

Third Series Vol, XLVIII - No. 17

Friday, November 26, 1965
Agrahayana 5, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 26, 1965 | Agra Hayana
5, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

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*476. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Shri M. R. Krishna:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 414 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the technical officers on the proposals received for the manufacture of T.V. sets;

(b) if so, the nature of their recommendations;

(c) whether Government have finalised all the proposals; and

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(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are of the view that T.V. receiving sets could be manufactured here utilising the know-how provided by Central Electronic and Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

(c) and (d). These recommendations are under consideration of Government.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या टेलिविजन सैट्स के निर्माण के लिए कुछ उद्योगपतियों ने भी सरकार को आवेदनपत्र दिये थे; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया है—उन को स्वीकार किया है या नहीं।

श्री पि० ना० सिंह : हमारे पास कई आवेदनपत्र आए हैं और वे कई किस्म के हैं। कोई फ़ारेन कॉम्पॉरेशन के हैं और कोई पिलानी इंस्टीट्यूट के आधार पर हैं। जो पिलानी इंस्टीट्यूट के आधार पर हैं, उनके बारे में हमारे पास एक फ़र्म के लिए सिफ़ारिश घाई है कि उस को लाइसेंस दिया जाये।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार ने इस आशय के आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं कि देश में कितने टेलिविजन सैटों की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री पि० ना० सिंह : ऐसा अनुमान है कि यदि देश में चार टेलिविजन ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन लगाये जायेंगे, तो चौथी प्लान के आखिर तक करीब एक लाख टेलिविजन सैटों की आवश्यकता होगी।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that differences of late have arisen amongst the Ministries of Commerce, I & B, CSIR and Atomic Energy on the very basic question whether the TV sets in India should be produced without foreign collaboration importing some components or they should be produced with foreign collaboration with some East European rupee payment country and, if so, what is the final decision in the matter?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is nothing like any difference of opinion between the ministries concerned as referred to by the hon. member. We have already set up a committee. Another committee is also looking into the matter and that report will be coming to us. In the meantime, we have received a suggestion from the Chairman of the Committee on Broadcasting Media that he is studying the problem and he would like us to await his recommendation.

श्री मधु सिन्हा: देश में विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी और व्यापक तरीके को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार टेलीविजन प्रादि योजनाओं को पन्द्रह बीस साल तक मुक्तकी रखेगी ?

श्री जे. ना. सिंह: मेरी समझ में यह योजना इसी लिए बनाई जा रही है कि विदेशी मुद्रा के बिना ही हमारी अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर ये टेलीविजन सैट देश में बनें। इस लिए, यह प्रश्न इसमें नहीं उठता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the firm suggested by the Pilani Research Institute is an Indian firm or a foreign firm and whether the persons running this institute are going to have any collaboration with that firm directly or indirectly?

Shri T. N. Singh: The recommendation regarding that particular firm has been made by the National Research Development Organisation in regard to the collaboration on the

Pilani know-how. Out of the four or five applicants, one name has been recommended for our consideration. As a matter of fact, the Pilani Institute also is having production, on a pilot plant basis, of about 1000 sets per annum.

श्री रामेश्वर डाटिया : इस योजना पर कितने रुपये खर्च होंगे और इसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

श्री जे. ना. सिंह: इसके बारे में अभी कोई प्रस्ताव से कहना मुश्किल है।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस सिलसिले में गैर-मुक्तों से जो प्रजियां आई हैं, क्या उनमें यह बताया गया है कि इस योजना के लिए कितना पैसा उन मुक्तों से और कितना पैसा इस मुक्त से लगेगा और अगर हमारे मुक्तों ने पैसा लगेगा, तो खर्च और सूद में कितना घन्तर होगा ?

श्री जे. ना. सिंह : अभी तो इसके बारे में कहना मुश्किल है। हमारे पास जो प्रजियां आई हैं, जब हम उन पर विचार करना शुरू करेंगे, तो वे लोग अपनी डीटेलज देंगे कि इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी और कितनी नहीं लगेगी। उस वक़्त हम इस बारे में बता सकेंगे। अभी बताना मुश्किल है।

श्री भागवत झा आचार्य : क्या सरकार टेलीविजन सैटों के निर्माण के साथ साथ टेलिविजन एक्विपमेंट के इन्स्टालेशन का कार्यक्रम भी चला रही है, अगर हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनको जापान या अन्य देशों की फर्मों से ऐसे आकर मिले हैं, जिनके अनुसार वे हमारे देश में हमारी सीमित धन्य के अनुकूल टेलिविजन एक्विपमेंट लगाने में समर्थ हैं ?

श्री जे. ना. सिंह: कई देशों से प्रस्ताव-जब आए हैं और उनमें जापान का भी है—मेरी समझ में सैन्यो का है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will it be possible for the Minister to say that no finalisation of the manufacture of T.V. sets in India has been made in view of the fact that some contract has been promised by the Government to a foreign firm for the manufacture and supply of T.V. sets on a mass scale?

Shri T. N. Singh: No such understanding is there with any foreign firm.

Shri P. K. Deo: Unlike the All India Radio, may I know if facilities will be given to the Opposition parties to place their view before the country through this important means of communication?

Mr. Speaker: Let it come first.

Exhibitions Abroad

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*471. **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Shri Solanki:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the exclusive exhibitions abroad which Government of India have planned to hold during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the total amount to be spent on these exhibitions by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). During the current financial year i.e. 1965-66, only one Exclusive Indian Exhibition was organised by this Ministry at Belgrade in July, 1965 through the Indian Council of Trade Fairs & Exhibitions, Bombay. The accounts of the exhibitions are still being finalised. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 8.21 lakhs out of which the foreign exchange element is Rs. 5.96 lakhs. The main features of this exhibition were not only trade promotional but to depict the changing face of India. In addition to the items of export potential

in that region exhibits showing the progress made by India in the industrial and other fields were also displayed. Contracts worth Rs. 25 lakhs were finalised in this exhibition and many more trade inquiries are under negotiations.

2. This Ministry's programme for the year 1966-67 is still under consideration of the Government. A meeting of the Ad-hoc exhibition Advisory Committee for the purpose was held on 27th September, 1965. The Committee recommended organisation of the following Indian Exhibitions abroad during 1966-67:

- (i) Indian Exhibition, Prague (Czechoslovakia).
- (ii) Indian Exhibition, Tehran (Iran).
- (iii) Indian Exhibition, Mexico (Mexico).
- (iv) Indian Exhibition, Lagos (Nigeria).

In addition, an Indian Exhibition on a comprehensive scale in Paris (France) is under consideration but this may be held either in 1966 or 1967.

3. The requirement of funds for the events is still under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: As the answer is too long he could have laid a statement on the Table.

Shri P. K. Deo: In 1966 there is going to be a World Fair at Montreal. May I know whether the Government of India is going to have a stall there?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to exclusive exhibitions.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): What the hon. Member refers to is an international exhibition.

Shri P. K. Deo: What is the difference between international and exclusive exhibitions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: An exclusive exhibition is one which is organised by us. In the international exhibition we participate like any other country.

Shri P. K. Deo: Has India decided to be a party to the Paris Convention for participating in the various exhibitions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are a party to the International Convention on Exhibitions and also the Paris Convention.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government taken note of the prevalent criticism that such exhibitions tend to be employed by the ruling party for self-exhibitionism rather than for advancement of our commercial and cultural interests?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is wholly wrong. It is for the purpose of national advancement.

श्री बड़े : पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट्स में भी इस बात का जिक्र है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज का प्रपग्यन्ड होता है, एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन नहीं होता है और लास होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरफ भी सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा है। एग्जीबीशंस में कोई एक आग्रह सेशन ऐसा हो सकता है जहाँ लास होता हो इस तरह से। आन दो कंट्रेरी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी, पी० ए० सी० और पार्लिमेंट के माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि बढ़िया एग्जीबीशंस बनें।

श्री बड़े : लाम हुआ था काफी वहाँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What have been the concrete gains or losses, achievements or otherwise of the India Pavilion at the two sessions of the New York World Fair? Is the Minister in a position to draw up the balance sheet and give us an idea thereof in broad outline

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can draw a balance sheet for that exhibition but not for all exhibitions, because on that exhibition we have spent one and a half crores of rupees.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, it was a very big exhibition. Why should he not be allowed to give us an idea? It is closed now and we can have an idea.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the question. Would he kindly resume his seat?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This was an international exhibition and we had a good pavilion there.

Mr. Speaker: The main question was about exclusive exhibitions that India held in various places.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I believe this refers to all exhibitions.

Mr. Speaker: Only to exclusive exhibitions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the second part of the question? Sir, you can enlarge the scope of the question.

Mr. Speaker: The second part must be governed by the first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not necessarily.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that such exhibitions have proved to be very useful in increasing our exports and acquainting other countries with our goods and markets. I would like to know whether Government has decided to make a permanent unit instead of recruiting people every time for participating in such exhibitions abroad, and if the answer is in the affirmative....

Mr. Speaker: One question is enough.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, we have a permanent unit, the Directorate-General of Exhibitions. The recruitment of certain staff like experts is on a permanent basis. So far as visitors and guides are concerned, it is better to recruit fresh people every time so that experience is continually gained.

Shri Warior: On a comparative study of exclusive exhibitions and participating in international exhibitions, which is more profitable to our country and which gives more satisfactory results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both are satisfactory and very helpful to the country.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ये जो प्रदर्शनियां विदेशों में करने का विचार किया जा रहा है, इस वर्ष भी और आगामी वर्षों में भी, इन पर कितना व्यय होगा और इससे भारत को मौलिक रूप से क्या लाभ होता है ? क्या यह जो इस समय भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच युद्ध हुआ या इसके चित्र आदि विशेष रूप से वहां दिखाये जायेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा सवाल स्वामी जी ने कर दिया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितने लम्बे स्वामी जी खुद हैं उतना लम्बा सवाल भी होगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए ही एग्जीविशन करने को जरूरत नहीं होती है बल्कि to maintain even the export trade you have got to have exhibitions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन प्रदर्शनियों में जितना खर्च किया जाता है क्या उसकी तुलना में उतना माल भी हमारा क्या बिक जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस मामले में पक्का तो कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है लेकिन अलग अलग जगह पर अलग अलग अनुभव होता है ।

लेकिन मोटे तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक से दस गुना तकरीबन हो रहा है । जितना खर्च होता है उस पर क्लान एन एवरेज दस गुना टर्न प्रोवर हो जाता है

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन एग्जीबीशंस के लिए जितनी इंडियन गलर्ज गई थीं उनमें से कितनी वहीं शादी करके रह गई हैं और कितनी वापिस आई है ? कितनी वहां शादी गलके सैटल हो गई हैं और कितनी वापिस आई हैं ?

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह रिकार्ड क्यों खास तौर पर रखना चाहते हैं ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : विदेशों में हमारी प्रदर्शनियों में जो सामान प्रदर्शित किया जाता है उस सामान का चुनाव किस प्राध्वर पर किया जाता है ? क्या सरकार खुद चुनाव करती है या उसके लिए कोई कमेटी बनाई जाती है जो यह फैसला करती है कि क्या क्या प्रदर्शित किया जाए ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें कई सामान तो निजी तज्जारत वालों का होता है, प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीज वालों का होता है और हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर वाले भी वहां सामान दिखाते हैं । उस सामान की डिसपोजल करने के लिए इंटरनेशनल कन्वेंशन में थोड़े कायदे दिये हुये हैं । जो माल कस्टम पे करके बेचा जा सकता है उसको बेच दिया जाता है और बाकी के सामान को वापिस लाना पड़ता है ।

कपड़ा मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता

†+

* 478. **श्री बागड़ी :**

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूती कपड़ा परामर्शदाता बोर्ड ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि

कपड़ा मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये उसे ऋण सुविधा दी जाये; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सूती वस्त्र का भण्डार एकत्रित होने से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति और जरूरतमन्द मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर सूती वस्त्र सलाहकार बोर्ड की विवेचना बूलाई गयी एक बैठक में विचार किया गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को प्रतिरिक्त भण्डारों पर दो सप्ताह के लिये ऋण दे देने के आदेश दे दिये हैं। भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें भी कुछ उपयुक्त मामलों में बैंकों को कुछ ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में गारण्टी दे रही हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब से इत्यादि इन कारखानों को प्राधुनिकीकरण कार्य के लिये दिये जाते हैं या जखीरा भंडोजी के बास्ते ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Invariably there is the difficulty about the financial position owing to certain accumulation of goods. In order to facilitate the actual running expenditure and the working of the mills, these facilities are provided now.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या ऐसी मिलें और कारखाने जिन को सरकारी पैसा मिलता है वे उस सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग करती हैं ऐसा देखा गया है ? जो इस तरह से हिसाब किताब में गोलमाल करती हैं क्या सरकार उन कल कारखानों को, उन मिलों को, कीमी मिलकियत करार देने का विचार कर रही हैं ? अगर उसने ऐसा विचार किया है तो किन के बारे में ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): These are only a few mills out of more than 560 mills. The whole point is that when a mill

becomes too old, it is not worthwhile nationalising as the hon. Member has suggested. Nationalisation cannot take place of one unit; you have to nationalise the whole industry. What the Government is doing is that whenever such bad units crop up, we appoint authorised controllers and get them modernised in the long term.

श्री मधु लिमये : सूती मिल उद्योग पर इस वक़्त जो संकट आया है, उसके कारण कितनी मिल बन्द हो गई हैं, इस वक़्त कितने मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश इत्यादि में ? यह जो वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है क्या उसका इस बेकारी को कम करने के लिये कोई इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been answered very many times by my colleague and myself here.

श्री मधु लिमये : कितने लोग बेकार हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कुल बाईस मिलें इस तरह की हैं। इन में से दस को तो स्कैप कर दिया गया है क्योंकि ये सो साल से पुरानी थीं। बारह मिलें जो हैं वे बन्द पड़ी हैं और उनमें से चार पांच को हम चलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। म्योर मिल है, इन्डू मिल है और तीन और मिलें महाराष्ट्र में हैं। कुल 650 मिलें देश में हैं जिन में से तीन साढ़े तीन या चार सौ मिलें तर्द मिलें हैं। पूरे पारस्परिकत्व में देखा जाए तो ग्यारह बारह लाख आदमियों में से कोई चौतीस हजार के करीब इस तरह के आदमी होंगे जो बेकार हो गए हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Why does Government squeeze credit rather than offer any facilities to the industry particularly at a time when more and more production is the only slogan of the day?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are helping these for more production. But the unit must be worth running; you cannot afford to lose.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether Government have laid down specifications for improving the technique of work and for having efficient management so as to justify the financial assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Once the Government does take over the units, I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that the authorised Controller does whatever he can. At one time, in 1961-62, he had 37 mills—if I forget not—running under us and each one was making profit. Once the mills were properly reorganised, they were either handed over to the original owners or to new owners.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether, after this recent conflict with Pakistan, there is again a spurt in the lifting of these stocks or the stocks have begun to move in the market?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a slight improvement. Formerly, it was about 430,000 bales of cloth and now there is a reduction particularly after Diwali and it has come down to 428,000 bales. With regard to yarn also, it was about 169,000 bales and now it has come down to 160,000 bales.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to Shri Madhu Limaye's question, the hon. Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, mentioned three or four factories—one in Kanpur—and may I know whether it is a fact that for the Muir Mills Ltd., the Government has stood surety for Rs. 40 lakhs of working capital and that all actions have been completed and, if so, what is the reason that this mill is not being reopened?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As soon as the legal formalities are over, we shall restart the mill.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : क्या हिन्दुस्तान के एक बहुत बड़े टेक्सटाइल ग्रुप इंडिया यूनाइटेड ग्रुप ने गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐप्रोच किया है कि वह पूंजी की कमी के कारण अपनी मिलें

बन्द करने जा रहे हैं और इसमें 20,000 मजदूरों की जेडी का सवाल है ? सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सरकार उस मैनेजमेंट को उसे चलाने के लिये कुछ नहीं दे सकती है । सरकार खुद प्राइवेटाइज्ड कंप्यूटर के जरिये उसे चलाने की सोच रही है ।

Shri Sonavane: As a result of the measures taken by the Ministry, as stated by the Deputy Minister, may I know how many mills have restarted working, and particularly in Maharashtra what steps are being taken to start the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been covered already many times.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Visit of Industrial Delegation to African Countries

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*480. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**

Shri P. C. Boreah:

Shri M. Sampure:

Shri Kanakasabai:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Industrial Delegation visited some African countries to find out the prospects of setting up industries on a joint basis in those countries and promoting technical and economic collaboration;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited by the Delegation; and

(c) the main recommendations made by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). An Industrial Delegation consisting of some well-known Indian industrialists and sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

has recently visited some West African countries to explore inter alia the possibilities of setting up of joint industrial ventures in that area with Indian collaboration. Countries on the itinerary of the Industrial Delegation to West Africa were Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Senegal.

(c) The delegation has just returned to India and their recommendations will be known when their report is received.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any outline has been worked out which will necessitate the investment in those countries and, if so, to what extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are awaiting the Report and we will then know what has to be done.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are the reciprocal benefits which are likely to accrue from the agreements entered into with those countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): These were the business delegations that went for finding out the possibilities of joint ventures and to also have more export and import trade between the countries concerned and to create the necessary goodwill.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know in which of the countries the team found considerable scope for exporting our traditional commodities like tea and jute and what steps Government have taken to augment the exports to these countries?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: When a Delegation goes, they go over the entire gamut of Indian exports and see whatever can be possibly exported.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that China has made a substantial dent into the African markets as a result of which our market in African countries has slumped, may I know whether the visit of this particular Delegation to the African coun-

tries could achieve any tangible results in counteracting the Chinese commercial menace in these countries—I would like to use the word Chinese 'penetration' into these countries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Regarding the first part of the question, I have only this morning returned from three East African countries. The impression sometimes conveyed in this House is based on totally incorrect facts. There is very little Chinese penetration into these countries as far as commerce and trade are concerned and the visit of our Delegation as well as the visits of many other Delegations have considerably helped to see that the proper atmosphere is maintained and the necessary friendship developed between us and these countries.

Regarding the second part of the question, the increase or decrease in exports to these countries is now much dependent on their own production programme; those goods which they were traditionally buying from us are now being manufactured by them. On the whole, the trend is now better. Once the joint ventures which the various Indian entrepreneurs are establishing in those countries come up, we shall have the proper benefits.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डेलीगेशन ने जाने से पहले क्या यह विचार विमर्श किया था कि प्राथमिकता उन उद्योगों को दी जायेगी जिन की मशीनरी भारत में बनती है और जिन को वहाँ लगाने से लाभ होगा ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: Any amount of credit that we extend to these countries is usable like all international credits for purchase of equipment and machinery.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that we want to increase our trade relations with these African countries, may I know whether the Government have thought over the utility

or necessity of sending official Delegations to these African countries instead of sending private industrialists' Delegations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both the Delegations were there: mine was the official one and the other was the non-official one. The mixture is always better.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will he lay a statement on the Table of the House on his visit to these African countries, sometime next week? It will be a good thing, if he does.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, next week or as soon as the report is received.

Shri Shinkre: The hon. Minister has just now said that, in the countries which he visited recently, China has not been able to penetrate commercially. May I, therefore, know which are the countries then with which China has been able to expand its export trade to the tune of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,800 crores per year?

Mr. Speaker: That question does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that recently the prospects and atmosphere for joint venture in African countries have received a setback because out of dozens of licences granted to a few industrialists, excepting one or two, the others are still rotting in the pockets of these industrialists?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not true. As a matter of fact, every one of them is being used. I myself flew day before yesterday to Kisumu where a big Indian textile factory is coming up. It has become a temple for industrialists....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We know that there is one Birla's temple in Nigeria, but we are asking about other temples.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Nigeria four factories are coming up; in Ethio-

pia, two textile factories are running. I have already laid on the Table of the House information about the actual factories which are running there.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा डेलीगेशन बाहर गया था उसके बाद उन मुल्कों में किस तरह की मिलें या कारखानों की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी रियपोर्ट अभी आने वाली है।

Incentive Scheme in Railway Workshops

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Incentive Scheme' introduced in the Railway Workshops has been a failure;

(b) whether the staff receive double their pay by doing the same job with no increase in their out-turn; and

(c) whether this has caused discontentment among the workers to whom this scheme is not made applicable?

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

(b) No, Sir. The incentive bonus, for which there is a ceiling limit of 50 per cent, is strictly related to the number of man hours saved in doing specified jobs.

(c) No, Sir.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what are the estimates of additional out-turn during the period in which the incentive scheme was working?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Compared with the pre-incentive period, i.e., 1957-58, there has been a 50 per cent improvement in productivity in the Railway workshops.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the difficulties experienced by Government in making this scheme applicable to the other workers who are also very keen to take advantage of this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, there are about 1,21,218 workers in our workshops, and virtually 93.5 per cent of the workers who are supposed to be engaged on production work are covered by this. Those who are not on that type of work are not covered.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether there is any regular system of estimating the actual increase in output by this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, there is a scientific system to determine it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In view of the fact that this incentive scheme has not only increased the productivity in the railways but has also proved beneficial to the workers, is the Railway Administration contemplating any incentive scheme for the rest of the workers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I have said earlier, this scheme has been extended only to the production units. Regarding the other units, the question has not yet been taken up.

Dr. Ranen Sen: When the incentive scheme was introduced in the railway workshops, did the railway authorities institute a thorough and good method of finding out the norms on the basis of which this incentive scheme could be introduced?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: According to our own light, the system that we have introduced is more or less good; only if it had not been of the proper standard could we have conceived of the idea suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the waging has been done on the basis of the man-hours or on the basis of production?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The allowed time is computed from basic data built by an analytical method and includes allowance for general handling, gauging, fatigue and so on and so forth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the hon. Minister about 1,20,000 workers would be covered under this scheme, and they are mostly doing productive jobs. May I know whether Government contemplate to expand this scheme even to those workers who are incidental to production, in other words, who are helping production though not exactly engaged in the production job?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As regards those engaged on ancillary jobs incidental to production, the scheme has not yet been made applicable to them. We have for the time being confined it to direct production. The earlier question by Shri A. P. Sharma also related to this, and he also suggested in a way that the scheme should be extended to the rest of the railway workers also; that question has not yet been considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was different.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that for the present there is no proposal to extend the scheme to the other sections of the workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know whether the scheme would be extended to cover those workers who are helping production.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister has already answered. He has said that those who are helping incidentally in production are not covered yet.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have any idea of the amount paid by way of incentive to the workers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It comes to about 27 per cent. Somewhere it is more than 40 per cent, somewhere

else it is 36 per cent, but in no case is it less than 27 per cent; on an average it comes to about 27 per cent.

Broad-Gauge Rail Link for Assam

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*483. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demands of the traders of Assam for improving the link provided by the broad-gauge line between Assam and the rest of the country, as summed up in the report published in the *Statesman* dated the 14th October, 1965; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these demands?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad gauge link to Bongaigaon and Jogighopa will have a capacity of about 600 broad gauge wagons after the railway bridge, incorporated in the Farakka Barrage, is completed. The capacity of the wagon ferry at Farakka has already been augmented to 400 wagons per day, and, therefore, this is the present limiting capacity. Road and River transport facilities for handling traffic beyond Bongaigaon and Jogighopa are yet to be augmented and hence the 400 wagon capacity of Farakka Ferry is not fully utilised at present. Schemes are on hand for augmenting movement facilities beyond Bongaigaon and Jogighopa. The traffic requirements to Assam area can be fully met, by the present 400 wagon ferry capacity and later with 600 wagon capacity on the bridge over the Barrage. Therefore, there is no justification in going in for the considerable investment required for a second ferry at Sakrigalighat and a new broad gauge line between Sakrigalighat and Kumedpur.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it not a fact that due to repeated suspension of the river traffic through Pakistan waters to Assam, the Government of Assam and the Assam Congress represented to the Prime Minister during his recent visit to the State that immediate construction of the extension of the broad gauge link beyond Bongaigaon to Gauhati should be undertaken to improve the transport facilities in Assam? May I know the Government's reaction to it?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards the metre gauge line beyond Bongaigaon and Jogighopa, we are taking several steps to augment the capacity of this section and with a view to increase that capacity, a centralised traffic control system has recently been introduced. It is hoped that with the introduction of this system, the capacity of this metre gauge line will be augmented to a considerable extent.

Shri P. C. Borooah: That was not my question.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The hon. Member had asked whether it is a fact that a representation was made to the Prime Minister when he visited the State for extending the broad gauge line beyond Jogighopa. The Government of Assam have also approached the Planning Commission and the Railway Ministry. The entire thing will be gone into.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Will Government take up the construction of the small stretch of broad gauge line between the north bank of the Ganga and Kumedpur, a distance of only 3 miles?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards the suggestion for another ferry at Sakrigalighat with a view to increase the distance between this ferry and the international border, it has been estimated that the increase in distance will be only about 25 kilometres and therefore, there would not be any particular advantage in

having another ferry at Sakrigalighat.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not a question of augmenting the metre gauge line beyond Jogighopa and Bongaigaon. Is it not a fact that in the interest of the security of the State as also in the interest of its economy, the people of Assam are demanding that the broad gauge line be extended beyond Jogighopa and Bongaigaon to Dibrugarh? If it is fact, may I know whether Government has given any consideration to this relevant fact in the interest of the security and economy of that State?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That was precisely the answer given earlier to a supplementary by Shri Borooah. The Government of Assam have approached the Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission and they did make a representation to the Prime Minister when he recently paid a visit to the State. But as you know, we will have to have a bridge between Panchtantra and Jogighopa, that is, near Jogighopa on the Brahmaputra and only then that extension matter will be examined and the whole thing finalised. In the meantime, the Transport Ministry in consultation with, and co-operation also of the State Government is going to construct a port there, an inland port with a view to handling both goods as well as passenger traffic.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission? The other day the hon. Finance Minister has promised a bridge over the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa. May I know whether the Railway Ministry has taken that into consideration or not?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of backing out, because we are as eager as anybody else to have it.

श्री रामेश्वर दंडिया : क्या सरकार के यान में यह बात आयी है कि मीटर गेज से

ब्राडगेज में ट्रांसफर होते समय बहुत सा माल चोरी हो जाता है ? अगर ऐसा है तो उसके लिए क्या बन्दोबस्त किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आसाम में ऐसा होता है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : यह हो सकता है कि ऐसा होता हो और उसे रोकने के लिए हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: By what time is the Farakka Barrage expected to be completed?

Shri Sham Nath: By 1970-71.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए भ्रमवाला और दिल्ली के बीच की लाइन को दोहरा करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो प्रश्न का है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सुरक्षा का ध्यान तो हर क्षेत्र का होना चाहिए ।

Arms from British Commercial Manufacturers

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*484. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether there has been any change in the attitude of British Commercial manufacturers of military hardware regarding the supply of equipment ordered by India;

(b) if so, the steps taken to get the commitments fulfilled; and

(c) whether Government anticipate any difficulty in this regard?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

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Statement

(a) We are not aware of any change in the attitude of the British Commercial Firms.

(b) and (c). The export of military hardware from U.K. is governed by the U.K. Government Export Control Regulations which were made in June 1965 and became effective from 2nd August, 1965. These measures of control are understood to have been contemplated with a view to restrict exports of strategic stores to some destinations the Governments of which were not particularly friendly to the United Kingdom. Furthermore, from the beginning of September, 1965 until 3rd week of that month there was an informal ban on all such supplies of military hardwares to India. And with effect from 28th September, 1965 spare parts and components for use in or on aircraft and aircraft engines and spare parts and also components thereof have also been added to the list of items requiring specific export permits.

Although since 3rd week of September the informal ban seems to have been lifted, the issue of export permits against applications made by the India Supply Mission, London to the Board of Trade, U.K. Government have been tardy with the result that there has been no substantial improvement in the situation. The question of expeditious issue of export licenses has been taken up by the Department of Supply and Technical Development and by the Ministry of Defence with the British High Commissioner in India and by our High Commissioner in London with the British Government. The situation has not, however, improved much. It is understood that some of the British manufacturers have also taken up this question with the British Government. If the present situation continues it

is not unlikely that manufacturers will divert ready stocks against our contracts to other customers.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the difficulties in procuring spare parts from U.K., Government have organised an exhibition in Delhi of the British military equipment, trucks and tanks in order to invite Indian entrepreneurs to produce the equipment in India. May I know with what results the exhibition has met?

Shri Raghuramalah: It is too early. We are still trying to persuade the British Government to issue the necessary licences. Representations are being made again and again, and here also we are investigating various possibilities. It will take time to organise internal production.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My question was whether Indian entrepreneurs have come forward to manufacture these things.

Shri Raghuramalah: In the first place, this is a matter dealt with by my colleague Shri Hathi, but I may say that so far as I know this is still in the stage of investigation, and we are not yet in a position to say whether they will be able to produce or not.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the total value of the export permits that we have asked for from the British Government for military hardware, and may I know whether any of our defence production has been affected by the lack of supply from this source?

Shri Raghuramalah: The value is about £7 million and so far they have cleared only £500,000, and the balance which is due is in respect of spares and other things required for our combatant aircraft.

Mr. Speaker: Has our production been affected?

Shri Raghuramalah: I would not like the hon. Member to press this point.

Shri Bade: In the statement it is written:

"...from the beginning of September, 1965 until 3rd week of that month there was an informal ban on all such supplies of military hardware to India."

Further it is said that the difficulty is still there and there is no improvement. Have our Government informed the British Government that it will be considered an unfriendly act and a breach of the contract which they had entered into before September?

Shri Raghuramalah: Every representation is being made, every effort is being made, everything is being brought to the notice of the British Government. There is nothing which they are not aware of.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that after or during the brief September war between India and Pakistan, a total embargo was imposed on the export from Britain to India of arms, equipment and military hardware at the official governmental level, or was it at both the official level and the private commercial level, and, if so, what is the exact present position?

Shri Raghuramalah: All this has been extensively stated in the answer which has been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has not been stated. Have you read the answer, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Not so minutely.

श्री विश्वनाथ वाण्डेय : किस किस के सैनिक सामान के संभरण के लिए ब्रिटिश बाणिज्य निमाताओं से मांग की और कुल कितने रुपये की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुपये का तो बतला दिया ।

श्री विश्वनाथ वाण्डेय : किस किस का ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर चीज कैसे बतला सकते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस ब्रिटिश कम्पनी से जो स्पेयर पार्ट्स के लिए हम ने करार किया उस से हम को कितनी हानि हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उन्होंने बताया ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know whether any penalty clause was put when the contract was made and whether through that contract we will be able to stop the manufacturers from supplying those spare parts to somebody else and keep them till the British government lifts this ban?

Shri Raghuramalah: This is one of the questions which we have been seriously considering because in the case of some of the manufacturers there is a question of their trying to sell to others. But as the House will appreciate the main point is the inconvenience and the difficulties through which we have to undergo. The question of damages and so on will be looked into also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: The statement says that some of the British manufacturers are taking up the question with the British government and it is tardy, with the result that there has been no substantial improvement in the situation, and it is not unlikely that manufacturers will divert ready stocks to other customers. In these serious circumstances, how does the government propose to continue to have these contracts with British firms and do they think that the British Government is a friendly partner with India in the Commonwealth?

Shri Raghuramalah: It is a matter of vital importance to get the spares. It is undisputed, and every pressure that we have is being put on the British government to tell them that we must have these parts. I can

only say as the Defence Minister said the other day, that I hope the House will not press for more details.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In view of the fact that the informal ban had already been removed but no permits are being given for spares imports, may I know whether the British government is treating us or has put us under the category of not very friendly countries, as that seems to be the implication of this note?

Mr. Speaker: He can draw that implication.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I am reluctant to raise points of order. According to our direction, the Minister should give clear and precise answers. To my question, he said that everything is contained in the statement. The statement says that the informal ban seems to have been lifted...

Mr. Speaker: We have had three or four questions after that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The phrase here is, 'seems to have been lifted'. What is it? Has it not been really lifted?

Shri Raghuramalah: I think I can explain that, because the ban is supposed to be lifted because they say that they have lifted the ban; technically it is so, because at least to the extent of £500,000, that has been done; technically they are right in saying that they lifted the ban. But in actual practice, there is a lot of difference between what they say have done.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Everyone cannot speak at the same time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the total value of the pending applications which our supply mission has made for spares from these various commercial manufacturers for goods not yet delivered, and were these goods envisaged as part of the Nassau agreement under which the British government had agreed to supply us with some quantity of goods?

Shri Raghuramalah: The value is £7 million worth orders, and licences have so far been issued for goods worth £500,000. As regards the others, they are commercial transactions and have nothing to do with military aid.

Shri Morarka: The statement says, "with effect from 28th September, 1965, spare parts and components for use in or on aircraft and aircraft engines" etc., were also added to the banned list. The cease-fire was signed on the 24th September. May I know why this additional restriction was put after the cease-fire agreement was signed, and whether the spare parts which are banned now will relate only to the military aircraft or also to the civil aircraft?

Shri Raghuramalah: What is stated here is that in the first instance the enactment and application of the United Kingdom Export Control Regulations came into force in August, 1965. In the original regulations, these were not there. These were added subsequently, as stated here, after the 28th September, but between the beginning of September and the 28th September, what was happening was, there was a complete and total ban—informal, they say—but anyhow there was a complete and total ban.

Shri Morarka: Military or civil?

Shri Raghuramalah: Our orders relate to combatant as well as non-combatant; for instance, AVRO is also covered by it.

Shri Morarka: That is civil.

Shri Raghuramalah: Yes; but military also is covered.

Shri Bade: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order; only interruption is made, nothing beyond that.

बी बडे 'वाएंट प्रीक प्रार्डर, सर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े : पहले सुन तो लीजिए । मिनिस्टर ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस जवाब में श्री अभी जो एक सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन के जवाब में कहा है उन दोनों में कंटाडिक्शन है

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order if there is a contradiction. I would ask the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Shri Bade: A point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: At the most, he is pointing out that there is a contradiction. I am telling him that it is no point of order.

Shri Bade: Spare parts are included.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This ruling of yours will go a long way in future. Am I to understand that the contradiction in the answers given by the Ministers to the questions should be allowed to go unchallenged? This is a powerful and an important statement. The Minister says that there is no improvement, and it is because of the tardy behaviour of the British Government in not lifting the ban. On the other hand, the Minister at the same time says there seems to be a lift of the informal ban. How can we tolerate, and how can we understand in the Question Hour such answers? How can we reconcile these things? I therefore feel, when a point of order is raised. . .

Mr. Speaker: It is not a point of order where I can quote any ruling. (Interruption).

Shri Bade: The matter should be made clear; unless and until the statement is made clear by the Minister, it would not be a satisfactory answer. (Interruption).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैम्बर साहबान इस तरह से बिना बुलाये बोलते चले जायेंगे तो मैं हाउस की कार्यवाही को नहीं चला सकता हूँ ।

(Interruptions). Nothing to go on record.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जैसा कि पहले भी कहा है कि यह कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं हो सकता अगर उन के श्रीरोजन्स रिप्लाइं श्री सप्लीमेंटरी के जवाब में फर्क हो ।

This can be a supplementary and the Minister can be asked to explain it, but where is the rule that is transgressed, by which I should point out and say that it should be in conformity with that rule or some articles of the Constitution? That is what I am repeating. The Minister can only be asked to explain if there is some contradiction.

श्री बड़े : हाउस मिसलीड हो सकता है ।

Mr. Speaker: How can any point of order be raised? What answer can I give?

Shri Shinkre: What about the contention of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad? Apart from any question of point of order, he wanted to know whether the contradiction could go unchallenged.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे नहीं उठ सकता है जब कि इस तरह से मंत्री महोदय परस्पर विरोधी बातें कहें ?

Mr. Speaker: There are several methods by which this can be brought up.

Mr. Bade may put the question and I will ask the minister to explain.

Shri Bade: The statement says:

"With effect from 28th September, 1965 spare parts and components for use in or on aircraft and aircraft engines and spare parts and also components thereof have also been added to the list of items requiring specific export permits."

This means spare parts and components are added in the list of items banned. Is this statement correct, or is his statement that commercial spare parts are obtained today correct, or is his statement that the ban is lifted correct? Which is correct?

Mr. Speaker: So far as lifting the ban is concerned, he has made that statement and clarified it in such a manner that everyone can understand it. Members are absorbed in putting questions, but not in listening to the answers. As far as the second question is concerned regarding "the ban seems to have been lifted" the minister explained that only a small portion of it had been supplied to us and therefore they could technically argue that the ban is lifted, but in actual practice they have not lifted the ban. So far as the other question is concerned, he can explain what he has to say.

Shri Raghuramaiah: These relate to military hardware, that is to say, spares required by our various combatant aircraft and also spares and components required by Avro, which is a civil plane. This also comprises tank spares for the Avadi tank factory. All these are included in these orders for £7 million.

Shri Joachim Alva: In our negotiations with the British manufacturers, did we ever remind them that during the last war, when Britain was hard-pressed against Germans, we gave supplies to them unconditionally and payments were made much later in the shape of sterling balances?

Shri Karni Singhji: Have government explored the possibility of importing military hardware and the much-needed spares from other Commonwealth countries who might be manufacturing them under licence from the British manufacturers?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This country will have to make alternative arrangements in case the British do not keep their word about commercial transactions. But I beg of the House, as

the Defence Minister said the other day, not to press for such details about alternative arrangements, in the interests of security.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our High Commissioner failed to bring about this deal and the private manufacturers have not been able to get this thing done. Our government is sending non-official delegations abroad. I think one distinguished member of this House met the Prime Minister of the U.K. yesterday. May I know if it was part of his brief or of any other non-official members' brief, who are visiting that country, to impress upon the British Government that they should not exercise this kind of negative attitude towards India?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Government is utilising every effective method of impressing upon the British Government the unfairness regarding these transactions.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit that when we need some help from some other country, we should not be entertaining this feeling that we are the needy one and so we can take lying low whatever they give? Those countries which help us also need our help as much as we need theirs. With this background, if there is going to be any further defaulting deliberately on the part of the British Government, may I know whether we are going to say that we will be reconsidering the entire agreement with the British, including the agreements for frigates with the Vickers-Armstrong and for the Avadi tank factory?

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I request the hon. Member to leave it to the Government to do all that is possible in the best interests of the country (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I wanted a specific reply and I got a platitude.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he is not ready with that reply at this moment.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, one thing I would like to tell hon. Members that these are very critical supplies and the British Government are every day saying that they are going to clear it, they are going to clear it. We are also trying, therefore, to put as much pressure as we can to get the supplies and at the same time considering various other ways. I would like to give this information to the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indigenous Manufacture of Roller Flour Milling Machinery

***479. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**
Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any units in the country for the manufacture of roller flour milling machinery;

(b) if so, their locations and optimum capacity;

(c) whether it is a fact that the import of the flour milling machinery is being allowed despite the availability of the indigenous production; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this behalf in the context of the present tight foreign exchange position?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The following three units are engaged in the manufacture of Roller Flour Milling Machinery in the small scale sector:

| Name | Location of factory |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Messrs Flour Millers' Engineering Corporation Nagpur | Near Nagpur |
| 2. Messrs Bhanji Nanji & Company Bombay | Miraj, District Sangli (Maharashtra) |
| 3. Messrs Maida Mill Machinery Company New Delhi. | Near Faridabad. |

None of these firms are, however, Manufacturing complete Roller Flour milling plants.

(c) and (d). According to the present import licensing policy, there is no specific provision for either Established Importers or Actual Users for the import of Roller Flour Milling Machinery as such. Applications from Actual Users or Importers having orders from Actual Users, are, however, considered on merits, provided evidence is produced to the effect that indigenous manufacturers are unable to supply the machinery required. Such items of Flour Milling Machinery, as are indigenously available, are not allowed to be imported.

Closure of Indian Banks in Pakistan

***482. Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Government of Pakistan have ordered the closure of Indian Banks and other establishments run by Indians in that country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the retaliatory measures, if any, taken by Government as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Precise information is not available. It is understood that the control of the Indian Banks and other establishments owned and run by Indians in Pakistan has been taken over by the Government of Pakistan. Similiar measures have been adopted by the Government of India under the Defence of India Rules.

Stocks of Coal

***485. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 549 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have impressed upon the Governments of the border States to build up stocks of coal and other basic material to avoid dislocation in view of the present emergency and priority accorded to movement of defence requirements; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to take responsibility of creating dumps in case the State authorities are hesitant?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Loss to N.C.D.C.

***486. Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the NCDC has suffered a loss of about Rs. 2 crores on the working of collieries alone during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted; and

(d) the steps being taken to make the mining of coal economical and profitable?

The Minister of Steel and Mines
(Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The accounts of the Corporation for the year 1964-65 reveal a loss of Rs. 1.71 crores. The main reason for the loss is the Corporation having to work very much below capacity for want of adequate demand for coal. In

addition, the Giridih Collieries, which have been running at a loss since long, have been kept in production under the President's directive because of the superior coking coal these produce. All possible steps are being taken to effect economies by closing down the losing pits at Giridih, by suspending operations in collieries which cannot secure a market for their output and by transferring and retrenching surplus personnel.

Production of Scooters

***487. Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suspended for some time the production of Lambretta and Vespa Scooters in the country in view of the foreign exchange involved in the import of certain components;

(b) whether any alternative arrangements have been made to produce indigenous parts in replacement of the so far imported ones for these scooters; and

(c) whether other firms which were issued licences to manufacture scooters in the country have taken up the work on their projects?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, one of the Scooter manufacturers had to reduce their production drastically during the months of August and September this year, as they ran short of imported components, on account of foreign exchange difficulties.

(b) Constant efforts are being made to develop the ancillary items which are still being imported and also to develop facilities within the plants of the scooter manufacturers to enable more items to be manufactured by them.

(c) Out of the five firms licensed for the manufacture of scooters, three are already in production. The remaining two firms (M/s. Ideal Jawa

& M/s Escorts) are, at present, concentrating on the production of Motor-cycles only.

Production of Coking Coal

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

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

(a) the outcome of the discussions Government had recently with the private producers of coking coal with reference to the programme of production of steel during the Fourth Plan;

(b) the main difficulties of steel plants in procuring adequate supplies of coking coal;

(c) the main grievances of producers of coking coal in maintaining programme of mining and augmenting production; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The major producers of coking coal intend to implement their schemes for achieving additional production, and most of them are taking necessary steps to do so.

(b) So far, the production of coking coal has been adequate to meet the demand of steel plants.

(c) These relate mainly to finances for the implementation of the programme for additional production and an assurance of offtake.

(d) Specific proposals from the Coal Industry for financial assistance will be considered. It has also been agreed that representatives of the coal industry will have direct talks with steel plants in regard to long term contracts for coal supplies, quality of coal etc.

World Bank Loan for Collieries

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

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

(a) the latest position of utilisation of World Bank loan to collieries;

(b) whether Government have initiated negotiations for the grant of fresh loan to meet the needs for mining equipment and parts for replacement during the Fourth Plan; and

(c) whether Government have ensured adequate supplies of parts and machinery for the development of existing and new mines in the private sector?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Upto 15th November, 1965 a sum of Rs. 12.77 crores has been claimed as reimbursement from the World Bank.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is expected that indigenous production from the Mining and Allied Machinery Project at Durgapur and other private mining machinery manufacturers would meet a large portion of the requirement of spare parts and machinery for the development of existing and new mines in the private sector.

Trade with Nepal

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

(a) whether Government have given a new five-year lease to the Indo-Nepalese Trade Treaty, 1960; and

(b) if so, the value of imports and exports during the last five years between the two countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Treaty of Trade and

Transit between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal, which was valid upto 31st October, 1965, has been extended for a further period of five years i.e. upto 31st October, 1970.

(b) A statement showing the value of exports to and imports from Nepal during the last five years is given below.

Statement

The position of our exports to and imports from Nepal for the last five years is given below:

(Value in Rs. Lakh)

| Year | Imports | Exports | Balance of Trade |
|-----------|---------|---------|------------------|
| 1960-61 . | 467 | 1020 | (+)553 |
| 1961-62 . | 359 | 916 | (+)557 |
| 1962-63 . | 264 | 437 | (+)173 |
| 1963-64 . | 539 | 1157 | (+)618 |
| 1964-65 . | 721 | 1662 | (+)941 |

Confiscation of Indian Industries by Pakistan

*491. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported taking over or confiscation by the Custodian of Enemy Property of Pakistan Government of the entire business and industries run by the Indians there or representing Indian enterprises in that country;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) whether any retaliatory measures have also been taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Government of India has received reports about the taking over, by the Pakistan Government, of the business and industries run by Indians in Pakistan. Since the Indian High Commission in Karachi has not been able to function properly due to the restrictions imposed by the Pakistan Government, we have not been able to get precise information in this matter.

(b) Although at present it is difficult, but we propose taking up this matter with the Government of Pakistan as soon as some dialogue with them is possible on such matters.

(c) All immovable and certain categories of moveable properties belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of Pakistan nationals have been vested, under the D.I.R., in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. These properties are in the process of being taken over by him.

Transfer and Posting of Gazetted Officers

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

(a) whether there is any set procedure laid down for the transfer and posting of Gazetted Officers from one Division to another on the same Railway and from one Railway Zone to another, and, if so, what is the period laid down; and

(b) the position Division-wise and Railway-wise of the stay of Railway Officers at a particular place for more than 3 years as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no rigid procedure. However, officers are normally retained in the same post for 3-5 years, transfers being made when considered necessary in the exigencies of service.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5247/65].

Trade and Economic Collaboration with Czechoslovakia

*493. Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to improve the trade and economic collaboration with Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to set up a Joint Commission of the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to explore possibilities of setting up industries in India with Czech collaboration and to define possibilities of expanded trade, two-way exchange of engineering goods, and Chemicals and setting up production capacities in both countries for goods which will be required by the other country. The main

object of the joint Committee will be the concrete utilisation of economic possibilities in the two countries to mutual advantage.

Manufacture of Tubes and Pipes

*494. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for manufacture of tubes and pipes in Assam;

(b) if so, its capacity and total investment;

(c) to what extent the State Government and the Central Government have participated in it; and

(d) the progress, if any, made by the industrial unit?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Two licences have been granted for the establishment of two industrial undertakings both at Amingaon in Assam for the manufacture of G.I. Pipes and Spirally welded pipes respectively.

(b) to (d):

| | G.I. Pipe Scheme | Spirally welded pipe scheme |
|--|---|--|
| (i) Annual capacity | 12,000 tonnes. | 4,800 tons. |
| (ii) Total investment estimated by the party. | Rs. 116.75 lakhs. | Not yet received. Estimated cost of capital equipments is Rs. 28.80 lakhs. |
| (iii) Proposed Central Government participation. | Nil. | Nil. |
| (iv) Proposed State Government participation. | Rs. 10 lakhs. | Under Consideration of State Government. |
| (v) Progress | Land acquired, import licence obtained and orders being placed for capital goods. | Land is being acquired; Clearance for import of equipments against IFC/ICICI loan given. The foreign exchange loan from ICICI is under negotiation. Terms for collaboration with a West German firm have been approved by the Government of India. |

Recovery of Hand-grenades

*495. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two hand-grenades were found in the wash-basin of a third class carriage of Moradabad-Delhi Express at Garhmukteswar Station on the 4th November, 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a hand-grenade was found near Jamuna Bridge, Delhi early this month;

(c) whether any enquiries have been made in the matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, but the incident took place on 3rd November, 1965.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Both the cases are still under police investigation.

Exports and Imports by S.T.C.

*496. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the State Trading Corporation to increase exports and reduce imports;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for the current year; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The basic policy of the State Trading Corporation is incorporated in its Articles and Memorandum of Association and in accordance with these the Corporation seeks to develop exports; more exports of new and difficult-to-sell items, enlarge export to traditional items and explore new markets so as to diversify and expand the export trade. They

have also opened offices and depots abroad to facilitate trade promotion and expeditious conclusion of contracts. These details are embodied in "Eight Years of State Trading Corporation" copies of which are placed in the Library of the House.

In so far as imports are concerned, the Corporation imports only such of the items for which they are issued licences.

(b) and (c). It is not in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose this information.

मीटरगेज लाइनों को ब्राडगेज लाइनों में बदलना

*497. **श्री मधु लिमये :**

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में मीटरगेज लाइनों को ब्राडगेज में बदलने की कोई दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) क्या सुरक्षा पहलू की दृष्टि से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बस्ती-ग्रामाम लाइन को ब्राडगेज लाइन में बदलने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) इस समय बिहार में कटिहार में ग्रामाम में जंगीघोषा तक एक बड़ी लाइन मौजूद है । बाकी 178 किलोमीटर लम्बे बरोनी-कटिहार मीटर लाइन संक्शन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये खर्गाया-कटिया और काठु गोला रोड कटिहार संक्शनों पर भी जिन की लम्बाई कुल लगभग 98 किलोमीटर है, दोहरी लाइन खिन्ना दी गयी है । इस संक्शन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सवाल पर बाद में विचार किया गया और यह मान्य हुआ है कि यातायात और वित्तीय विमर्श की दृष्टि से इस संक्शन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रावश्यक नहीं है ।

‘बागे कराची’ से उतारा गया माल

*498. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा “बागे कराची” से उतारे गये भारतीय माल को ब्रिटेन भेजे जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). ज्ञात हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार, अब इस बात पर सहमत हो गयी है कि पाकिस्तानी जहाज, गार्डेन आफ कराची पर भारत आने के लिये लादे गये माल को, जिस का स्वामित्व अब भी ब्रिटेन के माल भेजने वालों के पास ही है, वापिस ब्रिटेन भेज दिया जाये। इस माल का भारत में मंगाने वालों को अब इस मामले पर ब्रिटेन स्थित सम्भरणकर्ताओं से इन के द्वारा लदान अथवा प्रतिस्थापन के लिये बातचीत करनी होगी। किन्तु यह व्यवस्था, भारत के रोके गये बहुत से माल के एक बहुत छोटे भाग के बारे में ही है, और अधिकांश माल जो कि जहाज पर निःशुल्क आधार पर भेजा गया था, अब भी रोक रखा गया है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा माल का रोक लिया जाना

*499. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय जहाजों तथा माल के रोक लिये जाने के बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में 5 नवम्बर, 1965 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंध के बाद पाकिस्तान तथा भारत के माल के रोक लिये जाने के बारे में 32,394 टन तथा पाकिस्तान की 17,277

टन माल रोक लिया है, उन के ब्यारे क्या है;

(ख) क्या पारम्परिकता के आधार पर माल की वापसी करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही का जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यारा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) विभिन्न जहाजों पर से रोके गये माल के केवल टन भार के सम्बन्ध में ही जानकारी उपलब्ध है, परन्तु वस्तुओं के विषय में पूर्ण विवरण अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। पाकिस्तान सरकार का यह मुझाव दिया गया था कि दोनों देशों द्वारा एक दूसरे के माल का विनिमय कर दिया जाये, परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया अभी तक अनुकूल नहीं हुई है।

Shoe Manufacturing Factories

*500. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish shoe manufacturing factories in the country;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the same; and

(d) whether these will be established in the private or public sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). The need to increase our exports of shoes is quite obvious. How to achieve this is under consideration. When the studies are completed, all details will be known.

Collision of trains at Gadadharpur Station

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rampurhat-Howrah passenger train collided with a stationary goods train at Gadadharpur Station on the Eastern Railway on the 2nd November, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of passengers injured in the accident; and

(c) the causes of the accident?

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

(b) Thirty-nine persons were injured of whom 4 sustained grievous injuries.

(c) The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta.

M/s. Jessop & Company

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

(a) whether Government have decided to acquire permanent controlling share in M/s. Jessop and Company Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the terms of the envisaged settlement?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). An agreement has been signed on 18th August, 1965 between the President of India and M/s. Sahu Jain Ltd., and their associates for the purchase by Government of 11,23,300 shares held by them in Jessop & Co., Ltd., which represent about 55 per cent of the total number of equity shares of the Company. In terms of a Sup-

plemental Agreement signed on 19th August, 1965 an 'on account' payment at the rate of Rs. 25 per share has been made to the share holders and the shares have been transferred in favour of the President. This gives Government a controlling interest. The question of determination of the price of the shares has been referred to arbitration. Copies of the two agreements have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Poona-Miraj Metre Gauge System

***503. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 468 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the reasons which prompted the Railway Administration to change the alignment of the Railway track by moving it closer to Satara Town;

(b) whether this scheme was given preference over the more important scheme of converting Miraj-Kolhapur metre-gauge section into broad-gauge; and

(c) what will be the annual additional cost to the passengers travelling on the Miraj-Poona route as a result of the above diversion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The decision to bring the Poona-Miraj B.G. line closer to Satara Town which is a district headquarters, was taken in accordance with the very strong public opinion, pressing for this diversion, which was supported by the Maharashtra State Government, as well.

(b) This decision is independent of the proposal for conversion of the Miraj-Kolhapur section to broad gauge, which is also under consideration of the Railway Board and for which the necessary surveys have only recently been completed. The Poona-Miraj conversion is a sanctioned work, already in progress, and, therefore, decision regarding the alignment in a

portion of this section could not be delayed.

(c) The approximate annual extra cost to through passengers is assessed at Rs. 80,000.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi**

*504. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices have been served on the management of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, by all the Labour Unions simultaneously, threatening strike or direct action;

(b) whether the Corporation has notified the curtailment of the existing leave and holidays of the workers creating discontent thereby;

(c) whether it is a fact that any cessation of work will hinder defence production and cause heavy financial loss as well; and

(d) if so, the reasons which prompted the management to introduce such an innovation during the national Emergency?

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

(b) The Corporation has notified its decision to enforce the leave and holidays provisions of the Certified Standing Orders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There has been no innovation. Action has been taken to fall in line with what is admissible according to the certified standing orders of the Company and the practice in other Companies in the private and public sectors. This is also necessary to increase the pace of work.

बरेली के निकट रेलगाड़ी में डकैती

* 505. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री किन्दर लाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 नवम्बर, 1965 को उत्तर रेलवे के बरेली-चंदौसी प्रलीगढ़ सैक्शन पर बहजोई तथा घनारी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच 355 अप भागरा-बरेली यात्री गाड़ी से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को डाकूओं के एक गिरोह ने लूट लिया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गिरोह ने यात्रियों को चाकू भी मारे और वे खतरे की जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोक कर भाग गये;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई तथा कितने यात्रे हताहत हुये; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। लेकिन यह घटना मकरोली और घनारी स्टेशनों के बीच हुई।

(ख) जी हां। केवल एक आदमी को चाकू से मामूली चोट पहुंची जिस ने प्रतिरोध करने की कोशिश की।

(ग) लगभग 3,837 रुपये का नुकसान होने का अनुमान है। पांच यात्रियों को मामूली चोट पहुंची और किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

(घ) बहजोई स्टेशन पर घायल व्यक्तियों की मरहम-पट्टी की गयी। इस दुर्घटना की सूचना मुरादाबाद की सरकारी रेलवे

पुलिस को तुरन्त दे दी गयी। पुलिस ने 8-11-1965 को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 395/397 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और वह तत्परता से मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर रही है। दोनों ही-प्रप और डाउन-प्रगारा-बरेली मबारी गाड़ियों में हथियारबन्द पहरेदारों की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है।

Skimmed Milk Powder

1312. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

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

- whether skimmed milk powder is being manufactured in the country;
- if so, the total capacity and the yearly output;
- what is the cost per ton of the indigenous product; and
- what is the selling price per ton of this powder?

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

(b) The total capacity at the end of 1965 is expected to be about 10000 tonnes per annum. The output of skimmed milk powder during 1965 is estimated about 1500 tonnes, as the capacity for the manufacture of skimmed milk powder is also being utilised for manufacture of whole milk powder to meet Defence requirements.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) Approximately Rs. 6000 per metric tonne.

Stoppage of Super Express Trains at Badagara, Kerala

1313. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation requesting for the stoppage of the super express trains at Badagara (Kerala); and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The West Coast Expresses have been provided stoppages at Badagara, with effect from 12-11-1965.

Bogey between Kakinada and Howrah

1314. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the through bogey between Kakinada and Howrah on the Howrah Mail has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government against its withdrawal; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Poor through traffic.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is not proposed to restore the through service coach in view of lack of traffic justification. The few passengers from stations on Kakinada Port-Samalkot section travelling to and from Howrah direction by Howrah-Madras Mails should have no difficulty, as transshipment at Samalkot, where connections with branch line trains are available, is during convenient hours.

Metric System of Weights and Measures

1315. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the metric system of weights and measures has been satisfactory, convenient and easy to the people at large;

(b) whether complaints and representations have been made by organisations, associations and individuals about the difficulties, drawbacks and deficiencies of the system; and

(c) if so, the action taken on those representations and complaints?

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

(b) Very few complaints and representations have been made about the difficulties, drawbacks and deficiencies of the system.

(c) In cases of representations, the simplicity of the metric system and the ease of its use were explained fully to those concerned.

Manufacture of Sluice and Lock Gates

1316. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that plans to make sluice and lock gates in India are under consideration;

(b) whether they are to be designed by the experts of the C.W.P.C.;

(c) if so, in which engineering firms they are to be fabricated and on what basis;

(d) the approximate annual demand for these gates; and

(e) when it will be possible to export them?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (e). Sluice gates with low heads and lock gates are already being manufactured in some of the existing Workshops in the country, such as M/s Jessop & Co., Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. Nangal Workshop, etc. Plans to undertake the design of High head gates in the C.W.P.C. and for entrusting the manufacture of such Gates to the various Workshops, under the usual procedure of calling for tenders, are

under consideration. The approximate demand for such sluice and high head gates has been estimated to be 25,000 tons. Exports may be possible during the Fourth Plan, when the Workshops produce adequate numbers.

Manufacture of Burnt Magnesite

1317. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

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

(a) whether Government have granted a licence for the setting up of a plant for the manufacture of burnt magnesite in Almora district;

(b) if so, the approximate outlay on the plant; and

(c) the approximate annual production capacity of the plant?

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

(b) Rs. 80 lakhs.

(c) 36,000 tonnes.

Contribution of Wool to India from New Zealand

1318. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Zealand is not sending her contribution of wool to India under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No request was made to New Zealand for any contribution of wool under Colombo Plan.

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

Manufacture of Glass and Glass-ware in U.P.

1319. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh has sufficient potential for the production of glass and glass-ware in the near future; and

(b) if so, its estimated production by the end of the Fourth Plan period?

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

(b) About 65,000 tonnes.

Export of Tapioca from Kerala

1320. Shri Pottekatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during this financial year for permits to export tapioca from Kerala, district-wise;

(b) the number of licences issued along with the quantity allowed district-wise;

(c) whether any machinery has been evolved to determine the quantity allowed; and

(d) whether the reasons for rejecting the applications are communicated to the parties concerned.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). Do not arise as tapioca is not controlled under the Export (Control) Order, 1962 and no licence is necessary for its export to any permissible destinations.

Import of Agricultural Implements

1321. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian firm has entered into an agreement with

Yugoslavia for the import of tractors and agricultural implements;

(b) if so, the name of the firm;

(c) the implements that will be imported; and

(d) the details thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry & Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). No Indian firm has entered into an agreement with Yugoslavia for the import of tractors and agricultural implements. But an Indian firm viz. M's Tractors and Farm Equipment Madras has been allowed to import components from Yugoslavia for the indigenous manufacture of agricultural tractors and implements. They are importing springs, discs, mould boards and shares.

ई का बायदा व्यापार

1322. श्री डे० शि० पटिल :

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सहकारी रुई घोटना तथा दबाना कारखानों का ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में रुई के बायदा व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० जे० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी. हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Catering for Troops in Stations

1323. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special facilities have been afforded by Gov-

ernment in allowing the Hotel and Restaurants' Association to cater for troops on the Railway Stations and at other resting places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

डीजल इंजनों से चलाई जाने वाली रेल गाड़ियां

1324. श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री पाराशर :

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 से कितनी रेलगाड़ियों में डीजल इंजनों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है तथा दस समय कुल कितने डीजल इंजन चल रहे हैं;

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने कारखाने डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं तथा उन की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इटारसी डीजल शैंड बन कर तैयार हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या इन डीजल इंजनों की क्षमता दूसरे इंजनों से अधिक होती है तथा अन्य रेलवे इंजनों की तुलना में इन में खर्च भी कम होता है और यदि हां, तो दोनों प्रकार के इंजनों की क्षमता तथा खर्च में कितना अन्तर है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1-10-1965

को लाइन पर डीजल रेल इंजनों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी : —

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| बड़ी लाइन | 485 |
| मीटर लाइन | 174 |
| छोटी लाइन | 33 |
| | ----- |
| जोड़ | 692 |
| | ----- |

पूर्व, दक्षिण-पूर्व, मध्य, पश्चिम, दक्षिण, उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलों में डीजल रेल इंजनों का इस्तेमाल मुख्यतः मालगाड़ियों को चलाने के लिये किया जाता है। 1-10-65 से कुछ डीजल रेल इंजन हवड़ा-मद्रास मेल और हवड़ा-कालका मेल (केवल हवड़ा और आसनसोल के बीच) में भी लगाये जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली क्षेत्र की कुछ उपनगरीय गाड़ियां भी डीजल रेल इंजन से चलाई जा रही हैं। कालका-शिमला और नेरूल-माथेरान पहाड़ी खण्डों में सभी सवारी गाड़ियां भी डीजल रेल इंजन से चलाई जा रही हैं।

(ख) एक; वाराणसी डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने में उत्पादन की ऐसी योजना बनायी गयी है ताकि उस में उत्तरोत्तर चौथी योजना के मध्य तक प्रति वर्ष लगभग 150 मानक डीजल रेल इंजन बनाने का लक्ष्य पूरा हो सके और उत्पादन में आगे विस्तार की संभावना भी बनी रहे।

(ग) जी नहीं। 1966 के मध्य तक कुछ अनिवार्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जाने की संभावना है और आशा है कि शैंड 1967 के अन्त तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा।

(घ) मानक भाप रेल इंजन की अपेक्षा मुख्य लाइन मानक के डीजल रेल इंजन की कर्षण-क्षमता अधिक होती है, लेकिन डीजल रेल इंजन की लागत भी अधिक आती है। डीजल और भाप रेल इंजनों द्वारा परिचालन की लागत विभिन्न बातों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे कि अपेक्षित लगी हुई रकम, परिचालन के स्थान पर सम्बन्धित ...

लागत, प्रत्येक खण्ड की स्थिति और विशेषता, खास तौर पर उस के उतार-चढ़ाव, यातायात का घनत्व, यातायात का स्वरूप आदि । इसलिए विभिन्न खंडों पर उपर्युक्त बातों के आधार पर तुलनात्मक लागत भ्रमण भ्रमण आयेंगी । हमारा अनुभव यह रहा है कि जिन खण्डों पर यातायात का घनत्व अधिक होता है, उन पर भाप रेल इंजन की तुलना में डीजल रेल इंजन से परिचालन सम्बन्धी महत्वपूर्ण लाभ तो होते ही हैं, साथ ही ग्रामतौर पर लागत भी कम आती है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अपराध

1325. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल को, विशेषकर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में, गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष चलती हुई गाड़ियों, माल गाँदामों और स्टेशन याडों में होने वाले अपराधों को रोकने में कितनी सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) इस अभियान में कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख) एक बयान नत्थी है जिस में आवश्यक सूचना दी गयी है । सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये सख्या एल० टी०-5248165]

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग

1326. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1965 में उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की है;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की है ; और

(ग) इस अवधि

कितनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां स्थापित की गई हैं

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) 1965-66 के लिए उद्योग और खनिज के लिये 64.5 लाख रु० का परिचय्य स्वीकार किया गया है जिस में 300 लाख रु० की राशि बड़ तथा मध्यम प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिए, 7.5 लाख रु० खनिज विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये तथा 337.5 लाख रु० ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योगों के लिये है ।

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उन्: सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये टीन और सीमेंट का नियतन

1327. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से टीन और सीमेंट के वर्तमान धर्म्यन में वृद्धि किये जाने की प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने सीमेंट के वार्षिक काट की 175050 मी० टन से बढ़ा कर 3 लाख मी० टन करने के लिए कहा है । जनवरी-मार्च, 1965 में यह काटा 1,47,300 मी० टन से बढ़ा कर 1,75,050 मी० टन किया गया था । देश में सीमेंट की सीमित उपलब्धता होने के कारण तथा विक्रेताओं के पास सीमेंट के भारी

स्टाक होने की खबर के कारण भारत सरकार इस कोटे को और बढ़ाने में असमर्थ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की अलीह धातुओं के (टिन समेत) बढ़े हुए नियतन की मांग केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन द्वारा राज्य उद्योग निदेशालय के सहयोग से अलीह धातु निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण (1964) के आधार पर की गई है। भारत सरकार द्वारा नियत एक उप-समिति द्वारा अभी लिखित सर्वे रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है और राज्य सरकार को यह सूचित कर दिया गया है कि अभी हाल में निर्धारित क्षमता के आधार पर नियतन करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय न होने के कारण उस के बढ़े हुए नियतन की मांग को पूरा करना इस समय सम्भव नहीं है।

Janta Express Trains

1328. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce more Janta Express trains (all Third Class) on all the Railways; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is proposed to introduce more passenger-carrying-trains including Janata Expresses subject to the availability of resources by way of time capacity on different sections, rolling stock, etc. depending upon the traffic justification. It is not possible to indicate how many of such trains will be Janata Expresses, but proposals to introduce Janata trains to cover all trunk routes are under consideration.

अबोहर-फाजिल्का रेलवे लाइन

1329. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री राम हरख यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अबोहर और फाजिल्का को रेलवे द्वारा मिलाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्य के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) इस के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Theft of Refrigerators from Railway Electric Workshop, Delhi

1330. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 986 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding the theft of refrigerators from the Railway Electric Workshop, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the report of the Special Police Establishment in the matter has since been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Regular disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the five employees at fault; and in one case, three charge sheets under Section 409, I.P.C., have been filed in the Criminal Court.

Necessary action in also being initiated in regard to the firm.

Export of Tea

1331. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tea has been largely disrupted since the attack by Pakistan on India on September 1, 1965;

(b) if so, how far the tea exports during this period and after that date have gone down in comparison with the corresponding period last year; and

(c) how the tea exports in 1965 are likely to compare with those in 1964 in the light of these developments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The total value of exports of tea during September and October, 1965 was Rs. 29.26 crores as compared to Rs. 32.48 crores for the corresponding months of the previous years.

(c) Tea exports in 1965 are expected to be atleast of the same order as in 1964, if not slightly higher as the tea crop this year is satisfactory.

पूर्व रेलवे पर एक मालगाड़ी का लूटा जाना

1332. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ डाकुओं ने 6-7 अक्टूबर, 1965 को इमराव प्रौर टूंडीगंज स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालगाड़ी को रोक लिया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मालगाड़ी से सरसों के तेल के घनेक डिब्बे उतार लिये गये ;

1950 (Ai) LS-3.

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तेल के कितने कनस्टर उतारे गये? क्या उन का मूल्य क्या था और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, 6-7 अक्टूबर, 1965 की रात में ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) सरसों के तेल के 27 टीन चुराये गये थे जिन की कीमत 1620 रुपये थी । बाद में, इन में से 780 रुपये के 13 टीन रेल सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा बरामद कर लिये गये ।

(घ) इस मामले की रिपोर्ट तुरन्त पुलिस को कर दी गयी । बक्सर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड मांहता की धारा 379 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और वह इस की जांच कर रही है । एक संदिग्ध अपराधी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ।

चाय बागान

1333. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्र० च० बरध्वा :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चाय बागानों की लगभग 10 प्रतिशत फसल कीड़ों तथा अन्य बीमारियों के कारण खराब हो जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या सक्रिय कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) सूचित किया गया है कि कीड़ों तथा बीमारियों के कारण

चाय की 12 से 15 प्रतिशत तक फसल प्रति-
बर्ष खराब हो जाती है।

(ख) चाय के बड़े कीड़ों को समाप्त करने के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिये चाय बोर्ड एक योजना तैयार कर रहा है।

Silk Industry in Mysore

1334. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred in filature silk in Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether any representation has been made to the Central Government for relief; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy**): (a) The losses incurred by the Government Silk Filatures in Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir since 1961-62 are as follows:—

| Year | (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Mysore Filatures | Jammu Filatures | Kashmir Filatures |
| 1961-62 . | 11.33 | Nil | Nil |
| 1962-63 . | 18.94 | Nil | Nil |
| 1963-64 . | 26.87 | 1.05 | Nil |
| 1964-65 . | 22.00 (Provisional) | Not available | Not available |

(b) The Central Silk Board has received a representation from the Government of Mysore.

(c) The Central Silk Board has set up a Special Committee to look into the matter and that Committee's Report is awaited.

Aluminium Deposits in Palni Hills

1335. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been

drawn out to explore Aluminium deposits in the Palni Hills; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India carried out preliminary investigation of bauxite deposits in the Berijam and Konal Area of the Palni Hills during 1964-65. From the chemical analyses of samples taken so far, the bauxite shows an alumina content varying from 31.84 to 57.07 percent. The investigation is in progress and final results as to the quantity and grade of the reserves will be available only after the investigation is completed in all respects.

Amalgamation of Smaller Collieries

1336. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the steps taken so far to amalgamate small uneconomic collieries and the result achieved thereby?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): A Committee to promote voluntary amalgamation was set up in 1958 and that Committee has so far approved 59 proposals for amalgamation/adjustment of boundaries of collieries and actual amalgamation has taken place in 38 cases.

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़े के कारखाने

1337. **श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 17 मितम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2378 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के कपड़ा का ख नों के प्राथमिकीकरण के लिए कुछ वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मिल को कब और कितनी कितनी सहायता दी गई तथा राज्य सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है ;

(ग) किन्-किन मिलों द्वारा उस सहायता का पूर्ण उपयोग किया गया है ; और

(घ) शेष मिलों द्वारा सहायता का पूर्ण उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश स्थित कपड़ा मिलों को आधुनिकीकरण के लिये स्वीकृत किये गये ऋणों का द्वारा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है । सरकार के पास 17 सितम्बर 1965 को पूछे गये प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2378 के उत्तर के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित जानकारी के प्रतिरिक्त और कोई जानकारी राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता के विषय में उपलब्ध नहीं है । सन फल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-5249165]

स्वीकृत राशियों में से मिलों द्वारा उसी समय किस्तों में धन लिया जाता है जबकि पुनर्वास योजना में सम्मिलित मशीनें उन्हें प्राप्त हो जाती हैं अथवा अब उन्हें मशीन संभरणकर्ता को भुगतान करना होता है । इससे कुछ मामलों में ऋणों के आंशिक उपयोग किये जाने का स्टाटीकरण हो जाता है ।

Returns of Assets and Liabilities

1338. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have issued instructions to all the Railways that the railway staff should submit the returns of their assets and liabilities on their appointments as Vigilance Inspectors and thereafter at intervals; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Rules in force require submission of property returns by Class I and Class II Officers only. Vigilance Inspectors are drafted from Class III staff belonging to different depart-

ments and the question of submission of property returns by them does not, therefore, arise.

Clerks in the Office of F.A. & C.A.O. Northern Railway

1339. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Clerks in the Office of F.A. & C.A.O., Northern Railway, New Delhi are continuously working for more than 2 years, on the seats where the payments of contractors' bills are made;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Railway Administration propose to shift them to other sections?

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

(b) and (c). The staff in question are not required to be shifted from one section of the office to another after any fixed period of time, but only as and when necessary on administrative grounds.

Paper Mill in Nagaland

1340. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nagaland have invited global tenders for setting up of a paper mill at Amguri; and

(b) if so, what will be the estimated cost and capacity of the mill?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of Nagaland are understood to have prepared a draft feasibility report on the establishment of a pulp and paper project of about 100 tonnes per day capacity costing about Rs. 10 crores including working capital. Three alternative sites have been stated in the feasibility report but no final recommendation has been made pending further examination of various details. The Union Government is not aware

if the Government of Nagaland have invited tenders for the establishment of this Project.

Working Group on Hard Coke

1341. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 396 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of the report of the Working Group on hard coke; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the recommendations made therein?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Production and Preparation Committee of the Coal Council of India (re-constituted as the Coal Advisory Council) to assess the requirements of hard coke in the country (other than steel plants) and to plan for additional coal production to bridge the gap between the demand and supply have been considered by Government and they are in various stages of implementation. The question of revision of the price of hard coke is separately engaging the attention of the Government.

Shortage of Metallurgical Coal

1342. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that private sector steel plants have not been having adequate stocks of metallurgical coal due to the shortage of wagons and also inability of the Coal Washeries to maintain regular supply of the washed coal; and

(b) the steps taken to remove bottlenecks in the supply of washed coal?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Only Indian Iron & Steel Company was faced with a temporary shortage in stock of coking coal during July/August, 1965, as some of the linked collieries had suffered a fall in production during monsoon. The situation was met by diverting coal supplies from other depots. So far, no difficulty has been experienced by the steel plants for want of washed coal supplies.

Public Sector Collieries

1343. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the average cost of mining a tonne of coal in the public sector collieries;

(b) the average cost of washing of coal per tonne; and

(c) the average proceeds of a tonne of middlings?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The average cost of mining a tonne of coal varies from colliery to colliery, from time to time and depends upon a number of factors. The cost of mining a tonne of coal ranges between Rs. 23.70 and Rs. 29.04 in the public sector. The average cost of washing ranges between Rs. 17.21 and Rs. 21.10 per tonne depending on the quality of raw coal, the extent of washing necessary, the process employed and so on. The average proceeds of one tonne of middlings range between Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.78 depending upon quality.

Railway Godowns in Ramkrishnapur, Howrah

1345. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway godowns in Ramkrishnapur,

Howrah have become stacked with pulses due to the non-lifting of the stocks by a businessman;

(b) whether the Railway authorities have decided not to allow fresh wagons for the carriage of pulses;

(c) whether this action of the businessmen has led to the scarcity of pulses in West Bengal; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) So far as Howrah Goods shed is concerned, the answer is "No".

As for Ramkistopore, there has sometimes been heavy left-over of pulses at the end of the day, but not serious enough to cause congestion or necessitate the imposition of a restriction.

(b) No

(c) and (d). The railway administration are not aware of that.

Cases of Disproportionate Assets in Delhi Division

1346. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and Guards working in the Delhi Division who are in possession of disproportionate assets; and

(b) the steps the Railway Administration have taken to check their means and sources of their assets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Two such cases involving Station Masters only have come to light.

(b) According to the extent rules and orders, non-gazetted Railway servants are not required to submit any periodical statement showing their immovable property, etc. When

a complaint or information is received alleging possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income on the part of such employee or employees, a declaration of the assets of such person/persons is obtained for verification, wherever considered necessary. After such verification and on being found necessary, the matter is probed further, the Special Police Establishment's assistance being obtained whenever required.

Fruits and Vegetables booked from Delhi Station

1347. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of parcels of fresh fruits and vegetables booked from Delhi Main Station to Bikaner, Parcel Depot, Grant Road and Ahmedabad during the period from the 10th to 30th June, 1965;

(b) the total number of parcels received short at the destinations; and

(c) the total amount of claims paid or to be paid by the Railway Administration for these shortages.

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

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Bikaner | 9,788 | |
| Parcel Depot, Grant Road | 20,241 | |
| Ahmedabad | 15,497 | |
| (b) Bikaner | 18 | |
| Parcel Depot, Grant Road | 315 | |
| Ahmedabad | 47 | |
| (c) | Total amount of claims | Total amount of claims to be paid |
| | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| Bikaner | 88-17 | Nil |
| Parcel Depot, Grant Road | 764-8 | 552-00 |
| Ahmedabad | 534-15 | Nil |

Employees of Railway Commercial Department

1348. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the same category in the Commercial Department of Indian Railways get different scales of pay, e.g., Chief Commercial Inspector Rs. 450—550, Catering Chief Inspector Rs. 370—450, Senior Commercial Inspector Rs. 335—450, and Catering Inspector Rs. 250—380;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity; and

(c) whether Government propose to make their scales of pay uniform?

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

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

Medical Equipment

1349. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to produce the costly medical equipment which is at present being imported, in the country itself; and

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

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of units, including one in the Public Sector, are producing medical equipment in the country. Recently certain firms have been permitted to undertake the manufacture of costly equipment such as Electrocardiograph, Card oscopes, Diathermies, Anaesthesia and Physiotherapy equipment.

Manufacture of Paper and Cement in Assam

1350. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri N. R. Maskar:

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

(a) whether Government have agreed to set up two plants in the public sector for the manufacture of paper and cement in Assam; and

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

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of Assam are putting up a cement factory at Cherrapunji in the Khasi and Jaintia hills with an annual capacity of about 84,000 tonnes. Plant from Yugoslavia has already been imported and erection work is in progress. The factory is expected to be commissioned in 1966.

No decision to set up a paper factory has so far been taken by the Government of India, but some proposals are now under examination.

Manufacture of Electrodes

1351. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of each industry producing the following materials:

(a) electrodes-arc Welding and others;

(b) gases like oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, nitrous oxide, argon, dissolved acetylene and rare gases;

(c) core wire and wires required for arc welding electrodes;

(d) gas welding and metal cutting equipments;

(b) the total production of different materials stated above by each industry during the last Five Years; and

(c) the total consumption of the above materials in the (i) private sector and (ii) public sector?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

H.M.T. Limited

1353. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the idle capacity of the H.M.T. Watch Unit during the first nine months of 1965;

(b) the reasons for this idle capacity;

(c) whether the manufacture of the high precision and general purpose lathe has been transferred from the fifth unit of H.M.T. near Hyderabad to some other unit; and

(d) if so, to which unit and the reasons for the transfer?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The production in the Watch Unit for period from January to September, 1965 was 157,147 numbers against a target of 225,000 numbers. The shortfall is due to non-availability of sufficient foreign exchange for the import of essential raw materials and components.

(c) and (d). According to the programme of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., manufacture of high precision and general purpose lathes is to be undertaken at the Kalamassery (Kerala) factory of the company. This question does not, therefore,

arise. The Hyderabad unit which is still under construction is designed for the manufacture of special purpose machines and transfer lines, gear manufacturing machines, boring machines, etc.

Industrial Estate in Kerala

1354. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up an industrial estate at Sheralai in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure for the same; and

(c) when the industrial estate will be constructed?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Cement Factory in Mirzapur District

1355. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new cement factory is going to be established at Dala in Mirzapur district; and

(b) if so, its production capacity and the estimated cost?

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

(b) The production capacity is 400,000 tonnes per annum and the estimated cost is Rs. 7.4 crores.

Land Acquired by S.E. Railway

1356. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3 years ago, the South Eastern Railway acquired 62 acres of land near Kalamna, Nagpur at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs;

(b) whether recently the Land Acquisition Officer assessed its price at Rs. 21,000 only; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the inordinate and such huge over-payment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). On receipt of a number of complaints pertaining to the transaction in reference the matter was entrusted to the Special Police Establishment on 11th October, 1965 for investigation and their report is awaited.

Manganese Ore

1357. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Manganese Ore has presented its report;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Report has been submitted on the 4th September, 1965.

(c) and (d). One important recommendation in the Report is that, with a view to maximising exports of manganese ore, it would be desirable to canalise such exports through one or two central agencies which by means of carefully co-ordinated operations could obtain the best prices

and terms for Indian manganese ore. The Committee noted that the Government of India had already taken action in this regard, by canalising the exports of manganese ore in July through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Manganese Ores (India) Limited, both of which are public sector undertakings.

The Committee has also recommended that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, being the only agency for purchasing ore raised by small mine-owners, should take on itself an active role in providing technical and wherever possible managerial and financial assistance in developing and modernising their mines with a view to maintaining quality of grade and reducing cost of production. This, and other recommendations in the Report, are being further examined by the Mineral Export Advisory Committee as decided by the Board of Trade and the results of that examination would be placed before the Board of Trade as soon as possible. Such other recommendations include:

(i) High priority being given to the exploration and proving of further reserves of manganese ore, particularly in areas located near the coast for the purposes of exports as well as in areas in close proximity to ferro-manganese plants and steel plants so as to meet their increasing demands;

(ii) blending of ores should be done at a few selected points, such operations being facilitated by control being exercised on the grade of production of the various types of ores from different areas uniformly by a single agency;

(iii) the techno-economic possibilities of beneficiation of particular ores should now be investigated in detail; in other research, high priority should

be given to methods of reducing phosphorous content of Indian ores;

- (iv) concession in royalty should be given for beneficiated ore so as to encourage adoption of beneficiation methods to upgrade low quality ore, and local ferro-manganese plants should be encouraged to use such beneficiated ore after suitable agglomeration;
- (v) in co-ordination with the State Governments, particular attention should be paid to the improvement of existing roads in the manganese mining areas and also the opening of some additional roads as road movement is one of the important items in the costs. The maintenance of access roads upto a distance of about 5 miles from the mines should be the responsibility of the mine-owners, the Government authorities taking the responsibility for the remaining roads;
- (vi) there should be no increase in the railway freight rates of manganese ore for export beyond the present level, which has been in effect since the 1st April, 1963;
- (vii) apart from provision of requisite siding facilities, in the allocation of wagons due regard should be paid to the fact that the blending requirements of this industry tend to make movement in full rakes difficult;
- (viii) suitable survey should be carried out in selected mining areas for installation of ropeways so as to reduce movement costs;
- (ix) specific improvements have been suggested in detail at the various ports handling

manganese ore for export so as to achieve generally higher loading rates and thus make possible employment of larger vessels for export;

- (x) through a co-operative agency of manganese mine-owners or a Government Department like the Bureau of Mines or other central agency like the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation, a pool should be constituted of essential mining equipment at central points where such equipment could be made available to mine-owners on suitable terms;
- (xi) where State Governments do not have any definite plans of developing and working themselves particular deposits within reasonable period, such deposits should be released for exploitation by the private sector; special consideration should also be given to granting leases of suitable areas to the ferro-manganese industry so that they can increasingly depend upon their own captive mines for ore. As regards existing leases, renewal should not be granted for period less than the maximum provided under the law unless the lessee himself applies for a shorter period; and
- (xii) a number of recommendations have also been made for certain reliefs under Income-tax, Sales-tax, royalty and dead rent, and local taxes.

The Committee has assessed that, by 1975, the annual world trade in manganese ore might increase to 10 million tons as against 5 million tons as at present, and increased trade about 5 million tons are likely to be available to supply sources (such as India) which are not committed to particular users. In this context, the Committee has recommended, India

can reasonably hope for a larger share in the total world trade in this mineral provided present production is expanded to produce the requisite quantities, with due regard to the prime need for reducing costs, through the variety of measures the Committee has recommended as summarised above.

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

1358. Shri Linga Redy: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to manufacture such agricultural implements in the country as are being imported at present;

(b) the extent to which the requirements of the country are being met by indigenous production; and

(c) whether the Government of Punjab have been permitted to set up a plant for the manufacture of power tillers?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b): Tractor and power tiller manufacturers who are also licensed for the manufacture of matching Agricultural implements and parties who are licensed for tractor drawn implements, are being encouraged to manufacture the types of implements required for use under Indian conditions. Imports of some complete implements of very special designs and components for indigenous implements already planned for production are, however, being allowed to the extent necessary. A major portion of the implements required by the country is being met from indigenous production.

(c) Yes, Sir. A letter of intent has been recently issued to the Government of Punjab.

Railway Schemes

1359. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the Railway schemes submitted by the Punjab Government for being executed in the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans, and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Proposals recommended by the Punjab Government for inclusion in the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans are:

I. Third Five Year Plan:

1. Chandigarh-Ludhiana.
2. Chandigarh-Jagadhri.
3. Extension of Batala-Quadian line to Butari via Sri Govindpur.
4. Bhiwani-Khara-Tosham.
5. Narwana-Barwala.
6. Nangal-Una.
7. Sirsa-Bhadra-Bhattu-Fatehabad-Ratia-Jakkhal.
8. Jind-Patiala via Kaithal and Bula.
9. Sirsa-Ottu-Rania-Chichal-Ellanabad.
10. Barwala - Sirsa - Sanghaira - Abohar.
11. Panipat-Gohana (Restoration).
12. Gurgaon-Alwar-Bharatpur.
13. Garhi Harsaru-Farukhnagar extension to Jhajjar and Bhiwani.
14. Rohtak-Hissar.
15. Hoshiarpur-Una-Nangal.
16. Pathankot-Una via Talwara.

II. Fourth Five Year Plan:

1. Chandigarh-Ludhiana.
2. Nangal-Talwara.
3. Gohana-Panipat (Restoration).

(b) Due to the limitation of funds and resources none of the State Government's proposals for the Third

Plan could be included for construction during the Third Plan. The list of new lines to be taken up in the Fourth Plan still remains to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission and other concerned interests. The recommendations of the Punjab State Govt. will also be given due consideration, along with similar other proposals. However funds and resources in the Fourth Plan for construction of new lines are likely to be even less than in the Third Plan, and it is very doubtful, whether the proposals of the State Government can merit sufficient priority, for inclusion in the very selective list, to be finally adopted.

Over-Bridge at Rayagada (Orissa)

1360. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the latest progress made in regard to the construction of a road over-bridge at Rayagada (Orissa)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The selection of the site for the over-bridge and the alignment for the approaches have not yet been finalized by the State Government who have again been reminded in the matter.

Earnings of Rourkela Steel Plant

1361. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the amount earned by the Rourkela Steel Plant by selling its products to consumers as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): From 1958-59 the following are the amounts earned by the Rourkela Steel Plant by the

sale of its products:

| Year | Sale of products |
|------------------------|------------------|
| | (In rupees) |
| 1958-59 | 294,649 |
| 1959-60 | 36,207,683 |
| 1960-61 | 94,669,734 |
| 1961-62 | 162,369,659 |
| 1962-63 | 349,858,663 |
| 1963-64 | 588,688,614 |
| 1964-65 | 721,220,880 |
| 1965-66 (upto 30-9-65) | 468,618,466 |
| TOTAL | 2,366,667,588 |

Cement Factory at Bargarh

1362. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 450 on the 26th February, 1965 and state the latest progress made in regard to the expansion of the proposed cement factory at Bargarh (Orissa)?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): The main cement plant at Bargarh is being completed and likely to be commissioned early next year. The foundation work has been planned to take care of the expansion scheme also. The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., has indicated that the expansion scheme will be taken up after gaining experience in the erection and actual commissioning of the main plant.

Industrial Licences

1363. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Orissa during 1955 so far; and

(b) the number out of them sanctioned and the number of those rejected?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 20 applications have been received during 1965 (upto the 15th November, 1965) for licences for starting industries in Orissa, of which 9 were from parties in Orissa.

(b) (i) No. of applications where letters of intent have been issued. 2.

(ii) No. of applications rejected. 4.

(iii) No. of applications not covered by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. 2.

(iv) No of applications under consideration. 12.

Electrification of Madras-Villupuram Railway Line

1364. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of Railway line between Madras and Villupuram (Southern Railway) has been completed; and

(b) if so, when all the trains will be run through electric locomotives in that line?

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

(a) Yes. The electrification of the Villupuram-Tambaram section to 25 KV high voltage AC system has been completed and conversion of the lower voltage Tambaram-Madras section DC system to AC is now in hand for completion in 1966.

(b) At present, all through goods trains, stopping passenger trains and two express trains are being run by electric locomotives between Tambaram and Villupuram. All the goods and passenger trains are expected to be brought under electric traction, on the entire Madras-Tambaram-Villupuram section in 1968.

Price of Jute

1365. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix maximum and minimum price of jute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There is already an operational minimum price for jute based on Rs. 60.38 per quintal for Assam Bottom variety delivered at Calcutta. Beyond this there is no proposal to fix maximum and minimum prices.

Import of Silk

1366. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of silk imported during the last six months; and

(b) the duty collected on it during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The total quantity and value of raw silk imported during the period April-September, 1965 was as given below:—

| Quantity | Value |
|----------|----------------|
| (kgs.) | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 47,556 | 25.92 |

(b) Complete figures for the above-mentioned period are not yet available. However, a sum of Rs. 15,81,676 was collected as import duty on raw silk during the period April-August, 1965. This amount does not include the duty collected by the Delhi Collectorate for the period June to August, 1965.

Losses Incurred by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1367. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited has been incurring losses year after year;

(b) if so, the losses so far incurred every year since its inception;

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the position; and

(d) whether the position is expected to improve this year?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c): After providing for depreciation and interest the net losses have been as under:—

(In million rupees)

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1958-59 | 7.51 |
| 1959-60 | 48.53 |
| 1960-61 | 150.09 |
| 1961-62 | 170.30 |
| 1962-63 | 260.01 |
| 1963-64 | 47.90 |

During the year 1964-65, HSL have, for the first time, made a net profit after providing for both depreciation and interest on Government loans. The extent of profit will be known after finalisation of the accounts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

सराय रोहिल्ला रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल

1368. श्री हुसम खान कलशाय : क्या रेलवे नंबर यह बाने को कया करेगे कि

(क) क्या छोल्ड रोह्तक रोड को न्यू रोह्तक रोड से मिलाने के उद्देश्य से गस्ति नगर रोड पर सराय रोहिल्ला रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिम को धार एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री. शान्तिनाथ) श्री (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित योजना, जिसकी जांच रेलवे, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और नगर निगम संयुक्त रूप से कर रहा है, का सम्बन्ध उस क्षेत्र की जल-निकास योजना से भी है जिसके बारे में सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० ड० द्वारा कार्टेराई की जा रही है । प्रारम्भिक कामों को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने पर लगत में अपने हिस्से के धन की व्यवस्था दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कर लिए जाने के बाद इस निर्माण कार्य को फिलहाल 1966-67 में शुरू करने का विचार है

Merge of Indian Bureau of Mines with Geological Survey of India

1369. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to merge a section of the Indian Bureau of Mines with the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The exploratory wing, which consists of the prospecting, mining and drilling divisions of the Indian Bureau of Mines, is proposed to be transferred to the administrative control of the Geological Survey of India.

(b) The Geological Survey of India undertakes geological mapping and exploratory drilling with a view to making a preliminary assessment of mineral deposits. The Indian Bureau of Mines has been responsible for carrying out detailed investigations in the subsequent stages for proving the grade and extent of the deposits. Experience has shown that the division of prospecting work into two stages of preliminary and detailed investigation involves a certain amount of overlapping and delay. In order to

ensure continuity of background knowledge, expertise and operational control and expedite investigation of mineral deposits, it is desirable to vest the responsibility for the entire work of prospecting in one organisation.

The details of the proposed transfer are being worked out.

Geological Survey of Kerala Districts

1370. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the Geological Department of the Union Government has started a survey in Kozikode and Palghat districts of Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the scope and aim of this survey?

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

(b) The scope of the present survey is to carry out systematic geological mapping and a preliminary assessment of mineralisation.

Office of Railway Research Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow

1371. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the office of the Railway Research Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow, the quota for promotion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not being filled up as laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Extant Orders in regard to reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in promotion grades are

being observed in the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow.

(b) Does not arise.

Procedure for Promoting Officers on Railways

1372. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for promoting Class II Officers to Senior Scale or Class I senior scale on the Railways;

(b) whether it is based on seniority-cum-suitability, and if so, how suitability is judged; and

(c) whether qualified people in Personnel Management Courses and Degree Holders in Social Sciences are given any preference over those who do not possess these qualifications at the time of their promotion in the Personnel Branch of the Railway; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Class II Officers are promoted to Class I in various Departments on Railways by a positive act of selection arranged through the agency of Departmental Promotion Committees, presided over by a Member of the U.P.S.C. Each Committee assesses the worth of all eligible officers of a Department after a perusal of their particulars of service (including technical ability) and confidential reports and makes recommendations separately for permanent promotion to Class I and for officiating promotion to Senior Scale. On the recommendations of this Committee being accepted by the Board and approved by the U.P.S.C., promotions are ordered to the extent vacancies are available.

Manufacture of Components

1373. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Muthiah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Supply and Technical Development is examining the scope for arranging manufacture in the country of such components as were hitherto being imported;

(b) whether any list of components required for different types of machinery has been prepared:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any special cell in the Department has been set up to expedite the various projects for this purpose?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The Department of Supply and Technical Development has been pursuing and actively helping in the manufacture of machinery in the country according to a phased programme of manufacture which generally attains maximum indigenous content in about 3 to 5 years. In the context of the present foreign exchange situation, the Department has instituted a vigorous drive to accelerate these phased programmes of manufacture and new licences are being recommended only in cases where there is a very high indigenous content usually not below 85 per cent, even at the start. In the current period efforts have also been made to telescope even the further stages of phased manufacturing programmes of the already licensed units, by encouraging and actively helping production of such components as were hitherto being imported, either through the main manufacturers themselves or through the ancillary units.

(b) and (c). Lists of components required for different types of machinery

are being maintained in the Directorate General of Technical Development but the items are too numerous to be listed out here as they cover the entire gamut of machinery manufacture.

(d) Every Directorate in the Directorate General of Technical Development has been concentrating efforts on developing indigenous manufacture of such components as have been hitherto imported and the progress actually made in this direction is being continuously watched on a special cell basis by the Department of Supply and Technical Development besides by the Director General of Technical Development himself and his Deputies.

Development of Sericulture in M.P.

1374. Shri Lakshmi Bhawan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop sericultural farms in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh during the next financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Annual Plan of the State for 1966-67 has not been received so far. However, on the basis of the Fourth Plan proposals of the Government of Madhya Pradesh which were recently considered by the Central Silk Board, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period:

Scheme No. 1: This scheme envisages the establishment of one block of 40 acres in Bastar District for raising tasar food plants for tasar silk worm rearing.

Scheme No. 2: This scheme relates to the expansion of the existing two Tasar Seed Farms in Bastar District.

Power Plants

1375. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt is being made to make power plants by using local resources and Indian talent;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). The Heavy Electricals plant at Bhopal of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., a Central Government Undertaking is capable of manufacturing power plants upto the following capacity:

| | Annual capacity |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Hydro-turbines and Generators . . . | 0.5 million KW |
| Steam turbines and Generators . . . | 0.6 million KW |

The Electrical plants being set up at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh) by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., another Central Government Undertaking, will also be capable of manufacturing power plants, as shown below:

Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Annual capacity Hyderabad:

Steam turbines, turbo alternators complete with pumps and other auxiliaries,

0.8. million KW

Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar:

Heavy Electrical Equipment Annual Capacity Plant, Hardwar

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Hydraulic turbines and Generators . . . | 1.2 million KW |
| Steam turbines and Generators . . . | 1.5 million KW |

The Hyderabad project is expected to be completed by September, 1966 and the Hardwar project by December, 1967.

Hand Grenade Explosion

1376. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a hand-grenade explosion beside the Railway track near the Goods Shed of the Varanasi Cantt. Station on the 30th October, 1965;

(b) whether there was a similar hand-grenade blast beside the Railway track in Delhi a short time ago;

(c) whether the hand-grenade was of Indian Ordnance factory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The explosion, however, occurred near a Railway quarter in the East Cabin Railway Colony at Varanasi.

(b) No, but on 3rd November, 1965 a hand-grenade was found lying on the Railway Bridge at Jamuna, Delhi.

(c) The make of the hand-grenade which exploded at Varanasi is being ascertained. The one found at Railway Bridge at Jamuna, Delhi is reported to be of an Indian make.

(d) The details of both the incidents referred to in (a) and (b) above, are as follows:

(i) On 30th October, 1965, a Rickshaw puller picked up a hand-grenade from the Railway Rori Siding at Varanasi and brought it to the railway quarters where he was residing with his relative, a Gangman. The hand-grenade was shown to the other two gangmen also. While they were trying to break the hand-grenade, it exploded and the splinters caused injuries to 4 persons and a cow, besides damaging the telephone wire nearby. The Civil Police, Varanasi visited the

spot immediately and registered a case u/S 5 of the Explosive Substance Act and investigation is proceeding.

- (ii) On 3rd November, 1965, a chowkidar on duty on the Railway Bridge at Jamuna, found a hand-grenade lying on the bridge. The Delhi Railway Police who were immediately informed, came to the spot and took possession of the hand-grenade. The investigation made by the military authorities revealed that the hand-grenade had no detonator inside it and its safety pin was intact. It was a harmless one.

Third International Sydney Trade Fair

1377. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third International Sydney Trade Fair is over;

(b) if so, India's performance at the Fair;

(c) whether the Indian goods were highly appreciated and were in great demand; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to meet the demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The 3rd International Sydney Trade Fair was held from 19th to 30th October, 1965.

(b) and (c). The Indian goods displayed at the Fair were highly appreciated. Orders worth Rs. 7 lakhs for Handicrafts and Rs. 3,70,000 for Mirzapur carpets have been negotiated. In addition, about 250 trade enquiries for different types of goods were also received during the Fair.

(d) These have been passed on to the parties concerned in India for further action to negotiate and finalize business. The matter is being pursued.

1960 (AI) LSD—4

बल्लियाँपुर में रेल पुल

1378. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे पर बल्लियाँपुर में रेल-पुल के निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) पुल के कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमान की मंजूरी की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। यह मालूम हुआ है कि राज्य सरकार ने इस मामले में स्वीकृति के लिए परिवहन मंत्रालय को लिखा है।

(ख) अभी सवाल नहीं उठता।

Tea, Jute and Oilseed Industries of Tripura

1379. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea, jute and oilseed industries of Tripura are facing severe transport difficulty due to the suspension of river and air traffic via Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to relieve the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No specific case of transport difficulty has been brought to our notice so far as jute and oilseed industries are concerned. Tripura Tea Association had, however, represented to the Indian Air Lines Corporation for providing four freighter flights daily during season. As I.A.C. could not provide required flights due to present emergency, arrangements are being made by the State Government for the transport by road direct between Agartala and Calcutta with five public carriers.

Foreign Exchange Quota for Steel Plants

1380. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the exchange quota for Steel Plants for maintenance needs during the current year has been cut to one third; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to adjust the maintenance needs within the curtailed quota without adversely affecting the steel production?

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

(b) Efforts were being made throughout by the Steel Plants to use indigenous substitutes for spares to the maximum extent possible. These efforts have been very considerably intensified to meet the situation resulting from a lower allocation of foreign exchange. For instance, spares are being manufactured now in the Central Repair Shops of the Plants as also by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Heavy Electricals Limited and by private parties. An inter-Plant Committee has also been set up by the public sector Steel Plants to rationalise spares with a view to reducing demands.

Rehabilitation of Trade and Industry affected by Indo-Pak. Conflict

1381. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the *Times of India*, dated the 10th November, 1965, captioned "Rehabilitation of Border Areas—Economy-Trade and Industry Accuse Government of Apathy";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken to rehabilitate the trade and industry in the border areas affected by the Indo-Pak. conflict?

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

(b) and (c). The Government have been fully alive to the need for speedy action to rehabilitate trade and industry in the border areas affected by the Indo-Pak conflict. The following are among the steps taken towards this end, either by the Central Government or by the Punjab Government:

- (1) The Punjab Government have issued instructions for the postponement of realisation of sales and purchase tax for the quarter ending September, 1965.
- (2) The Punjab Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for disbursement under the Punjab State Aid to Industrialists. The Punjab Financial Corporation has also been requested to advance loans at 25 per cent margin of security as against 40 per cent margin in force till now. Instructions for the postponement of recovery/repayment of instalments of industrial loans falling due between 1st September, 1965 and 30th November, 1965 have also been issued.
- (3) The Punjab State Electricity Board has decided not to enforce the minimum consumption guarantee charges for a period of 3 months from 6th September, 1965.
- (4) (a) The Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued instructions that the assesses of the border districts in Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir,

should receive the utmost sympathy and consideration in the matter of income-tax and that reasonable facilities for filing returns, compliance with other statutory notices and accommodation for a month or two, in appropriate cases, in the matter of payment of taxes should be given. No penalty for non-payment of taxes should be levied till the end of February, 1966.

(4) (b) The Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) have, as a special case, decided to defer collection of excise duty on goods, other than tobacco, in the Districts of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur and Kapurthala. A special procedure has been laid down for operating the scheme.

(5) The Railways have issued instructions to remit demurrage and wharfage which accrued against industrial units during the period from 6th to 30th September, 1965, at certain stations.

(6) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals has agreed to consider sympathetically requests for extension of the delivery periods of orders placed. Arrangements have also been made by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals to place orders by negotiations, Industries faced with shortage of orders are being assessed by the Punjab Government so that placement of indents can be advanced.

(7) Instructions have been issued by the Railway authorities for the expeditious movement of raw materials and finished products.

(8) Liberal credit facilities to Small Scale Industries have been arranged by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India will guarantee 70 per cent of the loan advanced by credit institutions subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,50,000.

(9) For large and medium scale industries the Central Government have agreed to give guarantee in respect of secured loans and advances by Banks upto 10 per cent of the market value of the security offered or the actual increase in the amount of loan/advance over the amount outstanding on 1st September, 1965, whichever is less. The Governor of Reserve Bank of India has also requested to all scheduled banks to make available to the borrowers additional facilities in the form of lower margin and/or concessional rate of interest, increase in borrowing limit etc. The Reserve Bank of India would be prepared to consider special accommodation to the Scheduled Banks to meet these additional demands.

(10) The Emergency Risk Insurance Scheme is already in operation and industrialists and traders have been advised to get insurance cover in their own interest.

(11) A special quota of 1,000 tonnes of cement has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries, Punjab.

Steel Production and Rail-Wagons

1382. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the lag in steel production has adversely

affected rail traffic as the wagon availability for steel has gone far in excess of the demand;

(b) if so, what is the extent of lag in steel production to utilise the wagon capacity available in full; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill this gap by increasing steel production?

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

Profits of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1384. **Shri Muthiah:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has made a profit of Rs. 210 lakhs in 1964-65;

(b) whether it is declaring profits for the first time since it was set up eleven years ago;

(c) whether it would have earned a higher profit of Rs. 400 lakhs but for the loss sustained in the working of the fertiliser plant; and

(d) whether the Rourkela Unit accounts for the bulk of the profit?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, the Hindustan Steel Limited have made a profit for the first time in the year 1964-65. The accounts are under finalization and the exact position and the extent of profit will be known on finalisation.

Import and Export Regulations

1385. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 403 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state the action taken in the remaining 552 cases of violation of Import and Export Regulations which came to notice of Government

during 1964 and 1965 and which were still under investigation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The position of the action taken in respect of the remaining 552 cases referred to in the Question is as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Penal action taken | 50 |
| Exonerated | 94 |
| Under investigation | 408 |
| TOTAL | 552 |

Bridges on the Vijayawada-Waltair Section

1386. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct over-bridges and under-bridges in the Municipal towns through which the Railway line passes in the Vijayawada-Waltair Section of the Southern railway; and

(b) if so, the number of bridges proposed to be constructed during 1966-67 and the places where they will be constructed?

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

(b) There are proposals for constructing three over/under-bridges in lieu of existing level crossings on the Vijayawada-Waltair Section viz., (1) near Samalkot, (2) near Tadepalligudem and (3) near Elluru.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1387. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Engineer of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal was recently murdered;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). An engineer of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, was killed on the 23rd October, 1965, while on duty, as a result of being struck by a pledge hammer. The matter is under investigation by the police.

Bharat Electronics, Bangalore

**1388. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

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

(a) whether radio valves manufactured by the Bharat Electronics at Bangalore are not available in Delhi at controlled rates;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to check the profiteering in the sale of valves; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Minister of Industry and supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir. Messrs. Bharat Electronics Ltd., have appointed distributors in Delhi to sell BEL valves through their dealers at BEL fixed prices. These prices are published in papers from time to time for general information of public.

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

Import of Air-conditioned Machinery for Coaches

1389. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air-conditioned machinery for coaches is being imported from Japan;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed with any Japanese firm; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

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

Production of Starch

**1390. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.S. firm has agreed to help to develop a starch factory in India which will convert waste agricultural products into industrial uses; and

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

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Pan Alliance Corporation of U.S.A. are collaborating with the Indian firm M/s. Cassava Starch Products Ltd. for setting up a unit for manufacture of starch and dextrose powder from tapioca. An industrial licence has been issued to the Indian firm.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**REPORTED COLLISION AT SAGAU LI
STATION OF NORTH EASTERN
RAILWAY**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक सभा के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक बतव्य दें :—

"14 नवम्बर 1965 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सगौली स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी और एक रेलवे इंजन के हुई बीच टक्कर का

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

समाचार जिस के परिणाम-
स्वरूप दो फायरमैनों की
मृत्यु हो गई।"

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, I gave a similar Calling Attention Notice the other day and that was disallowed.

Mr. speaker: I will look into it.

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): 14-11-1965 को लगभग 0.35 बजे जब एक ग्रुप मालगाड़ी का इंजन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नरकटियागंज-मुजफ्फरपुर खण्ड के मंगीली जंक्शन स्टेशन पर जाटिंग कर रहा था, तब नं० 4 एम एन डाउन मालगाड़ी स्टेशन याई में दाखिल हो गयी और ग्रुप मालगाड़ी के इंजन से टकरा गयी।

टक्कर के कारण 4 एम एन डाउन मालगाड़ी के इंजन के साथ का कर्म-यान चकनाचूर हो गया। 4 एम एन डाउन मालगाड़ी के दो फायरमैन जिनका ड्यूटी खत्म हो चुकी थी उस कर्म-यान में आराम कर रहे थे। उन्हें सक्त चोटें आयी और थोड़ी देर बाद उनकी मृत्यु हो गयी। एक ड्राइवर को भी हल्की चोटें आयी जो उस समय ड्यूटी पर नहीं था और उसी कर्म-यान में आराम कर रहा था। कर्म-यान के पीछे चार लदे हुए माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर कर उलट गये जिससे थोड़ी देर के लिए गाड़ियों का आना-जाना रुक गया।

स्टेशन कर्मचारियों ने घायल ड्राइवर की मरहम पट्टी की। उसके बाद प्राणों इलाज के लिए उसे समस्तीपुर रेलवे अस्पताल में भेज दिया गया। उसे अब अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गयी है।

नरकटियागंज से डाक्टरों यान और रेलवे डाक्टरों को लेकर सहायता-गाड़ी घाना स्थल को फौरन चल पड़ी। समस्तीपुर

मण्डल के अधिकारीगण भी घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गये।

दुर्घटना के कारण का: जनबीन की जा रही है और जिला अधिकारियों की एक समिति जांच कर रही है।

मृत फायरमैनो के निकट सम्बन्धियों को अनुग्रह के रूप में रकम देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मृत लोगों के परिवार के लोगों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक सहायता क्यों नहीं दी गई है। जो लोग सोए हुए थे, क्या वे अपनी ड्यूटी के समय सो रहे थे, या वे ड्यूटी पर नहीं, इसलिए सो रहे थे?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: इंजन के पास के डिब्बे में दो फायरमैन थे, जिन की मृत्यु हो गई और एक ड्राइवर को चोट लगी। वे ड्यूटी पर नहीं थे। जहां तक रुपये देने का सवाल है, उनके सम्बन्धियों को रुपया दिया जा चुका है।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know how it is that the incidence of such accidents is higher on the North Eastern Railway than on other Railways? What steps are the Government taking to see that the North Eastern Railways become more efficient for saving the lives of the people and for protecting the property of the railways?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far as the question of higher incidence of accidents on this Railway is concerned, I do not agree with the Member that this particular Railway has got a higher incidence. In fact, when taken together the incidence of accidents has fallen by about 25 per cent compared to the figures of the previous few years. The performance of the Railway has improved very much

during the past few years. So far as alerting the staff for becoming more vigilant is concerned, we have been constantly impressing upon them this point. They are also doing their best to improve the situation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, श्री ए० पी० शर्मा, की शिकायत क्या है ?

श्री ए० प्र० शर्मा : मुझे इतिला दी गई थी कि मेरे कालिग एटेशन नोटिस को जिस-एन्डा कर दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर क्या आपने आज का एजेन्डा देखा नहीं था ?

श्री ए० प्र० शर्मा : आज का एजेन्डा नहीं देखा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने एजेन्डा नहीं देखा और शिकायत कर रहे हैं । अब आप सवान करें ।

श्री ए० प्र० शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कालिजन हुआ है, वह कैसे हुआ है—क्या एक लाइन पर गाड़ी थी और उसी लाइन पर दूसरी आ गई या साइड कालिजन हुआ है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मालगाड़ी का इंजिन शॉटिंग कर रहा था और वहाँ पर दूसरी गाड़ी आ गई । इसलिए वह कालिजन हो गया ।

श्री ए० प्र० शर्मा : उसी लाइन पर आ गई ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वही पर ।

12.03 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक ध्यानाकर्षक प्रस्ताव है भुग्गी-श्रोपड़ियों के बारे में ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवा) : धनो नोनों उठाया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस तरह नहीं उठाया जा सकता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : **

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

श्री श्रीय (धलीगढ़) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं आयेगा

मैंने मेम्बर साहबान से एक, दो, दस, बीस दफा नहीं, बल्कि पचास दफा कहा है कि इस तरह काम चलने में बहुत रुकावट होती है । अगर मैं किसी सवाल या प्रस्ताव को नामंजूर करता हूँ और किसी माननीय सदस्य को उसके बारे में शिकायत है, तो वह मुझे लिखें । मैं फिर उसके बारे में सोचने के लिए तैयार हूँ । लेकिन अगर चार पाँच सदस्य इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि इस तरह प्रेशर लाकर यहाँ पर मेरा वह फ़ैसला बदलवा लें, तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा । मैं अपना फ़ैसला इस तरह नहीं बदल सकता हूँ । अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य को शिकायत है, तो वह मुझे लिखें । मैं उनकी बात को बड़े धरब और पूरे ध्यान से देखूँगा । लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्यों में इति-फ़ाक करूँ । बाख़िर जो फ़ैसला होगा, उसको मानना होगा । मैंने बहुत दफा कहा है कि इस तरह से हाउस में बिज़िनेस नहीं चल सकता है । मेरे पास 36 नोटिस आए हैं । अगर 36 के 36 मेम्बर खड़े हों कर एक-एक मुझ से जवाब मांगना शुरू कर दें कि आपने मेरा क्यों नामंजूर किया है, उसको क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है, तो किस तरह से काम चल सकता है । तब तो सारा दिन इसी में चला जाएगा । इस तरह से कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकती है । अगर आपको कोई शिकायत है, मेरे

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

फैसले के खिलाफ, तो मुझे लिख दीजिए कागज पर, मैं उसको देख लूंगा। यह नहीं होगा कि इस तरह से यहां खड़े होकर बोलना शुरू कर दिया जाए।

श्री मौर्य : एक शब्द मुझे कह लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरों से मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वे न कहें तो आप को कैसे मैं...

श्री मौर्य : इस बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जाते हैं और अपनी बात कह कर ही बैठते हैं और उनको इजाजत भी मिल जाती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी ऐसा ही करो। उनके लिए मेरे पास जो इलाज है वही आपके लिए भी है।

श्री मौर्य : मैं आपकी आज्ञा के बिना एक शब्द भी नहीं कहता हूँ। आप आज्ञा दें तो एक शब्द कहूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे पहले जब आज्ञा नहीं दी थी तो आप भी तो बोलते रहे थे। यह आप किस तरह से कहते हैं कि आप बिना आज्ञा एक शब्द भी नहीं बोलते हैं। दूसरे बोल रहे थे और आप भी बोल रहे थे।

श्री मौर्य : आपकी आज्ञा मान कर मैं बैठ गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिये क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री मौर्य : इस सदन में यह कहा गया था कि सन् 1962 से पहले जो झुगी झोंपड़ियां बन गई थीं उनको नहीं तोड़ा जाएगा। इसके बारे में खन्ना साहब ने यहां एम्पारेंस भी दिया था। इसके बारे में बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ था। लेकिन आप देखें कि दस बरस पहले जो झुगी झोंपड़ियां बन गई थीं उनको तोड़ा जा रहा है। पांच सौ आदमी पीटे गए हैं, बच्चे

पीटे गए हैं। उसकी प्रोर गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो बहुत झगड़ा बढ़ सकता है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना यह है कि इसके बारे में कानिग एटेंशन नोटिस ही स्वीकार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये बल्कि इस पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिये। झूठ बोला गया है इस सदन में। जब एक बार यहां सदन में इस तरह की बात कह दी गई थी तो इस तरह की कार्रवाई क्यों हो रही है। मेरा केवल कहना यह है कि कानिग एटेंशन नोटिस से काम नहीं चलेगा, यह नोटिस जां ध्येय है उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाता है। इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये। जो वादा किया था उसके खिलाफ क्यों अब वे जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस तरह से बहस हो सकती है, आप ही कहिये। क्या यह तरीका है कि इस तरह से बहस हो जाए?

श्री बागड़ी : आप हमारे रहनुमा हैं। आप ही कोई रास्ता बताइये। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पांच सौ घरों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रहनुमा पड़ी है यह किताब।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। रोब डालने की कोई बात हमारी तरफ से नहीं हो सकती है। किसी का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। हर आदमी और मैं भी आपके हुक्म की तामील करता हूँ, उम्र के लिहाज से भी और सदन के लिहाज से भी। इसलिए रोब का तो कतई कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। आप से जनता के हित की बात कहलवाई जा सकती है। आपको ही जनता की बात सुना सकते हैं और आप सुन सकते हैं। सिर्फ तरीके का भेद हो सकता है। आप शायद यह चाहते हैं कि यहां खड़े हो कर न कहा जाए। मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि यह लोक सभा है, जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की सभा है और यहां जनता की आवाज आनी चाहिये,

गरीबों की आवाज आनी चाहिये। इसलिये आपके ऊपर रोब डालना तो मैं बेइज्जती समझता हूँ अपनी भी और इस सदन की भी। अगर हजारों आदमी और औरतें इस तरह से उजाड़ी जाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें, क्या सारी तकरीर मुझे सुननी पड़ेगी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तो केवल...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बोलते चले जाते हैं तो बन्द कर दिया जाए लिखना।

श्री बागड़ी : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह लिया है, अब आप बैठेंगे या नहीं। अगर मैंने आपकी बेइज्जती की है, तो मैं आप से माफी चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : एक दिन मैंने एक शब्द कहा था कि यह मुगल दरबार नहीं है, लोक सभा है, यहां जनता की आवाज...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप रुकावट डाल रहे हैं कार्रवाई में।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर गरीबों की बात कहना रुकावट डालना है, तो रुकावट ही रही।

श्री श्री प्र० शर्मा : बाहर निकाला जाए।

श्री बागड़ी : लोक सभा के अन्दर गरीबों की बात कही जाएगी। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश के लिए बड़ा खतरनाक होगा। जहां तक उन लोगों का सम्बन्ध है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे प्रफर्मास इस बात का है कि इतनी दफा कहने के बावजूद भी बागड़ी साहब ने मेरी बात नहीं मानी है और यह दावा करना चाहते हैं...

श्री श्री प्र० शर्मा : बैठ तो गए हैं। आपको कहा मान तो लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कहे नहीं बैठे हैं। श्री साहब के कहने पर बैठे हैं। आप वहां गए थे।

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब (करनाल) : आपको आज्ञा से बैठे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे नहीं गए थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर गरीबों की आवाज और उनका दुख कहने के लिए बागड़ी साहब के दिल में दर्द है तो और भी बहुत से मंत्री हैं जिनके दिल में बराबर का दुख और दर्द है।

श्री श्री प्र० शर्मा : उनसे ज्यादा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सारा हाउस इस तरह से गरीबों की बात कहने के लिए खड़ा हो जाए तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। एक ही आदमी दुख दर्द लेकर यह कहे कि मैं जरूर उसे कहना चाहता हूँ तो यह तो कोई कायदा नहीं है। हर एक आदमी जिस पीछ को महसूस करे और खड़ा हो जाए और बोलना बोलता चला जाए तब तक जब तक कि उसकी तसल्ली न हो जाए और बन्द ही नहीं तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। अगर पांच सौ के पांच सौ मंत्री हाउस के इस तरह से उठते रहेंगे तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि कैसे गरीबों की आवाज...

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब : अब तो बट गए हैं।

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA
RULES AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
ACT

The Minister of Steel and Mines
(Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay
on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following
Notifications issued under

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962:—

- (i) The Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2912 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1965.
- (ii) The Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2920 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1965.
- (iii) The Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2921 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1965.
- (iv) The Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1965 published in Notification No. S.O. 3328 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5239/65].

(2) a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2911 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, rescinding the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1958, published in Notification No. S.O. 446 dated the 2nd April, 1958. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-5240/65]

GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS ON REPORT OF STUDY TEAM ON DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramiah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. 21(8)/65/V dated the 8th November, 1965, publishing Government's

decisions on certain recommendations contained in the Report of the Study Team on the Directorate General of Technical Development (Part I). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5241/65].

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO AUTOMOBILE SPARKING PLUG INDUSTRY ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (1) (i) Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Automobiles Sparking Plug Industry.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 8(1)-Tar/65 dated the 18th November, 1965.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5242/65].

- (2) (i) Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Power and Distribution Transformer Industry.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 5(2)-Tar/65 dated the 19th November, 1965.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5243/65].

- (3) (i) Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Electric Motor Industry.

- (ii) Government Resolution No. 5(1)-Tar/65 dated the 18th November, 1965.

- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said subsection.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5244/65].

- (4) (i) Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry.

- (ii) Government Resolution No. 9(1)-Tar/65 dated the 19th November, 1965.

- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said subsection.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5245/65].

- (5) (i) Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sheet Glass and Figured Glass Industry and grant of protection to Wired Flat Glass Industry.

- (ii) Government Resolution No. 6(1)-Tar/65 dated the 18th November, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5246/65].

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st September, 1965."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th November, 1965."

12.17 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1965 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 19th November, 1965.

12.17½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Short

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Satya Narayan Sinha: With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 29th November, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Further discussion on the Resolutions seeking dissolution of the Indian Central Coconut Committee and Indian Oilseeds Committee.

(3) Consideration and passing of:

The Delhi Administration Bill, 1965.

The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1965.

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1965.

The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965.

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Bill, 1965.

(4) Discussion on the First Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission on a motion to be moved by Shri Yashpal Singh and others on Tuesday, the 30th November, 1965 at 3 P.M.

(5) Discussion on the food situation in the country on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Food & Agriculture on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1965, after disposal of questions.

(6) Discussion on the statement of the Minister of Industry on decontrol of Cement on a motion to be moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee and others on Friday, the 3rd December, 1965 after Disposal of questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only submit that two more dis-

cussions on the motions already given should have been allowed.

One is about the closure of textile mills. Even today we have been putting questions to the Minister of Commerce, Shri M. Subhaj Shah, regarding the closure of textile mills. There are about 65,000 workers who are on the streets today. There is a motion given by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 28th and the 29th—both can be combined together—and I request that Shri Madhu Limaye's motion should be taken up.

There is another motion about the defence preparedness, the reorientation of the defence policy with reference to planning and so on. There is a motion by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and perhaps by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

I suggest that those two motions should be taken up. These are very important motions and even if we have to sit on a Saturday we should do so and discuss them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): As this is the penultimate statement-making Friday of this session, unless the session is extended, may I request the Minister to bear in mind what I said last Friday, that is to say, he should be good enough to tell the House whether in the first instance, the session will be extended,—he could not do it next Friday but sometime earlier during the next week—he had promised that he would announce it 10 days before; say on Wednesday, as to whether the session will be extended and, if so, by how many days.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I sent a motion the other day requesting you to give some time for considering the situation arising out of this Pakistani aggression in the border areas of Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam and other places. I do not know what has happened to that motion. It is a very important motion.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I would like to draw your attention to a Resolution that I moved about discussion of Justice Mukherjee's report on the fire in the Heavy Engineering, Ranchi, which caused very heavy losses. This discussion was assured by you and it was also recommended by the Business Advisory Committee, but it is not included here.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : पिछले शुक्रवार को जब यह चर्चा आई थी कि भगले सप्ताह में गवर्नमेंट का क्या बिजनेस होगा तब मैंने आप से अनुरोध किया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जो ने पिछले हिन्दुस्तान पाक संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में एक बक्तव्य दिया है उस पर इस सदन में भ्रष्ट चर्चा होती चाहिये। उस समय आपने कहा था कि विदेश नीति पर चर्चा होने वाली है और उसमें इन सारी चीजों का समावेश हो जायेगा। विदेश नीति की चर्चा भी आपने मुन ली। जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री शर्मा ने कहा, अभी भी पाकिस्तान की ओर से बराबर आक्रमण जारी है। यह जो भगले सप्ताह के बिजनेस का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उस के बाद केवल एक सप्ताह रह जाया है। ऐसी विषम परिस्थितियों में संसद् का अधिवेशन चले और सारी चीजों पर कोई चर्चा न हो पाये और अधिवेशन समाप्त हो जाये, यह ठीक न होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इसे सम्मिलित कर लिया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैंने दो प्रस्ताव दिये थे, एक छठनी के बारे में और एक सूती मिलों के बारे में, और दोनों को मिला कर एक और दिया था। उस को आपने स्वीकार किया है और कमेटी ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि उसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का मुझाब है सुरक्षा नोति के बारे में, मैं उसको ताईद करता हूँ और मेरी बिनयी है कि उसको भी लिया जाये। तीसरी

बात यह है कि रूत से जो ट्रैक्टर आयात किये जाते हैं उनके ऊपर 4,000 या 5,000 रु० प्रतिवर्तित मूल्य बढ़ा दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को दर्जिस देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके ऊपर मैंने एक चर्चा का नोटिस दिया है। उसको भी लिया जाये। और चौथी बात यह है कि सरकारी कार्यक्रम में बहुत ज्यादा परिवर्तन होता है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी विधेयक को हम सेते हैं, उस पर हम बहुत मेहनत करते हैं, फिर सरकार अपनी निर्णय शक्ति के प्रभाव के कारण उसे स्थगित करा लेती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह फैसला तो हाउस का है सरकार क्या कर सकती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सरकार से कह रहा हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार का इससे क्या मतलब है जब हाउस का फैसला हो गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार भी मैंने संसद् कार्य मन्त्री को से निवेदन किया था, और अब केवल आखिरी शुक्रवार ही बचा है भगले सप्ताह का कार्यक्रम बतलाने के लिये। बीबी मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है। माननीय मन्त्री जीने आश्वासन दिया था कि वे उनके सम्बन्ध में विधेयक लायेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा कि वे कब उसको ला रहे हैं। मैं इसके बारे में उन से जानना चाहता हूँ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Only yesterday a statement was made by the Defence Minister about the intrusion of Chinese into our territory. Today's news is that the intrusion has exceeded the limits. The session is almost coming to a close. Under these circumstances, will a discussion on this question....

Mr. Speaker: I have received a Calling Attention Notice and I have admitted that.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी एक प्रस्ताव दिया था और उस को आपने स्वीकार किया था। ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में भी यह कहा गया था और उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि उसे आना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान ने हमारे शिप्स को इम्पाउण्ड किया है और करीब 11 करोड़ ६० का सामान ले लिया है। पाकिस्तान ने भारत से बार डिक्लेयर नहीं किया है इसलिये बिना डिक्लेरेशन आफ बार के शिप्स को इम्पाउण्ड करना और कार्गो की रोकना इंटर नेशनल ला के विरुद्ध है। रिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने इसे स्वीकार किया था और इस को 6वां नम्बर दिया था। लेकिन इस समय जो अनाउन्समेंट किया गया है उस में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान को कम से कम यह जान लेना चाहिये कि जब वह कोई मांग करते हैं तो उस की बाकायदा नोटिस दी जा चुकी है, या नहीं, प्राया स्पीकर ने उस पर अपना सहमति दे दी है। गवर्नमेंट की बात तो बाद में आती है एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने मंजूरी दे दी, गवर्नमेंट ने कह दिया कि उसे प्रायोरिटी दे दी जाय...

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस पर आपने सहमति दे दी है, ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने यह सवाल आया, उसने भी स्वीकार किया। फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि इतना इम्पार्टेंट सवाल होते हुए उस पर बहस आज तक नहीं हुई। इस की प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह इंटरनेशनल महत्व की बात है।

Without a declaration of war they have done it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As you have seen, I have announced two no-day-yet-named motions this week. Usually, we provide for only one no-day-yet-named motion every week. I quite agree that a large number of such motions, about which mention has been made, are still there to be covered out of those recommended by the sub-committee. But apart from

all these recommendations, how many no-day-yet-named motions can we take up in one week?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For the next week we can have two such motions.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have already provided for two such motions. Those two motions are also important motions, and the Members have been demanding a discussion on them.

Mr. Speaker: There is one other thing also that I would like to observe. Yesterday also, I learnt that the House had to be adjourned earlier, and there were 12 bells for quorum earlier during the day. If the Members are not prepared to sit and yet the demand that this might be taken up or that might be taken up also, then it is rather a sorry thing, and it does not give a good impression to the world outside that we cannot find fifty Members in the House and the bell has to be rung twelve times in a day....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are 510 Members.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I tell you that those who are sitting here are penalised.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I quite agree that some of these no-day-yet-named motions of which mention has been made by several hon. Members are all important. They are no doubt very important. But we cannot take more than one no-day-yet-named motion in one week, or even if we try our level best, we cannot have more than two such motions in a week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may take it two.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Even if it is two, it is difficult to decide. I shall certainly consider the matter and consult the Ministers concerned and then tell the House, but the

House must know that we are not going to extend the session. The session is going to end on the 10th December, 1965.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the 10th pucca?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As scheduled; it is not going to be extended. (An Hon. Member: Why? I cannot explain every 'why' about it here...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it pucca?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is pucca, cement pucca.

श्री हरम चन्द कछाय (देवास): यही बात गुप्ते में कही, मुस्करा कर करते तो ठीक था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह भी आप में कुछ न कुछ सचकता ले रहे हैं।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are thinking of calling the next session, that is, the budget session, a little earlier than usual, and so we shall take up some of the business outstanding in this session during the budget session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the approximate date?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As early as possible, earlier than all the usual budget sessions. All these things would be taken up then; whatever is left over can be taken up then, and we shall try to accommodate those things in the next session.

श्री हरम चन्द कछाय: बीड़ी मजदूर वाला

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब दो में ज्यादा तो नहीं ले सकते। देखेंगे।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा: बीड़ी के बारे में हमेशा कछाय साहब सवाल उठा देते हैं। बीड़ी बंद छोड़ने नहीं हैं।

इसकी तो मैं कहूँ कि बहुत सी बातें अपनी हैं हाउस में। कागम के लिए हमने भी प्रीलि किया है, आपने भी प्रीलि किया है। कुछ में प्रवानी करें ताकि काम चल सके।

बीड़ी के बारे में जो मिनिस्टर साहब इच्छा हैं, मैंने उनसे कहा है। कल भी रिमाइंड किया है कि बार बार बीड़ी का सवाल उठा जाता है। कछाय साहब बीड़ी छोड़ने नहीं हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: बीड़ी मिगरेट पीना खराब है।

12.28 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce† the Bill.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 26-11-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce† the Bill.

**ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION)
AMENDMENT BILL***

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce† the Bill.

12.29 hrs.

**DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66—Contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1965-66. Out of 2 hours allotted, one hour has already been availed of. Shri Ravindra Varma may now continue his speech.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Speaker, when the House took up other business yesterday, I had just said that I would like to begin by making a few observations on the way in which these supplementary demands are put before the House. This House is called upon to consider these supplementary demands because the State of Kerala is under President's rule,

and the powers of the legislature to make grants and scrutinise the way grants are spent are taken over now by this House. I must say that it is a matter for regret that though a good deal of time has passed since the State came under President rule, no effort has been made by Government to present before this House a comprehensive supplementary budget.

Sir, on the 26th of March, when our distinguished Finance Minister presented to the House what was termed a Kerala budget, he said,—and I would like to remind the House of it—

"I had mentioned in para 9 that I am presenting only a provisional budget of the Kerala Government for the next year. It was the Government's hope at that time that an appropriate budget would be framed and presented later at an appropriate place and we could get the vote on account for carrying on the administration until the other contingency developed. Unfortunately, other events have overtaken us and maybe, the responsibility for having to frame a budget for Kerala would devolve on the Central Government".

I can quote from other portions of the hon. Finance Minister's speech too at that time, to show that there was definitely an intention to put before the House a comprehensive supplementary budget.

Unfortunately, such a comprehensive supplementary budget has not been presented. This is the second time that Government is coming before the House with a batch of patchy supplementary demands. Last time as well as this time, we find that most of these demands are in respect of charged expenditure; there is very little mention

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 26-11-65.

of new services and there is no glimpse, no evidence, of a new integrated effort to put the plans, developmental expenditure and the other responsibilities of the state on an even keel. This is all the more regrettable since we had hoped that our distinguished Finance Minister would pay special attention to the problems of our state.

It is true that this time the Government as well as the consultative committee has been giving special attention to the problems of Kerala. This cannot be gainsaid. But it is also true that there is no legislature in the state and, as a result, many of the functions of the legislature are perhaps not discharged with the same degree of thoroughness with which one would like such functions to be discharged. Sir, here I must refer to the fact that one of the shortcomings which one has generally found when the state was under President's rule has been removed primarily because of your initiative. I would like to say that the people of Kerala are particularly grateful to you, Mr. Speaker, for the initiative you have shown in asking the Public Accounts Committee of the House to look into the accounts and audit reports of the state of Kerala. Under the distinguished chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of our House, for the first time an effort has been made while the state is under presidential rule to examine the audit reports of the state and to scrutinise them from the point of view of irregularities, infructuous expenditure and administrative inefficiency. But it must be pointed that, as is well known, the Public Accounts Committee is not always able to deal with every aspect of financial administration or financial failures.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Only a moment ago he was paying compliments to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee; now he is running down the Committee. This is very strange.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I can very well compliment the hon. Member for Gurdaspur if he would develop the

capacity to listen, not only to lecture.

I was saying that the appropriation accounts have also to be examined by the committee. Even a cursory look at these accounts for the periods 1962-63 and 1963-64 and the audit report for 1965 would show that there is a formidable list of savings and surrenders. Particularly in respect of every Grant there are savings and surrenders.

Sir, it may be said that savings are a good thing, that it is good that the exchequer does not spend, but if savings are the result of inefficiency in administration, of wrong estimates and a chronic inability to execute plans and programmes, then one should wonder whether the Government should be congratulated on such savings and surrenders.

Sir, if you advise the Public Accounts Committee to look into the appropriation accounts of Kerala, it would find that in most of these cases these savings and surrenders are due to faulty estimate and in many cases due to rank incompetence, lack of ability, lack of the plan, the drive to see that plans are implemented.

A regular list of Grants where savings have been between 20 and 30 per cent is there as an appendix to the appropriation accounts, and an equally long list of Grants in which savings are between 10 and 12 per cent. These are not only in the case of administrative departments which have nothing to do with development work, plan projects or education and social services. When, year after year Grants are not fully utilised under heads like university education, technical education, development of ports, scientific departments, medical and public health, rural development, co-operation, industries capital outlay on schemes of Government trading, capital outlay on industrial development etc., one wonders what is responsible for this gross inability to render the services for which the legislature or Parliament votes money to the Government. I shall not dwell on this further.

[Shri Ravindra Varma.]

Sir, yesterday the hon. Members who spoke before me, primarily from the Opposition, referred to the fact that there are many problems of Kerala to which no reference has been made in the Supplementary Demands. The hon. Member from Trichur referred to the fact that there is an acute, chronic power shortage in Kerala which year after year is responsible for crippling industrial production. Sir, you will recall that there was a Short Notice Question yesterday in this House which related to this question. A cut of 25 per cent. has been imposed on our electricity supply to industry. The State Electricity Board has said that this cut will now perhaps be increased to 50 per cent. The consequent loss of revenue has been estimated by the Government itself to be something like Rs. 1.3 crores and in terms of industrial production to be Rs. 4 crores or more. If public sector industries and other industries have to function at a loss like this and have to incur a heavy loss to the tune of crores of rupees every year because of lack of power, this is a situation which the Government has to take into consideration.

Two questions arise as was pointed by the hon. Member from Trichur, and later by the hon. Member from Manjeri who spoke before me. The problems are these. One is the cost at which this electricity is bought by the State and the cost at which this electricity has to be provided by the State to industrial undertakings according to the obligations which the State has taken upon itself. The differential is great. It is almost five times. Where will this money come from? How will the exchequer bear the strain that this will impose on it? If you calculate the probable total loss that the exchequer will have to bear, the people will have to bear, the State will have to bear, the industry will have to bear, you will see that year after year it runs into crores. The Government, I am afraid, is showing a propensity to be penny-wise and pound-foolish which I certainly

cannot associate at least with the present incumbent of the office of the Finance Minister, but that is a fact. Crores of rupees are lost every year, and yet we are told that though one can swallow a camel, one should strain at a gnat.

It is not possible to find the money to establish a thermal plant in Kerala which is very essential to provide the power necessary for industry. Recently a technical advisory committee was appointed. We are not technical experts, but it is said that the committee pointed out in its report that "perhaps it might be wise to produce electricity in the thermal sector in the adjoining State of Madras and let that State supply the electricity requirements of Kerala, and therefore it was not necessary to proceed with the proposal to put up the 50 to 100 MW thermal plant in Kerala." We are very thankful to Dr. Rao for taking a decision that this question has to be reconsidered because there is no surplus of electricity in Madras itself.

My hon. friend from Trichur who spoke before me linked this question of the production of electric power with the oil refinery. He spoke about the apprehensions in Kerala about the government's attitude to the expansion of the refining capacity of the Cochin refinery. The refinery is yet to be commissioned; the capacity is expected to be 2.5 million tons. It was reported that there was a proposal to increase this capacity to 3 or 3.5 million tons. I am not sure whether such a proposal was there or it was turned down by the government. There is no doubt that all of us would demand and support the increase in the refining capacity. However, I would like to make it clear that no one should look at this question from the point of view of how it will affect the establishment of a refinery elsewhere. These are unrelated questions. As far as the State is concerned, the State I belong to will be very much interested in the petro-chemical complex which was to

be an adjunct of the refinery. It is said that the second petro-chemical complex may be established at Haldia. I am not able to appreciate the reasoning behind this decision to put up the petro-chemical complex at Haldia. It is well known that after the Gujarat refinery, the Cochin refinery will be commissioned; after the Cochin refinery, Madras refinery might be commissioned and only then, in the distant future, in spite of what my hon. friend for Tamiluk may say, the Haldia refinery may be commissioned; it is a long way away. Yet, if the government believes that the second petro-chemical complex must be earmarked for Haldia, in spite of the length of time that has to elapse before the Haldia Refinery is commissioned, and that it should not be considered as an adjunct to the refinery at Cochin, it may well be argued that this may result in uneconomic utilisation of the potential of the country. It is clear that our State is suffering from unemployment and lack of industrialisation. A petro-chemical complex will be much more useful in the sense that it will provide much more ancillary employment to the people of Kerala. I hope, therefore, that the government will take these factors into consideration while deciding on the location of the petro-chemical complex.

Sir, reference was made to the demand in respect of minerals, and my hon. friends from Trichur and Manjeri talked at length about the cremation ground. I do not want to tarry on the cremation ground, but there are other aspects of this question to which I would like to draw your attention. The explanatory note to the Demand says that in August 1965, government sanctioned the starting of a mineral technology section and a glass-blowing workshop in the Industrial Testing Laboratory attached to the Industries Department.

Mr. Speaker: Cremation ground is the place everyone has to go after being tired out . . . (Interruptions.) He says that he would not tire me out.

Shri Ravindra Varma: It was far from me to say anything like that, Sir; I said I will not tarry on the cremation ground. When my turn comes I shall not tarry on the cremation ground. However, if you permit me to continue, the note further says that the mineral technology section aims at developing investigation on the mineral resources of the State especially in rare earth deposits such as ilmenite, rutile, silimelite, etc. and also ascertaining new findings of low-grade aluminium ores, lime-stone, graphite, etc. It is well known that this State is rich in mineral resources. Yet it is surprising that till now there has not even been a geological survey of the mineral resources of the State. It is only two years ago that a circle of the geological survey was established in the State. The production and sale of minerals have been showing a marked decline. Production of ilmenite for example has fallen from 290,000 tonnes in 1958 to 7345 tonnes in 1964. There has been no production or sale of mica and graphite in 1964. We are not oblivious of the impact of market conditions in the production and sale of such things. But the fact that no comprehensive geological survey has been undertaken is a matter for regret.

Now, I would also refer, before concluding, to the demand on animal husbandry. This is for a quinquennial livestock census. Nobody can object to a census or counting of heads even of animals, in a democracy. Therefore, there is nothing that I have to urge against it. But the counting of heads by itself will not do as far as animal husbandry is concerned in Kerala. It is perhaps known that as far as the number of milch-cows and cattle is concerned, Kerala is far behind many other States. The yield of our cattle is also very low, perhaps next only to that of the cattle in Assam, the State from which my hon. friend for Goalpara comes.

The per capita availability of milk is also very low in the State. Though

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it is computed that there must be 10 ounces available per individual, perhaps in Kerala the availability is 1.3 ounces per day; at a time when we are suffering from lack of food and every effort has to be made to augment our resources of food through making available to the people such additional items or food like fish or milk, I suppose it will be proper and appropriate to expect the Government to devote some attention not only to the counting of heads of cattle but also to improve the stock of cattle and to increase the yield.

For lack of time, I shall not go into some other demands on which I might have liked to speak, but I do hope that the next time when the House meets, the Finance Minister will come forward with a more comprehensive set of proposals for the State of Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in full agreement at least for once with Shri Ravindra Varma, when he stated that this very supplementary demand for grants is evidence of the complete indifference—I will not put it in stronger language—on the part of this Government as far as attending to the very important problems of economic development of my State of Kerala is concerned. I will not dwell upon general points but I would reiterate, after all my hon. friends who spoke before me, that this single fact that we have come to pass when national wealth is lost in such a big way, that every year we are suffering a loss of Rs. 6 crores and more, simply due to the power cut, shows how the situation is like, in Kerala. Of course, we may say that this is a calamity brought not by man but by God, because this power cut is due to the failure of rains. But that is only part of the story, because the demand and the request for a thermal plant in a State which almost entirely depends on hydro-electric power were there for a very long time. As far as I could understand, the investment that

was needed for a small thermal plant of 50 megawatts was Rs. 8 crores or so. But in one year, we have to lose Rs. 6 crores, and that too, when production of power is cut in such a vital sector as fertilisers. You will realise the havoc that is going to be caused as a result perhaps of the closing down of Travancore Chemicals and Fertilisers due to the power cut, because the 25 per cent. cut will now become 50 per cent. cut from 1st December. There are reports already that the FACT may completely close down, and when we are trying to raise agricultural production in respect of which the question of fertilisers becomes very important—it is a question of questions—in this country, I want to charge the Government that they should take the blame because they were dodging this issue of the thermal plant; I do not know on what grounds. I remember the Finance Minister once said that he is in favour of a thermal plant at Cochin. I do not know what he thinks now, whether he has gone back upon it. I would appeal to him that he should come to the help of Kerala and take on hand the construction of a thermal plant, so that we can avoid such calamities in future.

There are six departments to which these demands relate. I should like to deal mainly with one particular subject, the police administration in the State, especially after the declaration of President's rule. I do not know whether I will get a satisfactory reply from the Finance Minister about the police. I am sorry I do not find the Home Minister. It is only fair and proper that at least his Deputy should be present here when there is a demand on the police administration. I understand the difficulty of the Finance Minister; he may be able to give some general answer this way or that way. The question of police administration is very important for all States, especially for Kerala. There is a feeling in our State that after the

President's rule, the police officers—many of them, not all—feel that they can behave as they like and nobody could question them. Some of them perhaps always considered a popular government a botheration. We always hear of politicians interfering in administration. There is a standing charge like that. Perhaps our officers and administrators, especially the police, are fortunate in Kerala because everytime there is President's rule, they have a harvesting period so to say during those days.

There are two aspects of this question. One is the aspect of the labour disputes, which is a standing problem. We have seen very often in the past that the police take sides—they are invariably on the side of the haves and not have-nots. Mr. Warior referred yesterday to the Sabarigiri project dispute. He was a little disturbed by my friend Mr. Kamath. But I would like to reiterate that important problem. We tried to move a call attention notice in this House, but that could not be admitted. We had a talk with the Home Minister. I should like to be enlightened as to what has happened after our talk with him. Already dozens of people are in jail. There are 2500 workers, not only from Kerala, but from all over India, under the Hindustan Construction Company. The work is going to end, but the contractors want to run away without giving the benefits to the workers, to which they made a commitment in May last year. A strike was forced on the workers in May. The workers and their leaders were not only arrested, but tortured by the police. Then there was an agreement. Now the company management wants to run away from that and they do not want to implement that. The workers gave strike notice, but immediately the DIR was invoked, it was declared a protected area and many people including ex-members of Parliament like Mr. Punnoose who went to see what was happening there were imprisoned. A very serious situation has been created. Why on earth is the

police allowed to take sides even in such disputes where justice is clearly on the side of the workers? In spite of the emergency, the workers were forced to give strike notice, I agree. But instead of putting the management in their proper place and taking steps to settle the dispute through tribunals or labour officers peacefully, the police are allowed to do these things. That is our charge against the Government and I want that the Home Minister should give an answer to it, if the Finance Minister is not able to answer it.

12.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is another aspect, which is not a political aspect, as such. In my own place, recently during the last three months, there were at least two cases of murder. There is nothing political about them; just ordinary cases. But as it very often happens if some powerful people are involved, the murder is interpreted as suicide. Here is a letter from one Mr. Poulse who belongs to my place. He is not a communist, but perhaps he belongs to the Congress. One day his brother was found dead in a pool of water. His face was burnt and there were wounds on his body. Even the police officers in private tell the parties that they also suspect something and it may not be a case of suicide. In spite of all kinds of representations and meetings by the local people, the police is thoroughly inactive. I cannot believe it. There is a feeling of insecurity.

There was another case not far from that place, where a Harijan boy was found hanging. The people in the village believe that it is not a genuine case of suicide. I wrote a letter to the Kerala Government. They say they made some enquiries, but finally nothing has happened. There are newspaper reports that there are some other cases also like this. I do not say all over Kerala this is happening, but this tendency should be nipped in the bud. If the police is going to behave in an

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indifferent manner and if the allegations that they are taking sides are true, this should be stopped. Government should look into this matter and screw up the police administration. It is quite possible that when there is no popular government, the police officers take an attitude of doing things as they like.

It is not only a question of police behaving as they like. Perhaps the question of policy also comes in here. I have received a letter today that two Muslim women—very poor people—were arrested and detained, following the Indo-Pakistan hostilities. Actually this is from my friend, Mr. Raghavan's place, Tellicherry in Malabar. Maybe Government has got some reports about them.

The husband of one of these two women is dead and gone; she is living in Kerala. In another case the husband has left her and gone to Pakistan. She is in wilderness, with a child 3 years old. That woman has been arrested and detained. I want the Home Ministry to look into these two cases. If they are really innocent—as it seems from the face of it—this should be looked into. I cannot believe that it is necessary to detain such people especially women like these for the sake of the security of India. The impression goes round that perhaps every action is like this. There may be the possibility of interested parties carrying on a campaign pointing out such cases. Government has to be very careful in dealing with such matters. I want the Minister also, immediately, to look into this case. I will be sending this letter to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs so that he can know the details.

13 hrs.

Finally, I should like to join, again, with my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, on the last point which he raised, which is a very important

point as far as our State is concerned. That is about the question of cattle development. There is a demand about animal husbandry. He referred to the point about census. Here, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to a statement laid on the Table of the House day before yesterday in answer to a Starred Question about the cattle development programme, about intensive cattle development programmes in all the States of India. In the statement, I was surprised to find, three States were left out. In 1964, the Government of India inaugurated an intensive cattle development programme and Kerala, Assam and Rajasthan were left out, when all the other States are going ahead with the intensive cattle development programme. Maybe, this Government is under the impression that there is no necessity for further development because Kerala and the other two States are so rich in cattle wealth! If that is the impression, they are thoroughly mistaken, because these are perhaps the three States—I do not know about Rajasthan, but at least about Assam and Kerala I can say, and I am sure about Assam my hon. friend Shri Barua will agree with me—where the people are having the least consumption of milk and milk products in the whole of India. At least that is the situation in our State. And, our cattle are such poor stuff that something has got to be done. An intensive programme of development has to take place there. I hope and believe that the Government will take steps, in the Fourth Plan, for the development of cattle, dairy and other products in our State.

I would request the Finance Minister, sometime, to read again the statements and the speeches that he and his colleagues have made in this House off and on expressing all sorts of sympathy for this unfortunate State of Kerala, but we are sorry to say that they are statements only on paper.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये मांगें इस सदन के सामने इस लिए आई हैं कि केरल में जनाधिपत्य खत्म हो चुका है।

श्री न० प्र० घाबच (सीतामडी) : श्रीमान्, कोरम नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री मधु लिमये : चूंकि केरल में जनाधिपत्य खत्म हो चुका है और विधान सभा को बर्खास्त किया गया है, इसलिये ये मांगें यहाँ पर आ रही हैं। श्री माननीय सदस्य, श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा, ने कहा है कि भगवती वार वित्त मंत्री व्यापक मांगों की सूची ले कर यहाँ पर आयें। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री भविष्य में केरल की मांगों को ले कर यहाँ आयें ही न और दूसरे राज्यों के बारे में भी ऐसी नीति इस सदन पर न आये, क्योंकि राज्य में जो खर्चा होता है, उस का नियंत्रण एक हजार मील की दूरी से दिल्ली में बैठने वाली लोक-सभा नहीं कर सकती है।

केरल में जो शासन है, असल में वह वहाँ की नीकरवाही और कांग्रेस के केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व, इन दोनों का शासन है सिर्फ नाम है राष्ट्रपति के शासन या राज्यपाल के शासन का। सबसे पहले मैं कहूँगा कि वहाँ पर प्रजातन्त्र की जो हत्या हुई है उसको अब खत्म करना चाहिए। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वहाँ जल्द से जल्द नये चुनाव किये जायें। इस महीने के प्रारम्भ में यहाँ पर इस सम्बन्ध में एक संकल्प आया, किंग वस्तु राज्यपाल के इस रपट की चर्चा की गई कि अगर वहाँ पर चुनाव किया जायेगा, तो किसी भी दल को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं होगा। उसके तुरन्त पन्द्रह दिन बाद प्रखबारों में खबर छपने लगी

कि वहाँ चुनाव कुछ बदल रहा है और शायद वहाँ पर चुनाव होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल, कांग्रेस पार्टी, की सुविधाओं को देख कर ही चुनाव की तिथि निश्चित की जायेगी? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहाँ पर तत्काल चुनाव कराये जायें।

चुनाव के बाद वहाँ पर लोकतांत्रिक शासन बन सकता है या नहीं, इस पर विभिन्न दलों के साथ बातचीत करके उस की जांच और निर्णय करने का काम राज्यपाल करते हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि राज्यपाल को यह जिम्मेदारी अपने सिर पर नहीं लेनी चाहिए। उनको तुरन्त विधान सभा की बैठक बुलानी चाहिए दो दिन के लिए और विधान सभा को कहना चाहिए कि उस को दो दिन का मौका दिया जाता है। विभिन्न दलों के नेता विधान सभा के सामने आयें, अपनी नीति और अपना कार्यक्रम रखें और जैसे हम अधिश्वास के प्रस्ताव की कार्यवाही करते हैं, उसके अलावा विश्वास के प्रस्ताव की कार्यवाही भी प्रारम्भ हो जानी चाहिये। जैसी कि फ्रांस के प्रशासनात्मक राज्य में होती थी—हर दल के नेता विधान सभा के सामने अपने दल की नीति और कार्यक्रम को रखें और कहें कि वह उस के आधार पर सरकार बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर दो दिन की कोशिश के बाद यह साबित हो जाता है कि वहाँ पर प्रजातांत्रिक शासन नहीं बन सकता है, जाकर तब राष्ट्रपति के शासन की चर्चा करनी चाहिए। उस से तबीजा यह होगा कि आज हम राज्यपाल की बुराई करते हैं, लेकिन अगर दो दिन तक विधान सभा की बैठक हो जाती है और विधान सभा के सदस्य इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निभाल सकते हैं तो साबित होगा कि लोक-प्रतिनिधि नालायक है और वहाँ पर प्रजातांत्रिक शासन नहीं बना सकते हैं।

वित्त मंत्री की माफ़त मैं गृह मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केरल में पुलिस की व्यवस्था पर करीब-करीब जो

[श्री म. मिले]

पांच कराड़ खपया खर्च हो रहा है, उसका एक हिस्सा बिल्कुल फालतू है। यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सैकड़ों लोगों को भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर बन्द करके रखा हुआ है। अब जब लड़ाई खत्म हो गई है, तो ऐसी हालत में मेरा निवेदन है कि उन नजरबन्दों को बिल्कुल छोड़ देना चाहिये। और अगर उन के खिलाफ कोई आरोप है, सबूत है, तो अदालतों के सामने उस सबूत को ले कर उन के खिलाफ मुकद्दमा चलाना चाहिए, लेकिन यह जो फालतू खर्चा इस वक़्त पुलिस के इन्तजाम पर हो रहा है, नजरबन्दों पर हो रहा है, वह बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए।

वहाँ पर बिड़ला सेठ जी का एक रेयन का कारखाना है। उस कारखाने का गन्दा पानी अल्बे के पास की नदी में जाता है, जिससे उसमें मछलियाँ आदि खत्म हो जाती हैं। दिल्ली में बैठने वाले जो हम लोग हैं, उन को इस समस्या का महत्व नहीं दिखाई देता है, लेकिन अगर त्रिवेन्द्रम में इस बात की चर्चा होती, तो शायद विधान सभा के सदस्य इस बात पर जोर देते और इस कारखाने के व्यवस्थापकों को यह आदेश दिलवादे कि गन्दा पानी नदी में न आये, और उसके अन्दर की मछलियाँ आदि न मरें।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री की मार्फत अर्सेनिक उड़ान मंत्री, श्री राज बहादुर, को एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री उन के पास यह संदेश पहुँचा दें। बम्बई-कोचीन का जो हवाई मार्ग है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। कोचीन के हवाई अड्डे के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस के ऊपर वाइकाउंट जैसे बड़े विमान नहीं उतर सकते हैं। मुझे बताया गया है कि वह हवाई अड्डा इतना बड़ा तो है कि अगर वाइकाउंट विमान पर माल और आदमी न हों, तो वह भी वहाँ पर उतर सकता है। उस को और थोड़ा लम्बा किया जाएगा तो हो सकता है कि बम्बई और कोचीन के मार्ग पर

बड़े विमान भी चल सकें। इसलिये मैं वित्त मंत्री की मार्फत यह निवेदन करूँगा कि कोचीन का जो महत्व प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस को देखा जाए। जहाज बनाने का कारखाना वहाँ बनने वाला है। मेरा खयाल है कि वहाँ तेल साफ करने का कारखाना खुलने की भी बात चल रही है। ऐसी हालत में कोचीन शहर और बन्दरगाह के महत्व का महँजर रखते हुए कोचीन हवाई अड्डे का विकास किया जाए और बम्बई-कोचीन रास्ते पर बड़े विमानों का घाना जाना शुरू किया जाए।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many points were raised in the course of the discussion of these supplementary demands which do not cover the demands. But I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members to place the viewpoints of Kerala before this House in the present unfortunate condition under which we have to administer this State.

My hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, mentioned about the need for another budget, because I did say at the time when I presented the Kerala budget that it was my hope that a fresh budget would be presented by a new administration. What little I can do from this end, I have been trying my best to do. In fact, after the presentation of the last budget I sent a Secretary of my Ministry along with some other officers to Kerala to look into the needs of Kerala. Quite apart from the budgeting that we did, in which the Central assistance was quite significant, because of increase in salaries which had taken place; the administration had put up various proposals under 11 heads and some of them were accommodated. For instance, in regard to agricultural production and soil conservation we have provided another Rs. 21 lakhs. For forests we have provided a token of Rs. 10 lakhs. If that is spent we are prepared to go further.

In regard to fisheries, subject to the overall consideration of shortage of foreign exchange, we are prepared to go as far as we could. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs was provided in regard to irrigation the amount provided is Rs. 110 lakhs. If that amount is utilized I am quite prepared to provide additional funds, if need be. On the question of power, three schemes are now being taken up and for the estimated requirements during the current year an additional sum of Rs. 235 lakhs has been sanctioned. Industries has been given another sum of Rs. 150 lakhs, altogether Rs. 5.53 crores have been given to another Rs. 52 lakhs for other purposes like minor irrigation. I am calling for reports in regard to the expenditure of these amounts and if the targets that have been outlined need more money, or they could do more, I assure this House that I will certainly do my best to find funds for the purpose. I am mentioning this merely to indicate to my hon. friend Shri Ravindra Varma and others opposite, that this aspect of the work in Kerala is not being neglected but it is being looked into by the Co-ordination Department of my Ministry very carefully.

A point was raised by my hon. friend opposite about my having mentioned earlier on about the appreciation of the need for a thermal plant in Cochin. I do not mind taking the House into confidence that the decision to have a thermal plant in Cochin was taken quite some time back for considerations which have been urged here, namely, that whatever we might do in regard to power production in Kerala, even if all the projects that we have in hand like Sabarigiri and Idiki are completed, they are all susceptible to the vagaries of the season. It might happen that the monsoon is faulty or it fails as it has done this year. Therefore, the capacity of hydro-electric plants to provide adequate power is always limited by natural conditions and in a case like this we cannot afford to have large industries that have been set up

there to suffer for want of power, and, therefore, production be lost by lack of adequate power. I would certainly say that I think my colleague is conscious of the fact that we should put up as early as possible one 100 MW power station in Cochin. Maybe if the power needs develop we might have to add to it. But it is something on which I need not be convinced, because I am completely convinced about it and I shall urge on the authorities concerned to take further steps in the matter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is he aware that something has happened in between when some technical committee went into the matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I quite agree with the hon. Member that in proven facts a technical committee is a hindrance. That sometimes happens. As I said, this decision was taken at a meeting held by my colleague, the Minister, and the member in charge of power in the Planning Commission and myself quite some time back and I do not think any technical survey is necessary excepting to assess the nature of the boiler that has to be put up—so far as the generator is concerned, it is the same whether the boiler has to be fired by oil or coal. Maybe, perhaps it is better to have a combination of both.

A point was raised about the addition to the capacity of the refinery. I may inform the hon. Member categorically that there is no question of any immediate expansion of the Cochin refinery, because the refinery itself has got to go under stream, which will take some time. It will take place only next year. What is now being contemplated is not only to expand FACT to the fullest extent but to have a fertilizer plant of a capacity of about 200,000 tonnes of nitrogen to use the surplus naphtha that might be available in the Cochin refinery. Hon. Members will agree that it is necessary, not only from the

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point of view of Cochin but from the point of view of all India, that concentration should be on production of fertilizers. That is a thing which we are taking up almost immediately.

Shri Warior (Trichur): There we agree with you fully.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is the point. Any question of expansion has to come later on. The second child must wait until the first is born.

Shri Warior: It is born.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, it is not born. It is still in incubation and it will be born next year and thereafter the question of expansion has to be considered, whether the expansion has to be of the nature of addition to the present plant, or a totally new plant, what will be the utilisation of the products, where it could go and so on. These are all matters to be considered. Oil economics is a very tricky business and I am told that it is not on the cards at the moment. Therefore, I would like to suggest to my hon. friend opposite that he could press on the Government to go ahead with the refinery quickly, to put up the fertilizer plant and to consider thereafter if there is going to be any surplus from which other things like aromatics could be produced or have some petro-chemical industries, as mentioned by my hon. friend. The expansion of the refinery would come later on.

A question was raised about the mineral resources of Travancore and the progressive deterioration in the export that is taking place. These are conditioned by world forces and since substitutes are always available, unless the exploitation of the particular type of minerals could be done economically maybe we have to slow it down. Hon. Members know that there is an ancillary to the Atomic Energy Commission Plant of Bombay

in Cochin, the Indian Rare Earths. If we can possibly exploit these minerals economically, the Rare Earths are commissioned to do so. So, it is not for want of necessary effort for the purpose but largely because of the economics of the problem that perhaps greater advance is not made.

My hon. friend, Shri Varma, mentioned about a unit for the purpose of exploitation and study of minerals. I shall certainly impress upon the Administration to give this unit a little more head so that they can go ahead rapidly.

So far as the sands contract and litigation connected with it is concerned, I might even confess or admit that some of these things could have been avoided; but when there is a judgment, we can do nothing more about it than pay up.

Shri Warior: Somebody must be responsible for such a huge amount, for committing it like this.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is being looked into. Also, as my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, mentioned, the Public Accounts Committee is seized of this matter and they will certainly go into it. But I will certainly remind the Administration about taking appropriate action.

One particular point that was mentioned by hon. Members was about police atrocities. I have got a few cases here before me of complaints. Some of them are legitimate. There is a case of chain-snatching. A girl of 14 who did this snatching has been detained and the parents have explained that she has been assaulted. The matter is being enquired into. There is an allegation against a Sub-Inspector of Police in Kundara. The Sub-Inspector was badly beaten up. Whether he was the cause of the trouble is being enquired into. There is also a case in Ernakulam of a person who was arrested—who died. An

enquiry is being conducted into this matter also.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is more than one year and nothing has come out.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, I will call for reports and I hope, it will be done soon. There is another complaint against a Sub-Inspector of Police in Ernakulam North Police Station from a post-graduate student of Ernakulam. This enquiry has not yet been completed. Then, comes the question of trouble at Sabarigiri. The point at issue that must be considered is that it is not a case of Government trying to protect anybody by the use of DIR. The DIR is used only to protect the plant because it is in a vulnerable position and it is a very costly one. Therefore it has been declared a protected area. Government really are not concerned excepting for the purpose of settling the trouble between the contractor and labourers; if anything, naturally, Government's bias is to see that labour gets on with its work. The Labour Commissioner is trying to bring about some kind of a settlement in this matter. It is very unfortunate that some hon. friends, who have been here before and who are friends of both the hon. Member and myself, are involved. It is the first time I hear about it. I will certainly convey it to the Home Minister and through him to the Governor to see that harassment of people who occupy high positions should stop.

Hon. Members should rest assured that these matters would be brought to the notice of the Administration and the impression that merely because there is an administration, which is not controlled by a responsible ministry, the police can get a sort of head-on to do what they like would be erased as early as possible.

I believe, I have covered to the extent possible the various points raised by my hon. friends. As to the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Vasudevan Nair, about two Muslim women

being harassed, I shall draw the attention of the Home Department and ask them for an enquiry. It is very unfortunate that harmless people are brought in merely because of suspicion. If the husband had gone away, the wife had nothing to do except to be left in drift. I will certainly draw the attention of the Home Ministry and ask them to call for an explanation in this matter.

The other matter mentioned by another hon. Member, who is not here, that I should not present the Budget, is a matter with which I quite agree. I do not say that the question of placing myself as substitute for a proper administration is something which I am pleased about. I am not; in fact, I am conscious of the fact all the time that I am discharging a responsibility to the people of Kerala which I am not competent to do from this distance. I have no doubt about this. If I were in Kerala, I would have tried to do my best.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why do you not go?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I happen to know something about that place. I have been visiting that place and staying there off and on for about 20 years from 1920 to 1940.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You can exchange your position with Shri Jain.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is certainly an area which is capable of a considerable amount of development. Of course, the answer ultimately is power. Power and industry is an answer for most of the troubles of Kerala. I am conscious of the fact that my being here so far away certainly does not make me competent; but I wish a change comes as soon as possible. But, things being what they are, I may assure my hon. friends opposite. If I should get details—there is no point in telling me something like double the refinery; that is not possible—within the limits

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of the schemes that are operating, any expansion or extension of it, any quickening of it or additional amount of money to be put in, if hon. Members would come and tell me about it, I am quite prepared to place my services at their disposal.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): In the operation of the levy on paddy to a very great extent harassment is being caused in Kerala. You have not mentioned about it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will draw the attention of the Government to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put all the cut motions together?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put Shri Yashpal Singh's cut motions (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) first. He is not here.

The cut motions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put Shri Muhammad Ismail's cut motions (Nos. 4 and 10).

The cut motions Nos. 4 and 10 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the rest of the cut motions.

All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. XIII, XXV for XXVII and XLVII."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 Public Works'."

13:28 hrs.

DELHI SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Although we have a large number of secondary schools in the city of Delhi—I will give you the figures presently—we have no control over these schools at all. The number of private secondary schools is 146 of which un-aided schools are 29 and the balance are aided schools; Government schools are 240, making a grand total of 393. I am not suggesting that all the private schools are bad—many of them are good—but quite a few are subnormal and they have been guilty of practices which really undermines the basic principles of good education. Our attention has been drawn to failure of executive instructions regarding timely payment of salaries to teachers failure to create a reserve fund, the recruitment of teachers with qualifications lower than the prescribed qualifications, the unauthorised borrowing of money from the pupils' fund by the managements of schools and collecting compulsory donations to meet the managements' share of the maintenance expenditure of the schools. Now, we give aid to most of these schools. But we have not legal sanction to enforce any discipline. The most we can do is to stop giving aid but that harms more the schools, the students and the teachers and brings about no improvement. In order to have better supervision, this Bill has been introduced.

Sir, the scheme of this Bill is very simple. It deals with recognised schools and the aided schools. It provides that all the existing schools shall be deemed to be recognised schools.

Clause 9 provides that the aid will only be given to a recognised school.

Clause 3 provides for the recognition of schools and it lays down the conditions on which a school would be recognised and these are very salutary conditions. It lays down that no school shall be recognised if—

"(a) it does not have adequate funds to ensure financial stability; or

(b) it does not have a duly approved scheme of management as required by sanction 5; or

(c) it does not have suitable accommodation with adequate sanitary and seating arrangements....."

I would like to mention here that many schools are housed in a manner which is a disgrace to education.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Including Government schools.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Maybe. If there are any, then I plead guilty. Further, it is provided that no school shall be recognised if—

"(d) its premises or any part thereof is used as a shop, an office or a residence unconnected with the activities of the school; or

(e) it does not have the prescribed facilities for physical education, library service laboratory work, workshop practice or co-curricular activities; or

(f) it is named after a sect or caste."

Then, subclause (3) provides that if the school fails to comply with all this, the school may be de-recognised. In other words, the recognition can be withdrawn and if the recognition

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is withdrawn and it ceases to be recognised, then it would not be entitled to any aid.

Clause 5 deals with the scheme of management. It provides that a model scheme will be drawn up by the Administrator and the schemes which every school may have must comply with necessary adjustments and amendments to the model scheme. Then, this clause lays down what the scheme should contain. May I draw your attention to some of the important provisions which such a scheme should contain? Sub-clause (5) of Clause 5 provides:

"The scheme of management shall, among other things, provide for the constitution of a Managing Committee" by whatever name called, 'vested with authority to manage and conduct the affairs of the schools."

Then, sub-clause (7) provides:

"The head of the school and two other teachers thereof chosen according to seniority by rotation in the prescribed manner shall be ex-officio members of the Managing Committee."

Therefore, the head of the school and two other teachers will have some voice in the management of the school.

Now, I would draw your attention to clause 7 which is an important clause regarding the closure of schools. Sub-clause (i) says:

"No school or class in a school shall be closed by the manager without notice in writing to that effect to the Director."

Clause 9, as I stated before, deals with aid to recognised schools. Sub-clause (4) provides a very important safeguard for teachers. It says:

"The salaries and allowances of teachers and other employees of

the school for the period for which aid is given shall be the first charge on such aid and no payment out of the aid shall be made or committed to be made before making payment to the teachers and other employees of their salaries and allowances for the period aforesaid."

I have received complaints from teachers that they have not been paid their salaries and the salaries have been postponed for months and months. Now, if the aid is given, the salaries and allowances of teachers and other employees of the school shall be the first charge on the aid and the salaries will have to be paid from the aid which the school gets from the Government.

May I now draw your attention to Clause 11 which deals with terms and conditions of service of teachers and other employees? It provides:

"(1) The terms and conditions of service (including conditions regulating recruitment) of teachers and other employees of an aided school shall be such as may be prescribed.

(2) Subject to any rule that may be made in this behalf, no teacher of an aided school shall be dismissed, removed, reduced in rank or suspended, nor shall his services be otherwise terminated without the previous sanction in writing of the Director."

This gives security of tenure to the teachers. Today, a teacher can be turned out or can be employed on any salary and he has no safety and no security.

Then, if you turn to clause 12, it says:

"The salaries of teachers and other employees of an aided school shall be disbursed every month by the manager or by the prescribed authority within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner,

failing which it shall be competent for the Director to disburse or arrange to disburse the full approved salary of any teacher or other employee."

This is provided so that if a teacher is not paid punctually or regularly, he can appeal to the Director and the Director can arrange to have the salary paid.

Clause 13 deals with affiliation. It says:

"For the purpose of conducting public examination, all Government and aided schools shall be affiliated to the Board and shall fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Board in this behalf."

We have used the word 'aided' because there are many schools which would now become recognised under this Bill which send up their students not to the examination held by the Board but to some other examination. But when the school is aided, then that school has to be affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education and will be guided by the directions of that Board and the students will have to go up to the examination held by the Board.

Clause 14 is regarding fees. It says:

"No aided school shall levy any fee or any other charge at a rate exceeding the prescribed rate and such fees and other charges may be collected and accounted for in the prescribed manner."

One of the many complaints that we have received is that children are made to pay various other amounts over and above the fees. They are charged for this and they are charged for that. This clause prevents such things happening.

Clause 15 lays down the age-limit. It says:

"(a) No person who has not attained the age of five years shall be admitted to class I or equivalent class in a Government or recognised school.

(b) No person studying in any such school shall, without the permission in writing of the Director, be retained in the school after such person has attained the age of twenty years."

Then, clause 16 provides for a School Fund. It says:

"In every aided school there shall be a fund to be called the School Fund and there shall be credited thereto—

(a) any monetary aid granted by the Central Government,

(b) income accruing to the school by way of fees, and

(c) any other contributions, endowments and the like."

And sub-clause (2) says:

"The School Fund and all other funds, including the Pupils' Fund, established with the approval of the Administrator shall be accounted for and operated upon in accordance with the rules made under this Act."

So, the whole of the income of the school will constitute the School Fund which would be administered in a manner laid down under the rules.

Clause 17 deals with inspection of schools. Sub-clause (3) provides:

"The Director may give directions to the manager requiring the manager to rectify any defect or deficiency found at the time of inspection or otherwise in the working of the school."

It is no use inspecting a school unless there is some method of remedying any defect found during the course of inspection. This clause provides for the power of the Director to give necessary directions.

Shri Bade (Khargone): In Section 16, it is said "including the Pupils' Fund". Will it include the poor boys' fund also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, all other funds.

Shri Bade: The poor boys' fund will also be included?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I take it that it will.

Clause 18 deals with taking over of aided schools. This is a very drastic provision. But as you will see the language of it, it only applies in special cases.

"Whenever it appears to the Administrator that the manager or Managing Committee of any aided school has neglected to perform any of the duties imposed by or under this Act, and that in the public interest it is expedient to take over the management of the school, he may, after giving the manager reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed action, take over the management of that school for a period not exceeding five years."

There may be a school which, in spite of the standing instructions given, inspection held and warnings given, may continue to be mal-administered. So, if in the public interest it is found that it is necessary to take over an aided school, this Clause gives the necessary power.

I may point out here that, in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Kerala case, we have been advised that this Clause cannot be made applicable to minority schools. Article 30 of the Constitution provides that a linguistic or religious minority has the right to establish and manage its own institution; so, taking over completely and managing a minority institution would offend the provisions of the Constitution. Of course, the Supreme Court has also said that the right to management means not the right to mismanagement. Therefore, subject to what my friend, Mr. Frank Anthony or Mr. Barrow, might say, this is the only provision which we have made inapplicable to minority schools.

Shri Warior (Trichur): You have already anticipated something from Mr. Frank Anthony?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think it is a good thing to anticipate the criticism before it is made.

As I said, the only clause which will not apply to minority schools is Clause 18. We have carefully looked into the Supreme Court's judgment. Mr. Frank Anthony is more in touch with law than I am; mine may have got rusty; so he may correct me wherever I am wrong. Undoubtedly, the terms of the Supreme Court's judgment say that this Clause cannot apply to minority schools. It was this very question that was agitated in the Kerala case. If I may turn to Clause 20, it says:

"There shall be an Advisory Committee on Education which shall assist the Director in formulating major policies about education and may be consulted by the Director on such matters as he thinks fit."

This Committee, I am sure, will be of great help and assistance to the Director.

Then Clause 21 provides:

"It shall be lawful for the Central Government to give any direction not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act to the manager or the Managing Committee of a school in respect of any of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) syllabus,
- (ii) text-books and other reading material,
- (iii) conditions of service of teachers,
- (iv) sanitary facilities, and
- (v) any other matter that may be prescribed.

You will see that all these are important matters affecting the well-being of students.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है,
हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। क्या इतना
महत्वपूर्ण बिल हाउस के सामने बिना कोरम
के रखा जायगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is
being rung . . .

Now there is quorum. The hon.
Minister may continue.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I was say-
ing, Clause 21 deals with matters with
regard to which the Central Govern-
ment may give directions not incon-
sistent with the provisions of this Act.
These are matters which are of in-
terest to students and are also in the
interest of the welfare of the school
concerned.

I need not trouble the House at this
stage with the other provisions.

May I say a word about the history
of this legislation?

Shri Bade: Clause 25 is very drastic.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a pro-
vision which you find in every Bill.
It says:

"Save as otherwise expressly
provided in this Act, no civil court
shall have jurisdiction to enter-
tain any suit or proceeding in res-
pect of any matter which the
Central Government or any officer
or authority appointed or speci-
fied under this Act is empowered
by or under this Act to determine,
and no injunction shall be granted
by any court or other authority
in respect of any action taken or
to be taken in pursuance of any
power conferred by or under this
Act."

That means, so long as any authority
is acting within the four corners of
this Bill, civil court will have no juris-
diction, but it does not mean that, if
it behaves *mala fide*, without good
faith or maliciously or exceeds its
power, its action cannot be challenged

in the civil court. May I also assure
my hon. friend that, notwithstanding
this, as far as the writ jurisdiction in
the High Court and Supreme Court is
concerned, that is not affected.

Shri Bade: I am not questioning
that. Some teachers go to courts.
There are no laws in other States like
this. But this is the first law which
has come to Parliament. Here no
student or teacher can go to the court.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have intro-
duced the same provision in the
Banaras Hindu University Bill which
is before the House; we have intro-
duced the same provision in the Jawahar-
lal Nehru University Bill which is
now before the other House. I think
this is very necessary because there
is too much of litigation regarding
schools and universities in the Courts.
Notwithstanding this, hundreds of
writs are filed in courts. Every time
a student is dismissed, he rushes to
the High Court. We cannot help it
because it is part of our Constitution,
it is the fundamental right of every
citizen to go to law courts. But at
least we want to prevent a suit being
filed in the district court or civil court
or going on appeal to the High Court
or Supreme Court which takes years
and years for cases to be disposed of.
I am sure it will in no way prejudice
the right of the citizen. If there is
really a gross case, if the authority
exceeds its power, then this Clause
does not prevent the aggrieved party
from approaching the court. The hon.
member need have no anxiety about
the right of the citizen, whether he is
a teacher or a student to approach
the court.

As I was saying, the history of the
Bill is that the Ministry first drafted
the Bill which went before the Home
Ministry's Advisory Committee. Then
that Committee appointed a sub-com-
mittee with Dr. Deshmukh as the
Chairman and Kumari Shanta Vasist,
M.P. and Shri Shiv Charan Gupta,
M.P. as members. They made a re-
port.

Shri Barrow: No teacher?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This was a sub-committee appointed by the Home Ministry. I am not responsible for this. That sub-committee made a report on the basis of which this Bill has been brought forward.

I find that there are amendments seeking to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. My own view is that this is a very simple Bill which can be disposed of by this House in a short time. But the general consensus of the House seems to be that it should go to a Select Committee, and I must bow to that general consensus, and, therefore, I shall accept the amendment tabled by my hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar, who proposes the reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. That is why I have not gone into greater detail with regard to the provisions of this Bill.

All that I propose to say is that such a Bill is absolutely necessary. It was necessary a long time ago, but as you will notice, this Bill was introduced on the 25th November, 1964, and it has taken exactly one year, or rather more than a year to come up to this House and I do not know how long it will take for the Bill to go to the Joint Committee and then come back. I think another year may pass. I do not want to make any reflection on anyone, but really legislation is the most important part of parliamentary government, and if legislation is held up like this, it is very difficult to do anything. We want control and supervision of our secondary education and we want to do something for our teachers, for our students and for the improvement of secondary education.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The hon. Minister is saying that the legislature is responsible for this Bill being held over for a long period. May we know who is responsible for the holding up of the Bill, the Parliament or the Cabinet Minister?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not blaming anybody. I know that Parliament has got other work to do and more important matters to attend to. But I am only pointing out the fact that a Bill which was introduced in November, 1964, has reached hearing in November, 1965, exactly a year afterwards and now there is a proposal that it should go to a Select Committee; that means that this Bill has got to go to the Rajya Sabha. The next session will be budget session, and you know that it is almost impossible to get any legislation passed during that session. And so, if the Bill would come up before this House in November, 1966, I shall feel very happy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for better organization and development of secondary education in the Union Territory of Delhi be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments to this motion. Hon. Members who wish to move their amendments may do so now.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 20 Members namely Shri N. Arunachalam, Shri A. E. T. Barrow, Shri P. K. Ghosh, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri A. Jayaraman, Shri R. Kanakasabai, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri P. Muthiah, Shri S. K. Paramasivan, Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri V. K. Ramaswamy, Shri P. Sivasankaran, Dr (Mrs.) T. S. Ramachandran Soundaram, Dr. P. Srinivasan, Shri Gopalasami Thenogondar, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, and Shri Frank Anthony with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (23).

Shri Barrow: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 20

Members namely Shri Frank Anthony, Shri N. Arunachalam, Shri P. K. Ghosh, Shri Jaipal Singh Shri A. Jayaraman, Shri R. Kanakasabai, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri P. Muthiah, Shri S. K. Paramasivan, Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan, Shri R. Ramnathan Chettiar, Shri V. K. Ramaswamy, Shri P. Sivasankaran, Dr. (Mrs.) T. S. Ramachandran Soundaram, Dr. P. Srinivasan, Shri Gopalasami Thenogondar, Shri P. Venkat asubbaiah, and Shri A.E.T. Barrow with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (40).

Shri Naval Prabhakar (Delhi Karol Bagh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union Territory of Delhi be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members, 30 from this House, namely Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, Shri A. E. T. Barrow, Shri Parashottamdas Haribhai Bhell, Chodhury Brahm Perakash, Shri S. N. Chaturvedi, Shri Vijayasinhrao Ramrao Daffe, Shri Sudhansu Bhusan Das, Shri Gokaram Prasad, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Shri Rama Chandra Mallick, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Shri Mali Mariyappa, Shri P. Muthiah, Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Shri S. Osman Ali Khan, Shri Ranajaya Singh, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Ratan Lal, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri T. H. Sonavane, Dr. (Mrs.) T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran, Shri G.G.S. Swell, Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi, Shri Tula Ram, Shrimati Vijya Raje, Shri Vishram Prasad; and Shri Naval Prabhakar and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

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 28th February, 1966;

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 15 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (57)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments and the original motion are now before the House for discussion.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of order. Since the motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee is going to be accepted, the only thing that could be discussed would be the original motion and not the amendments.

Shri Frank Anthony: The other amendments will not be taken up but only the amendments seeking to refer the Bill to a Select Committee or a Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other amendments will not be taken up now.

Shri Frank Anthony: Since the Education Minister has been pleased to indicate his willingness to accept reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee. I shall be very brief. As Mr. M. C. Chagla has mentioned, nobody has been responsible, at least nobody that I know of, for the delay in the Bill coming before this House.

While I agree with Mr. Chagla on the need for a measure of this description, I feel that it is intended to be a model Bill and as such it is very

[Shri Frank Anthony]

necessary that the provisions of a measure like this should be studied carefully and a good deal of thought should go into it.

Actually when I saw the Bill I was a little taken aback. Then I met the Education Minister, and I am not giving away any secret when I say this, and I took with me the Supreme Court's opinion on the Kerala Education Bill reference, where I had appeared as one of the counsels. I pointed out to Mr. Chagla and I think he agreed that some of the provisions of this Bill were palpably in violation of the opinion given by the Supreme Court. That was why I felt that it was very necessary that this Bill should go to a Joint Committee consisting of people who would have the time and the opportunity to scrutinise the various provisions.

I only want to indicate some of the provisions which I respectfully submit *rae ex facie* illegal.

Mr. Chagla has said that the Bill seeks to draw a distinction between recognised and aided schools. In clause 18, the Ministry apparently has been pleased to put in a rider about minority schools in respect of the taking over of their management. But may I say with respect that that rider to clause 18 will not meet the opinion of the Supreme Court, because the Supreme Court did draw very distinctly a legal division between recognised schools, recognised aided schools and recognised aided minority schools? If I may give an example, I argued on behalf of the Anglo-Indian schools in Kerala. They were getting aid but under a constitutional provision. The Supreme Court said that that aid was not aid in the normally accepted sense. It was not *ex gratia*. So, they could not come within the ambit of aided schools. What did the Supreme Court do? They went through all the provisions of the Kerala Bill, and so far as the Anglo-Indian schools were concerned, treating them only as recog-

nised minority schools, had struck down all the provisions of the Kerala Bill; rather, they did not strike down because it was only an opinion, but pronounced that all those provisions would be violative of the fundamental right given to the minorities under article 30 to establish and administer institutions of their choice. But let me just indicate what they had struck down. There, the Kerala Government sought to arrogate power to tell the aided schools including the Anglo-Indian schools who the manager should be. They sought to tell them what proportion of teachers there should be from which communities, particularly the Scheduled Castes. The Supreme Court said that they might do that with regard to aided schools but they could not do it with regard to Anglo-Indian schools because they were deemed to be only recognised. With regard to aided schools in the normal sense, the Supreme Court went further and said that they accepted it so far as the other schools like the Nair schools and the Roman Catholic schools were concerned; they said that they accepted those regulations as reasonable regulations although they came perilously near to interfering with the fundamental right of these minority-run schools like the Nair schools and the Roman Catholic schools. But with regard to clauses 14 and 15 of the Kerala Bill, they struck those down in terms and said that those two clauses could not be applied to any school, even if it were aided cent per cent. Now, what was contained in clauses 14 and 15? In regard to clause 14, it was said that if a school was being aided, that is, a minority school—I do not know what the provision would be if it were not a minority school—and it was being mismanaged, all that Government could do was to withdraw the aid; they could derecognise it but they could not take over the management. Clause 15 said that they could not only take over the management but after giving compensation take over the school, but the Supreme Court said

that they could not do that; with regard to minority institutions, even if they were cent per cent aided, they could not either take over their properties after giving them compensation or take over even the management. That is why, I say that clause 7 of the present Bill will not stand up to a challenge in the court, because here this is made applicable to recognised schools, not to aided schools. Here, if a school is derecognised for some reason, Government are seeking to arrogate to themselves power to take over the management. I would submit that if it cannot even be done with an aided minority school, a fortiori that cannot be done in respect of a recognised school. So, I say that clause 7 will not stand up to a challenge in the court.

Then, take clause 6. As I said, in terms, the Supreme Court had said that Government would not be able to tell a minority school, although it was recognised, who its manager should be, because that would be an interference with their choice. They may derecognise a school but they cannot tell them who their manager should be.

So, in scrutinising this Bill in the Joint Committee it will be very necessary to keep the distinction drawn by the Supreme Court between recognised schools, recognised minority schools, and recognised non-minority schools, and recognised aided schools, belonging to minorities and recognised aided schools not belonging to minorities.

14 hrs.

There are a number of other provisions which I would have liked to comment upon. But I just gave some examples where I feel this Bill would flounder if it were passed in its present form because it would be indirect violation of the opinion of the Supreme Court.

I am glad that Mr. Chagla has agreed that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee.

Shri Warior: You will allow me to have this occasion utilised also for a general comment on education, and educational institutions in Delhi.

Firstly, I wanted a direct answer from the Minister—and the Government for that matter because I know that the Minister will not always be in a position to have his own way, as we saw yesterday—whether actually Government is thinking that we should have a reorientation in our education, whether we are satisfied with continuing the agriculture civilisation, science and technology as far as agriculture is concerned, or we are really concerned in having an orientation by which we will have the new science and technology imparted into this country. Will we have a scientific and technological civilisation in the modern sense at least from now onwards in our country? If the latter is the case, I will suggest first and foremost that Government must see that all controversy about language is banished immediately.

This controversy about the *madhyam*, the medium of education, is itself hampering everything here. In this connection, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that all the statutes of language must be suspended, that means, grammar, syntax everything must be suspended for the time being. Let us have the new language which is emerging from the foundries and factories in India. That is what we want. As long as language is in the hands of academicians sitting in their ivory towers, never in India will we have a scientific and technological language. This question will be always uppermost in the minds of academicians and they will create a language in their own image which will be most unrealistic, uncultured, unprogressive and most reactionary. As I said, a new language is emerging, and if our academicians are in earnest, they will go to the foundries and factories of India where the ordinary workers are using a certain language irrespective of wherever it comes from without any prejudice, without any

[Shri Warior]

inhibition. It may come from England, it may come from France, it may come from Russia, it may come from Japan; but they are using it. They know it and that is the language which will in the long run sustain us, which will ultimately enable us to have a common, technological and scientific language in this country. This is my first suggestion.

In this connection, I also want to remind the House of one thing. It is well known in India that when Britishers came here, they adopted our language but anglicised it. Even names of places were changed, Vijaywada was made into Bezwada, Kalighat became Calcutta, Mumbai was called Bombay. They could do it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Kozhikot was made into Calicut.

Shri Warior: Thiruvithankore was called Travancore. (An hon. Member: Trissur was called Trichur). There are so many place names which had been changed in this fashion. They knew how to have a new language for their purposes and that had served them well. But we do not know; we are copying from others, we are importing from others and we are not assimilating any of them.

Shri Barrow: They could not find a substitute for 'warior'.

Shri Warior: For the last 150 years our professors and others have tried. Can the hon. Minister tell us whether a single scientist—may be some exceptions like Dr. C. V. Raman—or ordinary professors or research workers who have produced something that has been accepted by the whole world?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Several.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): We have Bhabha.

Shri Warior: Have they projected their own image through science?

That is the question. Not even one per cent of the entire scientific discoveries that the world has accumulated all these years has been produced by us.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not want this remark to be made about our scientists. We have brilliant scientists. If my hon. friend wants to know and comes and sees me, I can tell him what our scientists have achieved in this country.

Shri Warior: I thank him very much for that. But that is not the point of contention. I am referring to the atmosphere created by it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Far beyond the scope of the Bill.

Shri Warior: This is secondary education from which science studies begin. Hence the relevancy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us confine ourselves to the Bill.

Shri Warior: Unless we tackle this malady here and now, we are not going to cure the country of it.

श्री वृकस चन्द्र कठवार्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. **Shri Warior**.

Shri Warior: This is of much relevance because without an understanding of the overall picture of education in our country, without an understanding of the particular climate still prevailing, all these stop-gap arrangements for reforming education, school teachers, students etc. will be of no avail. We have tried it and not succeeded, that is why I am saying this.

My second point is this. Secondary education is the pivot of education, not primary education, nor university edu-

cation. It is here that our future citizens are moulded. Hence if we are to have a scientific and technological climate in this country, we must begin from where science is actually applied, where technology is actually applied.

I also agree that there are scientists in this country. But they cannot apply science; they are scientists in the textbook sense, in the theoretical sense, in the laboratory sense. But actually the application of science and technology rests with the actual workers who are working in the foundries, workshops, factories and such other institutions. They alone know that language. No scientist, however great, has produced a language for science. He has produced certain things, certain inventions or theories. The language of science is produced by the literary language academicians sitting here. They cannot do it. That is the point. Without grammar, without syntax, without Panini, without any of these restrictions and statutes of language, they in the foundries and factories are evolving a language through applied science which we should adopt.

This is a new outlook, a new angle of looking at our education.

The second thing, as far as secondary education is concerned, which I would suggest very humbly, very modestly, is this. I am not an expert on education, I do not claim that, I do not run any educational institution for that matter, but my view is that at least this old stuff, the Mudaliar Committee report must be buried fathoms deep. What is the purpose of education? This Mudaliar Committee's voluminous report, which is everything but nothing, must be buried by the Ministry. Do not depend upon these people who are called educationists any more in India. I have all respect for them, poor Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar and all his brothers also, but I will not accept him as an educationist for modern India, will not accept his theories, all these people's theories, for an educa-

tion, which must be oriented to our modern developmental needs, to the modern needs of science and technology.

There are people here who are following the old Macaulay line who think that all the wisdom in the world is enshrined, embedded in Milton and Shakespeare alone. The professor will not agree with me, but there is absolute necessity that we must think aloud in this respect. We must keep all this in safe custody for some future reference or some future students, but at present the need in the secondary schools is to change the entire pattern. How?

What is education now for? This Mudaliar Committee says that it is to build character, that the most important point is character building. And what is character building? Character building is the most obnoxious term used in educational parlance. Character building means the old confusion theory, the old theories of patriarchal families—obey the parents in the family, obey the priests in the Church and obey the Government in politics. In these three obediences everything is finished, but that is not actually what is meant by character building.

Character is not built by education alone. For that matter, the most important factor in education is not character building. Character is built where people work, by the circumstances in which the man is placed. I may be a well-educated man, but tomorrow I may be a dacoit. What character is it? In this country where there are so many poor people, where our paise are mopped up for nation-building purposes, we cannot spend crores of rupees for this character-building. This is a shibboleth, nonsense. What I want is that every citizen must be in a position to learn . . .

You cannot stop me like that. Then I will not do anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is only four hours.

Shri Warrior: At least there are many dacoits in schools. That is the whole question that is agitating the minds of . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this may be relevant when the Education Commission's report comes.

Shri Warrior: But this is how secondary education is in Delhi. If it does not begin in Delhi, where should we begin? We began in Kerala and we floundered. So, you must allow me at least 15 minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. He has taken 15 minutes.

Shri Warrior: We want an education which will make our citizens, our boys immediately after their secondary education, to have a living. They will not take any leaf from the Soviet Union or any other country, but I hope the Government will take a leaf from friends from America. Recently the Educational Adviser to the Government of the United States of America, Mr. Clinton Williams, said:

"An outsider coming to the country is almost shocked to discover that secondary education has a classical bias and is not oriented towards economic and technical needs."

This is the view of this gentleman who is still here in India. Things may follow from that.

This education has exploded in Kerala and we have produced more unemployed and unemployable people. Should it explode throughout the country? Here they are in luxury because there is only 13 per cent literacy. You get a very big margin. But suppose it comes to a higher rate of literacy, what will be the state? There will be more unemployed and unemployable people and the political problem in Kerala will be extend-

ed throughout India. That is what is going to happen. So, I want that some loud thinking must be made.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill points out the same maladies that we had in Kerala. What does it say? It says:

"In recent years the unsatisfactory working and management of a number of private secondary schools in the Union territory of Delhi have been subjected to a great deal of adverse criticism".
—very rightly.

"These have been mainly in respect of (i) violations of executive instructions regarding timely payment of salaries to teachers, (ii) failure to create a Reserve Fund, (iii) recruitment of teachers with lower than the prescribed qualifications, (iv) unauthorised borrowing of money from the Pupils' Fund by the managements of schools, and (v) collecting compulsory donations to meet the managements' share of the maintenance expenditure of the schools."

What else can be there? But will the provisions of this Bill remedy all these evils? I tell the Minister that I have got an instance with me. The House will hear me, will bear with me for a minute. There are a few teachers in the Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Pandara Road, in whose preparatory classes there has been a recurring failure for the last many years in that their salaries are not paid on occasions for months together as the requisite sanction is not issued in time by the Director of Education. In the Bill any dispute about salaries is to be referred to the Director of Education, but the Director of Education himself does not sanction, and teachers are kept without being paid for months. At present in this particular school in Pandara Road, in the heart of New Delhi, there are many teachers who are not paid for three months or more. Let the Minister look into that.

I shall not deal with many questions because this is going to the Select Committee, but take Clause 9 on which the Minister placed great emphasis, saying that there was a provision there under which the salary shall be the first charge. Why is the Ministry not making salary bills separate from contingency bills? Even in a princely State like Cochin, wherefrom I come, salary bills were different and separate from the contingency bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is no longer princely.

Shri Warior: And in 1938 you will remember the Congress Ministry of Rajaji in Madras made a provision to pay the teachers direct. Why is that not maintained here? Why does the Government want this payment through the managements even now and why this consolidation? Why are the salary bills and contingency bills put together? They must be separate. Time bell rings.

Are you still ringing the bell? Only two minutes left? This is an important Bill. I am not going to the Select Committee. If I am going to the Select Committee, I will do all these things there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other parties, other speakers.

Shri Warior: I thought I was helping those going to the Select Committee.

An hon. Member: You can submit a memorandum to the Select Committee.

Shri Warior: I take that advice. I will submit a memorandum on this. Clause 9 says:

"(4) The salaries and allowances of teachers and other employees of the school for the period for which aid is given shall be the first charge....."

Why first charge alone? Why not pay direct to them or at least make a pro-

vision to separate it and tell the managers that they are not legally entitled for a single paise from the amount of the salary? I have to leave this point here and go to the next point.

There is this point about the terms and conditions of appointment of teachers. Now, this was the main target. How can the government eliminate unqualified or sub-qualified teachers from being appointed in the schools? A direct answer is necessary for that because the entire business of appointment of unqualified hands is treated as a profit-making commercial proposition in the schools. The schools are turned into commercial propositions like industrial undertakings and made to yield huge profits. We made in the Bill in Kerala a provision that a list of qualified teachers will be published in the gazette and any private school management can select teachers from that list, whomsoever they liked. I know that with all these restrictions, the managements are powerful enough in this country. You are treading on very sore corns here. The Education Minister does not know that but it will come up. It was said that the teachers can appeal. But once they appeal to the director their job is lost. Should I retain my job or should I retain my salary? I can negotiate my salary, not the job. So, these teachers are even now left to the whims and fancies and tender mercies of the management. This provision must be changed radically and thoroughly and the government should look into this matter with the past experience in view, the experience that the Kerala enactment had and also the implementation of the Education Act. It is not a question of minorities only. Let them have complete enjoyment of all the privileges; let them have much more. But our schools must be saved from this tragedy of the school management and the teachers coming to clashes. The teachers must be assured that they will not be penalised; that they will have full protection in appointment; that no unqualified hand

[Shri Warior]

will be taken and that qualified hands would not be denied jobs . . . (Interruptions.) You should take our experience. I will suggest that there is much room for government to improve the provisions and I hope that the Select Committee will look into it. There are so many other things with which I can deal but I do not want to deal with them for lack of time; I can speak from the experience of Education Bill which rather lost our Ministry in Kerala. I hope that the Bill will emerge from the Select Committee satisfactorily.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Sir I welcome this Bill. . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told that you are in the Select Committee; you can give your experience there. Shri Naval Prabhakar. . . .

An hon. Member: He is also in the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is moving his motion.

14.24 hrs.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर विचार करने का जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसके ऊपर मैंने जो संशोधन दिया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

"That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shrimati Renuka Devi
Barkataki
- (2) Shri A. E. T. Barrow
- (3) Shri Parashottamdas Hari-
bhai Bheel
- (4) Chodhuary Brahm Prakash

- (5) Shri S. N. Chaturvedi
- (6) Shri Vijayasinhrao Ram-
rao Daffe
- (7) Shri Sudhansu Bhushan
Das
- (8) Shri Gokaran Prasad
- (9) Shri Shiv Charan Gupta
- (10) Shri Hem Barua
- (11) Shri Krishnan Manoharan
- (12) Shri Rama Chandra Mal-
lick
- (13) Shri Yamuna Prasad Man-
dal
- (14) Shri Mali Mariyappa
- (15) Shri P. Muthiah
- (16) Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
- (17) Shri S. Osman Ali Khan
- (18) Shri Rananjaya Singh
- (19) Shri Shivram Rango Rane
- (20) Shri Ratan Lal
- (21) Shrimati Jayaben Shah
- (22) Shri Diwan Chand
Sharma
- (23) Shri T. H. Sonavane
- (24) Dr. (Mrs.) T. S. Soundaram
Ramachandran
- (25) Shri G. G. Swell
- (26) Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi
- (27) Shri Tula Ram
- (28) Shrimati Vijaya Raje
- (29) Shri Vishram Prasad; and
- (30) Shri Naval Prabhakar

and 15 from Rajya Sabha

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 28th February, 1965;

that in other respect 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 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

जो दिल्ली माध्यमिक शिक्षा विधेयक धारा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे यहां दिल्ली में तीन प्रकार के स्कूल हैं। एक तो राजकीय स्कूल हैं जो दिल्ली प्रशासन की तरफ से चलते हैं, दूसरे वह स्कूल हैं जो मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल हैं और तीसरे वे स्कूल हैं जो मान्यता प्राप्त भी हैं और जिनको सहायता भी प्राप्त होती है। जो पहले प्रकार के स्कूल हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ बहुत कहना नहीं है क्योंकि यह जो विधेयक है वह केवल सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों और मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों के लिये है।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, इसके उद्देश्यों और कारणों को देखने से ज्ञात होता है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी बतलाया है, इस के लाने का कारण यह है कि आज कुछ ऐसी संस्थायें हैं या कुछ व्यक्ति हैं जिनके द्वारा इस तरह के माध्यमिक स्कूल चलाये जाते हैं और उन में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां होती आई हैं। उन में बहुत सी शिकायतें भी रही हैं। यह शिकायतें ऐसी हैं जिन में जो विद्यार्थी हैं उन का भी नुकसान होता है और उनके प्रतिष्ठित जो अध्यापक वर्ग है उन की भी हानि होती है। इन सब बातों को सोचते हुए दिल्ली के लोगों ने, दिल्ली के अध्यापकों ने और दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों के जो माता पिता हैं उन्होंने बहुत सी शिकायतें दिल्ली प्रशासन से की। दिल्ली प्रशासन से यह मांग की गई कि इस तरह का एक विधेयक लाया जाना चाहिये जिसके द्वारा जो भी कमियां और खामियां दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अन्दर हैं वे दूर हो जायें।

इस विधेयक में काफी खामियां हैं लेकिन चूंकि यह संयुक्त समिति को आ रहा है इस लिये

मुझे अधिक नहीं कहना है। फिर भी मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक स्कूलों की वित्तीय स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, प्रायः देखा गया है कि कुछ स्कूल ऐसे हैं जिनकी स्थिति पैसे के लिहाज से सुदृढ़ नहीं होती है। इसके कारण जो अध्यापक वर्ग है उसे बेतन समय के ऊपर नहीं मिलता है। कई बार यह देखा गया है कि सरकार की तरफ से 90 प्रतिशत तक सहायता दी जाती है और 10 प्रतिशत खर्च उन्हें अपने पास से जुटाना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस 10 प्रतिशत खर्च के लिये भी वे पैसा नहीं जुटा पाते हैं। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये जो अध्यापक वर्ग है उनके बेतनों से पैसा ले लिया जाता है या उनसे पूरे बेतन पर हस्ताक्षर करा कर 10 प्रतिशत उन से ले लिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो छात्र हैं, जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं उन से भी भ्रमण भ्रमण नामों से पैसा ले लिया जाता है, और प्रति मास लिया जाता है। कभी बिल्डिंग के नाम से लिया जाता है, कभी पंखे के नाम से लिया जाता है, कभी किसी दूसरे नाम से लिया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी रसीद नहीं दी जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में बच्चों के माता और पिता को बड़ी कठिनाई हो जाती है। मैं भी कुछ बच्चों का पिता हूं

14.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कितने बच्चे हैं ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं बतला दूंगा आपको। इस दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब माम समाप्त होने को आता है और पैसा जेब से खर्च होने लगता है उस समय जब बच्चे आकर तकाजा करना शुरू करते हैं कि प्रमुख बात के लिये आज पैसा मांगा गया है तो माता पिता बड़ी कठिनाई में पड़ जाते हैं। बच्चों को इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि वह तो जम कर बैठ जाते हैं और

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

माता पिता परेशानी में पड़ जाते हैं। कई बार यह देखा गया है कि जो अध्यापक होते हैं, जिनके बारे में पहले बताया गया कि तीन तीन चार चार महीने तक वेतन नहीं मिलता है, उन को ऐसी अवस्था में बड़ों परेशानी होती है। उनको परेशानी यह है कि उन्हें दूसरा रास्ता अव्यवहार करना पड़ता है। उनको ट्यूशन तक करने पड़ते हैं जो कि नैतिक दृष्टि से ऐसी बात है जो कि नहीं करनी चाहिये। लेकिन "भूखे भजन न होय गोपाला"। भूख में काम नहीं हो सकता है। चूँकि स्कूलों से अध्यापकों को वेतन नहीं मिलता है इसलिये बाकी बचे हुए समय में वे दूसरे बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं और जो स्कूल के बच्चों को पढ़ाने का समय होता है उस के अन्दर यह देखा गया है कि सारा समय वैसे ही गुज़ार देते हैं। श्रीमन्, मुझे यह कहना है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगली दफ़ा जारी रखेंगे क्या ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जी हाँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बर है, वही कह लेंगे।

14.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SEIZURE OF THE OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AT Dacca BY PAKISTAN

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir with your permission, I might make a brief statement about the office of the Indian Airlines Corporation at Dacca being taken over by the Pakistan authorities. The Government of Pakistan have taken over various Indian business offices, assets and properties situated in Pakistan including those of the Indian Airlines Corporation at Dacca and have vested these in the Custodian of Enemy Property in Pakistan. Full particulars of the assets so taken over by the Government of Pakistan are not yet available.

I may also add that the action of the Pakistan Government in taking over Indian business-houses, assets and properties situated in Pakistan was not legal, as there has been no formal declaration or notification of war with India by Pakistan. Since Pakistan had taken this illegal action, we were obliged to take counter-measures until Pakistan restores normality. On the 10th and 11th September, the Government of India issued a gazette notification, vesting in the Custodian of Enemy Property, immovable and movable property in India, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of Pakistan nationals, excluding properties and assets with Pakistan Diplomatic missions or Pakistani nationals employed in such missions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. Does the Government propose to take this seizure of the IAC office in Dacca lying down, or, does the Government propose to take any retaliatory measures by way of seizing the Pakistan International Airlines office in India?

Shri Swaran Singh: Even without using that expression,—retaliatory measure—as I have already said, we have—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Specify the property.

Shri Swaran Singh: Accordingly, assets and property of the PIA in India that was available here had been taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Property; we had reluctantly to do it.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Unless called, no Member shall speak. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know what measures the Government contemplate to take

after this, apart from what has been said by the hon. Minister in regard to what has happened in Pakistan and what we have done, and whether this matter has been referred to the United Nations and to the Observers who are here.

Shri Swaran Singh: This is not a matter which should be referred or ought to be referred to the United Nations. This is a matter in which we have taken action according to the situation. We were compelled to seize certain property which has been entrusted to the Custodian of Enemy Property in India. At some later stage, when the other issues are seen very clearly by both countries, there might be some talks. We have no intention to take it up with any international authority.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May I know whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the Dhakeswari Cotton Textile Mills, the premier textile mill in the whole of the eastern region of India and Pakistan has been seized and, if so what steps do the Government propose to take to see that the Indian shareholders are not made to undergo any loss?

Shri Swaran Singh: The persons or the corporations owning industrial undertakings, business assets or other property against which action has been taken by the Pakistan Government have been asked to supply certain information and that information is being collected, and at some suitable date, some action will be taken at diplomatic level. I would strongly urge that, at the present moment, when even about cease-fire and actual shooting there is not much agreement—we are dealing with a war situation where we cannot consider those other things—they should be handled at a proper time and we should deal with it in proper perspective.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagou): It has been reported that our Prime Minister has agreed to meet the President of Pakistan at Tashkent at the request of the Soviet Prime Minister; will the

Government take any steps to acquaint the Soviet Prime Minister with these and other steps taken by the Pakistan Government which reveal their present mood and may I ask whether it is worth-while to have any such meeting before the country gets sure that Pakistan has changed its bellicose mood?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is one of the actions that they have taken although it is something which is illegal and, on the face of it, we do not like it. But let us not forget that this is only one action. The real action is the armed conflict which is much more serious, a hundred times or a thousand times more serious than any such action. The more important thing has to be handled first, and let us not concentrate our energy on issues which may be of great economic significance but which are much smaller issues compared to the issues of peace and war.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if the Government have made any assessment of the properties including the cargo and other things, the cargo which the Pakistan Government had impounded and the property which the Pakistan Government has taken over and the property which has been appropriated? Has any rough assessment been made of all the types of properties taken over by the Pakistan Government, and has the Government of India made any assessment of the property which is going to be entrusted to the Custodian of Evacuee Property in this country?

Shri Swaran Singh: If I have understood the hon. Member correctly, he wants some estimate of the property taken over on either side. Some assessment has been made, but the final figures have not yet been struck.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमाचल) अध्यक्ष

महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने नाम नहीं दिया है (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : नहीं, आप का नाम नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने जितनी सम्पत्ति हमारी दबायी है वह लगभग सरकार ने अन्दाजा लगाया है कितने की है क्या उस के जवाब में जो पाकिस्तान की सम्पत्ति हमारे देश में है उस पर कब्जा करने का सरकार विचार रखती है ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का नाम तो नहीं है । आपने नाम दिया है ?

श्री बागड़ी : मुझे पता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कामत, चक्रवर्ती, हेम बरुआ, विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय,

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठने की कृपा करिए ।

14.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 1965."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented

to the House on the 24th November, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह जो असरकारी सदस्यों का काम होता है उस के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने की

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो दूसरे का नाम लिया है (व्यवधान) आप बतायें कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ? आप ने कोई नोटिस दिया है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : दिया है अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिया है । बहुत दिन पहले दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा, मैं बुला लूँगा फिर । इन को बोल लेने दीजिए ।

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14.39 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULES 388 RE: RESOLUTION ON INDIA QUITTING THE COMMONWEALTH

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to move:

"That rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha be suspended in its application to the Resolution regarding India quitting the Commonwealth moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 24th September, 1965, further debate on which was adjourned on the 12th November, 1965."

On that day, I was not allowed to move the second motion.

Mr. Speaker: That could not be a ground.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने अपने पत्र में आप से यह निवेदन किया था कि 23 सितम्बर, को-पिछले सत्र की बात है-जब यह फैसला हुआ कि आखिरी दिन में

हम लोग काश्मीर समस्या पर और भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों पर विचार करेंगे, तो श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने यह प्रश्न उठाया कि उन का जो शुकवार का प्रस्ताव आने वाला है राष्ट्र-कुल सम्बन्धी उसका क्या होगा। अधिकृत कार्य-वाई के अनुसार उस समय आप ने कहा है कि उस को भी लिया जाएगा। इसलिए उस को लेने के लिए फैसला किया गया।

23 तारीख के बुलेटिन में यह खबर छपी थी कि उनको नहीं लिया जायेगा यानी शुकवार को जो संकल्प हैं उन पर बहस नहीं होगी, केवल काश्मीर और भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों पर बहस होगी। यह बुलेटिन में छत्र चुका है। लेकिन आप ने फैसला किया कि इसको लिया जाएगा और 24 तारीख को श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी ने भी यह मसला उठाया था कि आज डाई बजे से इन संकल्पों पर जो चर्चा होने वाली थी जिनमें एक श्री भागवत झा आजाद का भी है, उनका क्या होगा। उस के बारे में फैसला हुआ कि भागवत झा आजाद को भी अपने संकल्प रखने की इजाजत पीटर ब्रलवारिस के साथ-साथ दी जाएगी।

सारे नियम और कानून मैं ने पढ़े हैं। आपके इस फैसले का और सदन ने सर्व-सम्मति से जो फैसला किया, उस का किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया, उसका मैं यह धर्म निकालता हूँ कि हमारे जो नियम हैं उन के अनुसार वह स्थिति हो गया। सदन की कार्यावाही से यह स्पष्ट हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में भी यह कहा था कि राष्ट्र-कुल के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें रखी गयी हैं उनका जवाब मैं इसलिए नहीं देता हूँ कि पहले सत्र में इस संकल्प पर बहस होने वाली है। इसलिए उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया और आपने भी कहा कि आज इस पर जवाब देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आपके फैसले पर सर्व-सम्मति से सदन ने मुहर लगायी थी इसलिए जहाँ तक श्री भागवत झा आजाद

के संकल्प का सवाल है, नियम 30 लागू ही नहीं होता। यह बात मैं मानता हूँ कि औपचारिक ढंग से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा था जैसा कि इन्होंने धाज रखा है, लेकिन आपके फैसले का और सदन ने जो उस पर मुहर लगायी उसका यह साफ मतलब होता है श्री भागवत झा आजाद के संकल्प के बारे में सदन का फैसला है कि वह निम्न स्थिति है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अपने पुराने फैसले के अनुसार इस प्रस्ताव को नियम स्थिति करने के लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं। सदन का और आप का फैसला है। तो इस संकल्प का जो समय दिया गया है समिति द्वारा उस समय तक इस पर बहस की जाए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है। उस वक्त गायद एक मिनट के लिये श्री ए० के० गोपालन को एक संकल्प मूव करने की इजाजत दी गयी थी। बाद में उस रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में भी कुछ कहा गया, लेकिन उसका पाठ हट की हैसियत से रखा गया और उस पर फिर बहस हुई। इसलिये जो तर्क श्री मधु निमये ने श्री भागवत झा आजाद के प्रस्ताव के बारे में पेश किए हैं मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह सही हैं। उस प्रस्ताव पर काफी लॉग बहस करना चाहते थे और आपकी महमति से और मैं कहूँगा कि आपकी दानिशमन्दी से वे दोनों प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने हैं, पीटर ब्रलवारिस साहब का और श्री भागवत झा आजाद जी का। श्री भागवत झा ने अपने प्रस्ताव को मूव किया और बाकायदा उस पर बीस मिनट तक बोले। इसकी चर्चा बीबीसी रेडियो ने की और हमें गाविया भी खूब दी। अगर आज यह एन्ताराज सरकार की तरफ से घटा है कि आज वह प्रस्ताव न लिया जाए तो उसका मतलब यह होगा कि सरकार की नीति है कि वह कामन बेल्व में रहना चाहती है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो नियमों पर चर्चा चल रही है।

श्री स० स० बनर्जी : मैं कहता हूँ कि रूल 30 ए लागू नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूँगा कि हम लांग इस पर चर्चा करें ताकि यह प्रस्ताव देश के सामने आ जाय।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of order May 1, at the outset make it clear that I yield to none in my desire to ensure that this important resolution of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is discussed in this House not for 3 hours, but for 3 days even. None will be happier than I if that is discussed in extenso and threadbare. But may I submit in all humility that the House would be setting a bad precedent if rules are sought to be superseded, sidetracked and by-passed even though it be a very important resolution?

Taking the point made by Shri Limaye first, if my memory serves me right, what you said on 24th September was that this resolution of Shri Azad would be taken up in the next session. If my memory does not betray me, I believe you also said that it would be taken up on the first day set for private members, bills and resolutions in the next session.

Mr. Speaker: I only said it would be a part-heard resolution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That means naturally, it would come up on the first day set for private members' resolutions. According to your direction, it was set down on the order paper. Then a motion was brought forward by Shri D. N. Tiwary. A substitute motion was brought forward by Shri Shree Narayan Das, which was ultimately carried and the other one fell through. So, there cannot be a complaint on that score, as alleged by Shri Limaye and Shri Banerjee, that your direction has been set at naught. Your directions have been carried out, but the House decided that it should not be taken up that day. Then the rules came into operation. Today my friend, Shri Tiwary has moved for the suspension of Rule 30(2), under rule 388.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): He has moved for the suspension of both sub-rules (1) and (2)—the entire rule 30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Order Paper says only sub-rule (2). If the entire rule is sought to be suspended, there should be an amendment to the motion on the order paper for which notice is required.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): For the suspension of sub-rule (2) he has given notice. For the suspension of sub-rule(1), he has moved with the permission of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The notice given on the last day lapses, unless it is renewed. Today's notice is only for sub-rule(2).

Let me have your undivided attention, Mr. Speaker. I do not want that the House should set a precedent which might boomerang upon the House sometime in future. Now the entire rule 30 is sought to be included in the motion, and not merely sub-rule(2). If it has your consent, we can proceed further. It is left to you.

Mr. Speaker: I am considering it. He may continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the entire rule is sought to be suspended, there will be more or less a complete vacuum in which I do not know how you or I or the House can function. Nature abhors a vacuum; science abhors a vacuum; everyone abhors a vacuum. There will be a vacuum of rules.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): It is suspended only for the purpose of the present motion; not for all time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even with this motion, how can we proceed? I submit, the House having given a decision on this matter on the 12th November, it is not open to

the House to revive the decision in this session. For that I rely upon rule 186(vi):

"186. In order that a motion may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—

One of the conditions is—

"(vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session."

Now, Sir, the Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair that day, on the 12th November, at the end of the discussion on the point of order raised by me said—I am reading from the stenilled copy of the debate—

"Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us understand, Sir, what has been accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate on the motion moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has been adjourned."

That was the decision of the House. "Adjourned" under the rules means "adjourned *sine die*". Unless and until it is fortunate enough to come in the ballot again, "adjourned" means "adjourned *sine die*", in terms of Rule 30(2). The phrase used there is "*sine die*", which means it is adjourned without a date, it is adjourned indefinitely. (*Interruption*).

Sir, it attracts also, besides Rule 186, Rule 338 which says:

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Now, Sir, the House decided on 12th November, a fortnight ago, that this be adjourned *sine die*. The Deputy-Speaker also said that it will have to seek its luck in the ballot for resolutions. Therefore, at that point of times, at that stage, the matter 1950 (Ai) LS—7.

was left there. Today the motion is for reviving a discussion on this matter which had been decided, in the sense that it was adjourned *sine die*. The decision taken a fortnight ago on this matter, as I said, was that the debate be adjourned *sine die* and it should go to the ballot again. There are two aspects of the matter: one is adjournment *sine die* and the other is that automatically, *ipso facto*, it goes to the ballot. That was the decision taken. Now that decision is sought to be altered and discussion is sought to be revived on this issue. It means that it should not go into the ballot or, so to say, risk the ballot, it should get priority and that it should come automatically.

I wish, Sir, there was a rule for resolutions as there is a rule for Bills, dealing with A-categorisation and B-categorisation. That would have been the safest, straightest and the best way. I do not know if there is a rule for resolutions—I am not aware, I am rather ignorant of that. For Bills there is a rule to put them into category A and category B, and category A Bills supersede all category B Bills, and they come on top. I do not know whether for resolutions there is a similar rule.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, unfortunately, this resolution has got to be balloted again.

Now, there has been a surprise sprung upon the House that Rule 30(1) also should be suspended and not merely Rule 30(2). I think wisdom has dawned too late upon the Member or Members concerned. They are in a quandary, an awkward situation and, therefore, they seek to suspend the entire rule.

My initial objection is that the House should have notice of the motion for suspending sub-rule (1) also of Rule 30. The House should have adequate notice.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : प्रजेज तो हिन्दुस्तान से बहुत पहले के ही नाराज हैं। प्रजेजों की वकालत क्या कर रहे हो ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know whether Shri Bagri has followed me. I yield to none in my anxiety....

श्री बागड़ी : उन को वकालत छोड़ दो ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि यह तीन दिन डिस्कस हो जाय ।

श्री बागड़ी : बहुत बुरा कर रहे हो । क्यों उन के गीत गा रहे हो ? उन की वकालत छोड़ दो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीके से काई डिबेट तो नहीं होगा । जब यह बोल रहे हैं वो उन्हें बोल लेने दीजिए । (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then I come to Rule 30, sub-rules (1) and (2). After sub-rule 30(1) is suspended, what will happen? Sub-rule (1) says:

"When on a motion being carried the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private member's business in the same or next session, it will not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot."

If the House agrees to the suspension of sub-rule (1), that goes. The next sub-rule is:

"When the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned sine die, the member in charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution, as the case may be may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, give notice for resumption of the ad-

journe'd debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot."

I do not know whether it is in order for a member other than the mover of the resolution to move a motion—I am rather shaky on that point—and you may decide on that point also.

Both these sub-rules refer to the ballot. If, according to the motion before the House—it is the only motion before the House and there is no notice of the other motion—the sub-rule is suspended ultimately by the House, what will happen is that sub-rule (2) of Rule 30 will disappear and rule 30(1) will operate. That is the predicament in which, unfortunately, the important resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, will be placed.

So, Sir, you will have to decide two issues. The first point to be decided is whether the motion for suspension of sub-rule (1) of Rule 30 without notice is in order. Secondly, if rule 30(2) is suspended by the House ultimately, the point to be decided is whether or not Rule 30(1) will come into operation, whether it will still stand. If Rule 30(2) is suspended, according to the motion that is before the House, sub-rule (1) will still function, it will still operate. Therefore, sub-rule (1) of Rule 30 will still be in operation and under that this will have to go into the ballot. Therefore, on either ground, as well as, on the other grounds which I have already stated, we cannot revive the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Rule 30(1) had had its effect, a motion was carried and the debate on the resolution was adjourned to the next day allotted for resolutions. It has not been put down now on the Order Paper because it had not gone to the ballot.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now they seek to suspend sub-rule (1) also. If I heard Pandit Tiwari

aright, he seeks to suspend both the sub-rules, the entire rule and not only sub-rule (2).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Rule 30 as a whole.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Member says that the motion is to suspend the entire rule even though sub-rule (1) has operated. Sub-rule (1) has operated and the debate on the resolution was adjourned. I do not know how a rule which has already operated to its detriment, to its disadvantage, which has already worked, can be suspended. Now? There are also Rule 186(vi), and Rule 338 which I have mentioned.

Lastly, I would say that notice of the motion, if it is sought to be moved, to suspend sub-rule (1), is necessary, and that cannot be allowed without adequate notice.

18 hrs.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो हीन मिनट में अपनी बात रख देता हूँ। पन्द्रह दिन पहले जो धार्डर पेपर था, उस के ऊपर इस रेजोल्यूशन के आने का मतलब यह है कि दफा 30 बिल्कुल मुप्रतिल थी। अगर वह मुप्रतिल न होती, तो लाटरी डाले बतौर वह धार्डर पेपर पर कैसे आता? आप 23, 24 सितम्बर की कार्यवाही को बढ़ लीजिए। उससे साफ़ जाहिर हो जायेगा कि दफा 30 मुप्रतिल थी। इस में तो कोई बहस की बात नहीं रह जाती है। जहाँ, अगर अंग्रेज की वकालत की बात हो, तो वह तो अलग बात है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I submit that the first point raised by Shri Limaye and other friends including myself was that because you had given that permission on 24th to move the Resolution, it was presumed that this rule does not operate. Although our friends have argued, I need not bring in any argument in support of my point.

I immediately come to the motion which has been moved by Shri Tiwary, to which Shri Kamath has taken objection. The first argument of Shri Kamath is that it is a bad precedent. To this I say that it is not very often but very rarely that this House has suspended the rules, and that too under certain special circumstances. And that has been done not only in the case of resolutions but in the case of other motions also. Whenever the House has felt that the operation of this rule should be suspended in the case of some motion or resolution, it has done it. Therefore, to say that this is a bad precedent is not at all correct. May I draw your attention to one particular instance. In this very year, in the month of March when Dr. L. M. Singhvi moved a motion in this House, Shri N. C. Chatterjee moved a motion that the debate be adjourned and he also moved for the suspension of this rule. Therefore, even in the case of resolutions this rule has been suspended, at least once. Therefore, to say that this is a bad precedent is beside the point.

The second argument of Shri Kamath is based on rules 186(vi) and 338. Rule 186(vi) says that when a motion has been rejected by the House, it cannot be brought before the House during the same session. I may submit that no such motion has been brought before the House. There was no motion before the House to suspend rule 30(1) or (2). Therefore, rule 186(vi) is not at all applicable to this case.

Then he referred to rule 338 which says that once a decision has been taken by the House on a motion a substantially identical motion cannot be moved in the same session. I give the same argument. What happened on the 12th November was this. When Shri Tiwary moved his motion, a substitute motion was moved by another Member and that was adopted. If Shri Tiwary's motion had been rejected by the House then

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

alone would rules 186(vi) and 338 become applicable.

Therefore, these two rules are not at all applicable to the present case. Coming to rules 30(1) and (2) I can only say that I feel, because this motion has been adjourned it does not mean adjourned *sine die*. Rule 30(1) says that if a motion is carried the debate on a private Member's resolution or Bill be adjourned to the next day allotted for private Members' business in the same or next session, it will have to be balloted afresh. But because Shri Tiwary's motion was not voted, rule 30(1) does not apply.

In rule 30(2) the term '*sine die*' is there. In the substitute motion that term was not used. If it is presumed that it is *sine die* then rule 30(2) would become applicable. Therefore, the motion is that the operation of rule 30(2) should be suspended.

I think it is within the competence of this House to suspend this rule and it will not be creating any bad precedent. I need not dwell on the point how the whole House, the entire nation, the intellectual and the commoner, every one is interested in this motion.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मेरा रेजोल्यूशन घाने वाला है, इसलिए मुझे भी एक मिनट मिलना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप अपने रेजोल्यूशन को सेफगाई करना चाहते हैं, तो वह तो दूसरा सवाल है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): My first submission is this. We have suspended the rule in the past in the case of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Members. We have done it in the case of Members who have moved Resolutions. So, I do not think the heavens are going to fall if the

rules are suspended, in favour of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Secondly, an hon. Member has said on the floor of the House that we have no right to revise our judgment. In that case, how is it that a judgment which was given on a previous day was again revised? I do not understand why an hon. Member should make an argument which makes him condemned his own words.

The third point is that this Resolution has been not only before this House but it has been before the whole of this country since the 24th of September. At the same time, if the discussion of the Resolution could not be continued last time it was because the mover of the Resolution had gone abroad, not for sight-seeing, not for holiday-making but for doing some good work for the whole country. That is why this Resolution could not be taken up that day. Shri Tiwary was perfectly justified in saying that the further consideration of that Resolution could not be done on that day. Now that the hon. Member has come back—according to the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, he has come too early; he should have come after the session was over; unfortunately, he has come too early—I think he has every right to move this Resolution.

Then, Sir, you had given this Resolution special recognition that day. We were discussing the international situation that day and normally you do not take up Resolutions moved by any private Member on that day. But, you gave this hon. Member as much importance as you gave to the Foreign Minister and you allowed him to move his Resolution along with the motion proposed by the Minister of External Affairs. So, this Resolution has got a unique importance, a special significance, a particular relevance in the context of today and I feel anybody who tries to

argue about the rules in a pettifogging manner should not be listened to and that we must suspend the rules as we have done in the past.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The only thing I would like to point out, because some of my points have been covered by Shri Sharma, is that all the rules that Shri Kamath referred to are relevant only in the case of substantive motions, not in the case of a motion of this kind which is sought to be moved by Shri Tiwary. All the rules that Shri Kamath quoted are not relevant because the motion before the House is not a substantive motion.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि पहले दिन इस रेजोल्यूशन के लिये मौका नहीं था, लेकिन आपने श्री भागवत झा आजाद को स्पेशल चांस देकर इसको मूव करवाया । । लीडर आफ दि हाउस, प्राइम मिनिस्टर, ने अपने रेप्लाय में कहा कि हम श्री आजाद के रेजोल्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में इस वक्त जवाब नहीं देंगे, बल्कि बाद में देंगे । इस लिये इस रेजोल्यूशन के साथ सारे हाउस और सारे कंट्री का प्रेस्टीज बंधा हुआ है । श्री आजाद ने ऐसा रेजोल्यूशन इस हाउस में पेश किया । माननीय सदस्य अपने प्राइवेट बिजनेस के लिए नहीं, बल्कि गवर्नमेंट और मुल्क के बिजनेस के लिए बाहर गए थे । वह इयरिंग दि सेशन बाहर गये थे और सेशन के एडजर्न होने से पहुँचे ही सौट घाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेजोल्यूशन के साथ श्रीमन् और इस हाउस का प्रेस्टीज एट स्टैक है । इसलिये इसको लिया जाना चाहिये ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Sir, you will be pleased to remember that this Resolution falls in a special category, and that should be the most important consideration, apart from the niceties of rules, for deciding this question. I wholeheartedly support the motion for the suspension of this rule. I may point

out that you have treated this Resolution in a special category. That should be borne in mind even now. We have motions moved by Private Members, no-day-yet-named motions—for example, the motion of Shri Yashpal Singh—which are proceeding from session to session. You will remember that the discussion on the motion on the report of the Backward Classes Commission was concluded only yesterday. I feel there is no harm in treating this Resolution a little differently from an ordinary Private Member's Resolution. I am really sorry to find that Shri Kamath has stood as a stumbling block in this case.

Shri Bada (Khargone): Sir, I quite agree with Shri Kamath. I have also discussed it with him. The best way is to suspend this rule, looking to this Resolution which is very important and about which the whole country is keen, so that it can be taken up in this session. I support Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri G. N. Dixit rose—

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to say something legal? I am not concerned with extraneous circumstances.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I want to say a word if you will permit me. Apart from my views on the main Resolution, the law appears to be clearly in favour of Shri Azad and Shri Tiwary. On the main Resolution I may hold views not in agreement with that; but, so far as this rule 388 is concerned, it is independent of all other rules. Rule 388 has no bearing or connection with rule 30 or any other rule. The only way to withhold this Resolution is that you withdraw your consent. Once the consent is accorded, rule 388 clearly states:—

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

This means, withholding it lies only within your power. If you give your consent, the motion is before the House and the majority of the House will decide about it. No other rule comes in the way of rule 388. This is the position in law.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Sir, I would just like to draw your attention to rule 388, which has a very particular aspect. I trust, in our eagerness to discuss a very important matter, we will not be descending to the level of attributing motives as was done earlier. Since the matter is of the utmost importance, I fully endorse Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's plea and we should have a special debate. But what we are discussing now is something very different and of great importance. May I point out to the rule referred by the hon. Member who just preceded me, rule 388? I just beg your indulgence for having to read it. It says:—

"Any member..."

Let us read it very clearly.

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House".

The very important thing is that the motion must be before the House. That motion does not exist today—Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's Resolution, which ought to have been discussed and which was put aside because of a technical thing. We are only discussing the procedure and not the merits of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's Resolution. So, I beg of all Members not to make a reflection on a man like Shri Kamath. . . (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Nath Pal: I am very glad, I have the assurance of the House. I am very happy.

Mr. Speaker: Let us consider it coolly.

Shri Nath Pal: That is my plea. I may point out that Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's motion is not today before the House. Had it been before the House, the suspension of this rule with regard to that motion would have been appropriate. This rule is to be suspended with regard to a motion. Do we have a motion before us? Does the House have a motion before it today? That motion has already been suspended because of an earlier decision and, therefore, the motion to suspend this rule does not become applicable here. That is my submission and I want the House to coolly ponder over it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, Shri Kamath relied on rule 186(vi) and rule 338. Rule 186(vi) applies only to a case where it shall not revive a discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session. The word used there is "revive"; that means, a motion which has been rejected and subsequently is sought to be revived, is barred in the same session under rule 186(vi).

Rule 338 says:—

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Therefore, these two rules have no application in this case. What happened on the 12th November was that a motion by Shri Shree Narayan Das that this Resolution be adjourned was carried; not that it was carried to the next day. Now, the motion of Shri D. N. Tiwary is that under rule 388, rule 30(2) be suspended. He wants the suspension of rule 30(2).

Now, only yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Kamath's motion that the discussion on the Banaras Hindu University Bill be adjourned, was carried though the previous day it was rejected.

Mr. Speaker: The last point raised may be answered first, that is, so far as Shri Nath Pai's point is concerned.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I would say that is a point really which has to be replied to. The other points, of course, need no reply. In rule 388 the words used are "a particular motion before the House". Whether a particular motion of Shri Azad is before the House is the point. That motion can be deemed to be before the House because it is not rejected, though it is not listed for today, I concede.

Mr. Speaker: I will take it up again because this is a point which appeals to me.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a most vital point. Other points have no substance.

Mr. Speaker: I can help him in so far as there is a motion of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad; that Resolution is there. That cannot be taken up unless we suspend the rule or it is rebalotted.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I was going to say the same thing.

Shri Nath Pai: You did not do that. The Speaker helped you.

Mr. Speaker: He should study it further because I am myself not satisfied with my own explanation. Whether a motion which is not on the Order Paper but which the House has simply discussed and the debate on which has been adjourned, shall be considered as a motion before the House, is the question to which I want a reply.

So, I will just ask him to study it and give me the reply on Monday. This may be helpful. It does not

matter if it is taken up on an official day. We can take it up. That is an important point.

Shri Nath Pai: You are yet to decide the point raised by me, whether the original motion of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is before the House, because the rule can be suspended only in regard to the existing motion. My submission was that there is no motion before the House. Now, you are to decide whether that motion is alive or not. I am trying to follow your point.

Mr. Speaker: Whether that can be considered as a motion before the House is the point that I am asking him to study.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He can throw light on that; but I will only say that the suspension of the rules comes only when a motion before the House is adjourned. Nowhere the Rules of Procedure point out when a Member should move the motion to suspend the rule. Nowhere in the whole of the Rules of Procedure it is said when a Member can move such a motion—after the debate is adjourned, the same day, maybe. It may be pointed out to me that a rule debars a Member from moving a motion to revive the debate after suspension. The rule is absolutely silent. The rule gives me the right to move a motion the same day or five days, ten days or even a month after. Nowhere the rule points out that. Therefore the Member is absolutely within his right to move it.

Mr. Speaker: It is under rule 388 that it is being moved that rule 30(2) be suspended.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In that case, it is not a question of time but it is a question of your consent. If you withdraw your consent, nothing happens. But the motion before the House is to suspend rule 30(2).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would first tell me whether this motion of Shri D. N. Tiwary is under rule 388.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, Sir.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I make a submission? If rule 388 does not apply here because a motion is not before the House, it means that there is no rule for suspension of a rule with regard to a motion which is not before the House and, therefore, it is covered by rule 389. Under that Rule, you can take action.

Mr. Speaker: There is a specific Rule . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी गुजारिश जो क्रम है, जो सिलसिला है, उसके बारे में है। मैं ने पहला प्रश्न उठाया ब्यवस्था का कि मेरी यह मान्यता है कि यह जो नियम 30 है वह इस वक्त मुलतवी : ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपका कहना यही है कि उस घाईर में लेते हैं तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह बात नहीं है। मैं आपसे इस बारे में एग्री नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि मैं ने तो उस दिन यह कहा था कि :

This would be considered as part-heard and would be continued next time.

मगर उसके बाद जब फैसला हाउस का आ गया कि इस को एडजर्न किया जाये तो मेरा उस वक्त का कहना कि यह नेक्स्ट डे लिया जायेगा कुछ माने नहीं रखता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके सम्बन्ध में आप मेरी एक प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये । मैं ने उस दिन भी यह प्रार्थना किया था कि इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि आप देखिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा था कि इतने घंटे जारी रहेगा

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं नहीं, यह भी कहा था । बात यह है कि उस दिन के घाईर पेपर पर आया कैसे । अगर नियम 30 लागू होता है तो इसका बैलट होना चाहिये था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन आये तो इसकी सपोर्ट में था जो आप कह रहे हैं कि यह इरादा कि अगले दिन चलेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मैं कह रहा हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, उस दिन आ गया, फिर जब हाउस ने फैसला किया . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, उस वक्त नहीं लाया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब यह फैसला हो गया कि उस वक्त न लिया जाये तो कैसे हो सकता था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा फैसला नहीं हुआ । स्पष्टित किया जाये । उसे पढ़ा जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: This is held over. I will hear the Law Minister again on Monday and then give my decision.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We have to decide what is the meaning of a motion being before the House. This is the main thing. Is it that the motion has to be on the Order Paper or is it so when the motion is part-heard? The House is seized of the motion. It has been partly discussed. The Prime Minister had said that he would reply to it later.

Mr. Speaker: That does not make any difference, whether the Prime Minister says or I say.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The main point is that the House is seized of the motion. It can be deemed to be before the House.

Mr. Speaker: That I will hear on Monday. (Interruption).

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : आप का अध्यादेश कब होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसी दिन फैसला दे दूंगा । जो शब्द आपने कहे हैं अगर उनका मतलब है कि मैं फैसला दूंगा तो मैं फैसला उसी दिन दे दूंगा । (Interruption).

Order, order. We will now take up the next item.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have already given you a Resolution. Will you give your ruling on that? The argument is that since there is no motion before the House, so it cannot be suspended. Taking advantage of it—I wanted to fill up the vacuum—I gave you the Resolution... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: How can that be done? We now take up the other business.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): I want to move my motion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There is a motion on the Order Paper; that ought to be allowed to be moved. We had asked the consent for moving the motion to suspend rule 30. There is a motion to suspend rule 30(2). That should be allowed to be moved.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to move this motion...

Mr. Speaker: That can only be moved if the first one is carried. Unless the first one is carried, how can the second one come in?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There is no question of first one being carried. Some of the Members hold that it is by the suspension of rule 30(2) only that it serves the purpose. That only comes when Mr. Tiwary does not move the original motion. But a Member who has given the motion wants to move that. You allow this motion to be moved. Let that be moved.

Mr. Speaker: Which one does he want to move?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Once it is adjourned sine die, it is not before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Which one does he want to move?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to move this motion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is in the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: Which one? This confusion should be avoided. Let me understand it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Item 15 of the Order Paper:

"That rule 30(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha be suspended in its application to the Resolution regarding India quitting the Commonwealth moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 24th September, 1965, further debate on which was adjourned on the 12th November, 1965."

I want to move this motion.

Mr. Speaker: What did Mr. Tiwary do?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He said rule 30. He moved something different. I want to move the motion which is on the Order Paper.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा, ठीक है। यह मूव हो गया।

It is held over till Monday. We now take up the other business. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi—he is absent. Then, Shri Raghunath Singh.

15.27 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. MODERNISATION OF INDIAN NAVY

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to develop and modernise Indian Navy in order to make it effective."

मैं इस संकल्प को प्रस्तुत करते हुए सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता कि यह संकल्प सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत आवश्यक है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

वास्ते आवश्यक है कि हिन्दुस्तान की 3500 मील लम्बी सामग्रिक सीमा है जिसकी रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी भारतीय नेवी के ऊपर है। इस भूमंडल में करीब 70 फी सदी जमीन केवल समुद्र से छाई हुई है। इस 70 फी सदी जमीन में, जो कि समुद्र से छाई हुई है, केवल एक ही सुरक्षा व्यवस्था हो सकती है, और वह सुरक्षा व्यवस्था है नेवी के द्वारा।

इस संकल्प के दो पहलू हैं। पहला पहलू तो यह है कि भारत के समुद्र तट की रक्षा की जाये, बन्दरगाहों की रक्षा की जाये और दूसरा पहलू यह है कि जो हमारा विदेशों से व्यापार होता है उस व्यापार की रक्षा युद्ध के समय की जाये।

15.28 hrs.

[SIR P. K. Das in the Chair]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let us all congratulate the new Chairman on his elevation. हार्दिक बधाई।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 180 बन्दरगाह हैं जिन में से 7 मेजर पोर्ट हैं, तीन मेजर पोर्ट्स की योजना है, 20 इंटरमीडियरी पोर्ट्स हैं और 150 माइनर पोर्ट्स हैं। इन पोर्ट्स की रक्षा का भार किस के ऊपर है। पोर्टों की रक्षा का भार केवल भारतीय नेवी के ऊपर ही हो सकता है।

दूसरे, जैसा मैं ने कहा, व्यापारिक रेखा है। इस व्यापारिक रेखा की रक्षा का भार भी भारतीय नेवी पर है क्योंकि भारत का 88 प्रतिशत व्यापार जहाजों के द्वारा होता है। केवल आधा प्रतिशत हिन्दुस्तान का व्यापार हवाई जहाज या भूमि के द्वारा होता है। इस 477 लाख टन सामान का आयात और निर्यात केवल जहाजों के

द्वारा होता है। उसकी कीमत करीब करीब 21 अरब रुपये की लागत की होती है।

इस समय भारत की स्थिति में बहुत परिवर्तन हो गया है। इस दुनिया में इण्डियन ओशन ही एक ऐसा समुद्र है जिसका नाम किसी देश के ऊपर रखा गया है। प्राचीन काल से इस इण्डियन ओशन पर भारत में जो भी सत्ता रही उसने अपना अधिकार रखने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन आज इंडोनेशिया, पाकिस्तान और चाइना की जो गुटबन्दी हुई है उसके कारण भारत की समर नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन हो गया है। मैं आपको यह बतलाऊं कि जिस दिन राष्ट्रपति के यहां पदवीदान समारोह हुआ था उस दिन मैं बड़ी उत्सुकता से देख रहा था कि शायद कोई नेवी का भी अफसर हो जिसको कोई पदवी दी गई हो मुझे बड़े अफसांस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नेवी के किसी अफसर को कोई पदवी नहीं दी गई। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हमारी नेवी ने इस बार कोई भी काम नहीं किया। अगर हमारे पास नेवी होती तो पाकिस्तान ने साढ़े दस करोड़ रुपये का जं। सामान इम्पाउन्ड किया है उस को हम इम्पाउन्ड करने नहीं देते। आज ब्रह्मपुत्र में छः छः जहाज रुके हुए हैं, हमारे पास नेवी होती तो हम उस को रोक सकते थे। अगर हमारे पास मजबूत नेवी होती तो ईरान और टर्की से सामान आने की पाकिस्तान में जं। बात होती है, दूसरे देशों से सामान आने की जो बात होती है हम उस को रोक सकते थे। हम पाकिस्तान का ब्लॉकेड कर सकते थे। हम उस की नाकेबन्दी कर सकते थे। लेकिन आज हम में इतनी सामर्थ्य नहीं है। अमेरीका और ब्रिटेन मारीशस के पास नौसैनिक भट्टे बनाने जा रहे हैं। भदन में भट्टा मौजूद है, सिगापुर में भट्टा मौजूद है, कराची में भट्टा मौजूद है, चटगांव में भट्टा मौजूद है, इस प्रकार से आप देखें हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा पर विदेशी भट्टे आज मौजूद हैं जहां उन की नेवी है

जहाँ उन के जहाज हैं। हम चारों घोर से जहाँ तक कि सामुद्रिक सीमा का सम्बन्ध है घिर गए हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपनी नीतियों में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

श्रुग्वेदिक काल से लेकर आज तक का इतिहास मैं आप के सामने रखूँ। श्रुग्वेद में लकी सुन्दर लकी घाती है कि हमें समुद्र के पार से जाओ, हमें सामुद्रिक शक्ति दो। श्रुग्वेद से लेकर के फिर उस के बाद पाण्ड्य ने अपने धर्म-शास्त्र में क्या कहा है, उस को देखें, उस ने कहा कि हमें नेवी पर जोर देना चाहिए क्योंकि नेवी के ही द्वारा किसी विदेशी देश से हमारा कोई सम्पर्क हो सकता है। उस के बाद मौर्य काल में देखें। सिकन्दर, अलेग्जेंडर बिग्रेट आया। उस के साथियों ने भारतीय नेवी की मूरि मूरि प्रशंसा की है। उन्होंने कहा है भारतीय नेवी हिन्दुस्तान की एक बड़ी अलखी नेवी है। इस के बाद 25 बी. सी. में पाण्ड्य राज के लोग रोम के सम्राट अगस्टस सीजर के समारोह में शामिल हुए। हमारी नेवी वहाँ भी पहुँची। फिर गुप्तकाल आता है उस वक्त भी हमारे पास काफ़ी नेवी थी। दसवीं शताब्दी में चोल राज ने बंगाल की एक खाड़ी को एक झील की तरह बना लिया था। भारतीय महासागर में जितने टापू थे, बंगाल की खाड़ी में जितने टापू थे उन पर चोल राज की नेवी का एकमात्र अधिकार था। इसी प्रकार से पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी में 90 वर्ष तक भारतीय नेवी ने पुर्तगाली नेवी को हराया और 1590 से लेकर सोलहवीं शताब्दी तक के अन्त तक जमोरिन ने, कालीकट में, पश्चिमी समुद्र तट पर पुर्तगाली को नहीं घाने दिया। इस के पश्चात् कुंजली तृतीय के काल में 40 वर्ष तक उन्होंने पश्चिमी समुद्र तट की रक्षा की अपने यहाँ बने हुए जहाजों से अपने सैनिकों से।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखें। अकबर के समय में बंगाल की खाड़ी में 3 हजार सैनिक

बहाज थे। किसी की हिम्मत नहीं हुई उस वक्त चाहे पुर्तगाली हों, चाहे अंग्रेज हों, चाहे डच हों, कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ घाँव उठा कर देख नहीं सकें।

एक सवस्य : और नेहरू काल में क्या हुआ ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं धाता हूँ उसी तरफ।

इस के बाद शिवाजी महाराज का काज आता है। 25 वर्ष तक शिवाजी महाराज ने मालवी से लेकर मलाबार तक समुद्र तट की रक्षा के लिए हिन्दुस्तानी नेवी को रखा ताकि कोई भी विदेशी शक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में न घाने पाये। फिर 1698 में कन्नौजी आये ने बम्बई से बिगुल तक अपनी नेवी के द्वारा भारतीय तट की रक्षा की और जो हमारी भारतीय नेवी की गौरव पताका है, उसको वह फहराते रहे। फिर 1729 में भी कन्नौजी के देहान्त के पश्चात् सम्भाजी आये हमारी भारतीय नेवी की गौरव पताका को फहराते रहे। 1750 तक आप इस प्रकार देख जायें, तुलाजी के समय तक हमारी नेवी किसी भी विदेशी शक्ति के सामने हारी नहीं। 1750 में तुलाजी ने अंग्रेजों के विजिलेंट जहाज को जिस पर पचास पचास, साठ साठ ताँपे थी, उन को हराया।

फिर इस के पश्चात् भारतीय इतिहास अंधकारमय हो जाता है। भारत पर अंग्रेजों का अधिकार हो जाता है और साथ ही साथ भारतीय नेवी भी सो जाती है।

इस के बाद 1947 में जब भारत आजाद हुआ तो हम लोगों ने इस बात की कांशिश की कि हमारी नेवी बने। लेकिन अगर आप बजट देखें, जो भी बजट सन् 1947 से लेकर अब तक यहाँ पर रखा गया, मुश्किल से उस में से 2 परसेंट बजट का भारतीय नेवी के ऊपर रखा गया है। आज आप देखें,

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

चीन की शक्ति को देखें, इण्डोनेशिया और पाकिस्तान को देखें। मैं सिर्फ एक चीज को लेना चाहता हूँ, सबमेरिन को। चीन के पास 30 सबमेरिन हैं, इण्डोनेशिया के पास 6 और पाकिस्तान के पास 1 सबमेरिन है। इस प्रकार से हमारे जो कि विरोधी हैं, उन के पास 37 सबमेरिन हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : किस ने दिया उन को ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं आता हूँ उस पर। लेकिन हमारे पास एक भी नहीं है। कामत साहब ने पूछा है कि उन को किस ने दिया है। चाइना के पास जो 30 सबमेरिन हैं इन को सोवियट रशा ने दिया। इण्डोनेशिया के पास 6 सबमेरिन हैं, इन को सोवियट ने दिया और पाकिस्तान के पास एक सबमेरिन है, उस को यू० एस० ए० ने दिया। हम को किसी ने नहीं दिया।

चाहे हमारी जो भी नीति रही हो, हम आजादी के पश्चात् अपनी नेवी में कोई तरक्की नहीं कर सके। आज वह समय आया है कि यू०एस०ए० ने पोलोरिस सबमेरिन और न्यूक्लियर सबमेरिन, मिजाइल से फिटिड सबमेरिन तैयार की हैं। यू०एस०एस० एर० के पास 3० न्यूक्लियर पावर सबमेरिन हैं, 19 मिजाइल सबमेरिन यू०एस० एस० एर० के पास हैं और दस सबमेरिन प्रति वर्ष बनाने की योजना आज सोवियत की है। इसी प्रकार से यू०एस०ए० की योजना है कि 1967 तक 51 न्यूक्लियर पावर की फ्लीट उन के पास हो जाय। हमारे पास क्या है ? हमारे पास नाम मात्र की नेवी है। आप देखें

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इतने बड़े नेता बोल रहे हैं, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घंटी बज रही है

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अब मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कुछ भी . . .

सभापति महोदय : नो, देयर इज नो कोरम सो फार। . . . देयर इज कोरम नाउ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अब मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के पास 830 यूनिट जहाज हैं, जिस में से 80 प्रतिशत सिर्फ सोवियट रशा ने दिया है। इण्डोनेशिया के पास 207 यूनिट है, उस के पास जितनी नेवी है वह सब नेवी सोवियट रशा की दी हुई है। पाकिस्तान के पास 30 यूनिट हैं। उस के पास जितनी नेवी है उस में करीब करीब 90 प्रतिशत अंग्रेजों की, यू०के० की दी हुई है और करीब दस प्रतिशत जिस में कि एक सबमेरिन भी है, अमेरिका ने दी है। इस प्रकार यह तीनों शक्तियाँ एकांगी नहीं हैं, इन के पास यू०एस०एस०एर० की टैक्नीक मौजूद है, यू०के० की टैक्नीक मौजूद है और अमेरिका की भी टैक्नीक मौजूद है। तीन जगह टैक्नीक है। उन के हथियार, उन के पास मौजूद है। हमारे पास क्या है ? हमारे पास सिर्फ अंग्रेजों ने जो कुछ हमें समुद्री ताकत दी है वही हमारे पास है। इस के अलावा हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है।

चीन ने करीब पन्द्रह वर्षों के अन्दर अपने यहां शिपयार्ड गंधाई, कैंटन और एक रिपब्लिक शिपयार्ड बनाया है। उन्होंने अपनी नेवी बनायी। तीन शिपयार्ड उन के अपने हैं। उन के यहां टारपीडो फ्लीट है। यह सब वह अपने यहां बना रहे हैं। आज वह रूस के ऊपर मनहसिर नहीं है। रूस अगर उन को सहायता न दे तो भी अकेले वह लड़ने के वास्ते तैयार है। क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने तीनों शिपयार्डों का अच्छी तरह से विकास कर लिया है।

जहां तक पर्सोनल का सम्बन्ध है, चाइना के पास, 1,24,000 सामुद्रिक अफसर और सैनिक हैं, इंडोनेशिया के पास 34,000 और पाकिस्तान के पास 8,250 सामुद्रिक अफसर और सैनिक हैं। इस प्रकार इन तीनों देशों के पास कुल मिला कर 1,66,250 सामुद्रिक अफसर और सैनिक हैं। इस के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान के पास केवल 19,500 आवधिक सैनिक हैं। अगर हमारी नौवी को इन तीनों शक्तियों की नौवी के साथ कम्पेयर किया जाये, तो वह उस की दो परसेंट भी नहीं होगी।

इन तथ्यों से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि हम को अपने गार्डनरीज और मैजगांव डाक्यार्डज को विकसित करना चाहिए। वहां पर छोटे छोटे जहाज बनाने चाहिये। हम ने यू० के० के साथ फिगट बनाने के सम्बन्ध में एक समझौता किया। उस समझौते को हुए दो बरस हो गए हैं, लेकिन हम यू० के० के साथ मिल कर कोई फिगट या कोई अन्य सैनिक जहाज बनाने में सफल नहीं हुए हैं। इसलिए हम को अमरीका या ब्रिटेन पर धरोसा नहीं करना चाहिए। बल्कि जैसे हम ने पैट हुवाई जहाजों के लिए अपना टेकनीक बनाया है, वैसे ही अपनी नौवी को सुसज्जित करने के लिये हमें स्वयं अपना टेकनीक बनाना चाहिए।

आप को यह जान कर गर्व होगा कि मेजगांव एशिया का सबसे पुराना डाक्यार्ड है। यह 1673 से काम करता रहा है। और 24 अप्रैल, 1771 को अंग्रेजों ने पहले पहल यहां से जहाज बनवाना शुरू किया। उस के बाद इस ने इतनी तरक्की की कि 1800 में अंग्रेजों ने इस से 56 तोपों का कार्मबालिस् फ़िगट बनवाया। सन् 1802 में 800 टन का जहाज पिट वहां पर बना, जिस पर 74 तोपें लगी थीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में बचपूति नहीं है।

श्री सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—घब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सन् 1812 में 1200 टन का एक जहाज इस शिपयार्ड में बना, जिसका नाम चार्ल्स दि ग्रेट था। वहां पर 12 अक्टूबर, 1817 को जिस जहाज का अलखतरण हुआ, वह हिन्दुस्तान का जहाज आज विश्व का सबसे पुराना जहाज है और आज भी समुद्र पर तैर रहा है। इस जहाज का नाम फ्रीडम है। 148 बरस के पश्चात भी आज यह जहाज यू० के० की बन्दरगाह में मौजूद है और उसके गौरव का एक निगान है, चिह्न है। लेकिन कितने लोग यह जानते हैं कि जितको यू० के० वाले अपना जहाज कहते हैं, वह हिन्दुस्तान में बना था। आपको यह जान कर नाजुब होगा कि 1954 में जब उस जहाज पर रंगाई की जा रही थी, तो 137 वर्ष के पश्चात उस पर केवल दो चपड़े निकले। इसके प्रतिरिक्त लार्ड नेल्सन का फ्लैगशिप विकटरी हिन्दुस्तान में ही बना था।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA in the Chair]

हम उस समय एक बहुत बड़ी जहाजी शक्ति थे। लेकिन आज हमारी वह शक्ति दिन-प्रति-दिन क्षीण होती जा रही है। हम ने उस की तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम लोग एटामिक पावर से न घबरायें, बल्कि हमको एटामिक पावर का प्रयोग करना चाहिये। अपनी नौवी, नौशक्ति, को बढ़ाने के लिए हम एटामिक पावर का प्रयोग करें। हम अपने यहाँ एटामिक मिसाइल्स से गठित जहाज बनाने की कोशिश करें। आज कल दुनिया में पोलरिस और नाटिलस जैसी सब मिसाइल्स प्रचलित हैं,

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

जो तीस तीस घंटे तक पानी के नीचे रहती है।

श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहाँ तक जहाज बनाने का ताल्लुक है, आज स्वीडन ने जहाज निर्माण में विशेषता प्राप्त कर ली है। जापान भी स्वीडन से जहाज खरीद रहा है। जापान ने अपनी नेवी को तो हजार टन के फिगेट से सुसज्जित किया है, जिस की रफ्तार चालीस नाट प्रति-घंटा है। इसी प्रकार हम लोग भी अपने डाक्याड में ऐसे जहाज बनायें, जिनकी रफ्तार तेज हो और जो आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों से सुसज्जित हों।

बड़े अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मेन कम्पनी ने गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना की कि वह डीजल इंजिन बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करती है, उन को 150 लाख रुपये का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज दिया जाये, तो इस देश के जहाजों के लिये इंजिन बनायें। सरकार ने उस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया। लेकिन उसने तीन बरस में छः करोड़ रुपये इंजिन खरीदने के लिये फ़ारेन कम्पनियों को फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज में दिये। हमारी नेवी का विकास करने के लिये एक बुनिश्चित योजना होनी चाहिये। नेवी में सब से इम्पॉर्टेंट चीज़ इंजिन है। हमारे देश में किलोस्कर का बड़ा अच्छा कारखाना है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह किलोस्कर को कहें कि यह हमारे जहाजों के लिये अच्छे से अच्छे इंजिन बना कर दें।

अगर सरकार को शिपयाड खोलना हो, जो इस के लिए कारवार बड़ी अच्छी जगह है। भंडारा में सरकार ने आधुनिक शस्त्रों का

कारखाना खोला है। इसी प्रकार नेवी में जिन शस्त्रास्त्रों का प्रयोग हो, उन के लिए भी कारखाना खोला जाना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार सरकार ने नैट हवाई जहाज बनाया है, उसी प्रकार अपने टेकनीक से उसे स्ट्राइकिय पावर का निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से हल्के क्रूजर, सबमैरिन और फिगेट बनाना परमावश्यक है।

चीन के पास 830, इंडोनेशिया के पास 207 और पाकिस्तान के पास 30 यूनिट जहाज हैं। इस प्रकार दन तीन शक्तियों के गुट के पास कुल 1067 यूनिट जहाज है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास सिर्फ 55 यूनिट जहाज हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 3500 मील की जं हमारी समुद्री सीमा है, इसकी रक्षा के लिए यह परमावश्यक है कि हमारे पास एक सुदृढ़ नेवी हो। हमको अपनी यह पालिसी घोषित करनी चाहिये अपनी यह नीति घोषित करनी चाहिये कि भारतीय महासागर में भारत सरकार का इनफ्लुएंस होगा। वह हमारे सफ़ीयर आफ इनफ्लुएंस में होगा। और जो विदेशी शक्तियां यह सोचती हैं कि भारतीय सागर में आकर वे सैनिक भेजें खोल सकती हैं उनको यह भी सोचना होगा कि किस के खिलाफ ये भेजें होंगे। वह सैनिक भेजना हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ होगा। अमरीका कहा करता था, यू० के० कहा करता था कि वे जो पाकिस्तान को सहायता दे रहे हैं उस सहायता का हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ प्रयोग नहीं होगा। लेकिन हमने देख लिया है। उसका हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हुआ है। वह सहायता हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हुई है। जिस प्रकार से इंग्लंड और अमरीका द्वारा दी हुई सहायता का हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया गया है उसी प्रकार से ये जो सैनिक भेजें हिन्द महासागर में खोलने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ये सिर्फ विडम्बना मात्र हैं, जाल मात्र हैं और इस विडम्बना में हमें नहीं फंसना

चाहिये। कोई भी प्लोट क्यों न हो जो यह कहती है कि वह हिन्द महासागर में घाना चाहती है, तो उसका हमें घोर विरोध करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को आपके सम्मुख उपस्थित करता हूँ। घोर घाशा करता हूँ कि सदन इसे स्वीकार कर लेगा। चव्वाण राहब ने, उनकी सेना ने जैसी वीरता स्पल शक्ति में घोर नभ शक्ति में दिखाई है, ऐसी ही वीरता वे जल शक्ति में भी दिखायें। घोर पाकिस्तान की नाकेबन्दी करके उसको दिखा दें कि हमारी नौसेना भी मजबूत है ठोस है। पाकिस्तान को घाप कैसे पंगु कर सकते हैं, कैसे घाप ईस्ट घोर वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान को डिवाइड कर सकते हैं। केवल नौसेना के द्वारा ही कर सकते हैं। हवाई जहाजों से उसको घाप डिवाइड नहीं कर सकते हैं। वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान ईस्ट पाकिस्तान को सहायता सिर्फ जहाजों के द्वारा ही भेज सकता है। इसलिए घापके पास इतनी शक्ति होनी चाहिये कि घाप उसको रोक सके। घोर पाकिस्तान हमारे खिलाफ युद्ध करता है तो उसका ब्लॉकेड किया जा सकता है। फिर टर्की या ईरान या किसी घोर देश में शक्ति नहीं हो सकती है कि घापके खिलाफ पाकिस्तान की मदद करने की कोशिश करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to develop and modernise Indian Navy in order to make it effective".

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Com-

mittee immediately to suggest ways and means for developing and modernising Indian Navy so that it may be in a position of playing an effective role in any emergency with instructions to report within three months".

Mr. Chairman: Both the original Resolution and the substitute Resolution by way of amendment are before the House.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : सम्भाषित महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव हमसे मिला श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने रखा है उसका न केवल मैं बल्कि इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य हृदय से समर्थन करेंगे ऐसे मेरी धाशा है इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जो प्रस्ताव उनका है उसका सरकार भी विरोध नहीं कर सकती है। पाकिस्तान घोर चीन ने हमारी सीमाओं पर जो रुख प्रखत्यार किया है उससे इस बात में किसी को संदेह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हमको अपनी तीनों प्रकार की जो सेनाएँ हैं थल सेना, जल सेना, घोर नभ सेना उन तीनों को हर तरह से सुसज्जित करना होगा तीनों को मजबूत बनाना होगा ताकि किसी को भी हमारी सीमाओं का न थल में, न जल में, घोर न नभ में किसी भी प्रकार से प्रतिक्रमण करने का दुस्ताहस हो।

विदेशी मामलों में हमने यह रुख प्रखत्यार किया है कि किसी भी श्लाक में हम नहीं जायेंगे। जब हमने यह रुख प्रखत्यार किया था उसी समय हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिये था कि ऐसा रुख प्रखत्यार करके हमने देश के सामने एक ऐसा प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है कि हम स्वयं हर क्षेत्र में, नभ में, जल में घोर थल में मजबूत नहीं रहेंगे तो ऐसी हालत में हमारे ऊपर किसी भी समय घाफ़त घा सकती है। लेकिन देर से ही सही, हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे हम प्रस्ताव पास करें या न करें, सभी क्षेत्रों में सेनाओं को

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

मजबूत करने का पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने अभी बताया है हमारी जो जल सेना है उसका विकास जितना होना चाहिये या अब तक चाहे कुछ भी कारण रहा हो, नहीं हो सका है। अब समय आ गया है कि हमें इस बात की पूरी जानकारी हो कि हम किस तरह से अपनी जल सेना को मजबूत बना सकते हैं और कैसे उसको नये से नये जाहूजों से, नये से नये प्रस्त्र शस्त्रों से सुसज्ज कर सकते हैं किस तरह से उसका विकास कर सकते हैं।

मैं सदन का अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इस प्रश्न के महत्व से कोई भी माननीय सदस्य या सरकार इंकार नहीं कर सकती है। सभी मानेंगे कि इसके विकास की जरूरत है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ इस प्रस्ताव के मूल सिद्धान्त को हम मानते हैं वहाँ यह भी जरूरी है कि हर पहलु से किस प्रकार हम इसका विकास कर सकते हैं आधुनिक ढंग से किस तरह से हम इसको बना सकते हैं, इस बात के लिये विशेषज्ञों की राय की जरूरत है। इसलिये मैंने एक संशोधन इस प्रस्ताव में उपस्थित किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय विशेषज्ञों की एक कमेटी की नियुक्ति करें जो हर पहलु से इस बात पर विचार करे। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि उसका विकास करना हमारा काम है। लेकिन जब तक हम विशेषज्ञों की राय ले कर इस संबंध में इनके विचार न जान लें तब तक हैपहेजर्ड बे में हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं और न ही हमें बढ़ना चाहिये। इस तरह से अगर आप विकास के काम को करते रहेंगे तो यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी सरकार नियुक्त करे जो ३ महीने के अंदर अंदर

उपाय बताये कि किस तारिके से हम अपनी जल सेना को मजबूत बना सकते हैं और आधुनिक से अधिक आधुनिक तारिके से किस तरह उसका विकास कर सकते हैं।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को सदन के सामने उपस्थित करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसे स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

Shri P. K. Deo: (Kalahandi): **Mr. Chairman** there can be no two opinions that this country with its maritime past and with its glorious record of maritime history could have a very well equipped navy. I entirely agree with the hon. Mover, **Shri Raghunath Singh**, that a visit to any South-east Asian country would convince anyone about the extent to which our cultural and commercial contacts spread to those distant lands.

Those who were destined to rule this country made this blunder of not having a very well-equipped navy. Though the entire Indian Ocean was exposed to the piracies of the Portuguese, the British, the French and the Spaniards, still they never cared to have a very good navy. Rather they expected that the danger would be coming from the north-west.

The complexion of the situation has now completely changed. Our northern border is now more vulnerable than the sea-coast, with neighbours like Pakistan and China. I do not think that in going ahead with streamlining our navy, we should neglect our army and the air force which are all the more important for the purpose of guarding our northern border.

15:59 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

It is very important that we must have a very capable navy. Pakistan

got a submarine for a certain purpose, for training and so on. But we are very sorry to learn that it is being used for aggressive designs against this country. The Pakistan press had been boasting that its one single submarine completely paralysed our navy. While I am not prepared to believe those claims, at the same time we also want to have our own submarines fitted with the latest gadgets like Polaris or other powerful missiles.

16 hrs.

I quite agree that the dockyards at Mazgoan and Garden Reach should be streamlined, and the shipbuilding yard at Vishakapatnam should be improved, so that we can build our own frigates and improve the tonnage of the Indian Navy. At the same time, we should not over-emphasize this point and say that the defence of the Indian Ocean is the concern of the Indian Government. It is not. Our territorial waters extend only three miles or six miles, I am not sure. But the installation of the British defence establishment in the Chagos Islands has created a good deal of indignation and anger in this country, and I associate myself with those sentiments.

Sir, I feel that to have a very efficient Navy, we should make our people more sea-minded, so that more naval wings of NCC should be started in the various schools established in the maritime States. It is no use starting such schools in the Punjab or Madhya Pradesh which are landlocked. In maritime States like West Bengal, Orissa Andhra Pradesh, Madras or Kerala and others we must start in schools the naval wing of NCC and that will create a liking in the minds of the boys to go in for the Navy.

My remarks in this regard will not be complete unless I mention the strategic importance of some of our islands like the Andamans. If you look at the map, the Great Nicobar Island is only 70 miles from the northern tip of Sumatra, and Indonesia has been equipped with Russian submarines. 1950 (Ai) LS-8.

The entire situation in Indonesia is now in the melting pot, and we do not know whether the PKI (The Communist Party of Indonesia) or the army is going to come up, but I must say that the way Indonesia behaved in the Indo-Pakistan conflict rather surprised us. We had been a very good friend of Indonesia all along in her conflict against imperialist Powers. We had been giving all support. India went all out, but at the time of trial, Indonesia completely betrayed us. So, we should not lose sight of Indonesia on the one side and Pakistan on the other side.

It has been brought to my knowledge that one naval establishment has been established at Port Blair, that is NS Jarawa. I do not think that it has been properly manned or has been manned by sufficient number of staff. I expect that our naval post at the farthest end of India should be very well equipped. In season and out of season we find that Chinese fishing boats come and fish in our territorial waters near Andamans, and we have not got fast enough ships which could chase them and catch hold of them. The other day a fishing boat from Taipei was caught and it was left at Port Blair. So, all these things have to be considered. If INS Jarawa is to function effectively, we must have a well-equipped naval establishment in the Andamans.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Sharada Mukerjee. Each Member to take five or six minutes. The time allotted is only 1½ hours.

Shrimati Sharada Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): I would like to congratulate Shri Raghunath Singh on having brought up this resolution.

It is surprising how little has been discussed about the Navy in the House. Some time ago I met a naval officer, and while other officers were talking of the nuisance of M.P.'s questions, the naval officer there said, "We do not have to worry, we are at sea." The fact is we are also at sea about them. Nobody has thought about it.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

nobody has really discussed it. So Shri Raghunnath Singh has to be congratulated.

Before I go on to the modernisation etc., which is a very expensive process and has to fit in with our capacity to finance the Navy, Air Force and Army in the order of priorities, I would like to stress one thing which can be, I think, achieved without much expense. Since 1947, though there has been a complete rethinking in the other services, I am sorry to notice that there has been very little rethinking in the Navy. Even today, when exercises are carried out, they are carried out in liaison with the British Navy in the Mediterranean etc. It is the same thing with regard to training, with regard to equipment and even with regard to the officers uniforms. In the Army and Air Force at least, after independence the uniforms have been remodelled and changed to suit Indian conditions, but in the Navy they still wear what is called the monkey jacket. It is a little coat like a little jacket, and very tight trousers, and this is the uniform of the Royal Navy. In 17 years if the Navy has not advanced to the extent where even the uniforms of the officers have not been remodelled, you can imagine how little rethinking has been done in the matter of other things.

We should have today the same kind of planning in the Navy as we are having in the Army and Air Force, and the policy of non-alignment etc., which we follow must be reflected in the planning of the Navy. Therefore, I would request the Minister that even if the modernisation process is expensive, he might consider at least the procurement of ships etc., not only from Britain.

We know to our cost that some years ago we were landed with an aircraft carrier, the tropicalisation of which has cost us more than the

purchase of a new aircraft carrier would have. Not only that. With only one air craft carrier for the entire sea coast, it is not going to be much use to us. It has also to have six special type of aircraft. So, the Navy also had to have an air force. The pilots for these aircraft for the Vikrant could not be taken from the Indian Air Force, but we had to have a separate little air force. It is all right when you have a fleet of aircraft carriers; there you can have special types of aircraft, special types of training etc., but I cannot understand why some of the pilots cannot be seconded from the Indian Air Force to the naval aircraft; because, in any case, what is the duration of a pilot, what is the lifespan during which he can fly? He can fly probably eight or nine years. Then, what happens to him? To what use can he put the experience he has gained? If he is seconded from the Air Force to the Navy, then he can come back to the Air Force and utilise the experience he has had, but that is not to be. The British Navy had an aircraft carrier in the last war and they had certain types of pilots who were used. Therefore, the Indian Navy, having one aircraft carrier, had to follow the British pattern.

So, the first thing that the Navy has to do is to break off from this long and well-established link with the British Navy.

One more point. There should be some kind of a plan whereby the merchant marine can work with the Indian navy if we are in a time of crisis. We cannot afford to have a big enough navy but we can certainly have some plan, some kind of a link between the merchant marine and the Indian navy so that they can function together in trouble. For God's sake, please do not carry on Rule Britannia in the Indian Navy; let us have 'Rule India'.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, nobody would be happier than I if Mr. Raghunath Singh's very enthusiastic and persistent desire that we should have a big and strong navy could be implemented. The trouble is that we have to deal with realities and we have to function within certain limitations. Our country being as it is, and therefore in the system of priorities it is inevitable that the Army and the Air force have to be given much greater priority than the Navy because experience has shown that mainly our land borders in the North, east and the west are threatened today rather than the coastlines. Then, apart from the financial limitations, the main limitation in the way of doing whatever is possible within our limited resources is, as Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee pointed out, the inability to change our thinking. Our thinking on the subject has remained, I do not say within a monkey jacket—to use Mrs. Mukerjee's expression—but within a strait jacket. After what has happened in August and September, it gives one food for thought. Only last year our Navy had participated in the annual joint Commonwealth naval exercise.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Pakistan also was there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The annual report of the defence ministry takes great pride in recounting the fact that seven ships of the Indian Navy and 2500 men participated in these joint exercises with units of the British Navy and the Pakistan Navy. This is the way we are going on. What is the total result of it all? When hostilities broke out, some Pakistani cruiser or destroyer or something sneaks up stealthily to Dwaraka port; bombards it and gets away with impunity and we are not able to do anything. These are our partners with whom we are having joint exercises year after year. This kind of thinking is persisting.

Then, the aircraft carrier, *Vikrant*, which Mrs. Mukerjee mentioned. Somebody sold us a white elephant at that time. This aircraft carrier is not only expensive to maintain. Everyone knows that it is quite vulnerable; it is the most vulnerable of all vessels, of all targets. Also, regarding the fleet air arm—we call it very grandioquently by the name of fleet air arm—it means planes which are to function from the aircraft carrier. As far as I know the negotiations which we had carried on with the British primarily to get a suitable aircraft for this fleet air arm, the Sea Hawks and other fighters, have not come to the extent to which we had required them and asked for them. I do not know where this is based or how often it sallies forth into the waters of the ocean, but we cannot use it in any case. It is primarily an offensive weapon which is used to strike enemy objectives on a territory where it is not possible to land our army or air force and the aircraft carrier lies alongside in the waters and uses its air arm to bombard objects ashore. We are not carrying out that kind of offensive operation at the moment anywhere. I say that we must get out of the strait jacket of thinking. I would demand that the first thing is, it was the duty of the government to tell us and to assure us after the recent hostilities with Pakistan and the role Britain played in these hostilities that in future joint Commonwealth exercises of a military nature, whether naval or army or any other, would have to be stopped. I think it is a national disgrace that we should continue to participate in these exercises; I hope it will not be done in the future. Secondly, we have made this agreement with the British commercial firms for the manufacture of Leader class frigates in the Mazgaon dock in the year 1967, if that work goes on according to schedule. This morning during the question hour, poor Mr. Raghuramiah was trying to explain to us the fate of all these commercial agreements for military hardware. At

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the moment orders worth £7 million are outstanding of which orders worth £500,000 have been supplied. Whether the balance will be supplied or not is completely in the dark and nobody knows. Is the Minister of Defence Production in a position to assure all of us that even this limited agreement with Vickers Armstrong to complete this project will actually be carried out as per schedule. It is not within the capacity of Mr. Thomas, I think, to give a firm assurance to this House. Therefore, it is a very serious matter. We have no capacity in this country for making adequate steel plate for the hulls of vessels.

As a result of that even the ordinary civilian vessels to be produced from the Vizag shipyard are lagging behind because we have not got the capacity for these plates; we have to depend entirely on imports. There is no proper steel plate mill in the country except Rourkela and that does not function properly. In these circumstances what are we to do? We have to concentrate primarily on two things. One is, to develop whatever capacity there is in the country to make small vessels like frigates or torpedo boats and that kind of thing. We cannot go beyond that. And secondly, to acquire whatever vessels we can, whatever the naval experts would like to give priority to, from friendly countries that are prepared to give them to us on favourable terms. I am happy that some agreement has recently been signed with the Soviet government for the supply of sub-marines; we do not know the details about it yet. But we have now passed the stage of cruisers, battle ships; we cannot manufacture them, and they are themselves becoming obsolescent, and we cannot go in for polaris missiles and nuclear missiles, and at the moment nobody will give them to us. Therefore, whatever plans we have for the development of the navy must be realistic and within our limitations.

The first thing is to break with the old type of thinking and get out of this commonwealth-naval-exercises racket which goes on from year to year. Through them I think much of our naval secrets are also divulged, through Britain and by other members, to the Chinese and the Pakistanis. This thing should be stopped. We should develop our own independent capacity for torpedo boats and frigates and that kind of light craft, and also try to get submarines or destroyers—because the destroyers we have are completely obsolete—from countries which are prepared to help us on a friendly basis. That is the only way in which we should proceed.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support the motion which has been so ably moved by my hon. friend from Varanasi. In fact the House must be indebted to him for the persistent way in which he has been marshalling facts and drawing the attention of the House to the extreme urgency with which the country has to turn to the task of strengthening our Navy. My hon. friend who spoke before me said that our land frontiers are more vulnerable and it has been proved right that we devoted our attention to the building up of our strength to meet aggression on the land frontiers. But a nation cannot ignore any of its frontiers. Vulnerability, whether it is on land or air or sea, is a sign of weakness. After all the facts of geography cannot be wished away by anyone. Our country has got 3500 miles of coastline; and that is something which no one can ignore. Sir, it is again necessary for us to remember that we are living today in times when we do not seek imperial protection or interference. If, in the past, emphasis was laid on the strengthening of our land forces, and in recent days emphasis is being placed the strengthening of our aerial forces, India cannot ignore the fact that the

vulnerability of her seas is increasing, is bound to increase, because of political, international factors. When Britain was responsible for the defence of this sub-continent, Britain could take care of the defence pyramid on the oceans. Singapore was under the British; there was a naval base in Singapore; Aden was under the British. The Cape of Good Hope was protected by the British; all entrances to the Indian Ocean were protected by the British. It is true that India at that time did not have a very big navy to boast of, but there was no doubt that India, which was part of the British possessions, was protected by the strength of the British Navy.

Today, India is free, and we are proud that we are free; but when we are free, we must also take upon ourselves the responsibility that devolves on us as a result of that freedom. It is not possible for us to hope that the naval base of Britain will rest for all time at Singapore. We do not want that to happen. We do not think that the people of Aden must be denied their legitimate aspirations for freedom. We know that South Africa today is a hostile country, who then will guard the gates and plug the loopholes in the Indian Ocean? Who will see that the Indian Ocean is not exposed to enemy naval action? Who then will take the responsibility for protecting the coastline of our country? Unless, therefore, even at this hour, we turn our attention to the necessity, consistent with our resources, to build up our navy, we will be ignoring a very important element in our defence which we can ignore only at our peril.

Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House by giving statistics as my hon. friend the Member from Varanasi has done. He has produced an armada of facts and some imaginary details before the House. (Interruption). I deliberately used the word, because some of the things that he said will have to be proved, unless history is rewritten in Banaras. But

leaving them aside, he said China has 30 submarines; Indonesia has six submarines and Pakistan has one, which has been lent to her for use; perhaps he is unaware of a much more serious development that has taken place. It has been reported that two of these six submarines which the USSR has given to Indonesia are now with Pakistan, that Indonesia, as a result of her decision to help and assist Pakistan in her fight against India, is lending the services of two of her submarines to Pakistan, and they are today under the operational command of Pakistan with mixed crews. I would like the Government to assure the House that sufficient steps are being taken, sufficient measures are being taken, under such circumstances, to increase the strength of our naval forces.

For lack of time, it may not be possible for me to deal elaborately with the measures that have to be taken to strengthen our navy.

My hon. friend, the Member for Ratnagiri and the hon. Member opposite, the Member for Calcutta South West, who spoke before me, referred to the need for free thinking, for a new way of thinking, and the necessity to delink our plans from the plans and projects and programmes of those on whom we cannot depend. It has already been proved that we cannot depend on British assistance for strengthening our navy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I shall finish in two minutes. It is, therefore necessary for us today to think in terms of securing assistance from every source from which we can get it, from the USSR, from Yugoslavia or from any other country which is in a position to help us with submarines, Destroyers, frigates and aircraft carriers.

Sir, I would refer only to one more important point before I conclude

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

That is again a point which has been referred to briefly and summarily by my hon. friend, the Member for Varanasi, the need to see that we have enough shipyards in this country which will enable us to produce frigates and vessels of the kind which could be used in war and in peace, in defence as well as trade, and in the defence of trade. Here, we could say that the Government does not have much to commend itself to the House. I have only to refer to the sad story of the Cochin shipyard which has been hanging fire for 15 years. 15 years of procrastination, delay, and inefficiency. These years are a monumental testimony to the lethargy, and lack of forethought of the Government in this regard. With such lack of forethought, it would not be possible for us to think in time and take the measures necessary to strengthen our navy. I hope that this lack of forethought will be a thing of the past and that with a new dynamism and dedication we will devote our energies to strengthen our navy so that our seas too may cease to be vulnerable.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं अपने मित्र श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी को इस प्रस्ताव को रखने के लिये हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जिस की धोर उन्होंने इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित किया है। 18 साल से जब से कांग्रेस के हाथ में भारत के शासन की बागडोर धाई है, जो दूरदर्शिता किसी शासनकर्ता में होनी चाहिये, वह दूरदर्शिता उसने प्रदर्शित नहीं की है। जब प्यास लगती है तब कुंघा खोदा जाता है और जब प्राण लगती है तब फायर ब्रिगेड की व्यवस्था की जाती है उससे पहले उसकी कोई व्यवस्था हा नहीं की जाती है। जब पाकिस्तान का धोर चीन का हमला हुआ तब अपने घल सेना की धोर ज्यादा लक्ष्य किया। तब आपने इसका बजट

बनाया। जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ तब आपने माउटेनीरिंग डिविजन तैयार किये, उधर आपने खर्च किया। अब अगर पानी की तरफ से शत्रु आता है, समुद्री रास्ते से आता है तो उस पर अधिक खर्च करने की बात हम सोचेंगे।

मैं मजगांव डाक में गया हूँ। उसको मैंने देखा है। वह बहुत ही खराब हालत में है। कारण यह है कि शासन वहां पर खर्च करने को तैयार नहीं है। उधर उसने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। नेवी के साथ-साथ जितना जाहजों से व्यापार होता है जितना समुद्री रास्ते से व्यापार होता है वह भी फोरन शिप्स से होता है, काफी बड़ा उसका हिस्सा फोरन शिप्स से होता है। वह व्यापार भी सारे का सारा हमारे हाथ में नहीं है। कारण केवल मात्र एक है कि शासन में जो दूरदर्शिता होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं है और न आज तक हुई है; आज तक उसने विल्कुल गलत ढंग से विचार किया है। मार खाते खाते जैसे किसी आदमी को भ्रमल आ जाती है वैसे ही उसको एक दम से भ्रमल आई दिखाई देती है और मार खा खा कर ध्यान दिया जाता है, पहले दिया ही नहीं जाता है।

आप देखें कि सैल्फ रिलायेंस का नारा कब लगाया जाता है। अब जब कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अमरीका ने अनाज देने से इन्कार किया तो फूड के मामले में सैल्फ रिलायेंस का नारा लगाया गया। तब जय किता। और जय जवान का नारा लगाया गया। जब तक उसके अन्तर्गत अनाज मिलता रहा तब तक इस तरह का कोई नारा नहीं लगाया गया। अब आर्म्स के बारे में यही नारा लगाया जा रहा है। इसका कारण क्या है? आज हुएर को पता लगा कि ब्रिटेन ने जो कांट्रेक्ट किया था स्पेयर पार्ट्स के बारे में, उनको देने

से उसने इन्कार कर दिया है। घमरीका, ब्रिटेन, चीन, पाकिस्तान सब हमारे दुश्मन हो गए हैं और जब सरकार ने देखा कि भ्रव कहीं से और किसी के पास से भी हमें ध्राम्स नहीं मिलेंगे तब ध्राम्स के मामले में भी सैल्फ रिलायेंस का नारा लगाया गया। क्या इससे पहले हमें इस मामले में नहीं सोचना चाहिए था? क्या इससे पहले हमें अपनी नेवल स्ट्रेंथ को मजबूत नहीं करना चाहिए था। समुद्री रास्ते से आक्रमण होगा तब सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान देगी। जो गलफास होता है, वही गलफास सरकार को समुद्र के रास्ते से भी लग रहा है।

अंदमान में जा मिले हो कर आए हैं उन्होंने मुझ को बताया है कि वहां जितना चीन की तरफ से प्रोपेगन्डा हो रहा है, भारत की तरफ से नहीं हो रहा है। चीन का सब व्यापार वहां होता है और हमारा जो प्रचार वहां होना चाहिए नहीं हो रहा है। मैं रघुनाथ सिंह जी को भी कहना चाहता हूं जो कि नेवी की तरफ इतना ध्यान दे रहे हैं और जो मर्चेंट शिपिंग के अध्ययन भी हैं कि वे अंदमान की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। उसके पासपास जितने द्वीप हैं उन में भी चीन का ज्यादा इनफिल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है। और भारत के नीचे आए जायें, मीलोन के पासपास जाएं, वहां जितने आइलैंड हैं वहां ब्रिटेन का ज्यादा जोर हो रहा है। जनता को तो वहां जाना ही चाहिए, अपना माल भेजना ही चाहिये लेकिन साथ-साथ शासन का भी लक्ष्य उस ओर होना चाहिये।

डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की एनुअल रिपोर्ट 1964-65 की मेरे हाथ में है। उस में फ्रिगेट्स के बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The necessary agreement has been signed with the foreign collaborators and it is anticipated that the Frigate will join the Navy between 1971 and 1973."

1971 और 1973 के पहले क्या होगा? आपको चाहिए कि आत्मनिर्भर बनने की ओर

आप कदम उठावें। आपके पास शिपयार्ड हैं, हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड है वहां यदि नेवी के वास्ते शिप और फ्रिगेट्स किसी भी तरह से तैयार किये जा सकते हैं तो आपको तैयार करने की कोशिश करना चाहिये। जहां से धन्न मिले वहां से धन्न, जहां से हथियार मिलें वहां से हथियार, जहां से ध्राम्स मिलें वहां से ध्राम्स, जहां से नेवी मिले वहां से नेवी, जितना भी जिस देश से मिले उतना वहां आना चाहिए। आज मैंने सुना कि कुछ सबमैरीन्स भी आ रही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक अच्छा लक्षण है। इस लिये नेवी को बढ़ाने का जो गवर्नमेंट का फैसला है वह तो अच्छा है, लेकिन यह भी देखिये कि ट्रेनिंग में कितने लोग जाते हैं :

"Only 7 naval officers were deputed abroad for training courses in specialised and technical fields. Another batch of 11 sailors was sent for submarine training in the U.K."

यू० के० में केवल 11 लोग भेजे गए हैं सबमैरीन के संबंध में ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए। इस तरह से 7 और 11 इतने लोग भेजे गये हैं। दूसरी जगहों पर जो खर्च किया जाता है उस के मुकाबले में जो नौसेना पर खर्च किया जाता है वह बहुत कम है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रजाल्यूशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए शासन इस बात की तरफ लक्ष्य करे कि नेवी के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने जो सकल्प भारतीय नौसेना को प्रभावी बनाने के प्रयोजन से उसका आधुनिकरण और विकास करने के लिए सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, उस का मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं और साथ ही साथ मैं उन्हें बधाई भी देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय के संबंध में यहां पर सकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है। जब देश के उपर युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं उस परिस्थिति में यह

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

आवश्यक है नौसेना, स्थल सेना और जल सेना का विकास हो और सेना के तीनों अंग शक्तिशाली हो जाये ताकि यदि कोई भी बाहरी शक्ति भारत के ऊपर आख दीढ़ाये तो उसे वे नष्ट कर दें। जब तक देश शक्तिशाली नहीं होगा, जब तक देश प्रतिरक्षा के संबंध में शक्तिशाली नहीं होगा, तब तक देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती।

मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री इस विषय में बहुत जागरूक हैं। उन्होंने सन् 1965 में प्रतिरक्षा के अनुदान पर वाद-विवाद के समय जो भाषण दिया था उसके शब्दों का मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"When I took over in 1962, even then I felt that the strength of our navy was certainly not adequate for our purposes."

"But certainly now we have come to a stage that we cannot any longer neglect the development of our navy."

उन्होंने जो शब्द कह थे उनसे मालूम होता है कि वे जागरूक हैं। लेकिन इसी के साथ-साथ जो रुपया नौसना के विकास के लिये रखा गया है वह बहुत कम है। सन् 1963-64 में जब प्रतिरक्षा के ऊपर 704 करोड़ रु० रक्खे गये तो नौसेना के लिये 27 करोड़ रु० रक्खे गये, सन् 1964-65 में जब प्रतिरक्षा के ऊपर 716 करोड़ रु० रक्खे गये तो नौसेना के लिये 23 करोड़ रु० रक्खे गये और सन् 1965-66 में जब 748 करोड़ रु० रक्खे गये प्रतिरक्षा के ऊपर तो नौसेना के ऊपर केवल 24 करोड़ रु० रक्खे गये। जब हमारी कुल सीमा 9945 मील है तो भारत की सामुद्रिक सीमा 3500 मील है। यानी लगभग 30 प्रतिशत हमारी सामुद्रिक सीमा है। जब कभी हम जलमार्ग में कमजोर हुए हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर हमला हुआ है। पूर्वजाल उस रास्ते से आया, फ्रांस भी

उसी रास्ते आया। जब तक आप का अधिकांश वे आप बंगाल पर न होगा, पश्चिम गल्फ पर न होगा, हिन्द महासागर पर नहीं होगा, अरेबियन सी पर नहीं होगा, तब तक आप की सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन जिस तरह से आप वायु सेना को और स्थल सेना को थोड़े समय में सुसज्जित कर सकते हैं उस तरीके से सामुद्रिक सेना को ठीक नहीं कर सकते। इस लिए आवश्यक है कि एक अल्पकालिक योजना बनाई जाये, एक दीर्घकालिक योजना बनाई जाये और एक मध्यमकालिक योजना बनाई जाये। आप यू बोट्स, सबमैरीन्स और फिगेट्स, डिस्ट्रॉयर्स, जहां से मिलें, लें। लेकिन जिस तरह से आप नैट विमान कारखाने के अन्दर बनाते हैं उसी तरह से आप इन चीजों के कारखाने भी खोलिये। आप अपने तकनीकी ज्ञान को बढ़ावें, इंजीनियरों को बढ़ावें। इस परिस्थिति में जब कि आप के ऊपर चाइना का आक्रमण और पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण मंडरा रहा है आवश्यक है कि आप अपनी जल शक्ति और नौसेना शक्ति को बढ़ावें।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो संकल्प श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने रक्खा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very glad to listen to the speech of Shri Raghunath Singh. It is a very well thought out and very well informed speech, in which he emphasised the necessity for strengthening and modernising our navy. There can be no two opinions about it and almost all Members who have spoken have supported the resolution.

He has gone into the historical details of the ancient traditions and glories of our navy. These are all accepted. But every nation has its day, every nation has its greatness. For historical reasons, unfortunately,

we lost our freedom and so much of the glamour and glory of our navy also was gone. As I have said, we are trying to do our best, with the limited resources at our disposal, technical know-how and man-power to expand, develop and modernise our navy.

Shri Raghunath Singh has gone into the details of the naval strength of the surrounding countries like Pakistan, China and Indonesia (Interruption). Perhaps has got good information and it may be that he is correct—I cannot deny that. When compared to the navies of these countries, our navy is comparatively smaller and perhaps weaker. Hon. Members know we have got one *Vikrant*, a couple of cruisers, about six destroyers, a few frigates, a few patrol boats and crafts. This is our naval strength. Last year, our Defence Minister went to USA, U.K. and USSR and conducted negotiations with those governments with the object of getting some more help, some more equipment and some more of these vessels. I am glad to say that our negotiations with USSR have been successful and we will be getting very soon a few naval craft which will be very helpful to us.

Our research laboratories are doing excellent work in Cochin and Bombay. Our metallurgical, chemical and physical laboratories are discovering new methods of preserving and safeguarding ships. That is also a good thing that they are doing. Besides that, technical know-how is also equally important. We are sending our scientists, technicians and others to foreign countries and they are also being trained there. However, ultimately, as some hon. Members have said, self-reliance is very essential. We must stand on our own legs. This is the lesson which we have learnt during the last conflict. With that end in view we are trying to expand and develop our indigenous resources. Even the components of so many crafts we are trying to build and utilise from our own indigenous resources.

Hon. Members seem to be very anxious and nervous about the potential strength of our potential enemies. I would like to say, just briefly, that, after all, victories are not won by navies alone. It is a combined effort. It must be a balanced force of navy, air force and land armies. All these things combined together generally determine the victory or defeat of a nation. If I may just remind the hon. Members, for deciding the fate of a nation there are so many factors that are required. It is not only weapons, equipments and morale. All these factors, of course, play an important and vital part. Apart from these industrial resources, agricultural resources, morale of the armed forces, strategy and tactics of the military generals are all factors that play a very important part in deciding the fate of a nation.

I may quote just one example. During the last war, France with four million troops, a well equipped and first class army, did not last for more than three weeks against Germany because Germany had superior techniques, they had a very co-ordinated effort of the land, air and naval force. It is not the naval battle that will decide a war. It was the land army that decided the fate of France. I can quote another example. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, seven midget submarines—they committed suicide—sunk nine battle-ships in a space of two hours. The entire American Pacific Fleet has been sunk or damaged and America took about two years to recover from the shock. That is one point. Again, if you recollect Singapore, the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*, which were supposed to be impregnable—that is what they used to say—and unsunkable, they were sunk by a few aeroplanes of the Japanese.

After all, it is not the navy alone that decides the fate of a country. They are also vulnerable to weapons. There are many defensive weapons, like submarines, Torpedo boats, etc., etc., which could destroy big bat-

* [Shri D. S. Raju].

tle-ships. As Shri Indrajit Gupta has correctly stated, these are very vulnerable and very expensive weapons. An aircraft carrier is worth many crores of rupees and yet one submarine or one depth charge is enough to destroy some of these very costly and expensive equipments.

I do not deny that we should try to expand and modernise our navy and make it up to date. But it takes a long time. It will take three or four years to build a submarine. What is going to happen in the meanwhile? So, we have to depend on other arms before we develop the navy.

We are expanding our shipyards at Mazagon, Garden Reach and Visakhapatnam. Port facilities are being improved. Every effort is being made within the resources available to develop these things and I hope we will be self-reliant within a short time. I do not know how soon we will be able to do that but our attempt has been in that direction.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about the joint Commonwealth exercises?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is a suggestion which Shri Indrajit Gupta has made.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not my suggestion; everybody wants to know what you are doing. You have gone sailing with Pakistani and British ships.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The suggestion will be considered.

Shri Ravindra Varma said that he has read in some papers that Indonesia has sent two submarines for the help of Pakistan. I do not know how far it is correct. We will try to make further enquiries and check it up. It is possible. Everybody knows the intentions of Indonesia, China and Pakistan. They are trying to seize every opportunity to humiliate India, to humiliate India, to weaken India. So, one need not be surprised if they are

sending their submarines or other naval craft to the help of Pakistan. It is possible.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee has said that our thinking has been very rigid. Perhaps, it is partly, right. But priorities have got to be given and, as I have said, air force and army have the top priority, because they serve our immediate needs. It takes a long time to develop a strong navy and anything might happen in the meanwhile. So, we cannot wait till the navy is developed. We must concentrate all our resources on most urgently needed things. Air force is very important. If we have got a very powerful air force with all sophisticated aeroplanes we can destroy any invading fleet very easily before they reach our shores. Also, our shore-based artillery guns can destroy them before they land on the shores. All these things are possible. Even if they land on any of our beaches, our land forces can effectively meet them.

We must remember the famous speech of Sir Winston Churchill. He made a very famous speech in which he said: we will fight our enemies on the beaches; we will fight them on the land, on the hills, on the dales and the streets of London. This is what he said. It is this famous speech which inspired the whole British nation and even the European countries to fight the enemy.

I think I have covered all the points. I have no objection to accept the Resolution of Shri Raghunath Singh provided he delete the word "immediate", because we are trying to do what he expects us to do, what he hopes us to do, to develop these things. We accept the Resolution with that proviso.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर का काम से कम एक रजोल्यूशन स्वीकार किया है। नहीं

तो प्राइवेट मेम्बर के जितने रिजोल्यूशन धीर बिल धाते हैं सब को सरकार इन्कार करती है। इसके साथ साथ मैं श्री एस० एन० दास जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उनका धर्मेडमैंट बहुत सुन्दर है लेकिन जबकि सरकार मूल प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर रही है तो मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह अपना धर्मेडमैंट वापस ले लें। मैं श्री देव जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने कुछ नई नई बातें कहीं। बहन शारदा जी ने भी बहुत अच्छी बातें कही कि धमी तक वस्त्रों में भी हम कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर सके हैं, नेवी की बात तो दूर है। इन्द्रजीत जी जानते हैं, वह पाकिस्तान के बार्डर पर रहते हैं, बहमपुत्र की जो समस्या है, वे प्राफ बंगाल की जो समस्या है उसका आपकी काफी ज्ञान है, लिहाजा आपने भी जो बातें कहीं हैं उन पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। जवाइट नैवल एक्सरसाइज की जहाँ तक बात है, जबकि हमारा शत्रु हमारे तरीके को जान लेगा हमारी सारी बात जान लेगा तो हम उससे युद्ध क्या कर सकेंगे। रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने कहा कि मैंने कुछ इमीजिनरी फेक्ट्स एंड फिगर्स रखे

Shri Ravindra Varma: I did not say "All of them were"; I said, "some", perhaps.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लेकिन मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं उनके सामने सब नोट कर रहा था, एक घंटे तक वह हमारे पास बैठे थे, मैं नोट कर रहा था।

Shri Ravindra Varma: Perhaps I was aware of the sources.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बड़े जी ने भी बड़ी अच्छी बात कही। वह एक ऐसी जाति को रेप्रेजेंट करते हैं, जो जन्म जात नाविक सैनिक रही है, महाराष्ट्री लोगों ने चार सौ वर्ष तक भारतीय समुद्र तट की रक्षा की है।

एक सदस्य : प्राप तो बिल्कुल मिनिस्टर जैसे जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेक मो मिनिस्टर।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय जी ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से अपनी बात को रखा और मैं उपमन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने जो धर्मेडमैंट रखा है, कि इम्मीडिएट शब्द हटा दिया जाय, इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are accepting the Resolution with the omission of the word "immediate".

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Shree Narayan Das press his amendment?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: No Sir; I do not press my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that steps be taken to develop and modernise Indian Navy in order to make it effective."

The motion was adopted.

16.48 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: OIL INDUSTRY

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Sir, I move:—

"This House is of opinion that in view of the present emergency, the oil industry should be placed in the public sector."

As you know, Sir, we have even before expressed our very clear views on the necessity of developing the oil industry entirely and wholly in the

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

public sector. In theory the Government may agree with this position and we may be reminded about many paper resolutions also to that effect. Maybe, the ruling party will claim that they have also stood for the development of this vital industry in the public sector all these years. The Government may invite my attention to the Industrial Policy Resolution also which was passed by this House.

I have in my Resolution tried to draw the attention of the House as well as the country to the urgent necessity of bringing the oil industry in the public sector in view of the recent outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan entirely in the context of the emergency that exists in this country from 1962 onwards. If I may say so, perhaps in a situation of conflict and war between two countries, oil means everything. Oil means such a lot—it is so vital—that unless we are assured of continuous and uninterrupted supply of petroleum products during the hostilities, during a war situation, the entire machinery may break down. The country can go to ruin and with all good intentions the Government may not succeed in preserving the country's honour and in maintaining the sovereignty of this country. So, this problem could be looked at from this angle. It is not just a question of self-sufficiency as far as the oil is concerned. Of course, that is a problem from the economic point of view and for a Government which always claims to stand for socialism—according to us, it is just an empty claim—it is very important that a beginning should be made as far as strategic industries are concerned to develop them as public property and to bring them under the control of the Government. Even from that point of view, this question has a lot of significance. There is the drain on the foreign exchange which is very badly needed. We know that, on an average, we were spending every year Rs. 100 crores worth of foreign exchange for the import of

crude oil and other petroleum products. In spite of the best efforts made by the Government and perhaps with all the pressure that they tried to put on the various companies, they could not make much headway. The Minister made a very tall claim—I do not know whether it is a tall or a humble claim—in the House that the cut in foreign exchange for the import of crude oil was to the extent of something like Rs. 11.5 crores per year as a result of the reduction in prices and some other steps taken by the foreign oil companies. Well, that is welcome as far as it goes but it really does not touch the core of the problem.

So, from the point of view of self-sufficiency and from the point of view of saving foreign exchange, this question has a lot of significance. But I again want to emphasize here the danger that we are running today and the risk that we are taking today by leaving this industry mainly in the hands of three foreign oil companies. The Government cannot deny the fact that as far as the refining capacity is concerned, they are only having 20 per cent share and they cannot always close their eyes to the naked reality that as far as distribution is concerned, they are only having something like 17 per cent. So, the major part in the refining and in the distribution of this oil and oil products still remain in the hands of foreign oil companies.

Of course, the foreign companies have a background. It is not as if they are just foreign companies. They have their roots very deep in a past which is not at all creditable to them and they are tied so much with countries and Governments and forces which are inimical to the interests of this country. That is the most important point. That should be kept in mind. These companies are American and British companies and we know what is the attitude of these Governments as far as the conflict between India and Pakistan is concerned.

Even this morning there was a lot of heat generated in this House on the question of banning of the export of very vital military hardware from Britain to India by the U.K. Government. We had given our orders to many private companies. They were bound to supply these to us, but the Government intervened; the Government has its own interests; they have their own considerations and we could find that almost 75 per cent of the supplies had not come to us during these very difficult days. Think of the situation if the Government of U.K. or the Government of the U.S.A. bring their influence on these oil companies at a time when we are locked up with Pakistan. I cannot really imagine a situation, a very serious situation, that will develop as a result of some pressure put by these Governments on the oil companies. The oil companies themselves are not very happy with us; actually they have their own grudge; they were protesting against many other steps taken by the Government, even though the steps are very half-hearted, halting and reluctant; even such steps taken by the Congress Government were so much detested and disliked by the oil companies. So, they themselves are not at all in love with Mr. Humayun Kabir; they are not in love with this Government. Together with that, at the time of the conflict, if a Governmental pressure is also put on these companies, I am sure this Government will have to face a lot of trouble. I do not really understand the reason why, even today, after all these lessons, after this bitter experience, after seeing the experience of many other countries in the world many developing countries, newly independent countries—I think Mr. Humayun Kabir has taken pains to know at least some of the oil politics in the world during the last few centuries, what all the oil kings have done, how they have intervened in shaping the politics of several countries; I am sure he has some knowledge of all these

things—this Government is still sleeping over this problem. I do not understand why this Government is putting the country to a lot of risk. I may tell the Government and the Minister that perhaps they will have to answer before the people of this country some time when the vital interests of this country will be at stake as a result of a policy followed, a policy that is not in the national interest of this country. Whatever the claims of the Government may be, our charge even today, even at this stage, against the Government is that they are not prepared to follow a real national policy as far as oil industry is concerned, a policy that will sustain us, that will make us self-sufficient, that will help us to stand on our own legs in whatever contingency we are put. This is our main charge against the policy of this Government.

We know what happened even in a normal situation before the outbreak of hostilities when the Government wanted these oil companies to refine the crude oil imported from the Soviet Union and as a result of which what great difficulties our people had to suffer. We have seen queues even for kerosene oil imported from U.S.S.R.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. member take some more time?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may continue next time.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 29, 1965/Agrahayana 8, 1887 (Saka).