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Friday, April 30, 1965  
Vaisakha 10, 1887 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



*(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 31—40)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, April 30, 1965/Vaisakha 10,  
1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Buffer Stock of Wool

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\*1097. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
          { Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to build a buffer stock of wool; and

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

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

A team of experts deputed by the International Wool Secretariat to study problems of modernisation of the Indian wool textile industry had recommended among other things the creation of a revolving pool of imported raw wool on which manufacturers can draw against export orders with minimum delay and formality, the requirements of exporters being supplied from the revolving pool which will be continuously recouped by the exporters out of their export earnings against exports of fabrics under the Export Promotion Scheme. Government have

accepted the recommendation in principle and are exploring the possibilities of getting the initial supplies to the revolving pool from Australia and Newzealand without payment of foreign exchange.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से कोई खास बात मालूम नहीं होती है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना ऊन हमारे अपने देश में पैदा होता है और कितना ऊन हम बाहर से मंगा कर अपनी जरूरत पूरी करेंगे और कुल कितने ऊन की हमारी जरूरत है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हमारे यहां हर साल 65 मिलियन पाउण्ड ऊन पैदा होता है लेकिन वह ऊन गरम कपड़े बनाने के काम में नहीं आता है और इसलिए हमें कोई 18-19 मिलियन पाउण्ड ऊन बाहर से लेना पड़ता है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो यह रिबीलिंग पूल या बफर स्टॉक बनाने का जिक्र किया है तो वह आस्ट्रेलिया से गिफ्ट की तौर पर कोई 5-6 मिलियन पाउण्ड भी देने की अभी जब मैं गया था तब उनसे बात हुई है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आस्ट्रेलिया सरकार फॉरेन एक्सचेंज दिये बगैर हमको 5-6 मिलियन पाउण्ड रूरी पेमेंट में दे देगा। न्यूजीलैंड की सरकार से भी बातचीत हुई है और वह भी हमको शायद 2 मिलियन पाउण्ड देगी।

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** जितना ऊन आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड हमें देंगे, जितना ऊन आप लेंगे, उतना ही ऊन स्टेटमेंट से मालूम होता है कि आप बाहर भी भेजेंगे, ऊनी सामान आप बाहर भेजेंगे तो आपके देश को इससे कितना फायदा होने वाला है और किस किस का फायदा होने वाला है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हम जो मंगवायेंगे वह कच्चा बूल होगा और हम वहां पर भेजेंगे हीइजरी और ऊनी कपड़े और उससे हमें बहुत फायदा होगा ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** रकम बतलाइये कि कितना फायदा होगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** रकम अभी बतलाना मुश्किल है । कितना आयेगा उसमें से कितना कपड़ा बनेगा और उसमें से कितना बिकेगा यह तो पीछे माननीय सदस्य को बतलाया जा सकेगा कि कितना फायदा हुआ बाकी यह जरूर है कि फायदा काफ़ी होगा ।

**श्री क० ना० तिबारी :** यह भण्डार किस के द्वारा होगा और इस भण्डार में पूंजी कितनी लगेगी ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** भण्डार में कोई 5 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगेगी और वह दोनों मुल्कों में से आयेगी । यह भण्डार सरकार चलायेगी और इंडियन मिल्स फ़ेडरेशन और हीइजरी मैनुफ़ैक्चर्स असोसियेशन के सलाह मशविरे के साथ उसका इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा ।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** यह जो ऊन हम आस्ट्रेलिया से मंगा रहे हैं यह क्या कश्मीर में हमें नहीं मिलता ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** नहीं मिलता है ।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Now that we have been exporting wool out of the country and it is not being utilised, may I know if any attempt has been made to see if that wool can also be utilised for the manufacture of woollen fabrics and other things?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Under great compulsion, in the emergency period in October, 1962, when we had to strain all our utilisation power of indigenous wool for the army, we could muster a maximum utilisation of about 3 million lbs. out of 65

million lbs., but no fabric or garment or hosiery needed here could be satisfactorily made from 100 per cent Indian blend. We are moving to 20 to 30 per cent blend, that is, 70 per cent of foreign wool blended with 30 per cent Indian wool. To that extent we have been able to utilise 3 to 4 million lbs., of Indian wool. Still, we have to import 19 to 20 million lbs. of foreign wool.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्सी :** पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में और राजस्थान में सरकार कितना व्यय कर रही है जिससे कि ऊन देने वाले पशुओं की वृद्धि हो और उनसे राष्ट्र को कितना ऊन प्राप्त होता है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यही तो मैंने बतलाया कि सारा बूल जो होता है वह वहीं का 6 करोड़ 50 लाख पाउण्ड पैदा करते हैं । फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर द्वारा भेड़ों के डेवलपमेंट पर पांच साल में तकरीबन तीन या साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है ।

#### Foreign Collaboration in Industries

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\*1098. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri P. K. Ghosh:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tandia:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Director, National Research Laboratories as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 19th January, 1965 that no new industry be started with foreign collaboration unless it is pre-determined that the process for which foreign assistance is being sought has not been developed in the country; and

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are fully conscious of the need to utilise indigenous know-how and processes to the fullest extent practicable. With this object in view, a representative of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is associated as a member of the Inter-Ministerial Committee which considers applications for the issue of Industrial licences and also applications for approval of the terms of foreign collaboration.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is there any proposal to base our future foreign collaboration exclusively on know-how and not on investments?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** As a matter of fact, where the indigenous technical know-how has been commercially exploited, it is being used. Therefore, there is no question of any proposal.

**Shri Daji:** The reply of the hon. Minister is not correct. Do we understand that it is the decision of the Government that if the know-how is already existing, no foreign collaboration in that line will be allowed?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** It is not that. The whole point is that the technical know-how is there in certain cases, but so far as the entrepreneurs are concerned, they do not go into it unless it has been commercially exploited. The results are not known, and they cannot be compelled to do it. So far as the public-sector undertakings are concerned, even at great cost, by setting up pilot plants in one or two cases we are trying to exploit the commercial side of it.

Tea Finance Committee

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\*1100. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 40 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee have since been considered by the Government;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations have been agreed upon particularly those relating to the setting up of Tea Finance Corporation and refund of a part of excise duty on all tea exported; and

(c) if not, when a final decision will be taken in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee have been examined by the Government of India. A statement showing the recommendations already agreed to and implemented, those which have been accepted and being implemented and those which are under consideration, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4313/65].

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I find from the statement that the setting up of a Tea Finance Corporation has almost been conceded by the Government. I would like to know whether this Corporation will function independently or under the Tea Board.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It is still under consideration. We do not know the set-up yet.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Part II (a) of the recommendation is to the effect that a development allowance is sought to be provided in the computation of the taxable amount at the rate of 40 per cent in the case of replanted gardens and 50 per cent in the case

of new gardens. I would like to know whether the Government have assessed in the present circumstances what would be the shortfall of income-tax.

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** As the hon. Member would see from page 2 of the recommendations and the Government decisions thereon, we have more or less accepted the Tea Finance Committee's recommendations; Instead of 50 per cent development rebate, we have recommended 40 per cent and in the case of replantations, instead of 40 per cent, we have recommended 20 per cent. We are watching the situation. This a substantial relief. If further relief is required in future to accelerate it we shall do so. As far as the targets are concerned, we have more than fulfilled the target. In the fourth year of the third Plan, we have reached a production of 835 million yards; that is, last year, we have reached it; we hope next year the production will be still higher.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** My question is not answered properly. What I wanted to know is this. 40 per cent allowance is to be granted to the new plantations and 20 per cent in the case of replanted areas. I would like to know whether the Government have assessed the shortfall in the incometax in the present circumstances. What would be the shortfall?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Shortfall in what? (Interruption).

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** We have not assessed it.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is no payment made here. These now will apply to new activities in the tea gardens from the 28th February, 1965.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** What is the shortfall in respect of the tax?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Samanta.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Recommendation III(a) says that a tea cess should be levied on all teas produced at the rate of four paise per kg. with effect from April 1, 1966, and in the remarks column, it is stated that this involves an amendment of the Tea Act, 1953. May I know whether in principle the Government have accepted this recommendation and they are only waiting for the amendment?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The recommendation is to that effect and it has been noted in the remarks column that it involves an amendment of the Tea Act; it is under consideration.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Since several years past, the tea companies in India are incurring a loss ranging from 12 per cent in Assam to 40 per cent in Darjeeling, and in spite of this, while all the exportable commodities enjoy a free excise duty, tea has been singled out, and because of this, the Tea Finance Committee made a very important recommendation that this part of the excise duty to the extent of 18 paise per kilogramme is to be refunded. May I know whether the Government is going to give a second thought to this question?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have made it clear more than once in this House and before the tea planters also that the new tax credit scheme is being considered for application in lieu of the excise rebate. I can assure the hon. Members and the hon. House that the Tea Finance Committee's recommendations regarding rebate in terms of payment back to the tea planters will be nearly fulfilled by whatever measures we bring before the House.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Besides the other work entrusted to the Tea Finance Corporation, may I know whether it will advance finances for

mechanisation of processing of tea, about which every tea garden owner is concerned, in order to produce better quality of tea and get better prices?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** That is so.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** May I know whether the Tea Finance Corporation has recommended advancing loans to the tea growers and what is the rate of interest they have recommended?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** As mentioned in the statement, it has been decided to set up a Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation whose functions will in the first instance, be to extend guarantees to the credits and loans made available by commercial banks or financial institutions to tea estates. That is the purpose.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या यह सही है कि टी प्लांटर्स इन टी गार्डन्स से अधिक फायदा अपने लिए उठाते हैं और उन को जो फायदा होता है, उसके अनुसार वे इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं करते हैं, मजदूरों को ठीक मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं और फिर सरकार को कहते हैं कि सरकार हम को डेवलपमेंट के लिए सहायता दे; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि उनको फिनांस आदि की यह सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। टी वेज बोर्ड ने अभी अपनी सैकण्ड रिपोर्ट दी है। हमने उसको बड़ी मेहनत से और तकलीफ से टी प्लांटर्स से स्वीकार कराया है। टी प्लांटर्स की तरफ से टी गार्डन्स की बेजिज पिछले दस साल में तीन दफा रिवाइज हुई हैं। यह ठीक है कि बेजिज जितनी ज्यादा दी जाय, उतना ही अच्छा है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट और टी प्लान्टेशन्स की आर्थिक स्थिति और मार्केट के काम्पिटिशन को देखते हुए हमारी बेजिज किसी भी टी प्लांटिंग मुल्क से ज्यादा है।

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any estimate has been

made about the requirements of finances by tea gardens and if so, the extent to which advances will be made by the Corporation?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is a slight misunderstanding. As my colleague pointed out, it is a guarantee corporation to begin with. Presently about Rs. 97 crores are being extended by the scheduled banks to the tea gardens. About Rs. 40 crores are being given under various schemes. All this money will be guaranteed by this corporation, because at present there is no guarantor to see that this money becomes safe. We are not to give out money in the beginning.

**श्री स्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :** जैसा कि श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा है, टी प्लांटर्स मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं और उनको जो वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल की है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** बहुत की है और वह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Besides the other facilities which have been described by other members, may I know if these tea planters are also given import incentives?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Tea does not require any such incentive. But we do give them a small amount of foreign exchange, which is 1 per cent of the total earnings.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** चाय उद्योग में अरबों रुपयों का मुनाफ़ा होता है। तो क्या कुछ दस, बारह करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके सरकार इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** ऐसी कोई तजवीज हमारे पास नहीं है। इस विषय पर हमने काफ़ी गौर किया है और हम इस नतीजे पर

पहुँचे हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से कोई फायदा नहीं है और उसकी जरूरत भी नहीं है।

### Franco-German Steel Consortium

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- \*1101. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shrimati Renuka  
Barkataki:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Franco-German Consortium is interested in the setting up of a steel plant in India; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any Franco-German Consortium as such, but certain German and France parties have shown interests in exploring possibilities of setting up of a Steel Plant in this country. They have been told that such collaboration/assistance would be welcome provided finance on suitable terms could be arranged. However, the Government have not received any specific proposal from these parties.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या इस कानसेशियम ने कोई कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवशन का नक्शा भारत सरकार के सामने रखा है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि कोई कानसेशियम नहीं है। अभी कुछ पार्टीज ने केवल इन्ट्रेस्ट शो किया है। अभी कोई डीटेल्ज तय नहीं की गई हैं।

श्री नाथपाई: यह कैसी हिन्दी है—'पार्टीज', 'इन्ट्रेस्ट', 'शो', 'डीटेल्ज'?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार ने इस बात का अन्दाज़ा लगाया है कि फ़ारेन कन्टीज में कितना कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवशन है और इंडिया में कितना है? क्या इसका अन्दाज़ा लगाया गया है कि वे कितनी मुनाफ़ाखोरी करते हैं?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): This question is about the consortium, about some approach. Cost etc., cannot be covered in this. We are taking up our Demands and the cost of steel production and all that can be discussed during that debate.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government an open mind with regard to this particular proposal that it may be in the public sector or in the private sector, or is their mind closed on it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Our steel plants will only be in the public sector. There are no two opinions about it.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो स्टील प्लांट लगाया जायेगा, वह किस सूबे में लगाया जायेगा—आन्ध्र में या मद्रास में?

एक माननीय सदस्य: य० पी० में नहीं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: य० पी० में तो नहीं हो सकता है। य० पी० का तो सवाल ही नहीं है।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That question does not arise. It has not even taken any shape. Even discussions have not started.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: The World Bank has expressed its willingness to help in financing the expansion of two private sectors. May I know whether it has expressed also its readiness about financing this public sector?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the experience gained at the Rour-

kela steel plant which has been set up with the collaboration of Germans and the cost of production in steel plants being the highest in our country, I would like to know why the Government again want to enter into agreement with the German consortium?

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** It is the German Government that has assisted us in the setting up of the Rourkela plant. If some private industrialists form a consortium, as the Anglo-Americans are attempting to do now, that has absolutely no bearing on it.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that on the floor of this House the Minister for Steel and Mines told us that for future setting up of steel plants we will stand on our own legs; if so, may I know why the other offers that are being put before Government are being considered?

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** We need financial assistance. Technically, perhaps, our engineers are capable of drawing up plans and all that. That will be considered later. But just at present if somebody is prepared to help us with finance we will be happy to receive it.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** जर्मनी और फ्रांस के जिन लोगों ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस्पात का कारखाना स्थापित किया जाये, क्या उन्होंने किसी दल को यहां भेजने का विचार किया है, ताकि वह हिन्दुस्तान में आकर जांच कर ले और फिर कारखाना ऐस्टैब्लिश करे ?

**श्री प्र० चं० सेठी :** अभी दल का सवाल नहीं है। जर्मनी के कारखाने की ओर से उसके एक प्रतिनिधि 1964 में यहां आए थे और इसी प्रकार फ्रांस के एक प्रतिनिधि, श्री लेवा-इबर, 1963 में यहां आए थे। उसी के आधारे पर यह विचार किया गया है।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कारखाने में सरकार क्या

मदद करेगी और सरकार का क्या प्राकटि रहेगा।

**श्री प्र० चं० सेठी :** अभी प्राकटि का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अभी तो कारखाने को स्थापित करने की बात है।

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Is the proposed visit of the hon. Minister to France of an exploratory nature?

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** I am hoping to visit other countries also to tie up some of the existing plants, etc.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether during the course of his visit to Germany and other countries the hon. Minister will pursue this matter and come back with a definite proposal so as to get the necessary financial assistance for setting up steel plants?

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** It is a long way to go before you can take any final decision. You can talk to them, but it is not so easy because the fifth steel plant itself will take time. About the sixth plant I am not able to say; it may flow into the Fifth Plan.

**Export of Textiles to Saudi Arabia**

\*1102. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 94 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether as a result of the steps taken by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council in collaboration with the Indian manufacturers/exporters of textiles there has been any improvement in the position of textile exports to Saudi Arabia; and

(b) if so, the present position in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the results of the steps



taken by the Cotton Textiles export Promotion Council in boosting exports of cotton textiles to Saudi Arabia. However, India's exports in the first three months of 1965 show an improvement as compared to the exports in the corresponding months of 1963 and 1964.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether the factors that contributed to the deterioration of our export to that country have been fully eliminated or do they still exist?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** There are several factors. One of them is that they are imposing tariff restrictions. There is tariff restriction. A heavy duty is imposed on the imports. Secondly, there is severe competition from China. They are even under-bidding Japan. There are other factors which have contributed to this, but these are the two major factors. Incidentally, also, there have been changes in the varieties and types of cloth required. But I am glad to submit to the House that it is looking up. In January-March 1964, for instance, the figure was 14.99 lakhs and in January-March 1965 it has gone up to 18.23 lakhs.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Which are the other textile exporting countries, so far as this country is concerned, and what is our proportion of exports?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Among those countries are: Pakistan, Syria and Japan. I could not say off hand our share.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know to what extent the contracts entered into for export of cotton textiles last year by the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council and the Indian manufacturers could not be fulfilled?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** That is a very broad question, which does not arise out of this.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** Apart from Saudi Arabia, which are the tradi-

tional countries to which we export textiles?

**Mr. Speaker:** In this question we are concerned only with Saudi Arabia.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** But I can submit one point. Our export of cotton textiles has been increasing considerably. In 1961 it amounted to Rs. 48 crores. In 1962 it rose to Rs. 50 crores, in 1963 to Rs. 60.49 crores and in 1964 to Rs. 71 crores. So, there is a progressive increase of exports.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** In this connection, may I know whether any representative of handloom interests like those of Banaras, Gorakhpur or Andhra were consulted and, if so, whether there is any improvement in the export of handlooms?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** Is he referring to Saudi Arabia or our global exports?

**Mr. Speaker:** Here we are concerned only with Saudi Arabia.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The handloom interests have been consulted and our export of handlooms is much better than that of mill-made cloth. Considerable improvement has taken place in Banaras varieties.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any delegation has been sent, or is proposed to be sent, to that country to study the tastes and requirements of that country with regard to textiles?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The Textile Export Promotion Council is aware of this problem. It is even thinking of sending individual merchants to contact the merchants there and find out the nature of the market.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** How does our country fare, as compared to Pakistan, in the export of textiles to Saudi Arabia?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I could not give the figures off hand.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** The hon. Minister, while replying to a supplementary, has stated just now that there is keen competition from China, Japan and other countries. As that competition is likely to continue, may I know what steps will be taken, particularly in these virgin or non-traditional countries to boost up our exports now and in the future?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The measures which we have taken have yielded more than satisfactory results, if I may say so. In three years we have gone up from Rs. 42 crores to Rs. 71 crores in a market which was declining not only for India but also for Japan for the last ten years. It is true that things can be further improved. Therefore, only yesterday, in a seminar at Bombay we have proposed that in the Fourth Plan we should lift it to Rs. 150 crores per year.

### Handlooms and Powerlooms

\*1103. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from the State Governments urging the Centre to reserve production of dhoties of less than 60 counts and coloured sarees of all counts for the handlooms;

(b) whether this protection to handloom industry will help it to survive against the competition of power looms;

(c) whether the rebate on handloom cloth has been reduced in terms of the suggestion of the Union Government; and

(d) whether the powerlooms are being allotted to handloom weavers' co-operatives?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). No request has been received from the State Government for reserving for Handlooms the production of dhoties of less than 60 counts and coloured sarees of all counts. The Second Working Group on Handloom had, however, made a recommendation to this effect in its recent Report which is now under examination by Government.

(c) No, Sir. The Second Working Group on Handloom, has in its recent Report, made some recommendations in the matter. This Report is still under examination by Government.

(d) Allotment of powerlooms to Handloom Weavers' Cooperatives is one of the recommendations contained in the Powerloom Enquiry Committee Report which is still under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** As a result of the study of the two sectors, that is, the handloom and the powerloom, may I know whether Government feel the justification that handloom should be given a little more priority vis-a-vis the competition from the powerlooms?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** As far as handlooms are concerned they deserve help; but both the reports are under consideration of Government and, I am sure, Government will give due weight to the requirements of the handloom industry.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Is it a fact that the Chairman of the Khadi Commission has come out with a statement that the Khadi Commission can stand only on its own legs provided a particular portion of the industry is reserved for it?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** As regards demarcation of fields, if the Chairman of the Khadi Commission or the Khadi Commission wants to make specific

proposals, we are ready to consider them; but so far, all these years, there has not been any possibility of any particular type of khadi being separately earmarked for hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact that once the Madras Assembly unanimously passed a resolution favouring such reservation in favour of handlooms so far as the market for dhoties and saris was concerned? How is it that my hon. friend confined his answer only to Government? Why is it that Government is taking such a long time? First they appointed one study group, then a commission, then another study group and then a seminar. Is it only to delay taking their decision or what?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It is true that the Madras Assembly passed a resolution once, but then an overall view has got to be taken. There are four sectors in the textile industry—the mill sector, the handloom sector, the powerloom sector and the Khadi and Village Industries sector—and a balanced view has got to be taken to see that none of these sectors is adversely affected. I may add that there are still restrictions imposed upon the mill sector to such an extent that mill production of dhoties and saris is going down.

**Shri Ranga:** Powerlooms are being encouraged.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** In the decentralised sector production is increasing. Ample provision has also been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that due to the stepmotherly treatment given to the textile industry, specially the handloom industry, by the Government of India and the State Governments, which are working just like mouthpieces of the textile mill indus-

try, the handloom industry is also going down? Whereas there were 28 lakh workers in the handloom industry, today not even 15 lakhs are working in the country because raw material is not supplied and the market is not there. So, may I know whether Government is ready to reserve any quality of cloth in the country for the survival of the handloom industry which is the best philosophy of the Congress?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I would like the House to judge the observation of the hon. Member in the light of the fact that from 800 million yards in 1950 the production of the decentralised sector, which covers handloom, has gone up to 3,100 million yards.

**Shri Ranga:** Including powerlooms.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, including powerlooms.

**Shri Ranga:** You are encouraging the powerlooms all the time.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** On the powerlooms there is a total ban till the report is taken to the House. I was submitting that from 800 million yards the production in the decentralised sector, which preponderantly is in the handloom sector, has gone up to 3,100 million yards and the mill sector production has gone up from 5,000 million yards to 5,100 million yards.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** From the replies given by the hon. Minister it is quite clear that no reservation is going to be made with regard to the handloom sector either for coloured saris or for bordered dhotis. I would like to know whether the Government at least realise the fact that the handloom industry cannot subsist for long by spoonfeeding alone.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The first assumption I do not subscribe to, namely, that the Government are not going to reserve because, as I submitted, both these reports are under

consideration. Both the Powerloom Inquiry Committee Report and the Handloom Committee have recommended that coloured saris must be reserved exclusively for handloom. With regard to dhotis only there is a slight difference between the Handloom Committee's Report and the Powerloom Committee's Report. The Handloom Committee has submitted that cloth below 60 count should be exclusively reserved for handloom, whereas the Powerloom Inquiry Committee suggests that cloth only of lower counts should be reserved for handloom; for higher counts it may be handed over to powerlooms. That is a matter which is under consideration. May I supplement the figures? In 1959, the production of dhotis in the mill sector was 420 million metres; it came down in 1962 to 352 million metres and in 1963 it was 333 million metres. With regard to sarees, in 1959 it was as much as 432 million metres in the mill sector; it came down to 385 million metres in 1962 and to 318 million metres in 1963. All this has been made up by increased production in the decentralised sector.

**Shri Ranga:** Handlooms' is only a small part of the production.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** The production of both these sectors, the handloom sector and the powerloom sector, is low. May I know whether these two sectors are suffering because of tremendous scarcity of superior count yarn?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is no shortage of yarn. As a matter of fact, we have made an announcement that the Government will be prepared to purchase Rs. 3 crores worth of yarn from any mill which has got any surplus.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** The products of both powerlooms and handlooms look similar and are mixed up. It is very difficult to distinguish it. As a result of this, the manufacturers of powerloom products sell their products as handloom products and this

gives great loss to the handloomers. May I know if the Government is going to make any provision so that the handlooms do not suffer or is the Government going to restrict certain varieties to be produced only by handlooms and others by powerlooms?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** May I submit that this question of handloom and powerloom has been considered threadbare by the Ashoka Mehta Committee Report which has been laid down on the Table of the House on which the Government . . .

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** The fate of the handloomers is not improving.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As regards their fate, as against the wages of 6 annas in 1947, they are getting a wage of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 today in Andhra and Madras and particularly on the Bleeding Madras variety, they get Rs. 7 to Rs. 8. I am stating this only for the general information. The policy of this Government to protect the handloomers in spite of other handicaps has succeeded more than any other policy that I know of in the economic sphere of decentralisation. The decentralised sectors of khadi and handloom are today in a much better condition than what they were in 1947.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** स्वचालित करघों को और हथकरघे के संघ के लोगों को सरकार सहायता देती है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपने अपने घरों में जुलाहों का काम करते हैं उनको भी सरकार कोई सहायता देती है, और देती है तो कितनी ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को सहायता मिलती है जो हथकरघे वाले सहकार सोसायटियाँ बनाते हैं उनको भी सरकार सहायता देती है । लेकिन जो लोग खानगी तौर पर मर्चेण्ट्स की मार्फत काम करते हैं उनको सरकार सहायता नहीं देती ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** व्यक्तिगत बुनकरों को सहायता क्या मिलती है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह कहते हैं कि नहीं देते हैं।

**Shri Sezhayan:** Regarding the reservation of dhotis and coloured sarees for the handloom sector, the Madras Assembly passed a Resolution in 1952-53 and the Government of Madras gave a decision 12 years ago. I want to know how much more time the Government want to take a decision on this?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I may submit to the House that there are restrictions upon the production of sarees and dhotis in the mill sector. There are several notifications. One notification is as early as 1950 restricting the type of sarees that alone could be produced by the mills and the type of dhotis that alone could be produced by the mills. It is under these restrictions that the production of dhotis and sarees has gone down. The recommendation now is whether there should be a total ban on the type of any coloured sarees to be produced by the mills. That is a matter which is under consideration.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent press statement issued by the handloom weavers of Andhra that due to the attitude of this Ashoka Mehta Committee Report and its support by the Government, the handloom industry is suffering a setback and that unemployment is going to set in and, if so, what steps do they want to take in this matter.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The Report is yet to be considered by the House; the decisions have not yet been taken or implemented. How can that Report cause any suffering even before it is implemented? It is true that, in spite of the Ashoka Mehta Committee's Report having considered all handloom interests in the country there is a die-hard section of handloom weavers which does not move forward in raising the productivity. The nation has to see that

the wages of the handloom weavers go up and not go down. But a certain amount of mechanisation will be necessary.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** Are Government aware that there is unemployment amongst handloom weavers on account of the policy of the Government?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is no unemployment whatsoever.....

**Shri Ranga:** What is this answer? The hon. Minister is just making a general statement that there is no unemployment whatsoever.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The question was whether as a result of the Ashoka Mehta Committee's report there was unemployment. I said that there was no unemployment whatsoever due to that.

**Shri Ranga:** Ashoka Mehta Committee's report is all in favour of powerlooms. Therefore, that gives wrong information.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Does not subsidisation of handlooms fly directly into the face of the basic principle of our industrial developmental programmes, namely, mechanical proliferation of goods, and if so, when shall we learn to be consistent and realistic?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Our industrial policy does not say that we shall belong only to the 18th century. But we want to industrialise gradually without displacement of employment. We want to mechanise the industrial economy of India and go on to as latest processes as possible. But in the handloom sector we could not do so because the number of human beings involved is so large that we have to go more slowly on the question of mechanisation.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is there not a clash and an antagonism of principles between both these activities?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

### Halt Stations

\*1104. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any hard and fast rule for opening halt stations on various Railway zones;

(b) if not whether in opening such halts due consideration is given to factors like importance of the place; and

(c) the criterion for determining the importance of the place?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) A Halt is generally opened under the following circumstances:—

(i) When there is financial justification for opening a halt station and in non-suburban areas, the site of the proposed halt is at least 5 Kms. from stations or halts on either side;

(ii) Even, when the above conditions are not fulfilled, a halt may be opened, in exceptional cases if the Railway Administration is satisfied that there is justification for its opening as a passenger amenity and the proposal is supported by the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee.

(b) and (c). Various factors like population in the area likely to be served, volume of passenger traffic expected to be dealt with, adequacy of means of transport and physical impediments to transportation, if any, in the area, operating considerations like section capacity, distance from adjoining stations, economics of the proposal etc., are all taken into account.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** In view of the increasing population almost

every year, may I know whether the Railway Ministry has got any scheme for starting new halt stations?

**Shri Sham Nath:** As has been mentioned in the statement, there are certain considerations which are taken into account, and then it is decided whether at a particular place there should be a halt station.

**श्री क० ना० सिबारी :** क्या सरकार हॉल्ट स्टेशन बनाने में राष्ट्र पिता के मुख्य कार्य स्थानों को प्राथमिकता देगी जिससे ये स्थान पर्यटक स्थान बन सकें ?

**श्री शाम नाथ :** यह सिर्फ जगहों की बात नहीं है, बहुत सी चीजें देखनी पड़ती हैं इस सिलसिले में एक तो यह कि जिस जगह पर हॉल्ट की डिमाण्ड है उसके पास पांच फिलोमीटर तक कोई दूसरा स्टेशन है या नहीं, दूसरे यह कि कितना पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक है, तीसरे यह कि दूसरे मीन्स आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट वहां हैं या नहीं, चौथे कितनी रेलवे की कैपेसिटी है ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी ऐप्लिकेशन्स हॉल्ट स्टेशनों के लिये आप के पास पेन्डिंग हैं और दस वर्ष के अन्दर कितनी ऐप्लिकेशन्स का फैसला हुआ है । क्योंकि एक ऐप्लिकेशन बारह वर्षों से मेरे शहर की पेन्डिंग है ।

**श्री शामनाथ :** हॉल्ट स्टेशनों के लिये जो ऐप्लिकेशन्स आती हैं उन पर उसी वक्त गौर होता है और फैसला कर दिया जाता है । मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि इस वक्त कितनी ऐप्लिकेशन्स जेरे गौर हैं ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** अगर माननीय सदस्य लिखेंगे तो आप उस पर गौर कर लीजियेगा ।

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** These considerations for the opening of halt stations had been decided upon long before the rapid reorganisation took place. May I know whether Government have got any proposal under contemplation for reconsidering the

position so as to open more halt stations?

**Shri Sham Nath:** These guiding principles have been formulated after due consideration, and it does not appear likely that there would be any change in those principles.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether Government have any idea of the number of halt stations opened during the last two years, namely 1963 and 1964?

**Shri Sham Nath:** I have not got the figures, for 1963 and 1964, but I can say that in all there are 735 halt stations in the whole of India as against 6854 full fledged stations.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** The railway authorities give the excuse for delay and the longer time taken by the long-distance trains that it is due to the halts. Has it come to the notice of Government that even without these halts, the long-distance trains take the same time or perhaps a longer running time than they used to take before with the halt stations?

**Shri Sham Nath:** Due to more halts, certainly, the trains take more time to reach the destinations.

#### Cotton Textile Mills

\*1105. { **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
          { **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that by the end of December, 1964, fifteen cotton textile mills, with a total installed capacity of 3.22 lakh spindles and 5605 looms had closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether there has been any improvement since then?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Only eleven mills are now closed; and the problem of the closed mills today is, therefore, only of a marginal nature. Of this also 3 or 4 units are likely to start in this

year. Four of these closed mills are also very small, too old and uneconomic.

(b) Government are, however, keeping a close watch over the textile mills in the country, including the "mismanaged" and "uneconomic" units, and taking action under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, whenever necessary. A statement containing the list of eleven mills and spindles and looms affected is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4314/65].

**श्री मधु लिमये :** श्रम मन्त्रालय की ओर से जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गयी थी उसके 14 वें पृष्ठ पर यह बतलाया गया है कि पिछला साल जब प्रारम्भ हुआ तब कितनी मिलें बन्द थीं, कितने मजदूर बेकार थे उनकी संख्या बनलाई गयी है। और पिछले वर्ष के अन्त में उनकी संख्या करीब दोगुनी बढ़ गयी। यह सूती मिलों के बन्द होने का प्रश्न बार बार आता है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई निगम कारपोरेशन बना कर इन मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने का, उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने का और मजदूरों को रोजी और रोटी देने का कोई प्रयास करने वाली है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :** सन् 1962 में 27 मिलें बन्द थीं, अब 11 मिलें बन्द हैं, 16 फिर से चालू हो गयी हैं। इसके अलावा जो पहले 280 मिलें थीं उनकी जगह 534 मिलें आज हिन्दुस्तान में चल रही हैं, और कुल स्पिड्लिस की संख्या 1 करोड़ 60 लाख है, जिसमें से 2-3 लाख बन्द हैं। माननीय सदस्य देख सकते हैं कि जो मिलें चल नहीं सकतीं उनके अलावा हर मिल को चलाने की कोशिश की गयी है। अनएम्प्लायमेंट के फिगर वे कहां से लेकर आए जिनके अनुसार अनएम्प्लायमेंट दुगुनी हो गयी। अनएम्प्लायमेंट ड्यू टू क्लोजर 40 परसेंट कम हुई है, बढ़ी नहीं है।



**Dr. M. S. Aney:** How many of the closed mills are in Maharashtra, and do Government intend to reopen some of them?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Three out of the eleven closed mills are in Maharashtra, namely, Sholapur Mills, Aurangabad Mills and the Savatram Mills, Akola.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** What about the reply to the second part?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** श्रम मन्त्रालय की रपट में लिखा है कि गत वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में 5763 मजदूर बेकार हो गए और इसी रपट में लिखा है कि पिछले वर्ष के अन्त में 17,198 मजदूर बेकार थे। तो यह संख्या तो दुगुनी से भी ज्यादा है। यह तो करीब तीन गुनी है, और मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि आप आंकड़े कहां से लाए हैं।

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The restarting of the mills is the business of this Ministry. I am giving the latest figures. While the Member had tabled the question, two mills restarted even in the last month. It takes legal action etc. Money has to be provided to the mill which is closed, to restart. The matter is looked after under sec. 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The mills actually closed are as per statement laid on the Table.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब आना चाहिए। मैंने पूछा था कि चूंकि यह प्रश्न बार बार आता है, इसलिए क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि सूती मिलों का एक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाए—इसके लिए अगर कानूनी कार्रवाई आवश्यक हो तो मन्त्री महोदय करें—जो इन मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले और उनको चलावे, उनका आधुनिकीकरण करे, क्योंकि इसका इस्तेमाल निर्यात के लिए भी हो सकता है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** जिन पुरानी मिलों से देश को फायदा नहीं हो सकता उनको नहीं चलाया जा सकता। उनके बजाय उसी प्रदेश

में, उसी शहर में, हम उससे ज्यादा कपेसिटी की मिल के लिए लायसेंस दे रहे हैं, जिससे एम्प्लायमेंट चालू रहे और देश को भी लाभ हो।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मिलें बन्द होने का प्रभाव कपड़ों पर पड़ा या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको यह जानकारी है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रियायत होने के बाद भी कुछ मैले और मोटे कपड़ों के दामों में वृद्धि हुई है ?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is a different question. It is covered by a later question.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is another question coming up.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** वह आ नहीं पाएगा इसलिए मैं ने इसी में पूछ लिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 11 मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं, ये किन किन राज्यों में हैं और इन के नाम क्या हैं ? क्या इन मिल मालिकों ने सरकार से निवेदन किया था कि हमें सहयोग दीजिए और हम इनको चालू करना चाहते हैं। यह जो मिलों में तालाबन्दी होती है, इस झगड़े को आप राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ देते हैं। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन मामलों को अपने हाथ में लेने पर विचार कर रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कितने सवाल आप ने एक साथ मिला दिए। वह कहते हैं कि यह स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** जिन मामलों में विवाद होता है, क्या उन मामलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने को तैयार है ?



**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The hon. Member may kindly read the Remarks Column of the tabular statement given. He will find the answers to the questions.

**Shri Daji:** Not talking of the old or obsolete mills, there are mills which it is possible technically and physically to work. What proper action does Government propose to take so that, if such mills got closed, instead of a closure period of three months or six months, immediately the Government takes them over and runs them, not on the basis on which, for example, the Rajnandgaon Mills are being run, namely with a 40 per cent cut, but on the basis that the period of loss of production and loss of employment is reduced to the minimum?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Under the Act, the widest powers have been taken by the Government. The hon. Members' preamble was that the mills are in good condition and yet they are closed. I know of no mill which without mismanagement and mishandling of machinery gets closed. Therefore, when we want to restart, we should amputate the bad limbs and modernise the machinery, which takes time. I can assure that any mill that is worth taking over will be immediately taken over by the Government of India.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the stocks of sold and unsold cloth are increasing with the mills, which might cause some more closures?

**Mr. Speaker:** What has that to do with this question?

**श्री शिव नारायण :** गवर्नमेंट सो-सालिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी पर चल रही है। आए दिन इस उद्योग में मजदूरों के झगड़े होते रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस उद्योग को नेशनलाइज करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पण

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\* 1106. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :  
श्री विभ्राम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के अधीन विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों को फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पण लिखने तथा हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने से रोका गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि संघ के कार्यों के लिए हिन्दी राजभाषा घोषित हो चुकी है ; और

(ग) क्या इस रोक को दूर करने के लिए स्पष्ट आदेश जारी करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) जी, नहीं। वर्तमान हिदायतों के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में उन रेलवे दफ्तरों के सेक्शनों जिन में 60 फीसदी या इससे अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कामचलाऊ ज्ञान हो, फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की इजाजत है। इस बात की भी हिदायत है कि जो पत्र हिन्दी में आयें, उनका जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाय और जिन राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दी को राजभाषा मान लिया है, उनके साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाय।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 26 जनवरी सन् 1965 के बाद

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किन किन विभागों को आदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे हिन्दी में काम करें ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** मैं ने अभी बताया कि जिन दफ्तरों में ऐसे सेक्शन हैं जिन में 60 फ्रीसदी या इससे ज्यादा लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं और वे दफ्तर हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया में है, उन में लोग हिन्दी में कुछ काम कर सकते हैं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन दफ्तरों में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए आदेश दिए गए थे, उन आदेशों को कुछ अफसरों ने वापस ले लिया है ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस की खोज की है और जिन अफसरों ने ये आदेश वापस लिए उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गयी है ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know what is the position in this respect in the headquarter offices of the different railways whether the noting in Hindi is permitted in these offices or not?

**Shri Sham Nath:** It is permitted there provided the conditions laid down are fulfilled.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** यह हिन्दी में कामकाज करने के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय ने क्या एक स्वतंत्र नियम अपने लिए बनाया है या सारे कैबिनेट की जितनी मिनस्ट्रीज हैं सब के लिए एक क्रिस्म का नियम व कायदा है ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** होम मिनस्ट्री से जो हमें हिदायतें मिली हैं उन्हीं के मुताबिक काम चल रहा है।

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** In places where Hindi is not known and especially the lower grade officers do not know Hindi, have special instructions been issued by the Ministry of Railways that apart from instructions being given in English and Hindi, the regional languages will also be em-

ployed or at least some language known to the people there will be used?

**Shri Sham Nath:** I have just stated that these instructions are only in regard to the officers in Hindi-speaking areas for the use of Hindi.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** I am asking about the officers of the lower ranks and not about others. Officers of the higher ranks may know Hindi, but the people of lower ranks may not know English or Hindi.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil):** I do not think we are going beyond English and Hindi to the other languages.

**श्री सिंहासन सिंह :** अभी यह बताया गया कि जहां 60 फ्रीसदी से अधिक जानकारी दफ्तर में हिन्दी के हों वहां पर हिन्दी में कार्य करने की व्यवस्था हो तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि हमारे गोरखपुर में जो कि उत्तर-प्रदेश रेलवेज का हेडक्वार्टर है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब माननीय सदस्य अगर इस तरह से एक, एक जगह का गोरखपुर या और कहीं का पूछने लगेंगे तो...

**श्री सिंहासन सिंह :** गोरखपुर उत्तर रेलवेज का हेडक्वार्टर है और वहां पर 99 फ्रीसदी हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग हैं तो क्या वहां पर हिन्दी में सम्पूर्ण कार्य करने के लिए आदेश जारी किये जायेंगे ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** गोरखपुर में भी वही बात है जो कि सब जगह है। गोरखार हिन्दी एरिया में है और वहां के दफ्तरों के ऐसे सेक्शंस हैं जिन में 60 फ्रीसदी आदमी हिन्दी जानते हैं हिन्दी में काम कर सकते हैं।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** उपमंडी महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में एक बात वह कही कि जिन राज्यों ने अपनी भाषा हिन्दी स्वीकार कर ली है उन को अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी

पत्राचार करने की सुविधा दी गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं आपके लिखने में और बोलने में तो कहीं भूल नहीं हो गई क्योंकि अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में पत्राचार करने का अर्थ क्या है जबकि उन की भाषा हिन्दी है तो हिन्दी में उन से पत्राचार किया जाय अलबत्ता अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद भी साथ में भेज दें ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जाता है और उसके साथ अंग्रेजी में उसका अनुवाद भेजते हैं ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मतलब मूल पाठ से था ।

**Shri S. Kandappan:** The hon. Minister has just now said that there are enough provisions for replying in Hindi the letters received in Hindi. I would like to know whether there is a similar provision for replying letters received in Tamil or in any other Indian national language.

**Shri Sham Nath:** No, Sir.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जहाँ लोग हिन्दी में काम कर सकते हैं उन को यह अधिकार है कि वह हिन्दी में काम करें, लेकिन जो संविधान में भाषा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय इस बात को भी प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है कि ऐसी जगहों से खास तौर से हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में हिन्दी में ही कामकाज हो ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** मैं ने जो बात कही है उस से यह बिलकुल साफ़ है कि जहाँ ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि हिन्दी जानते हैं और वह दफ्तर हिन्दी के इलाकों में है वहाँ लोगों को कहा गया है कि वह हिन्दी में काम कर सकते हैं ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** जो उन्होंने कहा है वह इतना ही है और आप का जितना मतलब वह नहीं कर रहे हैं तो आप कोई और चारा काम में लाइये ।

**Shri Daji:** The attention of Government was drawn by a member of parliament to tickets printed only in Hindi issued in the Southern Railways in Madras and other areas. Has government made enquiries about it and rectified that?

**Mr. Speaker:** It was said here that that was wrong.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Do Government propose to make it clear to all concerned, once and for all, that the question of the official language is an administrative question and not a question of religious revival?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** That, this Parliament has to decide.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरका के ध्यान में यह बात है कि 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद जो रेलवे कर्मचारी हिन्दी में काम करना शुरू करने लगे थे उनको हाइ आफिशिएल्स के आर्डर्स गए हैं कि हिन्दी में काम न करके अंग्रेजी में ही करें । मैं ने खुद वह आर्डर देखा है ।

**श्री शामनाथ :** मैं ने अभी बतलाया कि जो दो, तीन कंडीशंस हैं उन ही के मुताबिक काम होता है ।

#### Railway Industrial Units

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 \*1107. { **Shri Tula Ram:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Murli Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two heavy Railway Industrial Units at Allahabad;

(b) if so, when and for what purpose; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved on these two projects?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

There is a proposal to set up a Steel Foundry at Naini near Allahabad (U.P.) with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons of steel castings for railway rolling stock.

Steps are being taken to have a detailed project report prepared and necessary data for this purpose is being collected. The construction work is likely to be taken up early in the Fourth Plan after the project report has been prepared and finalised.

The cost of the project will be known after the detailed project report has been completed. However, on a tentative and rough assessment, the cost of the Project is likely to be of the order of Rs. 7 crores.

It is also proposed to earmark space for further Railway requirements which may come up.

**श्री तुला राम :** इसके उत्पादन में कितना समय लगेगा और उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है यह जो स्टील फाउंडरी नैनी में लगने वाली है उम्मीद यह है कि इस का काम 1967 के शुरू में आरम्भ हो जाएगा ।

**श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि यह योजना विस्तृत रूप से तैयार हो रही है और चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम चरण में औद्योगिक यूनिट की स्थापना होगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त हो

जायगी और मंत्रालय इस रिपोर्ट को प्राप्त होने के पहले क्या कोई इंटरिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है, यदि हुई है तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** जहाँ तक डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है उम्मीद यह है कि वह अगले साल में आयेगी और उस के देखने में पांच, छह महीने रेलवे बोर्ड को लगेंगे इस तरह गालिबन् 1966 के आखिर तक उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में फैसला हो जायगा और 67 में काम शुरू हो जायगा ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** यह जो स्टील फाउंडरी यहाँ नैनी में लग रही है उस में क्या क्या चीज मैन्युफैक्चर होगी ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** यह जो स्टील फाउंडरी है इस में मशीन्ड स्टील कास्टिंग्स 10,000 टन के इनीशियल प्रोडक्शन का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** इस में कितना रूपया लगेगा ?

**श्री शामनाथ :** इस में तकरीबन 7 करोड़ रूपया खर्च होगा ।

#### Production Cost of Steel

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*1108.	{	Shri P. C. Borooah:
		Shri Subodh Hansda:
		Shri Yashpal Singh:
		Shri Priya Gupta:
		Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
		Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of steel in the public sector plants is far in excess of the original estimates;

(b) if so, to what extent in different types of steel; and

(c) how it compares with the cost of private sector plants in India and

the average cost in the U.K., U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi):**

(a) and (b): The works cost per tonne of ingot steel estimated in the project reports for the million tonne plants at Bhilai and Rourkela and the actual works cost during the year 1963-64 are indicated below. In the case of Durgapur Steel Plant a similar comparison is not possible because no detailed cost estimate was prepared for the million tonne stage.

Plant	Works cost as per project Report	Works cost during 1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.
Rourkela		
(a) O. H. ingot .	184.43	257.95
(b) L. D. ingot .	137.81	233.81
Bhilai . . . .	113.32	214.20

(c) Information relating to cost of production of various categories of steel is treated as confidential by the producers and is generally not disclosed by them. A comparison between recent cost of production in the public sector steel plants with those in the private sector plants in India or in the U.K., USSR and U.S.A. is, therefore, not possible. However, on the basis of such information as is available with Government, it can generally be stated that the costs of production during 1963-64 of ingot steel and saleable steel in the public sector plants are comparable to those in the private sector steel plants in India.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know what are the main reasons for the cost of steel production being so much higher than the original estimate and what measures have been taken so far to reduce the cost?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** The cost of production is higher because of the in-

crease in the cost of raw materials. We are taking steps to see that the price gets lower and lower.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know the total accumulated losses in all the three public sector steel plants up till now?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** This question does not arise out of this. I have no information about it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question Hour is over.

12.00 hrs.

# SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

राजहर लौह अयस्क खानों के श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़ताल

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S.N.O. 12. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात की संयंत्र की राजहर लौह अयस्क खानों के श्रमिक गत कुछ दिनों से हड़ताल पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह हड़ताल श्रमिक मजूरी आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के आधार पर मजूरी में अन्तरिम वृद्धि मांग के समर्थन में की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त मजूरी आयोग कि सिफारिशों के अनुसार मजूरी की दर में बढ़ि नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) यह सच है कि 14 अप्रैल, 1965 को भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की डालीन्स

राजहरा खानों के एक ठेकेदार द्वारा भर्ती किए गए 800 मजदूरों ने काम बन्द कर दिया था। यह हड़ताल 25 अप्रैल, 1965 को खत्म हो गई थी।

(ख) से (घ). यह कहा जाता है कि ठेकेदार ने लौह खनिज की खानों के मजदूरी बोर्ड की अन्तरिम सिफारिशों के अनुसार मजदूरी नहीं दी है। हड़ताल का मुख्य कारण भी यही था।

ठेकेदार और एक यूनियन में हुए एक समझौते के अनुसार यह विवाद औद्योगिक-विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह विवाद पिछले डेढ़ दो सालों से चल रहा है, तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार ने इस के बारे में अब कठोर कदम उठाया है और इस विवाद को मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिए भेजा है—डेढ़ दो साल पहले इस तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं, इस विवाद की पहली सूचना भिलाई कारखाने को मार्च, 1965 में प्राप्त हुई।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछली बार एक ठेकेदार को कुछ घाटा हुआ और वह वहां से भाग गया, जिस के कारण वहां पर लगभग एक हजार मजदूरों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि ठेकेदारों की कुछ पूंजी वह अपने पास रखे, ताकि इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर वह उस रुपये से मजदूरों की उचित सहायता कर सके?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी हां, हम ने इस ठेकेदार की रकम रोक ली है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस भिलाई कारखाने में जो यूनियन है, इस के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं और इस हड़ताल से सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह तो प्राइवेट कंटेक्टर के लेबरज की हड़ताल थी। वहां पर दो यूनियन हैं—ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी०। इस विवादप्रस्त प्रश्न को आरबिट्रेशन से तय करवाने का जो समझौता अभी हुआ है, वह इनटक के साथ हुआ है।

Shri Daji: Sir, I do not know from where the hon. Minister get the information. This is the public sector in mines. The only cause for strike for so many days was the non-implementation of an award already given by the Wage Board. One other cause was that a contractor ran away with the entire wages and the workers have lost their wages. Now an arbitrator has been appointed. I want to know what steps Government propose to take to see that all contractors working in these mine areas immediately implement the recommendations of the Wage Board and approved by the Government. If they do not do so Government should deduct the money from what is due to the contractor and hand it over to the workers.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I am sure the Bhilai Steel Plant authorities will take steps to ensure that. There is also a clause in the contract that the contractor should pay the minimum wage. Therefore, they will implement it. We are only waiting for the arbitrator to say that.

Shri Daji: What is the arbitration for? There is the Wage Board. There is already an award. The Government has approved it. The contractor does not pay. Again you send the matter to arbitration. What is there to arbitrate upon? For more than 1½

years the contractor has not paid. You have only to get the money and pay it to the workers.

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** Any way, the plant assures that the labourers would be paid all that they are entitled to. Nothing more can be said now. I can only assure the House that the contractor will be brought to terms the money is there with the steel plant and we will be able to pay the labourers. Nobody will be put to any undue loss.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Misuse of Import Licences

\*1099. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
          { **Shri Dhuleshwar Moena:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that licences issued to import automobile spare parts are misused by the licencees;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during 1964; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Two complaints of small value licences for a total of Rs. 19200 were received during 1964, in which some misuse was alleged.

(c) One of the two complaints has been found to be baseless and investigations are still in progress in the other case.

#### Bellari-Hospet and Bailadilla Iron Ore

\*1109. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under

the consideration of Government to develop iron ore reserves in the Bellari-Hospet area and for increasing production at Bailadilla;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the extent of iron ore produced and exported in 1964 from these reserves; and

(d) the extent to which the production and export of iron ore from these reserves are to be increased by the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) and (b). Detailed exploration of the iron ore reserves in the Bellary-Hospet Region is in progress. A decision to develop these reserves by setting up a mechanised iron ore mine in the public sector will be taken after the results of the quantities and the grade of the ore are studied in detail.

As regards Bailadilla, the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited is developing an iron ore mine based on deposit No. 14 in that area for the production of four million tons of sized ore per annum for export to Japan by about the end of 1966. The Corporation has also prepared a scheme for the development of another suitable deposit, which is currently under examination.

(c) So far as Bailadilla is concerned, the question of production of ore and export in the year 1964 does not arise, as the Mine has not yet been set up. The production of ore from the Bellary Hospet area from the private mines as 18.65 lakh tones out of which 15.47 lakh tonnes were put on rail for export.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position explained in reply to (a) and (b) above.

### कपड़े के दाम

\*1110. { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री रामसेवक यादव :  
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने कपड़ा मिलों ने वित्त मंत्री के 27 फरवरी, 1965 के बजट भाषण के बाद कपड़े के दाम बढ़ा कर उत्पादन शुल्क में की गई कमी को खत्म किया है जिसके फलस्वरूप कपड़े के फुटकर दाम बढ़े हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे मिलों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है घयवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी का लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को प्राप्त हो सके, क्या इसके लिए कोई उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ङ). नियन्त्रित किस्मों के कपड़ों के मिल से निकलते समय के मूल्य और खुदरा मूल्य कानूनी तौर पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं, और किसी मिल या बिक्रेता को इन मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त नहीं है। इसी प्रकार उत्पादन शुल्क भी कानूनी तौर पर लिया जाता है और उसे भी बदला नहीं जा सकता। इसलिये किसी मिल द्वारा नियन्त्रित कपड़े के मूल्य बढ़ा कर उत्पादन शुल्क में की गई कमी को खत्म करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। बजट में घोषित की गई राहतों के फलस्वरूप मोटे तथा मध्यम

दर्ज के नियन्त्रित किस्म के कपड़ों के मूल्यों में 1 मार्च, 1965 से बजट पूर्व के नियन्त्रित मूल्यों की अपेक्षा 2 से 10 प्रतिशत तक की कमी हो गई है। इस कमी का हिसाब लगाते समय रुई के भावों में हुई सीमान्त वृद्धि का भी लेखा किया गया है।

### Eviction of Refugees from Railway Land in Assam

\*1111. { Shri Priya Gupta:  
Shri Alvares:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North-East Frontier Railway has passed orders to evict about 1500 refugee families settled on Railway land for the last fifteen years at Pandu, Gauhati, Narangi and Amin-gaon areas in Assam;

(b) whether the Railway administration has permitted settlement on conditions that this would not interfere with construction programme of Railway lines;

(c) whether some of these families are employed in Railway service, while others are having small business in the vicinity catering to the needs of the Railway colony in various markets;

(d) whether the "Settlers Association", Pandu has represented the case to Government, if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the reason for the decision to evict these refugees without providing alternative accommodation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir; Notices for vacation of Railway land have been served on only 546 encroachers at Pandu. Out of these, 466 families encroached on Railway land after 1961. The remain-



ing 80 families have been squatting for a longer period.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) To accommodate the affected families and to avoid hardship to certain families already settled on the land, certain plots of land were excluded from the area under Acquisition by the Railway.

(e) The land encroached upon is required for urgent Railway development works. 468 families have encroached after 1961 and remaining 80 families were offered some compensation at the time of acquisition and asked to move to the excluded areas mentioned above.

### कोयले का निर्यात

\* 1112. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :  
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई समिति नियुक्त की है जो कोयले का निर्यात बढ़ाने के काम की जांच करेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सुझाव देगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए समिति ने अब तक क्या सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ग) उनके फलस्वरूप कितनी मात्रा में कोयले का निर्यात बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). कोयले के अध्ययन-दल के नाम से पुकारी जाने वाली समिति

की अभी तक दो बैठकें 22 फरवरी, 1965 तथा 12 अप्रैल, 1965 को हो चुकी हैं और यदि सम्भव हुआ तो यह अपना प्रति-वेदन तीन मास के भीतर प्रस्तुत कर देगी ।

### Export Credit Guarantee Scheme

{ Shri P. R. Chakravarti:  
\*1113. { Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 15 crores available to finance manufacturers/exporters and to promote the country's exports under the scheme being operated by the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has remained unutilised;

(b) whether the reluctance of Indian exporters to utilise this revolving foreign exchange credit is due to unfavourable terms; and

(c) if so, the advice tendered to the exporters and the State-owned Corporations to make suitable adjustments so as to compete more effectively in the world market?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Scheme of 'Revolving Foreign Exchange Credits for Exporters' has been in operation for about six months now. Various commercial banks participating in the scheme have indicated their readiness to arrange for lines of credit in foreign exchange amounting to about Rs. 15 crores. These have not yet been finalised and they are in various stages of negotiation. Under the present procedures, every line of credit should have the approval of the Reserve Bank of India. So far the Reserve Bank of India has given its approval for lines of credit of the value of Rs. 2.4 crores.

Only two applications have so far been received and they have been cleared.

Although the scheme has been well publicised, it has not yet made any satisfactory progress for the following reasons:—

- (i) The Scheme has been in existence for a few months only. It takes quite some time for a new scheme to be understood by all concerned.
- (ii) The Banks require some time to negotiate credit lines from foreign sources.
- (iii) Some time is required by the Banks for processing applications.
- (iv) The interest rates on the loans are rather high because of the high rates at which the loans are raised by banks in foreign countries.
- (v) The procedures are involved and sanction of Government and RBI is required at several stages.

A review of the scheme is being made with a view to facilitate quicker working. It is hoped that in the course of six months when the scheme is more fully known and procedures are simplified, the scheme would become more utilised. It may also be appreciated, that in nature of things, the scheme has a limited value depending on the assured exports on a long term basis and also on the banks being prepared to select parties for whom they will be prepared to extend foreign exchange credits.

### Low Grade Coal

\*1114. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 358 on the 4th December, 1964 and state:

(a) the result of study made and clarification received from the firm in U.S.A. regarding the possibility of converting low-grade coal into metallurgical coke; and

(b) whether any effort has been made to undertake this conversion process on a commercial scale?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) and (b). Further information has been obtained from the firm in U.S.A. and the matter examined in consultation with experts in India. It is found that the process developed in U.S.A. has not yet been tried on a commercial scale. From the data available, the indications are that the coke thus produced will be very expensive for metallurgical use. One of our Research laboratories is also conducting tests to establish the possibility of utilising, in low shaft furnaces, coke produced by the low temperature carbonisation of non-coking coals, for the production of pig iron.

गन्ने की खोई से कागज बनाना

\*1115. श्री मधु लिमये :  
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने की खोई से कागज बनाने के लिए कोई योजना मंजूर की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और किस प्रकार का कागज बनाया जायेगा ?

**उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभूषेन मिश्र):** (क) और (ख). जी, हां। तीन योजनाओं के लिए लाइसेंस स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। ब्योरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 4315/65]

### Booking of Goods to Assam

\*1116. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that direct booking of foodstuffs and other goods to Assam has been closed down by various Railways;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) when the direct booking to Assam is expected to be re-opened?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Direct booking to Assam is regulated by quotas allotted to different Railways and to the various sponsoring authorities, including those of the Assam Government.

#### **ECAFE Conference, Wellington**

**\*1117. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ECAFE Conference held in Wellington considered the resolution on regional harmonisation of national development plans sponsored by India jointly with Japan, Philippines and others;

(b) whether the recent rate of economic development in the East region has been dwindling as compared to that in the fifties; and

(c) the measures advocated by the ECAFE to advance economic development and liberalise trade in the region?

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

(b) According to a study prepared by the ECAFE Secretariat, the rate of economic growth in recent years, of most of the developing countries in the ECAFE region has been lower than that in the fifties.

(c) The following measures have been advocated *inter-alia* by the ECAFE to advance economic development and liberalise trade in the region:—

- (i) A working group of planning experts from the concerned countries should be convened to explore concrete ways to enable development planners from each country to take full account of the plans of other countries so as to benefit from co-operation among them.

(ii) The Executive Secretary should secure the co-operation of the Regional-member countries to strengthen the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming at Bangkok so as to equip it to review constantly the sectors and areas in which increased coordination of development plans could lead to mutually beneficial and accelerated economic development.

(iii) The Executive Secretary and the member Governments should give priority consideration to the proposal to set up an Asian Development Bank with the cooperation of the developed countries outside the region and appropriate international financial and other institutions.

(iv) The volume of assistance available to the region under the U.N. Expanded and Regular Programmes, and of the allocation under the U.N. Special Fund, should be increased to an extent consistent with the needs of individual countries and of the regional projects in keeping with the immediate and long-term development targets.

(v) The UNCTAD and the Board of Trade and Development should take urgent steps for the effective and early implementation of the UNCTAD recommendations aiming at expansion of trade and accelerated economic development of the developing countries.

(vi) All countries in the region should consider urgent steps to expand intra-regional trade and eliminate various kinds of barriers in the way of expansion of such trade.

## कोयले के प्रयोग

1118. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला के राष्ट्रीय वार्षिक उत्पादन में से कितना कोयला इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त है ;

(ख) इसमें से कितना कितना (धातु-कर्मक) कोयला सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में निकाला जाता है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे जैसे उद्योग इस (धातुकर्मक) कोयले की आवश्यकता से अधिक मात्रा में प्रयोग करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस अनुपात में ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 1964-65 में कोयले के लगभग 62.40 मिलियन मीटरी टन के समस्त उत्पादन में से, 16.38 मिलियन मीटरी टन कोकिंग कोयला था जिसे धातुयुक्त उद्योगों में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) 2.73 मिलियन मीटरी टन धातुयुक्त कोयला सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्पादित हुआ और 13.65 मिलियन मीटरी टन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ।

(ग) और (घ). 1964-65 साल के दौरान में उपभोक्ताओं ने जैसे रेलवे, साफ्ट कोक निर्माता तथा कुछ अन्य उद्योगों ने लगभग 3.0 मिलियन मीटरी टन धातुयुक्त कोयला लिया । यह कोयला धातुयुक्त उद्योगों के लिए अतिरिक्त था ।

## Small Scale Industries Boards

2824. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Small Scale Industries Boards in every State in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There are Small Scale Industries Boards in all the States except Kerala. In some States, these Boards are composite in the sense that a single Board/Committee is constituted to advise about Small Scale Industries, Handicrafts, Village Industries, etc. The composition of the Boards/Committees varies from State to State, but the general pattern is as follows:—

Minister Incharge of Industries or the Deputy Minister	Chairman
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A few officials including Secretary, Industries Department, Secretary, Finance Department, Director of Industries, Director, Small Industries Service Institute, etc.	Official Members.
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Five or six non-official members representing Small Scale Industries/Handicrafts, etc.	Non-official Members.
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An officer of the rank of at least Joint Director in the office of the Director of Industries	Secretary.
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## Industrial Exhibitions

2825. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned during 1963-64 and 1964-65 for organising All India Industrial Exhibition in big and small cities throughout the country; and

(b) the names of places where such exhibitions were organised during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government of India has not organised any All India Industrial Exhibition in the country during 1963-65. The information about internal exhibitions is not available as they are too numerous and at many many places.

**Production-cum-Training Centres**

**2826. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of production-cum-training centres established in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned in this behalf for that State?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House. Central assistance to the State Governments for the development of Small Scale Industries is given to them each year in bulk; scheme-wise allocation of funds is not made by the Government of India.

**Alarm Chain pulling in Madhya Pradesh**

**2827. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about the organised alarm chain pullings in the trains passing through Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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

(a) No. The incidence at present cannot be treated as "Organised alarm Chain pulling."

(b) Does not arise.

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी**

**2828. श्री रणजय सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे मंत्रालय में अब तक कितने अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी हिन्दी की "प्राज्ञ" परीक्षा पास कर चुके हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम करना पड़ता है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) :** (क) 278 .

(ख) इनमें से उन अफसरों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 140 है जो हिन्दी में नोट लिखते हैं ।

**इलाहाबाद-फैजाबाद लाइन पर नया स्टेशन**

**2829. श्री रणजय सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे की इलाहाबाद-फैजाबाद लाइन पर कोहन्दौर तथा पीपरपुर के बीच नया रेलवे स्टेशन कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ;

(ख) वहां गाड़ियां कब से खड़ी होने लगेंगी ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) :** (क) आशा है, कोहन्दौर और पीपरपुर के बीच नया रेलवे स्टेशन 1966 के शुरू में बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ।

(ख) पहली अप्रैल, 1966 से ।

(ग) लगभग 77,000 रुपये ।

**Remodelling of Station Yards**

**2830. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Murli Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of proposals for remodelling and modernising the station yards in the Rewari area on the Northern Railway;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the proposals; and

(c) the approximate cost thereof?

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

(a) to (c). No proposal for remodeling Rewari Yard is under consideration, at present, as the facilities available are adequate for dealing with the traffic anticipated in the near future.

#### **Railway Over-bridges in Kerala**

**2831. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Railway over-bridge at Tripunitura road, Ernakulam, South Kerala has begun;

(b) the amount allotted for the work and when it will be completed;

(c) whether Government are aware that the residents on the Southern side of the above over-bridge are anxious to get a eight feet road instead of four feet footpath as decided now;

(d) whether Government have received any petition to this effect; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(a) The work of construction of a road over-bridge in lieu of the existing level crossing at mile S.66/16-17 near Ernakulam South (Tirupunnit-tura Road) has already been taken up and the work is in progress.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,47,704 has been allotted for the work during the year and the work is expected to be completed early in 1966.

(c) No. According to sanctioned estimate 22 ft. wide roadway with 5 ft. wide footpaths on either side is being provided.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Coir Board**

**2832. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the amount spent on the construction of the building for the Coir Board at Ernakulam?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** An amount of Rs. 4,31,172 consisting of Rs. 3,82,673 for the civil works and Rs. 48,499 towards electrification has been deposited with the Central Public Works Department for the construction of the building for the Coir Board at Ernakulam. The actual final cost of the building has not yet been intimated by the C.P.W.D.

#### **Co-operative Credit Societies on Southern Railway**

**2833. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Credit Societies and Cooperative Consumer Stores functioning at present on the Southern Railway; and

(b) the number of such stores proposed to be opened during the remaining part of the Third Plan and Fourth Plan period respectively?

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

Cooperative Credit Societies	3
Cooperative Consumer Stores	70

(b) During the remaining part of the Third Plan.

Cooperative Credit Societies	Nil
Cooperative Consumer Stores	13

*During the Fourth Plan period.*

Cooperative Credit Societies	Nil
Cooperative Consumer Stores	

If any of the Cooperative Consumer Stores are not opened during the III Plan period, they will be carried over for the IV Plan period.

### Geological Survey of Chamoli District

2834. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted preliminary geological survey in the hilly areas of the Chamoli District in U.P.;

(b) if so, the result and achievements of the survey; and

(c) when the report is likely to be published?

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

(b) The survey has revealed occurrences of antimony, copper, lead, arsenic ore, iron ore, asbestos, limestone and pyrite.

(c) Investigation are still continuing. The report on the work done will be finalised after the investigations are completed.

### Two Tier Coaches

2835. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new two tier coaches have been recently introduced on the North-Eastern Railway between Lucknow, Kanpur, Gauhati and Barauni; and

(b) if so, the advantages over the three-tier coaches already in use?

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

(b) In the two-tier sleeper coaches, sleeping accommodation is provided on plio-foam cushioned berths on the upper bunks. A greater degree of comfort that is available in a three-tier sleeper coach, is also afforded as there are only 2-tiers, and the berths are not close to each other as in the 3-tier coach.

### Adulteration of Cement

2836. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of people held for adulteration of cement in November and December, 1964 in the Capital and in Uttar Pradesh?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** No person was held in the Capital while in a case of suspected adulteration of cement, seven persons were held in U.P. and these persons are now on bail.

### प्रदर्शनियां

2837. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**  
**श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**  
**श्री रा० स० तिवारी :**

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में किस-किस तारीख को किन-किन देशों में भारतीय उत्पादों की प्रदर्शनियां की गई ;

(ख) इन प्रदर्शनियों में जिन वस्तुओं को दिखाया गया उन का चयन किस प्रकार किया गया ;

(ग) उन प्रदर्शनियों में किन वस्तुओं को लोकप्रियता प्राप्त हुई और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया; और

(घ) क्या आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में ऐसी प्रदर्शनियां करने के लिए कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिए कितनी धन राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :**

(क) उन व्यापार प्रदर्शनियों/मेलों की एक सूची, जिन का 1964-65 में भारत

द्वारा आयोजन किया गया या जिनमें भाग लिया गया, सदन की मेज पर रखी जाती है। (पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एल टी-4316/65)।

(ख) विदेशों में होने वाले व्यापार मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में प्रदर्शन के लिए रखी जाने वाली वस्तुओं के चुनाव का आधार हमारे विदेश स्थित दूतावासों और निर्यातसम्बद्धन परिषदों तथा भारत स्थित वस्तु बोर्डों की सिफारिशों तथा जिन देशों में प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित की जाती हैं, उन के भारत के साथ व्यापार के रूप और सम्भावनाओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किये गये अध्ययन के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ग) विदेशों में होने वाली प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के कारण जो वस्तुएं विशेष रूप से लोकप्रिय हुई हैं उनमें ये भी हैं : इंजनियरी का सामान जैसे सिलाई मशीनें, साइकिलें, पंखे, बैटरियां, बिजली के मोटर, इस्पाती फरनीचर, बुनाई मशीनें, मशीनी और दस्ती औजार आदि, वस्त्र (सूती, रेयन, रेशम और हथकरघे के) दस्तकारी वस्तुएं, चाय और काफी, खाद्य उत्पादन, खनिज, रसायन और भेषज, कायर और जूट से बनी वस्तुएं, प्लास्टिक से बनी वस्तुएं आदि।

निर्यात से वृद्धि क्योंकि कई निर्यात सम्बद्धन योजनाओं के संगठित परिणाम-स्वरूप होती है और कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इसमें प्रदर्शनियों और मेलों का भाग अनिवार्य रूप से है, अतएव प्रदर्शनियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप होने वाली निर्यात वस्तुओं का मूल्य अलग से बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ), जी, हां। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के बजट अनुदानों में प्रदर्शनी निदेशालय को 1965-66 में विदेशों में प्रदर्शनियों / मेलों के आयोजन के लिए, 131.14 लाख रु० की राशि दी गई है और सरकार ने 1965-66 के वर्ष के लिए सहायता

अनुदान के रूप में भारतीय व्यापार मेला और प्रदर्शनी परिषद् को 15.78 लाख रु० देना स्वीकार किया है जो कि इस परिषद् द्वारा विदेशों में आयोजित की जाने वाली प्रदर्शनियों/मेलों में होने वाली व्यय पूर्ति में आंशिक सहायता के रूप में होगा।

### Dead Bodies in Railway Compartments

2838. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dead bodies found in Railway compartments on the Northern Railway during the period from 1962 to 1963 (so far);

(b) the number of dead bodies identified and the number of those which remained unidentified;

(c) the number of cases in which culprits have been arrested;

(d) whether such incidents are on the increase on the Railways; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents in future?

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

	1962	1963	1964	1965 (upto Feb)
(a) ..	59	78	92	15
(b) Identified	24	35	37	5
Unidentified	35	43	55	10
(c) .. ..	..	..	1	1

(d) There has been a slight increase but not on all the Railways.

(e) Most of the deaths were due to natural causes and in such cases the question of any culprits and their detection and arrest did not arise. As regards deaths caused by criminal offences, prevention and detection of crime against person on railway trains and in railway premises is the



responsibility of Government Railway Police under the State Governments. Close co-operation is maintained by the R.P.F. with the Government Railway Police and the State Governments at all levels for the control of crime and their attention is promptly drawn to any serious crime that occurs and to any increase in criminal activities in any particular area or train for taking remedial measures. The Railways have also adopted some preventive security measures in passenger train compartments for the safety of the travelling public.

#### Electric Equipments for Trains

2839. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the electric equipments manufactured at Heavy Electricals Ltd., at Bhopal for Electric Trains have passed their test;

(b) if so, the number of types of equipments which have been manufactured and fitted to electric trains; and

(c) the total foreign exchange savings therefrom?

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

(b) Only one type so far. This equipment is for the 1500 VDC Electric multiple unit stock;

(c) So far three sets have been manufactured and fitted with a saving of about Rs. 3 lakhs of foreign exchange. As the indigenous content will increase progressively, it is estimated that there will be a total saving of Rs. 122 lakhs approximately in manufacturing 70 sets for which orders have been received.

#### Paper Mill in U.P.

2840. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large mill for the production of paper is proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, where it will be located; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Industry and Supply** (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Three private parties have proposed to set up large paper mills in U.P.

(b) The mills are proposed to be set up at Meerut, Jansath (District Muzaffarnagar) and Moradabad.

(c) As the licensees have so far not made any tangible progress to establish the paper mills, it is difficult to indicate any precise period during which these schemes might materialise.

#### Nagpur-Itarsi Passenger Train

2841. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that driver of the Nagpur-Itarsi passenger train left the train while on duty to pay a visit to his father-in-law;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

**The Himalayas**

2842. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the height of the Himalaya is rising; and

(b) if so, the opinion of Indian geologists in this regard?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) and (b). On the basis of available data the geologists believe that the Himalayas are still rising. The Indian geologists also support this view.

**Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

2843. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works propose to manufacture Suri type diesel hydraulic locomotives;

(b) if so, the number of locomotives which will be manufactured at present; and

(c) whether any order has been received for the same and the type of the locos, which have been ordered?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) to (c). It is proposed to manufacture 30 (Thirty) Broad Gauge diesel hydraulic shunting locomotives of 850 Horse Power at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (C.L.W.). The order for the same has been placed on the factory.

The locomotive portion, i.e., the chasis, undergear and superstructure etc., is to be manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (C.L.W.). The power pack comprising of the

diesel engine, transmission and the related auxiliary equipment are to be obtained by import and assembled on the locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

Tenders have been invited from West German Industries for the power packs as under:—

- (i) 15 power packs consisting of Maybach diesel engine type MD-435 and auxiliary equipment with Suri Hydro-mechanical transmission for 15 locos; and
- (ii) 15 power packs consisting of Maybach diesel engine type MD 435 and auxiliary equipment with Suri Hydro-mechanical transmission or any other hydraulic/hydronechanical transmission for 15 locos. Offers have been received by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (C.L.W.) from two West German Firms and are at present under scrutiny by them in consultation with the Research Designs and Standards Organisation. The tenders are expected to be finalised shortly.

On current anticipation the production schedule for the manufacture of these 30 (Thirty) Locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (C.L.W.) has been planned as follows:

- (i) 1966-67 — 11 locos.
- (ii) 1967-68 — 19 locos.

**Manganese and Iron Ore**

2844. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in manganese and iron ore mines in Orissa and Bihar has gone down during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) The production of iron ore was higher during the year 1964-65 in both the States of Bihar and Orissa as compared to the production during the preceeding year 1963-64.

In the case of manganese ore, while the production during 1964-65 as compared to 1963-64 was higher in Orissa State, there was a marginal fall of 161 tonnes in production in Bihar State during 1964-65 as compared to 1963-64.

The production figures are as follows:—

Mineral	State	Production	
		1963-64	1964-65
(In tonnes)			
Manganese ore	Bihar	23,776	23,615
	Orissa	375,112	382,718
(In '000 tonnes)			
Iron ore	Bihar	3,449	3,515
	Orissa	5,724	5,844

(b) The marginal fall of 161 tonnes in the production of manganese ore during 1964-65 in Bihar State as compared to production during 1963-64 was due to curtailment in the production at one of the mines (in the private sector) in conformity with the requirements of their steel plant (in the private sector).

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

### Three-wheeler Vehicles

2845. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the

production in the three-wheeler vehicle industry has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

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

### Export Prices of Black Pepper

2846. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether export prices of black pepper have fallen during the later months of 1964; and

(b) if so the action taken by Government to get better prices?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The fluctuations have been marginal.

(b) Government have under consideration the formation of a Pepper Exporters Corporation.

### Handloom Weavers

2847. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate amount of yarn is not made available at present to handloom weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) The supply position of yarns of counts Nf 36-and below (40s

and below) is satisfactory. Some difficulties have, however, been felt in supplies of yarn of Nf 52-68-84 (60s, 80s and 100s).

(b) Increased demand for superfine yarn;

(c) The following measures have been taken:

- (i) Every mill has to pack every months yarn in hank form of a quantity not less than what it packed in hank form on an average during the months June-July 62.
- (ii) All spinning mills have been directed to pack 50 per cent of their packed yarn in each of the counts Nf 50 and fine in Hank form, the form in which handloom industry consumes yarn.
- (iii) The composite mills have been asked to pack 25 per cent of their monthly average packing during April-September, 1963 in each of the superfine counts (and finer Nf 50) in hank form.
- (iv) 65 per cent of the Hank yarn of superfine counts are being drawn for supplies under the All India Yarn Distribution Schemes to the Handloom Industry.
- (v) Arrangements have also been initiated to step up production of superfine counts of yarn in hank form by encouraging the industry to step up suitably the consumption of longstaple cotton and by allotting the necessary quotas to those mills for import of cotton.

#### Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

2848. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Chandak:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhaviya:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Industry and

Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of the Government of Madhya Pradesh to set up one of the units of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., in that State has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

try of Industry and Supply (Shri try of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). It has been decided that the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited should set up one of their new factories in Madhya Pradesh, for the manufacture of machine tools.

#### Industrial Co-operative Societies in Orissa

2849. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of Industrial Cooperative Societies Bibudhendra Misra): As on 31st January, 1965, and their production capacities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): As on 31st January, 1965, there were 1,625 Industrial Cooperative Societies functioning in Orissa and their total production capacity is nearly Rs. 12 crores per annum.

#### Production in Manganese Mines

2850. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the declining trend in export of manganese in 1962 and 1963 was due to distraint proceedings being carried on during that period in certain manganese mines in Orissa by the Orissa Government when all mining operations including transport of ores from the mines were perforce suspended, in order to recover royalty in violation of statute; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) Information regarding State-wise break-up of the export of manganese ore is not available. However, the despatches (railments) of manganese ore for export from Orissa in 1961 to 1964 were as follows:

1961	170,776 tonnes
1962	102,494 „
1963	97,826 „
1964	202,520 „

The despatches in 1962 and 1963 from Orissa were less than the despatches in 1961 and 1964. However, the production of manganese ore in Orissa was the highest in 1962 in the four year period 1961 to 1964, as given below:

Year	Production
1961	3,90,383 tonnes
1962	4,60,510 „
1963	3,69,585 „
1964	3,92,523 „

It has been reported that the slight fall in 1963 was due to a slump in the market, lack of railway siding facilities and inadequate supply of wagons to the mine owners and not due to any restraint proceedings taken against the lessees.

(b) Does not arise.

### Passenger Amenities

**2851. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the passenger amenities proposed to be provided at the Railway Stations between Bhadrak to Khurda Road on South-Eastern Railway during 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned in this behalf?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). It is programmed to undertake the electrification of Retang station during 1965-66 at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

In addition to the above, following amenities have been provided in the recently opened new station building at Bhubaneswar costing Rs. 7.56 lakhs

- (1) Passenger platform.
- (2) Approach Road.
- (3) 3rd class waiting hall for men and women with lavatories.
- (4) Upper class waiting room for Gents and Ladies with lavatories.
- (5) Refreshment rooms including kitchen, pantry, stores and canteen.

### Electrification of Stations on S.E. Railway

**2852. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of stations on the South-Eastern Railway between Khurda Road to Bhadrak proposed to be electrified during 1965-66?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** Mancheswar and Retang.

### Exhibition at Durgapur

**2853. Dr. Saradish Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways took part in an exhibition at Durgapur in the annual Congress Session in January last;

(b) if so, the total cost incurred in the exhibition and the benefit derived therefrom; and

(c) whether Railways ever took part in the exhibitions organised by

any other political party at its annual conference, if so, its name?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 1,39,240 approximately. It provided an excellent opportunity to project to the very large number of visitors the important role played by the railways in the social and economic life of the country and their impressive strides since Independence.

(c) No.

#### **Durgapur Steel Plant**

2854. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a stay in strike at Durgapur Steel Plant in the last week of February, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons for this strike and the terms of settlement ultimately agreed upon; and

(c) whether this affected the production of the steel plant?

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

(b) An Officer of the Durgapur Steel Plant was assaulted by some office Assistants and the former lodged a criminal complaint with the Police. The Police took away the Assistants concerned for interrogation. As a result of this, the ministerial staff staged a stay in strike. Later the strike ended when the office Assistants tendered an unconditional apology to the officer and he agreed not to proceed with the case.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Pig Iron Plant at Bonaigarh**

2855. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a pig iron plant at Bonaigarh in Orissa;

(b) the number of places surveyed for that purpose; and

(c) whether the final selection of the site has been made in this regard?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) to (c). The Government have commissioned feasibility studies for the possible sites to set up blast furnace complexes to produce pig iron in the Fourth Plan period. One of the areas suggested for these studies is Barajamda-Barakote - Bonaigarh - Hirakud-Talcher area in Orissa. The feasibility studies are expected to be received by the end of June 1965. The final decision on the location of pig iron plant will be taken thereafter.

#### **Apprentice Train Examiners**

2856. { **Shri Balmiki:**  
**Shri Sadhu Ram:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity between stipend and pay scales of Apprentice Train Examiners and Apprentice Mechanics Vis-a-vis Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors and Block Inspectors on the Northern Railway during training period and after training; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-4317/65].

### सोने के तत्व वाले पत्थर

2857. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा रावत बाहरा बांध के स्थान पर खुदाई करते हुए कुछ पत्थरों में सोने के कुछ कण मिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच भी है कि संताव नामक एक कम्पनी ने उन पत्थरों को परीक्षण के लिए विदेश भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

### Collaboration with Czechoslovakia

2858. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint commission consisting of officials of the Governments of India and Czechoslovakia is to be set up to explore the possibilities of setting up certain industries in India with Czech collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Joint Commission consisting of officials of the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic not only to explore the possibilities of setting up industries in India with Czech collaboration but also to define possibilities of expanded trade, two-way exchange of engineering goods and chemicals, and setting up of production capacities in the two

countries for goods which will be required by the other country. The basic idea is to plan both trade and production in the two countries taking into account the possibilities of production both with respect to availability of raw materials and technical know how. Thus, it will be possible for us to supply tanned leather, finished leather goods, jute manufactures, coir manufactures, many plantation products, fruit juices, certain chemicals, transistors and diodes as also castings and forgings provided we create the capacity for production in the country. Similarly, we can take from Czechoslovakia pig iron, tool and alloy steels, machine tools, ammonium sulphate and non-ferrous metals. No details as such have been worked out regarding setting up of this Commission as several Ministries have to be consulted before details are finalised.

### Limestone Deposits in Basohli

2859. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast deposits of quality limestone have been found in Bani area in Basohli Tehsil of Jammu; and

(b) if so an estimate of the deposits and the programme of their exploitation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A traverse survey in Bani region, Kathua district was carried out by the Geological Survey of India in 1962-63. Only some thin bands of limestone were recorded.

(b) No estimates have been made by the Geological Survey of India.

### गुजरात में रेल दुर्घटनायें

2860. { श्री मधु लिमये :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय का ध्यान गुजरात के गृह मंत्री के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में गुजरात में रेल दुर्घटनाओं से 985 व्यक्ति मरे (जिन में 182 स्त्रियाँ और 803 पुरुष थे) ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के और रेलवे प्रशासन के आंकड़ों में कोई अन्तर है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) इन दो तरह के आंकड़ों में असंगति मुख्यतः दो कारणों से है :—(1) स्वाभाविक कारणों से हुई मृत्युओं और आत्महत्याओं को, जिनका कि रेल पट्टि चारन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था, पुलिस रिकार्ड में रेल दुर्घटनाओं से हुई मौतों में शामिल कर लिया गया है, और (2) रेल दुर्घटनाओं में घायल व्यक्तियों को, जिन्हें रिकार्ड में गम्भीर रूप से घायल दिखाया गया था और जिनकी वाद में मृत्यु हो गयी, पुलिस रिकार्ड में मृत व्यक्तियों में शामिल कर लिया गया ।

### Quarters for Railway Employees

2861. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for Railwaymen during the period from 1st April, 1961 to 31st December, 1964, Zone-wise;

(b) the amount spent on them;

(c) the number of bungalows constructed during the same period for Gazetted officers;

(d) the total expenditure incurred on them; and

(e) the percentage of essential staff that has been provided with quarters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4318/65].

### Narrow Gauge Hopper Type Wagons

2862. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of narrow gauge hopper type wagons transhipped on the "high line" constructed at Ranchi on the S.E. Railway for economising transshipment cost during 1964;

(b) the total number of narrow gauge hopper type wagons in stock in Ranchi area for Bauxite ore movement;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allot surplus narrow gauge hopper type wagons to parties other than the Indian Aluminium Company for loading Bauxite ore;

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce "high line" transshipment facilities for minerals, ore and coal traffic at Agra East Bank, Manduadih, Gharara, Bhagalpur and Gondia transshipment points to economise cost; and

(e) the extent of economy, if any effected by the introduction of mechanised handling at Ghorpuri on the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) 12,226 wagons.

(b) 135 wagons.

(c) No, Sir. Parties other than the Indian Aluminium Company are unable to utilise Narrow Gauge Hopper type wagons as they do not have mechanical loading facilities. Moreover they produce Bauxite Ore in sizes exceeding 4 inches which cannot be transhipped on the high line as it will damage the Broad Gauge wagons.



(d) A proposal to provide gravity transshipment facilities at Manduadih for transshipment of coal is under examination. There is no such proposal under consideration at other points.

(e) No economy was effected by the introduction of mechanised handling at Ghorpuri which was introduced purely as an experimental measure.

### रेलवे पार्सल बुकिंग कार्यालय

2863. { श्री प्रकाशवीर सास्त्री :  
श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री उटिया :  
श्री मधु लिसये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस तथा कुतुब रोड रेलवे पार्सल कार्यालय हिन्दी में पता लिखे पार्सल स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 से पहले ये कार्यालय हिन्दी पत्रों वाले पार्सल स्वीकार कर रहे थे ;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने 26 जनवरी, 1965 से पहले इस आशय के आदेश दिये थे कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के रेलवे कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में काम किया जा सकता है ;

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके किसी सम्बद्ध कार्यालय ने 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद आदेश जारी किये हैं कि स्टेशन पर यातायात (ट्रैफिकिंग) और कोचिंग आदि का काम हिन्दी में न किया जाये ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह कार्यवाही संविधान की अवहेलना नहीं है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ज्ञाननाथ) : (क) एक शिकायत मिली थी कि कनाट प्लेस और कुतुब रोड के रेलवे पार्सल घरों में उन पार्सलों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा रहा है जिन पर हिन्दी में पता लिखा रहता है। जांच करने पर मालूम हुआ है कि यह शिकायत हिन्दी में लिखे अग्रेषण पत्रों से सम्बन्धित थी। कुतुब रोड की सिटी बुकिंग एजेंसी में 26 जनवरी से पहले और बाद में हिन्दी में लिखे अग्रेषण पत्रों को स्वीकार किया जाता रहा है। जहां तक कनाट प्लेस की सिटी एजेंसी का सम्बन्ध है, वहां 27 फरवरी को कुछ ऐसे अग्रेषण पत्र स्वीकार नहीं किये गये जो केवल हिन्दी में लिखे गये थे, क्योंकि उस समय कर्मचारियों में से कोई भी हिन्दी जानने वाला नहीं था। पार्सल भेजने वाले से यह अनुरोध किया गया कि वह हिन्दी में भरे गये इन्दराजों का अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में भी कर दें।

(ख) कुतुब रोड की बुकिंग एजेंसी में 26 जनवरी से पहले भी केवल हिन्दी में लिखे अग्रेषण पत्र स्वीकार किये जाते थे और वही स्थिति अब भी है। कनाट प्लेस की सिटी बुकिंग एजेंसी में हिन्दी में लिखे अग्रेषण पत्र 26 जनवरी से पहले भी नहीं लिये जाते थे।

(ग) पार्सल बुकिंग घरों में काम करने के लिए इस तरह का कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया था।

(घ) रेलवे रसीदों जैसे कुछ कागजात किसी स्टेशन से भारत के सभी भागों में भेजे जा सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे कागजात गन्तव्य स्टेशन पर पढ़े जा सकें। कुछ रेलों से ऐसे पत्र मिलने पर कि केवल हिन्दी में लिखी रसीदों पर माल की डिलीवरी देने में कठिनाई होती है, 9 फरवरी, 1965 को सभी रेल प्रशासनों को हिदायतें दी गयीं कि (कोचिंग तथा माल दोनों के लिए) उन सभी रेलवे रसीदों, पार्सल रक्त्रों आदि को जिन्हें भारत के विभिन्न भागों में भेजा जाना हो, अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाये। 1 अप्रैल, 1965 को इन हिदायतों को फिर स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा

मया है कि (कोचिंग तथा माल दोनों के लिए) जहां रेलवे रसीद, पार्सल रबन्ना आदि हिन्दी में लिखे जाते हैं, सभी इन्दराज अनिवार्यतः अंग्रेजी में भी भरे जायें ताकि गन्तव्य स्टेशनों पर कोई कठिनाई अनुभव न हो ।

(ड) जो नहीं ।

#### **Additional Train Between Dornakal and Bhadrachellam Road**

**2864. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has received any representation for the running of an additional train between Dornakal and Bhadrachellam Road;

(b) if so, whether the same has been considered; and

(c) the nature of decision arrived at?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) to (c). No representation appears to have been received in the recent past for the introduction of an additional train between Dornakal and Bhadrachellam Road.

There is also no traffic justification for an additional train on the section as the existing trains running on the section are not fully occupied.

#### **Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

**2865. Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and the extent to which these have been filled up; and

(b) the steps taken to provide training facilities for these employees?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) There is no definite quota either in number or percentage fixed for the appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the Heavy Engineering Corporation. Persons belonging to these communities are, however, given preference in the matter of employment provided they fulfil at least the basic qualifications required for the posts.

(b) There is no special scheme intended for providing training facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only but preference is given to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates fulfilling the basic qualifications for training in the Central Training Institute of the Corporation.

#### **Kiriburu Iron Ore Project**

**2866. Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project, Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Projects, and the extent to which these have been filled up; and

(b) the steps taken to provide training for these employees?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Broad Gauge Line from Samastipur to Khagaria**

**2867. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the present broad gauge line from Samastipur to Barauni further to Khagaria;

(b) if so, the present nature of the proposal; and

(c) whether any programme has been drawn up in this respect?

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

(a) No.

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

### खंडवा-दोहद रेल लाइन

2868. { श्री महेश बत्त मिश्र :  
श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :  
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :  
श्री शिवदत्त उपाध्याय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी निमाड़ तथा पश्चिमी निमाड़ के लोगों ने खंडवा-दोहद रेल लाइन बनाने की मांग बार बार की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि यह रेलवे लाइन मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी व जंगल क्षेत्र से हो कर गुजरेगी और गुजरात से सीधा सम्बन्ध स्थापित करेगी ; और

(ग) इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना के बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) :** (क) से (ग). खण्डवा और दोहद के बीच एक सीधा रेल सम्पर्क बनाने के लिए उस क्षेत्र के लोगों से अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं। खण्डवा और दोहद दोनों ही स्टेशन पहले से ही रेलवे लाइन द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं और उस क्षेत्र में अच्छी सड़कें हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दूसरी और तीसरी दोनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में इस रेल सम्पर्क को बनाने की सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन इस काम को उन्होंने अग्रता सूची में बहुत नीचे रखा था। नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए जो सीमित धन उपलब्ध है उसे देखते हुए इस प्रायोजना को इन दोनों योजनाओं में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जा सका। खण्डवा और दोहद के बीच इस तरह

का सीधा रेल-सम्पर्क बनाने के लिए पहले कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था। मोटे तौर पर यह रेल सम्पर्क लगभग 200 मील लम्बा होगा। इस पर लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेगी और यह लाइन नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर से हो कर जायेगी। चौथी योजना में जितनी रकम मिलने की संभावना है उसे देखते हुए और नयी लाइनों से सम्बन्धित प्रायोजनाओं की सापेक्ष अग्रता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस खर्चीली योजना को चौथी योजना में भी शामिल किया जायेगा इस में सन्देह है।

### बम्बई-हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

2869. { श्री महेश बत्त मिश्र :  
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :  
श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :  
श्री शिवदत्त उपाध्याय :  
श्री अ० सि० सहगल :  
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई-हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस जो भुसावल, इटारसी, जबलपुर हो कर जाती है और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच से होकर गुजरती है, सप्ताह में केवल दो दिन ही चलाई जाती है जबकि इस रास्ते पर गाड़ियां कम हैं और यात्री अधिक होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस इलाके के लोगों ने लगातार मांग की है कि यह गाड़ी रोज चलाई जाये और इसके रुकने के स्टेशन बढ़ाये जायें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) :** (क) यह सच है कि बम्बई-हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस (इलाहाबाद के रास्ते) सप्ताह

में दो बार चलती है। इसके अलावा, कई डाक, एक्सप्रेस और सवारी गाड़ियां भी उन खण्डों पर उपलब्ध हैं जो सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली इस जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के मार्ग में स्थित हैं। इन में से कुछ गाड़ियों में भीड़-भाड़ रहती है जबकि दूसरी गाड़ियों में जगहें खाली रह जाती हैं।

(ख) कुछ अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के अलावा इस बात की भी मांग की गयी है कि जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी हफ्ते में दो बार चलाने की बजाये रोजाना चलायी जाये।

(ग) यातायात को देखते हुए इस गाड़ी को सप्ताह में दो बार से अधिक चलाने का फ़िलहाल न तो औचित्य है और न ही इसके लिए अपेक्षित लाइन क्षमता उपलब्ध है। इस गाड़ी को अधिक स्टेशनों पर ठहराने से उसके पूरे सफ़र में लगने वाला समय बढ़ जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसा करना बांछनीय नहीं है क्योंकि इस गाड़ी से लम्बी दूरी के सीधे जाने वाले यात्रियों के हित का ध्यान अधिक रखना आवश्यक है।

### Import Policy

2870. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in announcing the import policy for 1965-66 which is generally announced in March every year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The delay in announcing the import policy for 1965-66 is attributable to the delay in finalising the quantum of free foreign exchange that would be available for imports.

### मैसूर में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

2871. श्री वीरप्पा : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में मैसूर राज्य के

लिए कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियां मंजूर की गईं ; और

(ख) 1965-66 में ऐसी कितनी बस्तियां मंजूर करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Manufacture of Boilers

2872. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. firm which had been asked to submit a feasibility report on the manufacture of 200 MW power boilers in India has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Negotiations are in progress with the U.S. firm for concluding an agreement for commissioning a feasibility report for this purpose.

### ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

2873. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती :  
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में आगामी वर्ष में सोवियत संघ की सहायता से ट्रैक्टर बनाने का एक नया कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस की अनुमानित लागत क्या है ; और

(ग) यहां कहां स्थापित होगा ?

**उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) :** (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार चौथी योजना के दौरान खेती में काम आने वाले मध्यम आकार के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक परियोजना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। इस परियोजना का ब्योरा अभी तैयार किया जाना है।

#### **Allotment of Cars against Foreign Exchange**

**2874. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only Ambassador cars and not Fiat cars, are allotted by the Government of India against Foreign Exchange; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) and (b). Ambassador and Standard Herald cars are allotted on priority basis to foreign nationals against inward remittance of foreign exchange. Due to the very wide gap between the demand and availability, Fiat Cars are not allotted under this procedure.

#### **Smugglers of Stolen Railway Goods**

**2875. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Criminal Investigation Department of the Railway Board has succeeded in tracing the existence of a gang of thieves and smugglers of stolen railway goods;

(b) if so, whether Railway employees are also reported to be associated with this nefarious gang; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to uproot the gang?

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

(a) Yes, but it was the Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board.

(b) Yes.

(c) Two cases U/s 409 I.P.C. have been registered by the Police for investigation. Instructions have been issued to the Railway Administration to organise similar raids.

#### **Manufacture of Trans Receivers**

**2876. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for the large scale manufacture of trans receivers in the country for meeting the requirements of the Ministry of Defence?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** A party has been licensed to manufacture 1800 Nos. of trans receivers per annum for meeting the requirements of the Ministry of Defence.

#### **Parcel Traffic**

**2877. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the parcels despatched to different stations on Western Railway (B.G.) from Delhi station are not reaching their destinations within the target time under the present system of working resulting in diversion of traffic to private road transport;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Administration has any proposal to introduce some parcel train over this route; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken for the quick transportation of the parcels to their destinations?

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

(a) The majority of parcels are reaching destinations within target time.

(b) Parcel trains are already running between Mathura and Baroda and also between Ahmedabad and Grant Road. It is, at present, not possible to extend the Baroda-Mathura Parcel train to Delhi, due to lack of sectional capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

**कोयम्बतूर में पड़ा हुआ धान**

2878. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयम्बतूर स्टेशन पर धान की 3300 बोरियां व्यर्थ पड़ी हैं और उनको लेने वाला कोई नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) और (ख). दक्षिण रेलवे के तिरुचिरापल्लि और मदुर डिबीजनों के स्टेशनों से कोयम्बतूर (मीटर लाइन) को बुक की गयी चावल की कई बोरियों को पुलिस ने जब्त कर लिया। इसके पहले रेल भाड़े का भुगतान किया जा चुका था। पुलिस ने इन बोरियों को यह कह कर जब्त कर लिया कि मद्रास सरकार खाद्यान्न परिवहन नियंत्रण आदेश, जो 6 फरवरी, 1965 को लागू हुआ था, का उल्लंघन हुआ है। 15 अप्रैल तक जब्त की गयी बोरियों की संख्या 3,517 थी। लगभग 500 बोरियां अभी पड़ी हुई हैं।

**Export of Films to Burma**

2879. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send a delegation to Burma to explore the possibilities of exporting Indian films to that country; and

(b) if so, when and who will be the members of this delegation?

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

(b) Date and personnel of delegation have not been finalised yet.

**Import of Newsprint from Finland**

2880. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exploring the possibility of having a bilateral agreement with Finland under which the imports of newsprint can be paid by exports of items like Coffee; and

(b) if so, the main features of such a scheme?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Indian imports from Finland mainly consist of newsprint, common packing and wrapping paper, and electrical machinery, and exports to Finland mainly cover cardamoms, jute cloth, coir yarn and coffee. The balance has been adverse to us. We are, therefore, exploring the possibilities to better trading arrangements with Finland.

(b) A trade delegation from Finland is visiting India from 13th to 17th May, 1965 and it is hoped that the details of the arrangement would be finalised during its visit.

### Export of Films

**2881. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to explore the possibilities of exporting Indian films to countries in South East Asia; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Indian films are already being exported to countries in South East Asia, and no specific proposal for promoting exports of films to this region is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

### हिन्दी में आवेदन-पत्र

**2882.** { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी  
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में आवेदन-पत्र देने तथा हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर करने से रोका गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक विभिन्न रेलवे कार्यालयों में इस प्रकार के कुल कितने मामले हुए हैं तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) :** (क) जी, नहीं। हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में नियुक्त रेलवे कर्मचारी, यदि

चाहें तो छुट्टी आदि के लिए अपनी अजियां हिन्दी में दे सकते हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

### रेलवे कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

**2883.** { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :  
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रेलवे प्रशासनों के ऐसे कितने डिवीजन हैं जिन्होंने अपने अधीन कार्यालयों में सरकारी काम में हिन्दी के प्रयोग पर किसी न किसी प्रकार रोक लगाई है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन मास में ऐसी रोक लगाने वाले कितने आदेश जारी हुए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उन आदेशों को रद्द करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) :** (क) रेलों क किसी भी डिवीजन में सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाया गया है। वर्तमान हिदायतों के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में स्थित रेलवे दफ्तरों के जिन सेक्शनों में 60 फीसदी या इससे अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का काम चलाऊ ज्ञान हो, वहां फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की इजाजत है। इस बात की भी हिदायत है कि जो पत्र हिन्दी में आयें उनका जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाये और जिन राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दी को राजभाषा मान लिया

उनके साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

(ख) श्री (1). सवाल नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी में आवेदन-पत्र

2884. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री स० भो० बनर्जी :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :  
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारी, यदि वे चाहें, तो अपने आवेदन-पत्र हिन्दी में दे सकते हैं तथा सरकारी कागजों पर हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर कर सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस संबंध में कोई आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शास्त्री नाथ) : (क) हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में नियुक्त रेल कर्मचारियों को इस बात की इजाजत है कि, यदि वे चाहें तो, छुट्टी आदि के लिए अर्जियां हिन्दी में दे सकते हैं।

हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में नियुक्त रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर करने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई खास हिदायत जारी नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

**Train Robbery on N.E. Railway**

2885. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Krishnapal Singh:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an 520 (Ai) LSD—4.

accountant of a co-operative society was robbed of nearly Rs. 7000 by some bandits at pistol point in a third class compartment of the 277 Up Bhatni-Barhaj Passenger train on the North-Eastern Railway on the 8th April, 1965 and was also injured; and

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

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

(b) The Government Railway Police Bhatni have registered a case U/s 395/397 I.P.C. and are investigating into it. Necessary arrangements for escorting the night passenger trains have also been made in this section to restore confidence among the travelling public. The Railway Protection Force are actively assisting the Government Railway Police.

Prevention and detection of crime against person on railways and in railway premises is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police and the State Government. Close co-operation is however, maintained with the Government Railway Police at all levels for the control of crime and their attention is promptly drawn to any serious crime that occurs and to any increase in criminal activities in any particular area or train for taking remedial measures. Notwithstanding that, the Railways on their side have also adopted preventive measures in passenger train compartments for safe travelling of public.

**सीमेंट की बोरी**

2886. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री 26 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 607 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट कम्पनियां सीमेंट भरने के लिये जूट की बोरियों का एक से अधिक बार इस्तेमाल करती हैं ;



(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वे सरकार के कहने पर ऐसा कर रही हैं ;

(ग) एक बोरी को दूसरी तथा तीसरी बार इस्तेमाल करने से सीमेंट के नुकसान का अनुपात कितना बैठता है ; और

(घ) इस नुकसान को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सीमेंट निर्माताओं से आशा यह की जाती है कि वे केवल उन्हीं बोरियों का इस्तेमाल करेंगे जो काम में लाई जाने योग्य हों, इसलिये पुरानी बोरियां इस्तेमाल करने में सीमेंट की जितनी हानि हुई, वह उपेक्ष्य है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Institute of Foreign Trade

2887. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of difficulties in securing qualified staff, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has curtailed some of its important activities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to enable the Institute to maximise its activities according to original plans?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Export of Textiles

2888. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of textiles to Western European Countries is fast decreasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

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

#### Ramgarh Coal Mining Project

2889. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant may have to go without washed coal because the Ramgarh Coal Mining Project might be delayed as United States aid for it was not forthcoming; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Railway Land at Nangal Dam Station

2890. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the land belonging to Railways at Nangal Dam railway station is lying vacant;

(b) if so, whether any survey is proposed to be made for its development;

(c) whether it is a fact that an approach road towards Jawahar market from Railway Station Nangal Dam has not been constructed so far; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. Only some of the land is vacant.

(b) Provision of certain traffic facilities in the vacant land is already under consideration.

(c) An approach road from the Railway station to the Township already exists. The Railways do not normally provide separate approach roads to different parts or markets of towns.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Consumers Co-operative Societies**

2391. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of consumer co-operative societies run by the employees of Northern Railway are not functioning for want of supply of consumer goods; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Overtime Allowance**

2392. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Office Clerks working in the Northern Railway Headquarters office and its subordinate offices are not paid any overtime allowance while their counterparts working in the Ministry of Railways are entitled for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination among the employees of the same Department; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to end this discrimination?

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

(a) The Office Clerks on the Northern Railway are governed by Chapter VI-A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. They become eligible for overtime only if their hours of work exceed the hours prescribed in the Act.

The Secretariat staff of the Ministry of Railways are governed by a separate set of rules as are applicable to other Secretariat staff also.

(b) and (c). Since the two sets of employees are governed by different rules, the question of discrimination does not arise.

**Bokaro Steel Project**

2393. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. is being closely associated with the construction of the Bokaro Steel Project;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of work to be carried out by this undertaking; and

(c) the other construction works that are being assigned to it?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) to (c). The intention of Government is that to begin with Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited should be engaged on the construction of the Bokaro Steel Project and take up as much of the project as it can conveniently undertake. The Organisation may also undertake other heavy construction work in the public and private sectors when it has developed and has spare capacity. The new organisation when it has fully developed should be able to undertake a considerable part of the major construction work connected with the setting up of new Steel Plants or the expansion of the existing steelworks.

### Cement Corporation

**2894. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the place where the proposed cement Corporation is to be located;

(b) the other places that have been considered for setting up the same; and

(c) the reasons for setting it up in the place where it has been decided to be set up now?

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

(b) Ghaziabad.

(c) As consultations with various Central Ministries would be necessary and the references to the Central Government would be very frequent in the initial stages, it was felt that the work of the Corporation would be greatly facilitated if it was set up in Delhi itself for the time being, say, two or three years.

### Madras-Tuticorin M.G. Section

**2895. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway has carried out an examination of the traffic prospects of the conversion of the Madras-Tuticorin metre gauge section into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Subject to further proper investigation, the Railway's appreciation indicates the costs of converting to Broad Gauge the Madras-Tiruchirappalli (247 miles) and Tiruchirappalli-Tuticorin (213 miles) are likely to be of the order of Rs. 26 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively. The preliminary traffic appreciation and the viability of the schemes, made by the Railway, as well as the assumptions

of growth, particularly in regard to the long term effects of road and rail competition, are under examination of the Railway Board.

### National Coal Development Corporation

**2896. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the changes, if any, proposed to be made in the management pattern of the National Coal Development Corporation?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** The National Coal Development Corporation has under consideration certain changes in the organisational set up; no final decision has been taken yet.

### Fuel Economy Unit of Coal Board

**2897. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

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

(a) an outline of the working and organisation of the Fuel Economy Unit of the Coal Board; and

(b) the main findings of the studies made by the Unit on comparative economics of oil-firing vis-a-vis coal firing?

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) The main function of the Fuel Economy Unit under the Coal Board is to assess the fuel requirements of important industrial consumers with reference to the type of burning equipment installed. This assessment has to be both in terms of the quality and quantity of coal needed. It also gives technical advice on efficient utilisation of coal by improved operation and maintenance of the consuming plant, and by such methods as thermal insulation, water treatment, waste heat recovery and proper steam utilisation.

The present organisation of the Unit (including its Inspectorate located at Kanpur) is as follows:

Chief Combustion Engineer	1
Assistant Engineers	4
Technical Assistants	4
Personal Assistant (Technical).	1
Laboratory Assistant	1
Draughtsman	1

The necessary ministerial staff also is provided.

(b) Studies have been made in Bombay and Ahmedabad regions (farthest from the coal fields) and in the Calcutta industrial belt for assessing comparative economics of fuel oil vis-a-vis coal firing. Its conclusion is that, for the purpose of steam generation, coal, if it is efficiently used, could be more economical than fuel oil.

#### Coal Advisory Council Meeting

2898. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Shri ...

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the producers, merchants and consumers of coal complained of irregular supply of wagons, shortage of 4-wheelers and inadequacy of loading hours at a recent meeting of the Coal Advisory Council;

(b) if so, the main points made at the said meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Ministries of Steel and Mines and Railways in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). At the first meeting of the Coal Advisory Council held on 23-3-65, representatives of coal producers complained of inadequate and irregular wagon supplies for coal loading, and inadequacy of free loading time for ensuring quality loading of coal.

It was explained on behalf of the Ministry of Railways that one of the main reasons for the transport difficulties of the coal industry was that coal consumers did not take advantage of the slack season of the Railways to stockpile their requirements. In the subsequent busy season, demands have tended to be inflated, especially for quota routes in the 'above Mughalsarai' direction. As regards adequacy or otherwise of the existing free time permitted for loading of coal, it was pointed out that additional free time has been allowed in the following cases:—

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| (i) A group of 20 BOX wagons or more  | 10 working hours.      |
| (ii) A group of 11 to 19 BOX wagons   | 7 " "                  |
| (iii) For collieries fitted with bunkers (capacity 1000 tonnes and above loading in BOX rakes of 42 & above | 10 " " (day and night) |

Further even in cases where official free time allowed is 5 hours, in actual practice most collieries enjoy a free time which varies from 8 to 20 hours. The Railway's representatives, however, agreed to review the existing free time rules, and this matter is receiving the attention of the Ministry of Railways.

At a subsequent meeting convened by the Ministries of Steel & Mines and Railways with the representatives of coal producers and coal merchants on 24-3-65, it was decided that a two-man committee consisting of the Dy. Coal Controller (Distribution) and Dy. Chief Operating Supdt. of the Eastern Railway should scrutinise loading programmes for decontrolled coals with a view to ensuring that adequate supplies move to all States in a balanced way, and that the loading railways should give preference to movements programmed by middlemen nominated by the District Magistrates in the various States above Mughalsarai. The above committee would also review the existing pilot and junction capacities with

a view to evolving a phased programme for expansion in accordance with expected future demands. This committee has started functioning from April, 1965.

### Study Group on Agricultural Commodities

2899. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group on Agricultural Commodities set up by the Export Sector Committee of the Board of Trade has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations in the report, and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) A copy of the report has been placed in the Parliament Library. A Statement showing the more important recommendations in the report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-4319/65]. The report was discussed at the 18th meeting of the Board of Trade held on 12-4-65 at Calcutta. The Board considered that the various recommendations should receive urgent attention. In accordance with the Board's recommendation, Government have decided to set up an Operational Committee of Senior Officers of the concerned Ministries to examine the recommendations, determine the different types of financial and organisational inputs needed to integrate them suitably into the framework of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and take further necessary action.

### हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

2900 { श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की

जानकारी है कि सरकारी कार्य के लिए भी हिन्दी टाइपराइटर बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभुषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). नया हिन्दी कुंजी-बोर्ड लागू हो जाने से हाल में तैयार किये गये टाइपराइटरों के संभरण में कुछ कमी आ गई थी, किन्तु अब स्थिति सुधर गई है। एक फर्म ने जनवरी, 1965 से नये कुंजी-बोर्ड के टाइपराइटर बनाना आरम्भ कर दिया है और उसने अब तक 2,270 टाइपराइटर तैयार किये हैं। दो अन्य निर्माताओं द्वारा उनका इस वर्ष उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देने की संभावना है।

### Consortia of Exports

2901. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consortia of exports formed so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The following consortia have been formed:—

- (1) a consortium for export of cotton textiles to all ECC Countries and in particular to ensure fulfilment of quotas granted by France, Germany and Austria;
- (2) a carpet consortium for establishment of a carpet warehouse at Hamburg;
- (3) Steel Exporters Association for the exports of prime steel;
- (4) Rolling Stock Equipment Association for export of

railway equipment (not yet registered);

- (5) a consortium for the export of transmission towers.

In addition, export of bananas to Persian Gulf destinations is effected through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bombay, and the Gujarat State Co-operative Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Federation Ltd., Bardoli.

### Looting of a Goods Train near Hakimpur

2902. { Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an armed gang made an attempt to loot a goods train near Hakimpur Station near Moradabad on the 14th April, 1965;

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

(c) whether the culprits have been apprehended?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). On the night of 14/15-4-1965, a notorious gang of Running Train Theft criminals stopped M-37 Up work train at the Outer Signal of Hakimpur station at about 22-30 hours by interfering with the signal wires. On the basis of intelligence collected through different sources regarding the theft, a party of 4 armed and 2 unarmed Railway Protection Force Rakshaks headed by one Head Rakshak, who had gone to Hakimpur station by an earlier train, rushed towards the train. They noticed some criminals throwing out packages from one wagon, while others were standing outside. When the

R.P.F. men challenged the criminals, they fled away towards a village known as Gianpur. The R.P.F. men gave a chase. The criminals who were armed opened fire on the R.P.F. On hearing the sound the villagers rushed out to the assistance of the R.P.F. Three of the criminals were caught, while the remaining three managed to escape. Two of them were subsequently arrested by the District Police, Moradabad. The Govt. Railway Police Moradabad have registered a case U/S 379/307 IPC.

### Prototype Production -cum- Training Centre

2903. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Germany propose to set up a new Prototype Production and Training Centre in India;

(b) the number of such Centres now functioning in India and their location; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of the new Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) There are now three Prototype Production and Training Centres, functioning at Rajkot, Okhla (New Delhi) and Howrah respectively. These Centres have been established in collaboration with the Governments of the U.S.A., West Germany and Japan respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

### Precision Instruments Plant in Kerala

2904. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 214 on the 20th November, 1964 and state the

progress made so far in regard to the establishment of the proposed Precision Instruments Plant in Kerala?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** The Detailed Project Report has since been received from M/s. Prommashexport, Moscow, and is being examined.

#### Steel Casting Plant at Wardha

**2906. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Czech agreement has recently been concluded for setting up a plant to manufacture steel casting in Wardha (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the details of the project?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) to (c). An Agreement for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for setting up of a Foundry Forge Plant at Wardha has been concluded between the Government of India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the 25th March 1965. The total capacity of the Plant will be 12,000 tons of steel and alloy steel castings, and 8,300 tons of steel forgings, including spun pipe moulds, per year. The estimated capital cost is about Rs. 15 crores. The price payable for the Detailed Project Report is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

12.03 hrs.

#### RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

**Mr. Speaker:** Calling Attention Notice—Shri Nath Pai.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Sir,

before I read out the Calling Attention Notice on the plight of Indians and citizens of Indian origin in Zanzibar, I wish to invite your attention to my Calling Attention Notice, which is more important, on the reported fall of Biar Bet.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has been informed about it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I have received no intimation about that and that is why I want to bring it here to your notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** But let us take up this item which is on the Agenda.

12.04 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### PLIGHT OF INDIANS AND CITIZENS OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN ZANZIBAR

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The plight of Indians and citizens of Indian origin in Zanzibar.”

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** Since the Revolution in Zanzibar in January 1964, the new Government has been taking steps to take over the means of production in the Island. Thus, all land has been nationalised and clove and copra plantations taken over. Recently, 19 factories have also been nationalised. The immigrant communities, which include the people of Indian origin, have felt the impact of these measures because they were also owners of land and other means of production.



The nationalisation measures have been applied uniformly, irrespective of the race or nationality of the owners.

We recognize that it is the sovereign right of an independent State to enact measures concerning ownership of property, within its limits. Moreover, the people affected by these measures are either Zanzibari nationals or holders of UK and Colonies passports. The number of Indian nationals in Zanzibar is about 350, most of whom are in service.

Our Representative in Tanzania has been meeting the leaders in Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam and bringing to their notice on humanitarian grounds the hardship faced by the people of Indian origin with a view to mitigating them.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Mr. Speaker, the point here is not the right of a sovereign State to pass such social legislation which it thinks necessary for the citizens of its Republic, as the Deputy Minister is trying to insinuate. What we are trying to draw Government's attention to is the fact that on the day the High Commissioner for Tanzania presented his credentials to the President of India, two leading papers in Delhi published reports organising from Nairobi of harrowing tales of the sufferings of the citizens of Indian origin in Tanzania, and particularly in Zanzibar. Is it part of the sovereignty to subject citizens of a free country to such indignities and humiliations as physical assaults, night raids on their houses etc.? Is the Government aware of these happenings and, if so, what steps is it going to take to remedy the situation?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The hon. Member is aware of the fact that these are citizens of Tanzania, not ours.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Anyhow, they are Indians.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** We cannot go by the origin of the people.

**Shri Ranga:** We can certainly make representations.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** They are people of various origins.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Then why do you fight for the Indians in South Africa?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** In this particular case, as I have mentioned, we recognize the right of a sovereign country to regulate the laws of property in its own territory.

**Shri Ranga:** That is all right. But could you not make representation? Sir, this gentleman ought to be sent to that country as Minister instead of being our Minister here.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not in my power.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, we sympathize with the Government that it is legally difficult to deal with this problem. But may I know on what justification do we agitate for citizens of Indian origin in South Africa?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot answer that question.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, you must ask them to make the position clear. Our whole stand vis-a-vis South Africa collapses if we are taking this stand.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Where is the question of "Order, order"? Why is this Government agitating for the Indians in South Africa?

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not arise out of this question.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** We have made our position quite clear. We have taken up this matter of Indians in South Africa in the United Nations,



[Shri Dinesh Singh]

and my hon. friend is fully aware of it. In this particular case also, as I mentioned, on humanitarian grounds we have taken it up with the Tanzania Government. I have made it very clear in my statement which I read out just now.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, on a point of order. Sir, in his reply the Minister has not answered the points raised by Shri Nath Pai. Shri Nath Pai has referred to harrowing tales of night raids, assault in the bazar etc. Are these facts known to the Government, are they correct and, if so, have we protested about them or not? This is a pertinent question.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would beg of the hon. Members to bear in mind that the question of law and order in a foreign country is very difficult for us to take up. He has talked about night raids. It is purely a matter of law and order and we have nothing to do with it. So far as we are concerned, we are certainly responsible, to some extent, for the protection of our nationals abroad, and we have not had any complaint from the 350 people that I have mentioned, that they are being humiliated or they are suffering from any indignities.

श्री { कम खन्द कछवाय (देवास) :  
जंजीबार में भारतीयों पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं क्या ये विशेषकर हिन्दुओं पर ज्यादा हुए हैं ? यदि हां, तो इस में कितने जन धन की हानि हुई है और इन सारी वारदातों में क्या चीन का भी हाथ था ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : पता नहीं माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है या नहीं कि जितने भारत मूलक व्यक्ति जंजीबार में हैं, उनमें से बहुत अधिक तादाद में मुसलमान हैं।

श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय : जन धन की कितनी हानि हुई है यह नहीं बताया गया है। क्या इस में चीन का भी हाथ था, यह भी नहीं बताया गया है।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीन के हाथ के बारे में . . .

श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय : अगर नहीं है तो मना करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीन का हाथ था यह कैसे पता लग सकता है ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): It is very pertinent question. The question that has been asked is as to what is the total amount of loss that has been suffered in men and money. The reply to that should come, if it is available.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am afraid, the hon. Member has mixed up the question of the suffering that came to the people after the revolution and the nationalisation of property. We are today dealing with the nationalisation of the property. We have an estimate of the property that has been nationalised, but I do not know if it would be desirable for me to give it here because this estimate has been made by the people concerned and it may prejudice their case in asking for compensation.

Shri Ranga: Is that an answer?

Mr. Speaker: It will prejudice those people for whose interest we are fighting here.

Shri Ranga: Why? Is it under-rated loss that it will prejudice.

श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय : सरकार मना कर दे कि चीन के इशारे पर यह नहीं हुआ है। सरकार इसको छिपा क्यों रही है ?

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) :  
जैसा अखबारों में आया था।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : मैं क्या जानूँ किस-किस का हाथ था। मैं कैसे कह दूँ कि हाथ नहीं था ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हाथ था ।

**Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar):** Is it a fact that people of Indian origin lost their lives in the last revolution in Zanzibar; if so, did the Government, lodge any protest with that Government or did they ask to compensate the families of those who lost their lives?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I did give some details about the loss of property and other sufferings after the revolution. I cannot say off-hand about this because this is a different question. But I do not recollect any Indian national having lost his life.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) : जैसे भारतीयों को और जगहों से, बर्मा से, अफ्रीका से हटाया जा रहा है, उनके कारखाने, लिये जा रहे हैं और उनको खदेड़ा जा रहा है, इसके बारे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जंजीबार की सरकार को क्या आपने कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा है कि जिन के कारखाने ले लिये गये हैं उनको राहत दी जाए और क्या उसने हां या न में कोई आपको जवाब दिया है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह मामला उनके और उनके नागरिकों के बीच का है ।

श्री गुलशन (पटिडा) : जंजीबार में रहने वाले भारतीयों के जो कारखाने या फैक्ट्रियां हैं वे तो सरकार ने जब्त कर ली हैं लेकिन जो और सम्पत्ति उनके पास थी वह बरकरार है या वह भी छीन ली गई है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : भारतीयों की किसी सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है । भारत मूलक लोगों की सम्पत्ति का कुछ राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है । जहां तक हमें मालूम है उनके मकान वगैरह और कुछ सम्पत्ति उनके पास है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : बर्मा से भारतीयों को निकाल दिया गया, लंका से निकाला जा रहा है और और भागे निकाले जायेंगे । जंजीबार में जो बसे हुए लोग हैं उनको भी यह निकालने का षड्यंत्र नहीं है क्या जो सरकार ने रचा है, यदि हां तो सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है कि भारतीय विदेशों में रह सकें ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : भारतीयों का सवाल नहीं है, कुल 350 भारत मूलक लोगों का सवाल है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भारत मूलक हुए तो भारत के मूल निवासी तो हुए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके निवासी हो गए, स्वामी जी ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जो व्यक्ति भारत मूलक, उपमंत्री जी के शब्दों में वहां हैं और जिनके ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और आप यह कह रहे हैं कि उस बीच में हम कोई दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने जंजीबार की नागरिकता अख्त्यार करने के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार से परामर्श किया था और उसके परामर्श पर वहां की नागरिकता अख्त्यार की थी ? यदि वे भारत सरकार के परामर्श से वहां के नागरिक बने थे तो आज उनके ऊपर ये जो भयंकर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं जिसमें उनकी सम्पत्ति लूटी जा रही है, लोग कत्ल किये जा रहे हैं, घरों से बाहर किये जा रहे हैं और जैसा इस जापान में लिखा है कि नैरोबी के अन्दर पत्र प्रतिनिधियों को बताया गया कि वहां के लोगों की हालत यह है कि कारखानों के मालिकों को यह कहा जाता है कि तुम अपनी फैक्ट्री में पच्चीस पाउंड के क्लर्क बन कर रह सकते हो, इस तरह की चीजों को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं । यह दुर्दशा जब उनकी वहां हो रही है तो भारत सरकार यह कह कर अपना पीछा छुड़ा नहीं सकती है कि वे वहां के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

नागरिक हो गए हैं। जब वे आपके परामर्श पर वहां के नागरिक बने हैं तो आप किस तरह से अपनी जिम्मेवारी से बच सकते हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में कई मतों का इस सदन में काफी बहस हो चुकी है। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो भारत मूलक व्यक्ति दूसरे देशों में बसे हुए हैं हमारा उनका और अन्य कोई राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है, कोई हमारा राय देने का या उनका राय लेने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

Shri Ranga: What for do they come? To share a drink here?

श्री विनेश सिंह : हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे और उनके सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बने रहें और वे यहां आर्य और हम वहां जायें। लेकिन कोई राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जिन लोगों ने वहां की राष्ट्रियता ली या नहीं ली उन्होंने अपने आप ली। यह सम्भव है कि आचार्य जी उनको कोई राय देते हों लेकिन उसके वह जिम्मेदार हैं, हम नहीं हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। तांजानिया के जंजीबार इलाके के बारे में कई महीने पहले मैं ध्यानाकर्षण, अल्प सूचना, काम रोको सभी दे चुका था। इसके मतलब यह होंगे कि जो सचेत रहता है उसको यहां दण्ड मिलता है और उसकी बात को ठुकरा दिया जाता है। अभी मंत्री जी ने जो कहा कि जो भारतीय मूलक लोग बाहर हैं उनसे इनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है यह इतनी गलत बात कहां है कि जिसका ठिकाना ही नहीं। वे हमारे देश में आते हैं। वहां से वे हटाये जा रहे हैं, लंका से, बर्मा से और न जाने कहां-कहां से। तांजानिया के जंजीबार इलाके के बारे में एक आदमी के दो लड़के यहां आये अपने उस आदमी के ससुर के यहां, यानी अपने मामा के यहां लेकिन वह बेचारा इतना गरीब है

कि उनको पढ़ा नहीं पाया। मेरे पास खत आया। मैंने मंत्रियों को लिखा। कइयों को लिखा, लेकिन कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला। उसके अलावा एक और खतरा हो रहा है जिसकी तरफ आपका मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं . . . . .

श्री पाराशर (शिवपुरी) : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है तो और क्या है ? आप कौन होते हैं पूछने वाले ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कोई नहीं होते हैं लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ध्यान दीजिये जो मैं कह रहा हूं। मैं कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं कर रहा हूं . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का कौनसा प्रश्न है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था यह है कि मैंने आपका कई प्रकार से और कई महीने पहले इस प्रश्न पर ध्यान खींचा था और मेरी उन सब बातों को ठुकरा दिया गया। अब इस वक्त जो नाम आप रखते हैं तो मेरा नाम नहीं है। जो बाद में लोग हैं वे नाम अपने देते हैं। उनका नाम तो है, मेरा नहीं है। यह प्रश्न मेरा था, इसको आप देख लीजिये। आज आप यह भी देख लीजिये कि जितने लोग अब आ रहे हैं वे तथा दूसरे भी पांच दस वर्ष में पूरे जंजीबार और पूर्व अफ्रीका से निकाले जायेंगे। तब ये विस्थापित होंगे। आज इनके ऊपर कस्टम के इतने बुरे कानून लगाये जा रहे हैं कि ये लोग वहां से अपनी सम्पत्ति नहीं ला पा रहे हैं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी समझ में व्यवस्था का इतना ही सम्बन्ध है कि डा० लोहिया कहते हैं कि उन्होंने पहले किसी वक्त नोटिस दिये थे लेकिन उनका नाम नहीं आया। मैं फाइल निकलवा कर देखूंगा और बतलाऊंगा कि क्या वजह है, क्यों उन का नाम नहीं आया है। अगर उनका नोटिस भी कहीं है तो उन का नाम आना चाहिये था। मैं उनको जवाब दे दूंगा।

12.31 hrs

**RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING-ATTENTION NOTICES**

**SITUATION ON KUTCH BORDER**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received several adjournment motions, about five probably, from Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri Madhu Limaye, and Shri Kishan Pattnayak, and also several calling-attention notices from Shri Hem Barua, Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Yashpal Singh, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Madhu Limaye, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri Kishan Pattnayak, Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, Shri Jashvant Mehta, Shri Surendranath Dwivedi, Shri Warior, Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Onkarlal Berwa. I have received these today. These are about the occupation of Indian posts on the Kutch border and the reported cease-fire proposals.

I have received intimation that the hon. Prime Minister is going to make a statement. I shall take these up after I have heard the statement of the Prime Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): When is he going to make the statement?

**Mr. Speaker:** Today, just now.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** इसके पहले कि प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहें, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री जी जो बयान देने जा रहे हैं क्या वह कच्छ के इलाके के बारे में है जो कि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है और जिसके बारे में हम लोगों ने कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है। यदि उसी सम्बन्ध में है, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पहले कार्यस्थगन प्रस्ताव लें और उनके बयान को बाद में।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मैं पहले बयान सुनूंगा।

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** I shall make a brief statement in regard to the cease-fire proposals about which I am told that there have been some misgivings.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Some of us had written a letter to the Prime Minister on the subject but we have not got any reply yet.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Therefore, I am trying to make the position quite clear. As the House would remember, I had indicated on Wednesday that some friendly countries were taking interest in bringing about a cessation of fighting on the Kutch border. The main and formal initiative in this matter has come from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Harold Wilson who had addressed simultaneously a message to me as well as to President Ayub.

While these discussions are taking place, between the United Kingdom on the one side and Pakistan and India on the other, it would not be in public interest to spell out details of the British proposals. I would, however, assure the House that we shall not accept anything which is not consistent with what I had said last

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Wednesday and which this House so generously endorsed.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the hon. Defence Minister also wanted to make a statement.

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** I do not want to make a statement as such, but I would only like to make a request to you and to the House, because some calling attention notices have been received about what had happened about Biar Bet and certain other points....

**Some hon. Members:** We are not able to hear the Defence Minister.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I would only like to make a request to the Speaker and to this House, because the operation in the Rann of Kutch is going on. I certainly would like to take the House into confidence and make a fuller statement after the operation comes to some sort of decision. But in the meanwhile, it is not in the interest of the security of the forces that are fighting there, to give detailed information as to what is happening and where they are and what not, today.

**Several hon. Members:** Quite correct.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Unfortunately, the Pakistan press is certainly making some wrong propaganda. Let us be careful not to become any victims of that propaganda. My intention is not to hide anything from this House. I would certainly come before the House and make a fuller statement about it. But please give me the liberty to choose the time for it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहरिये, पहले मुझे श्री रंगा को सुनने दीजिये ।

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Yesterday, when we had some information vouchsafed to us from various sources, we wanted to have an opportunity given to the Prime Minister to come to this House, and to take us into his confidence, but he did not find it possible. Then, we all expressed the wish, and I categorically stated that we would very much appreciate it, if the Prime Minister took the trouble to take some of us into his confidence between then and now, so that we would be in a position to know how far and in regard to what points we should press him to give information, advice, and assistance and also take the initiative in this House. He has not been pleased to do that. Now, his Defence Minister comes and tells us that we should give him, the House should give him, the freedom and the privilege of choosing the time when he should take us into his confidence and tell us the exact position achieved on that border in this particular crisis.

How is it that it has not crossed their mind that it should be advisable for them, for the Defence Minister as well as the Prime Minister, to take the leaders of the different Groups and parties, including the Congress Party—because on the last occasion they invited in addition to their own Ministers, the Secretaries of the Congress Party also, and rightly so, along with the leaders of the Opposition Groups when the Prime Minister called us into that conference—how is it that this has not crossed their mind, the advisability of calling these people and at least taking these people into their fullest possible confidence and giving us the information, and if necessary, their advice also?

Then in regard to the conversations that are going on, the negotiations, what exactly is the text of the proposal that has been placed before them by the Prime Minister of UK? Are we to understand that the Cabi-

net can be in charge of it and not the leaders of the Opposition? (Interruptions) do not be in a hurry... and that the Prime Minister and his Cabinet would come to a decision and afterwards only, if at all, we would be called, in order to flatter us, and later on they would face the House and the country with a *fait accompli*? Surely, that is not the way to deal with Parliament and its parties.

I would like to bring to your notice the fact that I have written a letter to the Prime Minister on April, 8. There I said:

"I would like to suggest that in future it would be in the interest of the nation if you are good enough to call such conferences as early as possible and as frequently thereafter, whenever such issues affecting or threatening to affect national interests cutting across party alignments come up".

The Prime Minister replied on the 11th as follows:

"The developments on the Kutch border took a rather sudden turn. However, I agree with you that we should hold such meetings as early as it is possible".

Till now, the Prime Minister has not been good enough to take anyone of us into his confidence.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने अभी फरमाया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का निवेदन पेश होने के बाद आप काम-रोको प्रस्तावों और ध्यान-आकर्षण के सुझावों के बारे में फैसला करेंगे। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान आ गया है, उसके बाद सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह अपील की है कि हम लोगों के द्वारा जो काम-रोको प्रस्ताव और ध्यानाआकर्षण के सुझाव दिये गये हैं उन पर हम आग्रह न करें और उनको अभी

न लिया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी दलों के साथ सरकारी दल कोई मोहब्बत करता है या नहीं और विश्वास में लेता है या नहीं, यह सवाल नहीं है। सवाल तो सरकार की नीति का है। किस दिशा में हम जा रहे हैं, हम जो फैसले कर चुके हैं इस सदन में उनका आदर करेंगे या नहीं। यह सारा मसला है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार हम लोगों से घोखा हो चुका है। मुझे याद है सन् 1948 में 21 दिसम्बर को काश्मीर के बारे में इसी प्रकार से सदन से या जनता से पूछे बिना शस्त्र संधि की गई थी। चीन के साथ भी यही हुआ। आज कच्छ के बारे में भी यही होने जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या काम-रोको प्रस्तावों और ध्यान-आकर्षण सुझावों को आप ले रहे हैं क्योंकि हम यह आश्वासन सरकार से चाहते हैं कि जब तक कंजरकोट के पूरे इलाके को खाली नहीं किया जाता तब तक शस्त्र संधि या हथियारबन्दी या लड़ाई-बन्दी करने की बात हरगिज नहीं होगी। एक दफे लड़ाईबन्दी हो जाने के बाद, शस्त्र संधि हो जाने के बाद जो काश्मीर में हुआ, जो लद्दाख में हुआ, जो लोंगजू में हुआ, बारा-होती में हुआ, वही चीज कच्छ में होने जा रही है। इसलिये विरोधी दल और सरकारी दल में मोहब्बत का रिस्ता है या नहीं यह सवाल नहीं है, नीति का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है? मैंने दूसरे लोगों को बुलाया और आप खड़े हो गए कि मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा था, तो मैं लूंगा उसको। आप बैठिए और काम को चलने दीजिए।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):**  
मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था, अध्यक्ष  
महोदय.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं उसको लूंगा ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया:** मेरा व्यवस्था  
का प्रश्न है उस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पर ।  
आप मुझे इजाजत दीजिए कि मैं अपने काम-  
रोको प्रस्ताव पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाऊँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अपने काम-रोको  
प्रस्ताव पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप उसे  
नहीं ले रहे हैं इसलिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने कहा कि मैं उसे  
लेता हूँ । आप मुझे मौका दीजिए । मैंने पहले  
कहा कि उसे लूंगा । अभी स्टेटमेंट हुआ और  
सदस्यों ने सवाल करने शुरू कर दिए । मैं  
उनको इजाजत दे रहा हूँ । इसमें व्यवस्था का  
प्रश्न क्या है ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप  
इजाजत देंगे तो मैं आपके हुक्म पर हूँ ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**  
(Kendrapara): Now that some pro-  
posals are being discussed and some  
talks are going on, I can understand  
that the Prime Minister is not in a  
position to spell out the details of the  
proposal, but I want to know whether  
they have accepted the mediation, the  
mediatory role that the UK Prime  
Minister is playing.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** When  
Kanjarkot was occupied forcibly by  
Pakistan, our Prime Minister told us  
that India was prepared to effect a  
cease-fire on the basis of the Pakis-  
tani occupation of Kanjarkot, that  
that would be followed by talks to-  
wards a restoration of the *status quo*  
*ante*. Since now both Biar Bet and  
Point 84 are occupied by Pakistan,

may we know whether Government  
are in a position to tell us if Govern-  
ment are going to effect a cease-fire  
in that area on the basis of these  
Pakistani aggressive postures? Do  
not the British proposals try to bind  
us to this position? If they do, are  
our Government prepared to tell  
Pakistan and Britain that Pakistan  
must withdraw from these occupied  
areas in that particular territory,  
and that if she does not, our army  
would decide their own strategy and  
there can be no cease-fire on the  
basis of these occupied areas being  
in the possession of Pakistan in the  
Rann of Kutch?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala-  
puzha):** The situation, according to  
us, is becoming more serious and  
complicated, and we do not at all  
agree with the Prime Minister that  
he cannot divulge the so-called cease-  
fire proposals from the British Prime  
Minister. We feel that there is a  
deep-seated conspiracy, manoeuvre,  
on the part of the Imperialist  
Powers. With one hand they are  
pushing Pakistan into our territory,  
and with the other hand they are  
trying to restrain us. I am afraid  
our Government is walking into a  
trap. They have already walked in-  
to a trap. So, we are not at all pre-  
pared to accept the suggestion by the  
Prime Minister that the cease-fire  
proposal should be kept a secret  
from our country and from Parlia-  
ment. So, I request you to ask the  
Prime Minister to take this House  
into confidence as far as the negotia-  
tions are concerned, as far as the  
cease-fire proposals of the so-called  
friends, UK and USA, are concerned.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** In  
view of the statement that the Prime  
Minister has been pleased to make  
today, it is not possible for us to  
force him to make any further state-  
ment, but at the same time we are  
not feeling satisfied. It is just pos-  
sible that our country would be led  
into a position whereby a cease-fire



of a nature not liked by the country at all is going to result, and it will be placed before us as a *fait accompli*. Can I not request, and can this House not request, the Prime Minister through you that the proposal made by Shri Ranga be accepted and that today in the afternoon the leaders of the groups be called by the Prime Minister, and the whole situation explained, so that the country may feel at rest about this dubious position that is now facing the country? Will it not be possible for him to tell us what exactly the position is?

Even with regard to the statement made by the Defence Minister, you will agree that it would be very necessary, whatever right or wrong there may be, to satisfy the country that it is not as bad as the country is thinking.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर):**

ब्रिटेन के सम्बन्ध में हमारा अनुभव बहुत कड़वा है। पिछले पीने दो सौ सालों का गुलामी का इतिहास हम भुला भी दें, तो भी स्वतंत्र होने के बाद से ब्रिटेन का रख जो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहा है, वह कोई बहुत सुखद इतिहास नहीं है। पाकिस्तान की पीठ इंग्लैंड वालों ने काश्मीर के प्रश्न को लेकर किस तरह थपथपायी है, और किस तरह हमारे पक्ष को नुकसान पहुंचाया है, वह इतिहास तकलीफ देह है। आज की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि कच्छ के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटेन का एक प्रस्ताव हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास आया है। इस प्रस्ताव को जो युद्ध-विराम के सम्बन्ध में इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से आया है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी किन्हीं कारणों वश प्रकट नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव को कुछ दूसरे सूत्रों से प्रकट भी कर दिया है। आज के ही समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार आ गया है जिस में बताया गया कि ब्रिटेन ने

स्पष्ट कहा है कि उसका प्रस्ताव यह है कि पाकिस्तान की सेनाएं कंजरकोट से हट जाएं, लेकिन भारतीय सेनाएं भी उस प्रदेश में न जाएं, उनको वहां जाने का हक नहीं होगा। यह प्रस्ताव उनका आया है। अगर यह बात सत्य है तो मैं कहूंगा कि ब्रिटेन भारतवर्ष के साथ एक चाल खेल रहा है और हमारी पुरानी चोट में एक दूसरी चोट लगा कर उस में से फिर खून निकालना चाहता है। देश की जमता की ओर से मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको सारे देश का समर्थन प्राप्त है। परसों जो आपने घोषणा की है कि हिन्दुस्तान भूखा नंगा रह कर मरना पसन्द करेगा लेकिन अपनी इज्जत को गिरवी नहीं रखेगा, उस में सारी जनता आपके साथ है। अगर आप अंग्रेजों की चालों में आ जाएंगे तो आप देश की सहानुभूति को खो बैठेंगे।

**Shri Nath Pai:** I would urge the Prime Minister to take the pleas that have been made from this side more seriously and not to persuade himself that this is the usual game to derive political advantage from a national catastrophe. With this, may I ask him one or two questions, and one of the Defence Minister too?

In the past, our experience has been that because of certain honesty and, maybe, a degree of gullibility, as the President has said, the cease-fires, so far as this country is concerned, have degenerated into traps for us. The pattern seems to be that an enemy comes, grabs our territory and then agrees to cease-fire. He remains in possession, and we go on assuaging our wounded self-respect by saying that we are not going to negotiate with him.

Shri Shastri has just now reminded us of that day's commonsense in this House. May I tell him that



[Shri Nath Pai]

the commonsense was on this issue that we shall resist and repel the aggression? Pakistan today has grabbed our territory, but something far more serious she is likely to get away with, if such a dishonourable cease-fire is accepted by the Government under the plea of national interest, wisdom, long-term interest and all these hollow-sounding words. Pakistan, having run away with territory, will run away with something more dangerous, more precious, more vital, and in the long run more harmful, that is the prestige of the country. We have withdrawn from some posts, and there should not be any ceasefire unless we push them with our mighty to the border line, and then let us have any talks. May I hope that this will be the posture of this country? It is in adopting this transcendental posture that Parliament is united, and not on any other issue.

Shri Chavan has asked us not to embarrass him by putting questions. We are prepared, but how long would he like us to be guessing what is happening? Does he know that foreign correspondents stationed in India flew to Karachi and were taken by the Operational Commander of the Pakistan Army to Biar Bet and shown everything, and we have been humbled to read it? Would it not have been desirable, if you cannot take somebody from there, to have taken some correspondents and shown them the truth of it? If you do not want us to fall a victim to the propaganda of Pakistan, there should be regular statements by the Prime Minister, by the Defence Minister. We also feel deeply humbled that it is Radio Pakistan which should have told this country first that Biar Bet has fallen.

There is no question of any kind of *muhabbat* or *prem*. We are speaking for our rights and expressing our anxiety. Let not this anxiety be misinterpreted in any other manner

except the common resolve we have adopted. We want, therefore, a categorical assurance. General words that in the national interest nothing can be disclosed will not be enough. The nation is not in a mood to put up with this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सरकार से या शास्त्री जी से अंग्रेजी प्रस्ताव के बारे में जानने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और न मैं चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल हिन्दुस्तान की नीति जो इस लोक-सभा में कल तक आ चुकी है उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

दो तरह की गोलीबंदी इस वक़्त तक आ चुकी है। एक तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल खुद फरमाया था कि बरसात आ रही है, पानी भर जाएगा, तब हम उस इलाके में कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे, और दूसरी गोलीबंदी अब श्री विलसन के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार आ रही है। इन दोनों पर ध्यान देना होगा। श्री विलसन अकेले काम नहीं करते। श्री जानसन के साथ मिलकर के वे काम कर रहे हैं। सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेज और अमरीकी सरकार के बारे में जब से मुझ को श्री गैलब्रेथ का संवाद मिला है तब से मेरा दिमाग बिल्कुल साफ़ हो चुका है कि यह बहुत नादान सरकार है। मैं और कड़ा शब्द नहीं इस्तेमाल करना चाहता। अगर इंग्लिस्तान की पार्लियामेंट होती तो मैं कहता कि यह गंधी सरकारें हैं क्योंकि ये बियटनाम में तो हवाई हमला किया करती हैं जहाँ पर जीतने की कोई संभावना नहीं है लेकिन जहाँ पर कि चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण कर दिया और हमारी ज़मीनें जाने लगीं उस में उन्होंने मना किया कि बढ़ती हुई चीनी सेनाओं के ऊपर हवाई हमला मत करो। यह मैं पुरानी बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं भविष्य का भंदाज नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। मैं अंग्रेज अमरीकीयों की उस पुरानी बात

को जानते हुए यह कहता हूँ कि चाहे तो आदर्श की बात करें और चाहे नादानी की करें यह हिन्दुस्तान को हमेशा बकरे की तरह बलिदान पर चढ़ाना चाहते हैं। पहली बात तो यह है। दूसरी बात शास्त्री जी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह बकवास है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब मैं बड़ी गम्भीरता से सुन रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन देखिये अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुरानी बात भी आप ने कह दी। अब जो आप शास्त्री जी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहते हैं वह आप कह डालें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शास्त्री जी के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतनी बातें कह सकता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह और तमाम बातें इस वक्त जाने दीजिये। जो बातें कहनी हैं वह सिर्फ इस वक्त की कहनी हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पानी वहाँ पर भरने वाला है यह शास्त्री जी कह चुके हैं, इधर यह इन के सामने प्रस्ताव आ चुका है, और और भी तरीके आ चुके हैं। कल तो यहाँ पर ऐसी बातें हुई थीं जैसे मान लें युद्ध छिड़ने वाला हो और उस के साथ साथ हंसी और मजाक चल रहा था। आज हम को इस लोक सभा में कुछ गम्भीरता अपनानी चाहिए। क्या हम पाकिस्तान से युद्ध की स्थिति में हैं? या हम पाकिस्तान से खाली नोक शोक का मजाक कर रहे हैं। अगर युद्ध की स्थिति में हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी इस वक्त अपनी सरकार

को कैबुला सरकार बनाये हुए है वह जो बरसात में कैबुला चला करता है जिसका कि कोई नतीजा नहीं निकाल करता और मैं अपने आप को निकामा कहता हूँ कि मैं इतना निकामा हूँ कि इस सरकार को हटा नहीं पाता। लेकिन यह सरकार इतनी निर्लज हो गई है कि शास्त्री जी जमीन पर जमीन खोते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक कोई अपना संकल्प नहीं कर पाते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म भी करियेगा?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे अपना वाक्य तो खत्म कर लेने दीजिये और फिर मैं कोई बात दुहरा भी नहीं रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब आप की फटिल्टी इतनी हो गयी है कि आप सारा वक्त ले लें तो भी आप की बात खत्म न हो। आप के दिल में कई खयाल होंगे लेकिन तो भी हमें समय का तो ध्यान रखना ही पड़ेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शास्त्री जी को इतनी बुद्धि आनी चाहिये, कम से कम इतनी लज्जा उन को होनी चाहिए कि अगर हम उन को आज नहीं हटा सकते हैं तो वह खुद ही हट जायें। इतनी लज्जा तो उन को होनी ही चाहिए।

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : मैं एक क्षण मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर देता हूँ। मंकट और संघर्ष के समय सत्ताधारी दल के नेता देश के प्रधान मंत्री विरोधी दल के नेताओं का विश्वासपात्र बनने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं और उनका सहयोग लेते रहे हैं। भविष्य के लिए भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे सचि की बात हो या और कोई बात और विशेष कर ऐसे मुल्क के साथ जिसका कि जन्म फेनेटिज्म में हुआ था, साम्प्रदायिकता में हुआ था

[श्री मोर्य]

और जो कि सिर्फ शक्ति की भाषा ही जानता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में अगर विरोधी दलों को विश्वास प्राप्त बनाये बगैर कोई संधि की जायगी तो वह कोई समझदारी की बात नहीं होगी ।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Mr. Speaker, I only want to point out that in bringing the Adjournment Motion and the Calling Attention Notices, our main purpose was and is to draw the attention of the Government to the deeply distressing circumstances under which it appears we had to abandon our positions in Biar Bet and Point 84. We would like, before this matter is taken up, as you said, that the Government should clarify at least in respect of what has already happened and what has been broadcast all over the world except in India. There is no defence or there is no strength in the plea that the hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister made that in the interests of the public, in public interests, and in the interests of national security, which are close and dear to our heart, no information even about the events and happenings which are known all over the world would be conveyed and communicated to this House. We can understand that the exigency of the present conflict requires us to be restrained and to be patient about certain kinds of information, but it is hardly possible for any minister in a parliamentary democracy to claim that there must be a moratorium on providing any information whatever to this House.

Several hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Kachhavaia's name was both in the Adjournment Motion and in the Calling Attention Notice.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal):** Our group has not spoken.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Once the second round starts, others also should be called, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 100 कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं । मैं एक जरा सी बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमारी सीमाओं पर हमला किया गया, हमारी जमीन छीनी गई, हमारी चौकियों के ऊपर कब्जा हुआ तो ऐसी हालत में इंग्लैंड के प्राइम मिनिस्टर कौन होते हैं इंटरवीन करने वाले ? वह एग्सेसर और एग्जैस्ट को एक तराजू में तोलना चाहते हैं, कांच और कचन को एक ही तराजू में तोलना चाहते हैं और जालिम और मजलूम को एक ही तराजू में रख कर तोलना चाहते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आज भारत सरकार क्या इस पोजीशन में है कि वह यह डिंक्शन ले कि जो हमारा बियारबेट और कंजरकोट का इलाका उन्होंने हथिया लिया है तो उसके बदले में हम पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में पाकिस्तानी इलाका हथिया लें और इस तरह से इज्जत व प्रतिष्ठा को कायम रखते हुये देशभक्ति का परिचय दें ? क्या भारत सरकार ऐसा करने की पोजीशन में है ?

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछशाय (देवास) : मैं प्रधान मंत्री से एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार आज से नहीं बल्कि पहले से जोरदार और कड़े शब्द कहने में माहिर है, इतने मजबूत और जोरदार शब्दों का यह सरकार इस्तेमाल करती है कि उस बारे में जनता को समाचारपत्र में देखने से तो यह लगता है कि यह सरकार शत्रु से लोहा लेना और उसे पीछे हटाने के लिए तैयार है लेकिन अनेकों बार इस सरकार ने जनता का विश्वास खोया है । क्या सरकार को वह दिन याद है जब पाकिस्तान बना था तो उनकी ओर से यह नारा लगाया गया था कि हंस कर लेंगे पाकिस्तान और लड़ कर लेंगे हिन्दुस्तान ? पाकिस्तानी अपने उसी पुराने नारे को सफल करने के लिए लगातार जुटे हुए हैं और त्रिपुरा, असम, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, जम्मू और कश्मीर और गुजरात इन सब राज्यों की सीमाओं

पर उन्होंने अपनी सेनाएं इकट्ठी कर रखी हैं तो ऐसी गम्भीर परिस्थिति में इन सब बातों को छोड़ कर यह भाषणबाजी छोड़ कर क्या भारत सरकार यह नीति अपनाने को तैयार है कि उन्हें उनकी सीमा में 100 मील अन्दर तक खदेड़ कर हटा दिया जाये ? हम उन देशों की तारीफ करते हैं जोकि हमारे बारे में चिंतित हैं लेकिन उस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हम उस की सीज फायर करने की बात तब तक न मानें जब तक पाकिस्तान जहां से वह आया है उसे उसके इलाक़े में 100-200 मील पीछे न खदेड़ दिया जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरी एक मिनट की बात सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं बाक़ी लोगों को चांस नहीं दे रहा हूं तो फिर आपकी कैसे सुन सकता हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सिर्फ़ एक थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी आप मेरी बात मान जाइये और इस वक्त बोलने की ज़िद न कीजिये ।

to know what exactly the precise terms are, or what is being conveyed to them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And what is the role the British Prime Minister is playing if it is not mediation.

Mr. Speaker: My request to the House is that the functions of Parliament are to lay down the broad policies. Within those policies, the executive has to administer the country. The administration has to be left to the Government. If it ever violates, exceeds, transgresses, those limits that have been laid down by the Parliament, it has no right to survive. it must go out. (Interruption).

Government has been returned by a majority; Government would certainly obey the directions of Parliament. The Parliament here adopts the policy and the Government shall have to act according to the policy that Parliament lays down. We have had that discussion the other day and the attitude of the Government also has been declared in unequivocal terms. Parliament has adopted that resolution almost unanimously here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unanimously, not almost.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह भी मन्ज़िल आती है, जब जनता बलवा कर के सरकार को ख़त्म किया करती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नमेंट को इतना तो अक्षुभ्य तो देना पड़ता है कि अगर वह किसी से बातचीत कर रही है, तो वह उस वक्त तक न बताए, जब तक कि वह बातचीत चलती है । अगर गवर्नमेंट को यह कहा जाये कि वह बताए कि मि० विल्सन ने उस को क्या चिट्ठी लिखी है या हमारी फ़ौज कितने कदम पीछे हटी है या वह किस जगह है और वह आगे क्या करना चाहती

This is the legitimate demand of the Members of the House that they should be given intimation which is appearing in the papers and which everybody knows; they want that what the facts are should be conveyed. I agree with them to that extent. But so far as the other things are concerned, we have to be very cautious. I have been argued that the Government should tell us what the talks are that are going on about cease-fire. It have been asked here that the Government must give the information as to what it is going to do. It has also been insisted as to what the terms of that request or mediation—or whatever it may be called—are: we do not call it mediation; it is not mediation so far as I can see. They want

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

है या कमांडर को यह हिदायत दे कि वह इस तरफ . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसी बात नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य युद्ध-विराम के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हम लोग यह सब तो नहीं पूछना चाहते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं चाहते, तो ठीक है । मैं तो ये मिसालें दे रहा हूँ कि जब आपरेशन चल रहे हों और जब मिलिटरी इनचार्ज है, तो उस वक्त पार्लियामेंट का डीटेल्ज में दखल देना कि वहां पर जेनेरल्ज क्या कर रहे हैं . . . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं नहीं सुनता । आप बैठिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें । मैंने काफी वक्त दिया है और सब कुछ सुना है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जो कह रहे हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं और नहीं सुनूंगा । (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य "गेट आउट" कह रहे हैं । यह कौन सी भलमनसत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को भी मना करूंगा । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाकिस्तान से लड़ो, हम से क्यों लड़ रहे हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाकिस्तान से लड़ने की तो हिम्मत नहीं है । (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये हमेशा पिटते रहेंगे—पहले चीन से पिटे हैं और अब पाकिस्तान से । (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से यह विनम्र निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि हम लोग यह नहीं जानना चाहते कि कहां पल्टन है, कितने सिपाही हैं, कौन कमांडर है । जो प्रश्न यहां पर उठाए गए हैं, उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न युद्ध-विराम का है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि अगर गवर्नमेंट ने मिलिटरी को कोई डायरेक्शंस दी हैं कि वह इस जगह पीछे हट जाये या इस जगह आगे जाये, . . . (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हम यह नहीं पूछ रहे हैं । इन बातों को आप अनावश्यक ले रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : लोग केवल इतना जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या युद्ध-विराम होगा और हमारा इलाका पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में ही रहेगा । पहले वे लोग हटेंगे बाद में युद्ध-विराम होगा , यह सवाल है । (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या यह आदमी का दिल है ? सरकार का आदमी का दिल नहीं है, मुर्गी का दिल है । (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बार-बार खड़े न हो जायें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप काम रोको प्रस्ताव ले लें, मामला खरम हो जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं काम रोको प्रस्ताव को ले रहा हूँ । वह काम रोको प्रस्ताव इस तरह नहीं आ सकता है और मैं उस को नामन्जूर करता हूँ, उस को कन्सेन्ट नहीं देता हूँ, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट ने गवर्नमेंट को जो पालिसी देनी थी, वह पालिसी उसने दे दी है ।

श्री मधुलिमये : नीति पर अकल करने की छूट या देश को बेचने की ?

अब गवर्नमेंट को एडमिनिस्टर करना है और उस पालिसी के अन्दर काम चलाना है । यह बात कह दी गई है कि आपेरेशन्ज मिलिटरी को दे दिये गए हैं । अब उनका काम है कि वे उनको चलायें । कहां वे मुनासिब समझते हैं कि ... (Interruptions).

श्री मधुलिमये : इंग्लैंड को चरचिल तो शेर था, यह मुर्गी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुर्गी से भी कमजोर दिल हो गया है सरकार का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त... (Interruptions). अब कोई चीज नहीं लिखी जायेगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : \*\*

श्री क० ना० लिबारी (बगहा) : \*\*

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब : \*\*

श्री मधु लिमये : \*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । (Interruptions).

आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : \*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को कहता हूँ कि वह रुकावट डाल रहे हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो उधर रुकावट डालने वाले हैं, उनको आप रोकते नहीं हैं । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उनको बन्द किया है और वे बैठ गए हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप हमारे बारे में हमेशा रुकावट डालने की बात कहते हैं, इसका क्या मनशा है ?

Shri Ranga: It is the Congress members who are provoking them.

Mr. Speaker: First I have asked him to sit down. He must follow the sequence of the proceedings.

क्या हमने पाकिस्तान से इसी तरह लड़ना है कि यहां आपस में लड़ते रहें ? (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : यहां अभ्यास कर रहे हैं, वहां लड़ेंगे । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंटों में झगड़े भी हुए हैं, बहसें भी बहुत हुई हैं, जोश भी बहुत दफा हुआ है—न सिर्फ इस पार्लियामेंट में, बल्कि और पार्लियामेंटों में भी, लेकिन एक चीज का पास तो रखा जाता कि स्पीकर की थोड़ी सी इज्जत की जाये, ताकि कार्यवाही चल सके ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अंग्रेजों के यहां स्पीकर को एक बार हाथ पकड़ कर, गला पकड़ कर रखा गया था । अगर आप कहें, तो मैं मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस में से बता दूँ । लेकिन मैं यह बात नहीं करूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य के दिल में यही है...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह बात कभी नहीं करूंगा । चूँकि आप ने पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस की बात कही है, इसलिए मैंने आप का ध्यान दिलाया है कि पार्लियामेंट में क्या चीजें होती हैं । आप हम लोगों को थोड़ा सा तो समझिए । आखिर हम यहां पर कुछ काम करने आए हैं । (Interruptions).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रंगा साहब कहते हैं कि बोट गो टू दि एक्सट्रीम । माननीय सदस्य मुझे चलने नहीं देते । मैं क्या करूँ ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं चलने देता हूँ । (*Interruptions*).

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :** ये लोग नहीं चलने देते हैं, इन को आप ने क्या कहा है ? क्या हम लोग ही यहां पर डांट खाने के लिए हैं ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** अभी श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल प्रस्ताव लावेंगे । (*Interruptions*).

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** तिवारी साहब क्या कह रहे थे ?

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** श्रीर कांग्रेस पार्टी के मंत्री, श्री रघुनाथ सिंह, ने कहा कि "येट आउट" । क्या ऐसे जिम्मेदार माननीय सदस्य को ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिए ? उनके लिए तो एक शब्द भी नहीं निकलता । (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** I have never said it.

**श्रीरामसेवक यादव :** शर्म नहीं आती (*Interruptions*).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आपने आपस में लड़ाई करनी है, तो मैं हाउस को एडजर्न कर के बला जाता हूँ । आप पहले लड़ाई कर लीजिए ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** देश समझ जायेगा । ठीक है, एडजर्न कर दीजिये ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** न ठीक तरह से बहस चलने दी जाती है, न सवाल के जबाब दिये जाते हैं । सब मामलों में प्रश्न उलझा दिये जाते हैं । तो उसका मतलब यही हो जाता है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** एडजर्न कर दीजिए ।

13 hrs.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** May I say, Sir, as to what is our real position? Our real grievance is that certain positions or postures have been attributed to us which postures and which positions we have never assumed or taken. All the arguments, therefore, which you have based upon them, are arguments which are not valid. We do not require either the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister to take us into confidence in regard to any details. All we want from them is to allay certain apprehensions, serious apprehensions, which all of us have and which are based upon concrete evidence, and to tell us that those apprehensions are not justified in view of the negotiations the Prime Minister is holding or the positions which the Defence Minister's forces are taking up there. This is all what we want.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह पहले कह दिया है प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कि मैं उस बात की बाबत गलतफहमी दूर करता हूँ । मैंने जो बयान अपना शुरू किया वह इसी बात पर किया कि गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज है कि जो इत्तिला, जो जो इनफार्मेशन है उसके बारे में इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट को यह इजाजत देनी होगी कि जितनी इत्तिला वह शेयर करना चाहती है उतनी करे । मुझे याद है श्रीर आपको मुझ से ज्यादा याद होगा कि जब इंग्लैंड में यह नौबत थी उस वक्त हमेशा अपोजीशन वाले भी यह कहा करते थे कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर जितनी इनफार्मेशन चाहते हैं... (*Interruptions*).

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इंग्लैंड की बात आप करते हैं लेकिन डोवर पर कब्जा होता तो... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur):** What is this running commentary, Sir? We want to hear you and they do not allow you to speak.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बार बार अपील करके, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मैं अपना मजाक बनाना हूँ । कोई मुनता ही नहीं है मेरी

अपील को । मैं बार बार अपील करते जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ । मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ उस को खत्म कर देना चाहता हूँ । आपरेणज चूँकि मिलिटरी के हाथ में है, इसलिए एडजर्नमेंट मोशन, फेल्योर आफ दी गवर्नमेंट का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है । मिलिटरी वहाँ जो चाहेगी जो वह एक्सपीडियट समझेगी, किसी वक्त पोछे हटना या किस वक्त किधर होना, वह चीज तो मिलिटरी के हाथ में रहेगी । इस वक्त एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है (इंटरप्लान) । लेकिन मैं अपनी बात को जरूर दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जैसा कहा है, वक्तन फवक्तन जो इन्फार्मेशन वह मुनासिब समझें, जितनी दी जा सके जितनी देना वह कंट्री के हित में समझें वह जरूर देते रहें और इस हाउस को बराबर इन्फार्मर्ड रखें जो बातें फेक्ट्स की हों, उनके मुतालिक ताकि उसकी जानकारी सदन को भी रहे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं एक विनय करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मामला खत्म नहीं हुआ है । मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा सकता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो कच्छ का इलाका है कंजर कोट है, दियारबेट वगैरह का इलाका है, जो भी हमारा नक्शा है, अगर उस में से कोई भी जमीन पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में श्री वित्सन अथवा श्री जानसन अथवा गालब्रेथ अथवा किसी और वजह से उन के कहने पर या इनकी कमजोरी के कारण रह जाती है

और फिर उसके बारे में लोक सभा के सामने सवाल आता है उस वक्त आप हमारा साथ देंगे और यह कहेंगे कि यह है निकम्मी और नालायक सरकार है सिर्फ इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वोट मेरा वहाँ कोई नहीं होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बुलाया नहीं है । जब तक न कहूँ तब तक आप न बोलें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह मामला खत्म नहीं हुआ है । इस पर मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: I am at a loss to understand how I can proceed. When I take a little strong action, Opposition Members do not support me.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी एक प्रार्थना सुन लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : काम रोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस ने आपका इजाजत दी है कि आप बोलें ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : स्पीकर महोदय, डा. लोहिया ने बड़ी गर्मी दिखलाई है । कड़े से कड़े शब्दों में ... (इंटरप्लान) मेहरबानी कर के आप खामोशी से सुनें । उन्होंने कड़े से कड़े शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया है । मैं उसकी चिन्ता नहीं करता हूँ । यह उनकी जद्दान है और वह जो मुनासिब समझें कहें और उसका इस्तेमाल करें । लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी



[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

हमारी है और हम पार्लियामेंट से आदेश लेते हैं, साधारण जितने एक बड़े दायरे में जो बात है, उसके बारे में हम आप से आदेश लेते हैं और आपकी राय लेते हैं और उस के मुताबिक काम करते हैं। लेकिन आप रोज-व-रोज हम को यहां से एग्जैक्टिव डायरेक्शंस दें हर चीज के लिए यह ना-मुमकिन है और हम इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पंद्रह अगस्त 1947 को जो सीमा थी, उसको आप याद रखें।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं इस हाउस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैंने कुछ बातें बुधवार के दिन अपनी स्टेटमेंट में, अपनी स्पीच में कही थीं... (इंटरप्शन) आखिर हमें भी कुछ मालूम है, और हमें भी कुछ खयाल है कि हमारे देश की इज्जत और हमारे देश का सम्मान किस में है...

श्री मधु लिमये : लड़ाई में क्या हुआ है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इसका बोझ दो चार पांच ये जो आदमी हैं देश के, ये लिये हुए हैं, और ये लिये रहें, यह बात ना-मुमकिन है, हम इसको नहीं मान सकते हैं और हर्गिज नहीं मानेंगे...

श्री कृष्ण पटनायक : जमीन की बात करो।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इस तरह से बातें करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस तरह से अगर आप गर्मी हर रोज, हर मिनट पर पैदा करेंगे तो इसका कोई मान, कोई इज्जत नहीं रह जायेगी। इस तरह का

कोई ढंग चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आखिर इन तमाम चीजों को हम शान्ति के साथ कर सकते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि आप सवाल न पूछें, आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन पेश न करें, कालिग एटेंशन न दें लेकिन वे सब सवाल, सप्लीमेंटरीज वगैरह जो कुछ भी हों, कुछ तो डकोरम के साथ होने चाहिये, कुछ तो जरा शान्ति के साथ आप उन प्रश्नों को पूछें, इधर से उनके शान्ति के साथ जवाब भी दिये जायें। कुछ तो सीमा, कुछ तो मर्यादा हमें रखनी है। एक दम एक दूसरे पर हम कहा सुनी शुरू कर देते हैं, यह तो ठीक नहीं है। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? पार्लियामेंटरी तरीके पर इसका बहुत बड़ा खतरा और संकट हो सकता है, बहुत बड़ा खतरा और संकट लाने वाली बात होगी। मैं दरखास्त करूंगा विरोधी दल के साधियों और मित्रों से कि जरूर वे पूरी तरह से सवाल करें। आपको विश्वास में लेना हमारा काम है और हम उसे करेंगे। आपके सवालों का जवाब भी देंगे। वह हमारी बात है, हमारा फर्ज है और हम उसको पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन कुछ थोड़ी बहुत, इसकी लिमिट, इसकी मर्यादा हम सब को इस सारे सदन में, सारे भवन में रखनी चाहिये।

यह बात साफ मैं फिर आप से कहूं कि मैंने बुधवार के दिन कहा था कि हम शान्ति का रास्ता मानने को तैयार हैं दशर्तिका स्टेस को एंटी रेस्टोर हो। वह बात मैंने कही थी और अब भी और आज भी मेरे मन में वही बात है। रती भर भी अलग हटें तब कोई बात पैदा होती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।

श्री भधु लिमये : सुन लीजिये ।  
उसको आप स्वीकार करें या न करें, यह आप  
मर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रंगा ।

श्री भधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का  
प्रश्न है तो आप रंगा साहब को कैसे बुला  
सकते हैं । आप सुन तो लें, और उसको  
सुनने के बाद आप अस्वीकार कर सकते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप बैठिये ।  
व्यवस्था, व्यवस्था, व्यवस्था कितनी बार  
चलेगी ।

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as home hon. Members from the different Opposition groups have just now said, it would have been much better, you would have been helped, the House would have been helped and all our hon. friends could have felt much less concerned, if my hon. friend the Leader of the House, had taken the House into his confidence....

**Shri Frank Anthony** (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): He said it on Wednesday .

**Shri Ranga:**...and uttered the last three sentences which he has uttered just now. My complaint is just this—you may dismiss it; but I feel it very genuinely—that almost all this trouble could have been avoided if only, as he made his first statement, he had thought it fit also to give that assurance which in the end, after all this trouble, he gave. It looks as though it was extracted from him. He could have said it earlier.

Sir, I am all in agreement with him when he said that we should maintain the status the prestige, he dignity and the decorum of this House.

You must have noted it also how so many of us, quite a number of us, who could have said several other things which have been said, by others and rightly they were said, did not do so: we did not refer to any such things. We kept ourselves within much less than the ordinary queries we could have raised on this question. But, instead of that, what is it that we have got from you to choose? I am not making any observation. In that observation I could have expected—may be, I would have been wrong in having that expectation—within reason, in the light of the observations I myself have made, that you would say, that as you cannot observe the normal parliamentary practices on such occasions when these details could not possibly be given openly, in the interests of the country, to the whole of the House, certainly, in the same way in which it is done in England, and sometimes in America too on such rare occasions when there is a national crisis, that other parties, parties other than the ruling party, are taken into confidence and their patriotism also—we do not distrust or question their patriotism—would be taken for granted by Government, as also our sense of responsibility, and we would be given an opportunity, as far as it is consistent with the general secrecy, with the ultimate secrecy that the Government has got to maintain for itself, to express our views, that we would be taken into confidence and our views and reactions obtained and, thereafter, take the final decision because, as I have said earlier, the final decision rests with them because they have to carry on the Government and we do not question that. Now, that much at least I expected them to concede. But I do not know, my hon. friend, the Leader of the House, seems to be hesitant to make the concessions that are absolutely necessary, the concessions that ought to have been made by him of his own.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee** (Burdwan): May I just say a word? After the categorical declaration made by the

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Prime Minister that there will be no deflection from the very clear announcement that he made, that the condition-precedent to cease-fire shall be the vacation of aggression and that he still sticks to that, I think there should be an end to all discussion now. We stand by the Prime Minister and the Government and we hope they will carry out this solemn declaration.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I shall take only one minute. I merely wanted to clarify what I have just now said, at the end of my observations. I shall just repeat what I said in the statement in the beginning. I do not know if Shri Ranga remembers it, but I did say in that:

"I would, however, assure the House that we shall not accept anything which is not consistent with what I had stated last Wednesday, which this House so generously endorsed."

I had already made it quite clear.

**श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। वे आज इस अपोजीशन को उस प्रकार से देखें जिस प्रकार से दूध का जला मट्टा फूक फूक कर पीता है। यह अपोजीशन दूध का जला हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रडिसेसर ने ऐसे एश्योरेसेज दिये थे इस हाउस में। जब वे पूरे नहीं हुए तब इस हाउस को बड़ी मिराशा हुई। आज जो अपोजीशन का मन इतना कच्चा पड़ गया है कि बार बार आप से आश्वासन चाहता है, वह उन गलतफहमियों के कारण है। चुनावों में निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पुरानी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय समय पर अगर आप इस प्रकार के स्पष्टीकरण करते रहेंगे तो हमारा मनोबल भी ऊंचा रहेगा और हम आप के साथ सहयोग भी पूरी तौर से कर सकेंगे।

**Mr. Speaker:** Now we will take up papers to be laid on the Table.

**श्री मधुलिमये:** मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि बिना अपनी जमीन वापस लिये हुए गोलीबंदी तो नहीं की जायेगी, युद्ध-विराम तो नहीं होगा?

13:15 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC., OF SINGARENI COLLIERIES.

**The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Notification No. SO 556 dated the 10th April, 1965, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4311/65.]
- (2) (i) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Hyderabad, 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-4312/65].

13:15½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ESTIMATES  
COMMITTEE

## ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATION

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the replies to the recommendation No. 44 of the Hundred and Fifty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) which were not furnished by the Government in time for inclusion in the Fourteenth (Action-taken) Report of the Estimates Committee.

13:15¾ hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

## MINUTES

**Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):** I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Sixteenth and Seventeenth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the current session.

13:16 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

## THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1962-63 and Audit Report (Civil), 1964, relating to the Ministries of Finance, Rehabilitation, Steel and Mines (Departments of Iron and Steel and Mines and Metals) and Works and Housing and general chapters relating to Appropriation Audit and Control over Expenditure, Grants-in-aid etc. and Audit Report (Commercial) 1964 relating to the Ministries of Finance and Works and Housing.

13:16¼ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF  
MEMBERS

## THIRTEENTH REPORT

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

13:16½ hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS—contd.

## THIRD REPORT

**Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):** I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Petitions.

13:17 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 during the week commencing 3rd May, 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1965.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution regarding Proclamation in respect of the State of Kerala.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1965.
- (4) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for the year 1965-66.
- (5) Discussion on the Resolution regarding constitution of a Railway Convention Committee.
- (6) Consideration and passing of:

The Seeds Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

**The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1965.**

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** May I know whether there is any likelihood of the extension of the session? I am asking this question because he has read out such a large number of items to be covered. Would it be possible to cover all of them?

**Mr. Speaker:** That we have already enquired of him and he has said that there is no likelihood.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** In case as a result of the talks no honourable settlement is reached and the hostilities are to continue, may we know whether we will stick to the present schedule and adjourn the House? We would not like to be away from Delhi and the Parliament in recess if hostilities continue. We want to know from the Prime Minister whether if the hostilities continue the sitting of Parliament will also be continued. Because, it would be meaningless if we simply vote the demands and the destiny is settled on the frontier. May I know what is the reply of the Leader of the House?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad):** First, I will follow up the point raised by my hon. colleague Shri Nath Pai and request the Prime Minister to let us know, let the House know, whether he would be pleased to follow the example set by his predecessor and in case there are any developments, of whatever kind it may be, either the Parliament will continue to sit or there will be a special session—Sir, you will be pleased to recollect that in January 1963 a special session was summoned for the purpose in the wake of the Chinese invasion—to discuss the developments and to formulate proposals for a new policy for the Government, if necessary.

Secondly tomorrow 5 o'clock is the deadline, according to the statement of the Minister. I

would like to know whether there is any sanctity about the hour, whether 5 o'clock is sacrosanct. Could the House not sit till 6 o'clock, as we have been sitting, all these days, just to give a little more time to the demands?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kamath raises it every year and the same answer is given every year.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It has never been answered satisfactorily, I beg to submit.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he is not satisfied, that is a different thing.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the sanctity about 5 o'clock?

**Mr. Speaker:** We have to put all the demands for vote at that time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The next point is, that the Finance Bill will be taken up on Monday, according to the present schedule of business, and 15 hours have been allotted for the discussion of the Finance Bill. I would earnestly request you and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to consider whether it will not be feasible to take up the demands for grants of the Finance or some other important Ministry on Monday the 3rd. Even then, 15 hours would be available for the Finance Bill on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for we have to transmit the Finance Bill to the Rajya Sabha only on the 6th, if I understood him aright. Therefore some Ministry could still be taken up on Monday.

The next point is that you were pleased to tell the House on the last occasion that the Demands of undiscussed Ministries would be taken up later on. Now, according to the present schedule, which he has outlined for the benefit of the House, that seems to be impossible in this session. I would, therefore, like to

know whether the promise will be implemented at the earliest opportunity in the next session. Barring urgent business, will the Demands—the Demands are gone now; they will be guillotined tomorrow—will the Ministries be discussed in the very first week of the next session?

The next point is....

**Mr. Speaker:** How many points?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is the penultimate weekly statement if not the last one. Next Friday it will be a brief statement for the remaining two days only. Therefore I must have my say.

The next point is about the Demands on account of the Rajya Sabha. That has been pending for a long time. You yourself were pleased to say last time and even earlier, when I raised it that under article 113, clause (2) of the Constitution the Demands on account of both the Houses must be scrutinised and voted by both the Houses, that you were in touch with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. For the Demands of this House the House agreed to a proposal made by you last year, that a three-man committee would go into these Demands, scrutinise and approve the estimates. That has been done. But the collateral issue, the related issue, the cognate issue was about the Rajya Sabha. You were pleased to say last Friday that you were in touch with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and that some sort of talks were going on in regard to this matter. Therefore, could you please tell the House as to what has happened to that matter and how it is being attended to?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am having consultations. I have seen him once and probably I might have to see him another time also. Therefore this year nothing can be done.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is very disappointing, Sir, that this House is deprived of its constitutional right to go into the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have disclosed to him what has happened.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But is it final that it cannot be done. We raised it one month ago and you have had sufficient time to discuss the matter and come to a conclusion. I do not know why the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha should come in the way at all, considering that the article of the Constitution is very explicit and clear on the point. It is very disappointing, I must say.

The last issue pertains to the Government. If I remember aright, after the invasion of India by China in November, 1962, the Defence of India Act was adopted unanimously by the House. Now, Sir, I do not know whether their legal advisers have told them to the contrary, but I believe that after the Pakistani aggression the Defence of India Act will have to be amended urgently, emergently, so as to include within its ambit another enemy country, that is, Pakistan, because that Act includes, or refers only to, one enemy country which has committed aggression. Now that aggression has been committed by another country, the Defence of India Act will have to be amended. I think, they should consult their legal advisers and bring forward a Bill to amend the Defence of India Act.

One more point and I have done.

**Mr. Speaker:** He said that it was the last point.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sorry if you are impatient. This cannot be hustled like this. I am sorry to say this.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has taken quite a long time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** After all, I must have my say, as I said. I know, there are Members here who have spoken at length, perhaps rightly so, but if I am not allowed to have my say, I protest.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

The last one is about the duration of the next session. The Bulletin, Part I, of February 17, lists 21 new Bills out of which only three have been or will be adopted by the end of this session; 18 will remain excluding the pending Bills, that is, those already pending in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Therefore there will be a volume of legislative business left over. I have found from my experience and, I am sure, my colleagues will agree that in this House it has been a rather bitter experience that the Government tends to get matters hustled during the last week of every session, particularly the monsoon session. The monsoon sessions have been very short sessions in the last two years while we have had longer sessions in the earlier history of this Parliament. I would earnestly request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to consider whether the Government will not be well advised to convene the next session of Parliament by the end of July as was done in 1956 to put through a large volume of business which was pending.

**Shri Ranga:** There might be a session in between.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That may be because of the war situation. In that case we will have to come. In any case that will be an emergent session. But the ordinary monsoon session should be summoned, in my view, by the end of July, latest by or very early in the first week of August and it should be a six to seven weeks' session at least.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is only a suggestion. It is Government's business to see how long the session should be.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री के कथन से तो हमें बड़ा विजयोल्लास हुआ कि हम अच्छी पोजीशन में हैं। लेकिन कामत साहब के वक्तव्य से जाहिर होता है कि इसी मामले पर फिर

पार्लियामेंट को बुलाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। हम तो यह उम्मीद करते थे कि "आई केम, आई सो, आई कांकर्ड" वाली बात होगी। पर कामत साहब ने कहा कि इस पर दोबारा सेशन बुलाना होगा। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपको विजनस के बारे में कुछ कहना है तो, कहिए, और बातें इस वक्त नहीं हो सकतीं।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मुझे यह कहना है कि मेरा अपना एक मोशन चल रहा है और वह पार्ट डिसकस्ड है, उस पर बहस हो चुकी है। आपने वायदा किया था—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जाइये।

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय (देवास) :** मैं राज्य मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले कई महीनों से हमें यह आश्वासन दिया जा रहा है, और पिछली बार भी वह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि बोनस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने लायी जाएगी। वह बहुत उलझी हुई रिपोर्ट है, क्या कारण है कि उसे अभी तक नहीं लाया गया और मंत्री जी जो ने अगले हफ्ते के लिए काम की घोषणा की है उसमें भी इसका जिक्र नहीं है। क्या हम विश्वास करें कि वह इस अधिवेशन में नहीं आवेगी। अगर नहीं आवेगी तो उसका कारण क्या है, क्या मालिक लोग रुकावट डाल रहे हैं ? इससे मजदूरों में काफ़ी असंतोष फैला हुआ है।

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal):** May I know whether any time or opportunity will be given to discuss, before the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan because after the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan the discussion will not be advisable....

**Mr. Speaker:** This session it is not possible.



**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Another point I want to make is that among the undiscussed Demands the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines are very important so far as our area is concerned, because the Government is going to take...

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever can be done by 5 o'clock will be done. At 5 o'clock we have to put it.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :** क्या यह सही है कि लोक सभा का अधिवेशन 11 तक ही चलेगा ? यदि ऐसा है तो 8 और 9 तारीख, शनिवार और रविवार इस समय में आ जाते हैं और उसके बाद केवल दो दिन और रह जाते हैं। जितनी गवर्नमेंट की कार्रवाई की पहले घोषणा हो चुकी है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा कि लोक सभा का अधिवेशन उस समय तक जारी रखा जाये जब तक कि राज्य सभा का अधिवेशन चलता है ? क्या लोक सभा को जल्दी स्थगित करने का कारण यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री विदेश यात्रा पर जाने वाले हैं ?

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पांच बजे बाकी डिमांड्स पर गिलोटिन लगेगा, उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे अर्ज करना है कि डिमांड्स को जब आप खत्म करेंगे तो उनके साथ साथ डिमांड्स पर जो कटौती प्रस्ताव हैं उनको खत्म न कीजिएगा, और जितने कटमोशन रह जाते हैं बाकी डिमांडों पर, उन सबको इकट्ठा बोट के लिए सदन में रखिएगा, और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आगे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मांग नम्बर 109 के बारे में हम लोगों ने जो कटौती प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, मैंने, मधु लिमये ने, राम मनोहर लोहिया ने, उनको उसके पहले एडमिट कर लिया जाये और उस पर वोट हो ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि चालू अधिवेशन के अन्दर आपने कई बार

इस सवाल को छोड़ा है कि प्रश्न काल के बाद के समय में सदन में शान्ति नहीं रहती है । यह ऐसा सवाल है जो स्वयं आपको ही परेशान नहीं करता, हमको भी परेशान करता है । इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों की तरफ से आपके पास सुझाव भी आया है कि देश की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को देख कर और सरकार की बढ़ती हुई कमजोरी को देख कर रोजाना प्रश्न काल के बाद एक या दो घंटे का स्थगन और ध्यानाकर्षण कार्यक्रम रख दिया जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रुस्त....

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam):** I would like to ask.....

**Mr. Speaker:** She will please allow me to hear him and finish with it.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** रुस्त कमेटी क्या इस बात पर विचार कर रही है और इस बारे में क्या कोई सुधार लाया जाने वाला है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रुस्त कमेटी इस पर कोई विचार नहीं कर रही है । पार्लियामेंट की डिमांड्स के बारे में मैं कह चुका हूँ और उस बारे में एक दफा फैसला कर लिया गया है । मैं उसको बार बार खोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ और माननीय सदस्य को कहूंगा कि हर रोज उसको लेने की जरूरत नहीं है । जो कटमोशन उन्होंने दिये हैं वह बिल्कुल नहीं लिये जायेंगे । मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि कटमोशन में यह चीजें भी ली जायें कि फलों की तरफ की क्यों हुई और फलों को प्रमोशन क्यों नहीं दिया गया । अगर यह बातें इस तरह से आयेंगी, तो सेक्रेट्रियट बिल्कुल नहीं चल सकेगा ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** उसके बारे में डिस्कशन होना चाहिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह फैसला हो गया है कि कोई डिस्कशन पार्लियामेंट की डिमांड्स पर नहीं होगी ।



**Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने कह दिया है कि यही चीज कायम रहेगी जब तक कि मैं यहां पर हूँ। मुझे निकाल दीजिये फिर उसके बाद यह चीज आप कीजिये।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मैं अपने दल की तरफ से इस बारे में अपनी लाचारी बतला रहा हूँ।

**Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata):** The Labour Minister had announced that the House Bill would at least be introduced in this session. Is there any possibility of its being introduced in this session?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** As regards the question about this guillotine to be applied at 5 P.M., it is already disposed of.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I could not hear.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** About this guillotine to be applied at 5 P.M. there is some sanctity about it and we have to follow it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let it be on Monday at 5 P.M.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** About the Finance Bill, we have discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee also and we are not going to take any risk. We must have this thing finished by the 5th evening.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** 6th evening.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** No, no. We have consulted the record. In no particular year, more than 15 hours have been given for the Finance Bill. This has been the practice. If the hon. Members want the time to be... (Interruption). You do not allow me to proceed. If the hon. Members want the time to be extended, we would have no objection if the House sits for

longer hours. There is no other way. Otherwise, we must finish it on the 5th evening. We will not take the risk in that connection.

Regarding the question raised by my hon. friend, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, we have already said that in this session nothing like that will be allowed because we are running against time. We have no time at our disposal.

Then, regarding that particular question raised by Mr. Kamath about having a special session—I have placed the business for the next week—let us watch and see what happens till 11th of next month. If such a situation should develop and if there is any necessity for a special session, certainly as we had a special session last time—we hope there will be no such occasion for it—if there is any occasion for it, it is absolutely clear that the Government will think about this matter and ask the House to be here. But it is absolutely a hypothetical question which I do not think I shall definitely reply either this way or that way.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of clarification? When the Chinese invasion took place in November, 1962, even then in December it was raised in the House and the then Prime Minister was good enough to promise that there would be a special session, if necessary. Here also I want a reply . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That is, if necessary. That he has also said.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I have said that if there is such an occasion, we will have this special session.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He does not make any note of the points and so he does not answer all the points. I had raised another point about the amendment of the Defence of India Act so as to include Pakistan also in its ambit.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Thank you for your advice. We shall certainly examine it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What does he say? I could not hear him,

**Shri Ranga:** Sir, is this the way to answer the points raised by us? You want us to maintain decorum in Parliament. Here is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. My hon. friend raises certain points and he does not even take the trouble of taking notes. He does not answer all the points. He gives answers in such an erratic manner. Is that the way, Sir? There should be a proper way of dealing with the points raised by the Members of the House. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Ranga:** When he reminds him about this point, he says something to himself. We do not hear it.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** The hon. Member should not at least remind me of my manners.

**Shri Ranga:** Of course. You have not shown proper manners now. I am sorry to say that.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** It does not lie in the mouth of my hon. friend to say that. You must know that.

**Shri Ranga:** You should do it. What is the use of telling me that I should know? You should learn first of all.

**Shri Ranga:** What is that he is mum-keep quiet.

**Shri Ranga:** What is that he is mumbling now?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I say, please keep quiet.

About that, the Government will certainly examine the position.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is this the way to reply to the points?

He does not make note of them and he does not answer the points.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered all the points.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I have answered all the points.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No. I raised a point about the duration of the next session. My point was this. Once the Government brings forward business, it is left to you, Sir, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee, to fix the time for all the business so that, if necessary, the House must sit a week or 10 days longer, and not accommodate the Government . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** We only allot time. If the Government work is not finished, the Government will itself think of it. If the Government does not want that business to get through the Parliament, how can I compel them saying, "No, you must sit and have this business through."

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You also misunderstood me, Sir. I am sorry to say that. May I, by your leave, make the point clear? The President summons Parliament—of course, that is on Government's advice—and thus the date of commencement is fixed by the Government. They bring forward their legislative business and other business that they want to get through. Now, it is the duty of Parliament, the right of Parliament, and your right, in consultation with the groups of Opposition and other groups in the House and Committees of the House to decide how much time would be taken by each item of business and, if necessary, to extend session by a week or even 10 days. But, Sir, I have seen the growing tendency here that Parliament is made to sit till 7 o'clock or 8 o'clock in the evening and that sort of thing. When Government offices are now working upto 5 P.M.—we know the Emergency is on,—and if they can set an example, we can also sit till 6 or 7

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

or even 8 o'clock in the evening. But this is not the way . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** If the House has sat late, that has always been with the approval of the House. The Government cannot enforce that if the House does not want to sit late. Always the consent or the approval of the House has been taken.

Then, he has raised the point that the President summons Parliament and gives the list of probable legislative business that is expected to be brought before the House. Of course, that is correct. But then it is not necessary that all that business that is put down in that list must be passed during that session. That is only a probability. It is the Government's responsibility or concern to see which Bills they want to have passed during a particular session. If the Government decides that the session should end by that date and the business of the Government is left undecided, then I cannot compel them.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah to continue his speech.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** What about the Bonus Bill?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** About the Bonus Bill, we shall try to pursue it. We shall ask the concerned Minister to see if it could be introduced.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट लाई जानी चाहिये । मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । मंत्री महोदय ने बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में अपने उत्तर में नहीं बतलाया है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में अभी कहा था शायद माननीय सदस्य ने उसे सुना नहीं । मैंने कहा था कि बोनस कमिशन के लाने के

बारे में हम प्रयत्न करेंगे । अभी दस दिन बाकी रहते हैं और हम इस बारे में देखेंगे । जो सम्बन्धित मंत्री हैं उन्होंने इसको इसी सेशन में इंट्रोड्यूस करने का वायदा किया था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनकी इच्छा तो नहीं है इस सेशन में लाने की और वह तो उसे अगले साल जाकर लाना चाहते हैं । मैं तो संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसी अधिवेशन में लाने के लिए जोर दें और उसे कार्यक्रम में रखवायें ।

13.39 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—  
Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah to continue his speech.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah** (Jhalawar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just saying some few words when the House adjourned yesterday. I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister for Food and Agriculture that throughout the Report I find that not a single word has been mentioned on India's wild life.

Sir, I wish to take up the cudgels on behalf of these dumb and mute denizens of our national forests. It is a very significant fact which I wish to point out that we are steadily losing our wild life . . .

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla** (Mahasamund): Is my hon. friend referring to the wild life of the House?

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** I am referring to the wild life on which he makes his company. I am very sorry that my hon. friend has made me meander. I am speaking of the wild

life that exists outside the four walls of this House.

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this wild life is being mercilessly shot down; though the rules exist, yet there is no implementation of them. We have wild life preservation boards in the States, and we have also the Central body in India . . .

**An Hon. Member:** They are shot at by the Hon. Members.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** No, they are being mercilessly shot at by many people, excluding me.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand):** They are being shot at by poachers.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** I am one of those who has taken to preservation. I wish to say that there is absolutely no adherence to the law as written and evolved by the Governments in the various areas, and one of the biggest factors is that the poachers go and do exactly what they wish, being either persons of very high importance or diplomats who are foraging out from Delhi. I wish to bring this to the notice of the House that at least the *Corps Diplomatique* by virtue of having a CD plate on their cars do not have the privilege to go and shoot animals out of season and below the specified standard limit.

13.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**An hon. Member:** They dare not do it in their countries.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** If we want to go and shoot in foreign countries—and I have the experience of shooting in foreign countries—then the laws and regulations are so strictly upheld and minute inspections are done to see whether the trophy is up to the standard or not. But, here leave alone our nationals, but the nationals of foreign countries enjoying our hos-

pitality go and do these things, and we sit without even lifting a little finger at them.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr):** Shame.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** About sanctuaries, I wish to say that stronger and rigid rules must be put into force. We have the experience that if it is a national park it is much better run, and the animals there have much better protection. We have a lot of national parks in this country and the best known are the Kaziranga, the Kanha and the Corbett National Parks, but they are under the supervision of the Centre and and have a very good management. But amongst the States, I have my knowledge that here is a lot of disturbance in these sanctuaries, because the Forest Department goes on with the forestry operations of feeling of trees or cutting of grass and the result is that the whole sanctuary of about 30 to 100 square miles is constantly being disturbed by these operations and the animals are agitated and leave the sanctuary and, thereby, fall victims to the poachers.

I wish also to state that we have established sanctuaries for our wild life, which are second to none in the variety which there is, in the world, but if we are to preserve this, we have to implement and put into effect sanctuaries for the plains animals also. We have read that the black buck and the chinkara and the great Indian bustard are preserved species. But I would like to ask how many of them are really preserved in the sense of preservation and how many of these protected animals are being still shot in complete violation of rules and regulations.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** They have disappeared in the plains.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
आप लोग ही ज्यादा शिकार करते हैं ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह-कोटा : मैं तो नहीं करता हूँ। जब माननीय सदस्य की बारी आयेगी, तो वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

Then, I would like to say a word about the policy which is being pursued. On the one side, Government say that they have protected several species. But what is the actual position? Take, for example, the crocodile. It is a protected animal up to 65, as far as my knowledge goes. We are not supposed to shoot at any crocodile in any rivers of this country and yet, on the other hand, another Department of the Government, namely the Fisheries Department or the Animal Husbandry Department takes or gives contracts in the rivers and in the *nallahs* and systematically wipe out the crocodiles in a commercial manner. I fail to understand what this policy is. If we protect them, they should be protected not only by the sportsmen but also by the commercial exploiters.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Crocodile tears!

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** Another thing that I would like to point out to the Ministry is that everybody who has a little bit of taste of the palate always goes to Moti Mahal or some such restaurant and orders partridge. I would like to know from where the partridges come in these restaurants. We get venison in our restaurants, we get pork, the wild pork, and we get partridges and other game birds. How does this occur? That means that constant netting or illicit shooting is being done and it is done in order to kill the animal and make a lot of profit on it by selling it to the restaurants whereas it is forbidden as far as the laws go. This is all that I would like to say about wild life.

Now, I wish to point out something which is very pertinent in our part of the country, namely Rajasthan and

in Kotah, particularly, that is, the problem of soil erosion. The Estimates Committee has given a very good report. Especially my parts and the parts of my hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey in the Chambal region are well known for their ravines and for soil erosion. The Estimates Committee has said:

'The Committee regret to note that the Central Soil Conservation Board which is charged with the responsibility to initiate and organise and co-ordinate research in soil and water conservation has not been meeting more frequently'.

Leave alone how often they have been meeting and how often they have not been meeting. But I wish to point out two or three points about my particular area. Here there is an encroachment on marginal lands. Land is being allotted by Government without any scientific knowledge about where to allot. It is all right to allot land, but you must see where to do so. I have many instances, for which I have not the time to mention, but which if the hon. Minister likes, I can supply to him, where the land has been allotted on the banks, right up to the edge of the river or rivulet, with the result that the fields are being constantly eroded by water and you have to come and see exactly what a horrifying spectacle erosion is, by coming to our part of the country. Therefore, I would submit that this unimaginative land allotment policy must be stopped. Then there must be fuller implementation and the inculcation of knowledge into the minds of the villagers about what the benefits of contour bunding are. I had mentioned in my very first speech in this Parliament three years ago this very subject of soil erosion but I am sorry that in spite of that and in spite of the Government's efforts, adequate funds or power are not being invested in this very important aspect of prevention of soil. Un-

less and until soil erosion is checked, our part of the country would be constantly eaten away by the rush of waters. It is absolutely criminal that there should be wrong land allotments and trespassing on land. This connivance between the petty officials right down below and the interested parties is being done with the result that the soil is being washed away and it is being thereby constantly eroded.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** I had something more to say, but I shall abide by your bell and I shall sit down.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I know how much time the hon. Minister would require for his reply?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** About an hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall call the hon. Minister at 2.30 P.M. At 3.30 p.m. we shall be having the non-official business.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस बहस का समय दो घंटे बढ़ा दिया जाये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक फूड का सम्बन्ध है इसके लिए सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि गंगा और यमुना की धारा उसी तरह से बहती हैं जिस तरह से बिना नकेल के ऊंट चलता है और उसको बांधा जाना चाहिये। जिस तरह से यूरोप में राइन नदी को बांधा गया है उसी तरह से इसको भी बांधा जाये। इस तरह से आपको करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन मिल जायेगी जिस में खेती हो सकेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार ने जितना नारा करप्शन का लगाया है अगर उसका

सौवां हिस्सा भी नारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने लगाया जाता तो यह मसला हल हो गया होता। जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक करप्शन हो कर रहेगा।

आप देखें कि छोटे छोटे मुल्क जो है, वे कितना पैदा करते हैं। 22 लाख का मुल्क डेनमार्क है, आप देखें कि वहाँ पर कितना दूध, मक्खन आदि पैदा होता है। उनके कुत्ते और गधे भी खायें तो भी वह खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। खच्चर भी खायें तो भी वह खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। उसके खिलौने बना कर उसको हिन्दुस्तान में भेजा जाता है। बिना प्रोडक्शन बढ़े यह नामुमकिन है कि करप्शन दूर हो। अगर माँ के पास एक सेर भर दूध है और आठ बच्चे उसके पीने वाले हैं तो लाजिमी बात है कि माँ चाहे जितना प्यार अपने बच्चों से करे, उसको उस दूध को एडलट्रेट करना ही पड़ेगा। कुरप्शन खत्म नारों से नहीं हो सकती है। यह खत्म तभी हो सकती है जब पैदावार बढ़े।

हमारा देश कोई अपाहिजों का देश नहीं है। मैं यह भी नहीं मानता हूँ कि हमारे लोग बुद्धिहीन हैं। हमारे लोगों में दिल और दिमाग है। लेकिन सरकार ने यह कोशिश नहीं की है कि उनके दिल और दिमाग से फायदा उठाया जाये। देश के अन्दर किसी किस्म की रिसर्च की जरूरत नहीं है, किसी टीम की, किसी कमेटी की, किसी बोर्ड की जरूरत नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का किसान इतना बुद्धिमान है कि अगर उसकी पूरे साधन दे दिये जाय तो वह आज करोड़ों टन आपको पदावार करके दे सकता है और आपकी जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकता है। लेकिन वे साधन नहीं दिये गये हैं जो दिये जाने चाहिये। न उसको पानी दिया गया है न बिजली और न उसे इस लायक किया गया है कि उसको इम्प्रूव्ड वेराइटी आफ सीड्स हासिल हो सकें। सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि इस

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मामले में रिसर्च बन्द कर के किसान को फायदा पहुँचाया जाये, उसको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का मौका दिया जाय। आज किसान अपने पैरों के ऊपर खड़ा नहीं हुआ है। आज किसान को बी० एल० डब्ल्यू० पर, बी० डी० ओ० पर, ए० डी० ओ० पर, सैन्ट्री पर डिपेंड करना पड़ता है, उनकी तरफ उसे देखना पड़ता है। किसान का डायरेक्ट आप से ताल्लुक होना चाहिये। उसको यह भरोसा होना चाहिये कि वह अपने बीज का आप मालिक है, जमीन का आप मालिक है। जब उसको यह भरोसा हो जायेगा तो यह समस्या हल हो जाएगी। जितने नारे लगाये जाते हैं, उसका एक चौथाई काम भी नहीं होता है। किसान को बिजली दी जाती है 19 नए पैसे फी यूनिट और बिड़ला साहब को दी जाती है तीन नए पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से। किस तरह से ऐसे किसान तरक्की कर सकता है। आपपाशी आप इन इलाकों से भी वसूल करते हैं जिन इलाकों में बारिश होती रहती है और जो इलाके बारिश की बजह से पानी में डूबे रहते हैं। उधर तो बारिश में हमारा इलाका डूबा रहता है और उधर नहरों की हमें आपपाशी देनी पड़ती है। सरकार का काला कानून है कि पानी लो या न लो, आपपाशी करो या न करो, आपपाशी का लगान जरूर देना पड़ेगा। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गंगा हमारी माता है, यमुना हमारी माता है, इन के ऊपर टैक्स लेना धर्म के खिलाफ है। इन नहरों को बनाने ऊपर जो लागत आई थी वह वसूल हो चुकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी का वादा पूरा किया जाए। किसान को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट किया जाए।

आप देखें कि आज किसान जो ट्यूबवैल बनाता है वह तो उसे आठ हजार में बना लेता है लेकिन सरकार उसी ट्यूबवैल को अस्सी हजार रुपये में बनवाती है। बजाय

इसके कि किसान को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने दिया जाए अस्सी हजार रुपया सरकार गारंटी करती है। हिन्दुस्तान में छः हजार ट्यूबवैल ऐसे हैं जिन की नालियाँ इसलिए नहीं बन सकी हैं कि वहाँ सॉमेंट नहीं पहुँच सका है। छोटी छोटी नालियाँ के लिए पचास बोरे सॉमेंट नहीं पहुँच सका है। सिनेमाघरों के लिए, अग्याशी के घरों के लिए लाखों बोरे सीमेंट आसानी से मिल जाता है। वह तैयार रहता है। पता नहीं वह सीमेंट कहां से आ जाता है। लेकिन किसान से ट्यूबवैल के लिए एक सीमेंट का कट्टा तक नहीं मिलता है, एक बोरा तक नहीं पहुँचता है। इसका भी आपको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

आपके जो आई० सी० एस० अफसरान हैं वे जनता से बहुत दूर हैं। वे अपने आपको जनतंत्र की हवा में डाल नहीं सके हैं। वे समझते हैं कि उन्होंने राज किया है, वे समझते हैं कि वे 44 करोड़ जनता से ऊपर हैं, वे समझते हैं कि उनका स्टेटस बहुत ऊँचा है, वे अंग्रेजों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, हिन्दुस्तानियों से उनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। वे समझते हैं कि लोग इस लायक नहीं रहे हैं कि इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चला सकें, मुल्क की तरक्की कर सकें, खेती की तरक्की कर सकें। एक बार एक आई० सी० एस० अफसर के पास, एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास हजारों की तादाद में किसान गए और उन से कहा कि आ कर देखें हमारे यहां ओला बरसा है, ओला पड़ गया है, चल कर देखो कितना कितना और कहां कहां नुकसान हुआ है। इस अफसर ने उन को बन्द कर दिया से इस कारण वे कि वगैर-एक्वाइंटमेंट लिए हुए उसके पास आ गए थे। आपको उसने जेलखाने में डाल दिया क्योंकि वे वगैर टाइम लिये हुए आ गये थे। जो हमारे देश की आज महान प्रगति हो रही है उस प्रगति के साथ वे नहीं चल सकते हैं।



आप किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने का मौका दीजिये। गंगा यमुना दरियाओं को राइन नदी की तरह आप बांधें। तीन नए वैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से जैसे आप बिड़ला जी को बिजली देते हैं, किसान को भी दें। तब आप देखें कि देश की कितनी तरक्की होती है।

**श्री दि०सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। इस मंत्रालय को भी मैं इसलिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि अब तक इसका कार्य यह रहा है कि उत्पादन के कार्य में कम सहयोग करना और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के कार्यों को रोकना, अब ये कार्य अपेक्षाकृत कम हो रहे हैं।

उत्पादन जो बढ़ा है, इस के लिए मैं किस को धन्यवाद दूँ? कुछ कुछ तो धन्यवाद मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मेरी समझ में यह आ रहा है कि उत्पादन बढ़ने का अगर कोई और कारण है तो यह है कि किसान को उत्पादन का मूल्य अधिक मिला है और मूल्य अधिक मिलने में मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ हाथ व्यापारियों का है, ब्लैकमार्किट करने वालों का भी है। आप सोचिये कि चाहे उनका अपना उद्देश्य लाभ का इस में निहित रहा हो लेकिन उसका परिणाम अच्छा हो गया है। मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में इस विषय में न जा कर दो तीन आंकड़े ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि यह जो बात है यह मैं आपको समझा सकूँ। उत्पादन केवल उन्हीं चीजों का बढ़ता है जिनका मूल्य बढ़ता जाता है। 1962 में चावल का मूल्य इंडेक्स 101 बढ़कर 114 हो गया है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चावल का उत्पादन बढ़कर के 319 लाख टन से 365 लाख टन हो गया। उसी वर्ष गेहूँ का इंडेक्स 98 से घट कर 91 रह गया और गेहूँ का उत्पादन 108

लाख टन से घट कर 97 लाख टन हो गया। इस वक्त जो उत्पादन बढ़ने की बात है उसको भी आप देखें। 1964 में गेहूँ का मूल्य इंडेक्स 112 से बढ़कर 145 हो गया और उसी अनुपात से मुझे यह दिखाई देता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा।

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय दोनों अलग अलग हैं; एक दूसरे के विरोधी मंत्रालय हैं। खाद्य मंत्रालय चाहता है कि मूल्य कम मिले लेकिन कृषि मंत्रालय चाहता है कि अधिक मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्रालय उस धनराशि को खा जाता है जो कृषि मंत्रालय को मिलनी चाहिये। कृषि मंत्रालय को अगर आप अलग कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा। इसे आप खाद्य मंत्रालय से बचा दें।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव सुन लें और मान लें। मैं इस आधार पर यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, हम सब प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर चल रहे हैं। हमारे देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत से अधिक किसान हैं। 27 अप्रैल को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि अमरीका में सात परसेंट किसान हैं और 93 प्रतिशत वहाँ दूसरे लोग हैं। इस वास्ते वहाँ प्राइस सपोर्ट की पालिसी चल सकती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मूल्य बढ़ जायेंगे, अगर गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ जाएगी तब भी अस्सी परसेंट से अधिक जो किसान हैं वही उसका नब्बे परसेंट खायेंगे और मूल्यों के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ सकता है, किसी पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा। केवल दस परसेंट जो उसको बेचने को मिलेगा, उसका असर पड़ेगा। कुछ असर उन लोगों पर पड़ेगा जो कृषि आप पैदा करते हैं और उसकी बेच कर गल्ला खरीदते हैं। गल्ला मंहगा होगा तो उनको भी



[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

कोई हानि नहीं होगी। जो मुझाव व्यावहारिक है, वह मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ। मैं आपको अपनी मिसाल देता हूँ। मेरे खेत में बाजरा की फसल थी और मेरे लड़के ने बाजरा काट कर उस में मटर बो दी क्योंकि उसे विश्वास था कि दस पन्द्रह मन व्यय होगा और 25 रुपए मन के हिसाब से मटर बिक जाएगी और उसको लाभ होगा। लगभग 16 एकड़ में पांच सौ मन मटर पैदा हो गई। भाव अगर मंहगा न होता तो पांच सौ मन मटर मेरे खेत में पैदा न होती क्योंकि वह अधिक मूल्य के लिए ही बोई गई। व्याहारिक दृष्टि से मैं यह बात आपको कह रहा हूँ।

आप कमेटी बना दें और केवल किसानों की बना दें। आप कहेंगे कि विशेषज्ञों की बनें। लेकिन विशेषज्ञ तो विशेषज्ञ हैं, उनकी बात को कौन मानेगा। यहां काउंसिल आफ एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च में बैठ कर या इंडियन सेंट्रल काउन्सिल ऑफ एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च में बैठ कर ये विशेषज्ञ किसानों को समझाने में कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं, ये समझा नहीं सके हैं। अगर ये समझा सकते हैं तो आप इसकी जांच कर लें जनता के सामने आ कर कि जनता बोट किस को देती है, वह हमारा समझाना मानती है या इनका। इस प्रकार की जो कमेटी होगी वह अपेक्षाकृत किसानों को व्यावहारिक बातें अधिक समझा सकेगी जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन जो आपने बनाई है उससे केवल दस परसेंट किसानों को ही सुविधा हुई है। जो योजना बनाई जाती है वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली नहीं, घटाने वाली हो जाती है। एक दृष्टांत मैं देता हूँ। यह कहा जाता है कि रासायनिक खाद से उत्पादन बढ़ता है। रासायनिक खाद वहां पहुंचती है। यह तय हुआ कि कितनी बोरी रासायनिक खाद हो तो इतना उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा। लेकिन सूबों में जा कर नहीं

देखा जाता कि कौन से जिले में आलू पैदा होता है, कौन से जिले में गन्ना पैदा होता है, कौन सा जिला ऐसा है जहां पर न तो नहर है, न ट्यूबवैल है और न सिंचाई के अन्य साधन हैं। सब जगह लोगों को मजबूर किया जाता है रासायनिक खाद का उपयोग करने के लिये। परिणाम यह होता है कि उत्पादन घटता जाता है।

14 hrs.

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर सरकार प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करती है तो हमारे किसानों से जा कर राय ले लें अगर आप लोक सभा में विश्वास करते हैं तो लोक सभा के मेम्बरों से राय ले लें, अगर आप प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से राय ले लें। अगर आप कांग्रेस पार्टी और लोक सभा के सदस्यों की बात नहीं मानते, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नीति बनाने में किन की बात मानी जाती है। मैं आ.के. द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस बात का उत्तर अवश्य दें।

मैं किसानों की तरफ से आया हूँ और उनकी तरफ से बात कह रहा हूँ जो अन्न पैदा करते हैं, जो गेहूँ पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन जिन को खाने को नहीं मिलता। जो ऊन और कपास पैदा करते हैं लेकिन जिन को पहनने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं मिलता। मैं ऐसे लोगों की बात कहने आया हूँ जो दूध घी पैदा करते हैं लेकिन जिन को भूखों मरना पड़ता है। मैं उस किसान की बात कहता हूँ जिस ने अपने बच्चे को सेना में भेजा है लेकिन जिसकी रक्षा नहीं होती है। मैं उन लोगों की बात आप से करना चाहता हूँ जो लोग अपने वोट दे कर सरकार बनाते हैं लेकिन जिस सरकार की ओर से उनके हित की रक्षा नहीं होती। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब वे उत्तर दें तो इस बात को भी बतलायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

किसानों की कमेटी बनाने के विषय पर प्रजातन्त्र के सिद्धान्त से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की राय अवश्य ली जाय।

**Shri Jashvant Mehta** (Bhavnagar)  
In the little time available, I shall highlight two or three important points.

This is a very important Ministry because it is dealing with the food problem and our country is deficit in food. Many important points have been touched by Members yesterday right from irrigation, land reforms to fertilisers, pesticides and the sugar problem.

The hon. Deputy Minister stated that sugar production had gone up and we were even able to export. If the sugar production is 30 lakh tons, what is the difficulty in the Government removing sugar control and saving all these administrative expenses on it?

I would complement the Food Minister for taking three important decisions. Government has accepted the principle of a remunerative price policy to the agriculturists. Secondly, Government has appointed an Agricultural Prices Commission. Thirdly, Government is taking a step in the right direction by organising foodgrain corporation. The time has come to organise the STC in each and every State. Why are the States not taking it up? The present distribution system is defective and because of it only the deficit States are suffering. The surplus States are exploiting the situation at the cost of the deficit States. If this goes on, the deficit States will change their crop pattern, and divert land from cash crops earning foreign exchange to foodgrain and ultimately the country will suffer. Do you want such a change or do you want to encourage both cash crops and foodgrains? If you want to encourage both,

the first and foremost step that Government should take is to abolish the food zones system. It was promised at the last Chief Ministers' conference that it would be abolished, but now we understand that the surplus states are bargaining with the deficit States and trying to gain from the difficulty of the deficit States. So, Government should consider it.

When Government has accepted the principle of remunerative price to the producer and reasonable price to the consumer, they should see that there is a margin of not more than six per cent between the two, and that the price variation between the easy and lean periods is not more than six per cent. Government should try to stabilise prices on these lines.

They should also take two or three important measures for the benefit of the agriculturists like crop insurance and cattle insurance.

After the Reserve Bank Rural Credit Survey Committee Report was published, rural credit has gone up to 25 per cent, but that is not sufficient. Long-term, short-term and medium-term credit system should be co-ordinated and integrated and Government should simplify the procedure. The farmer should be entitled to a certain per cent of credit on the basis of the price of the land, and he should be able to get the amount by cheque directly from the bank.

**श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह (चन्दौली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की रक्षा करने के लिये और उसके उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़े और भ्रष्ट का उत्पादन घटिक हो। सरकार यह चाहती है कि भ्रष्ट का उत्पादन इस देश में और बढ़े, और, इसके लिये उस ने बड़े बड़े प्लान बनाये और टागैट्स निर्धारित किये। किसान भी चाहते हैं कि उन की उपज बढ़े। लेकिन यह हो क्यों नहीं रहा है! वास्तव में विचारणीय प्रश्न यह है।

[श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह]

जहां तक में समझता हूं केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इस कृषि से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। प्रान्तीय स्तर पर कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है, जिला स्तर पर कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय स्तर के कोआर्डिनेशन का सम्बन्ध है, रिपोर्ट में है कि कई कमेटियां बनी हैं, लेकिन जिला स्तर पर कृषि से सम्बन्धित सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों और किसानों का आपस में कोई सहयोग नहीं है। कृषि मंत्री को चाहिये कि वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

दूसरे देशों से आप भ्रम लेते हैं। मेरी सलाह तो यह है कि आप इस देश के किसानों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें, उन की कृषि की योग्यता पर विश्वास रखें। उनको तमाम सहूलियतें दें जो वह चाहते हैं। वह आपके भंडार को भ्रम से भर देगा। देश की उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा और उर्वरा शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये अच्छी अच्छी खाद की जरूरत है। यह सही है कि आप ने खाद की कीमत और उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में कमेटियों का निर्माण किया है। लेकिन क्या आप ने इस तरह की कमेटियों का भी निर्माण किया है कि इस खाद की क्वालिटी कैसे हो इसको देखें? जो खाद फैक्ट्रियों से निकलती है वह खेतों में पड़ने लायक है या नहीं?

अभी कल ही अमोनियम क्लोराइड के सम्बन्ध में जिफ्र आया था। मैं कृषि मंत्री साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में अमोनियम क्लोराइड की खाद जो निकलती है वह पाउडर के रूप में निकलती है या क्रिस्टल के रूप में निकलती है। मैं किसान हूं और जानता हूं कि अमोनियम क्लोराइड क्रिस्टल के रूप में होना चाहिये। अगर पाउडर को ले कर कोई अपने खेत में डालता है तो उससे नुक्सान होगा। ऐसी दशा में अमोनियम क्लोराइड बनाने की जो एक फैक्ट्री इस देश में

है उसे पाउडर के रूप में बनाने की इजाजत क्यों दी गई है और किसानों को इस तरह से मजबूर कर के अमोनियम क्लोराइड को पाउडर के रूप में खेतों में दिलवा कर उनके उत्पादन को कम क्यों किया जा रहा है। इससे फसल को नुक्सान हो रहा है। आवश्यकता सिंचाई की भी है। मैं दो दो वाक्यों में अपने प्वाइंट्स को बतला देना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में सिंचाई की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। आज बड़े बड़े बांधों और ट्यूबवैलों के द्वारा सिंचाई की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है लेकिन एक निवेदन मैं कर देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पानी की कमी नहीं है। बारह महीने चलने वाली नदियां वहां पर हैं। जहां बड़े बड़े बांध नहीं बनाये जा सकते वहां लिफ्ट कैनल बनाई जायें। नदियों के पानी को लिफ्ट नहरों द्वारा उठा कर किसानों को उपलब्ध किया जाये जिससे उनको सस्ते में आवश्यकतानुसार पानी मिल सके। ट्यूबवैल जिस क्षेत्र में लगते हैं वहां लिफ्ट नहरें कायम हो सकती हैं। मेरा निर्वचन क्षेत्र गंगा और गोमती से घिरा हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि कभी बनारस की तरफ आयें तो उस को देखें। मैं समझता हूं कि वह स्थान लिफ्ट नहरों के प्रयोग के लिये सबसे उपयुक्त स्थान है।

श्रीमन्, फसलों के रोगों के सम्बन्ध में भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमारे ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सैकड़ों मील तक धान की खेती होती है। जहां किसान फसल पैदा करता है, रोगों से भी उसको बहुत नुक्सान होता है। यह राष्ट्रीय क्षति है। अगर मुनासिब हो और वहां का एरिया इस योग्य हो तो हवाई जहाज से दवाई का छिड़काव कर के रोग की रोकथाम जल्दी की जा सकती है। लेकिन अगर एक आदमी इस काम को करे तो दिन भर में दो एकड़ से अधिक भूमि पर रोग नाशक पाउडर नहीं छिड़क सकता है, जब कि हवाई जहाज

का पाइलट एक घंटे में दो सौ एकड़ पर छिड़-काव कर सकता है । इस से किसानों को बहुत राहत हो जाएगी । यह काम सरकार ही कर सकती है, इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

सरकारी सहायता व साधन समय पर किसानों को मिलना जरूरी चीज है । अगर आज उपज नहीं बढ़ती है तो इस में सरकार का और जो सरकारी संस्थाएं इस काम को करती हैं उनकी जिम्मेवारी है । उनके काम करने के तरीके में भारी कमी है ।

इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 4 पर लिखा है कि आप खेती में टेम्पो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में लोगों को सही आवश्यकता सुविधा व सहायता देने से ही यह टेम्पो बन सकता है ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

(कोरम की घंटी बजाई गई) ।

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह : इस देश का किसान दो कामों में लगा हुआ है, एक तो भारतीय भूमि को तोड़ कर अन्न का उत्पादन कर रहा है, दूसरे भारतीय सीमा की रक्षा कर रहा है । जो जवान प्रसन्नता से अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगा कर मोर्चे पर डटे हैं वे शत प्रतिशत किसान के बेटे हैं, आप चाहे तो सर्वेक्षण करा कर के देख सकते हैं । बड़े बड़े लोगों के और अफसरों के लड़के तो अफसरों की श्रेणी में हैं । भारतीय किसान गरीबी, अज्ञानता, अशिक्षा, रोग तथा दीनता की भावना से ग्रसित है । उसका सश्रमीण विकास ही ग्रामीण जीवन व किसानों की समस्या का समाधान है । ऐसे वर्ग

की उपेक्षा करना देश हित में बड़ा घातक होगा ।

अच्छी खेती के लिए अच्छे बीज व सिंचाई की सुविधा ही आवश्यक नहीं है, बल्कि यह भी आवश्यक है कि वह किसान स्वस्थ हो और शिक्षित हो । गांवों में अच्छी सड़कें हों, बिजली की सुविधा हो । विकसित कृषि का अर्थ है विकसित मानव और विकसित देश ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सरकार ने देश में जोनल सिस्टम जारी कर रखा है इसको खत्म करना चाहिये । देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार की मैशिनरी के कारण और सरकार के तरीकों के कारण मार्ग में बकावटें पैदा हो रही है । मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि जब हम ने बस्ती जिले में उत्तर से दक्षिण में चावल लाने की स्वीकृति चीफ मिनिस्टर से ले ली तो वहां लोगों को चावल मिलने लगा और लोगों को लाइन में खड़ा नहीं होना पड़ता । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जोनल सिस्टम को एबालिश कीजिए, यह मेरी नहीं सारे देश की मांग है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जिन किसानों के पास 5 एकड़ से नीचे रकबा है, उनका लगान सरकार को माफ कर देना चाहिए । ऐसा करने में जो आप बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने पर फारिन एक्सचेंज खर्च करते हैं उसका भ्रष्टा ही खर्चा होगा, और इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि किसान आप जितना चाहेंगे उतना अन्न आप को देगा और आपको बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा ।

मैं इरीगेशन की डिमांड पर बोलना चाहता था, लेकिन मुझे समय नहीं मिला,

[श्री शिव नारायण]

इसलिए इस मांग पर मैं इस बारे में एक खास बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में राप्ती और घग्घर नदियों को यदि सरकार कंट्रोल करले तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपको गोरखपुर और बस्ती से इतना चावल मिल सकता है कि आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सकें। ये नदियाँ हमारी लाखों बीघा भूमि को हर साल बहा ले जाती है।

आज गरमी के आते ही हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में पानी के लिए चिल्लाहट मच रही है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि पानी की रोकथाम पहले से क्यों नहीं की जाती। बड़े बड़े बुद्धिमान और बड़े बड़े अफसर यहां बैठे क्या करते हैं। उनको पानी को कंट्रोल करने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। आप रोज रोज कमेटियाँ बिठाते हैं पर समस्या हल नहीं होती। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रैक्टिकल काम होना चाहिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े कैपीटलिस्टों को तो आप बिजली तीन पैसे यूनिट पर देते हैं लेकिन किसान को नल-कूप चलाने के लिए आप 19 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली देते हैं इसके अतिरिक्त ट्यूब वेल की नालियाँ नहीं बनी हैं। इस और आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

केवल कागज पर योजना बनाने से काम नहीं हो सकता, उसका लाभ किसान को मिलना चाहिए। अगर आज आप रुपए में चार आना किसान का लगान माफ कर दें तो देश में वह राम राज्य आ सकता है जिसकी गांधी जी कल्पना करते थे।

कहता तो बहुत मिला करता मिला न कोय

प्रैक्टिकल काम की जरूरत है। आज किसान के लड़के देश के लिए लड़ रहे हैं। आज गरीबों के ही बच्चे अपने प्राणों की आहुति

दे रहे हैं। बड़े लोगों के बच्चे नहीं लड़ रहे हैं। हम पूँजीपतियों के भरोसे नहीं हैं। हम इस देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं। सरकार कान खोल कर सुन ले मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को गन्ने का मुनासिब दाम नहीं दिया जा रहा है और आप मिल मालिकों के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं। मिल मालिक लाखों रुपया हर फसल में कमा लेते हैं लेकिन किसानों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ नहीं करते। मैं ने देखा है कि किसान जो अपना गन्ना मिल पर ले जाते हैं तो वे जाड़े में ठिठुरते रहते हैं, पानी में भीगते रहते हैं। उनके प्रोटक्शन का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। उनके बैल ठंड में मरते हैं। मैं ने क्यूबा में देखा है कि वहां फैक्टरी वाले खेतों से गन्ना ट्रकों में ले जाते हैं और किसान के बैलों को नहीं मरना पड़ता। गन्ने के एरिया में सड़कें बहुत खराब हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मिल मालिकों से कहे कि ब अच्छी सड़कें बनावें या गन्ना खेत से खरीद कर ले जायें और किसानों को मुनासिब दाम दें।

मैं गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि चावल चाहे सेर भर के बजाय तीन पाव मिले लेकिन सरकार को खरीद कर अपने पास रख लेना चाहिए, बनियों के हाथ में नहीं जाने देना चाहिए। ऐसा सरकार करेगी तो खाद्य समस्या हल हो जायेगी। आप ने इस पद का भार संभालने पर मद्रास में कहा था कि या तो मैं रहूंगा या यह खाद्य समस्या रहेगी। आप इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे इसका मुझे विश्वास है, आप जवान आदमी हैं, आप देश का प्राबलम हल कर सकेंगे। इसी सिलसिले में मैं आप को रफी अहमद की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। मद्रास से वायरलैस आता है और दिल्ली से फौरन तार से जवाब जाता है कि “हंडरेड बैगन्स प्रोसीडिंग फ्राम देहली” और दूसरे दिन वहां बाजार में अनाज मिलने लगता है। इस तरह से उन्होंने इस समस्या को हल किया था। तो मैं

कहता हूँ कि आप को प्रैक्टिकल पालिसीज अपनानी चाहिए और हिम्मत से काम करना चाहिए तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी ।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की मदद करो तो देश का कल्याण होगा । हम आप को इतना अन्न देंगे कि आप को विदेशों से भीख नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री शिवनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय का स्थान बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । अमीर, गरीब सब का सम्बन्ध है यहां तक कि पशु, पक्षियों का भी इस से सम्बन्ध है । कृषि के ऊपर 80 प्रतिशत देशवासी लगे हुए हैं । भारत की आधी राष्ट्रीय आय कृषि से होती है । जिस दृढ़ता और बुद्धिमानी से खाद्य संकट को कृषि मंत्री जी ने हल किया है उस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ । हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय या खाद्य मंत्रालय को अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि से सदा संघर्ष करना पड़ता है । कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो तरक्की हुई है वह कौश आम्स के सम्बन्ध में हुई है । जूट, पटसन, तम्बाकू, चीनी आदि जो कौश आम्स हमारी हैं उनमें तरक्की हुई है लेकिन खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में तरक्की नहीं हुई है । इसका खास कारण अतिवृष्टि या अनावृष्टि रहा है ।

कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हेतु तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अरबों रुपये खर्च किया है । अरबों रुपये का गल्ला मंगा कर विदेशों से मंगाया गया है लेकिन तो भी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है । आज भी खाद्यान्न में हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो पाये हैं । भारतवर्ष जोकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है वह खाद्यान्न के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है कि नहीं इस प्रश्न को हल करना है । आज राष्ट्र के सामने यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न बन कर खड़ा हुआ है । लोग रफी अहमद किदवाई साहब का अभी भी स्मरण करते हैं कि उन्होंने इस को हल कर दिया था । आप के पहले कोई भी

मंत्री इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सका है । और यह बात स्पष्ट है कि अगर आप अपने मंत्रित्वकाल में इस समस्या को हल कर देंगे तो आपका यश व नाम हिन्दुस्तान में होने वाला है । लोग आज किदवाई साहब की याद करते हैं कि अगर वह होते तो खाद्य संकट ऐसा सामने क्रायम नहीं रह सकता था और वह उसको हल कर लेते । उन्होंने एक काम किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान से कंट्रोल को हटा दिया था । जितनी भी ख़राबी आज आप देखते हैं वह इस कंट्रोल के कारण है । खाद्यान्न हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मौजूद है, उत्पादन होता है और बाहर से भी अनाज मंगवाया जाता है लेकिन फिर भी उसकी कमी पड़ती है और खाद्यान्न नहीं मिलता है । इसका क्या कारण है ? कारण इसका यह है कि सरकार ने जो भी क़ानून बनाये जमाखोरी, मुनाफाखोरी और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग के बारे में उनको वह इम्प्लीमेंट करने में असफल रही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सा सामान और खाद्यान्न आपका नैपाल के रास्ते से होकर सरहद्दी इलाक़ से होकर चीन में चला जाता है । उसकी रोकथाम करने की बहुत ज़रूरत है ।

अब मैं कुछ अपने प्रदेश अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा । हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 58 जिले सब से गरीब जिले हैं जिनमें से कि 22 जिले हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं । 29 जिले सबसे बैकवर्ड हैं जिसमें से 11 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं । इन लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय सब से कम है । इन जिलों की पर क़ैपिटा इनकम सब से कम है । आबादी के लिहाज़ से उत्तर प्रदेश भारतवर्ष का 6वां हिस्सा है और वह प्रति वर्ष अतिवृष्टि या अनावृष्टि का शिकार होता रहता है । उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर कृषि मंत्री को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है । अभी उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत कम अनाज का कोटा मिलता है । ओला और पाला पड़ने की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश और कुछ अन्य सूबों में फसल ख़राब हो गयी है और इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश जोकि पहले से ही पिछड़ा हुआ है

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

उसकी हालत तो और भी दयनीय हो गयी है। इसी कारण 1955-56 में उत्तर प्रदेश की पर कैपिटा इनकम भारतवर्ष के अन्य स्थानों की पर कैपिटा इनकम की तुलना में बहुत ही कम रहेगी। भारतवर्ष की पर कैपिटा इनकम 1965-66 में 352 रुपये हो जायगी जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में पर कैपिटा इनकम 253 रुपये रहेगी। राप्ती, घाघरा, गंडक आदि नदियों में भीषण बाढ़ें आती रहती हैं और लाखों एकड़ जमीन का नुकसान हो जाता है। फसलों की बरबादी हो जाती है। हमारे बहुत से ऐसे अंचल हैं जैसे कि रुद्रपुर, लार, सलेमपुर, भाटपार और भटनी के इलाके जोकि 4 महीने पानी में जलमग्न रहते हैं। सरकार को उनको बाढ़ से बचाने का इंतजाम करना चाहिए ताकि उत्पादन हो सके।

देवरिया में पूर्वी अंचल में पटेल आयोग नियुक्त हुआ था। पटेल आयोग ने देवरिया के सम्बन्ध में जांच की थी लेकिन देवरिया सबंदा अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि का शिकार रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर देखना चाहिए और पटेल आयोग ने जो पैसा वहां के लिए निर्धारित किया है वह उन्हें तत्काल दिया जाय।

सरकार को कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर काम करना होगा। किसानों को सभी संभव सहायता व प्रोत्साहन देना होगा। आवश्यकता इस बात की है सरकार पशुधन को बढ़ाये और उधर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। जब तक आप अपना पशुधन नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तब तक आपका काम चल नहीं सकता है। जब किसानों को आप उत्तम बीज देंगे, सस्ती खाद देंगे और सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे तो खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और आत्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में हम अग्रसर हो सकेंगे। हमें पटेल आयोग के आदेश के अनुसार जमीन, पानी, खाद और बीज आदि के साधन सुलभ करने चाहिए।

श्री राम सहैया पाण्डेय (गुना) : मैं खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। इस बारे में मेरे दो, तीन सुझाव हैं जोकि मैं बहुत संक्षेप में रख कर बैठ जाऊंगा। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 21 हजार 5 सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविधान किया गया है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में एग्रीकलचर पर खेती के विकास पर आप ने 4 हजार 3 सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविधान किया है। मेरी राय है कि यह 4 हजार 3 सौ करोड़ रुपया जोकि केवल 21 परसेंट होता है जब कि राष्ट्रीय आमदनी 15 हजार करोड़ में से आधी आमदनी हम गांवों से लेते हैं तो हमारा कैपिटल इनवैस्टमेंट 21 परसेंट कम है। उसे बढ़ाइये और साढ़े 5 हजार या 6000 कर दीजिये।

श्रीमन्, मैं आप का ध्यान चम्बल रैवाइंस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। एग्रीकलचरल मिनिस्ट्री ने एक बार इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया था कि वह धरती कहां से प्राप्त होती है तो मालूम हुआ था कि चम्बल रैवाइंस में बड़ा फर्टाइल लैंड है वहां जो धरती है उस को सर्वे कराया गया और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि उस 40 लाख एकड़ धरती को कई हिस्सों में बांट कर उसको बुलडोजर्स से रिक्लेम करने की व्यवस्था मंजूर की गई थी लेकिन खेद का विषय है उसका प्रारम्भ अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 40 लाख एकड़ धरती जो चम्बल घाटी के पास है उसे चम्बल का पानी मिलेगा और उस जमीन से हम बहुत अधिक अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए चम्बल रैवाइंस को रिक्लेम करके उसका काम शुरू कर देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आज का युग वैज्ञानिक युग है। श्रम के माध्यम से यहां देश में खेती होती थी लेकिन आज हमें बुद्धि और विज्ञान के माध्यम से इस कार्य में आग चलना है।



इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि आप एक हाईब्रीड सीड फैक्टरी बनायें। यह फैक्टरी अच्छे बीज बनाये। पानी और फर्टिलाइजर्स की समुचित व्यवस्था भी होनी आवश्यक है जैसे कि सिद्धान्त है ही कि खेती से उपज लेने के पहले धरती को खूब खिलाओ पिलाओ। इस सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत यह आवश्यक है कि हम अच्छे बीज दें ताकि अच्छा अनाज पैदा किया जा सके। हाईब्रीड की सीड फैक्टरी बनाई जाय।

विलेज बैंक और क्रेडिट के सम्बन्ध में मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी से भी बातचीत की थी और उन्होंने इस को स्वीकार किया कि इसके लिए गांवों में विलेज बैंक खोले जायें। विलेज बैंक की सुविधा प्रदान कर आप अधिक से अधिक रुपया किसानों को दें। उन्होंने विलेज बैंक की स्कीम स्वीकार कर ली है और वे इस दिशा में सोच रहे हैं और बहुत जल्द इस बारे में अपना निर्णय ले लेंगे। बड़े बड़े विलेज बैंक में यह बैंक खोले जायें। इसी तरह से कॉम्पारेटिव क्रेडिट की फैसिलिटीज जो अभी कम हैं न्यून हैं उनको अधिक बढ़ाया जाय। क्रेडिट की सहूलियत देने और इस विलेज बैंक के कंसैप्ट को स्वीकार कर लें ताकि गांव के आदमी को समय पर तत्काल पैसे की सहायता सुलभ हो जाय।

एक बात की ओर मुझे और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना है। हमारे यहां 1 करोड़ 40 लाख टन अनाज हर साल चूहे, कीड़े, मकौड़े आदि खाकर नष्ट कर देते हैं। हमारे देश में जब खाद्यान्न की कमी है, हमारे यहां तीन, चार मिल मिलियन टन की कमी है और प्री० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाने में 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो यह जो काफी फसल हमारी इस तरह से चूहे, कीड़े-मकौड़ों आदि द्वारा नष्ट हो जाती है उसको बचाने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। फसल कटने के पहले महावट के थोड़ा पहले कीड़ा फसल को लग जाया करता है जिससे कि बहुत फसल चोपट

हो जाती है और उस के बाद जब फसल कट कर गुदामों में पहुंचती है, मंडियों में जाती है तो वहां चूहे उसे खाते हैं और नष्ट करते हैं। इस तरह से 1 करोड़ 40 लाख टन अनाज हमारा बेकार जाता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि फसल को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उपयुक्त गोदामों की व्यवस्था की जाये स्प्रे की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि वह नष्ट होने से बच जाय।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि श्री एस० के० पाटिल के नेतृत्व में एक एग्री-कलचरल फोरम तैयार किया गया है। हम-लोग उसके सदस्य हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में किसानों की एक ऐसी लीबी तैयार हो जोकि किसानों के बिहाफ़ पर सरकार के सामने अपने सुझाव व मांगें आदि रखें, किसानों के हित में वह चिन्तन करे और इस बात का प्रयत्न करे कि किसानों को खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से अधिक से अधिक सहायता मिले।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and have made many constructive suggestions. In addition to this, the Estimates Committee has submitted three or four reports concerning the Agriculture Ministry only recently. It will not be possible for me, within the limited time available, to deal with all the points which have been raised by hon. Members and also to deal with the very important points which have been raised in the reports of the Estimates Committee. But I can assure the hon. Members that it will be my endeavour to examine every suggestion which has been made here and try to find out how far it can be adopted and implemented.

One feature with regard to this long debate on these Demands was



[Shri C. Subramaniam]

referred to by my colleague, the Deputy Minister. That is, the emphasis during this debate which previously was being put on food and distribution of food, has been on agriculture and agricultural production. It is as it should be. But we should not forget that only towards the end of last year, as a matter of fact the second half of last year, we passed through a very agonising period due to the critical food situation. And if today the position has eased to a certain extent, it is mainly because the production during the year 1964-65 has reached a record level. I would like to place before hon. Members a few statistics in regard to production, because we need not be under the impression that on the production front we have completely failed.

The year 1964-65 has turned out to be unique in the matter of agricultural production in several ways. After several years, the production of both khariff foodgrains and rabi foodgrains is substantially higher than last year. During the last few years what was happening was that if the khariff production was up, rabi was down, and vice versa; or the increases were more or less because of diverse trends within the two groups as in 1960-61, that is increase in production in certain crops and a substantial decrease in production in other crops.

Within the khariff foodgrains, after several years again, the production of both rice and millets is significantly higher than last year. Within the rabi foodgrains too, the production of all the three grains, namely wheat, barley and gram, is expected to register a handsome gain.

The production of foodgrains has attained a new high, about 87.2 million tonnes, according to the advance estimates, as compared with the previous high of 81 million tonnes in 1961-62, an increase of 7.7 per cent. Among the foodgrains, rice has set a new record of 38.5 million tonnes, as

compared with the previous high of 36.5 million tonnes in 1963-64.

Like foodgrains, the production of sugarcane is also estimated to be the highest ever, being 11.6 million tonnes in terms of gur. It is higher than the previous record of 10.6 million tonnes in 1960-61, by 9.4 per cent.

Another record has been set by groundnut whose production has attained a new high of 6.07 million tonnes, as compared with the previous high of 5.3 million tonnes in 1963-64, an increase of 14.5 per cent.

Other oilseeds and particularly rape and mustard, have also fared better than last year, so that the production of all oilseeds taken together at 8.4 million tonnes marks a big advance over the previous record of 7.3 million tonnes in 1958-59.

Fibres have, however, not turned out to be better than last year, but they are only marginally worse than last year.

The current year's tentative estimate of cotton in 5.3 million bales, as compared to 5.4 million bales last year, a fall of 1.9 per cent.

Jute production has turned out to be 6 million bales in 1964-65, as compared with 6.19 million bales last year, a fall of 1.7 per cent.

Mesta is estimated to be 1.7 million bales, as compared with 1.8 million bales last year.

Taking into consideration the above estimates of production and the likely production of other crops, it is estimated that the overall index number of agricultural production in 1964-65 would be around 150, that is about 6 per cent higher than the previous record of 141.4 in 1961-62, and about 7 per cent higher than the index of 140.5 in 1963-64.

If this production level has been reached, the credit should go to the

Indian farmer who, in spite of the many disadvantages he has, has attained this new level of production. And what is important for us to realise is that we should not become complacent because of this level of production during this year. It will be rare that a whole year is likely to have all the favourable conditions which we had during 1964-65. Still, what is important to note is that we have a potential to reach 87 million tonnes, and even a little more. And this potential was not available five years before. Therefore, even though there has been stagnation during the last three years, we have been building up potential, and therefore that potential has been fully utilised because of favourable weather conditions, because of the efforts of farmers and they have reached this 87 million tonnes. Even under adverse weather conditions during the last three years we have been maintaining production at the 80 million level. That only shows that our base has been raised to a much higher level than ever existed before. Five years before, or ten years before, under adverse weather conditions we could not have reached 80 million tonnes. It would have been only round about 55 or 50 million tonnes. Under favourable conditions we could not have reached 87 million tonnes; it could have been only 4 or 5 million tonnes more than 50 or 55 million tonnes.

Therefore, we have built up this potential. And what is now important to ensure is that we create conditions under which it is possible to utilise this potential to the maximum extent even if the weather becomes a little bit adverse during the coming year.

How are we to achieve this is the most important aspect, and a question was raised, I think, by Dr. Singhvi. He raised the constitutional question whether, in the set up where the responsibility for agriculture and agricultural production is with the State Governments, it is possible to achieve results. As far as I am concerned, I have functioned in a State Government for more than ten years; and if

anybody should put the question that the Constitution should be changed, my immediate reaction would be, no I do not think we are going to improve matters by centralising everything.

Therefore, when we have taken the responsibility to get better agriculture—the responsibility—to get better agricultural production what is important is, in the given setup, how to achieve results. And it is from that aspect that we have to find out what are the various steps that we have got to take.

I have no doubt in my mind that in spite of this federal setup and the responsibilities with the State Governments, the Central Agriculture and Food Ministry can play a very important and vital role. And in addition to that we have the advantage of central planning also. And if the Agriculture and Food Ministry at the Centre will have to play a vital role, it cannot be played on the basis of imposing our decision on the State Governments, but it should be on the basis of competence and efficiency of the functioning of the Agriculture and Food Ministry at the Centre which would be recognised by the States; and they should be able to understand and appreciate that here is a competent organisation which is giving them various kinds of assistance, advice and various suggestions necessary for the purpose of pushing forward the agricultural production.

I myself, as a State Minister, have come across very many suggestions which did not fit into the local pattern. But still, from the Centre we were always insistent that the schemes should be taken as a whole everywhere; without taking into account particularly that the agricultural sector varies from place to place, we were always insisting that this is a regimented pattern that should be adhered to by every State Government, and sometimes therefore some of the suggestions looked almost ridiculous. Naturally, when a ridiculous suggestion comes from an important agency like the Central Government, even when an important and good

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suggestion is made it is always looked upon with suspicion. That is why it is necessary for us to have a competent organisation here. That competent organisation can be brought about not only when we have very competent, intelligent and able officers, but also officers who are in a position to understand the problems of the State Governments, and who are able to understand the difficulties and the complexities involved in agriculture and agricultural development. It is only when we have such officers that it would be possible for us to move forward and influence the State Governments. That is why I have recently taken the decision that we should have as Secretary of the Agricultural Department a person who has functioned in the State Government; a person who has had experience in agricultural development in the State Government; and I am able to say that I am getting such a person and from the middle of May he will be in charge of the secretaryship of the Agricultural Department in my Ministry. Therefore, that is one of the steps which we have taken and it is not only at the Secretary's level, but even at the lower level, it is necessary to have people who have functioned in the States and therefore they will be able to appreciate it. Perhaps one advantage which I may have over some of my colleagues is that I have some experience of State Government. It is necessary that we bring about a competent organisation, an understanding organisation, so that we would be able to properly influence the State Governments, persuade the State Governments, and that is how I am proceeding onwards.

It is necessary also to bring about a coordinated picture with regard to the activities relating to Agriculture and Agricultural policies at the Centre. Sometimes we seem to talk in different tones. Agriculture Ministry says something; Community Development Ministry says something else; and the Irrigation and Power Ministry speaks in a different wave-

length altogether. If such a situation arises naturally you cannot expect the State Governments, apart from the confusion created, as to what they should follow. They will not certainly have any respect for the suggestions coming from the Central Government. That is why a coordinated approach is necessary with regard to these various Ministries concerned with agricultural production.

We have examined this aspect, and, as a matter of fact, a report also was submitted by one of the officers who had functioned in that Ministry. Certain main recommendations from that report have emerged. And, after considering the various aspects we came to the conclusion—and I am a party to that conclusion—that it may not be necessary to integrate the Ministries. Perhaps it would be possible to consider their activities so as to activate and strengthen the Agricultural Production Board, which has been brought into existence a few years back. No doubt that production board has been functioning well and I may say it has discharged a good function, an important function, but still, it has not been good enough to meet the exigencies of the situation. That is why after a great deal of consideration, we came to the conclusion that while the integration of the Ministries may be considered a little later, if it becomes necessary, we could consider this aspect, namely, whether by activating this Production Board we can achieve results. Therefore, it has been decided that this Board should have a Secretary with the status of Special Secretary who would pursue the various decisions which have been taken by this Production Board and see that they are properly implemented. Now, nobody is responsible for the implementation of the various decisions taken by the Production Board—each Ministry has to take care of it, and therefore, for the purpose of seeing that the decisions are properly implemented, a

Special Secretary has to be appointed, and I hope to get a Secretary, who would be able to get this coordination and implementation done properly. And, in addition to that, it has also been decided that, because credit like cooperative credit has to play a vital role in agricultural production, we should have a small sub-committee of this Production Board consisting of the Minister of Agriculture being the Chairman, the Minister of Community Development, the Minister of State in the Finance Ministry and a representative of the Reserve Bank, so that they may sit together and take decisions with regard to the cooperative movement and how we should function not only in the field of credit, but including marketing and other fields. Therefore, we have taken this decision, and we want to give a fair trial to this arrangement. Of course, nothing is final. Therefore, if this should yield results, it would be good enough. But, still if we find that there are bottlenecks, if we find that still there are conflicts, there will be time enough to review the whole position.

**Shri Basappa (Tiptur):** For the decision of the Board who is responsible—Agriculture Ministry or Community Development Ministry?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Agriculture Ministry will be responsible. The Secretary will be functioning in the Agriculture Ministry. Therefore the Agriculture Ministry would be responsible. This is the decision which we have taken with regard to the coordination; but apart from coordination, I want to make this Agriculture Ministry a more efficient and competent organisation; and how could it be done? Today our administration is so administration-oriented that it is unable to cope with the problems. It is all right with reference to a Ministry like Home Affairs where it has trained administrative structure. But in technical Ministries like Steel or Industries or Agriculture which are technical in nature, unless we give

importance to technicians, professional people and experts, I am afraid, however much we may try, we may not be able to achieve the desired results. That is why I am trying to give the place to technicians with regard to advising and taking decisions, and I hope some further decisions will be taken on this line. I have made the Inspector-General of Forests an *ex-officio* Joint Secretary. At present what happens is this. When the Inspector-General of Forests, who is supposed to be the topmost expert available in forestry, offers some advice to the Government or makes a suggestion, an Under Secretary or some other officer scrutinises the technical advice given by him. This is really the state of affairs not only with regard to the Inspector-General of Forests. It is so with regard to every high-placed technician expert etc. The recommendation of an Animal Husbandry Commissioner or Agricultural Commissioner is likely to be over-ruled by any Deputy Secretary. Well, I do not know how competent they are for the purpose of scrutinising the technical opinion, given by such technical experts. This is happening not only with regard to Agriculture Ministry. If the administrator still thinks that the administrator still thinks that the administrator is the ultimate arbitrator even of technical opinion, then we owe unto our technical development and should value the advice given by technicians and experts in the line. As far as any technical view is concerned, if we are not satisfied with one technical expert, we may refer it to another technical expert, but we should not have lay judgment. We, laymen, should not sit in judgment over technical views given by the most competent person is available to us.

Another aspect to which I am devoting some attention is that technicians should have the proper status to advise the Government so

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that we may be properly guided by the advice of the technician. Another aspect is how to avoid delays? Regarding administrative reform, the Home Ministry has taken up this matter, and proceeding ahead, and I hope some results would come out of this. But we cannot wait for all that comprehensive reform to come about and then for agricultural development to take place. That is why immediately I have asked the Institute of Management at Calcutta to go into the functioning of the Agriculture Ministry, and study scientifically, and tell us how the present system and the various things could be improved, so that there would not be any delay, so that bottlenecks, if any, could be removed. Necessary decisions will be taken in that regard. To the extent it is possible, to the extent it lies in my power, I am trying to make this instrument, this Ministry, as efficient and as competent as possible so that it may command the respect of the State Governments, so that it may command the respect of the State officials. That is the only sure way of influencing their methods and machinery.

The next aspect is this. It is not merely enough that this machinery should become competent. We should also think as to how to have proper liaison, proper coordination between the Centre and the State Governments. That is also important. After all, we can only influence, we can only persuade the State Governments. How to bring about this? This has also been engaging our attention; and, recently, after a good deal of discussion, the Finance Minister has made a very useful suggestion for our consideration. That is under our consideration. Instead of having advisers in the Planning Commission located here and going there once or twice a year to advise them, will it not be possible to locate a high officer in the State Government? He may be called Development Commissioner or by any other name. One

of the senior-most Officers of the State Governments can be taken out and placed there as the representative of the Centre. He may be given financial powers to sanction schemes then and there, instead of writing to the Centre and taking decisions later on. He may function as a liaison officer for some other developmental activities also, but his main concern will be agriculture. It will not be an imposition on the States, because he will be selected in consultation with the State Governments, out of their cadre. It is not a question of somebody going from Delhi to boss over them. We have had discussions with one or two State Governments about this and it has been broadly welcomed. After discussing with the other State Governments also, we hope to take a decision, so that some highly placed officer is there representing the Centre to bring about better coordination, and liaison, between the State and the Centre.

We have also considered how best to formalise the relationship between the Centre and State Governments. We have at present an advantage in this respect about which the communist party is always complaining. I mean throughout the country, in the States and at the Centre, there is one party in power. I do not expect this state of affairs will continue for ever; it is bound to change.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** Yes; it will change.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I know what change he means, but that is not the change I mean; I mean a democratic change, not a communist change. However, I am not joining issue with him on that.

We have been considering for sometime how best to formalise the relationship between the Central and State Governments. In the various projects, it may be perhaps necessary to draw up a memorandum of understanding or memorandum of commitments, in which the responsibilities of the Central and State Government

will be clearly spelt out and with reference to that, financial resources being made available for the implementation aspect of it will be considered. This approach has been tried in USA; I hope our communist friends will not object to it on that ground.

**Shri Warior:** We have no such phobia.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Formalising the relationship between the Central and State Governments, particular, with reference to a subject like agriculture, is absolutely essential.

These are the directions in which we are considering how to improve the administrative machinery, which alone will provide the various facilities and remove the bottlenecks existing today in the path of agricultural development. I do not think I have exhausted all the measures we have to take in this regard. There are many other aspects, but I have given a broad picture of how we may go about this.

As pointed out by Mr. Malhotra, we are also considering the question of agricultural research. We should be using whatever techniques and research facilities are already there. What we have already is sufficient to meet the needs of the country for the next five years or more. We have to safeguard the interests of the future generations also. It can be done only on the basis of intensified and efficient scientific research. That is why soon after I took charge of this portfolio, I devoted attention to the research work going on in the ministry and in the country and I tried to find out how best to improve it.

It is not as if attention was not devoted to this aspect earlier. As a matter of fact, I have found reports after reports of various committees and review teams about reorientation and reorganisation of agricultural research. I have done nothing new. I have only taken note of what has already been recommended and tried to implement them as quickly as possible.

I am happy that from 1st May—tomorrow—a scientist, as pointed out by Mr. Malhotra, will head the ICAR. Dr. Pal will take over as the Director-General of Agricultural Research and he will be the head of ICAR from tomorrow. It is not merely a change in the head of the organisation which we are visualising. With regard to the entire concept of agricultural research we are trying to bring about a change in outlook, procedures and methods. We simply boat of there being 40 or 50 research institutions. We have a large number of so-called research institutions in every State, but they do not have sufficient trained personnel and equipment in them. This is diversion and dilution of resources, without obtaining any results. So, we want to consolidate our efforts, so that properly qualified men and sufficient equipment will be available at a particular centre for research and there will be a coordinated approach to scientific research between the central and State agencies. After all, we will have to make the best use of our limited personnel and equipment and other resources. That is why a coordinated approach to agricultural research is now being worked out. I hope that with the cooperation of the State Governments, it should be possible for us to draw up a coordinated programme of agricultural research. Only through these coordinated research programmes it would be possible for us to achieve results.

Another way in which we want to activate agricultural research is through what are called the coordinated research programmes. This has yielded great results particularly in evolving hybrid maize and producing seeds for improved production. Programmes of coordinated research for wheat and rice have already been launched. We have to launch them for other commodities also. By this approach, we hope that within a very short period, it would be possible for us to achieve good results. I shall



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indicate the lines in which we will proceed when I speak about actual agricultural production. I hope what we are doing will not only help the present progress in agriculture, but lay the foundation for future progress also.

We cannot be content with copying what has been done in other parts of the world. Even though the basic fundamental principles may be the same, agricultural development has to be adapted to the region, soil, climate and people also. Unfortunately, this adaptation has not been made properly. We have been depending on foreign scientists and foreign approaches, with regard to agricultural research. The richest source of energy available to us is solar energy. This can be effectively used for the purpose of better growth of our plants. Unfortunately, this has not been taken note of till recently. I am glad our scientists have identified this and they are proceeding to evolve varieties which would take full advantage of the solar energy available, apart from the artificial nutrients.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** What about atomic energy?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We are using that also. This is the natural energy which is available and naturally the source which is available could be best utilised provided we orient our research to these things.

I am particularly glad that we have a new generation, a young generation of scientists who are conscious of these things. I am afraid, till now, we have not given them the proper opportunities. We have to give them the opportunities, we have to give them all the facilities and all the equipments which are necessary. During the Fourth Plan, while we are giving priority to agriculture and are thinking in terms of Rs. 2,400 crores, we want to give priority to scientific

research and if Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 crores out of these Rs. 2,400 crores are allocated for scientific research it would yield much better dividend, even for the present and particularly for the future. This is the approach we have got to make in the formulation of the Fourth Plan with regard to the research programmes which we have got to undertake.

While all these are taking place, what is necessary is that we have to solve our food problem as quickly as possible. It is dangerous to be dependent on large-scale imports from any part of the world. A lesson was taught to us a month back. When there was a strike in the United States of America, that created a food crisis in our country because we are depending upon imported foodgrains on a large-scale from the United States of America. We have to carry foodgrains all these 12,000 miles and if there is any crisis we would be in great danger. Therefore, we should hasten forward and see that we reach self-sufficiency with regard to cereals at least as early as possible. As far as I am concerned, I am assured by the scientists that this is a possibility and it could be achieved provided we proceed in the right way in which case within the next six years, that is by the end of the Fourth Plan period, it should be possible for us to reach self-sufficiency with regard to cereals. That is the target which we have fixed.

For this purpose we are now trying to identify the various areas of action so that we may proceed to take action in this direction. It is not a miracle which would work in the agricultural field. It is positive action, it is positive material input that alone would give results. Therefore, we are now trying to identify these areas in order to take action.

The first and foremost thing is higher production. This has got to be by the use of fertilisers, balanced

fertilisers—nitrogenous fertiliser, phosphatic fertiliser and potash. If today we have slackened a little with regard to the production programme, it is mainly because we are not making available sufficient fertilisers to our farmers. Two years back there was a complaint that in spite of fertilisers being available, there was no sufficient off-take. During the last year we found that we were able to meet only about 65 or 70 per cent of the demand. Even that demand, I suppose, was underestimated. But during this year I find that in spite of the fact that we will be distributing about 1,00,000 tonnes more of nitrogen than in the last year we will meet only 60 per cent of the demand. The demand is just coming up in geometrical progression. Therefore, it is necessary to meet this demand. My estimate is that unless we are in a position to improve the supply position by 2,00,000 tonnes of nitrogen every year, we would not be able to reach the target which we have set for ourselves.

How are we to do it? It should be, as far as possible, by indigenous production. It is here where the industry has to give the support to agriculture. If industry fails then to that extent agriculture will fail.

15 hrs.

Some hon. friends were making a mention that the allocation with regard to agriculture is not sufficient; they were talking in terms of percentage. It is not merely allocation to agriculture which is important, but we have to take into account various industries which have got to back up agriculture. We have to take all that into account. And if we take all that into account, I have no doubt, we will reach the percentage of 50 or even a little more than that. But what I want to emphasize is that for agricultural production unless there is sufficient backing from the

industrial sector we would find that it will not be possible. That is how we have made calculation of what the availability of fertilisers should be for every year and we have indicated to the industrial sector and we have indicated to the Finance Ministry also that either it should be produced within the country or, if it is not produced within the country, it should be possible for us to import it. It is better to import fertiliser than import foodgrains, because with 1 tonne of fertiliser we can have 10 tonnes of foodgrains. In the same way if you talk of production of fertiliser, some raw materials will have to be imported and it is better to import Re. 1/- worth of raw materials with which we will be able to produce Rs. 5/- worth of fertiliser. Therefore, indigenous production is important. But if it is not possible to reach the target which we require every year, then it should be imported. And there is a great competition in the world today for fertiliser. For love or money, we cannot get enough fertilisers. It is necessary to ensure that fertiliser is supplied and fertiliser is ensured to the farmer. There is no use blaming the farmer. The farmer is coming forward. Here I would like to pay my tribute to the farmers who come from Andhra to which State my respected colleague, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, belongs. They have stood foremost in the use of fertilisers and even now there is a great demand for it; not merely great demand, but they use it to the best advantage possible. That is why agricultural production is increasing by leaps and bounds in Andhra Pradesh.

I heard a complaint during the debate that whereas there is so much of demand in Andhra, Madras, Punjab and probably in Maharashtra too, in some States farmers are asked to purchase fertilisers by compulsion and therefore it is being wasted. This requires looking into. I do not think it is necessary. Perhaps for the purpose of statistics for showing that 'we are also consuming fertiliser' some



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State Governments are taking action and forcing the ryots to purchase it. This is merely a waste and that is how blackmarket has developed. If they do not use it fertiliser in the north travels down to Andhra, Madras and other places. Therefore, what I am stressing is that we have to ensure that this fertiliser is available in sufficient quantities. Otherwise we won't be able to reach our production target, however much we may wish. It will be only a dream. And in addition.....

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani):** What about compost programme?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I know—compost, cow-dung and everything. They will solve the problem only marginally. Ultimately production has got to increase, whether we like it or not, by nitrogenous and inorganic fertiliser. There is no denying that. I am not trying to deal with every point, but am emphasizing the important points which we have got to take note of.

**Shri Warrior:** What should be the target per hectare and how much consumption should there be?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am not interested in this theoretical calculation. We want to produce enough to meet the needs of the people. I am coming to that aspect a little later.

Fertiliser can be utilised to the best advantage only when irrigation water is available. In that connection, we are increasing the tempo of implementation of medium-size and big-size irrigation projects. They will take their own time. But during the short term we will have to intensify our efforts in the field of minor irrigation. Therefore, we are evolving an intensified programme of development of minor irrigation sources. Regarding these minor irrigation sources, we seem to think that we can have

tube-wells wherever we want them; we can have tanks wherever we want them and we can have wells wherever we want them. It is impossible to have like that. It has to be based on a ground water survey. Unless water availability is known, either surface water or underground water you cannot take up this minor irrigation. For this purpose we have a fairly wide ground water survey programme. It is with the backing of this we have to take the minor irrigation programme. That is what we are undertaking as an advance programme during the last year of the Third Five Year Plan so that during the Fourth Plan we may go forward with regard to implementation of these minor irrigation programmes.

Sometimes we seem to think that once water is made available automatically production will go up. To a certain extent it is true because it immediately improves the conditions of agriculture. But if you want to get the maximum advantage out of water you should also know how best to use the water with reference to the soil, with reference to the crop. Therefore, soil-water-management which is a new science now, which is a new technique, is becoming more and more important. Unfortunately, we have not made sufficient advance in this. Therefore, to take up these irrigation programmes it is necessary to take up an intensified soil-water-management programme on the basis of soil survey, use of water, the various crops and the various varieties of fertiliser which can be used. When we think of minor irrigation programmes we seem to think that they can be taken up very easily without any technique being available. In addition, it has to be backed up by technical survey of ground water availability and surface water availability. That we are undertaking.

When we use fertiliser and water it provides fertile conditions not only for growth of plants but also various

insects and spread of plant diseases. Therefore, plant protection programme has got to be a competent of this production programme. That has to be taken up with reference to production of chemicals, with regard to the equipments which are required to use those chemicals. That is also being sorted out and I hope it will be possible for us to sort it out in the proper way, so that in the Fourth Plan all these are available in sufficient quantities and spread out everywhere so that it would be possible for the farmers to use these things in an effective way.

In addition to this, to get the maximum effect of the use of all these materials it is necessary to have the proper seed; otherwise you would find that even though you may do all these things the results would only be second-rate or third-rate results. That is why an intensive seed programme was accepted during the Third Plan period and even during the Second Plan period. I myself have participated in it, in establishing these seed farms in the Madras State. But I am not quite satisfied with regard to the quality of seeds which we are producing not only in the State farms but, later on, in the registered growers, farms also. Therefore, we should have an intensified seed production programme. That is why I requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give priority to the Seeds Bill which, I am glad, was mentioned in the programme for the next week. I hope this House will pass that Bill—it has already been passed by Rajya Sabha—on the basis of which we would be able to ensure quality and standard of seeds which would be distributed.

But merely passing a law would not produce the required quality or maintain the required standard. We have to have proper organisations for this purpose. That is why the Seeds Corporation, which is already undertaking the development of hybrid maize and also various vegetable seeds, has been set up. We are trying to have similar Seeds Corporations either

region-wise or commodity-wise for the purpose of developing all these things. In addition to that, I invited private firms also to participate in seed production programme. I am glad the response has been good and many are coming forward for the purpose of producing quality seeds and distributing them. Therefore, it should be possible for us to have a wide programme, an extensive programme to produce various seeds and these seeds being available to the farmers in time for the purpose of being used on their fields.

These are the various things, the material inputs, which have got to be made available to the farmers for the immediate increase in the various programmes. Even with regard to seed, as I mentioned when I was dealing with the scientific research programme, it is not merely a question of the existing varieties. Even with regard to the existing varieties we have to produce quality seeds of specific standards. But in addition to that, science has given us the advantage of evolving new varieties which have got higher potential of production. However much fertiliser, irrigation and other facilities we may give, the present varieties of wheat which we are using, for example, would not be able to give us more than 30, 40 or at the most 50 maunds. But new varieties are being evolved in our research institutes which have a potential of producing 70, 80 or even 90 maunds. These new varieties will have to be evolved. Therefore, it is a question of not merely producing the varieties which already exist but producing new varieties and producing those seeds also. It is in these directions that we have to enlarge the seed industry, if I may say so, and seed production programme, which will take care of the main production programme which we have and which alone will give us increased production in the near future and also in the years to come.

But if our farmers have to undertake all these, unfortunately, they do

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not have the economic strength. Today if you ask him to purchase fertiliser, if you ask him to take up the plant protection programme, if you ask him to have better seeds, he does not have the necessary economic strength. That is why credit becomes another vital factor in the development of agriculture. We have been developing agricultural credit through co-operative societies, and in some of the States they have done very good work. But I am afraid, in many other States, except in three or four States, while cooperatives have come into existence they are not functioning up to the standard. What are we going to do? Are we going to starve in the name of co-operation? Shall we wait till co-operation develops so that credit will become available, then production will go up, foodgrains will become available and till then depend upon PL 480? That is why the question as to how the credit needs of the farmers will have to be met immediately is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government. The Reserve Bank has gone into this question. Various other committees have also gone into this question. We have to take a decision. It is here where co-ordination between the Ministry of Co-operation and the Ministry of Agriculture has to be brought about in a big way and in an integrated way. Sometimes we are carried away by slogans like "Co-operatives and nothing but co-operatives". All right, I am for co-operatives. But if they do not function properly we should have an alternative agency to take care of it. Therefore, unless we take care of the credit we may make all these inputs available but even then the farmers will not be able to purchase them, utilise them and use them on the fields and get the higher production that we aim at. We cannot, therefore, afford to slip in this direction. That is why we are thinking in terms of an Agricultural Credit Bank to function in areas where the co-operative movement is weak. Also,

recently, the Prime Minister was talking in terms of private commercial banks coming into the picture for the purpose of supplying credit to the peasants. All these things will have to be explored. Unless we do it perhaps the credit needs of the farmers will not be squarely met, and if we are not able to meet the credit needs even if we produce and make available all the other things the production will not go up.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** All these things have been before the Ministers and all these years every year they have been saying these things.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Every year we have to say this and every year we have to improve our performance. If we do not do that, we need not have this discussion at all. We can simply say that we discussed this last year. The hon. Member also says the same thing. After all, what is important is to remind ourselves every year that these are the tasks before us, let us do them in a better way and in a more efficient way.

**Shri Ranga:** Sahasranam will not help; we must have some results.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** At least Sahasranam will remind us what we have to do. That is what we are doing. I do realise that it is not merely the realisation of various actions which have got to take place. That is why I am saying that we are indentifying them and we are trying to take action. Ultimately you should judge us, as you are judging us now, through the Fourth Plan as to how far we have implemented our policies. If no implementation takes place I will also join ranks with several Food Ministers and walk away.

**Shri Warior:** That won't help us also.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I hope it may not be necessary. It is for that purpose that I have taken up this challenge and I hope to meet this challenge (*Interruption*).

It is not merely the cereals alone which would meet the food requirements of the country. A question was put as to what will be the availability of cereals per head. Suppose I give 20 ounces per head, will it meet the food requirements of the people? No. The other subsidiary foods are important. That is why we are launching a big crash programme of vegetable production particularly in Delhi. I suppose some of the hon. Members would have gone round and seen the vegetable development that has taken place round about Delhi even during the last three or four months. It has gone in a big way. We are trying to take it up in all the other urban areas round about. These have been sanctioned and action has already been taken. I hope it will make an impact next year.

In the same way, the development of fisheries, the poultry and various other things has also to be taken care of. During the last three, four years, poultry particularly has made a tremendous progress. It may not be sufficient when you take into account the needs of the country. But we have to carry it forward and we shall carry it forward.

Now, apart from these things, apart from these production programmes, distribution is also very important, because we found that whenever scarcity arose the distribution became a problem and critical situations arose in many parts of the country, particularly during the last year. Somebody spoke about the Kidwai formula. It is easy enough to de-control when the conditions are satisfactory and there is a production boom. That was what happened when Kidwai de-controlled it. I was also a party to it because I was Food Minister in Madras at that time. I can also take credit by saying that the suggestion of de-control came from Madras.

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):** Let us not deprecate him. He has done good work.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I also take credit for it.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir):** In the particular circumstances it was good.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** What also we have got to ensure is that when a critical situation arises we should not be found lacking in any way at that time. We have got to take sufficient safeguards for that purpose. From that aspect we lay down for ourselves a long-term price policy and a distribution programme, which I have already placed before this House. I don't think I should go into the details of it, the essential features being the assurance of economic minimum price for the producer and also seeing that the consumer is not called upon to pay an unduly high price.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** That is the contradiction; there is an element of subsidy.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** You cannot subsidise the foodgrains in our country; that would mean we won't have any other developmental programme. This is my view. After all it is only a small portion of the urban population who are called upon to pay higher price and they have got the capacity to pay; they should not grudge paying a little more for the purpose of increased production.

**Shri Ranga:** Is not the urban population being subsidised?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is completely a different aspect altogether. How are we to ensure these two things? That is why the Food Corporation has been brought into existence. Merely fixation of a maximum price beyond which it should not go and merely a law will not produce a miracle. That is why it becomes necessary to build up sufficient buffer stock, about which also we have been talking for a long time. Without sufficient buffer stock it will not be

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

possible for us to control the market. That is why our immediate problem and our immediate policy is the control which we have enforced by way of zonal restrictions. That is mainly for the purpose of seeing that we build up sufficient buffer stock. Once that is built up and I hope it will be built up as quickly as possible, immediately we can review this zonal arrangement and we can remove it as quickly as possible.

Even though no complaints have been made on the food front, still, rightly, the Members from Kerala raised a problem. It is only recently the Governor of Kerala was here and I think today also he is here in Delhi. I had a long discussion with him with regard to the food situation in Kerala. We already have rice stocks to meet the demands for two months and our intention is to build it up so that we will have stock at least to meet the needs for three months. Then during the monsoon the transport bottleneck, the transport difficulties, will not stand in the way of food. On the 18th May the Food Advisory Committee in Kerala is meeting and I have agreed to go there. At that time I shall have the advantage of the suggestions which the hon. Members may make in the meeting of the Food Advisory Committee. After that, I can assure this honourable House that we will take every possible step to ensure that the supply will be properly given to Kerala and the needs of the Kerala people, which is now the responsibility of this Parliament and the Union Government, will be properly taken care of.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): Is it true that the ration is cut down in some hotels?

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: Just now the hon. Member has passed on a hint to me. I don't have information about it. I don't think that would have happened because there is no programme to cut down the ration anywhere there. Probably in some hotels,

where they are misusing it, it might have been done. I shall certainly look into it and find out what the facts are. What I am emphasising is that Kerala is our responsibility and we shall try to see that this responsibility is properly discharged.

All these distribution problems and all this scarcity has arisen because of our difficulty on the production front. That we have got to take care of. I am quite confident that it can be taken care of and it is in that direction we are taking various actions and it is in that direction that the various suggestions made by the hon. Members here and the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee will be examined. In addition to this, various other suggestions have been made with regard to the arid zone, hill areas and various other special programmes. We have put forward all these programmes in the paper which we have circulated and they have also been mentioned in my speech which I made before the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council. Therefore it is not as if we are not aware of these things. I can only give this assurance that to the best of my ability I will see that these will not remain merely as paper plans and they will not be merely speech-making programmes. It shall be my endeavour to see that action is taken on this basis so that the challenge on the food front is squarely met as even now we are trying to meet the challenge on other fronts.

**Shri Sonavane**: I want to know whether the Commission which was set up to fix the foodgrain prices has started functioning and if not, when it is likely to start its work.

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: It has already started functioning from the 1st of January. A mention was made with regard to the association

of farmers in the functioning of this Agricultural Prices Commission for the purpose of fixing proper prices. A decision has been taken that a panel of progressive farmers from various parts of the country would be associated with this Commission for working out proper economic prices.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** On account of the carelessness of the staff dealing with fertiliser, the consumers' societies and the farmers are suffering a loss of thousands of rupees. I made a brief reference to this in my speech and wanted to know whether the losses suffered by these people on account of the carelessness of the distribution staff would be compensated so that confidence is created in the working of the department.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is only a suggestion.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** So many of us are wanting to put some questions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At 3.30 we have to start the non-official business.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Last Friday also we started it three minutes late. We won't mind that.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** All right. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** The hon. Minister informed us during Question Hour that there is a crop insurance scheme. In Anand in Amul Dairy we have got an insurance scheme for cattle. Will the Government consider such a scheme for cattle for the benefit of farmers?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We can consider that. I shall certainly look into it.

**Shri Warior:** The hon. Minister started by saying about the increase in our production. The last sentence

he said was that read difficulty was in production and not in distribution. Is it a slip or what?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The distribution problem cannot be solved unless it is backed by production.

**Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal):** The State Government has been authorised to fix the producers' price in connection with coarse grain. In some States they have fixed ceiling on prices with the result that the farmers cannot sell their grain beyond a particular price. I would like to know what the Government proposes to do in this regard.

**Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli):** I want to know whether the Government has set up any special machinery to study the actual cost of cultivation to the farmers in order to advise Government about fixing support prices for the farmer.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I wish to add just a word to the speech, on the whole a good speech which the hon. Minister has made, that neither loans, nor organisations, nor plans, nor poultries nor fisheries, nor inputs would help at all unless the hon. Minister can convince his colleagues that the peasants—his own flesh and blood are human beings and not just hewers of wood and drawers of water. Does he propose to do so?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** These are all suggestions.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is a question.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think the assumption of the hon. Member is correct. I do not think the farmers are considered as anything but human beings.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Am I to put any of the cut motions separately?

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** I want my cut motion. Nos. 6 to 9 to be put separately.



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will put those cut motions 6 to 9 to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion Nos. 6 to 9 were put and negatived.*

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** I want all my cut motions to be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right. I will now put cut motion Nos. 36 to 45 to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion Nos. 36 to 45 were put and negatived.*

**Shri Sarojoo Pandey (Rasara):** I want my cut motion Nos. 63 to 94 to be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will put cut motion Nos. 63 to 94 to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion Nos. 63 to 94 were put and negatived.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I want cut motion Nos. 96 and 97 to be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put cut motion Nos. 96 and 97 to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion Nos. 96 and 97 were put and negatived.*

**Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri):** I want that cut motion No. 113 to be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put cut motion No. 113 to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion No. 113 was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the other Cut Motions were also put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 42 to 47 and 128 to 130 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions of Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,38,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

#### DEMAND NO. 43—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,10,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Agriculture'."

#### DEMAND NO. 44—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,33,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 45—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,44,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

**DEMAND NO. 46—FOREST**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,74,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 47—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,37,12,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 129—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,13,75 000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains'."

**DEMAND NO. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,29,77,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

15.33 hrs.

**MOTION RE. SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up non-official business.

**Shri Hem Raj (Kangra):** I beg to move the following:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1965."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1965."

*The motion was adopted.*



15.34 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

*(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)*

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\***

*(Omission of Section 80)*

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Nath Pai:** I introduce the Bill.

15.35½ hrs.

**INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

*(Amendment of Section 36)*

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** I beg to move for leave to introduce

a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

**PAYMENT OF PENSIONS TO  
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT  
BILL\***

**Shri Hem Raj (Kangra):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of pensions to Members of Parliament after retirement.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of pensions to Members of Parliament after retirement."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Hem Raj:** I introduce the Bill.

15.36½ hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

*(Amendment of Article 356)*

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-4-65.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

# INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

*(Omission of Section 309)*

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I introduce the Bill.

15.37½ hrs.

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (COMPOSITION) BILL—Contd.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on the 15th April 1965 to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith. The time allotted is two hours out of which one minute has been taken. Shri Shree Narayan Das will continue his speech.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Has the hon. Member taken the consent of Members before including their names?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga): Yes, Sir.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Because nobody declines, so it is presumed that they have no objection.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the other day I moved that this Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Select Committee.

In this connection, I have to say that in the Constituent Assembly the question whether it is necessary to have a second chamber at the State level or not was discussed threadbare. Some members were in favour of having Councils at the State level while others were against it. After some deliberation, it was decided that the representatives of the States concerned should meet and decide whether they would like to have a Council at the State level or not. Then, it was informally decided by representatives of some States that they should have Council at the State level while others decided that they should not have.

15.39 hrs.

[**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI** in the Chair].

As a result, now some of the States have two chambers, a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. At present, the following States have Legislative Councils, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

It was also decided at that time that if any of the States would not like to

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30-4-65.

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

have this Council, they can, by passing a resolution in the Legislative Assembly, abolish it. There was also a provision that those States which do not have a Council, they can, in course of time by passing a resolution in the Legislative Assembly, have it.

Now, when the question of the composition, number of members etc. of the Legislative Council came before the Constituent Assembly, there was much controversy. A large number of amendment we moved by hon. Members and it was difficult for the Constituent Assembly to decide about all the amendments that were moved and the question was discussed for a very long time.

In the beginning Dr. Ambedkar, who was piloting the draft bill for the Constitution, came forward saying that there should be Councils in such and such States but that the composition and other things, that is, the qualifications and disqualifications of Members, should be decided by the future Parliament. But a large number of Members said at that time that the Constituent Assembly should decide the composition and other important matters with regard to the Councils. After a discussion for some time the discussion was postponed to a future date and then another draft was put forward by Dr. Ambedkar. That was in these words:—

"That for article 150, the following be substituted:—"

"The present article is 171; when it was discussed in the Constituent Assembly it was article 150. The proposed article 150 read:—

"(1) The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of members in the Assembly of that State:

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

(2) Until Parliament may, by law otherwise provide, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provide in clause (3) of this article."

The proposed provision was practically accepted by the Constituent Assembly. The present provision in the Constitution relating to the composition of the Legislative Council of a State is that as nearly as may be, one-third of the members are to be elected by members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify; as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India; as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school; as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly; and the remainder was to be nominated by the Governor.

In the Constitution there is a provision, that is, clause (2) of article 171, which says that the composition will remain as such until Parliament by law otherwise provides.

Coming to why the necessity for this Bill of mine, there have been some changes in the structure of local bodies. We have introduced democratic decentralisation and there are other bodies which have come up like the co-operative societies. A large



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mary teachers should also be given representation in the Councils.

Then, under the present democratic set-up now the three-tier system has come, namely, the Panchayats, the Panchayat Samities and the Zila Parishad. Formerly there were only district boards and some other Panchayats. They have been provide with some rights for electing members to the Councils. But the Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads, while in some States they might have been given representation, in others have not been given any representation. So, I have suggested that as nearly as one-sixth of the total members of the Councils in States should be elected by the Zila Parishads and Block Samitis.

I have made provision separately for the Panchayats. There would be an electoral college chosen by the members of the Panchayats within the State and one-twelfth of the members will be elected by that electoral college.

Then, as you know, Mr. Chairman, we have been encouraging the co-operative societies. A large number of co-operative societies have been formed in the country and they play a very important part in our economic affairs. They are also to be encouraged and their point of view should also be heard while making enactments in the States. Therefore I have made provision for the representation of co-operative societies also through an electoral college chosen by members of co-operative societies within the State.

While the Bill was being considered last time, I admit that there was an omission and now I would like to provide that the labour organisations should also find some place in this body. Further, I have provided for the representation to be given to the organised organisations or commerce, industry, trade and bus-

iness. They should also be represented in this body. It had been contended that it has become very cumbersome. But the provisions that I have made are for the consideration of this honourable House. If this Bill is referred to the Select Committee and its various provisions are considered in view of the discussions that were held during the time of the Constituent Assembly and various amendments that were made at that time—they are also to be looked into—and if in the present circumstances, in the present set-up, the Select Committee thinks that certain changes are to be made and incorporated in this Bill, then those changes will be made accordingly.

If there is any place for a second chamber at the State level, I think, that will be only based on functional representation. The present provision of the one-third of its Members being elected by the Legislative Assembly has, I think, given rise to some patronage being given for those who are in the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly. It is the majority party in the Assembly which has to elect one-third of the Members. In the present circumstances, I think, that is not necessary and that should be abolished altogether and in that place certain other interests should be given representation and we should make the composition of the Legislative Council as broad-based as possible. If that is not found workable, then, I think, there is no necessity of Legislative Councils at the States level and that there should be only one chamber functioning in the State.

Lastly, I would like to say that this Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion and a number of opinions have been received which have been laid on the Table of the House. As I pointed out, a large number of opinions of those who are interested and concerned with this are in favour of this Bill saying that the Councils should be broad-based. But the various

State Governments have not supported this measure. They say that the present provision should continue. And that is quite obvious. It is because at present they enjoy the right of electing one-third of its Members by the Members of the Legislative Assembly. Therefore, at no time, I think, the Government at the State level would support any change in the composition of Legislative Council. But, on the other hand, a large number of persons and a large number of organisations who are interested in this have given their opinions in favour of it that some necessary changes should be made, that panchayats, trade unions and other interests should be given representation in the Council.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I hope that hon. Members will make necessary suggestions and support my measure. I do not say that all the provisions that I have incorporated in the Bill should be supported. This Bill is for reference to the Select Committee and then necessary changes could be made by the Select Committee so that the Bill may become as useful as it is required to be.

With these words, I move the Bill and I think the House will support it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 16 members, namely:—

1. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade.
2. Shri C. R. Basappa
3. Shri Basanta Kumar Das
4. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar.
5. Shri K. L. More
6. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More.
7. Shri V. C. Parashar

8. Shri Jaganath Rao
9. Shri S. C. Samanta
10. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi
11. Shri Sheo Narain
12. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha
13. Shri T. H. Sonavane
14. Shri Radhelal Vyas
15. Shri K. K. Warior, and
16. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
2. Shri C. R. Basappa
3. Shri Basanta Kumar Das
4. Shri Shree Narayan Das
5. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar
6. Shri K. L. More
7. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More
8. Shri Muzaffar Husain
9. Shri V. C. Parashar
10. Shri Jagannath Rao
11. Shri S. C. Samanta
12. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi
13. Shri Sheo Narain
14. Shri Krishnapal Singh
15. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha
16. Shri T. H. Sonavane
17. Shri Vishram Prasad
18. Shri Radhelal Vyas
19. Shri K. K. Warior, and
20. Shri Yashpal Singh.

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

[Shri Yashpal Singh]

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

**Mr. Chairman:** The motion and the amendment are before the House.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be brief in endorsing the laudable object underlying the Bill and also in supporting the motion for reference to a Select Committee.

The object of the Bill, to the extent to which I agree with it, is stated by the learned author of this Bill in these words:

"The object of this Bill is to provide for representation to as many organised interests as are functioning in the State. By giving such representation to these interests the Council would not only become more representative but the functioning of such organisations would be encouraged and would get impetus and their working will become beneficial to the community at large."

I do not, however, agree with the earlier enunciation that cooperative societies which according to the author of this Bill are destined to play

a vital role in our economy and in our country should also, at the present juncture, be given such representation. I say this because I do not think that cooperative societies have yet proven their merit in this country by and large and—I am sure you are aware, Sir—we find that the functioning of the cooperative societies has been of a nature which has very little to commend itself to us. It would, therefore, be disastrous if we were to allow representation in Legislative Councils to societies such as cooperative societies in some of the State, the credentials of which are highly dubious.

The very quintessence of democracy is that legislatures should be more representative and that popular will should find expression in legislatures both in their composition and in their deliberations. The Bill which is before us proposes for a more appropriate and a more balanced composition of Legislative Councils in some respects. It enshrines, I think, a pluralist and a functional approach to political organisation which derives its validity in modern political thought and to that extent, I think, it is worthy of our support in principle.

It is interesting to find and go through the various comments received from various parts of India where Legislative Councils exist and also from parts of India where there are no Legislative Councils. In particular it is interesting to read the comment from the State of Uttar Pradesh which has opined:

"... that the State Government is of the view that the composition of the Legislative Council should not be on the basis of functional representation. As an Upper House, it should be composed of elder state men and experts on various spheres of national life. It



should reflect the views and opinion of intelligentsia and such other interests which cannot otherwise be represented in the Lower House...."

they are performing some essential and useful functions, then there is no reason why at least in logic such Legislative Councils should also not be introduced in States which do not have them.

I think this is a very old-fashioned and a very old-fangled expression of the assumption underlying second chambers. I do not think even in the United Kingdom today the second chamber is based on the assumption that it is an elder House which has a second-say in most matters concerning legislation. It is only right and proper that Legislative Councils in the States in which they exist, and if they are found to be useful as organs of expression of popular will or of the will and the opinions of the intelligentsia, should be reconstituted. It is not my intention to suggest that the intelligentsia or the elder statement should not be represented or should not belong to these Legislative Councils but certainly it is necessary to activate these Legislative Councils in various States and that they be reorganised partly at least on a functional and a pluralist basis in order that various organisations, organised interests, in the country find a legitimate reflection in our State Legislatures. It is in this context that I should also like to suggest that a real study is made of the functions that these Legislative Councils have performed in various State levels and whether they continue to be useful organs of legislation and of expressions of popular will in the different aspects.

16 hrs.

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[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

It is very necessary for us to consider this, because it seems that we have continued various Legislative Councils mainly because of historical reasons. If it is found on a proper scrutiny that they are not serving any useful purpose then they should be scrapped, but if it is found that

I do not have any definite views in the matter of abolishing Second Chambers, and certainly I would not be so rash as to suggest to this august House that Second Chambers should be abolished everywhere overnight. But it is a matter on which the Government and the country should bestow their attention and make a proper study. If these Legislative Councils are not performing useful functions, it should be investigated why they are not able to perform useful functions and what might be conducive to enable them to perform useful functions in our society. But if it is found even after such steps as might be taken to improve their position or their quality or the quality and content of their deliberations and the impact that they make on legislation, that there is nothing to justify their continuance, then there is no reason for us to continue them. But in this matter I think that Government have done very little thinking. They have gone in terms of accepting these Second Chambers in some of the States and they went by historical precedents in terms of continuing them. They have not considered or scrutinised the functions that these legislative chambers have performed. I would very much like to hear from the hon. Minister what efforts or what proposals Government have in view for ascertaining the role which these Chambers are playing in the different States, whether they have deteriorated to the level merely of a Second Chamber which is packed by nominations of Chief Ministers and other political people or persons in politics who are frustrated or whether they are enabled in every possible way to contribute towards the fulfilment of the purposes which justify at



[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

least in principle their constitution and their continuance.

**Shri Oza (Surendranagar):** As the hon. Mover of the Bill has pointed out, there are two schools of thought about maintaining the Second Chambers in this country. Some question the utility of these Second Chambers, and some others question the functions that they are discharging, but I, for one, am of the opinion that we should have Second Chambers not only in the States, but we should also maintain the Second Chamber that we have at the Centre. I believe that there are some interests in the country, cultural, educational and social or those who are taking part in social activities who would not be in a position to contest direct elections. After all, life in a country does not consist only of economic or political problems, but the legislature has at one time or the other to consider so many other questions, social, cultural and others, and it is but necessary and proper that those interests who are not capable of directly participating in the general elections should be given some chance of placing their view points before the State or before the country. I think that it is a happy thing that life which is diversified in its existence should also be represented in these various Chambers. As the hon. Mover has pointed out, when this idea was conceived of, at that time our social and economic life was of a particular pattern. But, now after the attainment of freedom, during the last so many years, it is having a different pattern, and many other interests are growing up, and it is but necessary that we should give a second thought to the composition of these Legislative Councils. But I have got some difference of opinion on the question of including certain interests.

For example, the hon. Mover has said that panchayats, co-operatives

and primary teachers should also be given representation in these Second Chambers. I humbly differ from him here. Up to the level of the zilla parishads, I would concede that they should be given some representation in the Legislative Councils. But beyond that, to drag the village panchayats into the turmoil of all these indirect elections would not be in the interests of the healthy growth of the panchayats that we envisage. As it is today we find that these panchayats are becoming cock-pits of intrigues, and it is said that every village is split up into two factions or sometimes more than two factions. I do not want to say for a moment that I am against the panchayats or the panchayati raj. These are all processes. If democracy is to be installed in this country at the basic level, we have got to pass through this process. Simply because we are having some troubles in the beginning, I do not want to suggest that we should give up the idea. But in the very interest of the healthy growth of these institutions, I would submit that the time is not ripe when we should drag these institutions into these indirect elections to the Legislative Council. Therefore, I am against giving the village panchayats any representation in these Legislative Councils.

The hon. Mover has also thought it fit to provide for representation to the co-operative societies in the Legislative Council. As has been rightly pointed out by the previous speaker, the co-operative societies today have not reached a mature stage. Even otherwise, even if they have achieved that maturity, I am against giving any representation to them. They have a peculiar function to discharge, and I think that we should see that they keep away from active politics. Co-operation has nothing to do with any ideology, and I do not think that we should give them so much interest

or we should create any interest in their favour whereby their hands may be diverted to things which are not directly their concern.

Then, my hon. friend the Mover also wanted representation for primary teachers. As you know, primary teachers are spread all over the country and in every village, and they have got such a great responsibility. Looking to their present calibre, I do not think that it would be proper to bring them into the fray and into the arena of the political field. Therefore, I am against giving them any representation.

**Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North):** Then they will give up teaching.

**Shri Ora:** As my hon. friend remarks, then they will give up teaching and they will start doing something else which is not desirable.

Then it has been suggested that where the Legislative Councils are discharging proper functions they should be maintained and where they have failed to discharge proper functions they should be abolished. I am not of that view. In course of time, the Legislative Councils also will improve. After all, democracy is a process, as I have said at the beginning of my speech. We have not been accustomed to all these things in the past. These have come to us and we want to develop them. We cannot develop them overnight. It will take some time to develop them, just as it has taken some time in other countries. For instance, even in the U.K., it has broadened only from precedent to precedent, and it is during the last several hundred years that it has grown to what it is today. So we should not get impatient in regard to the growth of our democratic institutions. Some people who are impatient and who are irritated after looking round and seeing the intrigues that are going on in this country get frustrated and some of them are of the view that we should give up this experiment of democratising our institutions at the basic level. But I, for

one, am of the opinion that we should watch this process with great patience, and we should nurse these democratic institutions in this country, for ultimately we want to see that democracy succeeds in this country. Therefore, I am of the view that the mere fact that the Legislative Councils in some States are not discharging their functions properly is any reason for abolishing them. Slowly, steadily and gradually, they will also acquire some maturity and they will also be able to discharge their functions properly, and I am of the view, therefore, that every State must have a Legislative Council. Even in States where there are no Legislative Councils this Parliament should give a directive for the setting up of such Legislative Councils. For, as I have said, today politics has monopolised the public life of this nation. I would say, monopolised too much the public life of this nation. There are so many interests in the country which are feeling frustrated and irritated that they have got no point of vantage where they can express their ideas and their sentiments. For, it is not only the social and economic problems which are coming before us, but so many other diversified problems are coming before us and before the legislative bodies, and it is but proper that all these elements in the public life of our country should be given representation. Let not politics dominate our national life. I am therefore of the opinion that Legislative Council should be maintained. By and large, I support the motion of the hon. Mover, with this exception that I am not of the view that all the bodies which he has contemplated for representation should be given representation.

With these few words, I lend my support to the Bill and urge that the matter may be taken up seriously by Government, because, as I said, times are running very fast and what was contemplated or conceived of a long time ago is not now applicable; much water has flowed down the

[Shri Ora]

Jamuna since then. I am sure a second thought will be given to this matter by Government and they will accept the main purpose behind the Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय मैं इस सुन्दर बिल के लिये अपने मित्र श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी को बहुत मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। भारत का बड़ा हित कर के उन्होंने यह रेजोल्यूशन यहां रक्खा है। ऐसी आज की हालत है कि हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल्स में और जो हमारी राज्य सभा है उस में ऐसे लोग चुन लिये जाते हैं जिन का देखना भी बन्द हो जाता है और सुनना भी बन्द हो जाता है। उन की जिन्दगी और कही तो कटती नहीं है यहां ही रक्खे जाते हैं। यह रेजोल्यूशन बहुत सुन्दर है और मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

अभी पिछले साल हम ने देखा कि एक ऐसे मेम्बर को नामजद किया गया राज्य सभा के लिये जिस बेचारे को यह भी पता नहीं था कि राज्य सभा कौन सी है और लोक सभा कौन सी है। वह यहां आ कर बैठ गये और एक घंटे तक बैठे रहे। कोई दूसरा देश होता तो उन को डिस्क्वालिफाई कर दिया जाता, लेकिन चूंकि यहां वन पार्टी सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट है, एक पार्टी का रूल सदा चलता है इस लिये उस पर ५०० रु० का जुर्माना जो होता है वह भी नहीं किया गया।

मेरी भ्रज यह है कि इन में काम करने वाले लोग लिये जायें। जो हमारे कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र हैं उनके कोआपरेटिव यूनियन्स के मेम्बरान लिये जायें खासकर जो लोग प्राइमरी टीचर्स बनते हैं उन के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को लिया जाये। हमारा हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा अभाग्य देश है जहां प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर्स की कोई इज्जत नहीं है।

इंग्लैंड में ऐसा होता है कि अगर एम्पयर खुद भी आ जाये, क्वीन खुद आ जाय, बादशाह आ जाये तो वह स्कूलों के मन्दर हैट उतार कर सलाम करता है क्योंकि अगर बच्चों के दिल पर यह इम्प्रेशन हो गया कि टीचर से भी बड़ा कोई है तो उस के अनुशासन का निर्माण नहीं हो सकेगा। आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है कि प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर्स के लिये स्थान हो, जिन को आज तक नेगलेक्ट किया गया है लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल्स में उन्हें जरूर लिया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे देश की एकानामी कोआपरेशन पर बेस करती है, इस लिये कोआपरेटिविज्म से भी जरूर रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव लिये जाने चाहियें। यहां पर लोगों को पार्टी पालिटिक्स के आधार पर नहीं लाना चाहिये पार्टी पालिटिक्स का आधार गलत है। जो काम कर के दिखला सकता है उस को लिया जाना चाहिये। दस साल बाद या पांच साल बाद वं वक्त आयेगा जब यहां यह हो कर रहेगा। हमारा धर्मशास्त्र कहता है कि शराबी को वोट डालनेका हक नहीं होना चाहिये। क्योंकि शराबी को वोट से चुन कर जो आयेगा वह धर्म और देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेगा, उस में पैट्रियाटिज्म पैदा हो नहीं सकता। हमारा भ्रम यह कहता है कि अश्लील सिनेमा देखने वालों को और झूठ बोलने वालों को वोट देने का हक नहीं होना चाहिये। इसी तरह हम जा रहे हैं और श्री श्रीनारायण दास

का जो बिल है वह इसी प्रसूल पर आया है।

आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो लोग बेकार हो गये हैं उन को पार्टी पालिटिक्स के नाम पर न लिया जाये जो सर्विस कर चुके हैं, आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० रह चुके हैं, जज रह चुके हैं उन को न लिया जाये क्योंकि अगर उन्हें यह उम्मीद रहेगी कि वह नामिनेट हो जायेंगे तो वह इन्साफ नहीं कर सकेंगे। सब से बड़े दुःख का कारण यह है कि इस तरह के हालात पैदा कर दिये गये हैं रिटायरमेंट के बाद हर एक को इमदाद की जरूरत होती है। जब इमदाद की जरूरत होती है तो किस से इमदाद ली जाती है। रूलिंग पार्टी से ली जाती है। और इस लिये बेइन्साफी होती है। किसी दूसरे देश में ऐसा नहीं होता कि इम० एल० एज० और एम० पी० जा कर के जुडिशियरी में दखल दें सिर्फ हमारे देश में ऐसा होता है। अगर माननीय श्री श्रीनारायण दास यह बिल न लाते तो यहां बड़ी भारी कमी रह जाती, अगर इस हाउस में यह बिल न लाया जाता तो लोग समझते कि लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिलस की तर्फ से हमारे दिल दिमाग का दरवाजा बन्द है और हम इधर कुछ सोच नहीं रहें हैं।

मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है, मैं सुनी हुई या अखबार में पड़ी हुई बात नहीं कहता, मैं खुद अपनी तर्फ से नहीं कहता, जो खुद मैंने देखा, जैसा मैंने एक्स्पीरियंस किया वह बतलाता हूं। जब मैं यू० पी० असेम्बली में था तो एक दिन लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल के लिये ४३० लोग वोट डालने के लिये गये। उन ४३० से में १४ एम० एल० एज० के वोट्स इन्वैलिड हो गये। उन बेचारों को पता नहीं था कि निशान दाई तर्फ लगाया जाता है या बाई तर्फ लगाया जाता है अगर यह हमारे जनतन्त्र का उपहास नहीं तो क्या है। उन लोगों में वोट डालने और नामिनेट करने का सेन्स पैदा हो इस के लिये हम ने कोशिश ही की। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए यह

जरूरी है कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाये। हिन्दुस्तान की यह सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

अब हम देखते हैं कि लाखों नहीं करोड़ों इन्सान ऐसे हैं जिन का एक भी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं। जिन को हम गलती से कहते हैं कि पारिभ्रामक जातियां हैं या आदिवासी हैं। पूरे छः करोड़ गूजर हैं जिन को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पारिभ्रामक जातियां कहा जाता है, या भ्रमणकारक जातियां कहा जाता है। छः करोड़ लोग हैं जिन का एक भी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव यहां नहीं है। न लोक सभा में और न राज्य सभा में। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि हम चल करके उन की अधिकारों की रक्षा करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों को हम यहां रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं देते हैं। उसूल यह है कि नो टेक्शेशन विदाऊट रिप्रेजेंटेशन। लेकिन यह करोड़ों आदिमियों की कम्युनिटी है जो करोड़ों रुपये टैक्स देती है। उन का कोई नुमाइन्दा यहां नहीं है इस लिये उन को टैक्स से एग्जैप्ट किया जाये। इसी लिये यह बिल यहां लाया गया है कि जो पुराना ढाँचा है वह बेकार हो चुका है, वह ऐसा टिकट है जो चल नहीं सकता है क्योंकि वह पार्टि पालिटिक्स पर कायम किया गया है। अब देश जागृत हो गया है, हमारा देश पालिटिकली एवेकेन्ड है। ऐसी हालत में जो पुराना निजाम था, जो बंसीदा हो चुका है, जो आज के जमाने में फिट नहीं करता है, उस को बदलना पड़ेगा।

जिन प्रदेशों में लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल नहीं है वहां कमी रह जाती है। जहां विद्या, बुद्धि और प्रतिभा नहीं होती वहां काम नहीं चल सकता। खास बात यह है। धर्मशास्त्र में लिखा है:

“न सा सभा यन्न न सन्ति वृद्धाः

वृद्धा न ते ये न वदन्ति धर्मम्।

धर्मस्य नो यन्न न सत्यमस्ति

सत्यं न तद् यच्छलमभ्युपैति।”

जब बड़े बूढ़े दिल दिमाग के मालिक किसी हाउस में नहीं जायेंगे तो बड़ी भारी कमी रह

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जायेगी। देश को इस वक्त नेतृत्व की जरूरत है, देश लीडरशिप चाहता है। कदम कदम पर हम बहक जाते हैं, कदम कदम पर हम भटक जाते हैं, रास्ता नहीं पाते। महात्मा गांधी ने हमें ज्योति दी थी, महात्मा गांधी ने अन्धकार में प्रकाश किया था। इतना बड़ा प्रकाश किया कि अंग्रेज को भी उस रोशनी में चला जाना पड़ा। यहां पर करोड़ों आदमी हैं जो गांधीजी का नाम तो लेते हैं लेकिन रेपिड डिसीशन नहीं ले सकते हैं। तात्कालिक निर्णय नहीं ले सकते हैं। तात्कालिक निर्णय नहीं होता इसलिये कदम कदम पर पिटते हैं। गीदड़ के हाथों से शेरों की मौत हो रही है, अजगर के बच्चे मेंढकों के हाथ से मारे जाते हैं। इसलिये देश के नुमाइन्दे अच्छे नामजद किये जाने चाहियें। हम को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि दिल दिमाग के मालिक वहां आयें और वह लोग आयें जो कि सेवा कर सकें और देश को रास्ता बतला सकें।

इसलिये कोऑपरेटिव यूनिट्स से खास कर प्राइमरी टीचर्स की तरफ से जिन लोगों ने खास तौर से विद्या बुद्धि और प्रतिभा से कुछ करके दिखलाया हो, जिन्होंने देश की सेवा की हो, उन को जगह दी जाय। हमारा ही देश है कि हम रवीन्द्र भूनाथ टैगोर को भूलते जा रहे हैं, अरविन्द घोष को भूलते जा रहे हैं, हमारे ही देश वाले नहीं समझते इस बात को कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने हमारे लिये क्या किया था, हम नहीं समझते कि लोकमान्य तिलक ने हमारे लिये क्या किया था। इसलिये जरूरी है कि ऐसे लोग वहां जायें जो दूरदर्शी हों, जो हमें रास्ता दिखला सकें और तत्काल निर्णय ले सकें, प्रॉम्प्ट डिसीजन ले सकें।

अन्त में मैं फिर श्री श्रीनारायण दास को इस बिल को लाने के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

श्री सिद्धान्त सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, जो विधेयक श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने उपस्थित किया है मेरी समझ में

जहां उचित है वहां अधूरा है। जो विधान वह चाहते हैं प्रदेशों की कौंसिलों के लिये उसी तरह चुनने की कोई प्रथा हमारी राज्य सभा के लिये भी होनी चाहिये। राज्य सभा के बारे में इस बिल में कोई निर्देश नहीं है। राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदें समानान्तर हैं। एक प्रकार से दोनों ही हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक निरीक्षण भवन हैं। जो बिल हम पास करें विधान परिषद और राज्य सभा उस की देख रेख करें, इसी आधार पर उन का निर्माण हुआ है। हमारा संविधान जो बनाया गया उसमें कुछ खामियां रह गयीं। उनमें से कुछ खामियों को हमारे भाई श्री नारायण दास जी ने दूर करने की कोशिश की है। विधान परिषदों के एक तिहाई सदस्य चुने जाते हैं विधान सभाओं द्वारा, इसलिए जिस पार्टी का बहुमत विधान सभा में होता उसी के प्रतिनिधि विधान परिषदों में चले जाते हैं, जिनको काउंसिल भी कहा जाता है। वैसे ही आज राज्य सभा में भी होता है। बहुत से ऐसे चुन लिये जाते हैं कि जिन को रास्ता नहीं दिखलायी देता। जैसा कि श्री यशपाल ने कहा है। यह स्थान एक प्रकार से पुरस्कार की चीजें बन गयीं हैं। यह बन्द होना चाहिए। इसी तरह का सदन अमरीका में सिनेट है लेकिन उसका निर्वाचन जनता द्वारा होता है, लेकिन हमारी राज्य सभा का कुल निर्वाचन हमारी विधान सभाएं करती हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि जिस दल की विधान सभाओं में बहुलता होती है उसी दल के लोग राज्य सभा में आ जाते हैं और वहां उनकी बहुलता हो जाती है। इस समय यह एक संयोग की बात है कि देश की विधान सभाओं में कांग्रेस की बहुलता है जो कि जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है और जिस के पीछे जनता है, इसी कारण दोनों जगह कांग्रेस की बहुलता बनी हुई है, लेकिन ऐसा हमेशा नहीं रह सकता।

मेरा विचार है कि राज्य सभा का एक स्वतंत्र संगठन होना चाहिए, विधान परिषदों

का भी स्वतंत्र संगठन होना चाहिए ताकि उस में स्वतंत्रता से विचार किया जा सके और उसमें स्वतंत्र आदमी भी आ सकें और अपने विचार स्वतंत्रता से रख सकें, किसी पार्टी के बंधन में न बंधें हों। आज हम इस मामले में ब्रिटिश प्रणाली के आधार पर चलते हैं। वहां हाउस आफ कामन्स और लार्ड्स सभा है। लार्ड वहां परम्परा से चले आते हैं। कुछ को सत्तारूढ़ दल भी लार्ड बना देता है और वे अपने जीवन काल तक ही लार्ड रहते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए जरूरी नहीं है कि वे सत्तारूढ़ दल की नीति के मुताबिक ही चलें। वे कुछ अपना स्वतंत्र विचार रखते हैं।

हमारे यहां विधान परिषदों को या राज्य सभा को धन की स्वीकृति करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। उनको कानून बनाने का समान अधिकार अवश्य है। जो संशोधन माननीय सदस्य ने दिया है उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने एक बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा हिसाब किताब एक बटे बारह, एक बटे दस एक बटे तीन, आदि का लिखा है, यह ठीक नहीं मालूम होता। कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी बनाने के बारे में आपने लिखा है:

"The members to be elected under clauses (a) to (i) of sub-section (2) shall be chosen in such territorial constituencies as may be prescribed, and the elections under the said clauses shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote."

इसमें उन्होंने टीचर्स को रखा है, मिडिल स्कूल के टीचर्स, हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों के टीचर, प्रेजुएंट और कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी और इन का अलग अलग प्रोपोरशन रखा है। अच्छा होता क्षेत्रीय कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी बनायी जाती, जैसे कि लोकसभा की हैं और इन लोगों को वोट का अधिकार होता। भिन्न भिन्न लोगों की परिधि बनाने से ओवर लैपिंग होने की आशंका है। और इसमें मुश्किल होगी। जो

अलग अलग वटवारा रखा गया है उसके बजाय इन सब को बोट का अधिकार दिया जाता और क्षेत्रीय आधार पर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाया जाता तो अच्छा होता।

इसी सम्बन्ध में हमने एक सवाल अपने हाई कमांड के सामने भी उठाया है। हम ने देखा है कि विधान परिषदों में एक ही जिले के छः छः आदमी आ जाते हैं और कई हिस्से बिल्कुल अनरिप्रेजेंटेटेड रह जाते हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि जो पहुंच गया या जिसका असर हुआ वह तो हो गया और जो पहुंच नहीं पाया वह नहीं हो पाया। अगर क्षेत्र फल के हिसाब से निर्वाचन क्षेत्र निर्धारित किए जाएं जैसा कि लोकसभा के लिए है तो यह चीज नहीं हो सकेगी और स्थानीय आदमियों को स्थान मिलेगा। हो सकता है कि कुछ बाहर के भी आ जाएं लेकिन अधिकतर स्थानीय लोगों को मौका मिलेगा।

इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजा जाए और सिलेक्ट कमेटी इस पर विचार करे और जो मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूं उन पर भी विचार किया जाए। अलग अलग चुनाव क्षेत्र न बना कर निश्चित क्षेत्र बना दिए जाए कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के लिहाज से। इससे स्थानीय आदमी को जगह मिल जायेगी। यही नियम राज्य सभा के लिए भी होना चाहिए। आज कल आप देखें कि राज्य सभा में उत्तर प्रदेश के 34 आदमी हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में 52 जिले हैं, यानी डेढ़ जिले पर एक आदमी का औसत आता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, आगरा, मेरठ इन स्थानों के लोग इन 34 में से 20 होंगे। यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इस संशोधन का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और गवर्नमेंट से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दें और जो मैंने सुझाव ऊपर दिए हैं उन पर विचार किया जाए। सरकार को इन दिक्कतों को दूर करना चाहिए। जैसे लोकसभा में और विधान सभाओं में जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व होना है वैसे ही राज्य सभा में और विधान परिषदों

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

में भी होना चाहिए। वहां पर किसी को लादा नहीं चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि शर्मा साहब चाहे जिसको लाद दें और स्थायी आदमी न आ सकें।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस स्टेज पर इस बिल को मंजूर करले और इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दे जहां इस पर विचार हो। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सिर हिला रहे हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार दबाव पड़ने पर ही किसी बात को मानती है हमारा कहना है कि दबाव का ख्याल न किया जाए, सिर्फ यह देखना चाहिए कि सही बात क्या है। अगर सही बात अन्य दल से भी आती है तो उसको भी मान लेना चाहिए। जो दल ऐसा करता है वही जीवित और जाग्रत रहेगा। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह सिर न हिलाए और इसका स्वीकार करे। सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने में कोई पाबन्दी नहीं हो जाती। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो विचार ठीक है उसको समयमं मिलना चाहिए।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Heda. I think many Members are anxious to speak. So, I request hon. Members to confine their remarks within, say, seven minutes.

**An Hon. Member:** Five minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, better five minutes.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das for bringing forward this thought-provoking Bill. This Bill involves a fundamental thinking on a basic point, namely, the system of indirect elections. When the Constitution was envisaged and was framed, the conditions in those days were entirely different. Now, the

Constitution has progressed further; it has asserted and has created a new consciousness and, may I say, a new environment and a number of new democratic and very useful and assertive institutions. Therefore, the time has come when we should think whether we should allow any element of indirect elections.

What is the criterion of the progress that a democracy makes in any given country? One of the criteria is to find out the quantum of indirect election and the prestige that gets in that country. We have had three successful general elections. We assert that we are the greatest democracy in Asia and we have stabilised democratic traditions here. So, it is time for us to encourage the direct election system and discourage the indirect election system to both Houses in the Centre as well as in the States.

My next suggestion is that half the members of the council should represent the territories and half the number should represent the interests. When I say territories, I mean they should be elected direct by the electors in those territories. Mr. Sinhasan Singh referred to the Upper Houses in USA. At both the federal and State levels, the members are directly elected by the people. If you take the State Senates, they have got a demarcated boundary. Every Senator of that State is elected by that area and it is far greater than the area of that Congressman of that State. In UP for instance, it will be 1½ districts which will elect one legislative council member.

My suggestion is half the number of members of the council should come from the different territories—single-member constituencies—and they should represent different areas. The other half should necessarily represent the interests, by which I mean real



interests and not imaginary interests. In the old days, during British regime, to be a graduate or a teacher or an advocate was an interest. But I do not find there is anything particularly attached to those classes to be called as having particular interests. I am a graduate and an advocate. But I do not have any particular interest. The advocates represent others' interests; there is no particular interest for themselves as such.

I also oppose particular representation of teachers' interest. In those days when literacy was scarce, to be a literate was something. There was a time when the village teacher was the virtual leader of the village. He was considered the wisest man of the village and counsel was taken from him. But now our village panches are of as a high calibre as anybody. So, the interests of teachers as such should not be given particular representation. We have got the sorrowful experience in the past two decades because of the politics involved in these elections. Students also get involved in these elections. So, I am of the opinion that teachers should not form any particular interest.

If my suggestion that half the number of members of legislative councils should be directly elected by the general electorate is not acceptable, I have another suggestion. There may be some difference in the development, but practically everywhere we have panchayat elections and local bodies have come up with adult franchise. They should get a far bigger slice in the councils than today. Today legislative assemblies dominate the councils. That should stop. It is time that 15 years after the promulgation of the Constitution and after three successful general elections, we rethink about the entire system and give a proper direction.

**Shri K. L. More** (Hatakanangale): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Member, Shri Shree Narayan Das, for bringing forward this much needed

measure. I would not like to say much on this because Shri Das has included my name in the Select Committee and there I would get ample opportunity to say what I have in my mind.

**An Hon. Member:** Provided this motion is accepted.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let him presume that.

**Shri K. L. More:** But, Sir, I would like to say a few things with regard to this measure. The hon. Member has his good intentions to give representation to various interests. Out of those interests, the organisations of primary teachers is the most important one. Primary teachers are really the most important people of our nation's life. But it is very difficult for them to find representation even in the small organisations like panchayats, even at the village level. Then you can very well imagine how difficult it will be for them to get representation in the legislative assemblies or councils and how still more difficult it will be for them to get representation in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, I admire his object in bringing this Bill to give representation to this neglected class of primary teachers.

But he has said something about indirect nomination. He has said that one-third are to be elected by the legislative assemblies. There I differ from him. If his intentions of giving representation to various classes are to be fulfilled, it is in the best interest that this system should be abolished. Representation should be by election and not by nomination because that will be, a sort of, coming through back door. Therefore, I am not in favour of this provision. I do not know why it has not struck to him that nomination should be abolished. In real democracy, in my opinion, this should go and the Governors or anybody else should not have that power of nomination.

[Shri K. L. More]

There are so many interests like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others. People in these classes are just springing up to bring about social reforms in the interest of those classes. They are really neglected. They do not have any representation nowadays. The period of reservation is also going to be ended by 1967. There are various views on this. I differ from those who are opposed to reservation. Because, still the society has not developed and the harijans or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not so developed as to find any representation in these organisations in free elections, without any reservation. So, my suggestion to the hon. House and to the Select Committee is that more attention should be given to some of the neglected classes which really do not have representation.

Then there is a grievance that even in jilla parishads and panchayats the neglected classes do not find proper representation. So, I would appeal to the hon. Member, Shri Shree Narayan Das that he should give more attention to some of the neglected classes so that we can usher in real democracy in this country. With these words, I support the motion.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** (Fatehpur): Mr. Chairman, I support the Bill sponsored by my hon. friend. At the time of framing the Constitution it was never thought that with the progress of democratic set up in the country many such institutions like the Council would be coming into being, to give real representation to the various bodies. Now, after a period of 15 or 16 years of functioning of the Constitution we have created so many other democratic set ups, it is a natural corollary that the decentralised units at the district and village level should have representation on such bodies as the Legislative Council and the Rajya Sabha.

Let me say one word. We have seen the evils of indirect elections in the case of panchayat, council and Rajya Sabha elections. If I may be allowed to say so, with the progress of democratic set up in this country, with only one ruling party having an overwhelming majority at the Centre and at the States, the evil effects of indirect elections have come even to this House. Perhaps, it would not be very shocking if I were to submit that there have been cases where people were giving huge amounts as bribes to become a member of either the Rajya Sabha or the Legislative Council. By and large, this evil effect of indirect elections is growing every day. In the Bill before us, thought has been given to this aspect and the idea of sending Members to the Council through the Assembly has been very wisely dropped. So, I support this measure.

At the same time, I have got one or two objections to this Bill. I am totally opposed to the principle of nomination. Here, my hon. friend has given exactly the same words which were mentioned in the Constitution. We have seen the evil effects of nomination. Even if it is incorporated in the legislation that the persons to be nominated must have some special knowledge relating to a particular subject, if I may be allowed to quote, there were many instances where persons who have no special knowledge of a particular subject are forced on the Council by the ruling party, ignoring their qualifications, because nobody could challenge the ruling party, especially when it has got an overwhelming majority. Sometimes, it so happens that those political figures who have no other place, merely because they happen to be the pet of some leader, they are nominated on the pretext of having some special knowledge of a particular subject, as mentioned in the Constitution, even though they have absolutely no knowledge of that subject. So, a second thought needs

to be given. I oppose this nomination clause. There should be no nomination.

With regard to teachers' representation, it is a very serious affair. If the ruling party decides that teachers should not be allowed to participate in politics, so far so good; but there should be a universal or general code of conduct and I would certainly support that. But I would not support that the teachers should be made instrumental in the case of the ruling party and should not be the subject of politics in the case of the opposition parties. So, if the ruling party has any idea that politics should not go to educational institutions and the teacher should not be allowed to participate in politics, let them have once and for all clear vision and decide that they would never approach this institution, the teachers class, and make them instrumental to get their own ends served; then I would support that. But as long as they are made instrumental for one particular class, I think, there is no harm if representation goes up to the primary or middle school teachers which has not been there so far in the Constitution.

If I may be allowed to say, it has become a practice and it is growing every day that during the interim period if there is any vacancy or if any person is to be accommodated as a Cabinet rank Minister either at the Centre or in the States, he is allowed to come by the backdoor, as I would call it, by going to the Rajya Sabha or by becoming a member of the State Council. How far will that Cabinet Minister be responsible to the House and to the electorate when he has not seen the face of the electorate and has not been elected on the basis of adult franchise? So, once for all to discourage these things a decision should be taken.

As has been suggested by my hon. friends, Shri Sinhasan Singh and Shri Heda, I agree that this particu'ar Bill requires some other change, that is,

the pattern of sending representatives to the Councils and to the Rajya Sabha should be on the basis of territorial jurisdiction so that there may not be such cases or such apprehension that a particular district is favoured. I know, in my own State, Uttar Pradesh, a particular district has the honour to send as many as 16 members to the Rajya Sabha whereas other districts do not have the honour to send a single representative.

5 In the end I have to say that just now when Thakur Sahib was asking the Deputy Minister, he was shaking his head this side. I shall appeal to him one thing. Even if he is not prepared to accept this particular Bill it is high time, after 17 years of democratic set-up which we have brought about, that the Cabinet decides to come forward with a comprehensive piece of legislation in this respect to allay all apprehensions and to have a fair deal in the case of representation to the Councils and to the Rajya Sabha if they at all want them to exist in future. That is my submission.

**Shri D C. Sharma:** (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I give a warning to the Government that if they do not accept this Bill.....

**An Hon. Member:** We will walk out.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have started with a warning and will end with a threat.

**An Hon. Member:** No threat; aggression.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** . . . if they do not accept this Bill in principle, they will be doing the greatest piece of injustice to the interests of democracy in this country and they will have to reap the fruit of what they sow today in three or four years to come. I think, democracy has two sides. Democracy, in one respect, represents the popular will of the people and I believe, whatever the Opposition may do or say, that there is no doubt about the fact that this

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Lok Sabha and our Legislative Assemblies in the country are true representation of the popular will of the country. I believe that this is only one aspect of democracy. The other aspect of democracy to which many great thinkers have referred and to which George Bernard Shaw specially referred is the functional aspect of democracy. I know, when the Constitution was going to be framed, there were some persons who thought that India should set the example of functional democracy. The fact of the matter is that we have not followed that advice which was given to us by some great political scientists and some very renowned political thinkers. What has happened now is quite obvious. Sometime back, we wanted a Finance Minister and there was nobody available in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha to take the charge of the Finance portfolio and so we had to take hold of an I. C. S. retired officer who took charge of the Finance portfolio. We wanted a Minister of Irrigation and Power and there was nobody here and so we had to get a retired Engineer elected to the Lok Sabha so that he could take charge of that portfolio.

My point is only this that functional democracy has a very great part to play in the proper functioning of the democratic form of Government of any country. But you cannot bring about this change so far as big elections on adult franchise are concerned. I cannot go to my people in my constituency and say to them, "Please elect a person who can be the Finance Minister of my country". I cannot go to Allahabad and say to them, "Please elect a person who can be the Minister of Irrigation and Power in this country." Therefore, the functional aspect has got to be brought in somehow and, I think, this Bill is the answer to that conundrum

which democracy puts forward in every country and which is being solved in other countries of the world in some way by creating hereditary peers, by creating life peers and by having other things. I would, therefore, say that the Government will be well-advised in accepting this Bill.

My second point is this. There are some persons who are talking about politics. I think they have read some book on politics published about 25 years ago. Politics has changed its connotation now. I have been reading a book written by a very eminent professor of political science who says that there is politics everywhere, in the club, in the kitchen, in the lobby, in the House, in the street, in the market place, in the school in the school, in the playground, etc. etc. wherever there is controversy, wherever there is friction, wherever there are two persons engaged in some kind of work, there is politics and I do not understand why some of my eminent friends here want to debar poor school teachers....

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** He was talking about the party politics. That is the objection.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** . . . primary teachers, secondary teachers, from fighting these elections and coming to the Councils and representing their case.

Sir, I say, without any fear of contradiction, that if there is one profession in this country which has had not a fair deal at the hands of the Government all these years, it is the teaching profession. I must say also that the teaching profession at the lowest level has been hit the hardest. What have the primary school teachers got from Government? What have the secondary school teachers got out of Government? Of course, in some States the conditions are very promising. But in the other

States they are very much depressed. They go on hunger-strike and do all kinds of things.

Why do they do these things? It is not because they are genuinely interested in politics, but because they want to improve their economic condition. Therefore, I would say that the primary school teacher must have his representation; the secondary school teacher should have his representation and so also the college teacher and the university teacher.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** The graduates are there already.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** As somebody has said here, we want to give representation to the intelligentsia. From where will you get this intelligentsia? The teachers are the brain-trust of India, and I believe that they should be given some representation here.

At the same time, I would like to know from my hon. friend why he has left out women. After all, women also do not get a fair deal in our country. Of course, some of the noble ladies are here as Members. But then, what is their proportion? Therefore, I would submit that women also should be given a chance.

Similarly, I would suggest that ex-servicemen also should be given a chance, because I find that the military personnel in this country are not also receiving their due share of representation or their due share of recognition. They should also have their chance.

I also want that some labour unions should have their chance. I agree to the suggestion made in this regard.

So far as the question of percentage is concerned, I think the Joint Committee will deal with that. But there is one thing that I would like to say and that is that you cannot combine the functional aspect of democracy always with the territorial as-

pect. The territorial aspect. The territorial aspect will have to be sacrificed some time so that the functional aspect comes into prominence. I would say, therefore, that I welcome this Bill, and I hope my hon. friend Shri Jaganatha Rao who was at one time a very progressive gentleman, when he was an ordinary Member of the House. . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** He is still progressive.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** . . . will try to give his blessings to this Bill. If he does not do so, I think that there will be great trouble for us and for all democrats, in store in the years to come.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I know from the hon. Minister how much time he would like to take for his reply?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao (Nowrangpur):** About 10 minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** How much time would the hon. Mover require for his reply?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** About ten minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, Shri Ranga.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) : चिट तो मैं ने बहुत पहले दिया था । उन्होंने अभी भेजा है । लेकिन अगर इसी तरह से सदस्यों को बुलाया गया तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।

**Mr. Chairman:** I thought that the hon. Member wanted to speak on a different Bill and not on this Bill.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : ठीक है लेकिन अगर लिस्ट चले तो पार्टी के आधार पर चले और सब को मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

**Shri Ranga:** I am in agreement with my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma in regard to what he has just now said.

[Shri Ranga]

The principle underlying this Bill is very good and very sound and I hope that even if Government are not prepared to accept this Bill as it is, they would come forward with a proper amending Bill to give effect to the principles underlying this Bill and also the ancillary principles at the appropriate time. I am all in favour of giving as much representation as possible on a functional basis to different sections of our people who are employed in intellectual pursuits and who generally are not in a position to face the general elections and get themselves elected. Secondly, those sections forming themselves as electorate should also have this additional opportunity of sending their representatives. But then one difficulty arises. . . .

17 hrs.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कौम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member challenging the quorum?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जी हाँ ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum, Shri Ranga may now continue his speech.

Shri Ranga: At the time we were considering this matter in the Constituent Assembly, we were very anxious to give this kind of functional representation. But one mistake we then made was that we did not realise sufficiently how difficult it is for actual workers themselves or their leaders who are employed in various concerns, or doctors or teachers or any of those people to get themselves elected first, then function as legislators and then after that period is over to resume their earlier professions.

Therefore, I would like to suggest that it is now time for Government to realise that only retired people, retired teachers, retired doctors or any of the other various professions where they are not themselves actively employed and who, therefore, cannot possibly be influenced by their employers, whether they be government or private institutions or private persons, only such people should be entitled to stand as candidates, although teachers, doctors and others who are employed would be entitled to vote. If we provide that safeguard, it would be good.

Secondly, I agree with my hon. friend from the Opposition who raised his objection that in very many cases partisan considerations are brought in. Therefore, every effort should be made to minimise that.

Thirdly, I am not opposed to the President's or Governor's right to nominate a few people to represent certain professions or certain expertises. It also helps Government from time to time to give recognition to those people who really deserve it. But in doing so, I would like Government to bear in mind one thing; unfortunately, it has not done so till now sufficiently, although in some cases it has done, it has performed its function properly. It is that it must give first consideration to non-political values; the first consideration should be the professional services rendered by the persons concerned and not their political interests at all.

Lastly, I would like to suggest that this kind of representation should be given to teachers, women, servicemen, labour, craftsmen and so on. But all the time there must be this distinction made between candidates and the voters. The voters themselves may be employed, but candidates should be retired people.



I am also not in favour of the territorial distinction in these elections. As far as it is possible, primary consideration must be to provide a means of election which would not cost so much to the candidates.

Unfortunately, as we are all aware, elections in the direct process are costing so much that ordinary people are not able to stand as candidates at all. So, every care will have to be taken by the Government and their advisers to devise some means by which it would be possible for ordinary people who are retired to make bold to stand as candidates and get a chance of being elected.

None of the political parties should get into this arena at all in regard to these elections. Anyhow, I hope that Government would give sufficient weight to this demand for giving functional representation to these and several other equally deserving sections or our people who belong to the intellectual side of our society.

17:06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Saraf.

श्री हुकम चंद कट्ठाया : श्रीमद् हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I do not know the mind of the Government, whether this Bill is acceptable to them or not, but one or two things strike me after hearing the speeches here delivered by hon. friends.

I have a little experience of these elections and also giving functional representation to the Council in my State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Firstly, it will be absolutely wrong to drag in teachers into the arena of

elections. We have some seats reserved for teachers in the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. What happened? In the very first elections the whole lot of teachers came into the arena divided into distinct political factions with the result that it became almost impossible to function. We had to amend the Constitution and drop that altogether. Some teachers may be nominated as Members of the Council.

As far as functional representation to the different interests is concerned, I have also the doubt that it may militate against the Constitution, it may be *ultra vires*, on account of discrimination. That also has to be looked into.

As for keeping this power of nomination with the Government, I may say from experience that it is very much helpful at times. My venerable friend Shri Sharma did touch it, but did not elaborate the point. Under the democratic set up it sometimes happens that certain important sections of the community like scientists, engineers or constitutional lawyers go unrepresented. If the authority and the power remain with the Government, and they get it either by election or by nomination, at times it serves the purpose to the best interest of the Constitution, the Government and the country.

Therefore, I feel that as far as this Bill is concerned, I have got no disagreement with the Bill or with the intentions of the Move. But I think there are a few imperfections. Whether these imperfections can be done away with by a reference to the Select Committee or whether the Government will promise to bring a Bill in case they feel that there is something tangible in the Bill or in the principles of the Bill, I do not know. If they feel that there is something tangible it is likely that they may bring in a fullfledged and well-thought-out Bill. And then it might be accepted. Otherwise, I personal-



[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

ly feel that this Bill, with its imperfections, may on the one hand, without helping the cause, come in the way of the Constitution.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद है। मैं इस पर बोलने के लिए काफ़ी देर से इंतज़ार कर रहा था।

मेरा कहना है कि विधान मंडलों में स्थान किसी जातीय अथवा पार्टी के आधार पर नहीं होना चाहिए। उनका जो चुनाव किया जाए वह गांवों की रक्षा के लिए हो। शहरों के लिए तो म्युनिसिपैलिटियां भी हैं, कारपोरेशन्स भी हैं, सभी कुछ है लेकिन गांवों की हिफाजत के लिए गांवों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विचार करना चाहिए।

जहां तक छोटे वर्गों का सवाल है जैसे कि कृषक वर्ग, मजदूर वर्ग या स्कूल हैं, उन की तरफ से एक, एक व्यक्ति प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला होना चाहिए। यह जरूर है कि उसमें उनकी ऐज की कोई एक लिमिट होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जैसा कि हम राज्य सभा में देखते हैं कि कोई लकड़ी टेकता चला आ रहा है तो कोई किसी के कंधे

का सहारा लेता और झटके लेता चला आ रहा है। उनकी आयु कि एक रीजनेबल लिमिट होनी चाहिए ताकि वह वहां पर बैठ कर अपना काम अंजाम दे सकें कोई उनकी हाथ जोड़ने वाली सर्विस तो है नहीं। उम्र का इसमें प्राविजन होना चाहिए। ताकि वह वहां पर पहुंच कर जनता का काम कर सकें और अपने कर्तव्य को निभा सकें। लेकिन अगर पार्टी के आधार पर आप लेते हैं तो वह वहां पर सिवाय हाथ जोड़ने के और कुछ नहीं करने वाला है। इसलिए वहां पर ऐसे व्यक्ति को चुना जाए जो कि ठीक हों। श्री श्रीनारायण दास जो बिल लायें हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है वहां के लिए ऐसे आदमी चुने जायें जोकि बाकई वहां जाकर कुछ काम कर सकें, गांवों का विकास आदि कार्य कर सकें

**Shri Basumatari (Goalpara):** There is no quorum.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung.—

The bell has stopped and there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned.

17.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, May 1, 1965|Vaisakha 11, 1887 (Saka).*