification, a preface of such length is to be made, and if it has to be followed for each of the 25 Members or so, then, even if we spend two hours on that, it cannot end!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I put a straight question; whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press statement—the statement by the U.P. Education Minister that the Centre has not fulfilled its obligations and similarly in West Bengal.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I may assure the hon. Member that the Education Ministry has been honestly fulfilling its obligations and commitments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is evading all questions. When we table adjournment motion on this issue, it is disallowed. When we put questions it is not answered. It is surprising that the Education Minister is not here when thousands of teachers are agitating.

Mr. Speaker: The question that was put by the hon. Member should be answered, whether it has come to the notice of Central Government that a statement has been made by the U.P. Education Minister, which has been published in the papers and what is the reaction of the Central Government about that statement?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Only very recently the Education Minister, Shri Chagla, was at Lucknow. There was a long discussion and he committed the Ministry of Education that we would fulfil our obligations. We have fulfilled it so far and we will continue to do so in future also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have put a specific question. A statement has appeared in the papers dated 24th February 1965 that the Education Minister of U.P., while initiating the discussion on the budget demands of the Education Ministry, has said that the Centre has failed. I can read it out.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Central Government has

noted the statement by that Minister that the Central Government has failed in giving the requisite grants.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The question is whether what the hon. Member mentioned is something which is in the plan. So far as the plan is concerned, it is a matter which we discuss with the Planning Commission and allotments are made annually. Whatever allotments the Planning Commission makes, they must come within the four corners of the plan. It is not possible for anything to be done on an *ad hoc* basis. So far as what the hon. Member has said that it is within the four corners of the plan, I have not myself seen anything coming out of the plan allotment or any demand being made outside the plan allotment.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Just now the Deputy Minister said that the agitation carried on by the teachers are unjust and unwise, while at the same time he admitted that due to the rise in cost of living, they are in a bad position. May I know whatever in view of the fact that the cost of living has gone up very high, it is possible for the Government of India to find out means to satisfy the demands of the primary and secondary school teachers throughout India relating to the expenditure outside the plan programme?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I may assure the hon. Member that what can be done in the present circumstances is being done. For the fourth plan, we are trying our best and I hope that with the help of the hon. Finance Minister, we will be able to do much better.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
क्या यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इंटर-मीडिएट और हाई स्कूल बोर्ड की इस साल होने वाली वार्षिक परीक्षाओं को लेने से अभ्यर्थियों ने इंकार कर दिया है और उन के स्थान पर सरकार नई भर्ती कर रही है,

यदि हाँ, तो सरकार अध्यापकों की बात क्यों नहीं मान लेती ? उन की क्या क्या मांगें हैं ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have employed blacklegs and quislings. Is that the attitude of the UP Government?

Mr. Speaker: He should not interrupt in that manner every time.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह ठीक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों ने इस आशय का नोटिस दिया है कि वे बोर्ड की वार्षिक परीक्षाएँ जोकि इस साल १५ मार्च के लगभग शुरू होने वाली हैं उन में वे इनविजीलेटर्स का काम नहीं करेंगे । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो सूचना दी है उस के अनुसार उन्होंने आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करना शुरू कर दिया है ।
(इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय सदस्यों से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह चाहते हैं कि उन के बच्चों का भविष्य इस प्रकार से समाप्त कर दिया जाये ? (इंटरप्शन) ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं ने पूछा है कि उन की मांगें क्या हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे नई भर्ती कर रहे हैं । तो फिर नई भर्ती करने के बजाये उन की मांगों को क्यों नहीं मान लिया जाता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि क्यों नहीं माना जाता है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): In view of the fact that in a very large number of States the situation with regard to the scales of pay of teachers has reached an explosive position and the teachers have been agitating for it for a very long time and in view also of the fact that the State Governments while accepting that it is a legitimate demand have stated that they cannot

meet it within the Plan allocation, is there any proposal for the entire Cabinet or the Government to see to it that in this particular case the allocation to the States is made outside the Plan so that the States could come to some sort of decent and amicable settlement with the teachers about their salaries? The demand of the State Governments is that the allocation should be 50 per cent of the expenditure and that it should be outside the Plan. What is the reaction of the Finance Minister to this suggestion?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As the Plan allocation has already been made, if the States could give up some other items we can perhaps permit them to use that money for this purpose. The Plan allocation and the amount of money that the Central Government is in a position to give happens to be a fixed amount. How that money is utilized by the State Governments is a different matter. They might give up some of their schemes and use that money for other purposes. It is for the States to decide. May I humbly submit one word about this? My colleague has been trying his best to deal with this problem. But this is a problem which is primarily the concern of the State Governments. They have to decide the priorities, on which subjects they have got to spend the money allotted to them in the Plan. The priorities cannot be decided by the Central Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अभी शिक्षा मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों ने यह सूचना दी है कि आगामी परीक्षाओं में वे निरीक्षण का कार्य नहीं करेंगे । मैं उन को जानकारी के लिये यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि न केवल अध्यापकों ने बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कांग्रेसों के प्रिंसिपलों ने भी यह नोटिस दे दिया है कि वे भी परीक्षाओं में किसी तरह से निरीक्षण आदि का कार्य नहीं करेंगे । शिक्षा मंत्री, श्री चागला, ने लखनऊ में

[श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री]

पचास प्रतिशत सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया था। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार आज इस स्थिति में है कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह कह सके कि हम अपना भाग दे देंगे, जिस से उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षक और आचार्य यह हड़ताल न करें और लाखों बच्चों के भविष्य को बचाया जा सके, जो कि इस समय अंधकार में होने जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से यह कहने की स्थिति में हूँ कि जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकारों का सम्बन्ध है, सहानुभूति की कोई कमी नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : लेकिन रोटी आटे की बनती है, सहानुभूति की नहीं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आखिर इतने अधिक रूपों की व्यवस्था तत्काल कैसे कर दी जाये ? शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पचास प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था कर सके, तो शेष की व्यवस्था यहां से कर दी जायेगी।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): In view of that fact that the State Governments do not pay much heed to the advice or suggestion of the Union Government, either because they do not possess the requisite amount of funds or because of other considerations, perhaps political, will the Government of India consider the possibility of making education, at least at the primary and secondary level, a Union subject instead of being a State subject?

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of policy.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मदनगिरी, दिल्ली में एक गांधी हरिजन

स्कूल चल रहा है, जिस में अध्यापकों को साल, डेढ़ साल से तन्खाह नहीं मिल रही है। क्या सरकार के नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि यद्यपि सरकार से पैसा आ चुका है, लेकिन अध्यापकों को तन्खाह नहीं दी जा रही है और यहां के संसद-सदस्य उस को खाए बैठे हैं ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस का इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े महत्व का सवाल है। अध्यापकों को तन्खाह नहीं दी जा रही है, जिस की वजह से वे लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मोंविर) : पैसा किस ने खाया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। जब तक मैं किसी मेम्बर साहब को न बुलाऊँ, तब तक वह खड़े हो कर बोलने न लग जायें।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का प्रश्न है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम कई बार शासन को पत्र लिख चुके हैं, लेकिन उन अध्यापकों को पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सवाल है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह केन्द्र सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टीचर्स को तन्खाह नहीं दी गई, यह यहां का सवाल कैसे हो गया ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : शिक्षा मंत्री के पास कई दरखास्तें दी गई हैं, लेकिन

कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। तन्त्रवाह न मिलने की वजह से अध्यापक लोग बहुत परेशान हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह दिल्ली का सवाल है, तो शिक्षा मंत्री इस का उत्तर दें।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि जिस विद्यालय का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, वह सरकारी विद्यालय नहीं है, बल्कि वह सहायता-प्राप्त विद्यालय है। सहायता-प्राप्त विद्यालयों पर हमारा कुछ सीमन नियंत्रण है। हम उन को पूरी तरह अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते। इसी लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक विधेयक इस सदन में आ रहा है। अगर सदन हम को अधिकार देगा, तो हम इस बारे में उस कार्यवाही कर सकेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चूंकि एक कांग्रेसी संसद्-सदस्य उस का संचालन कर रहे हैं, इस लिए कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर जितने माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, अगर वे सब इसी तरह अपने आप बोलना चाहेंगे, तो मुझे इजाजत दी जाये कि मैं चला जाऊं।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि हम कई सालों से परेशान हो रहे हैं और मंत्री महोदय को कई पत्र लिख चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। एक संसद्-सदस्य पैसा खाए बैठे हैं। अध्यापकों को तन्त्रवाह नहीं दी जाती है। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इस हाउस में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो मेरे चिल्लाए जाने के बावजूद मेरा कहना नहीं मानते हैं, तो हो सकता है कि स्कूल में भी ऐसे आदमी होंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस बात पर है कि मैं खड़ा क्यों हो गया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि इस प्रश्न का जवाब देने से पहले आप मंत्री महोदय को बताइये कि चूंकि यह राजधानी का प्रश्न है, इस लिए यह उन के मातहत आता है। उन को टालना नहीं चाहिये और जवाब देना चाहिए। आप मंत्री महोदय को कहिए कि यह प्रश्न उन के मातहत आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हो गया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम आप से यह व्यवस्था चाहते हैं कि यह प्रश्न राज्य का है या केन्द्र का है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि जो प्राईवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं, उन पर

एक माननीय सदस्य : सहायता प्राप्त संस्था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार उस को सहायता देती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर श्री कछवाय इस तरह बोलते चले जायेंगे, तो मुझे एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा। मैं यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। माननीय सदस्य जब चाहते हैं, खड़े हो जाते हैं।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : कई रोज से हम शिकायत करते रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बार-बार यह सवाल कर रहे हैं कि जब सरकार स्कूलों को 75 फीसदी मदद देती है, . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : 95 फीसदी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : . . . जब सरकार इन स्कूलों को 95 फीसदी मदद देती है, तो क्या वह उन को यह नहीं कह सकती कि वे अपने टीचर्स को तन्खाह दें । क्या सरकार का यह कहना है कि उस का इन स्कूलों पर इतना भी नियंत्रण नहीं है ? माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जब सरकार स्कूलों को 95 फीसदी मदद इस लिए देती है कि टीचर्स को तन्खाह दी जाये और अगर उनको तन्खाह न दी जाये, तो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बखल क्यों नहीं देती ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि जहां कुछ संसद् सदस्य स्वयं इस का संचालन कर रहे हैं, वहां कुछ संसद् सदस्य इस की आलोचना कर रहे हैं । इस वजह से स्थिति जरा जटिल हुई है । लेकिन इस संस्था को आगे सहायता दी जाये या न दी जाये, इस प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा : अध्यापकों की तन्खाह के बारे में क्या विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

Shri Subodhi Hansda (Jhargram): Is it a fact that the teachers squatting before the Assembly House of West Bengal propose to withdraw their strike, as they are satisfied with

the assurance of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, but they are not allowed to do so by the political parties interested in creating trouble?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I take this information from the hon. Member.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): May I know which of the State Governments have already approached the Centre for more grants to help the teachers by increasing their salaries and allowances?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Practically, all the State Governments have come forward.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it a fact that since 1947 and, more so, since 1950, when India became sovereign democratic republic, the Government and their spokesmen have repeatedly extolled the teaching profession as the noblest profession in the country, but the teachers themselves have been most neglected, and in some Union Territories and States teachers get as low a pay as peons or chaprasis or even less than that and, if so, what are the reasons for such neglect and how are matters going to be remedied.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: That has been given in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The whole statement is answer to the question that he has put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that they are getting even less than what a peon or a chaprasi gets?

Mr. Speaker: It is a fact. I can tell him.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के मास्टर्स की तन्खाह 70 रुपये महीना है । हरिजन सहायक डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों में उनकी तनखाह आज भी 49 रुपये महीना है । इसके मुकाबले में सेंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट के जो चपड़ासी हैं, उनको इनसे दुगुनी तनख्वाह मिलती है। क्या सट्रल गवर्नमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट से मिल करके इन लोगों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की बात सोच रही है, कुछ सहायता देने की बात सोच रही है यदि हां तो किस हद तक..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब कुछ तो उन्होंने बता दिया है कि कितनी देगी, कितनी नहीं देगी।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : 49 या साढ़े 49 रुपये महीने तनख्वाह है या नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह स्वीकार करते हुए मुझे लज्जा आती है कि भारतवर्ष के जितने भी राज्य हैं उन में सब से कम वेतन इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राइमरी कक्षाओं के अध्यापकों को मिल रहा है..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shame, shame.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : लेकिन इसके लिए राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी पूरी तरह से प्रयत्नशील है और मुझे विश्वास है कि शीघ्र ही इस समस्या का कोई हल निकल आयेगा।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is the responsibility of the Government for fixing the salary of the teachers conditioned by the necessity of the employee or by the resources of the State Government?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Obviously, the resources of the State.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is no reply at all.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : उन्होंने अभी बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों को सब से कम वेतन मिलता है। यही कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सैंकेंडरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों ने स्ट्राइक के बारे में नोटिस दिया है। इस स्ट्राइक के बारे में हमारे छागला

साहब का जो बयान हुआ है लखनऊ में उस में उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि इनकी मांग न्याय संगत है और इसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने क्या विशेष तौर पर कोई कदम उठाये है इनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई विशेष सहायता का आश्वासन दिया है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने लखनऊ में उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से बड़े विस्तार के साथ बातें की हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जत्र अध्यापकों का शिष्टमंडल उल से मिला था तो उन्होंने पूरी सहानुभूति प्रकट की थी लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा था कि उन्हें किसी भी हालत में हड़ताल नहीं करनी चाहिये। अखबारों ने उनकी जो सलाह थी कि हड़ताल न करें उसको तो नहीं छपा किन्तु उनके साथ उन्होंने जो सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित की थी उसको मोटे अक्षरों में प्रकाशित किया।

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Daji: Sir, May I make a submission? I had given an adjournment motion on the same issue but it was disallowed. I do not find my name in this. Will you allow me to put a question on this?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Daji: I would like to ask the Prime Minister, who is present here fortunately, that in view of the unanimity about the necessity of the teachers and also the unanimity about the sympathies of the Central and State Governments, and because the only drawback is the resources, will the Prime Minister make a bold and imaginative intervention and allocate some money outside the normal funds so that the teachers'

[Shri Daji]

demands are satisfied and this burning problem gets solved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This is a suggestion for action. I take it from the hon. Member. Naturally, this matter about the resources will have to be very carefully gone into. Therefore, I can only say that, take it from the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The strike can be withdrawn if you intervene.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry I cannot give any categorical assurance just now. (*Interruption*)

Shrimati Savitri Nagam rose—

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Only the signatories are to be allowed. I have not allowed anyone else. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12-37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table six statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions.

(i) Supplementary statement No. II—Tenth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha)

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV—Ninth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha)

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Seventh Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha).

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XX—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XXII—First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII—Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha)

[Placed in Library, see Nos. LT-3862 to 67/65].

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON HANDLOOM

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Working Group on Handloom. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3868/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWS-PRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED, NEPANAGAR FOR THE YEAR 1963-64 AND ITS REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): On behalf of Shri T. N. Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3869/65].

Annual Report of Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited, Kottayam for 1963-64.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 10th September, 1964, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3870] 65].

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of State of Kerala, for 1964-65.

12.39 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 2nd of March, 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1965-66.

- (3) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1965-66.

Shri Daji (Indore): I have got one suggestion to make. I think most of the Members are very much inconvenienced when a particular business is put for the week which does not even half-way or less than three-quarters reach the point of its being taken up. We have to make various other engagements too. May I request, through you, Sir, the hon. Minister to see that when the business of the week is announced, some rough idea of the time is available. We have to prepare ourselves for the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill; we have to prepare ourselves for the Supplementary Demands for Grants and then we have to prepare ourselves for the Railway Budget and so on. But we have not yet come to the end of the President's Address. Now, the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill will not only not come in the next week but a week after that. Our entire programme gets disturbed. There should be some rough and ready idea of time given in this programme which must commensurate with the reality.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall keep it in mind. Sometimes, as we have found, the House is unpredictable—sometimes business collapses earlier—and, therefore, we find ourselves in a quandary if there is no business. Therefore, we put something in the order paper as a cushion. But we will look into that.

श्री सत्यु निमये : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन के बारे में जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है उसका क्या मतलब है. इसको हम समझ नहीं पाये हैं। इस तरह की बात करना संसद् कार्य मंत्री के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है।

*Presented with the recommendation of the President.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रहने दीजिये ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): This is understandable because the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs cannot anticipate that there would be an adjournment motion or anything of the kind.

Sir, my submission to you is this. During the week, we always take on Fridays the non-official business for 2½ hours. But I would also suggest that a certain provision should be made once a week for No-Date-Yet-Named Motion. It becomes very necessary. Though we are discussing the Budget, we are discussing the Demands for Grants, there are certain very important issues which arise and which have to be discussed under section 193 as urgent things and a general discussion on the Budget does not have that impact and we do not clinch the issues. Therefore, it becomes absolutely necessary that, as and when such important issues are raised about which notices are given and which are in order and which are accepted by you, they must find a place. Therefore, as already the thinking goes, say, on Wednesday or on any other day, we must have at least 2 or 2½ hours for such business.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to submit very respectfully that I endorse what Mr. Mathur has said and that No-Date-Yet-Named Motions which bring under discussion some of the reports of public undertakings and other undertakings have been neglected for the last one year. Now that thing has got added importance because we have set up a Committee on Public Undertakings. I believe that every Thursday should be fixed for the consideration of the reports of public undertakings, under the item 'No-day-yet-named-motions'.

Secondly, I would like to say that we should know very precisely what the programme for the next week is and how much time is allotted to each item, because so far as the other parties are concerned, they know which person has to take part in which debate, but so far as the Congress Party is concerned, some of us have to prepare for all the items on the agenda without getting any chance to speak on any of them. Therefore, it is very necessary that we should know the precise nature of the programme and the precise time allotted to each item and the precise items that would be discussed.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री नन्दा ने कम्प्यूनिस्टों की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दिया था । इस बारे में सदस्यों द्वारा यह मांग की गई थी कि उस पर बहस की जाये, और आपने उस बहस को कबूल किया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अगले सप्ताह उस बयान पर भी बहस होगी । मैंने उस पर प्रस्ताव भी दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगले सप्ताह तो नहीं होगी ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I want to make one submission to you. You had told me that I could raise it today. Often, when we are not in town or we have not followed the entire proceedings of the previous day, we are in some difficulty; so, whenever there is a very important announcement to be made by Government, I would request you to see that it is specifically put down on the Order Paper. For example, the Prime Minister made a very important statement the other day on language. It just happened that we were here in the morning; otherwise, we would not have known about it. So, it would be helpful if it is specifically put down on the Order Paper. Even on such occasions, as for example has happened today, when something is being carried over and a statement is going to be made on behalf of Government

with regard to the ruling to be given by you, if it could be put down on the Order Paper that would be a good thing.

Mr. Speaker: I had announced it in the House the day before yesterday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is all right in the case of those of us who are always here, because we are here from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m. But if we are not there due to some reason, sometimes we miss it. So, I would request that the Order Paper might be made fuller than it is now.

Mr. Speaker: About the no-day-yet-named-motions, hon. Members desire that they should be taken up every week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This question was raised the other day, and I had made my statement on this. So far, we have been following this tradition that during the budget session, we do not take up any no-day-yet-named-motions. As you are aware, during the ordinary sessions, one no-day-yet-named-motion is fixed for every week; sometimes, it might have happened that no such motion was taken up because of other urgent things. But during the budget sessions, this has been the convention that we have been following that till the financial business is over, we do not take up any no-day-yet-named-motion; but we try to make up for it as far as possible after the financial business is over. In fact, during the last few years, we had sometimes taken up two no-day-yet-named-motions in a week just to make up for the lee-way.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): There was not even one taken up during the last session.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That may have been so, because there might have been some other urgent business. But generally we follow this convention that one no-day-yet-named-

motion is taken up every week after the financial business is over.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nanda's statement on communists was also referred to . . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have not received notice of any motion on that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I submit one thing? Yesterday, there was a meeting in the Deputy-Speaker's room where these no-day-yet-named-motions were considered, and we considered which of them should be taken up. The no-day-yet-named-motion regarding Shri Nanda's statement is one of them, and the sub-committee has decided that it should be put down first . . .

An hon. Member: Not first, but second.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then, there were two other no-day-yet-named-motions also, which were important. There might be similar other things which may be important, and if we are going to discuss them we have got to take *ad hoc* decisions. We have got a sub-committee that meets and that goes into the matter and then decides which no-day-yet-named-motions are to be taken up. Apart from these no-day-yet-named-motions, there are also motions under rule 193 for discussing matters of urgent public importance, and these cannot wait for a month or a month and a half because then they will lose all their importance.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Before you pronounce your final ruling on this matter, may I make one submission? Are we to understand from the statement which the hon. Minister has made that the only time that will be reserved and allotted for discussion of motions under rule 193 would be after all the financial business of the Government has been transacted which in simple words means that not more than one can be taken up because this session is completely taken up by the

[Shri Nath Pai]

financial business? What we want to plead with you is that we would be ready to sit as long as is required—after all, all of us are here—to transact this business though it is a strain.....

An hon. Member: Not on Saturdays.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not say that we should meet on Saturdays. But let us sit a little longer on the other days and at least one motion under rule 193 should be taken up per week. Otherwise, many very important matters will be precluded from being discussed in the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We also support this suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that we need discuss it any further. What the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said is about what we have been doing so far namely that during the budget session, we do not take up any no-day-yet-named-motion. But if hon. Members desire otherwise, we shall sit down and consider whether it is possible. We shall call the hon. Minister also and then we can consider whether it is possible to take up those motions, at least one in a week. We shall consider that.

Shri Nath Pai: Under you this Parliament is very alert about its duties.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That would depend upon the urgency of the matter. As regards the discussion on Shri Nanda's statement, I said the other day that Government would find time. Then, there is the demand for a discussion of the Supreme Court's advisory opinion. For this also we shall consider. But we cannot take up all no-day-yet-named-motions. We shall have to decide according to the urgency of the matter.

12.46 hrs.

RULING RE. SECRET DOCUMENTS

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): On behalf of the Government, it will be our duty to oppose the laying of any of the documents to which reference has been made by a few hon. Members. I shall endeavour to place before you the reasons one by one.

There are no rules specifically governing the question of laying of documents either by the Members of the House or by Members of the Government. Therefore, that must be governed by your discretion exercised under rule 389 of our rules of procedure. There have been already some Directions in the matter, which are contained in this handbook on Directions. If I may read out with your permission from that Handbook, Direction 117 reads thus:

"A private Member can lay a paper on the Table of the House when he is authorised to do so by the Speaker."

That means that there is an absolute discretion vested in you in allowing a private Member to lay a document. It will, therefore, be my endeavour to give you as much assistance as I can in coming to a decision as to how your discretion in this matter should be guided. On the admission of those who have referred to this document, this is not a document which has come to them in the normal course.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is the normal course?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think that I am supposed to explain to Shri Kamath what the normal course means.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may explain to the House, not to me. The House wants to know it

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): The House does not want to know it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, let him sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should these interruptions be there?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We want to hear, but we are interrupted. What could we do?

Mr. Speaker: Everyone should listen patiently.

Shri Nath Pai: In spite of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's interruption, we are trying to listen.

Shri A. K. Sen: On the admission of those who have referred to this document or extracts from it, the document has not come into the possession of those who quoted from it, in the normal course. That is the least that I can say about it.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to hear that sentence again. I did not quite catch it because there was too much interruption. What did he say about quoting that document of which we have come into possession?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister would probably be answering it now.

Shri A. K. Sen: On the admission of those who had quoted from this document or quoted extracts from it, the document has not travelled into their hands in the normal course.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have said nothing about that document. On a point of clarification. Nothing was admitted as to how I got it. I said that I was laying it on the Table of the House. I never mentioned how I got it or how it came into my possession.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): How has it come to the hon. Member?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not for my hon. friend to ask.

Shri Daji (Indore): Who is he to ask? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I will entreat hon Members to exercise patience and listen to the hon. Minister now. If this mood is continued to be adopted, I am afraid I might not be allowed to do anything.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only wanted to question him on what he said, namely, 'he said on his own admission'. I never admitted anything.

Shri A. K. Sen: No, no.

Shri Nath Pai: Obviously he does not have much to say.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether my submission is accepted by you or not, is a different matter. But I am certainly at liberty to make my submission to you (*Interruptions*). Shri Kamath has usually the mind to hear me. I hope he will not deny me that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly not. With all my heart and mind.

Mr. Speaker: If every Minister also were to address me, there would be less difficulty.

Shri A. K. Sen: I was trying to do so. I will try to do so also. This document has curiously come into the possession of some people who had apparently thought it best to make it over for use on the floor of this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The word 'people' is wrong.

Shri Nath Pai: Say 'Some hon. Members'.

Mr. Speaker: Each word cannot be assessed like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has used it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I still do not see anything wrong in that . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You referred to 'some people' who wanted to use it on 'the floor of the House'. That is not how hon. Members should be described.

Shri A. K. Sen: Naturally, it can only be used if it is laid . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is the Table of the House, not the floor of the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: It has been already used on the floor of the House before being laid on the Table—it has already been used.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister be kind enough to address me and also face me while doing so?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am addressing you, though I may not be looking at you.

Mr. Speaker: Though it might be a little difficult for him, I will request him to do so.

Shri A. K. Sen: It has always been a pleasant duty to look at you and to address you.

As I was saying, this document has curiously travelled from lawful custody into hands which are unknown to us. And these methods are certainly not, in my submission, normal ones. And when documents are taken away from lawful custody without the consent of those who are in custody of them, we might describe such deprivation of lawful possession by various legal terms. But I think we shall be excused if we say that it certainly is not a legal way of bringing into light documents which are in the lawful possession of those who ought to have them, particularly confidential documents, secret documents.

Let us test it on principles.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We have the inheritance of the 1942 tradition.

श्री मधु लिमये (मोंघिर) : पकल साहब के सरकुलर की याद है आपको ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह पकल साहब यहां कैसे आ गए ?

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us test it on principle. A highly secret document relating to our defence, if it is taken away from lawful custody, and if some hon. Members choose to lay it on the Table of the House—will it be open to you to allow them to do so as a matter of course? Or will you not be called upon to exercise your discretion by reference to various considerations including the security and the interest of the public?

Therefore, in my submission, it will not be proper for you to allow them to lay this document on the Table, unless they explain how it is that this document has come from its lawful custody into their hands.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. You will never have it. Privilege.

Shri A. K. Sen: Normally, a police report, as it purports to be—I do not say it is; I have not had a look at it—ordinarily a police report is not admissible either in court or on the floor of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह अदालत नहीं है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I hope we shall never reach that stage when police reports will be regarded as Bible, and will be quoted as such.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nor Cabinet Sub-Committee reports either.

Shri A. K. Sen: I did not say that.

Police reports are not, ordinarily, admissible, unless they are relevant to the issue.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the CBI report a police report?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I request the hon. Members through you to give me a patient hearing? I shall be ever ready to answer them, if there are any queries afterwards.

Shri Nath Pai: Very many.

Shri A. K. Sen: This document, which could not have been normally placed on the Table of the House, is sought to be read out before it is put on the Table of the House. The rule is that no document should be normally read out unless it is part of the record of the House by being laid on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which rule?

Shri Nath Pai: Which is that rule?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम पढ़िये, कहाँ है वह नियम ?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no specific rule (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: We cannot proceed in this way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your ruling is that no Member can refer to a rule without specifying it.

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that it is a rule of our procedure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: An imaginary rule? That is all right.

Mr. Speaker: It may be his concept that ordinarily this is the procedure that is followed. Therefore, Members should not get impatient on that score.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him conceive as he likes—let him have his own concept.

Shri A. K. Sen: The ordinary rule is that no document should be quoted unless it is part of the record of the House (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where is the rule?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं, वह नियम पढ़ें ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I may tell Shri Limaye that I shall read it out. I shall quote the rule. But Shri Kamath will not wait.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am waiting. I am listening to him, trying to listen to him.

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him to resume his seat. If the hon. Minister is not allowed to speak, I am not going to proceed. This is a reply on behalf of Government to the point raised.. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Mr. Speaker: Unless I identify a Member, no one shall speak. First that should be observed.

Shri Bagari rose—

Mr. Speaker: He will sit down.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं इस तरह नहीं, मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा तब बोलिएगा । अभी आप बैठ जाइए । जब मैं बुलाऊँ तब व्यवस्था का प्रश्न करिएगा ।

एक डिबेट हुई, उसका अब जवाब दिया जा रहा है । पहले उस तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा उसको सुना गया, पर अब उधर के माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि रिप्लाय वैसा हो जैसा कि वह चाहते हैं । अगर वह इस

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

तरह से मंत्री महोदय को नहीं बोलने दगें तो कैसे जवाब दिया जा सकेगा ।

(Interruptions) पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह से बोलने लगना शोभा नहीं देता ।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अपील कर रहा हूँ कि इस रिप्लाय में कुछ चीजें आवेंगी जो उनको पसन्द नहीं होंगी । पर वे उनको सुननी होंगी । जो उन्होंने कहा वह चाहे उधर वालों के पसन्द न था तो भी उन्होंने सुना ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह हमारी बातें सुनने के लिए सभा में मौजूद नहीं थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने उसको पढ़ लिया है और अब रिप्लाय दे रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि मैं सुन रहा था बोला नहीं, लेकिन मैं जनाब की खिदमत में बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि यह शोर गुल करने में किसी को मजा नहीं आ रहा है । कुछ हालात होते हैं, कुछ बात बनती है जिसके ऊपर दिमाग और मन में उत्साह उठता है । अगर इस तरह के वायुमंडल को रोकना है तो उसका यह इलाज नहीं है कि कार्रवाई को बन्द कर दिया जाए । उसका यह इलाज नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय जवाब न दें, या उनसे जवाब न दिलाया जाए । यह शोर गुल हो रहा है इसलिए काम नहीं बन्द किया जा सकता । इसका एक तरीका होता है । मंत्री महोदय खुद अपनी तरफ से ऐसे शब्द या व्यक्तिगत बातें न कहें, जिससे जज्बात माननीय सदस्यों के भड़कें । इस तरह से रोब से सदन को काबू में नहीं किया जा सकता । इसके कुछ नियम हैं कुछ तरीके हैं (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बागड़ी साहब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे कुछ नियम और तरीके सुझाए । उन्होंने कुछ तरीके बतलाए और यह बतलाया कि काम किस तरह से चल सकता है । मैंने उनकी बात सुनी और अगर मैं उनसे कुछ सीख सकता हूँ तो सीखूंगा । मगर मेरी अर्ज यह है कि जब तक मैं बागड़ी जी से सीख न लूं तब तक जो मुझे बुद्धि है उसके मुताबिक मुझे काम चलाना है । इसलिए उस वक्त तक मुझे इजाजत दें ताकि मैं काम चला सकूँ ।

अब मेरी दरखास्त है कि जो ला मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे, अगर उनका कहना न भी पसन्द हो तो उसको मुना जाए ।

13.36 hrs.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय यह न कहें (इंटरप्शंस)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं उन्हें यह कैसे कह सकता हूँ कि वे यह कहें और वह न कहें ? मैं उनके मुंह में यह कैसा डाल सकता हूँ कि वे यह कहें और वह न कहें ?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am used to quote the authority for my propositions after I cite them. I cannot state the authority and the proposition simultaneously as some hon. Members have demanded. That is a feat in which I shall not prefer to indulge ever. Therefore, I was putting the proposition first that the ordinary rule is that no document can be quoted on the floor of the House unless it is made a part of the record of the House by being laid on the Table of the House. Otherwise, all sorts of unauthenticated documents would come in.

Now, I quote the authority for which Shri Limaye is anxious. I may say again that whenever I try to assist the hon. Members and you, I shall state the proposition first, unless you prevent me from doing so, and then quote

my authority. That is a habit which has grown in me for years, during years of practice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good habit.

Shri Nath Pal: Was that necessary now?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, it was.

It is May's Parliamentary Practice, latest edition, which is the Seventeenth Edition, page 458:

"Another rule or principle of debate may be here added. A Minister of the Crown is not at liberty to read or quote from a despatch or other state paper not before the House, unless he be prepared to lay it upon the table. This restraint is similar to the rule of evidence in courts of law, which prevents counsel from citing documents which have not been produced in evidence."

This is based on the principle that you cannot cite as evidence any document unless it is made a part of the records of the House. The hon. Member was ready to lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was prepared. Even now I am prepared.

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, the question is whether he should be allowed to lay it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That comes later.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said this because people had started quoting before the Speaker had given his permission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Deputy-Speaker had given me permission to read from that.

Shri A. K. Sen: My submission in support of the contention that it should be refused is that there are reasons of public policy.

First of all, under rule 369(1) of our rules, it has to be authenticated. It reads:

"A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it."

I take it that nobody was prepared to authenticate it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said so. I challenged you to disprove it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी से पता चलता है कि उन्होंने कार्रवाही पड़ी नहीं है। कामत साहब ने कहा था कि मैं रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not read the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Members have some patience?

Shri A. K. Sen: Authentication has a very peculiar meaning in law. Any and every one cannot authenticate. Only those responsible for the making of a document or under whose supervision and care a document has been prepared can authenticate it. A man cannot pick up a paper from the street and say this is a document.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You disprove it.

Shri Daji (Indore): We are responsible Members of Parliament.

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall not expect that my hon. friends shall accept my submission, but it is a submission made to you. Authentication has a peculiar meaning, and I cannot just pick up a paper and say this is what it purports to be. I must know it from my own personal knowledge or the document must have been prepared under my care and supervision.

Then, what happens? Ordinarily such privileged and confidential documents should not be admissible anywhere, but if it is allowed to be laid on the Table of the House, under rule

[Shri A. K. Sen]

369(2) it becomes a public document. It becomes a public document by the rule itself. And when it becomes a public document, all that is necessary is for some one to take a certified copy of it and tender it in any court.

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is exactly what should prevent this being laid on the Table of the House, because what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. Otherwise, every secret document would be made a public document, and certified copies will be taken and published all over the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You disprove it.

Shri A. K. Sen: In my submission, neither this House nor your authority should be lent for that purpose.

Then, my submission is that, apart from anything else, it casts a reflection on certain persons which, according to rule 41(2) (ix) and rule 352(v), can only be raised by way of substantive motions. I will read rule 352(v) first.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो आरोप किया गया है उसका क्या दृष्टा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जिस ग्रुप के हैं उस ग्रुप के कोई लीडर भी यहां पर हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : बागड़ी जी लीडर हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं उन के लीडर बागड़ी जी से यह अपील करूंगा कि यह बहुत ज्यादा दखल देते हैं और वे उन माननीय सदस्य को सलाह दें कि वे ऐसा न करें ।

श्री बागड़ी : ठीक है । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब अन्य माननीय सदस्य बोलते हैं तो अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा उनको

सुन लिया जाता है लेकिन इधर वह इनायत नहीं की जाती है और इधर हम लोगों के ऊपर ज़रा उनकी नज़र रोकने के लिए ज्यादा जाती है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Rule 352(v) reads:

"352. A member while speaking shall not—

* * * *

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;

Explanation.—The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;"

There were reflections on the past Chief Ministers, on the present Chief Minister, and various other high officers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Both have resigned.

Shri Daji: He is not taking us seriously. It is elementary nonsense, what he is talking. Is an official a person in high authority? He must show some respect for our intelligence, for the intelligence of the House. An official becomes a person in high authority?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He is treating us with contempt as if we are school children.

Shri Daji: Not even school children. He is not taking Parliament seriously. This is illegal nonsense.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नेता होने की हैसियत से मुझे तो अपने मेम्बर

को सलाह देने के लिए कहते हैं लेकिन यह जो इतने बोल रहे हैं तो उनको रोकने के वास्ते उनके लीडरों से आप क्यों नहीं कहते हैं यह मैं बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप बैठे रहते तो मैं उन से भी कहता (इंटरप्शन) ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I have been making my submissions to you as you have asked me to do, and I was not trying to address this either to Shri Daji or a few others. Therefore, he should not have invited the cap to fit himself if I was addressing this submission to you.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he might just go with the arguments.

Shri A. K. Sen: If I was making this statement to you, I was making it with full respect to you, occupying the Chair as you do; with a full sense of my responsibility I am trying to make a submission that you have to decide who are the high persons in authority—that is the rule,—“which, in the opinion of the Speaker,” should be made by way of a substantive motion. It is the opinion of yours, Sir, and not the opinion of Shri Daji or others. (Interruption). Therefore, he should not have said that I was insulting anybody's intelligence. He may not agree with me.

Therefore, in my submission, all these considerations have one collective effect, namely, that your authority should not be invoked to lend support to that most serious procedure of allowing a document not lawfully taken away from lawful custody to be laid on the Table of the House and made part of the records of the House so that certified copies may be taken and used as evidence in the highest courts of law and which indirectly would put a seal upon the future procedure of a similar sort, namely, people may be encouraged to take documents in a similar way and

to be brought on the Table of the House.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of clarification. I just want to show to you certain—

Mr. Speaker: He will just depend upon my understanding.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not want to argue. I only want to invite your attention to a very important ruling which has been given in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen all those rulings. He can just tell me the name of the case.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, Sir. But how can I do it, when you are standing?

Mr. Speaker: That is all right; I will sit down.

Shri Nath Pai: May I invite your attention to Lok Sabha Debates—11th Session—8th to 12th August—of the second Lok Sabha, column 1683. That is identical with this case.

Mr. Speaker: Which is the case?

Shri Nath Pai: The case is this. An hon. Member was quoting a confidential letter of the Prime Minister of India before the House. The point of order was raised by a Congress Member, saying that “how did the Member come in possession of this official document and how can he quote it.” The ruling given by Shri Anantasayanam Ayyangar, your distinguished predecessor, is that there is no point of order and the Member may proceed. May I point out here—I hope you have got the volume with you.

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into that and I have considered it, that particular case also. I have seen all the precedents; though the Law Minister has not gone into it in his statement, I have seen all the precedents that were available with me.

Shri Nath Pai: But yesterday you gave us the impression that after the

[Shri Nath Pai]

Law Minister had made his observations, if you feel inclined, you may allow some time for asking clarification. You have said yesterday that an interval of 15 minutes or so would be reserved for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Prof. Ranga wanted to know how it would be possible for me immediately after the Law Minister sits down to give my decision if I had to consider and take account of the opinion expressed by him. My answer is that yesterday I had requested and I had got an advance copy of the opinion that he was going to express, and therefore, I have taken that into account as well. I am now in a position to straightaway give my opinion, and I hope hon. Members would bear with me.

**RIGHT OF MEMBERS TO QUOTE FROM
SECRET DOCUMENTS OR LAY COPIES
THEREOF ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

On the 22nd February, 1965, when Shri P. K. Deo started his question on the Prime Minister's statement, he observed. 'I quote' and then proceeded to quote. I enquired "Where are you quoting from?" He said "From the CBI Report." I questioned his right to quote from a document which could not be expected to be with him.

CBI is an agency of the Central Government to make enquiries into cases entrusted to it, and make reports to Government. The Government then takes decisions on the issues.

In the present case, certain complaints received by Government were passed on to the CBI for investigation and report. The CBI has done that. The Government has taken decision and that was announced by the Prime Minister. The issues before us are:

- (1) Whether any member can quote from a document that is treated by the Government as secret or confidential, whose disclosure Government resists in public interest?

- (2) Whether such an enquiry and report can be withheld by Government, when there is a demand by members to place it on the Table of the House?

- (3) Whether a document, copies of which have been circulated among Members, and whose excerpts have appeared in the newspapers also, can still be treated as secret and confidential?

- (4) Whether Government can be compelled to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy of such document, which it classifies as secret or confidential?

- (5) Whether a member can suddenly spring a surprise on the Speaker, the House and on the Government by quoting from some copy, which he might have got from some source, which he is not prepared to disclose, when the Government treats the original as secret or confidential and is not prepared to lay on the Table?

- (6) Such copies, if found true, can be obtained through leakage or stealth, or in an irregular manner. Whether a member has an absolute right to refer to any such copy or his freedom can be controlled in the public interest or for security of the country?

Unquestionably a member has right of freedom of speech, which includes reference to any paper, document, book or publication, and no action can be taken against him by any outside authority or agency. But this freedom is not absolute in the sense of license. A Member has to exercise great restraint and first satisfy himself that the document he holds in his possession is a genuine one. Further proper checks are to be exercised by

the Speaker in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules made thereunder.

"Speech and action in Parliament may thus be said to be unquestioned and freed. But this freedom from external influence or interference does not involve any unrestrained license of speech within the walls of the House". (Anson, Volume I, Parliament, Page 170).

During the course of discussion on the point on the 22nd February 1965, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain said that "Issue before the House was whether it was in the public interest for a Member to make use of an information received illegally and which constituted an offence under the Official Secrets Act."

I have looked into the practice in the House of Commons in the United Kingdom and I cannot do better than quote from the Report of the Select Committee on the Official Secrets Acts in the House of Commons which examined a similar matter:

"Your Committee are of opinion that disclosures by members in the course of debate or proceedings in parliament cannot be made the subject of proceedings under the Official Secrets Act."

This is based on the fundamental privilege of the Member that he has freedom of speech in the House. Since our Constitution has also conferred a similar privilege on the Members of this House, it is quite clear that by quoting from a secret or confidential document or placing a copy thereof on the Table of the House, the Member will not commit any offence under the Official Secrets Act.

In this connection I may also draw the attention of the Members to a further paragraph in that Report, which reads as follows:—

"The House of Commons has disciplinary powers over its mem-

bers, and a member who abuses his privilege of speech may be punished, not merely by suspension from the service of the House, but by imprisonment or expulsion from the House or both. Expulsion at least cannot be considered a light penalty. It is not so much on penal sanctions, however, that your Committee would desire to rely for the prevention of abuses of parliamentary privilege prejudicial to the safety of the realm, as on the good sense of members themselves, who are as much concerned as ministers to prevent such abuses."

Article 105(1) of the Constitution lays down that "subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament."

Rule 368 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha lays down that "If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State Paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State Paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha further lays down that "All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

Direction 117 of Directions by the Speaker lays down that "a private

[Mr. Speaker]

member may lay a paper on the Table of the House when he is authorised by the Speaker to do so." Direction 118 further lays down that "if a private member desires to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House, he shall supply a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable him to decide whether permission should be given to lay the paper or document on the Table". It is further stated in the Direction that "if in the course of his speech, a member wishes to lay a paper or document on the Table without previously supplying a copy thereof to the Speaker, he may hand it over at the Table but it will not be deemed to have been laid on the Table unless the Speaker, after examination accords the necessary permission."

The Rules of Procedure and the Directions are silent on the question whether a Member can quote from a paper which the Government treats as secret or confidential, and which they are not prepared to make public. I have therefore looked into the past practice and precedents. So far as Lok Sabha is concerned, the following precedents are relevant:

(1) In February 1958 Shri Feroze Gandhi, in the course of his speech, referred to certain notes of the Finance Minister to the Principal Finance Secretary. He also quoted from them in his speech. On an objection being raised as to how the hon. Member had got access to these documents, Shri Feroze Gandhi stated, "If I were to reveal all the sources of my information this inquiry would never have been held. I cannot."

The Speaker giving his decision on the point of order observed "It is not necessary to divulge the source of information. It has been repeatedly held in courts of law that even if a document is obtained by stealth so long as it is genuine it is admissible in evidence." The Member then placed the document on the Table of the House.

(2) On April 3, 1963, Shri Homi Daji while speaking on Law Ministry's Demands, quoted from Auditors' Reports into the working of two Insurance Companies, viz. the New Asiatic Insurance Company and the Ruby General Insurance Company, which the Government had not agreed earlier to lay on the Table on the ground that it would not be in the public interests to do. Shri Daji was asked whether he was prepared to place them on the Table of the House and he was permitted by the Chair to do so after he had recorded a certificate to the effect that he had verified from his personal knowledge that the documents were a true copy of the original with the Government.

(3) On the 4th May, 1963, Sarvashri Homi Daji and S. M. Banerjee raised a point in the House stating that Part I of Report of the Attorney-General and Shri Shastri on Vivian Bose Commission's Report had already been circulated by one 'Mehr Chand Khanna' to the Speaker and some Members of Parliament. They argued that in view of the leakage of the said document which Government declared to be confidential, Part I of that Report should also be laid on the Table. The matter was discussed at length in the House on that day. Ultimately the copy in the possession of the Member was passed on to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who said that Government would make enquiries about the genuineness or otherwise of the document.

On 6th May, 1963, the Minister of Industry made a statement, and *inter alia*, observed as follows:

"Since this part of the Daph-tary-Shastri report is already in circulation, Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served now by continuing to treat this part of the Report as secret. I am, therefore, laying it on the Table of the House."

I have also tried to ascertain the practice in the House of Commons in the United Kingdom. The following precedent has been placed before me:

On the 28th February 1945 when a member quoted from a secret protocol, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, *inter alia*, made the following observations:

"I do not know that my hon. friend has got the complete document. In fact I do not know what he has got.... My hon. friend did not tell me he was going to read out from a secret document.... I am now going to look into these documents and lay them on the Table. I do not ask my hon. friend how he obtained this secret protocol."

When a member asked that there was an obligation to lay the documents on the Table, the Chair ruled "It is a rule that such documents should be laid, but not if it is against public interest, or if they are in the nature of private or secret documents". Mr. Eden clarifying the position further said "There is no obligation to lay a document unless you quote from it. I have not quoted from it, I have referred to it. We propose to lay these documents but I must consult others."

After examining the constitutional position, the precedents and the general parliamentary practice, I give below my conclusions on the various issues that have arisen and which I have specified earlier.

(1) A Member can ordinarily quote from a document that is treated by Government as secret or confidential, and which government have not disclosed in public interest.

(2) Government are not obliged to lay such a document on the Table of the House, and the Chair cannot compel them to do so, if they continue to hold the view that it is not in the public interest to do so.

(3) It is for the Government to consider whether a document, copies of which have been circulated among members or which have appeared in the press, wholly or partially, shall still be treated as secret or confidential, and not laid on the Table.

(4) While Government cannot be compelled to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy of a document, which is classified as secret or confidential, it is necessary for the Member who quotes from such a document, to certify that he has verified from his personal knowledge that the document is the true copy of the original with the Government, and the Member will do so on his own responsibility, and the Chair will permit him to proceed. In case the Member is not prepared to give a certificate in these terms and he insists on quoting from such document, the Chair may find out from the Government about the authenticity of such a document and the facts placed by the Government before the Chair will be final in determining whether such a document is genuine or not. Where Government decline to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy, the Chair will allow the Member to proceed and it will be for the Government to give such answers as they think fit and the House possesses ample power to deal with the matter under the Constitution and the Rules.

(5) Normally a Member is not expected to spring a surprise on the Speaker, the House and the Government by quoting from a document which is not public. In fairness to all, and in accordance with parliamentary conventions, the Member should inform the Chair and the Government in advance so that they are in a position to deal with the matter on the floor of the House when it is raised. If this requirement is not complied with, the Chair may stop the member from quoting from such a document and may ask the Member to make available to the Chair a copy before the Chair allows the Member to proceed with any quotation therefrom.

[Mr. Speaker]

(6) It is a fact that a document, which is treated by the Government as secret or confidential, can be obtained through leakage or stealth or in an irregular manner, but the Chair would not compel the Member to disclose the source from which copies have been obtained by the Member.

(7) As I said above the Member has a right to quote from such a document subject to the conditions that I have specified above. But there is an over-riding authority with the Speaker and under his inherent powers he can stop a Member from quoting from a document in the national interest where security of the country is involved. Such cases, I admit, shall be rare, but such a power exists in the Speaker and he can exercise it without assigning any reason.

According to this decision if Mr. P. K. Deo wants to quote from the document, which he alleges to be CBI report, he must first give me the document with the prescribed certificate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. In the last sentence of your momentous ruling, you have said that it may be given to you. May I hand it over to you, now, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: When the occasion arises, we shall see.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have said that a Member is at liberty to quote from the document.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, when he wants to proceed with it; when the occasion arises, we shall see.

Shri Nath Pai: You have not referred to Mr. Ayyangar's ruling. You said, you have taken this into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: I have; he only said that there was no point of order. He did not give any consideration to it.

Shri Daji

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Daji: Sir, this is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: Now we should proceed with the business for the day.

Shri Daji: Sir, may I ask the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, through you, whether, as it has now been widely known that the Cabinet Sub-Committee's report has been under circulation and it has been quoted in the Orissa Assembly, they still want to deny that to us....

Mr. Speaker: Now it is for them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want to know whether your ruling will cover that also?

Mr. Speaker: What I have to say I have already said.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I want to make one request. I request that the ruling which you have just now given may be circulated to all of us.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

13.32 hrs.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Heda and seconded by Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram on the 19th February, 1965, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Pre-

sident for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965."

Now, there are still some more hon. Members who want to speak on this. May I know when the hon. Prime Minister would like to reply?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): On Tuesday, Sir—Monday is a holiday—at 4.15.

Mr. Speaker: All right. On Tuesday we will proceed with other business and at 4.15 the Prime Minister will be called to reply to this debate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): Will this debate go on till 4.15 on Tuesday?

Mr. Speaker: Up to 2.30 today I propose to go on with this debate. On Tuesday we will take up other business till 4.15.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can that be.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he has some other important State work to do till then.

Now, Shri Rameshwaranand may continue his speech.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं बोलूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन की जगह आप बोलेंगे ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जी हां ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आधी स्पीच आपकी होगी और आधी उनकी होगी । तब तो आपको भगवा कपड़े पहन कर यहां पर आना चाहिये था ।

His speech would be deemed to have been Concluded.

2249 (Ai) LSD—6.

श्री जेना (भद्रक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के ऊपर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने का मौका दिया ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से हमारे देश का पूरा नक्शा हमारी नजर में आ जाता है । मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि देश के लिये जितनी अच्छी सरकार की जरूरत है उतनी ही स्वस्थ विरोधी दल की आवश्यकता है । मैं पिछले कई दिनों से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बहस सुन रहा था और बड़ी दिलचस्पी से सुन रहा था । लेकिन बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि जो हमारी समालोचनायें हुई हैं उन में हमारी सरकार के किसी काम को हमारे विरोधी दल ने पसन्द नहीं किया । हम लोगों को स्वतंत्रता हासिल किये हुए सत्रह साल हो गये । हम ने तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें चलाईं । दो तो खत्म हो गईं और तीसरी खत्म होने वाली है । लेकिन इस अवधि के अन्तर्गत हम कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं कर पाये जिस के लिये सरकार कुछ थोड़े से धन्यवाद के काबिल होती । हम ने तीन साधारण चुनाव कर लिये । उन में जनता की राय कांग्रेस के पक्ष में आई । हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने यहां भी हमारी निन्दा की और बाहर भी । लेकिन जनता उनको दूर से ही सुनती है । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दूंगा । जब पार्वतीजी ने तय कर लिया कि वे शिवजी को अपना जीवन साथी बना लेंगी तब शिव जी उन के निश्चय की परीक्षा करने के लिये उन के पास एक बड़े ब्राह्मण के वेश में गये और जा कर उन से कहा कि तुम क्यों शिव जी से शादी करना चाहती हो । वह तो

"बपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्य जन्मता दिगम्बरस्तेन निवेदितं वसू ।

वरेषु यत् बाल मृगाक्षि मृग्यते तद् किमर्थम् व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने ॥"

शिव जी ने बड़े ब्राह्मण के वेश में पार्वती को यह समझाया कि देखो, जो देखने में सुन्दर नहीं, जिस

[श्री जेना]

के कुल का कोई ठिकाना नहीं, जो नंगा है, जिस के पास कोई धन या पैसा नहीं है, उस से तुम क्यों शादी करना चाहती हो । फिर भी उस के तीन नेत्र हैं, उस से शादी मत करना । पार्वती जी ने इसे सुन कर अपनी दासी से कहा कि देखो, तुम जा कर ऐसे कहना :

“निर्दयतां आलि किमप्ययं बटु
स्फुरितोत्तराधर ।
न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति
तस्मादपि य स पाप भाक ॥”

इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो अच्छे आदमी होते हैं, जो भले आदमी होते हैं, उनकी जो निन्दा करता है उस को भी पाप लगता है और जो निन्दा उन की सुनता है उस को भी पाप लगता है, इसी तरह से हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने जा कर जनता को हमारे विरुद्ध समझाया । लेकिन वह जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस कैसी है । जिस तरह से पार्वती जी ने बूढ़े ब्राह्मण का कहना नहीं माना था और उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया था उसी प्रकार से जनता ने जो हमारी विरोधी भाइयों का कहना था उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया और अपनी राय कांग्रेस के पक्ष में दे दी । हमारे देश में दो तीन बार साधारण निर्वाचन हो चके और जनता ने कांग्रेस की ही तरफ मत दिया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अब नहीं देगी ।

श्री जेना : इस के सिवा हमारे देश में प्रायः रोज विदेशों से बड़े बड़े आदमी आया करते हैं । वे आ कर यहां क्या देखते हैं । वे सब हमारी सरकार की प्रशंसा करते हैं । मैं स्पष्ट स्वर से कहूंगा कि देश की उन्नति हो रही है लेकिन हमारे विरोधी भाई उस को स्वीकार करने के लिये प्रस्तुत नहीं हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर कोई आलोचना

की बात हो उस की जांच पड़ताल अच्छी तरह से करनी चाहिये । जहां पर प्रशंसा करने की बात हो वहां पर प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये और जो निन्दा करने की बात हो उसकी निन्दा जरूर करनी चाहिये ।

13.36 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

मैं ने परसों सुना कि डा० लोहिया ने अपने व्याख्यान में कहा कि भारत में चार लाख गांव हैं । चार लाख गांवों में से सिर्फ चार हजार गांवों में अब तक बिजली पहुंची है सत्तरह सालों में । अगर इस रफ्तार से बिजली का प्रसार हो तो सारे भारतवर्ष में बिजली पहुंचने में कितने साल लगेंगे । मैं आप के हुकम से एक और मिसाल पेश भी करूंगा । मैं ने एक बार इसी प्रकार का सवाल ठक्कर बापा से किया था कि आप जिस रफ्तार से अस्पृश्यता निवारण कर रहे हैं, उस से सारे भारतवर्ष में अस्पृश्यता उठ जाने में कितने साल लगेंगे । उन्होंने यह जबाब दिया था कि देखो, एक रोज बारिश हुई उस से इस गांव को पानी मिला तो कितने रोज बारिश होने के बाद सारे भारतवर्ष को पानी मिलेगा अगर यह बतला दोगे तो मैं तुम्हारे सवाल का जवाब दे दूंगा । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब देश में अच्छी हवा पैदा होती है तब तो काम बहुत जल्दी हो जाता है । इस का मैं यही जवाब दे सकता हूं ।

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आखिर हमारा ध्येय क्या है । हमारा ध्येय यह है कि हम लोगों को जनतांत्रिक समाजवाद प्रतिष्ठित करना है । यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । यह विचार बहुत प्राचीन काल से और प्रचुरता के साथ रहा है, लेकिन हम लोग काफी दिनों तक

विदेशी सरकार के अधीन रहने के कारण इस को भूल चुके हैं। आप देखें कि वेद में किस प्रकार के जनतांत्रिक समाजवाद का जिक्र है। मैं आपको ऋग्वेद का एक मंत्र सुनाता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है:

समानं प्रप्पा, सहभो अन्न भागा,
समान युक्त्रे, सहवोयुनिज्म ।
सदगच्छदध्वं, सह वाध्वं, संबो मनामि
जानिताम ।

इसका आम तौर पर अर्थ यह है कि सब को सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और नैतिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं और सब सोचें की देश में एकता कैसे रहे और सब सोचें कि हम एक पिता की सन्तान हैं। इस से बढ़ कर समाजवाद का और क्या विचार हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में इस प्रकार की नीति चले।

हम देश में जन तांत्रिक समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज समाज में अनेकों विषमताएं हैं। एक तरफ राजा है तो दूसरी तरफ प्रजा है, एक तरफ महाजन है, तो दूसरी तरफ कर्जदार है, एक तरफ स्पृश्य है तो दूसरी तरफ अस्पृश्य है, एक तरफ धनी है तो दूसरी तरफ फकीर है। ऐसे समाज में जनतांत्रिक समाजवाद लाना कोई आसान बात नहीं है। यह इतना आसान नहीं है जैसा कि सोचा जाता है। इसको अमल में लाने में हमको कभी कभी व्यतिगत रूप से बड़ी बाधा सामने आती है।

हम सब लोग चाहते हैं कि देश में से भ्रष्टाचार हट जाए, कोई नहीं चाहता कि वह क्षण भर के लिए भी देश में रहे। इस बात को कहना आसान है लेकिन इसको अमल में लाना बड़ा कठिन है। अभी हाउस में इसी बात की चर्चा हो रही थी। हम चोरी किस को कहते हैं।

बिनानुमत्या परद्रव्यस्य ग्रहणम चौर्य मेव

किसी की वस्तु को बिना उसकी अनुमति के ले लेने को हम चोरी कह सकते हैं। अब

आप देखें कि हमारी सरकार के पास सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट थी। पर इसको चोरी से लाया गया। आप देखें कि 45 करोड़ आदिमियों का शासन चलाने वाला प्रतिष्ठान यह पार्लियामेंट है। अगर पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य इस काम को कर सकते हैं और किसी से कहें कि तुम वह रिपोर्ट लाकर हमारे सुपुर्द कर दो, तो यह क्या है? यह तो लोगों को कहा जाता है कि बुरा काम करके हम को मदद करो।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, on a point of order. Sir, a ruling has been given just now by the Speaker about the use of those documents. My hon. friend is referring to that and criticising it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not referring to the ruling. There is no point of order.

श्री जेना : हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य भी यदि किसी से कहते हैं कि तुम कोई कानफिडेंशियल रिपोर्ट हम को ला कर दो ताकि हम इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें, तो इसको क्या कहा जा सकता है। ऐसा हम किसी से करवाएंगे तो देश में क्या होगा। क्या यह सदाचार है या यह भ्रष्टाचार है? अगर आप इसकी सदाचार कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। और अगर आप इसको भ्रष्टाचार कहते हैं तो इसको रोकना चाहिये। अगर माननीय सदस्य ऐसा करेंगे तो वे किस तरह से नन्दा जी से और प्रधान मंत्री से कह सकेंगे कि देश से भ्रष्टाचार को हटाओ। जब हम ही ऐसा करेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार कैसे हटेगा।

मानव धर्म क्या है, मैं आपको बताऊंगा। जब महाभारत में व्यास जी से पूछा गया कि मानव धर्म क्या है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि मानव धर्म क्या है, लेकिन केवल मैं इतना ही कह

[श्री जेना]

सकता हूँ :

आत्मनःप्रतिकूलानि परेषाम् न समाचरेत् ।
यदेदं आत्मनिच्छेद्म तत्परिस्थामपि चिन्तयत् ॥
इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो अपने लिये बुरा
समझते हो वैसे आचरण दूसरे के प्रति
मत करो और जो चाहते हो कि हम करें
यदि दूसरा वह करता है तो उसको मत
रोको । यह मानव धर्म है । अगर
हम देश से भ्रष्टाचार मिटाना
चाहते हैं और यहां सदाचार लाना चाहते
हैं तो हमको अपने काम से और मन से
भ्रष्टाचार को हटाना चाहिये ।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागो) : लेकिन
दिल चुराने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये ।

श्री जेना : मैं उड़ीसा से आया हूँ ।
वह बहुत दरिद्र प्रदेश है । इसके दो
हिस्से हैं । एक हिस्सा तो वह है जो ब्रिटिश
सरकार के अधीन था जिसको कोस्टल
डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोलते हैं, और दूसरा हिस्सा
क्षेत्री रियासतों का था । इस दूसरे हिस्से
में बहुत गरीबी है । जो सब से गरीब है
उसको इस हिस्से में क्या कहते हैं यह सुन
कर आपको ताज्जुब होगा । उसको
कहते हैं "सुखवासी" । ये लोग हैं जिनको
पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है और जो
पेड़ की छाल पहनते हैं । इनको रहने के लिए
मकान नहीं हैं, ये पत्तों की झोंपड़ी रहने के लिए
बनाते हैं । पर इन का नाम रखा है
'सुख वासी' । हम लोग चाहते थे कि
उड़ीसा में ऐसी सरकार बने जो हमारे
लिये कुछ कर सके । दो साधारण निर्वा-
चन उड़ीसा में बीत गये । उस अवधि में
हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ । जब
तीसरा मध्यावधि चुनाव हुआ तो उसमें
कांग्रेस को अधिक मत मिले और उसकी
सरकार बनी । इसको हटाने के लिए
प्रचार किया जा रहा है और प्रचार
करने वाले बड़े होशियार लोग हैं । वह
जानते हैं कि अगर पांच आदमी बोलें

तो एक कुत्ता बकरा बन जा सकता है ।
वें सोचते हैं कि इस सरकार को कैसे
हटाएं । इसके लिए उन्होंने योजना
बनायी है और इस योजना के अनुसार
वें सरकार की निन्दा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस
में कोरम नहीं है ।

13.47 hrs.

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गई)

Shri Kasinatha Dorai (Aruppukkot-
tai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am
rising to make my maiden speech to
support the motion of thanks to the
President for his address. At the
end of the last session I was pained
to hear of the terrific events in the
island of Rameshwaram and in my
home town of Ramanathapuram. It
was with great difficulty that I reach-
ed my home and to come back for this
session it was with great difficulty
that I could leave my home town be-
cause of the language riots. With
regard to the events in Danushkodi
and Rameswaram island, on behalf of
my people in that area, and Rama-
nathapuram district in particular, I
would like to thank the government
for the efficient manner in which they
have dealt with the situation. Mem-
bers of the opposition parties were
trying to criticise the government for
the way in which they have handled
the situation. It is very easy to criti-
cise the Government. I have heard
heartrending stories from the people
of that area. But after the visit of
State Ministers, followed up by the
visit of the Railway Minister, Shri S.
K. Patil, I am glad to say that the
situation has greatly improved and we
are able to see gladdened and smiling
faces in my part of the country I
would like to call Rameshwaram
island, as we are discussing the link
language, as the cultural link spot for
India, one other such spot being Kashl.
I would like the Government to carry

on the good work by connecting Ceylon too by ferry service. They can bring about a small jetty in the island of Rameshwaram itself and connect Talaimannar where, I learn, the jetty work and the railway line work has been done.

I would also request the Government to take up the Sethusamudram project work as early as possible. We are thankful to the Prime Minister who has already given a statement on the subject. That will go a long way to feed the people of the area and specially those who have come from Burma, Ceylon and other adjacent countries due to the troubles they had overseas.

Then, I would also like to say that that part of the country, Tanjore-Ramnad-Tirunelvelicoast, east coast, must be well-guarded. I would like to make some mention of the elections in Ceylon—I do not know whether I am digressing—so that we can act in time. The information that we get from various sources is that the Chinese are trying to flood in that island, Ceylon, and what may happen to that island especially after the elections are over may be even a big show-down between the Western Powers and the Chinese there in which case we have to be on our guard. For that purpose, I would like to say that even a small naval base near the place called Valinokkam may be started, corresponding to the one we have got on the opposite shore called the Katnayaka air base. We may even have a small military school in Madras State and in particular in Mudukulathur where the traditional Tamilian warriors are in plenty. We may have a military school to develop that area.

The President in his Address has referred to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Coming as I do from one of the tribes, I am thankful to him for making a mention of that. Usually, the house sites are only being provided to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in that area. I

would like that some provision for houses also should be made and given to them. Even if the State Government cannot finance it, let the Central Government give the necessary subsidies to that effect.

A mention has been made of the Government's policy of co-existence and non-alignment. In season and out of season, in this House, I have been hearing from the Opposition benches criticising the Government's policy and confusing the masses. The masses are to understand our Government's policy and for this purpose, the gram sevakas in the panchayats may be entrusted with this job of explaining to the people our policy of co-existence and non-alignment.

Coming to the subject of language, I may be permitted to give information with regard to the Madras State for the last 10 years or so. About 10 years back, we had the trouble of Brahmin and non-Brahmin movement and Shri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker who was...

श्री हुकम चन्द बछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है और वह यह कि हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है और इसलिये कार्यवाही बंद होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum.

Shri Kasinatha Dorai: Sir, some time back, in Madras State, Shri K. V. Ramaswami Naicker was indulging in anti-Brahmin movement and that was called Dravida Kazhagam and he went further also to attack religion and the idols of Ganesh and Sri Ram and all that were broken. From that time onwards, anti-religious propaganda was steadily being done in that part of the country. When anti-religious propaganda is being allowed to be done in this country, that will mark the end of our integration. This trouble started about some 10 years

[Shri Kasinatha Dorai]

back and specially the youth of the country were not given any encouragement with regard to religious studies. Later on, several parties went away from D.K. Party and became the D.M.K. Party and even today, though Mr. Ramaswami Naicker supports the Congress Party, in a circular, which was mentioned by some Opposition Member the other day, he mentioned that he meant to create further trouble. We already have enough trouble in the Madras State. If he is going to start another trouble by burning some houses and all that, then innocent people will be put to much hardship. I request both, the State Ministers of Madras who are here and also the Central Government to see that the public are not inconvenienced by all these people starting various movements whenever they like.

Now, coming to the language question, I would like to say that we need not go into its quibblings and technicalities. I am told that for the last 10 years the youth of Tamilnad have been cut away from religion and when they are cut away from religion, they will not consider Bharat as the country but only Tamilnad. That is the position today. For that purpose, time must be given—and a lot of confusion has set in—so that they can understand the strength behind the integration of our country. So, for the time being some provision must be made to satisfy the agitated student population of Tamil Nad.

14 hrs.

With regard to the question of language, I would like to tell my hon. friends in the North that they do not know the Southern people well. It is very unfortunate. The Southern people know a little more about the northern people, though they may not know the language of the Northern people, namely Hindi; but the Northern people know less about the Southern people, and that is very un-

fortunate. One gentleman was even saying that the great Tamil language came from Sanskrit. It is a subject for research. I can quote a verse consisting of four lines, and I think that hon. Members can follow it, by the famous Tamil saint called Gnana-sambandar, but in praise of Kedar-nath. That temple happens to be in the Himalayas. The verse reads as follows:

"Thondar Anju Kaliri Madakki
Surumbar Malar
Indai Katti Vazhipadu
Seyyum Idam Entaral
Vandu Pada Mavil Ada Man
Kanru Thulla Vari
Kendai Pava Sunai Nila
Mottalarum Ketharam."

Except the word 'Nila' all the other words are in Tamil, but in praise of a deity in the heart of the Himalayas. Tamil is a great language, and naturally the Tamil people will be proud of that thing. They must be hereafter trained to think in terms of religion.

When I am talking about religion, I do not want to talk like a Hindu Mahasabहित. But without religion, and in particular, without the Hindus who have formed the majority in this country, leading a community life, there can be no integration. There is community living among the Muslims, and there is community living among Christians, but among Hindus, there is no such thing as community living. Although great religious leaders like Guru Nanak and Basava in the South tried that, it could not get beyond a few districts.

There should be suitable changes in the curriculum for this purpose. The Education Department must co-operate to see that all the religions are taught in the schools. Islam must be taught to the Muslims; Christianity must be taught to the

Christians, and Hinduism must be taught to the Hindus. And the curriculum must be suitably changed for this purpose, and it must be simplified. Hinduism must be taught to the people so that they may understand that there is sanctity in a place like Rameshwaram, and there is sanctity in places like Kanyakumari, Kashi, Kailash and others. Then only, the borders would become precious. How is Rameshwaram precious? How is Kanyakumari precious? Our people should understand this. It is only when that feeling comes that there can be real integration. The people of other religions must tolerate the Hindu religion, and the Hindu religion will always tolerate and will always co-operate with other religions to see that the atheistic tendencies do not spread further and spread evil in the country.

I would submit in conclusion that the educational system must permit the teaching of religion to students, especially in Tamil Nad where the student population does not appreciate religion at all.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about Salem. We want the steel plant in Salem as soon as possible.

Shri Ku. Sivapppraghassan (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks to our revered President for his gracious address to the current session of Parliament. While doing so, I have to invite the attention of the House and that of the Government of India to three important issues, two relating to my own State and the third to the great upsurge that shook South India and West Bengal too in general and Tamil Nad and Pondicherry in particular. I mean the food situation in Pondicherry State, the tragic happenings on the 11th of this month in Pondicherry and thirdly, the violent agitations in the south which resulted in so many lives being lost and the academic life

at all levels being brought to a complete standstill.

The food situation which seemed to deteriorate in Pondicherry two or three months ago in common with the rest of the country was no doubt brought under control by right steps being taken in good time. But then our State is a deficit State, deficit to the tune of 13,000 tons per year. So, both with a view to averting the possible recurrence of any unpleasant food crisis and for meeting the normal needs of my State, the Pondicherry Government had applied to the Central Government to provide it with facilities for holding a buffer stock. No doubt, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs this year and another sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for the next year were promised by the Centre, but the help has not been forthcoming so far on the plea that our request had arrived rather late and that we should wait until September next. This has landed us, to say the least, in a very highly afflicting position, and, I therefore, appeal to the Government of India, through you, Sir, to give the matter its immediate attention and make available the aid sought for and promised and thus prevent the recurrence of the food crisis there which, if it should come about in that industrial area in the wake of the recent disturbances, is bound to be highly explosive.

I now come to the unfortunate happenings of the 11th instant in Pondicherry town proper. As the House may be aware, there was, to begin with, a students' agitation in respect of the language issue which was, to all appearances, of a mild and peaceful character. Then came the unfortunate news of a student having fallen to a bullet in Annamalai University area which is only some forty miles off Pondicherry. This gave a momentum to the already existing restlessness, and this resulted in bigger students' processions of boys and girls including children going about the whole town. The Government in Pondicherry had a

[Shri Ku. Sivapraghassan]

very difficult and delicate job in tackling the situation, and there had been no incident whatsoever up to that stage on that day.

On the afternoon of the 11th instant, an incoming train to Pondicherry from Villupuram was stopped some two miles away from the station, and a few coaches were set fire to. Some students were no doubt reported to be there, but that was by itself nothing big or staggering in the context of what happened a few hours later.

Suddenly, there was a flare-up. The goods shed in Pondicherry railway station had been set fire to, and a lot of materials including cotton bales which had arrived for the textile mills had been burnt, and, then the station building was burnt down. The agents of arson then rushed to the heart of the town and made some of the enterprises of Sri Aurobindo Ashram their target of attack. The Honesty Stores and the Cottage Industries belonging to the Ashram suffered the worst. Things were looted, and petrol was freely used to set fire to some parts of the buildings. It was only when the situation seemed to be going completely out of control and there was danger of innocent lives being otherwise lost that the police had to resort to opening fire at 10.30 p.m. which resulted in the death of four persons that night.

The ultimate number of casualties in Pondicherry is reported to be seven. And the whole tragedy, according to me, could have been avoided, if there had been sufficient police force in Pondicherry to tackle the situation. The acts of arson indulged in by the mob on the 11th instant were acts of anti-social elements who took advantage of the students' agitation for their nefarious purposes, emboldened by the fact that the police force in that town was inadequate to meet an emergency of that sort and that the unit of the MSP, normally left with us, had been diverted at that time to Madras in

connection with the panchayat elections.

In so far as Sri Aurobindo Ashram was concerned, the whole trouble was not based on any question of North versus South, not in the least; I can assure the House of that. It was not even the question of Hindi versus non-Hindi. There was no animosity between the people of Pondicherry as such and the inmates of the Ashram. In fact, it is the people, the residents of the nearby areas who rushed and intervened both at the Honesty Stores and at the Cottage Industries and by coaxing and cajoling tried to avert at no small personal risks, for themselves what might have otherwise proved a bigger disaster. I wish to submit in this connection that according to my information, the request of the Pondicherry State Government for a sanction at the Centre to raise an adequate additional police force to maintain law and order had gone unheeded for a long time. If it had not been so, the very knowledge of the existence of a sufficiently strong police force would have deterred the anti-social elements from indulging in such acts of destruction. For when on our request, fresh military forces arrived from Madras State at midnight on that date, things tended to improve and became normal.

Now I come to the most crucial question of the day—the language issue—which has resulted in unfortunate happenings in many parts of the non-Hindi-speaking areas of the country and in Tamil Nad including Pondicherry in particular. The fact that Hindi was to be installed as the principal official language of the Union from the Republic Day had aroused fears and feelings in the South. It had aroused the fear that thenceforth the non-Hindi-speaking people might be placed at a definitely disadvantageous position. No doubt, the solemn assurance of our late beloved Prime

Minister to the non-Hindi-speaking people was there, the assurance that on no account would Hindi be thrust on them and that English would continue to be used till they were ready to accept Hindi. But the news that some circulars from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and from the Ministry of Food emanated all in Hindi, with no English version accompanying the same, and such other things together with the tone of the talks of some leaders who count in the North set at naught the very sincerity of the pledges given by our late Prime Minister. Because of the terrible tension worked up by interested men in men's thoughts at the time in the south, because of the suspicions created in the minds of not only the students but the common man too, even the categorical assurance given by our present Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in his broadcast to the nation on the 11th instant, that he stood by Panditji's assurances fully and solemnly and that the assurances would be honoured both in letter and in spirit without any qualification or reservation would not immediately allay the deep-rooted fears and remove the unyielding misgivings. It took some time for passions to cool down.

The reason is this. Whatever may have been the parts played by the DMK and the Left Communists in this upsurge in Tamil Nad, the truth remains that all sections of the people—fairly large sections—came to feel agitated that there was an attempt—I do not say that that view is correct—that the people of Tamil Nad, in common with the rest of the non-Hindi-speaking areas, were being reduced to a kind of discriminated citizenship, to put it mildly. Students were seized with serious apprehensions that chances for entering higher all-India services were being crippled for them, particularly when the capital of the country lay in the Hindi area. More than that, lovers of Tamil had become angry and boisterous because they feared that Tamil was in danger, and that their chaste,

ancient and great language with its great and immortal Tirukkural—translated into 40 languages of the world—was being put in jeopardy. This accounts for the self-immolation of five people in Tamil Nad.

Nobody with any sense of statesmanship can even for a moment countenance self-immolation as a mode of settling disputes, political or linguistic. But it will be rather ungracious of us not to understand the depth of feelings behind these acts of self-immolation behind those unfortunate acts and those violent outbursts in that part of the country which has been known for its tranquillity and cool-headedness. This movement was the most devastating at least in Tamil Nad, after the 1942 movement.

I therefore appeal to and plead with my Hindi friends—I am neither in opposition to Hindi nor do I suffer from any mania for English—I submit this in the interest of the country and its unity—to understand the feelings and fears of the south, and do all that is possible to remove the impression that Hindi is being sought to be imposed on the non-Hindi-speaking States. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Let us not ruin the fundamental unity that has been persistent in this land of ours for centuries and centuries in spite of many vicissitudes, binding all of us speaking different languages and eating different kinds of foods and worshipping different gods, into a harmonious whole. That unity must not be allowed to be disturbed by too hasty steps in matters like language, for after all, language is a matter of conscience and it is dear to everyone next only to one's mother and motherland.

With the unabated Chinese menace yet on our borders and with the never-ending pin-pricks of Pakistan, the situation in the country today calls for the highest political wisdom on the part of every hon. Member of this House.

[Shri Ku. Sivappaghasan]

There are also other considerations. Today we find ourselves in the atomic age, and unless we as a nation equip ourselves as a front-rank people in science and technology, we shall be gone. We cannot keep pace with the modern world unless we adopt the latest techniques for building up our defence and our heavy industries in particular. English being an international lingua-franca, opens the door infinitely wider than Hindi or Tamil or any other regional language for pursuit of studies, particularly in higher sciences, higher technology and even humanities. I am told that somewhere our late Prime Minister said that 70 per cent of standard journals relating to advanced science and advanced technology are to be had in English.

Thus if we mean seriously to apply ourselves to the task of uplifting this nation into a modern one in every sense and to take it to its cherished goal of a socialistic pattern of society, we shall only be committing suicide if we do not retain English until such time at least as the whole country, north, south, east and west, willingly agree to a switchover to Hindi.

In the international field, we have been a free nation only for 17 years past. Yet we have made a mark to the envy of others. We have made undeniable and positive contributions to the peace of the world. We have been doing a number of great things in a great way under our late Prime Minister. We count, therefore, as something more than a mere nation in the comity of nations, as the immediate inheritors of the great heritage of Gandhiji and Nehruji. As a great nation, therefore, we have to continue to play our part in world affairs, in commerce, in economics, in science and so many other things. For this purpose, it is necessary for a large number of our students to learn some foreign language or other. It is here that English comes in handy

for us, a language which is conveniently the lingua franca of the world and which we have with no mean measure of efficiency acquired in the last 200 years.

I sense an attempt to fetter the hands of our esteemed Prime Minister in doing the right thing for saving the unity of the country. It is said in some quarters that the late Prime Minister's assurances are incorporated in the form of the Official Languages Act, why then any amendment to it? If the assurances are there, is it then for nothing that there has been this agitation of a whole people in the south transcending their own linguistic barriers and other problems? The truth is that sec. 3 of the Official Languages Act says that 'English language may continue to be used in addition to Hindi for all the official purposes of the Union.' The enactment means that the Government is free to use the language but need not use it. From a legal point of view, the Government will not be in the wrong if it does not use English. It is this situation, this grave situation, this fear, that set the different non-Hindi States ablaze.

Therefore, I request that everyone of us should put our minds together and see that a solution is arrived at whereby the unity of this country is restored by doing the right thing at the right time.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the motion of thanks, I am reminded of my comment on a similar occasion last year, when I had strongly pleaded for villages and villagers. It is a sad reflection that these two entities do not find a place in the Address although 80 per cent of the population lives in 5,50,000 villages. While 45 per cent of the Government of India's total income is derived from the rural area, 65 per cent of the money is spent on urban areas.

To give a fair deal to them, the villages I pleaded for the creation of a "village cell" in the Central Ministry and adoption of villages by the MPs and MLAs and creation of model areas for people to see, emulate and improve the conditions there. While praising the suggestion of the Prime Minister, that Ministers, MPs and others should go and live in villages at least for a few nights—his further suggestion was that jeeps should be withdrawn from the blocks as the BDOs do not walk round the villages but drive through them—a great deal remains to be done.

Let us remember that the grass-roots of Indian democracy and unity lies in these villages. They have been neglected because they have no voice. The press goes eloquent, if there is one shooting in a town, if one man dies of neglect in a hospital, if one boy does not get admission in a school, if there is just a little pollution in the water supply, if one road becomes bumpy and if there is unsocial activity on the part of the youth—all this in towns. But these things are perennial in the villages, and no one talks about them. Their conditions are still the same as they were 20 years back, if not worse. The statisticians, politicians, economists and others, juggle with figures and produce results according to their mood, good or bad, because statistics can be used to prove anything.

May I plead that in the last year of the Third Plan and in the 5 years of the Fourth Plan, out of a total outlay of Rs. 29,000 crores, 20 per cent must be earmarked for the villages to meet six basic requirements—(i) clean drinking water; (ii) compulsory primary education and lower middle school education; (iii) means of communication, roads bridges, culverts; (iv) health, hygiene, medicines and sanitation; (v) cottage industry and craft; (vi) moral and spiritual and religious practices in a community meeting place, call it, if you please, Gandhikutir?

Paras 8, 9 and 10 of the Address deal with agricultural production. It is a gratifying sign. While adequate price has been ensured for the producer of foodgrains and others, the method adopted at the block level needs a thorough shake-up. The machinery to implement the Plan target, is beset with so many formalities and loopholes, that an average cultivator does not get the benefit. The Gram Sevak, the Sarpanch, the BDO, the SDO, the Collector, the Development Commissioner and the Ministers are busy with creating records and planned-tamasha. There are always functions like *udghatan*, (inauguration) *bhasan* (speech) and *bhojan* (meals). They return well satisfied, with their forms for D.A. and T.A. filled, and every month becoming richer, while the poor villagers who probably gets only one square meal a day, is poorly clothed with hardly a roof over his head, utterly ignorant, blaming his Luck and God.

The Address in para 18 refers to administrative reforms. It says "that sound planning is extremely important. It is, however, the result that matters, so far as the common man is concerned, and results can be obtained in a satisfactory manner only if the administrative machinery for the implementation of the plans and policies functions with efficiency, speed and integrity. Improvement of the administrative machinery will, therefore, be one of the principal objectives of Government endeavours."

The Home Minister has been talking about this, even the Prime Minister has spoken about this. Even our great late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, once said "That our social objectives would fail, unless the services co-operated with us." I understand that at the Centre and the States the Chief Secretaries are always going deep into research, even prizes are promised to improve the machinery, but what is the result? Efficiency, speed and integrity are brave words. I do not want to rub

[Dr. Chandrabhan Singh]

this point very much except to say that targets for every officer—Central, State, up to the village level, must be fixed in detail. The result should be reviewed every three months. If at the end of the year, there is failure, no excuses are to be accepted and the failure must go against the officers in record. The Ministers, except laying down the broad policies, should not interfere with the day to day activity of the administration, as is very commonly practised now. Given the chances, I have no doubt that the officers will rise to the occasion, capable as they are, and deliver the goods.

In para 17, the Address rightly displays anxiety at the population explosion. This is a world problem. In 1,600 A.D. the population of the world was 50 crores, in 1,900 A.D. it was 100 crores, in 1962 A.D. it was 320 crores, and in 2000 A.D. it will be 700 crores at the present rate of growth. We are producing one crore babies every year in this country alone. I am very well aware of all that is being done, but it is a sad commentary that the people who are really concerned have hardly any knowledge, namely the villager in the remote villages and the worker in the factories. My statement is the result of a vast study in this sphere. The publicity, the mobile family planning vans, the family planning centres, the seminars, the exhibitions, are all good, but have not touched the fringe of the problem. A good part of the money is spent on maintaining the services, while the greater part of the balance remains unspent. Only upper class, middle class and a few others, who are already conscious of the problem, realise its urgency. I know there are difficulties about staff, doctors, male and female, technicians, social workers, equipment and appliances, as also superstition, ignorance and religious bias. If you want your Plan targets to be achieved, this must be given top priority, and each family in each

village must be approached. It is a vast problem, but it can be tackled. Your administration, supply and distribution must start from the bottom, the village and the villager, and not from the top.

I have vainly looked into the Address for any reference to science, technology and research. It is amazing. Those responsible for writing the Address could not be science-oriented; nay, they did not remember that this is the 65th year of the 20th century. Within five years time, may be earlier, somebody is going to land on the moon, "not an Indian". We are busy breaking our heads over cycles, cars, planes, language and similar affairs. Our existence as honoured members of a good society depends on science and technology. This is the age of scientific revolution. In the last 25 years, incalculable, unimaginable and revolutionary advancement has been made in all branches of science and technology. Nature has been forced to give out its secrets, the elements have been harnessed to help the cause of human development. It is calculated that 97 per cent of all the scientists who have ever lived in the history of the world since the days of Balmiki, Vyas, Euclid, Pythagoras and Archimedis, are alive and at work today. From this we get some idea of the rate of progress being made all over the world.

In para 27 the Address has mentioned the name of Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister of Gt. Britain. I am reminded of an election speech of his in which he has initiated a fourfold programme. I can do no better than quote it. He says: "Produce more scientists; keep them in the country; make more intelligent use of them; integrate them in industry and national production." If we analyse these four points, we find a very sorry state of affairs in our country. Firstly, are we producing more scientists? There was a report of the UGC for 1962-63. Its figure for stu-

dents getting university education in the country is revealing. I will quote the lowest five and the highest five in the country; the rest are in between. The lowest five are: Orissa: 0.9 per thousand; Madhya Pradesh 1.3 per thousand; U.P. 1.4 per thousand; Rajasthan 1.4 per thousand; Bihar 1.7 per thousand. The highest five are: Delhi 7.8 per thousand; West Bengal 3.7 per thousand; Punjab 3.1 per thousand; Maharashtra 2.7 per thousand; Jammu and Kashmir 2.7 per thousand. These are bewildering figures. Does it mean that the heart of India, Hindi and Oriya speaking States with a population of 190 million people biggest land mass has got to remain in the domain of darkness and ignorance? Does it mean that the Education Ministries, Central and State, have failed so far as these are concerned? Does it mean that we in these areas are busy with quarrels and head-breaking, charges and countercharges? I cannot give the answer. This is a fit subject for dispassionate examination. It also proves that some one is guilty. In a democracy you cannot impeach them. But I wonder what would have happened to them in a totalitarian regime.

On the second point, I do not have exact figures of our scientists who do not want to come back to their country, but I know about medicine. More than 5,000 doctors are abroad; not only they do not want to come back, but they take back their families and invite others, and thus there is a one-way traffic. Why do they not want to stay here? The late Prime Minister of revered memory created a scientific pool, but the terms and conditions of this pool have now become unattractive, and those who come back with great patriotic zeal, go from pillar to post, and being disappointed and disillusioned, they seek pastures anew in better lands like Gt. Britain, America or the Continent, and this is specially true of medicine. May I suggest with all humility and earnestness, that payments, amenities and

facilities for the pool should be immediately revised and made more attractive? I shall skip over the other two points due to lack of time.

The biggest bottleneck in the way of a real breakthrough is the hard rock of finance. Our resources are local, State, Central and international. It is worthwhile comparing the money in figures being spent by our country on Research with that of a few other States. In 1961-62 India spent 0.32 per cent, while the figures for Sweden, U.K., U.S.A., and USSR were respectively 1.7, 2.7 2.9 and 3. Our population is the largest and our budget is the smallest, and our expenditure on research is the lowest. I need hardly emphasise that if you want to have an honourable place as a modern nation in the universe, your outlook must be changed, and your expenditure on research must be at least 1.5 to 2 per cent of your total budget. It will be worthwhile for the Prime Minister to follow the example of Mr. Harold Wilson and create a Ministry of Scientific Affairs.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Debate is over. The hon. the Prime Minister will reply at 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-sixth of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th February, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on 'Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the House on the 24th February, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ABOLITION OF CONTRACT LABOUR SYSTEM—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Ananda Nambiar on the 11th December, 1964 on the abolition of contract labour system.

I will first place the Resolution before the House. Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that large scale employment of Contract Labour is detrimental to the interest of the workers and the nation and recommends to Government that steps should be taken to abolish the system as a whole forthwith."

One hour and twenty-two minutes are left. Shri S.M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Nambiar. While supporting this I must invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the recommendations of the Twenty-first Indian Labour Conference where a decision was taken almost unanimously that the contract system should be abolished in the those industries where the work is incidental to or connected with industry or is of perennial nature.

Recently the Supreme Court also pronounced a judgement on contract labour, and as a result of that Supreme Court judgement I am sure the Bill is being brought by the Labour Minister. I have gone through the Bill, but I am still not convinced that the contract system is going to be abolished after the introduction of that

Bill. Because, that also covers the three aspects of the Supreme Court judgement; that is if the contract system is incidental to or connected with any industry or is of a perennial nature.

Here I must say that the Government has taken a decision or has accepted the recommendation of the Twenty-first Labour Conference. They are trying to bring a legislation to cover the points raised by the Supreme Court or the pronouncement of the Supreme Court.

At the same time, the Government is the biggest contractor. Nearly two and half lakhs of labourers are working under contractors in the Military Engineering Service; under the Ministry of Defence. In the Railways, you know, nearly 3 to 4 lakhs of workers are working as casual labour, getting Rs. 45 to Rs. 51, and almost all of them are supplied by the contractors. Then, practically fifty per cent of the labour in the CPWD which is under the Works and Housing Ministry is working under the contract system. So the Government in this case is the biggest contractor. And if Government is interested in passing a legislation which should be accepted by the private sector, the Government must first mend their own house and accept this principle in toto.

Now, what is happening in mines? You will be interested to know that in the Hazara Mines and the Singareni Collieries which are under the NCDC, the Labour Ministry clearly told them that they should do away with the contract system. Even after that, the Corporation, the so-called autonomous body, have defined not only the union's request but the request or the order of the Labour Ministry and have refused to abolish the contract system.

I do not know what is going to be the fate of this Resolution or the legislation which is being brought in this House for discussion and perhaps ac-

ceptance, the principle of which has been hailed by all sections of people that it is a step further towards abolition of the contract system. If the autonomous corporations like HEL or HSL or NSDC and other organisations defy the Labour Ministry's orders and directives in this regard I do not know how the contract system can be abolished.

Let us examine what is happening in the Ministry of Defence, in the MES. Because of the presence of these middlemen, the contractors, instead of being the Military Engineering Service it is being said that it is a Money Earning Service or a Money Eating Service. That is how they call it. You know what happened in the whole of this Border Roads Organisation when contractors were given the job. Scandalous reports were received as to how it works there. Can the Defence Ministry afford to tinker with the security of the country by giving these big works to the contractors?

The question arises that contract labour is cheap and departmental labour will be costly. When we compare the budgetary provisions there is no doubt about it that contract labour is a sweated labour. The contractor does not pay the worker the minimum wage, though a minimum wage has been prescribed through legislation. But could we support a government which is said to be moving towards socialism, which is said to be democratic in nature, and which pronounces many tall things that it is moving towards socialism and so on? Can they support, or should they support sweated labour engaged by the contractors! And when we say that the work should be done by departmental labour, they immediately come forward and say that it cannot be done because contract labour is cheap. If contract labour is cheap and if the contractor is doing things at a cheaper rate, I am afraid some day somebody will suggest that this Government should also be run by the contractors; because of this extravagance that is

going on, somebody may suggest, why not entrust it to some big contractor, Birla or anybody else.

Once the principle is accepted by the Government in labour conferences and in other meetings and once they accept this in principle that the contract system should be abolished, I am afraid they should not go back and accept only certain pronouncements of the Supreme Court judgement and take shelter under certain things and say that if the work is not perennial or round the clock or for full one year such contract labour should not be abolished.

What is happening? We are having many projects, especially in the Defence Department, the Railway Department and the Central PWD. Lots of buildings are being constructed, some useful, some useless. And contract labour is being engaged. It was proved in the case of the Amar project in Ambala that the work done by the Army people was less costly and was more efficient than the work done by the contractors. Recently a work was assigned to the contractors in Lucknow in the Central Command. A building was constructed, that is, the head office of the Central Command. Previously it was known as the Eastern Command, and the name of the buildings was *Suryoday*, sun-rise. After one year it has become sun-set! It has started leaking. That is how the contractors have done it.

I would request you, Sir, and through you the hon. Minister that if it is a question of engaging more people and paying them more, let there be a common pool. Whether it is a question of constructing a particular dam or any other project, steel plants or other plants, or the Border Road Organisation roads and other things let there be a common pool. It was suggested here that retrenchment could be avoided if there is a common pool throughout the country. We do not want that a worker should stagnate in one place; the workers are mobile by

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

nature and there is no particular attachment to them. They can move throughout the country. So, I suggest that this resolution should be accepted, and the hon. Minister, if they really have declared from the house-tops that they are going to abolish the contract system, should accept this resolution.

One or two minutes more and I shall have done. There is a term called term contract. Under this system, the term contract may be for Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs and the contractor has to spend that amount by the 31st March of each year. We have seen that there is no work done but that money has to be paid to the contractor on this basis. If there is a plaster, it is taken out and replastered and the entire money is spent merely because the money is to be spent under the term contract system. This is highly irregular; the money is consumed for nothing. I hope this system will be done away with.

With these few words, I request the hon. Minister to accept this resolution *in toto*.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this resolution moved by Shri Nambiar who is not present in the House today. The resolution desires the Government to abolish the contract system in this country. As an outright condemnation of the contract system, this resolution cannot be supported, because, in some cases, we require the system to continue. (*Interruption*) We want that the contract system should not be abolished as such but that the Government should not give an opportunity to the Members of the Opposition to bring this resolution. Rather, they themselves, that is, the Government should bring in a Bill to provide for the betterment and for better conditions of service in the contract system.

My hon. friend Shri Banerjee just now explained the conditions of labourers employed under the contract system in the Government's own

department. I am inclined to bring to the notice of this House that this Government which is wedded to the socialist pattern of society has completely failed to look after the conditions of the workers employed under the contract system. The Government came into power some 17 years ago, and it was only in 1957 that the Ministry of Labour and Employment thought it fit to set up a Labour Bureau to investigate and to make a survey about the conditions of the workers employed under this system. The Bureau had a very limited scope. In its report the Bureau says that in view of the limited resources the studies were confined to five industries only, namely, iron ore mines, petroleum refineries, oil-fields, ports, railways and buildings and construction, where the problem appeared to be more acute. It seems that this Ministry had no approach to its sister Ministry of Defence, where the largest number of workers are employed. Shri Banerjee pointed out how the Military Engineering Services are dealing with the workers who are engaged in this contract system. That Bureau had submitted its report and in that report they have mentioned about the conditions of these workers.

When in the last year a delegation of the Members of this House and of the Rajya Sabha went on a tour to see the public undertakings, we found thousands of workers squatting in front of the Governments' own undertakings, and we saw their plight; the mid-day meals which they were eating is not worth calling food, but it is rubbish. That shows the facilities which they are given under the Government's own undertakings. When we went to Paradip port, I remember that thousands of drivers who are all from Punjab complained that in spite of their repeated requests to the authorities of Paradip Port nobody cared to provide a hotel or some shed for those drivers to have their meals there. These are the conditions under which these workers are working.

Let us take the other conditions of service, such as leave with pay. We find that the Bureau has also reported on this and said that casual workers who form the bulk of the total employment in building and construction industry were not allowed any casual leave, as if they are human beings, and as if they do not need casual leave. Further the Bureau says, no work, no pay is the prevailing rule. Under such circumstances, I request the hon. Minister to bring forward a Bill to provide for the better conditions of these workers who are employed under the contract system and to see that the socialist idea of this Government at least gives some assurance, some facilities, to the workers who are employed under the contract system.

I want to bring to your notice that something was done sometime back in the cement industry. But this Government is in the habit of bringing piecemeal legislation to this House. Unless there is a large agitation and unless somebody gets up and sets fire to Government property, the Government will not listen to the grievances of the people. I give a warning to the Ministry that the conditions of service of the workers employed under the contract system are very bad. They are inexplicable and they cannot be tolerated any more. This Government must do something to better the conditions of these workers who are employed under this system.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting this otherwise well-drafted resolution, it will be necessary to say that the wording "large-scale employment" would give a chance for the smaller contractors to escape the provisions of this resolution. It is not only in large scale employment that the abuses of the contractor system obtain. I can point out the railways for instance, where, in the railway canteens, in respect of the cleaning contract for vegetables, etc., while regular employees were doing the work previously, it was removed from them and given to the contractors. There must be innumerable ins-

tances not only in the railways but elsewhere also where, if the provisions of this resolution are applied, the contractors who employ small scale labour may be able to evade the provisions that the hon. Members wants to bring in. There are instances where there are labourers employed by people who no longer have any contract, when, according to the Supreme Court's decision, that work is of a regular nature that can be done by the department or the employing concerns. It required a decision of the Supreme Court to awaken the Government to its responsibility to end this pernicious habit. This habit lends itself to so many disabilities. Employment also has or should have a social content. But contract labour does not provide security or provident fund or weekly rest. There are instances even in railways—the biggest Government department—where railway officials terminate the services of their employees before the statutory period of six months, in order that labour should not qualify themselves for the CPC scales of pay. The contract labour suffer from such disabilities. They have no housing and they are shifted from place to place. Therefore, this resolution would seek to give them that protection which they so richly deserve.

There is another point in respect of casual labour which must be brought to the notice of this House. Casual labour exists in almost all industries. It is there not only in Government departments as Shri Banerjee pointed out, but also in the mines, building contracts, etc. If there is a contractor who has got regular employment, even if it not be a statutory or corporate body, in such cases also, where employment is regular and where the employer carries on regular work, contract labour should be terminated and the labour should be put on a more statutory basis. Therefore, I hope that both to give some social meaning to employment and also to put an end to the various disabilities and abuses of contract labour, the House will adopt this resolution.

श्री ह० ब० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। पिछली दफ़ा लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में हमने यह सुझाव रखा था कि कंट्रैक्ट लेबर के कारण जो बुराइयाँ हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में जांच की जाये। मैंने मिसाल के तौर पर बताया था कि मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में, बिहार के दक्षिणी भाग और उड़ीसा में, हर साल कंट्रैक्ट लेबर वाले हज़ारों मजदूर कलकत्ता और दूसरी जगहों में ले जाते हैं, जहाँ त्रिक्स बनाई जाती है। कंट्रैक्टर्स की तरफ़ से उन मजदूरों को कहा जाता है कि उनको बहुत अच्छा रोज़गार देंगे, रहने के लिए अच्छी जगह देंगे। मगर वास्तव में ये झूठे वादे होते हैं और उनको पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। वहाँ ले जाकर उन मजदूरों को मुश्किल से घाँट घाने फ़्री रोज़ दिये जाते हैं। ऐसे जान-बूझकर किया जाता है, ताकि अगर कंट्रैक्ट लेबरर्स नाराज़ हो कर भागना भी चाहें, तो भाग न सकें।

ब्रिटिश राज्य के ज़माने में अंग्रेज़ चाय के मालिक लोग कुली डिपो वगैरह बनाया करते थे और सैकड़ों हज़ारों की संख्या में ग़रीब लोगों को ले जाते थे। लेकिन 17 सालों की आज़ादी के बाद आज भी हमारे देश में मजदूरों से काम लेने और उनके साथ व्यवहार का ढंग अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माने जैसा बना हुआ है।

हमने लेबर मिनिस्टर को यह दरख़ास्त दी थी कि कंट्रैक्ट लेबर में फ़्रीमेल लेबरर्स का जो इम्मारल ट्रेफ़िकिंग हो रहा है, उसके विषय में जांच की जाये। लेबर मिनिस्टर, श्री सन्नीवय्या, ने कहा था कि वह एन्क्वायरी करेंगे। उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई, हम को अभी यह बताया नहीं गया है। उस दरख़ास्त की नक़ल मेरे पास मौजूद है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अविलम्ब जांच की जाये। पिछली बार श्रम मंत्री ने

कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक विशेष कानून लाया जायेगा। लेकिन पता नहीं कि उस में देर क्यों हो रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस प्रस्ताव को मान ले।

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फ़तेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए कड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बात तो बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि जब कोई सरकार समाज-वादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को माने, तो उस सरकार का सबसे पहला कदम इस और उठाना चाहिए कि जो बीच के लोग हैं, मिडिलमैन हैं, उन को मज़ाई न हो सके और जो वास्तव में श्रम करता है, उस को उसकी मेहनत का पूरा पूरा फल मिले और उसका शोषण न हो। मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जो कंट्रैक्टर्स रजिस्टर्ड हैं, चाहे वे छोटे हों या बड़े उन में से 99 प्रतिशत ऐसे कंट्रैक्टर हैं, जिन का उस विभाग के इंजीनियर और ओवरसियर वगैरह के साथ गठबंधन रहता है। वे कंट्रैक्टर निश्चिंद रूप से उन अधिकारियों को एक खास हारसटेंज देते हैं और उसका देना अनिवार्य सा होता है। जिस टैंडर पर कंट्रैक्टर्स को कोई काक दिया जाता है, उसके अतिरिक्त एक रकम उन को इस प्रकार भी देनी होती है इस कमी को वे मजदूरों का शोषण कर के और मेटिरियल में कमी कर के या उस में एडल्टेशन कर के पूरा करते हैं।

हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार इस विषय में वक्तव्य दिया और इस बात का प्रयास किया गया कि लेबर कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज आर्गनाइज़ की जायें। परन्तु जब तक इस प्रस्ताव को पारित कर के सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक नहीं बनाती, तब तक केवल वालन्टेरिली लेबर को-ओपरेटिव सोसायटीज आर्गनाइज़ करने

छे कभी भी सफलता नहीं मिलेगी । इसका कारण यह है कि एक तो लेबर के पास धन नहीं है और अगर उन को कोई कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनती भी है, तो उस को काम करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है । हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिनके द्वारा काम लिया जाता है, उन लोगों के साथ निष्पक्षता का व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं । इस प्रकार एक न एक बाधा उनके सामने खड़ी हो जाती है ।

मैं और ज्यादा समय न लेकर केवल यह कहूँगा कि जब सरकार ने समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का मूल सिद्धांत स्वीकार कर लिया है, तो यह आवश्यक है कि जहाँ तक हो सके, बीच की श्रेणी के लोगों को, मिडलमैन को, दूर करके काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के साथ सीधा सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाये ।

इस ध्येय को सामने रख कर मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालाँकि इस संकल्प में "लार्ज स्केल एम्प्लायमेंट प्राकटिक्ट लेबर " का जिक्र किया गया है, लेकिन थोड़े से ले कर ज्यादा तक, जो भी कंटेक्टर का काम होता है, सरकार को उसे समाप्त करने की ओर कदम उठाना चाहिए और इस प्रस्ताव को अवश्य स्वीकार करना चाहिए ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस संकल्प का समर्थन किया है लेकिन मैं यह उचित नहीं समझता हूँ कि इसका समर्थन कर्त्तव्य क्योंकि मैं स्वयं एक ठेकेदार हूँ और मैं इसका विरोध करना अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूँ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्योंकि रोड़ी रोटी का सवाल है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हाँ रोड़ी रोटी का भी सवाल है ।

ठेकेदारी और इस सरकार का ऐसा सम्बन्ध है जैसे इस बदन और इस कपड़े का

है । अगर यह प्रथा न होती तो आज हम ये महल भेटिया न देख पाते । डिपार्टमेंटल वकं जो होता है, वह अच्छा कभी नहीं होता है । डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग में जो चाय मिलती है उसको ही आप पी कर देख लें । वहाँ रेलवे के अन्दर दूध, दूध जो ऊपर का होता है वह तो अफसर लोगों के हिस्से में चला जाता है, वे उसे पी जाते हैं और पानी सिर्फ जो रह जाता है, चाय में उस को दूसरे लोग पीते हैं । दिल्ली में चलिये और आप को यह चीज मैं दिखा दूँगा । जहाँ पर ठेका होता है, ठेकेदार जो चाय बनाता है वह उससे कहीं अच्छी होती है जोकि डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग द्वारा सर्व की जाती है । उसी प्रकार से—रोटी जो खाने के लिए दी जाती है रिफ्रेशमेंट रूम में, उसकी क्वालिटी को भी आप देख लें और जो प्राइवेट केटरर देता है, उस की क्वालिटी को भी आप देख लें ।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):
Contractor's tea is worse than that.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : दूध अफसरों को मिलता है, मुसाफिरों को नहीं मिलता है, मुसाफिरों को तो पानी ही मिलता है । ठेकेदार जो होता है वह डर कर काम करता है लेकिन जहाँ पर डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग है, वहाँ उन को कोई डर नहीं होता है । उस को डर होता है कि कोई आयेगा तो दूध नाप लेगा, चाय देख लेगा लेकिन डिपार्टमेंटल वालों को कोई डर नहीं होता है । अधिक से अधिक उन को मालूम है यही हो सकता है कि कोई कम्प्लेंट कर देगा और अगर ऐसा हो जायगा तो किसी अफसर को दो चार चाय के कप और पिला दिये जायेंगे तो मामला रफा दफा हो जायगा, मामला खत्म हो जायगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा बहुत उपयोगी है और इसे जारी रखना चाहिये ।

[श्री श्रीलाल बेरवा]

इस प्रथा को खत्म करना भी एक बड़ी हिम्मत का काम है। यह सरकार इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म नहीं कर सकती है। हम कानून तो बहुत पास करते हैं, रोजाना पास करते हैं, लेकिन उन सब को लागू करने की हमारी सरकार में हिम्मत नहीं होती है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूंगा। मिनिस्टर लोग भी ठेके पर कपड़े धुलाते हैं घोबियों से। कोई आठ रुपये सैकड़ा के हिसाब से देता है और कोई बारह रुपये सैकड़ा के हिसाब से। जब हमारे मंत्रियों की नस नस में ठेकेदारी प्रथा घुसी हुई है, जो इस तरह से ठेकेदारों की मदद लेते हैं, जो इस तरह से ठेकेदारों के पीछे लगे हुए हैं, वे क्या दूसरे ठेकेदारों को खत्म करने की बात भी कभी सोच सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही यह उचित भी होगा।

डिपार्टमेंटल जब काम करवाया जाता है तब क्या होता है, इसको आप देखें। उस में लेबर वर्क होता है। आज आप किसी भी डिपार्टमेंटल वर्क को जा कर देख लें, आप को गड़बड़ ही देखने को मिलेगी। हमारे डबलिंग का काम चल रहा है वैस्टर्न रेलवे पर। मैंने अभी दो तीन महीने पहले सौ बोरी सिमेंट की पकड़वाई हैं सवाई माधोगुर और कुस्तला के बीच और जो सवाई माधोगुर में बेची जा रही थीं। अगर कोई ठेकेदार होता तो नाक में दम कर देता कि कहां जा रही हैं ये बोरियां। रोज उन को काउंट करता, रोज देखता कि कितनी इस्तेमाल हो रही हैं और कितनी बाकी बची हुई हैं। इस तरह से डिपार्टमेंटल काम में जो गड़बड़ी होती है उस में सब का शेयर होता है, पी० डब्ल्यू० आई०, आई० ओ० डब्ल्यू०, एस० पी० डब्ल्यू० आदि सब का शेयर होता है। ठेकेदार इस तरह से शेयर नहीं करता है। वह तो अच्छे अच्छे पढ़े लिखे व सियों आदमियों को पगल बना कर पेन फिलाल कर सामने रखता है। वह तो मेहनत से कमाई करता है।

लेकिन अफसोस की बात तो यह है कि जो सरकारी आदमी होते हैं वे ठेकेदार में भ्रष्टाचार की आदत डालते हैं, उस को भ्रष्टाचार करना सिखाते हैं। जब अफसरों को कोट पेंट बनवाने का शौक हो जाता है और कपड़े पर, अगर उसका सौ रुपया खर्च होना होता है तो वह यह रुपया ठेकेदार से लेने की कोशिश करता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि ठेकेदार उस में दो सौ पैदा करने की कोशिश करता है। इस वास्ते अफसरों को चाहिये कि वे ठेकेदारों की आदत को न बिगाड़ें। यह प्रथा बहुत अच्छी है। ठेकेदारी प्रथा में मजदूर जितना चाहें कमा सकते हैं, उन को इस का मौका होता है। दो रुपये, तीन रुपये जितना चाहें कमा सकते हैं। लेकिन ये यूनियन वाले, ये कम्युनिस्ट भाई जहां पहुंच जाते हैं वहीं गड़बड़ करते हैं। ये जा कर एलान कर देते हैं जितना काम उतना दाम तो सारी गड़बड़ होती है। यही कुछ आज राउड़केला में हो रहा है, हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स, भोपाल में हो रहा है, जहां जहां आपके कारखाने चल रहे हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं, यही कुछ हो रहा है। इसी का यह नतीजा है कि आप को करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। अगर ठेकेदारी प्रथा यहां होती तो ऐसा न होता। जब तक डिपार्टमेंटल प्रथा चलेगी तब तक इन बातों का अन्त नहीं हो सकेगा। जब तक यूनियन के चक्कर में ये फंसे रहेंगे और जितना काम उतना दाम वाली बात कह कर मजदूरों को बहकाते रहेंगे, तब तक कोई भी मामला ठीक नहीं हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जो अफसर लोग हैं, वे ठेकेदारों को गलत न समझें और न ही वे ठेकेदारों को भ्रष्टाचार के रास्ते पर लगायें। वे अपनी तनख्वाह में गुजर करें तो भ्रष्टाचार हो ही नहीं सकेगा।

श्री बाल्मकी (खुर्जा) : यह जो संकल्प इस सदन में पेश हुआ है, इसकी भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी मुझ से पहले एक ठेकेदार भाई बोल रहे थे। मैं कोई ठेकेदार नहीं हूँ, मैं तो इन्हीं मजदूरों में से एक हूँ, जिन का शोषण ये ठेकेदार करते हैं, जहाँ में से मैं एक हूँ। मुझे भी स्वयं अनुभव है कि यह जो ठेकेदारी की प्रणाली है, इसके द्वारा मनुष्य के श्रम का शोषण होता है। यही नहीं मजदूरों की भावनाओं का, उनके जगते हुए जीवन का भी दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। मेरे जिले में सैकड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो ईंट बनाने का काम करते हैं, भट्टे का काम करते हैं, इस काम की खोज में पंजाब और दूसरे राज्यों में जाते हैं। इन गरीब मजदूरों का किस हद तक शोषण होता है, यह मैं स्वयं जानता हूँ। इनको समय पर वेतन नहीं दिया जाता है और जहाँ समय पर दिया भी जाता है, वहाँ बहुत ही कम वेतन दिया जाता है। मेरे एक माननीय साथी ने जाहिर किया है कि कुछ ट्रेफिकिंग की भी शिकायत होती है और उसकी तह में भ्रष्टाचार झलकता है। ये गरीब लोग अपने बच्चों को ले कर परदेश में जाते हैं, ताकि अपना तथा अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट भर सकें। परदेश में इसलिए कहता हूँ कि उनको अपना घरबार छोड़कर जाना पड़ता है। वे चाहें किसी भी राज्य में जायें, जब वे दूर चले जाते हैं तो वह उनके लिए परदेश ही होता है। वहाँ उनके रहने सहने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है, खाने पीने की जो वस्तुएँ हैं, उनका भी प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है और ऐसी अवस्था में अगर उनको पैसा भी समय पर न मिले, तो उनकी दशा और भी दयनीय हो जाती है। कभी कभी तो इन बेचारों को अप्रभे बीबी बच्चों को पीछे छोड़ कर नौकरी की तलाश में बाहर जाना पड़ता है। इस वास्ते इस ठेकेदारी की प्रथा में जो शोषण होता है, इसका कोई भी समर्थन नहीं कर सकता है। इस प्रथा को जारी रख कर उनके साथ और अन्याय किया जा रहा है।

हमारे संविधान में जो वीकर सैक्शज हैं, उनको सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की बात कही गई है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात तभी संभव हो सकती है, जब मनुष्य को बराबर काम धंधों के अवसर प्रदान किये जायें। मैं यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी जो गरीब गुर्वा लोग हैं और उन में भी जो विशेष कर हरिजन हैं, उनके लिए काम के अवसर सरकारी आधार पर या दूसरे तरीकों से उत्पन्न नहीं किये जा सके हैं। इसलिए ये बेचारे ठेकेदारों के चक्कर में फँस जाते हैं।

आपको कोई भी ठेकेदार दुबला पतला नहीं मिलेगा। वस्त्र भी वह अच्छे पहनता है और जीभ का भी मोटा होता है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : आप भी कम नहीं हैं।

श्री बाल्मकी : इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा का इस सदन में काफी जिक्र हुआ है और इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के वायदे भी हमारे श्रम मंत्री द्वारा किये गये हैं। दिल्ली के अन्दर बिल्डिंग मजदूरों की समस्या भी यहाँ पर उठाई गई है जो ठेकेदारों द्वारा बहकाये जाते हैं। मैं ने यहाँ पर अपने बाल्मीकी या सफाई पेशा भाइयों की हड़ताल के प्रश्न को भी उठाया है। उस में भी किसी हद तक ठेकेदारी प्रथा की बात थी। यह जो प्रथा है, यह जो प्रणाली है अच्छी नहीं है। कारपोरेशन किसी न किसी प्रकार से ठेकेदारी प्रथा जारी करना चाहती थी। लेकिन उससे वे मजदूर जो सरकारी आधार पर वेतन लेते थे, उनको हानि पहुँचती थी। वह एक गलत काम था, जो कारपोरेशन करना चाहती थी।

इस सदन में इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए एक व्यापक बिल लाने के जो वादे किये गये हैं, वे पूरे किये जायें, यह मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे साथी नम्बियार

[श्री बालम क]

साहब किसी कारण से आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने मजदूरों की हिफाजत के लिए, उनके हितों की सुरक्षा और रक्षा के लिए जो संकल्प यहां रखा है, वह बहुत ही उपयुक्त है, बहुत ही वाजिब है। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्रम मंत्रालय जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश करके इस संकल्प की भावनाओं के अनुसार एक व्यापक बिल यहां सदन में लाये। या जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है जिस से कि मजदूरों को भरती किया जाता है और उन का शोषण किया जाता है, उन के अधिकारों का हनन किया जाता है, उस को समाप्त कर के इस बिल द्वारा, उनको सामाजिक सुरक्षा दी जायेगी। एक व्यापक बिल मैं समझता हूं अवश्य लाया जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तो यह ठीक था कि बड़े बड़े लोगों को ठेकेदारी दे कर के उन्हें राय बहादुर और खान बहादुर बनाते थे। उस समय वे लोग बहुत ऊंचे समझे जाते थे और समाज के गरीब लोग नीचे समझे जाते थे। लेकिन जब हम ने डिस्पैरिटी मिटाने का वादा किया है, तब यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मिडल मेन को हम किस तरह से रख सकते हैं। उस वक्त यह बातें जरूर थी कि जिन के पास लाइसेंस होता था, एजेन्सी होती थी उसे देहात में कहा जाता था कि यह राय बहादुर है यह खान बहादुर है। ठेकेदारी की बदौलत वह काफी रुपया कमाया करते थे और उस के चार खून माफ हुआ करते थे। अगर उन में से कोई आदमी किसी को मौत के घाट उतार कर उस में भूस भर कर खड़ा कर देता था तो उस को भी माफ कर दिया जाता था। वह बात अब नहीं है। हम ने इस मुल्क में समाज में से डिस्पैरिटी निकालने का वादा किया है, हम समाज के अन्दर समानता

ला रहे हैं, इस लिये इस वक्त यह ठेकेदारी प्रथा बिल्कुल आउट ऑफ डेट हो चुकी है।

जो कम्युनिस्ट भाई हमारे बिल खाये हैं उन की विचारधारा से मैं समहत नहीं हूं, लेकिन हमारे यहां यह लिखा हुआ है :

“रवे रविपये कि न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनम्”

अगर अन्धा आदमी भी चिराग लिये हुए खड़ा है तो इस लिये उस की रोशनी का फायदा उठाने से इन्कार नहीं किया जाता कि वह अन्धा है। अन्धे के हाथ में अगर लैम्प है तो उस लैम्प से रोशनी लेने का हमें अधिकार है। इस लिये जो बिल लाया गया है वह सर्वथा निर्दोष है। कुछ लाख आदमियों को और रईस बनाने के लिए यह ठेकेदारी प्रथा है और आज जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सब के सामने है। हमारे स्वर्गीय पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त खटीमा बांध का उद्घाटन करने के लिये गये। एक दिन वे उस का उद्घाटन कर के आये और अगले दिन उस में से बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा वन वन वन करके नीचे गिर गया और जो लोग वहां पर काम करते थे उन का भी पता नहीं लगा। मैं भी एक दिन जीप में जा रहा था। मेरा खयाल था कि मैं पहुंच जाऊंगा, लेकिन आखिर पुल ठेकेदारों का बनवाया हुआ था। उससे मेरी जीप टकराई। पुल रेत का बना हुआ था, सीमेन्ट ठेकेदार ने बचा लिया था। रेत का पुल जीप के टक्कर को बर्दाश्त न कर सका और मैं नहर में चला गया। अगर मुझे तैरना न आता, अगर मुझे गुरुकुल में तैरने की ट्रेनिंग न मिली होती तो मेरा खयाल है कि शायद मेरी लाश भी वहां से दो चार मील दूर जा कर मिलती। सड़कें बनाते ही टूट जाती हैं, एम० पी० के मकान बनते हैं और रात भर टपकते हैं। यह हालत है। थोड़े से लोगों को इस तरह से रईस बनाने से मुल्क में बराबरी कायम नहीं होगी। अगर हम को समाज में समानता लानी है तो हमें समाज के लोगों को एक दूसरे के निकट लाना पड़ेगा। कोई भी प्रिविलिज

क्लास नहीं रहेगा। आदमी अपनी वर्चु से आगे बढ़ेगा, अपने ज्ञान से आगे बढ़ेगा, रुपये से आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। एक तरफ हम आज समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं दूसरी तरफ समाज में स्थान मिलता है रुपये से। फस्ट क्लास में सफर करते हैं रुपये वाले, हवाई जहाज से सफर करते हैं रुपये वाले। कानून बनाना चाहिए कि जिस के पास एजुकेशनस क्वालिफिकेशन होगी, जिसकी हेल्थ अच्छी होगी, जो देश की सेवा करने लायक होगा, वह हवाई जहाज से चलेगा, वह फस्ट क्लास से चलेगा। यह क्या बात है कि जो आदमी बीमार है, रात भर बलगम उगलता है और भरती माता को खराब करता है वह इस लिये फस्ट क्लास में जाता है कि उस के पास रुपया है। हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान जो फौज में लड़ सकता है, देश का कल्याण कर सकता है, जो देखने में स्वस्थ है, वह केवल इस लिए थर्ड क्लास में सफर करता है कि उस के पास रुपया नहीं है। अगर हमें समाजवाद लाना है तो हम को इस भित्ति को आमूल चूल खत्म कर के, महल से मीनार तक यह ढाँचा गिरा देना पड़ेगा और समाज में आज जिन को ऊँचा स्थान मिलता है रुपये की वजह से उन से छीन कर के ऊँचा स्थान देना पड़ेगा देशभक्ति की काबिलियत रखने वाले को, कैरेक्टर रखने वाले को ज्ञान की काबिलियत रखने वाले को। यह जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है वह अंग्रेज की कायम की हुई है, जो अंग्रेज अपने गुलामी के बन्धनों को मजबूत रखने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों को गुलाम रखने के लिए बीच में मिडल मैन रखने की जरूरत महसूस करता था। आज हमारे बीच में मिडल मैन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हमारा भारतवर्ष आजाद है। 44 करोड़ इन्सान सब एक ही श्रेणी के हैं, 44 करोड़ इन्सान एक मां बाप के बेटों की तरह से इस देश के नागरिक हैं। इस लिए आज जो डिस्पैरिटी या असमानता है उसे मिटा देना चाहिए, भारत माता के 44 करोड़ बच्चे आज एक स्तर के ऊपर हैं। आज उन में देशभक्ति से, कैरेक्टर

से, काबिलियत से, देश की सेवा से बढ़पन समझा जाये, रुपये से बढ़पन न समझा जाये।

इस लिए मैं इस संकल्प को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Nambiar. Shri Banerjee and Shri Alvares have elaborately described the conditions prevailing among contract labour. There has been continuous agitation in the country by the working class people, trade unions and others against the contract system of labour. Government have also in principle accepted that they will endeavour to abolish the contract system of labour as early as they can. We have also been told that they would be bringing forward a Bill to give effect to this proposal. I do not know when that Bill will be introduced in this House and what will be the character of that Bill. My doubt about the *bona fides* of the government has arisen because of the very attitude of Government towards labour. Take the report of the Bonus Commission. It was published more than a year ago and Government gave an assurance that they will come forward with a Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Bonus Commission. Yet, it is very doubtful whether that Bill will come before the House even during this session and we will get an opportunity to discuss that subject. In that context, even though government have in principle accepted the abolition of the contract system of labour, we have our own doubts whether government really intend to give effect to this proposal.

If government are really sincere and earnest about abolishing contract system, they can give effect to it at least in the government departments without waiting for the Bill to be passed. But they have not done so. In fact, they are employing more and more of contract labour. As stated by Shri Banerjee and Shri Alvares all big industries employ only contract labour

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

because it is cheaper than employing labour as permanent employees

Tripartite meetings, trade unions, labour tribunals and even the Supreme Court have decided against contract labour system. For instance, in the case of jute industry, the industrial tribunal has given an award against the contract system of labour in Bengal. It has been done in the case of textile and engineering industries also. Yet, in the case of one automatic glass factory, the Hindustan National Glass Works, 50 per cent of the employees are contract labour. Though the work in that factory is of a perennial nature, it goes on throughout the year, a large percentage of contract labour is engaged. When we asked them for the reason they told us that contract labour is cheaper than permanent labour and so the burden on the industry will be less.

Therefore, I would urge that Government must come forward with a comprehensive Bill and give this House an opportunity to discuss it. In the meantime, the Labour Ministry must see that at least in industries where the tribunals or courts have given awards against the employment of contract labour, like jute, textile and engineering industries, that system is abolished. With these words, I support the Resolution.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Malviya should have the quorum at least. There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, the Government is very well aware of the evils of this contract labour system and they have

been actually considering the step to be taken to abolish this system where it is necessary and to regulate it where it is found necessary to retain even as an evil.

I agree partly with some of the principles of the resolution and I also agree with some of the comments offered by my hon. friends. It is not necessary to reply Hon. Members individually in details in view of what I am going to say about the steps which are being taken by the Government.

The House knows that this question was very actively taken up when the Planning Commission made its recommendation during the Second Five Year Plan and asked the Govt. to undertake study of the contract labour system and the ways and means for progressive elimination of this system and also for improving the conditions of service wherever it was not possible to abolish it. With these directions of the Planning Commission, the Director of the Labour Bureau undertook the study. They studied about eleven industries: petroleum, ports, railways, building and construction, distribution and marketing side of petroleum manganese mines, iron and steel, limestone, quarries, cotton ginning and weaving and mica mines. They made certain recommendations. These have been considered, besides the Labour Bureau, by the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee and a decision has been taken that in view of the principles laid down by the Supreme Court, a legislation may be brought about and the contract labour system should be abolished and be regulated.

The principles which were enunciated by the Supreme Court are the following: the contract labour will not be engaged in any type of work where the work is perennial and must go on from day to day, where work is incidental and necessary for the work of the factory, where work is sufficient to employ a considerable number of whole-time workmen and where the

work is being done in most concerns through regular workmen. These are the principles laid down by the Supreme Court. For the rest of the workers, the contract system has been allowed but then the direction has been given by the Supreme Court that it should be regulated.

Sir, on these principles, the Government have drafted Bill and it has been considered in the Indian Labour Conference and the same has now been circulated to the State Governments, to the employing Ministries of the Government of India and to workers and employers' organisations for their comments. Some of the comments have come and some have still got to come. The next meeting of the Standing Labour Committee is to meet towards the end of March for the consideration of this Bill and to give final touches. The salient features of the Bill are: It provides for the compulsory registration of establishment by the principal employer and prohibits the employment of contract labour in non-registered establishments or in establishments where registration has been revoked. It also provides for licensing of the contractors and appointment of the licensing officers for this purpose by the Central Government. The licences can be revoked or suspended or amended by the licensing officer against whose orders an appeal can be filed to the appellate authority to be appointed for this purpose by the Central Government. The principal employers are made responsible for providing canteens in establishments which employ hundred and more workmen, rest rooms, supply of drinking water, latrines and urinals, working facilities and first-aid facilities. The Employees Provident Fund Act is also proposed to be made applicable to all establishments to which this Bill applies. The principal employer is also made jointly and severally responsible for payment of wages over-time wages, wages for leave period and payments due to termination of service of the workmen employed as contract labour in all establishments. The penal

provision is also there. The penal provision for enforcing this legislation includes imprisonment....

Shri Alvares: Sir, you asked me not to refer to the Bill when I referred to it. Now, the Minister himself is doing that.

Shri R. K. Malviya: I am not reading the Bill. Because the hon. Members are likely to insist on passing this Resolution, I am giving some salient features of the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. This Bill is yet to be discussed and the document from which he is reading is an authenticated copy of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not reading the Bill.

Shri R. K. Malviya: I am not reading the Bill. This Bill is already in the hands of my hon friends for comments. These are the salient features of it. If still there is time and if the hon. Members want to make any other suggestions, they can do so. My submission is that whatever has been said by my hon. friends will be mostly covered when the Bill is passed.

Shri H. C. Soy: The hon. Deputy Minister was referring to the penal provisions. He may explain them further.

Shri R. K. Malviya: Naturally, there will be penal provisions in the Bill.

Therefore, my submission is that this resolution is not necessary and is redundant in view of the fact that Government itself will be bringing forward the Bill. The hon. Mover of the Resolution is not present in the House. I would, therefore, request the House to reject this resolution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. Shri Nambiar had moved this resolution. After that, it is most unfortunate that he has been arrested; if

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

were here he would have the right to withdraw it, but he is in jail. Should he not have that right?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. I shall put the resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that large-scale employment of Contract Labour is detrimental to the interest of the workers and the nation and recommends to Government that steps should be taken to abolish the system as a whole forthwith."

The Resolution was negatived.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SITUATION IN VIET NAM

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I beg to move:—

"This House is of opinion that the recent bombing of North Viet Nam territories by USA military forces is a threat to peace and freedom in South East Asia and calls upon the Government of India to take steps to mobilise word opinion to stop US intervention in Indo-China."

The Minister of External Affairs, I am sorry to say, is not here....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): I am here.

Dr. Ranen Sen: My hon. friend is only the Deputy Labour Minister.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): It does not add to the dignity of the House that even though three Ministers should be there in the External Affairs Ministry, none of them is present here now.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Time and again, we had been pointing this out, but Government do not seem to have taken any notice of this.

Shri Rane (Buldana): 1 hour and 20 minutes had remained for the earlier resolution, but it had actually taken less time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Our External Affairs Minister is doing nothing either externally or internally. I do not know why he should not be here now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every word that is uttered will be conveyed to him.

Some hon. Members: He should be present here in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will be coming. I have sent for him.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Anyway, the Deputy Labour Minister cannot represent the External Affairs Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will be coming. Let us go on with the business meanwhile.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Dr. Ranen Sen: My resolution relates to a very dangerous situation arising out of the bombing of North Viet Namese territory by the American forces. The end of World War II saw two important events, firstly the emergence of the socialist power in the world embracing one-third of humanity, and secondly the emergence of the national liberation movement that shook the very foundation of imperialism and colonialism. The world imperialist

Powers did not accept the situation, particularly the American imperialism did not accept the emergence of these two powers, namely the socialist powers and national liberation forces. So, immediately after the Second World War, the American imperialist authorities tried to forge military alliance systems throughout the world. Today, this has taken a gruesome proportion.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why is my hon. friend repeatedly calling the American authorities as the American imperial authorities? Where is imperialism? My hon. friend should not cast aspersions on a person or Power that is not here to answer back.

Shri Khadilkar: That is a very strange position.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I may be allowed to speak.

The American imperialist powers did not accept the situation and they started forging military alliances throughout the world.

The Viet Nameese people fought for their independence during the last one century first against the Chinese Mandarins, then against the French, then against the Japanese, and again against the French colonial power.

An hon. Member: And now against the Chinese.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What happened when the French imperialist forces were routed at the battle of Dien Bien Phu? In the year 1954, an agreement was arrived at at Geneva between fourteen Powers to end hostilities in the Indo-Chinese territory. But before this Geneva Agreement was concluded, the American Government wanted to help the French power and they stepped into the shoes of the French colonialists and they tried to subvert the agreements that were arrived at at Geneva in the year 1954. These are all historical facts.

Let us see what some of the important provisions of the Geneva Agreement were. One was that the division of Viet Nam into two territories was a provisional one; the second was that within two years after the Geneva Agreement, that is, in July, 1956, both these territories would have an election for national unification under a joint commission consisting of members from these two territories and under the supervision of the International Control and Supervisory Commission. The third important point in that agreement was that there would be no military station, and no naval or aircraft station and no military build-up in any of the territories of Viet Nam, either in the south or in the north. But it was at the behest of the American colonial Power that the Government that was set up in South Viet Nam started subverting all those clauses of the agreement. And let us see what happened.

In 1953, Mr. Nixon, on behalf of the American Government stated that America wanted a crescent system starting from Korea and touching all the littoral islands and ending in Indo-China. Then again, there was a brochure written by Gen. Navarre who was in charge of the French forces in 1953-54 in which he wrote that the American Government proposed an 'Operation Vulture' on the Indo-Chinese territory, to which the French Government also had agreed. So, the position was that the French colonial vultures left, but the other vulture started ravaging the Indo-Chinese territory.

Shri Kapur Singh: Can he not use decent terminology?

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is called 'Operation Vulture'. It is in the document.

Shri Kapur Singh: Americans are not vultures.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What happened? A military alliance known as SEATO was forged in South East Asia. In August 1959, our late Prime Minister

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

called it a very dangerous and very unwise military alliance that threatened the whole security of South East Asia. What happened? A puppet regime was formed in South Vietnam. It was a puppet regime as evidenced by the fact that every week almost there is a coup there and nobody knows what is happening in regard to the ruling power. The Government of South Vietnam at the instance of the American Government started violating all the agreements. In 1956, there should have been a general election for national unification. That was flouted. South Vietnam became a lease of the Pentagon.

I will give some figures in 1954, the American military personnel in South Vietnam numbered only 200. In 1964, it is 25,000. There are 169 airfields in South Vietnam, big and small; 11 naval bases, big and small, in South Vietnam waters. From Sept. 1954 to March 1964, the US illegally introduced more than 2,000 shipment of military equipments and weapons. In 1955-64, 284 military delegations including top officers visited South Vietnam. The Defence Secretary himself visited 14 times. Not only that. It has become a colony of America.

Shri Kapur Singh: How is it illegal?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Because the Geneva agreements had stipulated that there should be no foreign military bases or naval bases or foreign military personnel there.

Then South Vietnam became a prison house of the South Vietnamese people. You will be astonished to learn that after 1954, 900 jails have been built, 3.7 lakh people have been jailed, 1.6 lakh people murdered, 6.8 lakh disabled, 16,000 women tortured or raped, 8,000 children detained and 30 lakh people herded into concentration camps.

Shri Kapur Singh: Where does he get these figures from?

Dr. Ranen Sen: These have been culled from international literature, mainly from Soviet literature.

Shri Kapur Singh: Communist sources.

Dr. Ranen Sen: They are the greatest friends of India, I mean the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries.

The war went on. It was waged by the South Vietnamese people against American military occupation and their puppet regime. I will quote a British journalist, David Hutton, who had said that it has no independence at all.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of order. Are we constitutionally competent to discuss the domestic and internal affairs of a foreign country and a foreign power?

Mr. Chairman: I think the House is entitled to express an opinion. The Resolution is an expression of opinion.

Shri Kapur Singh: I accept your ruling.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He writes:

"South Vietnam has no independence at all. How can a country be independent when its entire army is financed by a foreign power? The very idea is an absurdity. How can a country be independent when more than 80 per cent of its imports are paid for not by its own exports but by the treasury in Washington? Far from being independent, South Vietnam today is one of the most dependent countries of the World".

This is from an English journal.

Therefore, the fight going on there is a freedom battle waged by the South Vietnamese people against American military intervention and

against the despotic government, puppet government in South Vietnam. The situation is getting difficult every-day for the American interventionists. This is apparent from what the *New York Times* noted on February 11, 1965, after the American bombing for the second time. The editorial points out:

"In South Vietnam those who profit by the American presence want the USA to stay. Those who feel frustrated by American power, nationalists, communists, Buddhists, probably the majority of the peasantry who simply wish to be left alone and want the American to go".

Even now there is a gradual realisation in America that this intervention is against the interests of America. Therefore, out of this desperation, because the whole South Vietnam people have risen against the puppet regime and against the American intervention, in order to make a case that outsiders are helping the South Vietnam people, in order to carry the war to the north and throughout Indo-China—because they have started bombing in Laos also—this bombing takes place in North Vietnam territory.

My resolution specifically states that it has become a danger to peace and security in South East Asia including security of India.

I want to remind the House of what the late Prime Minister had stated about the SEATO treaty. I have stated very categorically and forcefully that the first task of India, which has a heritage of fight against imperialism—our peace policy is known; we want that peace should be restored there and the American forces must quit South Vietnam—is to see this achieved and new Geneva type conference held in which a fresh probe into the situation is undertaken, a fresh analysis of the situation made by the conference. If India takes up this position and tries to rouse public

opinion against the American intervention, a Geneva type conference will take place very soon and that will lead not only to peace and freedom in South East Asia but also peace and security in India, free from foreign intervention.

With these words, I commend my Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that the recent bombing of North Vietnam territories by USA military forces is a threat to peace and freedom in South East Asia and calls upon the Government of India to take steps to mobilise world opinion to stop US intervention in Indo-China".

One hour has been allotted for this.

Shri Khadilkar: I would request an extension of time at the beginning, because apart from the Government's opinion, this House's opinion will have a good effect in the outside world. This is an important matter. So, at the beginning I would request for a little extension of time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I move that the time be extended by two hours.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I second the proposal.

Mr. Chairman: There is another important resolution. We shall conclude the discussion on this resolution by 4.55, so that the other resolution might be allowed to be moved.

How much time will the Minister take to reply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Fifteen to 20 minutes.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I will take five minutes to reply.

Mr. Chairman: There are six or seven members anxious to speak. If we restrict ourselves to strictly ten minutes each, I think we can accommodate them.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): I am here to oppose in toto this resolution moved by my hon. friend.

When he was moving the resolution, one of my colleagues raised the question whether we can discuss the affairs of a foreign country. It is rather unfortunate that we ourselves have no policy on South-east Asia. The whole problem that is facing us and the world today, and South-east Asia in particular, is the problem of Chinese expansionism versus the democracies, and the only democracy in Asia, and the biggest democracy in the world, that is affected is India.

When I am talking on the subject, I have nothing to do with America. I am only concerned with my country and the security of my country. I feel that the events that have taken place in South-east Asia have a direct effect on the policies of our country, on the defence of our country. I would say that if we are not awakened in good time, events will take place as those which took place in Tibet at the time of the earlier Chinese expansion, when many senior Members of this House warned the Government and requested to contain Chinese expansionism. My hon. friend was talking of the second world war and of colonialism. I would say that there would be a third world war in the near future if we do not contain Chinese expansionism. Talking of colonialism and imperialism, I must say that China is no less imperialistic, no less colonialistic and no less brutally communist than any other country even more. China today threatens not only India, but the whole of Asia. Looking at the map of Asia, looking at the events which have taken place, looking at the inactivity of our Government, I feel that only three countries might be left out of this war—Australia, Japan and ourselves. And a day might come when the war might also verge on the borders of India because China will not leave India out of its sphere of influence. This is the sphere of

influence that China has created in South-east Asia. China regards South-east Asia as its backyard, and China wants no interference from anybody in her backyard.

We should understand that China swallowed Korea and Tibet, that the Vietnamese territories were also influenced by China, that Malaya was in total war against communism, and lastly that India only recently was invaded and our borders are still occupied by the Chinese. In all these events we have done nothing.

The objective of China is very clear—expansionism, Chinese hegemony over the South-east Asian countries, including India. They want to impose the communist way of life on other countries. In the situation that is facing us today, a new factor has arisen, namely the expansionism of Indonesia. Indonesia is a small dragon breathing fire on the neck of Malaya and many other countries. This is the way the two nations, China and Indonesia, have come up against the whole South-east Asia.

Therefore, the question of policy which arises is whether we are able to resist this power. If we do not want to resist, do we agree to this expansionism of China, do we submit to the will of China? This is the question that is facing us today—not the question of American intervention or the intervention of anybody else. What are we going to do? Obviously, so far we have done nothing.

My hon. friend suggests a Geneva type conference. Somebody else suggested a parallel to the Colombo proposals. We know what has happened to the Colombo proposals. We know what has been the result of the Geneva conference. There are other people who say that through non-alignment and an approach of peaceful co-existence we can appeal to these nations, but this is only talk

at the conference table. We want to talk about peace and non-alignment sitting in Delhi. We do not care what is happening in Saigon.

Only last year I was in South Vietnam. I toured the entire country for a fortnight with other members of the delegation which left India for South Vietnam. The situation that we witnessed there was not a happy one, and they have passed through more dangers within the last one year. Today that country faces much more danger of direct Chinese aggression that last year.

When China was expanding its territorial ambitions, America came and put a stop to it on the borders of South Vietnam. The British contained Indonesian expansion in Malaysia. These two nations have filled the vacuum created in the territories of Asia. Because we were not able to do the same, other countries had to come to their help. The job which should have been done by Asian countries is being performed by European powers and my friend calls them colonial and imperialistic.

Of course, this is another way. If direct aggression on India is not possible, through the backdoor of South-east Asia they can enter India and other territories of Asia. We do not want to play any active part, in South Vietnam we met several people who said, "We do not like the Americans but we do not like the Chinese, either but the Americans today are helping us to safeguard us from the dangers of the communist way of life." They are not worried about nationalism, they are worried about their way of life.

In contrast, North Vietnam is a living hell where people like slaves.

Dr. Ramen Sen: Have you been there?

Shri Solanki: Indian officers have reported these things, those of the Control Commission. It is that living

hell that the South Vietnamese do not want. South Vietnamese prefer freedom, they would prefer death to entering into the sort of coalition that my hon. friend suggests, union with North Vietnam. The two parts cannot unite because their way of living and way of thinking are different. It is not a matter of forcing them to unite. It is a matter of life and death for the South Vietnamese.

In this matter, the British and Americans have helped. They want Australia, Formosa, India, Ceylon, Burma, any power that is willing, to come to their help. They would accept that help. But is India ready to go with her resources and help South Vietnam? India could not prevent even the aggression on Tibet. We sat here and we discussed at the conference table and we said it was unfortunate. That is all we can do. We cannot even extend our support to Sikkim, Nepal and Bhutan, not to talk of going to the help of South-east Asia. Therefore, for our inactivity, for our incapacity, we are blaming the Americans for creating the situation. The situation was not created by the Americans. It was created long before by the Chinese expansion, and this situation now is coming to an end. With the present action of the USA, the Vietcongs cannot hold out any longer and the day will come when the Vietcongs will themselves come to the conference table. As it is, they only understand the language of force, and I think they do not understand this talkie-talkie or the conference table, non-alignment, etc. and only force can contain them.

16 hrs.

Now, the Americans are giving them hell and they realise that their end is near and hence this talk of cease fire and so on. The whole move is on. In South Vietnam the infiltration was so much, as we observed there, that it is so difficult for an ordinary man to go for his daily work in South Vietnam. If a farmer goes

[Shri Solanki]

to his field, he is shot down. If an ordinary labourer goes just 10 miles out of Saigon, he is not safe. His women and children are not safe. That is the way of terrorism indulged in by the Vietcongs in South Vietnam, by the Vietcong guerillas, but this will now come to an end.

That is why I feel that if we cannot extend help to South Vietnam, we should not prevent others from giving them help. It is a question whether we can do it. If we can do it, let us do it. If we cannot do it, let us not talk about it. That is all that I wish to say.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it so happened that I was just reading James Ruston's report in the *New York Times* wherein he has put it that the first casualty in every shooting war is common sense and the second is open and free discussion. I thought that those friends from the Swatantra party who are not in the war would show some common sense at least and maintain the freedom of discussion, because this is a democracy.

What is happening in South Vietnam today is of much concern to us. Our policy unfortunately is daily growing more and more anaemic and passive, because the results of the present conflict in South Vietnam will ultimately decide the fate of the south-east Asian countries. In such a situation, if we take a very narrow view of things and are guided by considerations of certain alignments in the world conflicts, as my young friend who just now argued, then, it will ultimately have an adverse effect on us as well.

About what is happening in South Vietnam today, even in America, there are two opinions. Walter Lippman the well known correspondent and columnist, has expressed very categorically that there is no possibility of any military solution in South

Vietnam and that the only solution is a political solution. Even now, I was reading in the *New Statesman* an American report. There, there is a clear cleavage; on the one side, there is a certain military section egging on for war and on the other side a little mature section in the administration having second thoughts regarding the situation in South Vietnam. Do you know, Sir, that in South Vietnam, every day, a very authoritative document says, America is spending a million and a half dollars? (*Interruption*). A lot of American troops are pinned down there. This war is fought, as I said, in the name of democracy. Men who know better have come to the conclusion that in South-east Asia two forces are struggling: one is communism and the other is the local nationalism. But it is the imperial powers, the super-powers, in the world who are penetrating there under the pretext of giving protection; they are the greatest enemies to stability and national freedom in South-east Asia. It must be clearly understood.

An hon. Member: What about China?

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that. You must understand better; please have a little more reading about political affairs. (*Interruption*). China: the question is, how to contain China? Can you do it by the SEATO type of alliance and by sending military equipment and American jets to North Vietnam to crush it?

An hon. Member: We can.

Shri Khadilkar: It is foolish adventure and American mature opinion does not also advocate it. There is a volume of opinion that new forces since the last world war settlement have come up and one of the forces is China. There are other new nations. Unless the western big powers are prepared to recognise and come to terms, I do not think there is any possibility of any settlement

in South Vietnam, and ultimately the Americans will meet their fate; I am predicting it, because the Americans themselves are predicting it; fate is awaiting them, as they have suffered after the Chinese came to the Yalu river and McCarthur was disgraced in the Korean war. They are facing that phase today.

As I said, our Government today is taking an attitude which is most passive. I am surprised; whatever our quarrel with China, are we going to give a latitude for a foreign power, however big and however friendly, to penetrate in this area and establish its hegemony? That is the question and India, as a self-respecting independent republic, must keep in mind that question. Therefore, my suggestion is this. It is not a question of any meeting. There was a suggestion that Kosygin and Johnson should meet, but that suggestion was dropped next day; a statement was issued stating that a Geneva-type conference should be convened, but there is now no more thought about it; there is no further action. Ne Win was here. I would like to know what he said about his country's attitude to south-east Asia and particularly to Vietnam. The French Prime Minister was here. I know what he said in other countries. But what did he tell the Government of India? He did not approve entirely our attitude, though he supported a Geneva type of conference.

What I feel is, now the time has come when India should not look passively on and advise or say *Mantras* of peace. An active lead is called for. Call for a Far-eastern Conference including China, America, Soviet Union, India and Japan and if such a conference is visualised and active lead is taken, then alone perhaps peace could be restored and a political solution of the South Vietnamese situation or crisis could be in sight. When I say this, it is helping the Americans to get out of the ditch into which they have fallen just now in South Vietnam. You know in

South Vietnam, every morning you find a new Government, and a latest one has come up even this morning. The new Government would also like to have a political settlement. So, even the South Vietnamese are really tired of war. They want peace and if you are going to impose war, today if not tomorrow, certainly events will happen in a few days' time when there will be a revolt in South Vietnam against the foreign intervention. That eventuality is there. If we are to avoid the US disaster in South Vietnam, firstly, we as an Asian power, in our own right, must have a sphere of influence in south-east Asia and all these regions, keeping in the background whatever has happened regarding the Chinese conflicts with us. That conflict will be resolved one day. What Shri Jayaprakash Narayan said in the Sapru House is that you do not visualise China as a permanent enemy; that posture would be wrong and India should not take up that posture, and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is no lover of communism.

I would just plead that the time has come when India should take the lead in south-east Asia in this struggle. If the local struggling national forces are given full freedom, I am certain in their own right they would be creating a bulwark against the expansion of China. No American arms can stop that expansion. In such a situation, I would appeal in this way. Two things are called for: firstly, the world situation has altered completely; there is no possibility of any conference deciding anything. Europe is divided. In Africa, new nations have come up. In south-east Asia, there is a conflagration. In such a situation, India should recognise the new forces that have come up. At Teharan, Stalin and Roosevelt thought of the world and some spheres of influence were decided upon. These spheres of influence and the established order of the world based on that view are not going to last long, because there is a new challenge. It is not simply the chal-

[Shri Khadilkar]

lence of the atom bomb of China. It is the challenge of the new forces that have come up. Recognise these forces; come to terms with them and accommodate them. Then alone India would be able to play her role.

Secondly, Japan is coming up. Canvass opinion in the world for a peaceful settlement and take a leading part in the calling of a conference for Far-East settlement. After Tehran, such a conference would bring about peace in South-East Asia, and strengthen democracy in these countries. Assure the South-East Asian people, who are agitated, that in their struggle for freedom, India, the Indian people and the Indian Parliament stand by them.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Sir, I do not agree with the view that there is conflict between nationalism and communism in South-East Asia. Two forces are in operation on the stage of international politics. China represents the centrifugal forces. Russia and America on the other hand represent the centripetal forces. China stands for the transformation of the bipolar world into a multipolar world. Russia and America on the other hand stand for the transformation of the bipolar world into one world.

The recent bombing of North Vietnam by America is the first step that has been taken for the purpose of liquidating the threat of Chinese expansionism in South-East Asia in general and in South Vietnam in particular. If a war breaks out between China and America, the result would be the division of China into two spheres of influence, Russian and American. A war between China and America can never lead to the outbreak of a thermo-nuclear world war. The establishment of the thermo-nuclear stalemate, the emergence of China as a nuclear power, the growing possibility of all States becoming nuclear powers in the near future and the threat of the establishment of

Chinese hegemony over the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands rule out the possibility of the outbreak of a war between Russia and America.

The Geneva conference can lead either to the establishment of a Sino-American *entente* or to the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact or to the coming together of Russia, China and America or to the withdrawal of both Russia and America from the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands. India would have to join the Soviet bloc if a Sino-American *entente* is established. India would be divided into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Russian—if the Sino-Soviet Pact is Resurrected. India would be divided into three spheres of influence—Chinese, Russian and American—if Russia, China and America come together. India would be divided into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Pan Islamic, if both Russia and America withdraw from South-East Asia.

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member to confine himself to the resolution before the House. The other things he can put forward at the time of the budget discussion.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am arguing within the limits of the resolution. These are the consequences that are bound to follow if the Geneva conference is held.

The condition precedent to the transformation of the bipolar world into one world, i.e., the achievement of the goal of world disarmament, is the division of China into two spheres of influence, Russian and American.

The objective of the Geneva conference on the other hand is the break-up of the bipolar world into a multipolar one. The concept of the Geneva conference is the antithesis of the concept of Russo-American *entente*. A meeting of President Johnson and Mr. Kosygin on the Yalta pattern should be held to solve the problems

of the Afro-Asian Sector of the Rim-lands in general and of South-East Asia in particular.

श्री बड़े : (खारगोन) : माननीय सभा-पति महोदय, चाइना के लिए जो यह रिजोल्यूशन रानेन सेन साहब लाए तो उस पर मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। लेकिन श्री खाडिलकर ने जो अपने भाषण में कहा उससे मुझे धक्का लगा कि ये किधर जा रहे हैं। हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि :

घर में नहीं दाने और अम्मा चली भुंजाने एक अम्मा दाने भुंजाने जा रही थी। लोगों ने उससे पूछा कि तेरे घर में तो दाने नहीं हैं, तू भुंजाने क्या जा रही है। वही बात मैं खाडिलकर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तुम पर तो चीन ने हमला किया था, तुम उसकी मदद क्यों करना चाहते हो। मुझे लगता है कि वे आघे शाणे हैं। पेशवा के साढ़े तीन शाणे होते थे। जो कलम बहादुर और तलवार बहादुर दोनों होता था उसको पूरा शाणा कहा जाता जाता था, पर जो केवल कलम बहादुर होता था उसको आधा शाणा कहा जाता था।

मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि शत्रु का शत्रु अपना मित्र है। वही बात कौटिल्य ने अपने अर्थ शास्त्र में कही है। यदि आज अमरीका चीन का शत्रु है, तो हमें उसको अपना मित्र मनना चाहिए तभी हमको फायदा होगा अन्यथा नहीं।

इस समय वियतनाम में दो पाड़े लड़ रहे हैं और जो कम्पाउंड है वह नष्ट हो रहा है। एक तरफ चीन है दूसरी तरफ अमरीका है। अब चीन इंडियन ओशन में आना चाहता है इधर से वह इंडिया को एन्सरकिल करना चाहता है। उसने पाकिस्तान को मित्र बना लिया है, बर्मा में भी उसका प्रभाव है, लंका को भी उसने अपने पाकेट में रखा हुआ है, अब वह इंडियन ओशन में आना चाहता है। इसलिए अमरीका ने उसको रोका है क्योंकि अमरीका जानता है कि इधर अगर चीन

बड़ा तो वह इंडियन ओशन में आ जाएगा क्योंकि वियतनाम इंडियन ओशन का दरवाजा है। इसी लिए अमरीका ने हमला कर दिया है। वे होशियार लोग हैं व्यर्थ में अपनी शक्ति नष्ट नहीं करेंगे।

आप देखें कि यह रिजोल्यूशन इस वक्त क्यों आता है। इसका कारण यह है कि चीन थक गया है। रूस उसकी मदद करेगा या नहीं इसमें शंका है। और चीन विश्व युद्ध में घुसना नहीं चाहता। इसी लिए हिन्दुस्तान में यह प्रस्ताव लाया जा रहा है और जेनेवा कानफरेंस की बात कही जा रही है और खाडिलकर साहब का भाषण हो रहा है। इस सब का कारण यही है कि चीन थक गया है और उसको मदद करने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है।

इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान को पैसिव नहीं ऐक्टिव होना चाहिए। खाडिलकर साहब कहते हैं कि हमारा शासन ऐक्टिव नहीं पैसिव है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस समय जब कि चीन अमरीका से भिड़ा हुआ है तो हम लड़ाख में अपनी सेना भेजें या नेफा में अपनी सेना भेजें या लाहोरियों को भड़कावें और इस प्रकार दोनों ओर से चाइना को पिसर में लें। मेरा तो विचार है कि इस वक्त हमको चीन की मदद की बात भी नहीं सोचनी चाहिए। चीन ने हम पर हमला किया था। हमको तो उस चीन को इस वक्त पिसर में लेना चाहिए जिसने हमारे जवानों का खून बहाया और जिसने हमारे जवानों की माताओं की गोदियां खाली कीं। इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करना तो देशद्रोह के समान है। उनका समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिए। जाहिर है कि देश-द्रोही आदमी ही चीन का समर्थन करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडोनेशिया और वियतनाम यह इंडियन ओशन में आने के दरवाजे हैं और आज अमरीका वहां पर अगर चीन को रोक रहा है तो वह हमारे लिए स्वागत की चीज होनी चाहिए और हमें उसको रोकने

[श्रं वड़े]

दना चाहिए नहीं तो चीन इंडियन ओशन में आ जाएगा और इस तरह से इंडिया को दबा सकिल कर लेगा। इस वक्त जैसी परिस्थिति है उसमें हमें अमरीका को चीन को रोकने देना चाहिए। हमें जो भी चीन का शत्रु हो उसे अपना मित्र समझना चाहिये। चूंकि चीन का शत्रु इस समय अमरीका है इस वास्ते अमरीका हमारा मित्र है। राजनीति का यह तकाजा है कि हम इस वक्त चुप बैठें, बाकी जैसी भी परिस्थिति आयेगी उसके अनुसार हम अपने को एडजस्ट कर लेंगे और देशहित की खातिर जरूरत पड़ने पर अपनी पालिसी में चेंज भी कर सकते हैं। आज की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि चीन को जैसे भी हो आइसोलेट करके कमजोर किया जाय क्योंकि इस तरह से उसके दिक हो जाने पर हम अपनी छोई हुई जमीन वापस लेने के लिए उस से निबट सकते हैं। इसलिए इस समय हमें कोई भी इधर या उधर की तरफ जाने का कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहिए कि वहां से अमरीका और चीन दोनों ही चले जायें और विएटनाम को खुला रखें।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में एक बीमारी पैदा हो गई है और यहां पर वह लैफ्टिस्ट और राइटिस्ट चाइना की बात पैदा हो गई है। कांग्रेस में धीरे धीरे ऐसे आदमी घुस रहे हैं जो कि चीन का समर्थन करते हैं और देश में इस तरह से चाइना लौबी का निर्माण हो गया है। अब पता नहीं इस अजगर रूपी चीन ने कितने व्यक्ति अपने पेट में निगल लिये होंगे? चीन सारे एशिया पर अपना प्रभुत्व और इम्पायर उमाना चाहता है और वह कहां तक बढ़ सकता है भगवान जाने। इस वास्ते इस समय अमरीका जो उसको इंडियन ओशन में आने से रोक रहा है वह हमारे हित में ही है। हमें उसको रोकने देना चाहिए और हमें उसमें कोई

हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है मैं उसका जोरदार विरोध करता हूं। अगर कुछ कहना ही हो तो बस यही कहा जाय कि दोनों ही, चीन व रूस वहां से निकल। बाकी जो वहां पर अमरीका और चीन के बीच लड़ाई चल रही है न तो हमें उसका समर्थन करना चाहिए और न ही उसका विरोध करना चाहिए। दोनों पाड़े लड़ रहे हैं, अच्छा है उन्हें लड़ने दिया जाय। इस तरह दोनों व क हो जायेंगे। चीन तो व क हो ही जायगा और यह हमारे हित में ही होगा। यह भी पालिटिक्स है कि यदि शत्रु वीक होता है तो अपनी ताकत बढ़ती है और इसलिए अगर शत्रु आज अमरीका द्वारा मारा जा रहा है तो उसे मरने दीजिये और इधर अपनी ताकत बढ़ाते चलिये। इन्हीं सब कारणों से मैं यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है उसका विरोध करता हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I am surprised to find this resolution is being discussed on the floor of this House. If this resolution had been discussed in the Parliament of North Vietnam or in the Parliament of Indonesia there would have been some justification for it. But I do not think that there is any justification for discussing a resolution of this type in the Indian Parliament.

I would like to give my reasons for it. In the first place, India is committed to the policy of non-alignment, and when you believe in the policy of non-alignment you cannot say that the Americans are to blame here and some other powers are to blame there. I think we have to keep ourselves away from these involvements in those troubles and we should try to keep away from them. It is our policy that cautions us to do so.

In the second place, I do feel for the people of Vietnam, whether they belong to North Vietnam or South Vietnam. I think they are undergoing a great deal of suffering.

though I believe that the sufferings of the people of South Vietnam are much greater than the suffering of the people of North Vietnam. But it cannot be denied that if America has gone to North Vietnam, America has its reasons to do so, though I do not justify altogether their bombing. The American fleet was attacked, the American army had been attacked. It is a retaliatory action, though I do not approve of any retaliatory action. But the fact of the matter is this that if America has taken any reprisals it is a kind of counter offensive, and though I do not approve either of what North Vietnam has done or South Vietnam has done, I think it would be very dangerous for us to take sides either on the side of North Vietnam or on the side of South Vietnam.

Again, to say that America is the enemy of peace and freedom anywhere is a travesty of fact. There are only two colonial powers at this time in the whole of this world, whatever anybody may say. One is the colonial power of Portuguese against which we fought and the other is the colonial power of China against which we are fighting. I may tell you that the colonial power of China is like an elephant while the colonial power of Portugal was like a small cat. It is a very big, huge, mammoth power and we are out to fight it.

From where are we getting the help or aid for fighting this colossus, this imperial colonial power to whose head has gone the newly acquired power? We are fighting with the help of the United Kingdom, we are fighting with the help of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. And, to blame those persons who are helping you and to play the game of that person who is against you, I think, is neither commonsense, nor politics, nor expediency, nor statesmanship.

Therefore, I think that the only thing which India can do is this. India should beware of the power of China. Mr. Chairman, I have got a paper here. I wish Shri Khadiilkar was here. He would have liked me to quote from this paper. I am quoting from the

New Statesman dated 12th February, 1965, and not from what Walter Lippman has written. I do not want to read the whole of it as my time is limited. What this paper writes I want our Foreign Ministry to pay heed to. What he writes is this. He says that China first wants to swallow Vietnam, after that it will be the turn of Thailand, then it will be the turn of Laos, then Cambodia will be snuffed out, then Malaysia will be attacked from the north, then it will come to the eastern flanks of Burma and then to the plains of India. I do not want to read the whole article. I wish my friends to read this article. But I do want the people of India to heed one sentence which has been written here which is this:

"The road to New Delhi lies through Saigon".

I would like to impress upon my people that they should watch their own frontiers. They should watch the developments which are taking place. They should also take the warning of the *New Statesman* which says that what happens to Saigon is going to have a great deal of effect on us. It is China which is at the back of all this war. It is China which is doing all this mischief. Nobody can deny it. Therefore, I would say that the matter of North Vietnam and South Vietnam should be taken to the Security Council. There it should be discussed, whether the Vietcong who are fighting a guerilla's war, fighting the South Vietnamese people are under the influence of North Vietnam or China or they are a self-sufficient, self-reliant and self-contained body. I think that is the only solution to this problem. There cannot be any Geneva-type conference because even if you call such a summit conference, China would not come to that conference, and if China does not come to that conference it would be meaningless. Therefore, what India can do is to try to expose the tactics of China, which is keeping alive its fight in North Viet Nam, in South Viet Nam,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

in Indonesia and other places. This question should be taken to the Security Council and in that India should take the lead. So that, even if the war is not stopped, people know the truth, the bare truth, the honest truth about the involvement of China in the whole struggle which is going on in South Viet Nam. To talk about U.S.A. or U.K. is besides the context. I think the only context in which we can talk about the war is the context of China which is indirectly and directly promoting this kind of warfare.

Mr. Chairman: I want to call the hon. Minister at 4.35 p.m. I have got only five minutes at my disposal.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the time you have given me. The second world war ended in a bi-polar world. In the U.N.O. there were five powers, Russia, U.S.A., U.K., France and China. China was mere formality and France was mere courtesy; U.K. was in the pocket of U.S.A. and against this was Russia. If these five powers had been allowed to rule the world, in their own ways, war would have been the inevitable result. The third world war would have been the inevitable result of historical forces. For the last two thousand years, wherever the world was divided into two, two rigid polar forces, war was the inevitable result.

The third world war was avoided by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his non-alignment and co-existence. If for the last fifteen years the world has been at peace, it is all due to this great man, if it could be due to an individual in the modern world. Because of him India rose to its present position and has become a great power. It is simply a damn lie to say that at any time Russia, America or China could over-run the plains of India. It is simply impossible. There is such a thing as reactive nationalism which will see to it that no power in the world can crush us, disgrace us or demoralise us. It is an impossibility. It is a modern truth that the American forces, however great, cannot defeat China on its mainland. China, how-

ever great in population, however rigid in its political structure, cannot fight us on the mainland of India. Similarly, U.K. cannot fight Tibetans on the plateau. These are the three great historical truths or facts. So, it is no use saying that China will do this or that; China can do nothing, so far as the independence of India is concerned. It is one thing to fight on the Himalayan crevices, it is another thing to fight a great country on its plains. Our people are organised, our people are determined to guard their freedom. That is the position of India today. India is a great power and it will not submit to any outside power, however great that power may be.

At the same time, I will say another thing. While India was growing into a power, there arose another fourth power, and that is China. The Chinese were lying prostrate for centuries. Then they rose, consolidated and became a great power.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is our number? Four and a half?

Shri K. C. Sharma: We are a great power. We have to be proud of our race and country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pleaded for its recognition and for its membership of the U.N.O. If it would have been accepted, there would have been no invasion against India. A huge country, squeezed into a tight corner, cannot but run amuck. So, the solution lies in that China should be recognised, that it should be a member of the U.N.O. If we are worth anything, we should mobilise our forces. I plead for the conscription; I plead for the most modern armaments; I plead for the Rationalisation of our industries. It is not time to say: let things go as they go. It is time to create things in every form of our activity, be it war, be it military, be it industry, be it agriculture. It is time for forcing our people to rise. And we are a great power and we will rise. Nobody, be it China, be it America, can bring it to submission. That is an impossible thing. With

China in U.N.O., India risen to power and prestige, Vietnam will be left to solve its own problem.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must first of all apologise to you for not being here . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (हरियाणा) : कभी कभी अपनी भाषा भी बोल लीजिए । कभी कभी अपनी जुबान भी याद कर लीजिए ।

Mr. Chairman: Let us not insist upon that.

An hon. Member: He is speaking on foreign affairs.

Shri Dinesh Singh: when the debate started.

Sir, the House is rightly exercised over the situation in Indo-China. We are aware that the situation is grave—very grave, in fact—and we can all only hope that the situation will improve because otherwise, if it escalates into any kind of greater conflict, it may involve us all into a war whose limits we cannot yet fully fathom.

Dr. Ranen Sen, in his opening remarks, gave some background of the Geneva Conference which brought about a solution to the war that was going on in Vietnam. The Geneva Agreement of 1954 envisaged consultations, in 1955, between the authorities of North Vietnam and South Vietnam, leading to a nation-wide elections in 1956. Unfortunately, this has not been possible with the result that we have not been able to move any nearer the unification which was the main aim of the Geneva Conference.

Now, from time to time, there have been disagreements between the two parties there and matters have been referred to the International Control Commission. We have always tried in the Commission and India particularly has made an effort to see that we give as clear an indication as possible of what is happening there without taking any sides.

Dr. Ranen Sen had again mentioned the question of our special report on

this subject. It is true that both sides had complained to the Commission about the infringement of the Geneva Agreement and we had in our report made it quite clear that there had been infringement on both sides. In fact, Commission had gone into the details of the charges made and had said that the military support that South Vietnam is receiving from the United States is of such a substantial nature that it basically alters the position there and Commission also gave our views on certain points brought to our notice by South Vietnam where there had been infringement on the Geneva Agreement by North Vietnam. Now, the situation had been going on in this manner for over 10 years. From time to time it became worse; from time to time it receded into the background, but by and large there has always been this conflict.

This conflict has suddenly come to the forefront again with what happened around 7th February, leading subsequently to the bombings by the American planes of certain areas in North Viet Nam. As the House is aware, Government made a statement on the 8th February on this subject, and if I may read a small portion from it, it is said there that:

"For the sake of peace in Asia and the world, a war in Viet Nam must be avoided."

It went on to say:

"The Government of India consider that as the first step there should be an immediate suspension of all provocative action in South Viet Nam as well as in North Viet Nam by all sides involved in the Viet Nam situation, and nothing should be done to aggravate the situation."

Shri Bade: Suspension of action by both?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, of course. How can you have only one side in a conflict?

Shri Bade: That is what our friend wants.

Shri Dinesh Singh: So, we had made this clear statement.

Then, on the same day, that is, on the 8th February, the Prime Minister, speaking at a function, appealed to both President Johnson and Prime Minister Kosygin. If I may again quote from what the Prime Minister had said, he had appealed to both of them 'to do all they can to ensure that peace is not disturbed'. Here, again, we took a positive action in this matter.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): We understand that the President of the U.S.A. has sent a recent message to our Prime Minister. Has it got any reference to Viet Nam?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I shall deal with it later.

16.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, the question did not rest here. We informed our Missions in the countries that are concerned with the situation in Viet Nam to take up with the respective Governments to which they are accredited and to bring to their notice the serious situation that was developing in this area and also to request them to use every influence they have to try to stop the fighting there and to see that it did not escalate any further.

We had also suggested that perhaps the solution lay in having a conference in which all the countries that had been represented in the Geneva Conference in 1962 could take part, so that we could discuss this matter in all its entirety and find a peaceful solution.

I am happy to say that we have received the support of a large number of countries in our proposal to convene a Geneva type conference on the 1962 pattern. There has been to some

extent a certain lessening of tension in this respect, and although the conflict goes on, there is no serious event that has taken place in the last few days. Then, again, the Foreign Minister had made a statement to this House on the 19th February, and here again, if I may quote from what he had said,

"We consider that as a first step there should be an immediate suspension of all provocative actions in Viet Nam by all sides involved in this situation and that nothing should be done to aggravate the situation. What is necessary is for the principal Powers concerned to get together in search for a peaceful solution for the Viet Nam problem."

So, the House will see that we have not only made statements here and in Parliament but that we had also taken positive steps in the capitals of the interested countries to see that a peaceful solution was found to this very difficult problem.

Some hon. Members had raised the question of our discussions with Gen. Ne Win and the French Prime Minister. Of course, when they were here, we took the opportunity to discuss this matter with them and we found that we were, by and large, in agreement with them also; they also felt that there should be an effort at a political solution to this problem.

Shri Khadilkar in his speech referred to a larger Asian conference instead of the Geneva type conference that we have had. If I may refer him to the Geneva conference he will notice that the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos was already an enlargement of the Geneva Conference of 1954. We have been talking about the Geneva conference of 1962 which will take into account all the interested countries. If a few more countries wish to come, we could consider it at that time. The point is that we do not want that the matter should be delayed. If we were to take up the general question of invitation to countries, it may lead to certain conflicts and difficulties which might delay the issue. Our effort is

to have a conference as soon as possible so that the situation is brought under control and that there is no further deterioration. But if a few more countries who might be interested in this wish to come, we could certainly consider that issue at that time.

Another hon. Member had referred to the question of bringing this before the Security Council. As you know, all the members who were present at the Geneva conference are not represented in the Security Council, not even in the U.N. As such, to take up this matter before the Security Council may not be as fruitful as having a Geneva type conference where all of them will be directly represented.

During the debate, the general question of China was brought in in regard to Vietnam. We are fully aware of the Chinese danger, of the desire of China to expand, in South East Asia, in South Asia and in other parts of the world. Chinese expansion, to our mind, cannot be contained by limited military action. It is something we shall have to meet by political solutions; there can be no purely military solutions to these problems.

Therefore, we shall have to consider this in a larger issue. To leave China and U.S.A. to fight it out in Vietnam is not a solution. It is perhaps easy to say, 'the two giants are fighting. Why should we get in the way?' Do they realise that when giants fight, may be some flies will be squeezed in between? May be in this fight, it may go out of control and the whole world may get involved in it. Therefore, it is our duty as a peace-loving country to take interest in this matter, to try to find a peaceful solution. It is our hope that a Geneva type conference will be possible and that we shall be able to meet to find a peaceful solution.

I may add that the resolution that Dr. Ranen Sen has brought before the House is really largely met by the action we have taken. I do not know whether he would still wish to press it. But may I read from a statement

the Foreign Minister had made in the other place yesterday and which hon. Members may have seen in the newspapers? He had said:

"As an Asian country of this region, we can only view the serious developments in Vietnam with grave concern. We would like to see the people of Vietnam enjoy their freedom and independence without any interference from outside from any quarter whatsoever. We hope that all powers who are interested in the freedom and independence of Vietnam will make sincere efforts to find a political solution in Vietnam and will arrest the present situation, which is a danger to world peace, from deteriorating any further. To this end, the parties concerned should get together in a conference and try to solve the problem peacefully".

I hope this will be possible.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The only point I want to make is this, that our Government is trying to have a peaceful solution of this conflict that is going on, but while doing so it should not put on a par the South Vietnamese people and the American Government.

I have read the International Control Commission's report also, and by and large this can be said that the Geneva Agreement has been violated by South Vietnam, though it is also true that there was violation of some of the provisions by North Vietnam, but they came much later. I have got the 1956 and later reports also. Therefore, I want to emphasise that the people of South Vietnam are trying to fight against the American occupation. So, they should not be dealt with on a par. When the Algerians were fighting for freedom, our Government sympathised with them. They should do the same here.

However, after hearing Shri Dinesh Singh and speech of Shri Swaran Singh yesterday, I think there has been a little improvement in the

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

position of the Government of India than taken a few days earlier. Therefore, I do not press the resolution, and I withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the resolution?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.53 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: UPLIFT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) :

मा आता आतरं द्विषन् मा स्वसारमुता
स्वसा ।

सम्यञ्चः सवता भूत्वा वाचं वदत
भद्रया ॥

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे देश का मस्तिष्क बाहरी और भीतरी समस्याओं से चिन्तित है, दबा हुआ है, ऐसे समय में एक चिन्ता और जो मेरे इस संकल्प के विषय में है, वह भी मैं आपके सामने रखूँ तो कोई अग्रच्छा नहीं लगता है। यह बात आवश्यक है कि सारे संसार में प्रेम और सद्भावना उत्पन्न हो। इस लिये इस अर्थव वेद के मंत्र में आदेश दिया गया है कि 'भाई भाई में द्वेष न हो, बहन बहन में किसी प्रकार की घृणा न हो और सब एक मत हो कर, एक व्रति होकर समान दृष्टि से मीठे वचन बोलें'। लेकिन संसार में या देश के अन्दर सत्तापूर्ण लिप्सा बढ़ती हुई दिखाई देती है, चाहे वह देशों की हो चाहे वह यहां मानवों की हो। ऐसे समय में जब कि देश के अन्दर भाषायी भेद उभरे हों, भाषायी झगड़े उभरे हों, जो कुछ भी इधर हुआ है वह आपके सामने है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप अपना संकल्प सदन के सामने रख दीजिये।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मेरा जो संकल्प है वह इस प्रकार है :

“इस सभा की यह राय है कि तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी अनुसूचित जातियों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा शैक्षिक विकास के कार्य में कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रगति नहीं हुई है और, इस लिये, यह सभा भारत सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने और अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण, विशेषकर सरकारी नौकरियों में उन के लिये पदोन्नतियों तथा स्थान रक्षित करने, भूमि दिये जाने, आदि सम्बन्धी उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त आयोग नियुक्त करे।”

मैं अपने इस संकल्प को पेश करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बात अवश्य है कि जब हम अपनी दशा का जिक्र इस सदन में करते हैं तो आज भी हमें अस्पृश्यता की जो विभीषिका है देश के अन्दर उस और जाना होगा। यह बात ठीक है कि अस्पृश्यता निवारण का जो कार्य है वह एक मानवीय कार्य है, लेकिन जिस गति से वह हमारे इस देश के अन्दर चल रहा है उस से हम अभी सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। आज भी आप देखें कि जो चीजें और जिस प्रकार के जुल्म और सितम हमारे लोगों पर हो रहे हैं उस के पीछे एक ही कारण है अस्पृश्यता का। यह ठीक है कि इस के लिये सरकारी आधार पर और दूसरे तरीके से प्रयत्न चलते हैं, लेकिन उन प्रयत्नों में कोई जीवन या कोई उस प्रकार की प्रगति नहीं

प्रतीत होती है। केवल इस लिये कि आधे मन से जो बात कही जाती है वह कोई प्रभाव नहीं रखती है। सारे देश के अन्दर यह बात जग रही है कुछ विशेष लोगों के दिमाग में कि तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के क्रम के बाद भी हमारे हरिजन भाइयों को, इस तरह के दबे हुए लोगों को, कोई विशेष जागृति, कोई विशेष उन्नति, कोई विशेष जीवन धारा, किसी भी दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, शैक्षिक दृष्टि से और दूसरी दृष्टियों से, प्राप्त हुई है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि यदि इस बात की विशेष दृष्टि से जांच की जाये, कोई उच्च स्तरीय आयोग कायम कर के, तो यह बातें सामने आ सकती हैं। इस बात से बिल्कुल इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि सारे देश के अन्दर, राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर भी यह उत्तरदायित्व आता है, जो उन्होंने निभाया नहीं है।

अपने संविधान के अन्दर हम ने अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त कर दिया है, शब्द मात्र की दृष्टि से, लेकिन वह अस्पृश्यता आज भी लोगों के दिल दिमाग के अन्दर, उन की विचार धारा के अन्दर, उन की हड्डी और मज्जा के अन्दर, घुसी हुई है। इसी कारण से जो घटनायें आज भी घटित हो जाती हैं उन का जिस तरह से निराकरण किया जाता है वह एक इस प्रकार का विषय है कि जिस पर हमें सन्तोष नहीं होता है। यह बात जरूर है कि जब हम देश की एकता के बारे में, राष्ट्रीय एकता के बारे में, भावात्मक एकता के बारे में सोचते हैं तो हमारे ध्यान में आता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का यह अंग, जो कि एक आवश्यक अंग है, जिस के उद्धार के लिये बापू जी ने प्रयत्न किया, महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती ने प्रयत्न किया और साधू सन्तो ने प्रयत्न किया और एक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण देश में पैदा किया, वह आज भी एक ऐसा जीवन व्यतीत करता है, जो जीवन मानवीय दृष्टि से एक गलित जीवन है, गिरावट का जीवन है। उस में

कोई उन्नति नज़र नहीं आती है। यह बात इस लिये नहीं है कि इस में दोष उन जातियों का है या उन लोगों का है जो अस्पृश्य कहलाते हैं और आज भी अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका से ग्रस्त हैं। इस समस्या का अगर इस सदन में जिक्र किया जाता है तो आप यह समझ लीजिये कि जो जातिवाद है उस से हम लोग चिपटे नहीं रहना चाहते। अभी "सर्चलाइट" पेपर बिहार का है उस के 24 फरवरी के अंक में अग्र लेख लिया गया है : "क्लिगिंग टू कास्ट"। उस में लिखा गया है कि जो हरिजन लोग हैं, जो अस्पृश्य लोग हैं वह जातिवाद से चिपटे रहना चाहते हैं। मैं यह दोषारोपण करना चाहता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कौन सी ऐसी जातियाँ हैं जो जातिवाद से नहीं चिपटी हुई हैं या जिन पर जातिवाद का प्रभाव नहीं है, चाहे आर्थिक लाभ की दृष्टि से देखा जाये अथवा दूसरे मामलों में देखा जाये। यदि लाभ की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, आर्थिक लाभ अगर किसी भी दृष्टि का नाम है, तो उस में भी दूसरे लोग अपना फायदा उठाते हैं। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हम लोग जिस दृष्टि से भी सोचते हैं वह जाति के आधार पर नहीं है। यह हो सकता है कि कुछ जातियाँ विशेषकर उन्नति कर गई हों, लेकिन वह उन्नति एक ऐसी उन्नति नहीं है जो व्यापक हो, वह कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों की उन्नति है। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आज भी देश की हरिजन जातियों की विशेषकर जो भंगी, पासी या डोम आदि इस तरह की जातियाँ हैं उन की अवस्था अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। इस दृष्टि से आज मैं इस अवसर पर यह संकल्प पेश करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और देश का ध्यान, राष्ट्र का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next time.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock on Saturday, February 27, 1965/Phalgun 8, 1886 (Saka).