

Third Series Vol, XLVIII - No. 14

Tuesday, November 23, 1965
Agrahayana 2, 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

Tuesday, November 23, 1965/Agrahayana 2, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Kirai Mushar who passed away at Murho, Distt. Saharsa, on the 18th August, 1965. He was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1953 to 1957.

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

Any hon. Member wanting to speak. Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक हमउम्र और जानदार दोस्त की मौत पर कितनी यादें आती हैं और कितनी तकलीफें होती हैं। मैं इस सदन को केवल इतना ही बताऊँ कि जब श्री किरई ऋषिदेव चुने गये थे तो पहली मर्तबे रैस के दिवस में अपनी जगह पर नहीं बैठे, फर्ज पर बैठे। वह ऐसी जमात से आये थे। लेकिन फिर बाद में स्वाभिमान में बढ़ते गये, जानदारी में बढ़ते गये और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे जानदार समाजवादी, जिन को हम कहा करते हैं जन्मजात समाजवादी, बहुत कम देखने को मिले हैं। इसलिये मैं आपसे यह धर्म कर्क कि जहाँ भारत में और सब कमियाँ रही हैं, यह खुशी की बात रही है कि जो दबे हुए

लोग हैं, हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े हुए, औरतें, उनमें पिछले छठारह वर्षों में धीरे-धीरे कुछ निर्भीकता और कुछ स्वाभिमान जागा है।

आखीर मैं मैं खाली एक प्रफसोस जाहिर कर दूँ कि यह कदम प्रज वक्त मौत कुछ प्रभाव के कारण हुई जिसको हम लोग अपनी सीमित शक्ति के कारण दूर नहीं कर सके और एक बहुत जानदार दोस्त अपना चला गया।

Mr. Speaker: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The hon. Members then stood in silence for a short while.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं हाउस से कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे लिये, जैसा डाक्टर लोहिया ने कहा, वाकई सब बराबर हैं। जो भी मੈम्बर हैं हम किसी में इम्प्याउ नहीं करना चाहते।

इस बारे में वाकई हमें खुशी है कि एक ऐसी जगह से और ऐसे स्टेट्स से एक आदमी आया और यहाँ आ कर अपनी जगह बनाई और ऐसा अच्छा काम किया। लेकिन यहाँ सवाल यह था कि जब उनकी मौत हुई थी तब हमें इतना नहीं मिसी था इतना वक्त गुजर गया। यहाँ स्पीकर जो करते हैं वह सिर्फ रिफरेंस इस लिये करते हैं कि इतना हो जाये कि हम खड़े हो कर अपना होमेज पे करें, और वह सबके लिये है जिसका इल्म हो जाये। हाउस के प्रन्दर सब बराबर हैं, कोई छोटा या बड़ा नहीं है इस हाउस में। मगर यह कोई ऐसा रेकार्ड भी नहीं है, कोई रजिस्टर प्राफ ईय भी नहीं है कि हम यह रेकार्ड रखते हैं कि कौन मर गया। हमारा कम्युनिकेशन

भी नहीं है उनके साथ जो मैम्बर पहले रह चुके हैं और इस वक्त नहीं हैं। जब बहुत देर हो जाये तो कुदरती तौर पर पहली बात यह है कि अगर किसी मैम्बर साहब को पता चल जाये इसका और वह हमें इतला दे दें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी क्योंकि हम उसी वक्त उसका रिफरेंस कर सकते हैं। अगर जब दो, तीन या चार महीने हो जायें तो इसके बारे में रिफरेंस कुछ प्रजीब सा मालूम होता है। कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जब कभी किसी को ऐसी बात मालूम हो जाये तो वह इतला दे दिया करें ताकि रिफरेंस में इतनी देर न गुणा करे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सफाई में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमको खुद इतला बहुत देर में मिली नहीं तो वह फौरन आपको दे दी गई होती। आप इसी को देखिये कि उनका नाम अष्टिदेव था लेकिन उन को मुसहर कहा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इतनी देर हो जाये तो फिर जरूरी नहीं है कि रिफरेंस किया जाये। तीन या चार महीने के बाद यह प्रश्न नहीं मालूम होता।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आपकी तरफ से एक बिट्टी हर एक डी० एम० को भेजी जाये कि अगर किसी एक्स-एम० पी० का देहान्त हो जाये उसके यहां तो वह फौल्ट स्पीकर को इन्फार्म करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतने लोग हैं कांस्टिट्यूट प्रेसिडेंसी के और उसके पहले के हम कहाँ तक सबके लिये कह सकते हैं।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

देहाती क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीणों

+
* 386. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बापड़ी :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गांवों के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिये देहाती क्षेत्रों में और उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार गांवों में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये सभी सुविधायें प्रदान करने का भी विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government will provide financial, technical, training, marketing and common servicing facilities, etc.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार ने हर एक राज्य के हर एक जिले के फी ग्रामदी ग्रामदमी के प्राकंडे इकट्ठे किये हैं और क्या इन प्राकंडों से उसने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि फी ग्रामदी ग्रामदमी में जो इतला ज्यादा फर्क है उस का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि दो सौ सालों से ग्रंथेजों के जमाने से लेकर आज तक सारा पैसा लगाया जाता है कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, दिल्ली जैसे बड़े नहरों में और ग्रामीण इलाकों के लिये कोई पर्याप्त इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Shri Jagannatha Rao: It is true that there is a wide disparity between urban and rural incomes, but the establishment of industries in rural areas would depend upon the availability of land, water, power, nearness to the market—facilities of communication, etc.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या घांकडे इकट्ठे किये हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Have we any figures about the income in rural areas?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This department is not concerned with that.

श्री मधु लिमये : दामोदर घाटी, कोयना, शरावती आदि जितनी बिजली की योजनायें हैं वह जब बनी थी तब कहा गया था कि ग्रामीण इलाकों के विकास के लिये उनका इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी बिजली की योजनायें हैं उनका कितना हिस्सा कलकत्ता, बम्बई जैसे शहरों के कारखानों पर खर्च किया गया और कितना हिस्सा ग्रामीण कुटीर तथा छोटे उद्योगों के लिये खर्च किया गया है।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This department is concerned with village industries and handicrafts. The establishment of small-scale industries and large-scale industries relates to the Ministry of Industry. Therefore, it is not possible for me to say that the moment a hydro-electric project is ready and power is available, straightway, the next day, it should start work.

Mr. Speaker: Now that the Ministry concerned with rural uplift has been specially entrusted with this job, the hon. Member wants that they should put in more efforts for giving electricity in the rural areas and that industries also should be set up.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is being done; it is a long process.

Shri Warior: Have the Government made any evaluation of the monies spent on rural industries in the last two Plans and are the Government in a position to state how much is fruitful and how much is waste?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Rural industries as such were not taken up earlier. The Planning Commission has started 45 projects in the rural

areas only recently. It is too early to assess the progress.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या सरकार ने इस बात को सोचा है कि जो ग्रामीण जनता है उसको उठाने के खेती और उद्योग यह दो ही तरीके हैं। लेकिन खास तौर से उद्योगों को बढ़ा से निकाल कर के सिर्फ बढ़ी-बढ़ी जगहों पर लगाया गया है और जो छोटे उद्योग थे उनको कम मुनाफे की बिना पर शक्ति नहीं दी गई है। तो क्या सरकार यह धांकडे बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि गांवों और शहरों के भन्दर जो उद्योग हैं उनको भी गई बिजली के भन्दर का क्या रेशो है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have not got the figures.

Shri Oza: May I know whether the Government propose to give encouragement to industries based on agro-economy or any other type of economy which can be found in rural areas? What is the idea of Government?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Any industry which has a scope in the rural areas will be given encouragement.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As far as I understand, there is a scheme called rural industries project in many parts of the country. Actually, my district is included in that. May I know whether this particular Ministry is dealing with the rural industries project also and, if that is so, I would like to know what achievements are there to the credit of this rural industries project till now?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That project relates to the Ministry of Industry. We are not dealing with that. This department is concerned only with village industries.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How is it that this Ministry is dealing with village industries and the Industry Ministry is dealing with rural industries?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Cottage industries like handicrafts, etc. This Department does not deal with small-scale industries which come under the Industry Ministry.

श्री बिजु बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या सरकार ग्रामीणों को सस्ती बिजली और बड़े उद्योग के मुकाबले संरक्षण की भी व्यवस्था करेगी ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We give protection in the form of aid.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether to improve the economic position of the villages, Government also propose to reconsider its agrarian policy, so as to remove the uneconomic ceilings on holdings?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not competent to answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: He says he is not competent to answer this.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there nobody on the Treasury Benches competent to answer this?

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं आपका ध्यान प्रश्न के भाग (ग) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भाग (ग) में कहा गया है, "यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?" मंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इसकी सूचना महीने भर पूर्व दी गयी तो उसका विवरण क्यों नहीं बतलाया गया ? क्या अब बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Details are given. Government will provide financial, technical training, marketing and other facilities.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: These are not details.

Mr. Speaker: He says these are details. The hon. Member says these are not details. What can I do?

श्री सिहासन सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस विषय की तरफ से इंडस्ट्रियल विभाग और अन्य सम्बन्धित विभागों को सूचना भेजी है कि कॉन्ज इंस्ट्रुइज, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल और शुगर इंडस्ट्री के लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो बिजली दी जाती है उसके रेट में और जो बिजली बड़े उद्योगों को और बड़ी मिलों को दी जाती है उसके रेट में बड़ा अन्तर है, इनको समान किया जाए ? क्या इस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I want notice.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्त्री : ग्रंथेजी राज्य के आने से पहले हरियाणा क्षेत्र में नमक, पारा, नील आदि के और मूड़े बनाने आदि के उद्योग थे। ग्रंथेजी राज्य में इनको नष्ट कर दिया गया। क्या सरकार इन उद्योग धंधों को, जिनसे गांव आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, फिर से शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझसे बड़ा प्रश्न है।

Rationing

- +
- *367. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Parashar:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri K. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri B. Barua:
 Shri Yogendra Jha:
 Shri D. S. Patil:
 Shri Linga Reddy:

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

(a) the cities in the country which have been brought under rationing;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied per unit per day;

(c) whether the food budget for the country has been prepared, if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) the names of States which are surplus and which are deficit, and the extent of surplus and deficit, as the case may be?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Calcutta, Madras and Coimbatore have been brought under statutory rationing.

(b) Ration quantum has been fixed on a weekly basis and is 1,900 grams per adult per week in Calcutta and 2,000 grams per adult per week in Madras and Coimbatore.

(c) and (d). A food budget for the country is under preparation. The surpluses and deficits of different States are being assessed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the various State Governments have given their requirements of foodgrains if all the cities with a population above 1 lakh are brought under rationing?

Shri D. R. Chavan: First, statutory rationing will be introduced in all cities with a population of 1 million and above. The scale of ration would be 2 kgs. per week per adult.

Shri Rangji: What would be the number of ounces?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It can be calculated on the basis I have mentioned.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the State Governments have demanded from the stocks of the Central Government the quantities required if all the towns under this scheme are put under rationing; and, if so, what is the quantity indicated by them?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have just now stated in answer to (c) and (d) that a food budget for the country is under preparation and the surpluses and deficits of different States are being assessed. Unless that assessment is made as to what are the requirements of the various deficit States, what would be the surpluses available, what would be the quantity that is likely to come from other countries on account of imports, etc., it is difficult to answer this question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, we have some difficulty in putting supplementaries to this question. In the question, information is asked about cities and the hon. Minister in his reply referred to three cities. But you know, Sir, our State has gone in for statutory rationing and we have also some cities. I do not know whether the Minister considers them as cities. If Coimbatore is a city, Trivandrum is a city. It has a Municipal Corporation. Calicut is another city where also there is a corporation. The Minister does not mention about them at all. In the absence of information about them, how can we ask supplementaries?

Mr. Speaker: The information given might be about cities having a population of more than ten lakhs.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The question is in regard to cities. It is no doubt true that Kerala has gone from informal rationing to statutory basis on 24th October, 1965. Since the question is only raised in regard to cities the

answer has been given in regard to three cities. Kerala does come under statutory rationing from 24th October, 1965 and the ration is 160 grams of rice and 120 grams of wheat per adult per day and half that quantity per child.

Shri P. B. Chakravarti: While fixing the quota for the ration card holders, may I know whether the Government has taken into account the pressing demands of the colliery workers whose work is strenuous and very hard?

Shri D. B. Chavan: As just now explained, all cities with a population of one lakh and above and also places where there would be a concentration of industrial population would be taken into consideration. So far as the cities that have been referred to are concerned, if my hon. friend will refer to the scale of ration he will find that manual workers have been given certain quantities by way of extra ration.

श्री ए० ए० इन्द्रेजी : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिल्ली शहर के उन फार्मों की घोर गया है जिनमें उन्होंने हिन्दी के फार्मों में सप्लाई विभाग यानी संचरण विभाग की जगह मरण विभाग लिखा है और जो स्टिपल मागे हैं वे मरे हुए लोगों और उनके परिवारों के मागे हैं ? यदि ऐसा है, तो इसको कब तक ठीक कर दिया जायगा ?

Shri D. B. Chavan: Concerning this point, Sir, I have not got the information available with me.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister just now stated that in Calcutta the ration is 1900 grams per week while in Madras and Coimbatore it is 2000 grams. In Kerala it is a slightly different figure. May I know what is the reason for this difference in the treatment given to different cities in India so far as rationing is concerned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The loading comes from the fact that the additional quantum of ration that is given is by way of wheat which is not accepted in most cases; rice happens to be the staple food in Madras. Since wheat has been added in many cases—they are not taking wheat—they can be a little more liberal. That is how the State Government has fixed the quota.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the reason for the difference in rice ration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of rice ration is a thing which is to be fixed on the basis of supply. It is a thing which has been fixed by the State Government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Centre has no responsibility?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not a question of responsibility. The quantity has been fixed by the State Government and accepted by the Centre.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is there any classification of ration cards in those cities where statutory rationing has been introduced; if so, may I know why there is such a classification of ration cards in cities when you talk of socialism?

Shri D. B. Chavan: I have not understood the question properly, but if the hon. Member is referring to ration cards, I want to tell him that the distribution of rations will be made on the basis of ration cards.

Shri Banga: Sir, it is difficult for me to make it out when the quantity is mentioned in grams. I would like to know in ounces how the quantity works out. In view of the fact that for a manual worker the minimum is considered to be 16 ounces of ration by FAO and other nutrition experts, how does the figure now given work out? If it is very much less than 16 ounces per day per adult, how does the Government expect these people to supplement their diet? Would

there be a free market in addition to rationing so that the people can purchase in the free market also?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as grams are concerned, I quite agree with him and I share my hon. friend's difficulty. It works out to somewhere between 10 and 11 grams per tola. So far as the question of manual workers is concerned, the State Governments have appreciated this fact and are working out the basis on which they could make some additional allowance available to them.

Shri Ranga: Can it be supplemented by a free market?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think so. I do not think the question of free market is under consideration. The question of giving an additional quantity to the manual workers has been discussed by the Chief Ministers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much quantity of foodgrains are kept in stock in cities or near about before the rationing system is introduced? For how many months is the stock kept?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The minimum stock for about a month or a month and a half is kept to meet the rationing commitments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है कि देहात में इस वक़्त एक दाना भी घनाज का नहीं है और रूरल एरियाज में लाखों एकड़ जमीन इसलिए पड़ी रह गई है कि उसको बीज नहीं मिला सका है तो उन देहातों में जहाँ न बीज है और न आवश्यक खाना ही वहाँ राशन का क्या इंतजाम हो रहा है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The cities have got considerable power of sucking supply from the rural areas. Now the cities will be put under statutory rationing. The idea behind it is that the cities which have got higher purchasing power should not suck up supplies from the rural areas. Therefore, there would be some availability

in the rural areas, because that is the producing area.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether it is proposed to have a uniform scale of rationing introduced in all the cities or it will vary from State to State?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the moment, the rations given vary from State to State.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is creating difficulties.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, I quite agree. I am not going into the merits of the problem; I am merely stating the fact. It varies from State to State and also according to daily, weekly and monthly rates. Uniformity would be a little difficult at this stage. Probably, it might be arrived at later on.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether Government propose to ensure rationing availability of indigenous foodgrains in States where there is self-sufficiency in such foodgrains?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Obviously, in the present circumstances, as we are placed now, it will be difficult for us to give additional foodgrains in three or four States which are self-sufficient.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been followed and, therefore, it has not been answered properly.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: All his questions are difficult to follow.

Shri Kapur Singh: I will illustrate my question. In Punjab, for instance, you take away the indigenous wheat and in its place you give American wheat. Do you propose to change it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I apologize to the hon. Member for not being able to quite follow him correctly. But, if it is an area which is self-sufficient, naturally the question of supplies would not be there. But if,

as the hon. Member states, Government are taking away wheat from them which is beyond the surplus then some provision has to be made for giving them some other type of wheat.

Shri Warior: In the light of what the Finance Minister has stated, namely, that the States are supplying different quotas of rationing, how is it that the Centre took a decision that their responsibility will be only to supply about 6 ounces of rice ration in those areas where the Central Government has taken the responsibility?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He is talking about Kerala. He is asking whether the Central Government has taken the responsibility that the ration will be only 6 ounces.

Shri T. T. Krishnamahari: The question of Kerala is very peculiar. The Centre takes the responsibility of supplying the deficit. The whole question of rationing depends upon the availability of stocks. The idea is what is short in regard to rice has to be made good by wheat.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि राज्यों की खाद्य पदार्थों की मांग के सम्बन्ध में एक योजना बनाई जा रही है तां में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह योजना कब तक बना दी जायगी और सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में कब तक विचार कर लेगी ?

Shri D. B. Chavan: So far as the introduction of statutory rationing is concerned, in the first place, it would depend upon the availability; but, it has been decided to introduce rationing as far as possible in all the cities with a population of a million and above some time by about January 1, 1966.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Sir, in Calcutta the situation is very serious. Please allow us to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: There are so many signatories to the question and I have certainly to look to them also.

Shri Mohammad Elias: But some of them are absent.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चूंकि महीने भर का पूरा राशन एक घादमी को नहीं मिलता है तो वह घाटा मैटिकली बाजार में ब्लैक मार्केट से घनाज खरीदेगा तो इस तरह के ब्लैक मार्केट को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: In areas where there would be statutory rationing there would not be any black market.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The ghost ration cards eat up the ration cards of the living. May I know what efforts have been made in these towns, where rationing has been introduced, to eliminate altogether the ghost ration cards?

Shri D. R. Chavan: All the steps are taken where statutory rationing is introduced to eliminate ghost cards. That is what the job of the State Governments is, and that they are doing.

Shri Nath Pal: May I ask the Minister why we cannot introduce rationing throughout the country? Even during the Second World War there was rationing throughout the country.

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri Nath Pal: May I point out that an impression is gathering that rationing is being introduced in the industrial cities because the city inhabitant is very vociferous and to mollify

him the Government is introducing rationing? I do not want to argue; but please allow me—I come from a State which is in the grip of a dangerous famine.

Mr. Speaker: That I am allowing separately also. There is going to be a debate. Then, there is "Call Attention" notice also.

Shri Nath Pal: I refer to Maharashtra. What will the Government do to remove this impression, which, I think, has good justification, that rationing is being introduced only in the cities? His talk about sucking up of foodgrains by cities shows that Government is worried about the trouble that may shoot up in the cities which it is trying to forestall by introducing rationing there, whereas the agricultural and poorer section living in the countryside is not having anywhere to go to buy foodgrains. What does the Government propose to do with regard to that.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The idea of rationing in selected areas which are cities is to try to free those areas which have a higher purchasing power and are sucking the supply from the rural areas. That is the whole idea. That is how it began. Now, there is an extension of it which seems to be inescapable because in certain States there is all-round need for rationing. That is why, Maharashtra, I think, is going in for a much larger area of rationing....

Shri Nath Pal: They refuse unless you give them the grain.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: ... than what was originally contemplated, taking in other cities as well. The point that the hon. Member mentioned to begin with in regard to the experience during wartime is certainly valid. Towards the end of the war Government did achieve a certain amount of uniform rationing all over the country.

Shri Ranga: Not all over the country.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Very largely in smaller towns we had rationing during wartime, but it was done over a period of time and not to begin with. So, the idea is to begin with you should sort of seal off those areas where the purchasing power is higher.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister stated that in Calcutta and Howrah rationing area a 1,900 gram ration is being given every week; but, it is not correct. The ration is being drastically cut and units also are drastically being cut. The whole rationing system is going to collapse in Calcutta and Howrah, one of the biggest industrial cities of the world. In the areas near-by the Calcutta city, like Howrah, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, there is no rationing at all. When the hon. Food Minister was in Calcutta, he gave an assurance that the Centre would rush with more supplies....

Mr. Speaker: It should not be such a long supplementary.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I want to know whether the Government is going to give any help to the West Bengal Government to keep this rationing of foodgrains. There is going to be complete procurement under the State Trading Corporation; it is being done next month.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let the system collapse.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as West Bengal is concerned, the idea seems to be to have informal rationing in all the districts and statutory rationing in Calcutta and that is how they have assessed their demand. It is also true that Calcutta is going on to monopoly procurement completely in which case they might, at a later stage, be able to take up statutory rationing in a larger area. That is all I can say at the moment.

Cattle and Dairy Development

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*388. Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Solanki:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri D. J. Naik:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to formulate a dynamic programme of cattle and dairy development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response, if any, from the State Governments and consequent results achieved where the scheme has been put into practice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In June 1964, the Government of India sponsored a Special Development Programme under which the establishment of 22 Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (2), Gujarat (2), Madhya Pradesh (1), Madras (3), Maharashtra (3), Mysore (1), Orissa (1), Punjab (3), U.P. (3) and West Bengal (1) was approved. The Programme embraces all aspects

of cattle development viz controlled breeding improved feeding, disease control and better management, duly supported by Feed and Fodder Development Programme and Rural Dairy Extension activities. Each Project is expected to cover one lakh breedable cows/she buffaloes and each of them will be set up in the milk sheds of dairy projects. According to the terms of the Government of India approval, all these 22 projects are required to be set up by the end of 1965-66. According to latest information, necessary preliminaries like initial survey of animal husbandry conditions in the site of the proposed Projects, appointment of staff, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, location of bulls etc. have been or are being completed.

In September 1965, the Minister for Food and Agriculture addressed the State Chief Ministers to make all possible efforts to secure maximum possible increase in production of crops as well as protective foods like milk. It has been suggested to the States that the Intensive Package approach introduced in relation to crop farming should be adopted in case of animal husbandry also. For this purpose, the State Governments were requested to take up more Intensive Cattle Development Schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The reaction of the State Governments will be known and taken care of at the Annual State Plan discussions in November-December, 1965.

Shri P. K. Deo: The statement says:

"In September, 1965, the Minister for Food and Agriculture addressed the State Chief Ministers to make all possible efforts to secure maximum possible increase in production of crops as well as protective foods like milk."

As per the reports from West Bengal, we find that the manufacture of sandesh has been completely banned and that sandesh-makers are being put behind the bars under the Defence of India Rules. May I know, instead

of augmenting the supply of protective foods like milk to the Calcutta city area, how far the action of the West Bengal Government is consistent with the directive from the Centre?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: We are making every possible endeavour to increase the supply of milk for the Calcutta area. As my friend is aware, Calcutta is a very big city and the supply of milk is limited. We have already started a very fine dairy farm in Haringhata which is coming up very nicely....

Mr. Speaker: He wants an answer for sandesh; the people cannot get it.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: It is for the West Bengal Government to decide. The milk is required urgently for the needs of the children and it is a choice between sandesh and the milk for the children. I hope this House will support the need of milk for the children.

Shri P. K. Das: May I know if the Government has got any proposal for the import of Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Rathi breed cows from Pakistan for the implementation of the scheme?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I would like to inform my hon. friend that Tharparkar is a breed which is not indigenous but we have quite a sizeable number of good quality Tharparkar breed cows and also Rathi and Haryana breed cows. We are trying to supply those and we have also got considerable programme of cross-breeding our local cattle with exotic breeds like the Jersey, Brown Swiss and Holstein.

Mr. Speaker: The House will excuse my interruption. I would like to bring to the notice of the Ministry one thing. They may kindly consider it. During the British days, in Sahiwal, in Montgomery District, they made allotments of land for breeding of the cows and horses. During this conflict also, when the mountain warfare was going on, we were short of mules

and horses and we had to import them at a very exorbitant price. If the Government considers that scheme which was introduced by the English under which they made allotments of land for cattle breeding and horse breeding, probably they will also get the best breed; they can settle those who retire from the Army on those farms and they can get the best breed. They might consider this now.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would ask the Ministry to consider this.

Mr. Speaker: It proved very successful. They got as many mules of the best breed as they liked and they could sell the best breed in the market. Even now it can be done. Similarly, it could be done in respect of the cows. The best breed of cows could be had.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am very grateful for your suggestion, Sir. The Government will take action on it.

Shri Nath Pai: There is a healthy reaction to this constructive suggestion made by you, Sir. If the suggestion had come from any one of us, the reply would have been that the matter was under consideration or something like that. In the light of that, may I request you to make such suggestions a little more frequently?

Mr. Speaker: If the Government is prepared to consider, I can give over a detailed scheme.

Shri Karni Singhji: No mention has been made about camel breed. The camel corps is very important from the Defence point of view.

Mr. Speaker: They are the peculiarity of Rajasthan.

भी मधु लिखते अभी बताया गया है कि सरकार ने विशेष दिक्कत राजता के घन्तर्गत 22 नए कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने का निश्चय किया है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी

है कि कुदरती तौर पर जो घास देश में पैदा होती है उस पर दूध न देने वाले जानवर बकरी आदि का तो पालन पोषण हो सकता है लेकिन दूध देने वाले जानवरों के लिए विशेष घास की पैदावार बढ़ानी होगी ? उसके लिए जो खाद्य तथा खेती का दुनिया का संगठन है उसके एक डा० व्हाइट ने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उन सुझावों पर विचार किया है और चारे के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि माननीय सदस्य को भवेशियाँ के बारे में गहरी दिलचस्पी है और गहरी जानकारी है कि किस तरह से उन से ज्यादा दूध मिल सकता है । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी स्कीम है उनमें कैटल फीडिङ और कैटल फाडर पर खास ध्यान दिया जाता है । बेहतरीन किस्म की घास जैसे कि हार्ड-ब्रिड नेपिर, बरसीम, ल्यूसन, लोबिया वगैरह हम पैदा करवा रहे हैं । डा० व्हाइट ने घास लैंड्स के ऊपर जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर भी विचार हो रहा है और माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी खुशी होगी कि जो एरंडि ज़ोन रिसर्च स्टेशन है हमारे उस में तो उसके ऊपर काफी रिसर्च हो चुका है और वहाँ पर सेमन और घावन आदि किस्मों का जो घास है, उसके बारे में काफी प्रगति की जा चुकी है ।

Shri D. J. Naik: The de-oiled cake is a good concentrated food for cattle and that increases the yield of milk also. But a huge quantity of this is exported to foreign countries. May I know whether the Government would consider banning the export of de-oiled cake to foreign countries?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: This ground-nut cake, particularly, is earning fairly large amounts of foreign exchange, although it is also required for feeding poultry and cattle. We

are, therefore, trying to make a good balance between exports and the local demand.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Keeping in view the fact that the strength of cattle maintains parity with the strength of men, may I know whether the Government, while fixing these projects, did take into account the fact that Bihar happens to be a State having the second largest population of men as well as cattle and, if not, will the Government consider this and raise the number of developmental projects to three?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Bihar has been given two intensive cattle development projects. If they really make good progress, there will be no difficulty in giving them more.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether cattle insurance and enforcement of standards in milk and milk products are also going to be included as part of the developmental programme?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Cattle insurance is a separate question. I had answered that only the other day in this House and said that the Punjab Government were starting such an insurance scheme.

Shri Ranga: That was about crop insurance.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: As for the purity of milk, we always try and ensure it by maintaining high standards in regard to quality, and we also standardise the milk.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is mixing up crop insurance with cattle insurance.

Mr. Speaker: Are the Punjab Government taking up cattle insurance also?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: It is both crop and cattle insurance.

Shri Hem Barna: Are Government aware of the fact that in the United

States of America they have bred a new type of bulls out of American cows and Indian bulls and these bulls are known as Brahmin bulls. In view of the great success achieved by these bulls in the United States, may I know whether Government propose to introduce these Brahmin bulls in the country of their origin?

Shri Kapur Singh: There are no Brahmin bulls but only Brahmini bulls.

Shri Hem Barua: They are called Brahmin bulls.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The hon. Member is talking about the bull which is a cross-breed between the Sahiwal breed and one of the local breeds like the Jerseys and breeds like that. We are undertaking cross-breeding programmes on a large scale in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question. I want to know whether Government propose to introduce these Brahmini bulls in the country of their origin, that is, in our country.

Mr. Speaker: I have already passed on to the next question.

Gonda Parliamentary Election

*389. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 624 on the 14th September, 1965 regarding Gonda Parliamentary Elections and state:

(a) whether the inquiry has since been completed;

(b) if so, the main findings and conclusions thereof; and

(c) whether the report of the inquiry will be laid on the Table?

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

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

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that on the basis of a report submitted by the Central Bureau of Investigation which conducted an investigation into this matter on a complaint lodged by the Chief Election Commissioner, the Central Government advised the UP Government to proceed against the suspended commissioner, Shri Nigam, on charges of corruption, gross and extensive corruption, and the UP Government have refused to do so, and if so, do the Central Government propose to prosecute him on those charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Department of Social Security (Shri Hajarnavis): That is not correct. The investigation which is being conducted by the Central Board.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not Central Board, but the Central Bureau of Investigation; the famous CBI.

Shri Hajarnavis:.....The investigation which is being conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation is not yet complete.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let this question be answered completely. I said that the CBI had submitted an interim report on the basis of which the Central Government wrote to the UP Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member said that they had submitted an interim report and the Central Government advised the State Government to proceed against the commissioner. The hon. Minister says that this is not correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has only said that the investigation is not yet complete. But my question was this.

Mr. Speaker: The answer to the first part of the question was 'No'. The answer to the second part of the question is that the investigation is not yet complete.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said that an interim report had been sent.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the investigation is not yet complete. The hon. Member may now ask his second question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is very strange. You should help us sometimes, just as you help the Government. Anyhow, I shall put my second question now.

Shri Alvares: This is the first time that Shri Kamath has yielded.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri Kamath not in the hon. Member's party? Why does he not advise him to behave properly?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राय
इन्को हमारे दल में भेज दीजिये तो बड़ा
फायदा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले से जो प्रायके
पास है क्या उनको मैंने भेजा है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : उन के दल से
मैं बहुत दूर हूँ और बहुत दूर रहूँगा । Are
Government aware that the rather—
I am somewhat guarded lest you should
take exception—inordinate delay in
the disposal of the appeal filed by the
unseated ex-Member of the House, a
bloated money-bag of the Congress
Party, in the High Court.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why is he
referring to the Congress Party in
his question?

Mr. Speaker: Are these phrases
necessary to make the question intel-
ligible?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They
are only for identifying the member.
I have not named him.

Mr. Speaker: He did not name him;
that is true. But the rules require
that no inferences, epithets and other
adjectives should be used unless they
are required to make the question

intelligible; they should be avoided;
and the hon. Member's question can
be understood even without those
phrases.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I
submit in all humility that it is not
an innuendo, but it is a statement of
fact?

Are Government aware that the
inordinate delay in the disposal of the
appeal filed by the unseated ex-Mem-
ber of the House in the High Court
is proving helpful to this person as
well as the other persons concerned,
in the sense that the disposal of the
appeal by the High Court will clear
the way for proceedings against those
persons, under the election law, for
illegal practices and corrupt practices
and if so, what are the reasons for
the inordinate delay?

Mr. Speaker: Does he want the
government to ask the High Court
to expedite?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.
What are the reasons for the delay?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that
government can interfere.

Shri Ranga: Are we to wait till
the next general elections for it to
be over?

Mr. Speaker: Eminent hon. Mem-
bers should realise that it is very
dangerous to ask the judiciary, parti-
cularly the High Court.

Shri Ranga: Not the High Court,
but the C.B.I.

Mr. Speaker: He is talking about
the High Court appeal.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That
is exactly why Dr. Lohia wants him
in his party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Don't
be frivolous. May I submit that under
the law, the Representation of the
People Act, the election law, I believe
there is a provision according to which

the High Court . . . (An hon. Member: No, no.) I know the law better; . . . the High Court should normally dispose of an election appeal within six months. It is now 18 months since that appeal was filed. Why this delay? What is the reason?

Mr. Speaker: Government cannot interfere. If there is a law like that, the best authority to abide by it is the High Court and they will look to it. When there is a law they should try to finish it within that period. But it would not be proper, as far as I think, even to throw any hint from the government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a previous occasion there was a question asked why an election petition was delayed since 1962 and Mr. Sen answered that question and explained as to what were the reasons for the delay and all that.

Mr. Speaker: It would not be proper to ask the High Court . . .

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I think it would be improper. Sir and that is not what Mr. Kamath is asking. What is the reason for this delay? Is the government in a position to tell us? He is not suggesting that the government should move the High Court to do something.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister know the reason?

Shri Hajarnavis: No, Sir; we are not parties to that dispute. It is between one hon. Member who had been unseated and another Member who has won. We are not parties to that appeal. If any one wants that matter to be expedited, surely the High Court can be moved in the open court and requested to expedite the hearing of the proceedings. The High Court regulates its own proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I might bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. These facts can be known and even given to the House, whether there were some objections filed in between, whether that took some time, whether the other man filed an appeal in some other High Court and took a writ petition, or any other thing has happened, or whether any interim order was passed and so on. The facts can be given. It is not that the government can advise or ask the High Court. But the facts as to what has been happening can be given.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I submit that the question relates to the enquiry started at the instance of the Chief Election Commissioner against the officer. Now this supplementary question relates to the appeal. Surely, if the hon. Member asks me for information, I will try to get that information.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ranga: Sir, it is an important question. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has a deadline been set for the enquiry by the CBI?

Shri Ranga: We have waited for so many years. They have themselves asked the CBI to deal with this and enquire into this; they have asked them to investigate. They have submitted an interim report. Are they going to wait till after the next general elections even in regard to their own department?

Shri Hajarnavis: May I submit that so far as the investigation by the officer of the CBI is concerned, it is not interrupted, but a writ application has been filed in the High Court by one of the officers concerned. The

investigations are going on; they have not yet been stayed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. He said something about the interim report. What are the findings of the interim report?

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that. He said that it was not interrupted.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह मुकदमा जिसको ले के यह सवाल है, एक दूसरे रूप में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और शायद इलाहाबाद के उच्च न्यायालय में भी है। एक और आदमी को सजा मिली है। उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान परिषद् में वह मुकदमा है। इसके अलावा मधु लिमये साहब का मुकदमा है। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रश्न करूंगा कि इस सारे सवाल पर तेजी से या गुस्से से न सोच कर कि बिल्कुल ठंडे दिमाग से सोचा जाए, और इस मामले को अदालत में जिस तरह से गया है, वहां लोक सभा की तरफ से भी अपनी बात कह के फैसला करने दिया जाए, खास तौर से इसलिए कि जब हम कानून बनाने वाली एक संस्था हैं, तो थोक कानून यहां बनते हैं, फुटकर कानून न्यायालयों में होता है। जहां थोक और फुटकर कानून का ऐसा झगड़ा हो वहां फुटकर कानून में हम देख लें तो अच्छा हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या हुआ मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। इस सवाल में और इसमें क्या सम्बन्ध है। बिल्कुल नहीं है। कुछ चीज नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो आ जाने दीजिए।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I wanted to put one supplementary question. I got up in the beginning. It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker. It may have been. I have passed on to the next question.

Jurisdictional Conflict between Legislatures and Judiciary

***390. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 17th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether decision of the Allahabad High Court has since been announced on Shri Keshav Singh's writ petition;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the light thereof in regard to the conflict on the question of privileges between the Legislatures and Judiciary; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the Resolution passed at the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Bombay in January, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Allahabad High Court dismissed on the 18th October, 1965 the petition filed by Shri Kashav Singh for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of that High Court upholding the punishment imposed on him by the U.P. Legislative Assembly.

(b) Shri Keshav Singh may apply to the Supreme Court for special leave to appeal within sixty days from the date the certificate for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was dismissed by the Allahabad High Court on the 18th October, 1965. Government would, therefore, like to await the final outcome of these proceedings before taking any decision in the matter.

(c) The Resolution passed at the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Bombay in January, 1965 will no doubt be given due consideration by Government while taking a decision in the matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, क्या आप इस संबंध में सवाल उठा रहे थे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हाँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त तक सवाल तो नहीं किया गया था। अब इसे हो जाने दीजिए।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं प्रश्न के भाग ग के संबंध में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंबई जो पीठासीन पदाधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में संकल्प स्वीकृत हुआ है और जो सरकार के पाम भेजा गया है, इसके संबंध में सरकार को धूलग से फैसला लेने में क्या भड़चन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका तो उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री हजरतबीस : जैसा कि पहले सदन में कहा जा चुका है कि केशव सिंह के केस का फैसला होने तक हम को रुक जाना चाहिये। उनके केस का फैसला हो चुका है और उसके फैसले में मामले पर कसकी प्रकाश डाल जा चुका है। उसकी अपील होने या न होने पर जब कि उस फैसले को आखिर माना जायेगा तो जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब के कहा है, उस पर ठंडे दिमाग से सोचा जायेगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जनना चाहता हूँ कि श्री केशव सिंह ने जो उच्च न्यायालय में अपील दायर की है उसका फैसला होने के बाद सरकार एटारनी जनरल की इस संबंध में राय लेगी ?

श्री हजरतबीस : जरूर, सब की राय सी जायेगी।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government was drawn to the line of approach given by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha at the Bombay Conference and, if so, whether the Government have examined it and whether they are prepared to work on it in relation to the rights of the judiciary and the legislature?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question.

Shri Hajarnavis: If I may say so, the speech of the Speaker in that Conference is a luminous document of momentous constitutional importance. Certainly it shall be given the consideration which it deserves.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not answered my question, Sir. My question was....

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that they await any decision if the case is taken to the Supreme Court. If no appeal is filed and the time expires, then after that time expires, they will consider that and take a decision.

Shri Hem Barua: My contention was this. You gave a line of approach long back, and I wanted to know whether Government have examined it or not. The hon. Minister said that Government will take note of it or something like that at a future date. May I know whether they have examined it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. He is a very eminent parliamentarian. First of all, he puts a question and the reply is given. Then he gives a summary of that question, rather an extended paraphrase. Why is this special privilege being allowed to this hon. Member?

Shri Hem Barua: I cannot dream of one thing that there can be members in this House who can be jealous of other members!

Mr. Speaker: Mr Hem Barua should not feel it. It is a reflection on me and not on him. My conduct is being criticised and not his.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि मंत्री और संसद् कार्य मंत्री दोनों ने पीछे इसी सदन में बम्बई में होने वाले विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों के सम्मलेन की चर्चा करते हुए यह कहा था कि उसके निर्णय आने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस विषय पर कुछ विचार किया जायेगा कि इस प्रश्न का हल कैसे हो और किस रूप में हो। अब वह निर्णय आ चुका है। उसके बाद भी उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा के सदस्य केशव सिंह के प्रश्न के अनिर्वक्त विधान परिषद् से श्री जगदीश गांधी का इसी प्रकार का प्रश्न अभी कोर्ट में आ गया है। ये प्रश्न बार बार उलझते चले जा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार क्यों अपना मन स्पष्ट नहीं करती? क्या उसके मन में यह इच्छा है कि कि इस प्रश्न को बराबर लटकाए रखा जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, मेरे खयाल में इसका जवाब तो आ गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि श्री केशव सिंह को अपने केस की अपील दायर करने की अभी मियाद बाकी है। अगर मियाद गुजर जाये और वह अपील न करे तो, या वह अपील ले जाएं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट कोई फैसला कर दे तो उसके बाद हम इस चीज पर गौर करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बात केवल श्री केशव सिंह के प्रश्न तक सीमित नहीं है। एक और प्रश्न विधान परिषद् के सामने वहां आया है। तो लोक सभा को सर्वोच्च विधान मंडल होने के नाते इस बारे में अपनी एक नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये ताकि इस प्रकार के प्रश्न बार बार न उठें।

श्री हजरतबीस : मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना से सहमत हूं। लेकिन पहले ही यह निर्णय लिया जा चुका है कि जब तक इस मामले का फैसला नहीं हो जायेगा तब तक हम रुके रहेंगे। ऐसा ही मैंने कहा था।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that according to the parliamentary practice prevailing in some of the democracies of the world this is more a constitutional than a judicial question and, if so, will it be taken away from the purview of the courts and the Lok Sabha allowed to give its own verdict on this question?

Shri Hajarnavis: That is one of the views on this question which has to be considered.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप इजाजत दें कि मैं अपने सवाल के कुछ हिस्से कहूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही हिस्सा करिये डाक्टर साहब, ज्यादा हिस्से करके आप मेरे लिये मुश्किल पैदा करेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भ्रष्टाचारों की लोक-सभा की नज़ीर पर जब यह सारा मामला चल रहा है, ताकि सरकार को पता है कि कम से कम पिछले तीनों वर्षों में भ्रष्टाचारों की लोक सभा ने किना आदमी को जेल की सज़ा नहीं दी; खाली प्रतारणा दी और एक प्रतारणा तीन गो बरस पहले दी थी जब थोपी का धुटना के बल ईटना पड़ता था लोक सभा के सामने। तो प्रतारणा पाने के बाद मेम्बर खड़ा हुआ और उस ने कहा "डै। डर्टी हाउस" और उस पर भ्रष्टाचारों की लोक सभा में कुछ सदस्य हंसे और लोग चुप हो गये। क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है। सिर्फ मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो किताबों में पढ़ा जा सकता है।

क्या निनिस्टर साहब ने 'मेज पालियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस' पढ़ी है अब उस का मैं क्या जवाब दे सकता हूँ?

श्री बड़े: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष जी ने जो अपना वक्तव्य दिया था और अपने विचार प्रकट किये थे और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो रूलिंग दी थी उन से स्पष्ट है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में कुछ प्रमेंडमेंट करना चाहिये तो क्या शासन कांस्टीट्यूशन में संविधान में तब्दीली करने वाला है?

श्री हजरतबीस: इस के बारे में मैंने कहा कि विचार करना है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I have not followed the logic of the hon. Minister regarding waiting to take action on the eventuality of Keshav Singh approaching the Supreme Court after the lapse of 90 days required by law, because I find no relation whatsoever between the decision in Keshav Singh's matter in the High Court and the suggestion that has been made by the Speakers' Conference held at Bombay. The recommendation made by the Speakers' Conference is a positive recommendation which has absolutely no bearing on what the decision would be in the Supreme Court. Therefore, I would like to know how it is that the Government has up to date not applied its mind to the decision taken by the Speakers' Conference in Bombay?

Shri Hajarnavis: As regards the first point raised by the hon. Member, a decision becomes final, as the hon. Member knows, when all the remedies are exhausted or abandoned by efflux of time. As regards the issues raised in Keshav Singh's case, some of the issues covered there were discussed at the Speakers' Conference. Therefore, we would certainly like to have further light thrown by the Supreme Court Judges.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government fully read your address at the Conference? Has the Government studied it? Could you ask the Government, Sir, to tell us whether they have studied your instructive address to the Conference?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Has the Government come to any decision as to the necessity of codification of the law of privileges? There are also dissenting judgments among the Supreme Court Judges. Could the hon. Minister tell us whether they have at least considered this matter and come to a decision?

Shri Hajarnavis: Everything will be considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

D.T.U. Buses

*391. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 768 on the 21st September, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of buses in D.T.U. fleet still lying idle for want of spares required to be imported;

(b) the number of buses plying despite want of some spares;

(c) whether the spares can be imported on rupee-payment basis; and

(d) if so, the efforts made in that direction?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 132.

(b) 250.

(c) and (d). No. These can only be imported from U.K.

Co-operative Dairy Farms

*392. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) the manner in which encouragement is given by Government for formation of co-operative dairy farms in the country; and

(b) whether Government exercise general supervision with a view to discourage malpractices in these Societies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) No special Central assistance is provided specifically for the formation of co-operative dairy farms in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Foodgrains directly from Farmers

*393. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme for the procurement of foodgrains directly from the producers under the levy system;

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

(c) whether views of the State Governments have been obtained in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) and (b). While Government have not formulated any detailed scheme for the procurement of foodgrains from the producers, they suggested to the State Governments some time back that a National Emergency Levy, suitably graded to the size of the holdings, should be imposed on the producers. Smaller holdings like those of one acre (irrigated) and two acres (unirrigated) have been exempted from the levy. The imposition of a levy on producers was necessitated in order to maximise internal procurement. The levy was to be imposed not only on the producers in surplus States but also on surplus producers in deficit States. The earlier system of imposition of a levy on traders/millers is also being continued. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Madras and Bihar have already promulgated orders for the imposition of a levy on producers. Similar orders are being formulated by Orissa and Rajasthan. West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa and Assam have either already adopted a system of monopoly procurement or are contemplating one. The system of levy on millers in the States of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is being continued.

(c) Does not arise.

Rationing in Bihar

*394. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have intimated the Union Government its inability to introduce statutory rationing in urban areas and industrial pockets, as advised by the Centre;

(b) whether the State Government have asked for greater allotment of wheat to enable it to maintain its

existing quota of six ounces per day per adult;

(c) whether the Centre had allotted only 35,000 tonnes of wheat and 4,000 tonnes of rice against the State's demand of 150,000 and 50,000 tonnes respectively; and

(d) whether Government have agreed to despatch more wheat and rice?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government did ask for larger allotment of wheat.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar asked for an allotment of 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat and 20,000 tonnes of rice for November. Actual allotment was 35,000 tonnes of wheat and 2,000 tonnes of rice. It is not possible to increase the allotment of either wheat or rice to Bihar during November keeping in view the over-all stocks available with the Government of India and the demands from other States, taking into account the production prospects in the States.

L.C.A.O.

***395. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has withdrawn from the International Civil Aviation Organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Farm Price-policy

***396. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a speech delivered by the Chairman, Agricultural Prices Commission at the India International Centre on the 29th September, 1965 advocating productivity-oriented farm price-policy and opposing any effort to use farm prices as a mechanism for deliberate income transfer; and

(b) if so, what are his main points of difference in conception or implementation with Government's policies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None, Sir. He has only emphasised the present policy of the Government.

Inter-State Transport Commission

***397. Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-State Transport Commission has issued a direction that a permit token should be carried by every vehicle on an inter-State journey over 300 miles; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The permit token has been prescribed to obviate unnecessary detentions of public and private carriers operating on inter-State routes, on account of routine checks at the different check-posts set up by the State Governments.

Development of Forests

- *398. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Dajl:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 763 on the 21st September, 1965 and state;

(a) whether Government have started the survey work of the under-developed forest areas of 11,500 sq. miles in the nine States;

(b) if so, how many miles of under-developed forest area in Madhya Pradesh is proposed to be surveyed;

(c) when the survey work is likely to finish; and

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have been informed about the areas to be surveyed and the assistance needed from the State Government in the survey work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to survey a total area of about 7,200 sq. miles in the Central zone of which roughly 3500 sq. miles would be in Madhya Pradesh but the specific area to be covered in each State is not yet delimited.

(c) The Project is expected to be completed in 1968.

(d) The extent of the areas for survey have been proposed in consultation with the State Forest authorities. The State Government's assistance will be required in the provision of basic information for the survey and in the actual field operations. The State Government's co-operation would also be needed in the deputation of their officers for manning posts in the Project. The State Government has agreed to provide necessary assistance.

Bengal-Assam Steamer Service

- *399. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether there is any likelihood of the River Steam Navigation Co. being able to resume its services between Bengal and Assam;

(b) if not, whether any schemes have been made for alternative use of the Company's fleet, dockyard and other resources; and

(c) whether the River Steam Navigation Company's Indian employees will be retained in service, retrenched or absorbed elsewhere?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The question of resumption of the river service depends upon the creation of conditions in which the service could be operated unhindered and safely. The services shall certainly be resumed as soon as such conditions are ensured.

(b) A part of the fleet of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company is at present being utilised for internal services in Assam. Certain Schemes for making use of the fleet available in the West Bengal region have been proposed and are under consideration. As regards the Rajabagan Dockyard, steps are being taken to ensure fuller utilisation of the capacity by securing outside orders.

(c) Efforts are being made to retain as many employees as possible keeping in view the Company's requirements. Steps are also being taken to find alternative employment for the staff which is surplus to the present requirements of the Company.

Committee on Co-operative Farming

*400. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gadgil Committee on Co-operative farming has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what its main recommendations are; and

(c) how far Government have accepted its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir. Copies of the report have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5211/65].

(c) Copies of the report have been circulated to the State Governments for their views. The main recommendations of the Committee have also been discussed at the recent Conferences of Registrars and State Ministers in charge of Cooperation, generally endorsing the recommendations. Further action is being taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Report of Agricultural Prices Commission

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

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

(a) whether Government have taken decisions on the recommendations contained in the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decisions taken by the Government of India on the recommendations contained in the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission are given in para 32 of the "Review of the Food Situation, August 1965" circulated on 19th August 1965 to the Members of Parliament.

दूध का भाव

*402. श्री हुकम चन्द कदवाय :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :
श्री मोहसिन :
श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शर्मा :
श्री प्रो० लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्र० च० बरवा :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मुख्य योजना द्वारा सम्पादित बिन्दु ज्ञाने वाले दूध का भाव एक बार फिर बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी)
खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री की ओर से : (क) जी,
हां।

(ख) कच्चे दूध की उपलब्धि की
लागत बढ़ने और प्रक्रिया तथा वितरण
की लागत बढ़ने के कारण भाव बढ़ाने
आवश्यक हो गये।

Distribution of Fertilisers

*403. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the
Minister of Food and Agriculture be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
finalised the proposals to replace the
Central Fertilizer Pool by the Central
Fertilizer Marketing Corporation for
handling fertilizer distribution;

(b) if so, the broad features there-
of; and

(c) the reasons to replace the Pool
by the Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) No, Sir. The recommendation made by the Committee on Fertilisers for the setting up of a Fertiliser Promotion Corporation to undertake promotional activities, soil testing as well as demonstrations besides marketing of different kinds of fertilisers is, however, under consideration of the Government. The Central Fertiliser Pool which has been recommended to be replaced by the Corporation is at present marketing only certain nitrogenous fertilisers—(Sulphate of ammonia, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate and Calcium ammonium Nitrate) and ammonium phosphate imported for advance popularisation.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

पाकिस्तान को चावल और डिब्बे के दूध
की तस्करी

404. श्री अफ़्जार लाल बेरवा :

डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम
से पाकिस्तान को बड़ी मात्रा में चावल
और डिब्बे के दूध की तस्करी हो
रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसे रोकने
के लिये क्या कयवाही कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी)
खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री की ओर से : (क)
जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आयातित गेहूं का दाम

405. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा :

श्री बासप्पा :

श्री बिष्णम प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयातित
गेहूं को बेचने का दाम बढ़ाने का निर्णय
किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और किस
तारीख से तथा दाम बढ़ाने के क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ग) दाम बढ़ाये जाने से पहले
आयातित गेहूं की लागत तथा विक्री-दाम
क्या क्या थे?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी)
 साख तथा कृषि मंत्री की ओर से : (क) और
 (ख) : केन्द्रीय भंडारों से दिये जाने वाले
 आयातित गेहूँ का निगम भाग 15 नवंबर
 1965 से 48 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 50
 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है। यह
 वृद्धि मुख्य मंत्रियों के अगस्त, 1965 में
 हुये सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर
 की गयी है। यह वृद्धि जोकि ऊँची
 इकनामिक लागत के कारण अंगतः
 अनिवार्य हो गई थी, आयातित गेहूँ और
 तुलनात्मक देशी लाल गेहूँ और मोटे
 अनाज जैसा कि ज्वार के बीच भावों
 में मौजूदा अंतर का कम करने में
 सहायक सिद्ध होगी।

(ग) इस वृद्धि से पहले भाव
 रु० 48 प्रति क्विंटल था। वर्ष 1965-66
 के लिये इस गेहूँ की इकनामिक लागत
 रु० 47.14 प्रति क्विंटल होने का
 अनुमान है।

Price of Gram

*406. Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the price of gram has increased during the last few months;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken to bring down the prices; and

(c) whether Government propose to control the price of gram?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab, however, approached the Government of India for delegating them powers for fixing the prices of gram

within their States and this has been agreed to.

Sugar Inquiry Commission

*407. Shri Mohsin:

Shri E. S. Pandey:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Yogendra Jha:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether the Sugar Inquiry Commission appointed by Government in 1964 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the summary of the recommendations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5212/65].

(c) The Government have already considered the recommendation of the Sugar Inquiry Commission relating to cane price for 1965-66 season and have announced their decision in this regard. The other recommendations made by the Commission are under examination.

Foodgrains Production

*408. Shri Alvares: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimates of foodgrains production at the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the requirements for the last year of the Third Five Year Plans as ed by the Planning Commission; and

(c) the causes for the shortfall in the estimated production?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) to (c). The requirement of foodgrains and the target of foodgrains production to be achieved by 1965-66, as laid down by Planning Commission in the Third Five Year Plan Report, is 100 million tons (or 101.6 million tonnes). Subsequent assessments made had indicated shortfalls in certain vital supplies and development programmes. The anticipated foodgrains production, under normal weather conditions in 1965-66, was estimated to be about 90 to 92 million tonnes as indicated in the Planning Commission's Memorandum on the Fourth Plan issued in October, 1964. In view of the adverse weather conditions including drought, inadequate, untimely and ill-distributed rains over large parts of the country, no firm estimates of foodgrains production during the current year can be given at this stage.

Among the other factors responsible for the shortfall the most important have been the shortage of fertilisers and deficiencies in utilisation of irrigation potential. Shortages of scarce materials like cement and steel for minor irrigation and agricultural needs, difficulties in the supply of electricity for irrigation pumping, deficiencies in the supply of seeds, credits, etc. have also contributed to shortfall in agricultural production.

चीनी की उत्पादन लागत

409. श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हकम चन्द कदवाय :

श्री युद्धबीर सिंह :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चीनी की उत्पादन लागत को घटाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लागत में कितनी कमी होगी और कब से?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री त० त० कृष्णमाचारी खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री की ओर से : (क) और (ख) शर्करा उद्योग एक अत्यधिक विनियमित उद्योग है जहाँ की गन्ने की कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है और कर भी निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। शर्करा उत्पादन की लागत गन्ने की प्रति एकड़ उपज और गन्ने में सकोज तत्व बढ़ा कर कम की जा सकती है। इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिये विभिन्न कदम उठाये गये हैं और उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Agricultural Growth Rate

*410. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a notable fall in the agricultural growth rate during the year 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring it up during the current financial year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) No. Sir. On the country, the index of overall agricultural production in the country registered a sizeable increase of over 10 per cent from 142.6 in 1963-64 to 157.6 during 1964-65 (base year 1949-50-100).

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

Food Situation

- *411. **Shri D. S. Patil:**
Shri M. Malaicharam:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference held on the 8th November, 1965 regarding the food situation in the country; and

(b) the steps taken for their implementation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture:

(a) No specific recommendations on the food situation have been made by the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 8th November, 1965. Advantage was however, taken of the Chief Ministers' presence in New Delhi for an exchange of views on the current food situation in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints against the I.A.C.

*412. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of complaints against the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether Government have recently examined the working of the I.A.C. departmentally or through any other means; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir, except for complaints regarding delays.

(b) and (c). The Engineering and Stores Organisation of the Corporation have been examined by a departmental committee which has suggested certain improvements in the organisational set up, maintenance and overhaul procedures and material provisioning. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Cases of delays to the services of the Corporation during the period 1st April to 15th July, 1965 have also been studied and causes therefor analysed. The principal cause of delays is inadequate capacity. This will be overcome progressively as the Corporation acquire additional aircraft.

Drought Conditions in the Country

- *413. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri B. D. Deshmukh:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Baswant:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Lonikar:
Shri T. A. Patil:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishan Pattnaik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a drought over a large part of India adversely affecting food production;

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been made for the loss of crops as a result thereof; and

(c) the relief measures undertaken?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the

Minister of Food and Agriculture:

(a) Drought conditions have been reported from the States of Mysore, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

(b) A precise quantitative estimate of the damage done to the crops would become available when the Final Estimates of production, based on crop cutting surveys, are received from the States. However, the present indications are that the current kharif crop output might have a shortfall exceeding 3 million tonnes, from last year's record production.

(c) States are undertaking necessary relief measures.

National Food Distribution Scheme

*414. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a national food distribution scheme to successfully distribute food-grains to the States; and

(b) whether this scheme has been approved by the Chief Ministers of the States?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) and (b). An emergency Food Distribution Plan is under preparation and the Chief Ministers of the States will be consulted before its finalisation.

Attainment of Self-Sufficiency in Food by U.S. Aid

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

(a) whether the U.S.A. is aiding India to boost agriculture in order to enable the latter to attain self-sufficiency in food;

(b) if so, the nature of different schemes and the extent of aid rendered so far in respect of each such scheme;

(c) whether U.S.A. will also supply surplus agricultural implements, as in the past; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes formulated in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture:

(a) It is true that the U.S. Government has given substantial aid to India for its programmes of agricultural production, but no specific mention of the attainment of self-sufficiency has been made in that connection.

(b) Since the signing of the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement in 1952, the U.S. Government has provided assistance in various fields of Agriculture to the extent of Rs. 61.35 crores. A statement giving details of assistance made available is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5213/65].

(c) Under O.A. No. 22, the U.S. Government had made available agricultural machinery, implements etc. of the value of \$ 114,652.15 upto December, 1962. At present there is no offer from the U.S. Government for supplying Agricultural implements, as in the past.

(d) Does not arise.

हरिजन आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थी

1091. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रारंभिक, उच्च माध्यमिक और विश्वविद्यालय स्तरों पर पढ़ने वाले हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों संबंधी आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं, जिस प्रकार पढ़ने वाली लड़कियों के संबंध में आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार म्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन तीनों आयुवर्गों के हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के सब लड़कों में से इन्हीं जातियों के कितने प्रतिशत बालक प्राथमिक उच्च माध्यमिक तथा विश्वविद्यालय स्तरों पर शिक्षा पाते हैं?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर): (क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के बारे में आंकड़े 1961 की जन गणना में एकत्रित किये गये थे और भारत के महापञ्जीयक द्वारा उनका संकलन किया जा रहा है। पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्रित नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) यह सूचना 1961 की जन-गणना के दौरान एकत्रित नहीं की गई थी।

Mexican Wheat

1092. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Mexican PV-18 variety of wheat in the Punjab State has since been promoted in pursuance of a scheme evolved by the Punjab Agricultural University; and

(b) if so, the difference in yield per acre before and after the introduction of this wheat?

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

(b) An estimated yield of 32.50 Quintals of Mexican PV-18 variety of wheat per acre has been obtained in preliminary trials carried out on a small demonstration plot during Rabi 1964-65 at Ludhiana. The yield of this variety is about 50 per cent more than the best Punjab wheat in similar conditions. This variety has not yet been released for general cultivation as it

is necessary to conduct further trials on this variety before it is released to farmers.

Fishing Net Factory

1093. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start a Fishing Net Factory at Cochin with the Japanese co-operation;

(b) if so, when it is likely to start production; and

(c) the capital required for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A fish net making plant costing Rs. 4.2 lakhs is proposed to be imported by the Government of Kerala from Japan against Yen Credit. There is no proposal for Japanese collaboration in this respect.

(b) It is expected that the plant will start production by the middle of 1968.

(c) Rupees ten lakhs approximately.

Rehabilitation of Harijans in Kerala

1094. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed plans for the rehabilitation and development of Harijans Community in Canannore District for the year 1965-66;

(b) the amount allotted for educational efforts in the programme for the district this year;

(c) the schemes for encouraging inter-caste marriages; and

(d) how much amount has been spent on these items for the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Balipatta Road Bridge

1995. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the construction of Balipatta Road Bridge, Canannore (Kerala);

(b) when the work will start; and

(c) when it is going to be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). There already exists a road-cum-rail bridge on the Balipattam bypass on the West Coast Road in Kerala. In the context of the need to effect the maximum possible economy on works at the present time, it is not proposed to construct an independent road bridge at Balipattam in the immediate future. However investigations for such a bridge have been carried out.

Cultivation of Pepper

1996. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations contained in the report on a recent study by the National Council of Applied Economic Research for the preparation of a plan for the cultivation of pepper in the country;

(b) the total acreage under pepper cultivation in the country and how much of it is in Kerala State;

(c) whether the yield per acre in Kerala is on the decline;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken for the stabilisation of the prices of pepper?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) The report on 'Export Prospects of Pepper' brought out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research contain the following main recommendations for the cultivation of pepper in the country;

(i) stepping up of production of black pepper by 10,000 tonnes over the Fourth plan target of additional 5,000 tonnes i.e. to aim at a target of 15,000 tonnes.

(ii) need to produce some 5,000 tonnes of white pepper by 1970 to enter the European and Australian Markets where white pepper is preferred;

(iii) cost of production of black pepper should be reduced by improving the yield per acre through the application of improved practices and replacing the old outlived vines.

(b) Total acreage under pepper cultivation in the country.

253.71 thousand acres.

A acreage in Kerala

246 thousand acres.

(c) Yes.

(d) The decline is due to a number of factors; the important ones being low production from overaged vines, lack of proper pruning practices of the live supports and good agrotechniques of cultivation.

(e) As about 70 percent of the total production of pepper in India is exported, the prices are primarily decided by the conditions in the World market. However, measures to work out a fair producers' price is under consideration of the Government of India.

Forests of Kerala

1997. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

bring legislation to take over private forests of Kerala;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be ready;

(c) the total area of private forest in Kerala and how much of it is in Malabar area;

(d) whether Government propose to give the ownership of forest lands to the landless peasants who are now in occupation of the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

" The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat Bus Service

1098. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 501 on the 24th August, 1965 regarding the introduction of a direct bus service between Bahadurgarh and the Central Secretariat, New Delhi and state the progress since made in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Subsequent to the approval of the Punjab authorities to the addition of two services on the Central Secretariat-Bahadurgarh route, the State Transport Authority, Delhi, by a notice dated the 23rd September, 1965, invited applications for the issue of permits as required under Section 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The last date for submitting such applications was 12-10-1965. Under Sub-Section (3) of Section 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, objections and representations in connection with these applications were invited so as to reach the office of the State Transport Authority by the 15th November, 1965.

The applications and representations will be considered by the State Transport Authority, Delhi, in its meeting to be held in December, 1965.

1900 (ai) LS-3.

Bye-Elections

1099. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bye-elections held so far to the Lok Sabha and different Vidhan Sabhas since the last General Elections;

(b) the number of contesting candidates, their party affiliations or independent votes polled, percentage of valid votes received by them together with the invalid votes; and

(c) the percentage of total valid votes; polled in the bye-elections to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas by Independent candidates and candidates of different political parties since the last General Elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 30 bye-elections for the Lok Sabha and 116 for the Vidhan Sabhas have been held since the last general Elections.

(b) and (c). The information is contained in the following publications:

* (i) Results of bye-elections held between August, 1961 and June, 1963 (placed on the Table of the House on 29-11-1963).

* (ii) Results of bye-elections held between July, 1963 and December, 1964 (placed on the Table of the House on 17-8-1965).

* The percentage of total valid and invalid votes polled by Independent candidates and candidates of different political parties since the last general Elections have not been worked out by the Election Commission, as the amount of time and labour involved in obtaining this information is considered incommensurate with the results likely to be achieved thereby.

Information regarding bye-elections held in 1965 has not yet been published.

किसानों की संस्थाओं को सहायता

1100. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में किसानों की किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितनी-कितनी राशि का अनुदान अथवा सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या उनके हिसाब-किताब की भी मेखा-परीक्षा की गई है;

(ग) आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने किसानों को विदेशों में भेजा गया तथा किन-किन देशों में; और

(घ) क्या इस वर्ष अथवा अगले वर्ष के लिए भी कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा किसानों की संस्थाओं को निम्नलिखित अनुदान स्वीकृत किये गये :—

| 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| भारतीय ग्रामीण महिला संघ | | 9276.78 |
| यंग फारमर्स एसोसिएशन | 45000 | 40000 |
| 1964-65 | 1965-66 | |
| भारतीय ग्रामीण महिला संघ | 4600 | |
| यंग फारमर्स एसोसिएशन | 35970 | 45420 |

(ख) जी हां, रजिस्टर्ड ग्रामपञ्चिका सेवापालों द्वारा ।

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान 99 किसानों को विदेशों में भेजा गया :—

| वर्ष | किस देश को भेजा गया | संख्या |
|------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1961 | यू० एस० ए० | 16 |
| 1962 | यू० एस० ए० | 23 |
| 1963 | — | कुछ नहीं |
| 1964 | यू० एस० ए० जी० डी० आर | 20 8 |
| 1965 | यू० एस० ए० जी० डी० आर० | 26 6 |

(घ) जी, हां ।

खाद्यान्नों की वसूली

1101. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में बाजरा, धान, चना तथा ज्वार की वसूली का क. म. प. कर दिया गया है;

(ख) सरकार ने धान, चने, ज्वार और बाजरा का कितना-कितना न्यूनतम मूल्य राज्यवार नियत किया है; और

(ग) उनका न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादकों को मिलने वाले भाव पर विभिन्न राज्यों में क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दे० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जिन राज्यों में बाजरा, धान, चना और ज्वार की अधिप्राप्ति किये जाने की सूचना मिली है, उसे बताने वाला एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध-1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुरतकालय में रखा गया । बेसिये संख्या एस टी-5214(i)/65]

(ख) एक अन्य विवरण (अनुबन्ध-2) जिसमें इन अनाजों के न्यूनतम भाव दिये गये हैं, भी सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-5214(ii)/65]

(ग) उत्पादक को उचित कीमतें मिल रही हैं और वे कीमतें सरकार द्वारा घोषित न्यूनतम कीमतों से कम नहीं हैं।

खेती वाली भूमि

1102. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपतकालीन खाद्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किन्ने एकड़ भूमि पर खेती की जा रही है और उसमें से कितने एकड़ भूमि पर गेहूं बोया जा रहा है;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रबी की फसल के लिए राज्यवार कितने क्षेत्र का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना धन दिया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). आपतकालीन खाद्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का अग्रिमार्थ यह है कि एक या एक से अधिक फसलों के अन्तर्गत ऐसे क्षेत्रों को लाया जाये जिनके लिए विभिन्न बड़े और छोटे सिंचाई संसाधन पहले से मौजूद हैं परन्तु जो रबी या शीष्म ऋतु में कृषिगत न लाये जा सकें। इसके प्रतिरिक्त राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहाँ सम्भव हो सके वे घालू व सब्जियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाये। रबी तथा शीष्मकालीन फसलों के लिए उपयोग होने वाले क्षेत्रों के बारे में जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-5215/

65]. प्राप्ता है रबी के मौसम में लगभग 10 लाख एकड़ भूमि में गेहूं की बुवाई होगी।

(ग) कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई राशि देने का कोई विचार नहीं है, परन्तु कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपयोग होने वाले उर्वरकों तथा कुछ हद तक बीजों के लिए ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है। उर्वरकों की प्राप्ति के कार्यक्रम का दृष्टि में रखते हुए तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा दी गई राशि के प्रतिरिक्त राज्यों की आवश्यकता पर ही राशि की मात्रा निर्भर करेगी। अभी तक राशि के बारे में निश्चय नहीं हुआ है। घालू तथा सब्जी संबंधी कार्यक्रम को कोल्ड स्टोर्स (जो कि वर्तमान मौसम के लिए कोई तात्कालिक कार्यक्रम नहीं है, परन्तु उससे 1946 के रबी कार्यक्रम को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा) से सहायता मिलेगी। ज्योरे पर राज्य सरकारें विचार-विमर्श कर रहा है।

Kakkoti-Poonoor Road in Kerala

1104. Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government of Kerala to include the Kakkoti-Poonoor road in the Calicut District of Kerala in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the people for want of transport facilities in the area; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to make the road fit for vehicular traffic?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Kakkoti-Poonoor road is a state road in the Kerala State. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily con-

cerned with this project. Accordingly, the State Public Work Department have been consulted in the matter. They have intimated that they are aware of the difficulties of the people of the area and have also received a representation for the improvement of this road. A part of the improvement work is being carried out in the Third Five-Year Plan and the remaining work has been included in the draft proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State.

Import of Skimmed Milk Powder

1105. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total import of skimmed milk powder annually during the last five years;

(b) how much has been gifted by various International agencies and how much has been purchased from foreign countries;

(c) the total foreign exchange spent thereon;

(d) the F.O.R. Bombay Price per ton of the imported milk powder;

(e) the agency/agencies employed for this import; and

(f) the selling price in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Construction of Jamuna Bridge, Near Humayun's Tomb, Delhi

1107. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract for the construction of Jamuna bridge behind Humayun's tomb was first given in 1961;

(b) the terms and conditions of the contracts;

(c) whether the contract was executed;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether tenders were re-invited;

(f) if so, when;

(g) the terms and conditions of the new contract; and

(h) the progress, up to date, in the construction of the bridge?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the contract for the construction of the bridge over the Yamuna behind Humayun's Tomb was first awarded in May 1961;

(b) The estimated cost of the work put to tender was Rs. 60,85,622 and the lowest tender accepted was for Rs. 49,23,231 after negotiations. The period of completion of the work was 36 months from its commencement.

(c) and (d). The contracting firm did not sign the contract but instead put forward claims for extra cost over and above the negotiated offer. These claims were rejected, and the award of work was cancelled.

(e) and (f). The tenders were re-invited on 31st July 1963, and the decision to award the work was reached in October 1963.

(g) Against the estimated cost of the work amounting to Rs. 50,76,000 put to tender, the contract for the work was given for Rs. 88,50 lakhs. The period of completion stipulated was 36 months from the date of commencement. The work was started on the 15th November 1963.

(h) 39 per cent of the work has been carried out so far.

Transport Problems of Border Areas

1108. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any first-hand study has been made of the transport problems of the borders areas of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura particularly of the river transport;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken to ensure the free flow of transport in these areas?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Minister for Transport and some senior officers of the Ministry of Transport have visited these areas to study the problems relating to roads, road transport, and inland water transport in that region.

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken to strengthen the weaker links in the transport system with a view to developing communications in those areas. Special attention is being paid to the construction of roads. Co-ordinated rail-cum-road and rail-cum-river services are also being developed in that region.

Modernisation of Sugar Factories

1109. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Kolla Venkiah:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 35 on the 17th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government on rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories in India; and

(b) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D.

R. Chavan): (a) The recommendations made by the Committee on rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories in India in its report submitted to the Government were laid on the table of the Sabha while answering starred question No. 32 on 31-8-1965.

(b) The report is under consideration of the Government.

घापातकाल में निजी मोटरगाड़ी मालिकों का सहयोग

1110. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री पाराशर :

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

श्री ग० :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

श्री धीरकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाकिस्तानी घाक्रमण के समय सरकार को निजी मोटरगाड़ी मालिकों का क्या सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ख) गत भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में कितनी निजी मोटर गाड़ियां क्षति-ग्रस्त हुईं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मोटरगाड़ियों के मालिकों, चालकों तथा उक्त कार्य में लगे हुए अन्य व्यक्तियों को हुई हानि का प्रतिकर देने की कोई व्यवस्था की है, और यदि हा, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(घ) निजी क्षेत्र में परिवहन उद्योग को जान-माल की जो हानि हुई है उसका स्वीकार क्या है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से जाहिर है कि निजी ट्रक मालिकों ने घापात काल के दौरान अपनी मोटर गाड़ियां सरकार को खुरी खुरी दे दी हैं ।

(ख) और (घ). संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से मुनाफ़ाश्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही मन्ना पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) जी हाँ, पशुगृहीत मोटर गाड़ियों को प्रयुक्त किये जाने के लिये क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाती है। शव को कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप होने वाली गाड़ियों की क्षति के लिये ऊँचे पैमाने पर मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है। खोई हुई मोटर गाड़ियों के बदल के प्रश्न को ध्येयता भी दी जायेगी।

Agricultural Production

1111. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Parashar:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

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

(a) the special measures adopted by the Block Development Administration to increase the agricultural production;

(b) whether the Block Development Officers and staff members possess practical knowledge of advanced agricultural methods;

(c) the number of Development Blocks which possess their own model agricultural farms for experimentation and demonstration;

(d) whether there are arrangements for refresher courses in agricultural production for the Block Development Officers and their staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Besides the other administrative and organisational measures for stepping up agricultural production in the

present context, the Block Administration has been assigned special responsibilities for ensuring maximum utilisation of available irrigation facilities, organising plant protection measures, and accelerating the programmes of composting, poultry, pisciculture and fruits and vegetable cultivation.

(b) The Extension Officers (Agriculture) who are graduates in Agriculture have the knowledge; the Village Level Workers also have basic knowledge of improved agricultural practices. The Block Development Officers, responsible for coordinating the work of agricultural production in the Block, possess working knowledge of the subject.

(c) Apart from the departmental agricultural farms, the Blocks do not, as such, have separate farms for experimentation and demonstration. The Block staff, however, carry out demonstrations of improved agricultural practices on fields belonging to the farmer.

(d) The syllabi for training courses of Block Development Officers and other Extension Officers have been revised in the context of the need for increased agricultural production. Extension Officers (Agriculture)/ (Animal Husbandry) and Village Level Workers and Gram Sevikas are also provided refresher training in the subject.

(e) The Block Development Officers and other Extension Officers are given a fifteen day training course once every five years which includes topics on agricultural production.

Extension Officers (Agriculture)/ (Animal Husbandry) are given one month's subject matter refresher training after every three years at Agriculture/Veterinary Colleges, Agricultural Universities and other suitable institutions.

Village Level Workers are given two months refresher training in agricultural production and allied subjects at the Gram Sevak Training

Centres after three to five years of field work. The two months refresher training course at the Gram Sevika Training Centres, prescribed for Gram Sevikas who have put in more than three years service in the field, also includes topics on Agriculture and allied subjects.

Accounts of U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board

1112. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board have been audited by the Government Auditors for the last 8 years;

(b) if so, how much amount has been found to have been misappropriated;

(c) the persons responsible for the misuse of the funds; and

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

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Security (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (d). The Government of India have no information on the points raised. The Khadi & Village Industries Board of U.P. has been constituted under an Act of the State legislature and, in terms of that Act, neither the Government of India nor the Khadi & Village Industries Commission is responsible for the audit of the accounts of the State Board.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले
दूध का गुण-प्रकार

1113. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले दूध का गुण-प्रकार दिन प्रति दिन घटता जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) जनता को पोषक दूध देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Freight Rates

1114. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Pakistan war has affected the freight rates of incoming and outgoing cargo from and to U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) So far the Shipping Conferences/Lines covering these trades have not announced any increase in the freight rates as a result of the conflict between India and Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

Air-India Terminal Building, Bombay

1115. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air-India propose to construct a City Air Terminal and Administrative building in Bombay;

(b) the total cost of this project;

(c) whether the Air-India called for quotations for designs for this project;

(d) whether one foreign Company was given preference in the matter of designs, supervision of civil work; and

(e) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved in this?

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

(b) Rs. 3.93 crores.

(c) to (e). As the concept of sky-scrapers is rather new for architectural planning in India, it was considered that some foreign architect, experienced in sky-scraper designing, should be consulted in the matter. Accordingly, an American firm was appointed as consulting architects for preparation of drawings. However, the execution of the work, structural design, air-conditioning design, supervision of civil and other work have been entrusted to an Indian firm of architects and engineers. The Corporation's proposals regarding this building project are at present under consideration of Government. After the project has been approved by Government, quotations for the construction of the building work, will be invited from Indian firms. The amount of fees to be paid to the consulting architects would be about \$150,000 out of which \$60,000 has been adjusted against sale of transportation.

Old Vessels with Private Liners

1116. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted certain private liners to sell their old vessels to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). With a view to earning foreign exchange, orders were issued in July, 1965 that in future all sales of Indian vessels for scrapping will have to be made abroad. These orders are applicable to ships of both the private and public sector shipping companies. Pursuant to these orders, three old vessels belonging to two private shipping companies have been sold abroad till now.

Publicity in Village Communities

1117. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular letter was addressed by him to Members of Parliament asking their cooperation in disseminating the message of the principal issues involved in the conflict between India and Pakistan to the village communities; and

(b) if so, the response of Members of Parliament and the specific modes and methods advised to give effect to the purpose underlying the Minister's communication to the M.P.s?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) Replies have been received from several members of Parliament. The suggestions made by them include the need for securing closer coordination of field effort and making available transport and audio-visual facilities in the blocks to the Members of Parliament visiting villages in this connection. The State Governments have been suitably addressed in this behalf.

Earnings from Tourism

1118. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earnings from tourism have declined during the current year substantially; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Estimation of earnings involves a complicated procedure. The data and procedure on which past years' estimates were based were considered inadequate. So a survey has been planned by the Ministry of Transport to provide, among other things, an estimate of foreign exchange earnings from tourism. The survey is in progress

since July, 1965 and will be completed in June, 1966. Hence it is not possible to comment on earnings at this stage.

Fishing Industry in Mysore

1119. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the size of the fishing industry in Mysore State; and

(b) the steps which Government propose to take in expanding the industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) About 20,000 fishermen are actively engaged in fishing in Mysore State with about 6,500 sail boats and 200 mechanised boats. The annual fish production is 1.89 lakh tons of which exports are 0.04 lakh tons.

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. A number of projects are proposed for marine and inland fisheries development with provision for fisheries education, research, training, organisation of fish marketing unions, assistance to co-operatives and local bodies connected with fishing industry etc. The tentative outlay proposed is about Rs. 5.50 crores.

Bharat Krishik Samaj

1120. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any assistance to the Bharat Krishik Samaj;

(b) whether Government have given any representation to this body in any of the bodies under his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the name of that body?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Tractors

1121. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shrimati Minimata:

Shri Daji:

Shri Bade:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1635 on the 7th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any additional amount of foreign exchange has been made available to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the import of heavy crawler tractors;

(b) if so, the amount made available; and

(c) when the further amount of foreign exchange is likely to be made available to meet the full requirement of Rs. 66 lakhs?

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

(c) While every effort will be made to release further foreign exchange to the State Government, it is not possible to indicate when the requirement could be met fully.

Quota of Sugar

1122. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of sugar to the States has been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the disparity in the distribution of sugar in urban and rural areas has been removed in Punjab; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A statement giving the required information is given below:

Statement

(In tonnes)

| State | Increase in Monthly quota of sugar allowed |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh . . . | 3,000 |
| 2. Bihar . . . | 2,750 |
| 3. Gujarat . . . | 500 |
| 4. Kerala . . . | 200 |
| 5. Madhya Pradesh . . . | 500 |
| 6. Madras . . . | 750 |
| 7. Maharashtra . . . | 1,000 |
| 8. Mysore . . . | 200 |
| 9. Orissa . . . | 450 |
| 10. Punjab . . . | 1,000 |
| 11. Rajasthan . . . | 1,000 |
| 12. Uttar Pradesh . . . | 4,000 |
| 13. West Bengal . . . | 750 |
| 14. Goa . . . | 100 |
| 15. Jammu and Kashmir . . . | 100 |
| 16. Tripura . . . | 58 |
| 17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 25 |

(c) and (d). Arrangements for distribution of sugar within the States are made by the State Governments. In Punjab the quantum of distribution in urban areas is one kilogramme per head per month. In rural areas, sugar is distributed according to requirements on verification by Panchayats. It is not possible to fix a standard of distribution in rural areas as the requirements vary from place to place.

Tourist Centres in Punjab

1123. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a few tourist centres in Punjab;

(b) if so, the names of the places likely to be developed; and

(c) the names of the existing tourist centres in Punjab which have been developed during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, so far?

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

(b) In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan, submitted to the Planning Commission, the following schemes for the development of tourism in the Punjab have been suggested under the central schemes.

Part II Schemes—(Cost to be shared by the Central and State Governments)

(Rs. in lakhs)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Integrated development of Kulu, Kangra, Manali and Manikaran area. | } 90.00 |
| 2. Development of tourist facilities in Surajkund and Badkhal belt (near New Delhi) | |

(c) During the current Plan period the following schemes for tourism

were taken up in Punjab:

1. Manali:

(a) Tourist Bungalow Class-I.

(b) Provision of facilities for developing camping such as sheds etc.

2. Kulu:

Construction of Tourist Bungalow Class-I.

3. Katrain:

Purchase of River View Guest House and its conversion into a Tourist Bungalow.

4. Pinjore:

Electrification and development of Pinjore Gardens.

5. Suraj Kund:

Approach Road, Parking area and staff quarters for the restaurant.

Dry Dock at Haldia

1124. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ship Repairs Committee appointed in 1961 under the Chairmanship of Shri A. R. Mudaliar recommended that one additional dry dock of 800 feet should be constructed at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in that direction?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A Sub-Committee of the National Shipping Board presided over by Shri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has recommended that there should be a dry dock 800 feet long at Haldia.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Tourism

1125. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the several States State-wise under "Tourism" in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount so far actually spent; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure, if any, State-wise?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the State-wise allocation for Tourism under the Third Five Year Plan for schemes to be wholly (Part I) or partly (Part II) financed by the Central Government and the expenditure anticipated against those schemes by the end of the current Plan period is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5216/65]. Column 3 of the statement also indicates the likely shortfall for each State. The main reason for the shortfall is that a number of schemes included under the Tourism Plan were held up once at the time of the Chinese aggression and again during the present conflict with Pakistan. For reasons of economy tourism schemes were given low priority. Secondly, most of the schemes under the Tourism Plan are in the nature of building works in out-of-the-way places and are to be executed through agencies of the CPWD and the State P.W.Ds. Since, these agencies are generally engaged with schemes of bigger magnitude and higher priority the execution of tourism schemes is slowed-down. Yet another reason for this slow progress is the difficulty in getting contractors to work at these out-of-the-way places and non-availability of building materials and labour at these places.

International Tourist Hotel at Bangalore

1126. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by the State Government to start an in-

ternational Tourist Hotel with the assistance of Government of India at Bangalore;

(b) if so, how the matter stands at present;

(c) the cost of the scheme; and

(d) when it will be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir. There is a proposal for the establishment of a hotel at Bangalore by the India Tourism Hotel Corporation in collaboration with the State Government.

(b) Preliminary studies in respect of the project have been completed.

(c) and (d). The cost of the scheme has not yet been worked out. It is not possible to say at this stage as to when the project would be completed.

Prices of Cash and Food Crops

1127. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made that there should be a parity in the prices of cash and food crops; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It is not clear as to which particular suggestion the Honourable Member has in mind. However, it may be mentioned that the Agricultural Prices Commission had considered the movement of inter-crop market price ratios as an alternative principle for determining the minimum producer's price. The Commission was of the view that while changes in the market price ratio might provide some guidance for adjustments in the minimum price, they could not provide a firm basis for determining their levels initially.

सरतगढ़ के यंत्रीकृत फार्म में रबी की फसल

1128. श्री प० ला० बाख्ताल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह है कि सरतगढ़ स्थित केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत कृषि फार्म में रबी की फसल नहीं बोई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। फार्म में 6-11-1965 तक 2,480 एकड़ भूमि में रबी की फसलें बोई जा चुकी हैं। प्राणामी रबी की मौसम में सिंचाई के लिए उपलब्ध होने वाले जल की प्रतिकूल स्थिति के कारण केवल लगभग 5,000 एकड़ भूमि में ही रबी की फसलों, जिसमें मैक्सिकन गेहूँ के अन्तर्गत घाने वाला 1200 एकड़ का क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, की बुआई हो सकेगी।

Ration Quota in Kerala

1129. Shri Kella Venkalah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether foodgrains ration in Kerala has been reduced recently;

(b) if so, the quantum of reduction; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). From 10-10-1965 the quantum of ration in Kerala has been

reduced from 320 grums to 280 grams per adult per day in accordance with the general policy to limit the overall quantum of ration all over the country to 2 Kgs per adult per week. The rice content of the ration has however not been reduced and continues to be 160 grams.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Mysore

1130. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to States under the Head 'minor irrigation' in the Third Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount allotted to Mysore State so far is sufficient to meet the requirements of the State including the incidental expenditure of tank repairs and restorations; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the 3rd Plan Provisions, Actual and Anticipated Outlays for 1961-65 and Outlays for 1965-66 (including Additional Allocations upto October, 1965) for Minor Irrigation Schemes, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5217/65].

(b) and (c). During the current financial year 1965-66, an Outlay of Rs. 6 crores was approved for minor irrigation schemes in the Mysore State. Besides, an additional Allocation of Rs. 1 crore was made to the State in May 1965 on the assumption that a provision of Rs. 6 crore had been made by the State Government in its budget. Since the State Government has provided only Rs. 3 crore in its budget for the year, no additional allocations could be made apart from the extra Rs. 1 crore already sanctioned. The State Government has been requested to restore the budget provision for minor irrigation schemes

to Rs. 6 crores as originally approved. On receipt of the State Government's confirmation in regard to this, their case for further Additional Allocations would be considered.

Recruitment Centre at Gauhati

1131. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have requested the Union Government to open a Centre at Gauhati to recruit personnel to different categories of jobs in the Rivers Steam Navigation Company; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of Assam for setting up a training establishment in Assam for training of inland water transport personnel.

(b) The Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., who are the largest employers of inland water transport personnel in that area, have been asked to examine this matter in the light of their existing and future requirements.

Lease of Bolgatty Palace in Kerala

1132. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Baghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have decided to lease out the Bolgatty Palace at Ernakulam to a private Hotelier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation against this decision; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have decided to lease out Bolgatty Palace by open tender.

(b) The decision to lease out Bolgatty Palace has been taken in the interest of development of tourist traffic.

(c) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received by the Government of Kerala from Shri C. Achutha Menon, Secretary, Communist Party of India, Kerala State Council, Trivandrum.

(d) The representation is under the consideration of the Government of Kerala. The Ministry of Transport are also taking up the matter with the Government of Kerala.

Vishakhapatnam Port

1133. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ore berths at Vishakhapatnam Port have been completed and put into use;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The berths are now under experimental use.

(b) The North Ore Berth was completed on the 15th December 1964 and the South Berth was completed on the 5th June, 1965.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की मिलें

1134 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारिता के आधार पर चार चीनी की मिलें खोलने के लिये

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये मिलें किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० खट्वाण): (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर सहकारी शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए 9 प्रारब्ध पत्रों के बारे में सिफारिश की थी :—

क्रम स्थान का प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र संख्या

1. मोरेना जिला (जोग)
2. इंदौर जिला
3. शिवपुरी जिला (करेरा)
4. टिकमगढ़ जिला (निवारी)
5. छिन्दवाड़ा जिला
6. नरसिंहपुर जिला (करेली)
7. जबलपुर जिला
8. होशिंगाबाद जिला (पिपागिया)
9. बेतुल जिला (बेतूल)

तथापि, केवल एक कैबट्टी जिला मोरेना में केलास के स्थान पर स्थापित करने के लिए अगस्त, 1965 में आशय-पत्र जारी कर दिया गया है। ग्रन्थ की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि के कारण शेष मामले उपयुक्त नहीं पाए गए हैं।

Scarcity Conditions in Mysore

**1135. Shri Basappa:
Shri Linga Reddy:**

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

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have approached the Centre for help to relieve the famine stricken and draught conditions in several parts of the State; and

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Calicut Airport

1136. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the construction of the Calicut aerodrome; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in selecting the site?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The construction of an aerodrome at Calicut has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Selection of a site has been delayed due to the fact that detailed surveys of possible sites had to be conducted, feasibility of acquiring land had to be assessed and their financial implications had to be worked out, to determine their relative merits.

Loan to U.P. for Rabi Crop

1137. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Centre for a loan to ensure rabi crops in the State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not asked the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for a loan to ensure Rabi crops. That Government, however, requested for a short term loan assistance of Rs. 8.0 crores for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers during the current financial year against which an amount of Rs. 3 crores was originally sanctioned in September 1965. The State Govern-

ment reiterated its request for sanctioning short term loan for the balance of Rs. 3 crores. A further amount of Rs. 1.0 crores has been recently sanctioned as a short term loan to the State Government.

गोमती नदी पर पुल

1138. श्री बिष्णु प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी और गाजीपुर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का गोमती नदी पर पुल तैयार होने वाला है ;

(ख) क्या यह यथासमय पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) पुल और उसे मिलाने वाली सड़क के लिए कितनी एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई ;

(घ) क्या किसानों को जिनकी भूमि अर्जित की गई है, पूरा मर्यादा दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो किसानों को कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। पुल के तैयार होने की तिथि 31 जूलाई, 1966 है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित भूमि अर्जित की गई:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| मुख्य पुल के लिये | 5.32 एकड़ (स्थायी रूप से अर्जित) |
| वाराणसी की तरफ के पट्टच मार्ग के लिये | 34.01 एकड़ (स्थायी रूप से अर्जित) |
| गाजीपुर के तरफ के पट्टच मार्ग के लिये | 170.28 एकड़ (स्थायी रूप से अर्जित) |
| | 248.07 एकड़ (अस्थायी रूप से अर्जित) |

(घ) और (ङ). जिन किसानों की भूमि मध्य पुल तथा वाराणासी के तरफ से पट्टेच मार्ग के लिये ली गई है उन्हें पूरा मुआवजा दिया जा चका है। गाजीपुर की तरफ से पट्टेच मार्ग पर अस्थायी रूप से अर्जित भूमि के लिये 9,003.60 रुपये बतौर मुआवजा घोषित कर दिया गया है और जैसे-जैसे किसान अपनी रकम लेने के लिये आ रहे हैं, उन्हें भुगतान दिया जा रहा है। इस पट्टेच मार्ग पर स्थायी रूप से अर्जित भूमि के लिये प्रबाई के कागजात तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

प्रबाई के घोषित होते ही मुआवजा भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा। किसानों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। जिन किसानों को भुगतान देर से किया जायगा उन्हें देरी की प्रबाई के लिये लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत ब्याज भुका दिया जायगा।

प्रजाज का आयात

1139. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1947 से अक्टूबर, 1965 तक विदेशों से कितना प्रजाज आयात किया गया ;

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा में उसका मूल्य क्या है ;

(ग) आयात की गई कुल मात्रा में पी० एल०-480 के अन्तर्गत प्रमरीका से आयात किये गये प्रजाज का कितना अनुपात है ;

(घ) बसुली तथा अन्य व्यय समेत प्रति मन आयात किए गए गेहूँ तथा चावल के औसत मूल्य क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) 1965-66 के अनुमित व्यय समेत 1947 से 1965 तक कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं, पशुपालन, मत्स्यपालन, मृगीपालन, सूअरपालन पर भारत

सरकार ने अनुमानतः कुल कितना धन व्यय किया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) 63606 हजार मीट्रिक टन।

(ख) अनुमानतः 2634 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) में दिखायी गयी कुल मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत आयातित खाद्यान्नों का अनुपात 51.4 प्रतिशत है किन्तु 1956 से जबकि पी० एल० 480 के आयात शुरू हुए थे, तब से आयातित कुल 41515 हजार मीट्रिक टन की मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में यह अनुपात 78.8 प्रतिशत बैठता है।

(घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-घटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एस० टी०—5218/65]

(ङ) 783.4 करोड़ रुपये इतमें 1965-66 के लिए बजट-व्यवस्था और राज्यों को दिए गये ऋणों और अनुदानों की बसुली से हुआ खर्च तथा संवीय क्षेत्रों में भी हुए खर्च शामिल है।

मतों की गिनती

1140. श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के सम्मुख ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके अनुसार चुनावों में मतदान केन्द्रों पर मतदान समाप्त होते ही मतगणना करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक होने का सम्भावना है ?

बिबि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, नहीं। ऐसे प्रस्ताव का पालन करने में होने वाली व्यावहारिक

कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Social Security Schemes in Villages

1141. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the social security programmes in the villages have been banned in view of the prevailing Emergency conditions; and

(b) the likely savings by the stopping of the said programmes?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Security (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reclamation of Waste Lands

1142. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to allow private joint stock companies to reclaim waste land for foodgrains production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Development of Hill Areas

1143. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes prepared by the Central Hill Development Advisory Committee for the development of hill areas;

1900 (A) LSD-4

(b) whether a study on the employment potential vis-a-vis employment seekers in the hill areas of U.P. has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof and suggestions made in this regard; and

(d) if not, the measures suggested by the Committee to boost up employment in the above areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The Sub-groups of the Working Group set up in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to prepare plans for hill development work in agriculture and allied subjects have prepared their reports but some of these are still to be finalised. These reports are only guidelines and not detailed schemes.

The reports of the sub-groups will be co-ordinated by a Steering Committee set up in the Planning Commission to co-ordinate the reports of Working Groups set up in the various Ministries.

No specific study on the employment potential vis-a-vis employment seekers in the hill areas of U.P. has been made by the Working Group functioning in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Hindu Succession Act

1144. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for the amendment of the Hindu Succession Act for excluding agricultural land from its purview; and

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

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Security (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dairy Farms in Punjab

1145. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have requested the Central Government to help establish a chain of dairy farms in Punjab to meet the demand of milk for defence personnel now engaged against the Pakistan enemy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No specific proposal has so far been received.

Supply of Indigenous Wheat

1146. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only imported wheat and atta and not desi wheat is proposed to be supplied under the rationing system to be introduced in Delhi; and

(b) if so, how desi wheat and atta will be distributed in the Capital and how its price and distribution will be regulated?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Raw Cotton

1147. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of raw cotton has been seriously affected in the southern part of the country due to drought and incurable diseases during the current year; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). According to reports received from the Southern States the Cotton sowings were delayed this year due to late outbreak or failure of monsoon. However, the overall crop position is reported to be generally satisfactory.

In Ghat areas of Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh, there was incidence of jassids on about 3,000 acres of L. 147 Cotton Crop, which was promptly controlled by timely plant protection measures. There are no reports of incidence of pests and diseases from other Southern States.

Supply of Fertilizers to U.P.

1148. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked for the immediate supply of 50,000 tons of fertilizers to relieve the grave shortage thereof in the State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for expeditious supply of fertilisers against their allocations totalling 90,530 Metric Tonnes during the current quarter to meet the requirements of Rabi Crops.

(b) Arrangements have been made to supply fertilisers to Uttar Pradesh, on priority basis, from ports and factories by running special trains, wherever necessary and possible.

Welfare of Denotified Tribes in Orissa

1149. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been

sanctioned to the Orissa State for taking up schemes for the welfare of denotified tribes during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given below:

| Name of the Scheme | Amount approved for 1965-66 (Rs in Lakhs) |
|--|---|
| 1. Pre-matric school | 0.10 |
| 2. Residential School | 1.14 |
| 3. Subsidies for agricultural and industrial aid | 0.15 |
| 4. Sinking of wells | 0.35 |
| Total | 1.74 |

Accumulation of fertilizers

1150. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether stocks of fertilizers have accumulated at present at the Nangal and Rourkela Fertilizer Plants; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to clear off these stocks?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Warehouses in Orissa

1151. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 503 on the 2nd March, 1965, and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the proposal for opening new warehouses in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The present decision is for the Central Warehousing Corporation to construct one warehouse at Jajpur Road and for the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation to construct 2 warehouses at Ramapur and Birapratapapur. The warehouse at Jajpur Road is nearing completion and the work on the other two is in progress.

मृगल-लाइन लिमिटेड, बम्बई के निदेशक

1152. श्री मसुरिया बीन : क्या

परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा के श्री इसरार-उल-हक को मृगल लाइन लिमिटेड, बम्बई का निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी धाय का कोई ऐसा साधन नहीं था, जो मालूम हो ;

(ग) क्या 1961 में उनको भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 452, 380 तथा 147 के अधीन पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार किये जाने पर पाकिस्तान सरकार ने विरोध प्रकट किया था ;

(घ) क्या कोटा के सिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय में घण्टा किसी अन्य न्यायालय में उनके विरुद्ध अभी दांडक कार्यवाही चल रही है; और

(ङ) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों में से, किसी भाग का उत्तर स्वाभाविक हो तो सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) श्री ईसरार-उल-हक ने सरकार का सूचित किया है कि किसी दिवाङ्गप्रस्त सम्पत्ति में बिना इजाजत-प्रवेश करने के सम्बन्ध में धारा 454 के अन्तर्गत उन के सहित 17 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध एका मुकदमा है । यह मुकदमा अभी न्यायाधीन है ।

(ङ) किसी तरह की कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है और सूना ए. व. त्रित की जा रही है ।

बरेली-अमीनगांव सड़क पर पुल

1153. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री 21 सितम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2532 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह तबताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली-अमीनगांव सड़क पर कुल कितने छोटे तथा बड़े पुलों का निर्माण किया जायेगा; और

(ख) इनका किन-किन स्थानों पर निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) बरेली अमीनगांव आनुषंगिक सड़क के उत्तर प्रदेशीय विभाग पर निर्माण किये जाने वाले छोटे और बड़े पुलों की सम्पूर्ण संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

- (1) बड़े पुल (500 फीट से अधिक लम्बाई) 5
- (2) मझोले पुल (100 फीट और 500 फीट के बीच की लम्बाई) 39
- (3) छोटे पुल (20 फीट और 100 फीट के बीच की लम्बाई) 66

योग

110

इस संस्था में कुछ परिवर्तन हो सकता है जो कुछ माहों पर, जहां अभी हाल ही में मंरक्षण पूरा किया गया है, पुलों की आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ख) पुलों का स्थान सूचित करने वाली एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, बेलिय संस्था एल०टी०-5219/65]

बीजों का उत्पादन

1154. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में उत्पादित अनाज के बीजों को सरकारी फार्मों में पैदा करने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन खाद्यान्नों के बीज पैदा किये गये हैं; और

(ग) किसानों को बीज देने के लिए क्या सिद्धान्त अपनाया गया है ?

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

(ख) हाल ही में सरकार ने लगभग 7,500 एकड़ भूमि में खेती करने के लिये अधिक उपज वाली गेहूं की किस्मों के बीज (खोनोरा-64 तथा लरमा रोजो) लगभग 250 टॉन्ड आयात किये हैं । राज्यों और केन्द्र के कुछ सरकारी फार्मों में इन बीजों में से लगभग 75 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के लिए प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने खान बीजों (टेबुग नेटिब 1) को भी थोड़ी मात्रा में आयात किया । ये बीज प्रगतिशील किसानों तथा नेशनल टोनज क्लब आफ

इंडिया जैसे संगठनों और सरकारी कामों को भी वितरित किये गये। ऐसे बढ़ाये गये बीतराष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा इकट्ठे किये जायेंगे और दूसरे फसल ऋतु में 15 से 20 हजार एकड़ भूमि के लिए ठेके पद्धति के अन्तर्गत किसानों के साथ प्रागे वृद्धि कार्यक्रम चल रहा है ताकि 1966-67 में दो मिलियन एकड़ भूमि में खेती करने के लिए पर्याप्त बीज पैदा हो सकें।

(ग) बचत सन्नाई करने के लिए जो सिद्धान्त अपनाया गया वह यह है कि किसान के पास आवश्यक साधन अवश्य हों और वह उपज की सप्ताई के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से उद्यमी हों और इन अधिक उर्वरक वाली सघन फसलों के लिए सिफारिश की गई कृषिशास्त्र से सम्बन्धित तरीके आदि पर ध्यान दें क्योंकि ये किसानों उपात्तस्थ उपज परिस्थितियों के लिए नहीं है बल्कि अधिकतम उपज परिस्थितियों के लिए है।

Development of Forests

1155. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the schemes for forest development in the States in the Third Plan; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) In the State sector against the Third Plan provision of about Rs. 45 crores, an expenditure of about Rs. 43 crores is expected to be incurred. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of "Plantation of Quick Growing Species" against the Plan provision of 2.75 crores likely expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 3.31 crores.

(b) There would be a shortfall in expenditure in some States whereas

in others, anticipated expenditure would exceed the Plan provision. The major shortfalls are mainly under the schemes "Farm Forestry" and "Forest Consolidation". Under the former scheme, plantations were to be raised on all available village common lands through the Community Development organisations. Lack of funds for the scheme and the poor response from the public have been responsible for the lack of performance in this scheme. With regard to the "Forest Consolidation" scheme, a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided by the Government of Kerala for the acquisition of private forests. However only a very small amount could be spent on this account so far.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

1156. Shri Kolla Venkataiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial aid promised to Andhra Pradesh for minor irrigation schemes in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount of aid given upto the end of June, 1965;

(c) the amount which is to be given during the remaining period of the plan;

(d) when it will be given; and

(e) if it is not to be given during the Third Plan period the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has an approved Plan provision amounting to Rs. 18.26 crores for minor irrigation programme during Third Five Year Plan. Against this, the total expenditure incurred upto 1964-65 amounts to about Rs. 20.85 crores (actuals for 1961-64 and anticipated for 1964-65). During the current financial year, 1965-66, the Plan Outlay agreed to is Rs. 7.48 crore. Further alloca-

tions of Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 94 lakh have been made to the State Government upto October, 1965 (Rs. 65 lakh upto June, 1965 and Rs. 29 lakh during October, 1965). Thus, the total outlay incurred agreed to upto October, 1965, amounts to Rs. 29.27 crore, thereby exceeding the original Third Plan Provision. This amount includes both Central and State shares of expenditure. The Central share of assistance to the State Government, based on the approved patterns of Central financial assistance, is sanctioned under the broad head of development "Agricultural Production, including Minor Irrigation and Land Development" and not scheme-wise, consequent on the introduction of the revised procedure since 1958-59. Hence separate figures for minor irrigation are not available.

(c) and (d). Further additional allocation of Central financial assistance on the basis of the recommendation made by the Joint Central Team, which visited the State recently, is under consideration of Government. Such amount, if any, as may be finally agreed to, would be allocated to the State Government shortly.

(e) Does not arise.

Rearing of Goats

1157. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration is considering a proposal to encourage the rearing of goats to meet the shortage of milk in Delhi;

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

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) The Indian Milk Goat Association has a proposal to set up a Dairy

Goat Breeding Farm in Delhi. The main features of the proposal are:—

- (i) grading up of indigenous milch goat with exotic breeds like Alpine, Nubian etc.
- (ii) demonstration of soundness of dairy goat industry.
- (iii) maintenance of a foundation stock of 100 high yielding indigenous does and 5 exotic bucks.
- (iv) production and sale of goat milk to hospitals etc. and popularising consumption of goat milk.
- (v) Production and distribution of superior does and bucks.

(c) The Delhi Administration have agreed to make available a piece of Panchayat land for the proposed farm. The Association is, however, in need of financial assistance. Their request in this behalf is under consideration.

Employee's Provident Fund Act

1158. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration to extend the Employees' Provident Fund Act to some more industries;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) how many employees will be benefited under this scheme; and

(d) the industries to be covered under this Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Security (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes.

(b) Proposals for extension of the Act to more industries are at various stages of consideration and when the case of a particular industry is finalised, the Act will be extended to that industry.

(c) and (d). The Act already applies to about 43.5 lakh employees. The number of employees in industries to which extension of the Act is at present under consideration is about 2 lakhs. A list of these industries is given below. The intention is to cover more and more industries as early as possible.

Statement

1. Cotton ginning, bailing and pressing.
2. Jute bailing and pressing.
3. Non-metallic mineral products.
4. Establishments engaged in the manufacture, distribution or transportation of certain gases.
5. Cinchona plantations.
6. Stone quarries producing roof and floor slabs and dimension stones etc.
7. Ferro Manganese plants.
8. Local bodies.
9. Fire-works and cap-works industry.
10. Messes.
11. Linoleum.
12. Indoleum.
13. Salt.
14. Transhipment establishments.
15. Petroleum Products Industry.
16. Explosive Industry.
17. Fish and other non-vegetable preservation industry.
18. Railway Booking Agencies run by contractors or by other private establishments.
19. Establishments engaged in milch-ing of milk by hand.
20. Establishments engaged in giving machines tools equipments (like road roller Kollus etc.) or any other article on hire.
21. Tents and garments making factories.

कृषि उत्पादन

1159. श्री बसवन्त : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान के एक कृषि विश्वज्ञ 'श्री मिकि' ने भारत में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सुझाव दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के क्या व्योरे हैं; और

(ग) कितने राज्यों ने उक्त सुझावों को क्रियान्वित कर दिया है ?

साध तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री साहनबाबू झा) : (क) जी, नहीं :

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Kerala Road Transport Corporation

1160. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Kerala Road Transport Corporation by the Union Government by way of subscription to the share capital; and

(b) the plans for expansion of the activities of the Corporation?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) The broad details of the Corporation's development plans for 1965-66 are given below:—

(i) Civil Works—Rs. 25 lakhs.

(ii) Establishment of 6 Regional Workshops—Rs. 15 lakhs.

(iii) Purchase of 110 new vehicles for nationalisation of bus services on some additional routes etc.—Rs. 55 lakhs.

- (iv) Amenities to passengers and employees—Rs. 10 lakhs

Rs. 105 lakhs

Rice Mills in Public Sector

1161. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in the establishment of new types of rice mills in the public sector; and

(b) by what time they are likely to start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Cooperative rice mills at Thiruvavur (Madras), Mandya (Mysore), Memari (West Bengal) and Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) have already been installed and the trial running is in progress. The work relating to the provision of modern facilities, such as parboiling unit, dryer and silos for these mills, is also in progress. The installation work of the mill at Bikramganj (Bihar) has started and will be completed shortly. The construction work at Tadepalligudem (Andhra Pradesh) is nearing completion and the installation work is to start shortly.

(b) All the mills are expected to start functioning by January, 1966 except in respect of silo storage.

Agartala-Assam Road

1162. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agartala-Assam road has been badly damaged due to heavy pressure on it as a result of suspension of all traffic via Pakistan;

(b) whether it requires to be widened immediately; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the road?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Information supplied by the Tripura Public Works Department shows that the pressure on this road increased due to the blocking of the cross-rail traffic via Pakistan. No abnormal damage is, however, reported to have been done to the road on this account. The Government of India have, however, been separately considering a proposal to improve the Shillong-Agartala road further, including the widening of its carriageway wherever necessary, to meet the needs of the area and have already formulated a scheme for this purpose. The proposed further improvement work will be taken in hand as soon as a final decision on the aforesaid scheme has been taken.

Calcutta-Agartala Freighter Service

1163. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any private air company is carrying goods from Calcutta to Agartala;

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

(c) the freight charges of cargo levied by the company; and

(d) the time taken to complete the delivery of the cargo?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Roads in Tripura

1164. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the construction of the Silchar-Imphal, Silchar-Ijal and Passi-Badarpur roads and also to make them all-weather roads;

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration for declaring Agartala-Shillong road as a National Highway; and

(c) whether there is also any proposal to construct a road bridge over the river Barak on this road, and, if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6220/65].

Chelari Aerodrome

1166. Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer has been received from the Birlas agreeing to place the Chelari Aerodrome near Calicut for providing regular Dakota service; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accept the offer?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This airstrip in its present condition is not suitable for the scheduled operations of I.A.C. However, this offer has been kept in view while surveying for suitable sites for an airport for Calicut.

Private Forests in Kerala

1167. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

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

(a) the progress made to acquire the private forests in the Malabar region of Kerala;

(b) the steps taken to prevent unauthorised cutting of timber; and

(c) the number of prosecutions launched during the last five years under the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Milk Plant

1163. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with the UNICEF for the setting up of a milk plant in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the project report is likely to be ready?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Government of India have signed a Plan of Operations in respect of the Ludhiana Milk Conservation Project on October 27, 1965.

(b) Under this project, a Milk Conservation Plant will be established at Ludhiana to produce milk, milk-powder, ghee, butter and casein. The development will take place in phases. UNICEF has already allocated \$175,000 out of their commitment of \$800,000. It will allocate further sums as and when required. The total cost to the Government of Punjab, for this project is estimated at approx. Rs. 1.05 crores.

(c) Since the plan of operations has already been signed, the question of a project report does not arise.

Flying Clubs in M.P.

1169. Shri Lakhmi Bhawanil: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of Flying

Clubs in Madhya Pradesh for training young boys and girls of the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter so far?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Two Flying Clubs are already established in Madhya Pradesh, viz. Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore; and Nagpur Flying Club, Nagpur. In addition, the establishment of a Flying-cum-Gliding Club at Raipur was agreed to, in principle, in August 1961. Two gliders and a Winch have been given to the Club on loan, its instructional, engineering and operational staff have been approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation and it has started gliding training from May, 1965. This club has been included in the Gliding Subsidy Scheme and will receive subsidy/subvention at the prescribed rates.

Further, the Club has purchased a trainer aircraft from the Bombay Flying Club and the appointment of an Engineer for power flying has been approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation. It is expected that the Club will commence power flying training in the near future.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY BASES IN INDIAN OCEAN BY U.K.

श्री मधु लिजये (मनेर) : मैं अविलम्ब-नीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

“हिन्द महासागर में यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा सैनिक घाट्टे बनाने का प्रस्ताव।”

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : हिंद महासागर में ब्रिटेन और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकारों को रक्षात्मक सुविधायें प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से ब्रिटिश सरकार ने एक नई बस्ती की स्थापना का निर्णय किया है जिस का नाम “ब्रिटिश इंडियन ग्रांजन टेरिटरी” होगा। इस नयी बस्ती को स्थापित करने के लिए ब्रिटेन सरकार ने ऐसे कुछ द्वीप समूहों का नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में ले लिया है जिन की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था इस समय मारिशस और सैलेबेलीज की सरकारें करती हैं और दोनों ही ब्रिटिश उपनिवेश हैं। इस नई बस्ती के लिये जो द्वीप समूह लिए गए हैं उन में मुख्य मोरिशस के 1200 मील उत्तर-पूर्व में स्थित चैगोस द्वीप समूह और सैबेलीज के निकटवर्ती कुछ अन्य छोटे-छोटे द्वीप समूह हैं।

ब्रिटेन के उपनिवेश मंत्री के अनुसार, “मंशा यह है कि ये द्वीप समूह ब्रिटेन और संयुक्त राज्य की सरकारों द्वारा रक्षात्मक सुविधायें तैयार करने के लिए उपलब्ध होंगे किन्तु दोनों में से किसी भी सरकार ने अभी कोई पक्की योजनायें नहीं बनाई हैं। इस के लिये समुचित मुद्दावजा दिया जाएगा।”

इन द्वीप समूहों को लेने के लिये मारिशस और सैबेलीज की सरकारों को कुछ मुद्दावजा तो दिया जाएगा, लेकिन कितना, यह अभी निश्चय होता है।

ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि ब्रिटेन सरकार ने 1966 में मारिशस को स्वतन्त्रता प्रदान करने की बात को ध्यान में रखकर ये प्रबन्ध किए हैं।

हिंद महासागर में घाट्टे स्थापित करने के विषय में भारत सरकार की नीति यही है कि वह इस के सख्त खिलाफ है, और ब्रिटेन सरकार इस बात को जानती है।

उपनिवेशी वेज द्वारा अधिभासित प्रदेश का एक भाग रख कर बाकी को छोड़ देने

का विचार आज की विचार-धारा के प्रतिकूल और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के उपनिवेश प्रदेशों को स्वतन्त्रता प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ब्रिटेन ने यह नया सुझाव इसलिए अपनाया है कि घदन में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद पर आघात हो रहा है और वहाँ से उन को लग रहा है कि भागना पड़ेगा और क्या मारीशस की आजादी के लिए यह द्वीपों को देना उन्होंने एक शर्त बनाई है और कहा है कि अगर यह द्वीप आप नहीं देंगे तो आप को आजादी नहीं मिलेगी? इन द्वीपों पर सार्वभौमिकता किन की रहेगी, अंग्रेजों की, रहेगी या मारीशस आदि की रहेगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह हमारे लिये कहना मुश्किल है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने मारीशस सरकार से यह शर्त रखी थी या नहीं रखी थी । यह बात तो उन दोनों सरकारों के लोगों को ही मालूम होगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप का कोई प्रतिनिधि वहाँ है नहीं ? मारीशस के लोगों के पुरखे और हमारे पुरखे एक थे ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : इस बातचीत में हमारा प्रतिनिधि नहीं था लेकिन यह जाहिर है कि चूँकि मारीशस की आजादी 1966 में होने वाली है तो इसलिए ब्रिटेन सरकार ने इन द्वीपों को भ्रमण किया है । बाकी यह शर्त उन्होंने खास रखी है या नहीं रखी है यह कहना मेरे लिए संभव नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरी बात मैं ने यह पूछी थी कि सार्वभौमिकता किस की रहेगी इन द्वीपों पर ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जो अभी तक प्रस्ताव ब्रिटेन सरकार ने जाहिर किया है उस से तो मालूम होता है कि यह ब्रिटेन के कब्जे में रहेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if in accordance with the practice which has been prevailing in the UK Government, especially the UK Government in the hands of the Labour Party, this base will not be used, directly or indirectly, for giving encouragement to Pakistani fascism? Has the Government made any enquiry on this point from the UK Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think this base will be used for giving any direct facilities to Pakistan against us. Because the Pakistan's borders are adjoining ours and they can do whatever they like directly. But as they are going to be defence bases, Pakistan as a member of the defence pacts may get some assistance from there. Even so, we are opposed to the setting up of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Is it correct that the military base plan is behind the British offer to lend 3 million to Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia near Mauritius and has that island some strategic significance for US?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This £3 million offer that the hon. Member has referred to is the compensation which is being proposed by the British Government to Mauritius for the establishment of Chagos base. So far as its strategic position is concerned, of course it occupies a very strategic place.

12.09 hrs.

Re: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Mr. Speaker: I have received another Calling Attention Notice today from a large number of hon. Members about the serious situation in the Banaras Hindu University.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (संज्जर) : मैं ने एक शार्ट नोटिस सर्वैश्चन 18 तारीख को दिया था आप के मैक्रेटरी की प्रेरणा पर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुन लीजिये ।

मुझे नोटिस मिले थे श्रीर मैं ने उन को अपने खयाल के मुताबिक डिसएलाऊ किया था । कई मैम्बर साहिबान ने ये दिये थे लेकिन मैं ने उन की इजाजत नहीं दी थी मेरा अपना खयाल यह था कि जब बिल चल रहा है तो मैं उस पर कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस की इजाजत न दूं । दोनों हाउस सावरेन हैं । राज्य सभा अपनी कार्यवाही की खुद मालिक है । बावजूद इसके कि उस ने खुद बिल पास किया है उन्होंने वहां पर इजाजत दी है और एक स्टेटमेंट वहां हुआ है

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : दोनों सावरेन नहीं हैं, संविधान सावरेन है । आप ने बम्बई वाले अपने भाषण में कहा है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन सुप्रीम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के नीचे आ कर फिर कई सब-सावरेन भी पैदा हो जाते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप बाद में उन की नक्स क्यों करते हैं ?

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): It happens very often.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक चीज पूछना चाहता हूं । अगर मिनिस्टर साहब कोई इस पर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहते हैं तो मैं इस पर सब नोटिसिस को रिवाइव कर के मैम्बरों को इजाजत दूंगा कि वे सवाल कर लें । या तो यह किया जाए । या कुछ ऐसी चीज हो जिस से कोनोबोरोशन हो और गवर्नमेंट खयाल रखे कि कौन सी चीज इधर आ रही है या उधर आ रही है । मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं । लेकिन जब बिल चल रहा हो तो मेरे खयाल से उसको न कि जाए । और उन्होंने ने वहां बयान दिया है तो यहां भी एक बयान शाम को पांच बजे दे दें ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : लड़कों की एजी-टेशन वहां पर

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : यह तो ठीक है कि वह बयान यहां दें । लेकिन एक निवेदन श्रीर मैं कर देना चाहता हूं अगर हाउस उस को मंजूर करे तो कि उस बिल का यथा जल्दी ले लिया जाए । जो एजेंडा एनाउंस्ड है उसका छोड़ कर अगर मैम्बर और विरोधी दसत्य भी इस को मान लें तो कल ही हम उस बिल को ले सकते हैं और लोक-सभा अपनी राय दे सकती है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा भी है कि जैसे लोक सभा की राय होगी उस के मुताबिक होगा, उस के मुताबिक कार्यवाही वह करेंगे । कल अगर उस को ले लें तो अच्छा होगा ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : कल ले लिया जाए ।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kukkar (Fatehpur): It may be taken up tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have a submission to make. I never gave notice of a "Call Attention" motion. I read in the newspaper today about the grave situation and students taking over the Proctor's office. I only wish that before the debate takes place the hon. Minister makes a statement on the situation there. The University is facing a closure.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ना है नहीं । उन को नोटिस नहीं था ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This relates not by any means to the provisions of the Bill which we may or may not like. That is a different matter altogether. A situation has been created in the Banaras Hindu University campus which being a Central university is directed by this Government. Whether the Minister of Education is here or not is quite immaterial. If in the Banaras Hindu University campus events have taken place which have

caused great perturbation all over the country, quite irrespective of the rights and wrongs of the provisions of the Bill, we are certainly entitled to have some idea as to the situation as it exists and as it is being handled by Government pending the passing of the legislation and whatever that might be. That is what we wanted.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May I submit that all the trouble that has taken place is due to the manner in which the Council of States has passed or amended the Bill; therefore, it is much better that we should have the Bill here and give our judgement. That will completely avoid that trouble.

श्री बड़े : वहां सिचुएशन बहुत बिगड़ गई है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): I want to support what Shri N. C. Chatterjee has said. Since the Rajya Sabha has changed the name, now the Minister's statement cannot change the decision of the Rajya Sabha; it can only be tackled by the Lok Sabha. It does not make any difference whether the statement is made at 5 p.m. today or the Bill is taken up at 12 O'clock tomorrow. It is much better if it is taken up tomorrow than to have a statement today.

श्री बड़े : मैंने भी इसके बारे में नोटिस दिया है । वहां परिस्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है । शासन को चाहिए कि वह जल्दी ही उस तरफ ध्यान देकर और एक स्टेटमेंट हाउस में धाए । यह कहा गया है कि बिल घाने वाला है । जब बिल धा जाएगा तो उसके बाद उस पर विचार होगा । लेकिन परिस्थिति जो बिगड़ी है उस के बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है, यह तो हमें बताया जाए । यह चीज तो पार्लियमेंट में घानी चाहिए ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): My name is also there.

Mr. Speaker: I am not calling all those Members whose names are there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, let him make a statement today.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मुझे कहनी है, शास्त्री जी । अगर एक हाउस एक बिल पास करता है, और उसके पास होने पर बाद जो वह फैसला लेता है उसके बरखिलाफ एजीटेशन करने के लिए कोई मुहिम, कोई कार्रवाई, कोई कैम्पेन जारी होता है तो क्या हम कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस को लें । चटर्जी साहब ने कहा कि जो सिचुएशन वहां है उसको हम इसकस करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन वह सिचुएशन किस का रिजल्ट है ? फर्ज कर लें—मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि यह होगा—जो राज्य सभा ने किया है वही यह हाउस भी कर दें तो फिर कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस घाते हैं तो हम क्या करेंगे । उस वक्त देखना यह होगा कि घाप क्या डिसिशन लेते हैं । दो बातें हो सकती हैं । शायद घापका डिसिशन दिया हुआ इस बात को हल कर दे और एजीटेशन रहे ही न । एक बात तो यह हो सकती है । दूसरी पार्लियमेंटो यह हो सकती है—यह होगी, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ— कि जो राज्य सभा ने किया है उस की यह हाउस भी तसदीक कर दे और इस तरफ से जो कानून पार्लियमेंट के हाउसिस के सामने है वह पास हो जाए और फिर एजीटेशन तेज हो जाए और मेरे पास कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस या एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाये जायें कि जो कानून पास हुआ है उसके खिलाफ एजीटेशन हो रही है उसको और हम इसकस करना चाहते हैं तो घाप सोचे कि कहां तक यह जायज होगा । ऐसी मूरत में मेरा क्याल है कि जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट कर दें और हम जल्दी से इस बिल को ले लें और इस पर बहस शुरू कर दें और फैसला करें उस का जो कुछ हमें करना है तो प्रकटा रहेगा फिर अगर कोई एजीटेशन रहती है, अगर कोई

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

ऐसा काज रहता है तो उसके बाद सवाल उठ सकता है कि क्या किया जाए।

श्री बड़े: स्टेटमेंट होना चाहिये।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I beg of you to make a differentiation here? The Bill relates to a particular matter. We have to go into its rights and wrongs and make our decision. In Banaras, a particular kind of agitation is there and the Government has to tackle it. I am sure, this House or any other House would not like to be pressurised by whatever is happening there into giving its opinion one way or the other. We have to discuss that purely on its merits. Educational as well as other things have got to be considered. But in so far as this specific situation which has arisen in the campus of the Banaras Hindu University, which is the jurisdiction of the Union Government, is concerned, this House has a right to satisfaction in regard to the manner in which the Government has dealt with whatever agitation is taking place there. That is quite irrespective of the rights and wrongs of the matter. I do not say that because of the agitation I go back on the decision of the Rajya Sabha or because of the agitation I am fortified in my decision to keep on to the decision of the Rajya Sabha. That is a different matter altogether. The situation that has developed in the Banaras Hindu University campus which is governed by the Union Government has got to be reported by the Government to us and then it is for us to find out what is to be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I make a submission?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any

further discussion is needed on this. Only this much can be said by the Education Minister as to what is the position at this moment. That is all. We cannot discuss what the motives are, what the demands are and all that. We will not discuss that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That he will do. The Education Minister will make a statement in the afternoon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At what time?

Mr. Speaker: We will take it up at 5 O'Clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister was good enough to say that the Bill would be brought before the House tomorrow. Can we have an assurance as that Bill would be introduced here today so that we can study the Bill and come prepared tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Just now it will be introduced. The Secretary.

12.20 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1965."

12-20-1|2 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

(As passed by Rajya Sabha)

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: The Members can have the copies of the Bill.

12.21 hrs.

Re: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ इच्छोगिल नहर के सम्बन्ध में एक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। वह बिल्कुल तथ्यों पर है। पहला तथ्य यह है कि क्या इच्छोगिल नहर सतलुज नदी के नीचे बहती है या सतलुज नदी के ऊपर। मैंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि इच्छोगिल नहर, खेमकरण और कमूर के इलाके में सतलुज नदी के नीचे बहती है। प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि वह नहर ऐसी है जिसके नीचे नदी बहती है और वह नदी के ऊपर बहती है। तो पहला सवाल तो यह है कि कौन किसके ऊपर बहती है, नदी या नहर। अगर यह साबित हो जाये और माननीय सदस्यों को इस सवाल को बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये—अगर यह साबित हो जाये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल हो गया, अब दूसरी बात।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दूसरी बात यह कि अगर इच्छोगिल नहर सतलुज नदी के नीचे से बहती है तब पाकिस्तान की सरकार और पाकिस्तान के पलटनों नेतृत्व के लिये यह सम्भव था कि वह उसके पानी को रोक करके अपनी पलटनों को खुफिया तौर से ऐसे ढंग से जिसमें भारतीय पलटनों को पता नहीं चलता, उस सुरंग से ले जाते। फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री ने इनकार किया। तो आप मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं अपना प्रस्ताव पढ़ कर सुना दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रस्ताव पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं। आपका जो बयान है उसी को पढ़ेंगे या कुछ और। अगर वही पढ़ेंगे तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ।

आपने इसमें लिखा है कि :

“डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने डाक्टर नहीं लिखा है। मैं यह कभी नहीं करता। मैं डाक्टर को बिल्कुल नापसन्द करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मुझे कहना हो तो मुझे कुछ आदर और सम्मान से ही कहना चाहिये, आप चाहें जैसा सलूक करें।

“उसके साथ साथ दूसरी बात बताऊँ कि कमूर और खेमकरण के बीच में एक सुरंग बनी हुई है जिस सुरंग का इस युद्ध से बड़ा जबर्दस्त संबंध था।”

माफ कीजिये, मैं आहिस्ता आहिस्ता पढ़ सकता हूँ, जल्दी जल्दी नहीं पढ़ सकता।

“जिस सुरंग के पानी को बन्द करके पाकिस्तान ने अपनी पलटनों छिपा कर ऐसे भेजी कि भारत की पलटने फँस गई। खेमकरण और कमूर वाली जगह हमारी”

इसमें एक जगह खाली है। इसमें “मात” नहीं लिखा। अगर “मात” मान लें तो है :

“हमारी मात हुई तो उसका कारण यह इच्छोगिल नहर की सुरंग था।”

श्री प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा :

“बाकी चीजें नहीं हैं जो टनल वगैरह के बारे में कहा गया उस डा० राब ने एकस्प्लेन किया ही होगा।”

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत (होमंगाबाद)
“एकस्प्लेन” भोजपुरी है।

Mr. Speaker: I am reading the statement.

श्री हेम बहगना (गौहाटी) : 'एक्सप्लेन' की हिन्दी क्या है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी बोलते हैं तब अंग्रेजी बोलने की आदत है। और जब अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं तब हिन्दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "ग्रंडरराउंड" कोई नीचे से कोई पंख बनाया है ताकि उसके नीचे से टैंक चलाया जाये डा० राव ने उसे एक्सप्लेन किया है और बतलाया है कि वह बात नहीं है। बिल्कुल एक नामल तरीके से जो एक कनाल बनती है और जितनी रिवर्स उसके नीचे से पास करती हैं तो उस तरीके का जो प्रोजेक्ट या जो स्ट्रक्चर बनता है वह स्ट्रक्चर वहां पर है।"

अब, डाक्टर लोहिया कहते हैं कि यह बीच आफ प्रिविलेज है।

I have ruled....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं सिर्फ टनल के प्रोस्पेक्ट कंसाइडर डिक्शनरी में क्या अर्थ है, उसे प्राप्ति सेकेन्ड में बतला दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आप मेरी बात सुन लें। इसकी जरूरत तो मुझे तब हो सकती है जब मैं इसका मतलब न समझ सका होऊँ। तब मैं डिक्शनरी मीनिंग में जाऊँ। लेकिन मेरा क्याल है कि मैं इसे समझ गया हूँ।

मैंने एक दफे फैसला दिया है कि एक मੈम्बर का बयान करना, चाहे मिनिस्टर हों या प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों, या दूसरे मੈम्बर हों, उसके बारे में अगर कोई दूसरा मੈम्बर खयाल करे कि वह गलत है या उसको फाल्स खयाल करे तो भी कोई बीच आफ प्रिविलेज पैदा नहीं होता। उसका इलाज तो यही है कि जो वह गलत समझता है उसको कहे। उस दिन जो कुछ हुआ उसके बारे में पहली बात तो यह है कि हाउस में ही माननीय सब्सप ऐतराज कर सकते थे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बात मुझे बाद में मालूम हुई तो मैं क्या करूँ। सुरंग का पता लगाया कि सतलुज कहां है और नहर कहां है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इतनी देर में लाया जाये तो यह प्रिविलेज मोशन नहीं बनता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब मालूम हुआ तभी तो मैं कुछ करूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब क्या यह मेरा कुसूर था ? अब दूसरी बात।

When a Member makes a statement knowing it to be false . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री को सही बोलना सिखाइयें।

Mr. Speaker: When a Member makes a statement knowing it to be false, be he a Minister also, when it is within his knowledge that the facts are otherwise and then he makes as wrong statement having that knowledge and knowing it to be false, then alone a question of breach of privilege can arise. No wrong statement and no statement, even if it is considered false by any other Member, can give cause for a breach of privilege motion. Therefore, there is nothing of that sort in this motion, and, therefore, I disallow it.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह प्रधान मंत्री ने जान बूझ कर असत्य बोला। उनको सब बात का पता था। और अगर पता नहीं था तो यह प्रधान मंत्री होने के लायक नहीं है। एक सेकेन्ड के लिये भी उनको प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री मधू लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ संविधान की धारा 105 के मुताबिक . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे फँसले पर कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

श्री मधु सिमिये : मैं इस पर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न धारा 105 के अन्तर्गत उठाना चाहता हूँ । आप मेरी बात सुन लें । यह विशेषाधिकार का मामला सदन के सामने आना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री जान बूझ कर झूठ बोलते चले जाते हैं और आप उनकी रक्षा करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit. Now, we should proceed with the next item.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप उनको भी तो कुछ सिखाइये ।

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO KERALA SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification SRO. No. 286/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th July, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Survey and Boundaries Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Kerala Survey and Boundaries Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5203/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES ACT, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON SECOND WAGE BOARD FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AND DOCK WORKERS (ADVISORY COMMITTEE) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table . . .

- (1) a copy each of the following
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Notifications under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1581 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1965;
- (ii) The Coal Mines Third (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1602 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965;
- (iii) The Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1603 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965;
- (iv) The Metalliferous Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1604 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5204/65].
- (2) a copy of the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. SO. 3525 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1965, under sub-section (3), of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library see No. LT-5205/65].
- (3) a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-7(2)/65 dated the 16th November, 1965 setting up a Second Wage Board for the Sugar Industry. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-5206/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION ACT.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of sec-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

tion 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948:—

- (i) Notification No. 9/65 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1965, making certain further amendment to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;
- (ii) The Industrial Finance Corporation (Issue and Management of Bonds) Amendment Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. 10/65 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5207/65.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE (HINDI VERSIONS)

Shri Shahawaz Khan: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Hindi version of the Annual Reports of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5208/65.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Fifth Order, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1656 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1965;
- (ii) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Retail Price Control) Amendment Order, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR. 1657 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5209/65.]

12.30 p.m.

RULES COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure, the First Report of the Rules Committee.

12.30½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWELFTH REPORT

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on Indian Oil Company Limited (now Indian Oil Corporation Limited).

12.30½ hrs.

PATENTS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion for reference of the Patents Bill to a Joint Committee, moved on the 22nd November, 1965.

Shri Shree Narayan Das may now continue his speech. He has already taken nine minutes. Out of 5 hours allotted 1 hour and 5 minutes have already been availed of.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पेटेंट विधेयक तैयार हो गया और माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उसे सेलेक्ट

कमेटी के सुपुर्द करने का प्रस्ताव रक्खा तो उस समय मैं ने कहा था कि पेटेंट प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में कानून पास करते समय जिन सिद्धान्तों का ध्यान पूरी तरह से रखना चाहिये उसका मुख्य आधार है जो व्यक्ति विशेष आविष्कारक है किसी वस्तु का उसके स्वार्थ में हो और समाज के हित में हो। जो विधेयक हमारे सामने उपस्थित है उसमें इन सिद्धान्तों का पूरा पूरा समावेश किया गया है। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि हमारे देश में अब तक पेटेंट कानून के अन्दर जो काम हुए हैं उनमें बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में विदेशियों द्वारा किये हुए आविष्कारों के पेटेंट का ही स्थान है। अभी तक हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में आविष्कारक नहीं हुए हैं जिन्होंने अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये पेटेंट कानून के अन्दर प्रार्थना पत्र दिये हों। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि आज समय आ गया है कि हम व्यक्ति विशेष आविष्कारक के अधिकार की जहाँ सुरक्षा करें वहाँ साथ ही साथ यह भी देखें कि व्यक्ति विशेष के स्वार्थ के संरक्षण के साथ-साथ समाज या देश का हित भी संरक्षित हो।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया, अब तक हमारे देश में जो कानून लागू होता था उसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से विदेशी आविष्कारक आते थे। लेकिन ऐसा समझा जाता है कि जैसे-जैसे हमारे देश में विज्ञान और टेक्नालाजी का प्रसार होता जाएगा और जैसे-जैसे हमारा देश में उद्योग धन्धों का प्रसार होगा और जैसे जैसे देश में जो विभिन्न प्रकार की संस्थाएं धनु सन्धान का काम कर रही हैं उनमें अनेकानेक आविष्कार होंगे, जिनसे देश का भी फायदा हो, वैसे वैसे हमें इस प्रकार के कानून की अधिकाधिक आवश्यकता होगी। इसीलिए आज एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल हमारे सामने उपस्थित है। इस पर इसी दृष्टि से हमको विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं कुछ संभाव देना चाहता हूँ जो मेरे दिमाग में इस बिल को पढ़ने से

आए हैं। उन सुझावों को मैं इस सदन के सामने विचारार्थ पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसार में एक इंटरनेशनल कनवेंशन चालू है जिसको बहुत देश अपनाये हुए हैं। इस बिल में मैंने देखा है कि यह जो इंटरनेशनल कनवेंशन फार दी प्रोटेक्शन आफ इन्वेंस्ट्रियल प्रापर्टी चालू है इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि पेटेंट एनक्वायरी कमीशन जो पहले बंटी थी उसने इस बात की सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है पीछे जो एनक्वायरी की गई है उसने इस सिफारिश को नहीं माना है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस इंटरनेशनल में भारत क्यों शरीक न हो? ऐसा न करने का क्या कारण है?

दूसरी बात जिसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस विधेयक में सरकार ने अपने इस्तीमास के लिए या देश के फायदे के लिए पेटेंट के अधिकार को लेने का प्रावजन दिया हुआ है और वह अधिकार बहुत व्यापक अधिकार है। बहुत गी हालतों में देश की सरकार को देश के लाभ के लिए यह अधिकार लेना पड़ सकता है लेकिन वह अधिकार मुद्दावजा देकर लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन वह व्यापक अधिकार है। लेकिन इसमें एक प्रावजन ऐसा रक्खा गया है कि जब ऐसा समय आयेगा कि सरकार किसी पेटेंट के अधिकार को हासिल करे, तो उस समय पेटेंट प्राप्त करने वालों को अधिकार होगा कि वे हाईकोर्ट में जाकर उसकी अपील कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अच्छा प्रावजन है जो इसमें रहना चाहिए।

दूसरी एक बात है जिसकी सफाई मैं चाहता हूँ कहा गया है कि एटामिक एंगरजी के सम्बन्ध में जो भी आविष्कार होंगे उनको पेटेंट के अन्तर्गत पेटेंट नहीं कराया जा सकता।

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

मैं ने एटामिक एनरजी ऐक्ट को नहीं देखा है इसलिए मुझे यह चीज नहीं मालूम। लेकिन मैं यह सफाई चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई एटामिक बैपन्स का आविष्कार करे तो वह आविष्कार पेटेंटबिल होगा या नहीं।

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनीयरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : नहीं।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): There is no patent for atomic bomb. There is patent for life-saving drugs.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मेरा खयाल है कि एटामिक इनरजी के सम्बन्ध में अब तक जो काम हुआ है वह पेटेंटबिल न हो, लेकिन अगर कोई एटामिक बैपन्स का मैन्युफैक्चर करता है तो उसके रहस्य को पेटेंट किया जा सकता है या नहीं इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दफा २९ में यह दिया हुआ है कि जब कोई आवेदन पत्र पेटेंट के लिए दिया जाएगा तो १९१२ तक जो कुछ भी उस चीज के सम्बन्ध में किया गया है उसका संरक्षण किया जाएगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि १९१२ से क्या तात्पर्य है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जबसे संसार में साईंस और टेक्नालाजी का जन्म हुआ है तब से अब तक देश में या विदेश में जो भी आविष्कार हुए होंगे अगर उनको कोई नया रूप देकर पेटेंट लेना चाहे तो उसको यह अधिकार नहीं मिल सकता। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें १९१२ का जिक्र न हो। जहाँ तक उस चीज के सन्ध में सूचना प्राप्त हो देखा जाय और उसके बाद ही किसी आविष्कारक को पेटेंट का अधिकार दिया जाए।

एक और बात जिसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह है पेटेंट ऐक्ट के सन्ध

में। पेटेंट ऐक्ट का एक रजिस्टर रखा जाएगा। उसमें उन लोगों के नाम दर्ज किए जाएंगे जिनको इसके सम्बन्ध के केसेज में कंट्रोलर के सामने पैरवी करने का अधिकार होगा। इस विधेयक में सरकार उस रजिस्टर में से किसी एजेंट का नाम निकालने का अधिकार ले रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार यह अधिकार न ले, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार किसी एजेंट का नाम रजिस्टर से निकालने के विरुद्ध कोई अपील की जा सकती है या नहीं। पेटेंट के रजिस्टर से नाम हटाने का जो सरकार का निर्णय हो उसकी अपील करने का अधिकार उस व्यक्ति को मिलना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ क्लॉज ६६ के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें दिया हुआ है कि किसी भी पेटेंट को रद्द करने का अधिकार सरकार को होगा। जब सरकार देखेगी कि कोई पेटेंट का दुरुपयोग कर रहा है और और यह काम देश हित के विरुद्ध जाता है, तो उस हालत में सरकार को किसी भी पेटेंट को रद्द करने का अधिकार होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा अधिकार सरकार को होना चाहिए, लेकिन साथ ही साथ उसकी अपील की भी गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए ताकि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को उसके जायज अधिकार से वंचित न किया जा सके।

यह कानून प्रवर समिति को भेजा जा रहा है। उसको यह देखना होगा कि इस कानून के अन्तर् कोई ऐसी धारा न रह जाए जिससे व्यक्ति विशेष या आविष्कारक विशेष अपने अधिकार का दुरुपयोग करके देश को और समाज को हानि पहुंचावे। दूसरी बात वह भी होनी चाहिए कि ऐसी भी व्यवस्था न हो कि नाजायज तौर पर व्यक्ति विशेष, जिसने समाज के कल्याण के लिये या अपने स्वार्थ

के लिए ही अच्छा धाविध्यार किया है, उसके लाभ से वंचित कर दिया जाए। इन सब बातों का खयाल करके मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक का हमें प्रवर समिति को विचारार्थ भेजना चाहिए।

एक बात और मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो विस्तृत विधेयक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है इसकी जितनी धाराएँ हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वे सब उपयोगी धाराएँ हैं, लेकिन ये सब तभी सार्थक हो सकती हैं जब हमारे पेटेंट का काम करने वाला जो विभाग हो वह सारी तरह से सुसज्जित हो और सारी तरह से योग्य हो। इसमें काम करने वाले अच्छे से अच्छे और योग्य से योग्य वैज्ञानिक रखे जाएँ। इन लोगों का उत्तरदायित्व बहुत व्यापक है। कानून बनाना आवश्यक है, लेकिन कानून बनाने के साथ-साथ उसको चलाने का काम जिस संगठन पर हो वह योग्य और सक्षम हो इसका भी खयाल रखा जाना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि अभी जो हमारा पेटेंट विभाग है जो अभी तक इस काम को चलाता रहा है उसे इस कानून को चलाने के लिए और मजबूत और व्यापक करना होगा जिससे यह काम अच्छे प्रकार हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री महोदय ने जो इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति को सौंपने का संकल्प किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, anyone who had anything to do with the administration of patent law in this country must admit that our law which was enacted in the year 1911 was archaic and anti-deluvian and needed comprehensive change. Therefore, the hon. Minister has done well in introducing this Bill. As a matter of fact, if I remember rightly, this Bill to thoroughly reorganise or amend the Patent Act of 1911 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in the year 1953

after some recommendations were received from a committee which was appointed to make recommendations. Unfortunately, that Bill was not proceeded with, I do not remember why, and in 1957 it lapsed with the dissolution of the First Lok Sabha. Therefore, I think my hon. friend Shri Dandekar was too hard on the Minister when he categorically castigated him for introducing a measure of this kind.

A measure of this kind is absolutely essential, although there are certain blots, certain unsatisfactory provisions which would retard the objective of this Bill. Therefore, I will point them out, but I do maintain that the main purpose is development and exploitation of new inventions, and also to stimulate Indian progress. Anyone who knows anything about the working of this patent law in India will realise that 90 per cent of the patents are really held by foreign nationals. Therefore, Indians hold only about 10 per cent, and therefore it was high time that we did something to stimulate inventions among Indians. How is this to be done, how far will this Bill encourage the development and exploitation of new inventions from the Indian point of view and stimulate Indian progress? That is the main thing.

There are certain provisions in the Bill. I am offering constructive criticism with a view to help the Minister, the Select Committee and this House. I am pointing out certain provisions which will not stimulate inventions among Indians, which may retard and act as disincentive, which will discourage inventions and will therefore arrest our industrial progress.

The most fantastic provision in the Bill is Clause 5, and I would ask the Minister to seriously think over it, and the Select Committee to amend it. Secondly, I would say that there is another peculiar provision which is very unsatisfactory by which Government is vested with the power to use or acquire any patent without any reasonable compensation. It is almost

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

like expropriation without compensation, legal freebootery, and I am sure that this kind of provision kept on the statute-book will be declared as unconstitutional. This is certainly opposed to the Indian constitution. Every one has got certain basic fundamental rights, which even Parliament cannot negative, and I am afraid this is couched in such language that it may be struck down as repugnant to the basic rights conferred by the Constitution.

Clause 5 is a very important clause, under which inventions in respect of claims for substances are not tenable, but only claims for the methods or processes. I do not know whose brainwave this is. Sri Justice Rajagopala Ayyangar, who was a Judge of the Madras High Court and a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court, so far as I remember, never recommended any such thing in his report, on the basis of which this Bill is being framed. Clause 5 says:

"In the case of inventions—

- (a) claiming substances intended for use, or capable of being used, as food or as medicine or drug, or
- (b) relating to substances prepared or produced by chemical processes (including alloys....

no patent shall be granted in respect of claims for the substances themselves...."

Claims only for methods or processes can be entertained. I am submitting that whoever is responsible for this is not doing any good to India. That means that you will have practically no patent, no monopoly, no right conferred on the man whose inventive, scientific faculty, has produced something which is useful for tackling diseases and other elements.

Shri T. N. Singh: I would invite hon. Member's attention to page 16 of Shri Rajagopala Ayyangar's Report, paras 33, 34 etc., in which he

has himself made a distinction between processes and substances.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am pointing out that so far as I know in the USA there is no such distinction, protection is given to products even in these cases. In the UK there is no such distinction. In the French law on patents there is no such distinction. I have also had it verified that in the patent law of Ireland there is no such distinction. I am asking the Minister carefully to consider this. What is the good of patenting only methods or processes? In the case of infringement, you will never be able to get at the man who is responsible for the infringement. Processes can be discovered only in exceptional cases, and I submit that if you do not allow patents for substances, you will really make the patent law nugatory, and it will not stimulate research for new products. In the case of food and other things practically you give no protection on behalf of the State. Proof of violation of processes is very difficult to establish in a court of law, and therefore I am submitting that this thing should be revised. There should not be this artificial distinction made. It may be that in times of famine etc., you may suspend the patent law for some period, but you should not put on the statute-book a general law where you say there should not be any patent for substances but only for processes or methods. From the practical point of view, it is making the law nugatory.

The second Clause to which I want to draw attention is Clause 53, which reads:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the term of every patent granted after the commencement of this Act shall—

- (a) in respect of an invention claiming the method or process of manufacture of a substance, where the substance is intended for use, or

is capable of being used, as food or as a medicine or drug, be ten years from the date of the patent; and

- (b) in respect of any other invention, be fourteen years from the date of the patent."

I do not know any country in the world except two countries which have got any law making this artificial distinction, and those two countries are Nicaragua and Venezuela. I do not know why the Minister is running to Nicaragua and Venezuela and putting in a clause like this. In Ceylon, Trinidad and South Africa they have made the law 14 years, and they have also got a provision for extending the period for 7 to 14 years. Therefore, I am submitting that this sort of artificial distinction should not be made. This will act as disincentive, a deterrent, and therefore you should not make this distinction as in sub-clauses (a) and (b).

Already you are cutting it down from 16 to 14 years. If all other civilised countries in the world can function with practically the same term of patent for all kinds of things, why do you make any distinction like this?

The last clause is the clause which gives the Government the power really to appropriate any patent or nullify any patent when it is said to be for its own use. The language, "for its own use" is very extensive. It is not only for the use of any particular defence purpose, but also for all purposes, it is even extended to all Government undertakings.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Public purposes.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: All Government undertakings. "Own use" is very wide, and therefore I submit that this will mean practically expropriation, and as this will apply to all Government undertakings, the patent law is practically nullified. If it is

for your own use, you can say that you ignore the patent law, you can appropriate it, you can misappropriate it, you can use it for any purpose. What is the good of giving a patent then?

What is a patent? According to the latest report published by the United Nations on the role of patents in the development of technology in developing countries,

"The grant of the patent privilege has been based on two primary legal and social justifications. The first is that patents are private property, the inventor has the exclusive right to his invention and the patent law recognises that right."

If you say that for your own use you will appropriate, that really is confiscation of private property, deprivation of private property, that is a denial of the exclusive right which the inventor has in the invention.

The other is,—I am reading the United Nations report—

"The other is exclusive privileges for a limited term of years granted by the Government in the public interest to encourage research and invention, to induce the investors to disclose their discoveries instead of keeping them as trade secrets and to promote economic development by providing an incentive for the investment of capital in new lines of production. It is on this latter rationale that many patent systems chiefly rely."

That is the rationale according to this report which is prepared especially for undeveloped or developing countries. So, I am submitting this will not induce inventions. If you enact this kind of legislation, it will not encourage research, it will not stimulate any further invention, it will not induce inventors to disclose.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

As a matter of fact, this means nothing but naked confiscation, and this sort of wide power should not be given. That is my submission.

Therefore, on three points I am asking the Minister and the Select Committee to consider the matter. What is the absolute necessity for making an artificial distinction between patents for substances and patents for processes as in Clause 5? Is there any necessity for making differentiation in the term, making it 14 years in one case and 10 years in another? Anybody who has got any practical knowledge of these things knows that even if you keep 14 or 16 years, there must be a time-lag between the time of patenting and its commercial exploitation. Supposing it takes five or six years, practically those six years are gone when you cannot earn anything, when you cannot put your scientific knowledge or invention to commercial use. Therefore, you get only three or four years. That will not be fair, that will not be proper.

Therefore, my submission to the Minister is this. First, do not make any artificial distinction in Clause 5. Secondly, do not have a naked policy of expropriation, which will be practically legal freebootery, some kind of confiscation which is not permissible under the Indian Constitution. We have never allowed any expropriation of property without payment of compensation. Even when we changed the law with regard to land reforms, jagirdari abolition and so on, we enacted certain safeguards for payment of compensation, about the formulation of the principle of compensation, but here it is naked confiscation. Thirdly, I submit that it should be made more objective in the sense that they should make them more practical from the point of view of the objects enumerated. We should do nothing which will discourage invention and I am afraid we have this kind of Bill

which will practically paralyse all foreign collaboration in India, and that is a very, very important thing. I would ask the Minister if he has at all taken that aspect into account. You will not have proper foreign collaboration operating in India if we have this kind of Bill because they will realise that there will be no real guarantee, no legal guarantee for their discoveries and their products.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if one examines this Bill in its proper context, that is to say, the fact that it is being brought forward as a comprehensive amending legislation in a country like India, then, I am constrained to say that this Bill is really a gigantic hoax which is being perpetrated upon this country. I have been listening to the speeches made by my hon. friends Shri Chatterjee, and yesterday by Shri Dandeker. They tried their best to wax indignant but they could not, with all the best will in the world. The voice of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which has recently submitted a memorandum on the Bill to the Government speaks through Shri Dandeker's arguments and also finds an echo in Shri Chatterjee's arguments; in the ranks of the Federation, I have found almost all the big foreign patent-holders' collaborators, who are in this country.

I am surprised to hear Shri Chatterjee just now asking the Minister whether he had at all taken into consideration the question of foreign collaboration and the impact this Bill is likely to have on it. I would rather say that the interest of foreign collaboration is practically the only thing which has been taken into consideration; and it is under the pressure of those foreign patent-holders who have been looting and exploiting this country under the shelter of the existing patent law of 1911, it is under their

pressure that this mutilated, emasculated, eroded piece of legislation is now brought forward before this House. A very interesting piece of shadow-boxing takes place between the Minister on the one side and Shri Dandekar and Shri Chatterjee on the other, to give us the impression that something very drastic and very revolutionary is being put on the Statute-Book.

Shri P. S. Naskar: You are the referee?

Mr. Speaker: He is now the real fighter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This Bill seeks to replace the Bill of 1911, a Bill which was enacted at that time purely for the purpose of safeguarding foreign interests in what was at that time their colony. Today, it is not only a question of the country being independent; it is also a question of a country which is under-developed, struggling to develop its own indigenous national industries and also a country which today, in the context of the recent events on our borders, has got to struggle to be self-reliant. It is in this context that this Bill has to be examined and in no other context; otherwise, national interests have no meaning.

Now, the Minister yesterday made some reference to the relations between the provisions of this Bill and the recommendations made by Mr. Justice Rajagopala Ayyangar, but he did not tell us what was the difference or the similarity in the basic provisions of this Bill as is now being introduced in the House, and the earlier

12.59 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

draft, which everybody knows had been prepared a considerable time ago, and was being discussed inside the Government and perhaps in other circles also, the earlier draft whose introduction has been postponed time

and again. I do not know if the Minister sitting opposite me will admit it or not—we know very well, and the country knows it, that there were very sharp differences in the preparation of that draft between the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Health; it is very natural. And those differences are now sought to be reconciled, shall I say, in the interests primarily of these foreign patent-holders who hold today 90 to 95 per cent of the patents which are operating in this country, which are held by foreigners.

13 hrs.

I shall, for the purpose of illustration, confine myself for the time being to some cases of these medicines or life-saving drugs or food, because there is a special place allotted to them in this Bill and quite rightly so. It was in December last, I think, when we were all rather disturbed to read in the newspapers that our Prime Minister, who was at that time on a visit to the United Kingdom, was met in London or approached in London by the representatives of some of the big British pharmaceutical concerns, and the press reported that the Chairman of one of these major pharmaceutical concerns in Britain asked Prime Minister Shastri whether he could comment on rumours about changes in the patent law, and Mr. Shastri is reported in the press as having said in reply: "If the questioner is happy with the present regulations, he can relax because that is how things will remain." A lot of adverse comment appeared in a section of the Indian press, the national press; no contradiction was made,—that I am aware of,—that this was a misrepresentation of what the Prime Minister had said casually, I suppose, in London. But my contention is this: I do charge this government that they have watered down the original draft of this Bill under the pressure of these foreign patent-holders and, particularly, the powerful organisations of these pharmaceutical and drug manufacturers who are operating in this country

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

sometimes under the name of PAM-DAL—the Minister, I am sure, knows the name of that organisation—and other organisations called OPPI who are sending their literature to us also, sometimes by book post, and that is how we come to know. Several lakhs of rupees have been spent over the last several months on a high-powered, concentrated campaign against any kind of amendment to the existing patent law.

I do not wish to take up the arguments advanced by Shri Dandekar and Shri Chatterjee because their arguments boil down to one simple thing, and that is, that there should be no change of patent protection, both for products and processing, and they must be allowed to continue—the old familiar, hackneyed arguments—and if this thing is done, then the sacred right of private property is violated, that principle is violated; that is their first point; though nothing is said about the sacred right of being allowed to rob the poor, under-developed countries and their consumers for the last 50 to 60 years. Secondly, that foreign collaborators will get shy and not want to come; thirdly, that if the Patent Law is watered down or removed or eroded in any way, there will be no incentive for research and for invention. These are all old arguments. I want to know this from the Government—let them tell us on the floor of this House—that under the shelter of this existing law, (they have given over-protection, I would say, complete protection, for too long), I want to know, under the shelter of this patent law, what has been the development of research and invention by these patent-holders in this country? Even today, in the whole range of sulphur drugs, these big firms which are making sulphur products here, they are importing almost their entire supplies of basic raw material, drugs, from abroad. In all these 50 years they have not set up anything. Except a single firm CIBA, there is no single firm which has set up any

kind of research laboratory or any kind of indigenous plant for processing or making these things, these basic drugs in India. How has this patent law helped and encouraged the people to go in for research and invention? On the contrary, it acts as a deterrent factor.

I want to ask one question. I know, at least I am told—and if I am wrong the Minister will correct me—that in the original draft of this Bill, which has later on been watered down the period for the validity of patents particularly in respect of food and medicines and drugs was placed at seven years. Now that seven years has been again, in the present Bill, increased to 10 years. As far as the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is concerned, they are fulminating even against this. They think that the period of 10 years is too short and that it will amount to a virtual abrogation of patents. That is what the FICCI memorandum says. I want to know why the period of 7 years, which was stipulated in the original draft, has been again increased to 10 years in the case of drugs and medicines. Who is responsible for it? Under whose pressure, to suit whose interest was it done?

The FICCI memorandum says there should be no ceiling on royalties and in every particular case, there should be negotiations between the patent-holder and the man who gets the licence. I know in the original draft, probably at the instance of the Health Ministry, it was laid down that the maximum ceiling on royalties would be 2 per cent. So many comments appeared at that time in the newspapers and economic journals in the country that 2 per cent was quite adequate remuneration. Now suddenly we find that it has been increased to 4 per cent. Not only that. Clause 88(5) says:

“... the royalty and other remuneration reserved to the patentee under a licence granted to

any person after such commencement shall in no case exceed four per cent of the net ex-factory sale price in bulk of the patented article".

When the minister has laid so much emphasis in the introductory speech on the fact that it is not the finished article which is allowed to be patented now but only the process, why is it that when we come to the calculation of royalty, it is the patented article, i.e. the product, which is taken as the base for calculating the royalty on the basis of its ex-factory sale price? The Minister knows that a great many of these pharmaceutical concerns obtain part of their basic raw materials from abroad and part of them indigenously. When the royalty is calculated on the ex-factory sale price of the finished article, it means we are including in it as a component even the cost of the indigenously procured raw materials and the cost of production. Is that due to any particular inventiveness or discovery that that man has made to his credit on the basis of which the royalty must be calculated? This is a gross surrender which is being perpetrated here in the interests of big patent-holders, particularly foreigners who are working in collaboration with others here.

Therefore, my demand is that in calculating royalty, it must be minus the cost of indigenous raw materials and the cost of production. Why should they be given credit for this? We find a very serious concession has been made here.

Clause 85 stipulates the matters that the Controller of Patents shall take into account when he is going to issue compulsory licences. I draw attention to sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) which say:

"(iii) where the invention relates to a scheduled industry within the meaning of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, whether the applicant would be granted

permission to work the invention, if a licence is granted.

(iv) the capacity of the applicant to undertake the risk in providing capital and working the invention, if the application were granted."

After I, as the applicant, am considered by the licensing authorities under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to be a person who is deserving of a licence, what is the necessity again for my capacity to undertake the risk in providing the capital and working the invention to be taken into consideration? If I have been given an industrial licence by the licensing authority under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, that is final. There is a process by which that licence is given; everything is enquired into before the licence is given. After that, why should the Controller be given the power again to probe into my capacity to undertake the risk in providing capital and working the invention if the applications were granted? This double probe was not there, according to my information, in the original draft. It has been put in under pressure so that it will provide a loophole or a handle for the patent-holders to go to the court, challenge the Controller's decision and hold up the proceedings as far as possible. These are some of the points to which I would like to draw the minister's attention.

The minister has said that the process will be patented and not the products and this is going to be a very big step forward. As far as I understand it—and I have consulted opinions, written as well as oral, of some people who are in this country considered to be distinguished scientists and also people in the field of pharmaceutical industries and research institutes and they say—in a country like India confining patents to processes will mean very little for the simple reason that we have no advanced chemical industry. India is

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still an under-developed country and for sometime to come our indigenous talent will have to rely on the known processes which are already there. That means, processes which are under patent. So, we will not be really able to create a break-through.

The Minister spoke at length about licences of right. The question is: will this provision for licences of right really be an effective break-through of the monopoly?

Shri T. N. Singh: It should be.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But it may not be for the simple reason that the Indian firms have to obtain the licence from the patentee and naturally the Indian firms also are not innocent people; they also would like to make as high profits as they can. So, there will be a temptation on their part to rely on the patentee for his technical know-how also. When giving the licence, the patentee will be in a position to dictate certain terms and conditions by which the licensee will also agree to market that drug or medicine at almost the same exorbitant price which the original patentee was doing. So, this will not really prove to be an effective break-through of the monopoly in practice.

I submit with all the emphasis at my command that as far as these life-saving things are concerned, where we are concerned with sick people, invalids, children and old people, there is no moral ground whatsoever for retaining the patents law. They should be made non-patentable. If inventions regarding atomic energy can be made non-patentable, why should not foods, drugs and life-saving medicines be made non-patentable? This is my demand and I hope the Joint Committee will consider this matter in its proper context.

It is necessary for the House to remember the kind of thing which is going on, because we have been continually told about the great proprietary rights which must not be expropriated. How are those rights being

practised now? There is a well-known drug called Librium in the market and the patent-holder at the moment is the Swiss firm of Roche. The basic drug for this Librium can be imported today if we want from a country like Italy at a price of Rs. 312 per kg. c.i.f. price. The price at which Roche obtains this from its own source is Rs. 5,500 per kg. If one calculates the price at which they market their drug made out of this material, it works out, per kg., to Rs. 11,000.

Shri P. S. Naskar: What about the other one?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: These are the robbers, these are the gentlemen robbers to whom we have now to consider whether we are going to pay adequate compensation or not, compensation for robbery for all these years.

Shri P. S. Naskar: At what price does the other man, who imports from Italy at Rs. 312, sell his finished product?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is your job. I am not paid to do that. You are paid for it and you should tell us about it.

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, it is not fair for the hon. Member to say that we are paid for it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What I meant was that he is the minister in charge and he should tell us. I do not mean any disrespect to anybody.

Shri P. S. Naskar: You have given half the fact, what about the other half?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You can give the remaining half if you can.

Then, Sir, take Vitamin B₁₂. Messrs. Merck-Sharp and Dohme are the patent holders. Their selling price in this country is Rs. 230 per gram whereas, everybody knows, the international price at which it is obtainable from other countries is between Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Instead of that they are charging Rs. 230 per gram. Messrs. Pfizer are the patent holders for Dexamethazone. One-and-

a-half years ago their price was Rs. 60,000 per kilogram and under pressure and threats from the Import Controller, who threatened them that if they went on charging this unconscionable price he would stop the import gradually or get the material from other sources, in one-and-a-half years these Pfizer firm reduced the price of Dexamethazone from Rs. 60,000 to the present rate of Rs. 16,000. This is the kind of thing which has been going on. I am informed that at this very moment in the High Court of Bombay an injunction has been issued against the Haffkine Institute, which is one of the research institutes in this country. Their crime was that they have invented a process of making Tolbutamide indigenously. Along comes the patent holder, a German firm—Hoechst—and they appear as applicants before this court because their market will disappear and they must stop it at all costs. The Patent Law as it exists at present gives them that opportunity. They apply for an injunction and the injunction is issued on the Haffkine Institute that they should not proceed further with this process of making Tolbutamide. Who are these people? They are traders in death. They are making money out of the lives of people, out of the sick people and out of the invalids. These are the people whose organised attempt and action is going on, together with their collaborators in the country, to see that this law is not made into an anti-monopoly weapon and our country is not allowed to develop its indigenous industry. We are going to tinker with it making such few amendments here and there that even Shri Dandekar and Shri Chatterjee despite their best efforts could not work up indignation. How can they criticise something which suits them all right?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That is not fair.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Then there is the firm of Parke Davis. Chloromphenicol is their product. They are the patent holders for Chloromphenicol. They were given a licensed cap-

city in this country of 18 tons for the last—I do not know how many years—12 or 15 years. Their performance so far is that they have reached only 12 tons. And, they are importing the entire raw material. They have not started any plant, any process or anything for making it in this country. This is supposed to be the wonderful patent law which encourages people to go in for production, research and inventions. They continue to import the whole thing.

Sir, these are some examples which I wanted to give. So many more could be given of the kind of thing that is going on in the country.

Finally, I must make a reference, because it is connected with this pressure which has been put upon the Government, to the other avenue that is open by which, whether we dealt with the patent law or not adequately, we could have exerted counter pressure in the national interest against some of these foreign patent holders. In the year 1956, as the hon. Minister knows, a wonderful offer was made to us, worth about Rs. 80 crores on very easy terms, by the Soviet Government for setting up four major plants which together would constitute almost an integrated drug industry, which would almost make our country self-reliant in synthetic drugs, in vitamins, in anti-biotics, in hormones and intermediate chemicals. In 1956, as I said, this offer was made and after a lot of procrastination and delays and all sorts of evasions an agreement was signed only in 1962 in a thoroughly mutilated form, because if these Soviet plants were to come into operation as suggested by them, as projected by them, it would mean virtually the end of the stranglehold on our market which is held by these big monopoly concerns who operate from abroad through collaborators. What is the result of this mutilated agreement? The basic plant which was to make synthetics has been left out and handed over to some private German firm for them to make it. They have decided that the Soviet public sector plant should not make it but some private

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German firm should make it. My information is, subsequently that German firm has declined to build that plant, and now I do not know where we are. The hormone plant has been left out of the agreement, and the synthetic drug and vitamin plant which the Soviet experts wanted to build to the capacity of 2400 tons of 65 different drugs has been cut down by our Government, in the agreement, to 800 tons of only 20 drugs. I say here, though words may sound harsh, a deliberate sabotage has been carried out. Here was an opportunity, a golden opportunity, to break this stranglehold and to put India on its own feet and make it self-reliant on basic drugs. It is not being done. Under whose pressure, under whose impact is it not being done.

Sir, I do not wish to say anything more, but I hope when the Joint Committee goes into this thing, apart from the details of the various clauses, they must try, I would respectfully suggest, to view this entire piece of legislation in the context of India's national interest and needs today vis-a-vis the interests of these foreign monopoly patent holders who have been trying from 1911 to keep the Indian market entirely within their monopoly grip and to exploit it as a colony. We are not prepared to put up with that kind of thing any more. Therefore, the Government should be bold now I do not know if Shri Shastri's assurance, which is reported in the Press, given last December to some British manufacturing medicine king in London, means that as long ago as December Government had already decided to give up the fight. We know there are contradictions inside the ranks of the Government, but somehow they get reconciled and patched up and they try to make the best of a good contradiction; whatever it is, I would appeal to Government to keep the national interest primarily in view and not to yield to undue pressure which has been put upon them, otherwise the

whole things would be nothing but a hoax which would be perpetrated upon the country.

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill and I do appreciate the spirit of this Bill, as Government cannot carry on the monopolistic tendencies in the field of drugs and medicines.

The Patent Act is in force in India for the last 50 years and the existing patent law is very strong in the matter of protecting inventions. In spite of this it will be found that our country has not made much headway in industrial growth and scientific research particularly in the field of medicines and drugs. Even today, it will be found on making a scrutiny that more than 95 per cent of the patents are held by non-Indians. It is no doubt true that patents do encourage inventibility but the conditions required for taking full advantage of the protection given by the patent law to the inventor, I must say, do not unfortunately exist in our country. We are a developing country and what would be applicable to a highly developed country would not hold good to a developing country such as India.

With regard to the drug industry I must point out that very little research is done by the industry in the country. Whatever research is carried out currently is either by the universities or by the national laboratories, both of which are sustained by public funds. It is quite necessary to encourage research, but it is not necessary that there should be patent law for this purpose. The inventors and scientists can be rewarded by means other than that of giving patents.

Drug is a commodity required by the poorest section of the people and any exploitation of the dire needs of the poor patients would not be morally justified. The great scientists who have contributed to the alleviation of human suffering have never cared for patents. I will quote only two instances. Insulin was discovered by Best

and Bunting. Penicillin was discovered by Flemming. These two momentous discoveries that have contributed so largely to the saving of millions of lives were not made by the persons concerned for personal gains. Their reward lay in the sense of achieving something that has resulted in relieving miseries.

The commercial exploitation of patents without regard to the general welfare of human beings cannot be justified in the conditions existing in India. Patents give rise to monopolies. Patent holders enter into cross agreement with other interested parties with a view to maintain a particular price level. This fact has been brought out very clearly in USA by the late Senator Kefauver who carried out investigations in the drug industry. There are very revealing facts which open our minds. He remarked in his report that India is one of the countries where price of drugs is the highest in relation to the earning capacity of the people. I would like to supplement what Shri Indrajit Gupta has said about the price structure fixed by foreign collaborators. He has referred to chloromphenecol manufactured by Parke Davis. I would like to say that not even a gram of chloromycetin is sold to any other party. Parke Davis have sole monopoly for this drug. The international price of chloromphenecol powder is only Rs. 95 per kilo whereas Parke Davis sells one kilo powder capsule of 250 mg. at about Rs. 3,300. Take another drug librium, which is available at Rs. 3.00 per kilogram. It is sold in India in tablets at Rs. 22.000 per kilogram. This is manufactured by Roche. This will show how the foreign collaborators are exploiting the Indian market.

India can very well take a lesson from the Italian drug industry. In Italy drugs are not patentable. Still they can compete in the world and export at highly competitive prices, even though they were established during the post-war period. This can be a guiding force to our country.

The patent law, which was designed in 1911 to protect foreign interests, has

been perpetuated in this country in spite of 18 years of independence. To-day the industry is not in a happy position as it has to import the raw materials and the intermediates. If the patent law is really beneficial to India, we would not have had to face the present situation in the period of severe trial through which our country is going through.

We are faced with situation where our utter dependability on foreign aid should force us to turn our lights inside to see whether the patent law has been of real help to the country. My own conclusion is that it has not and the sooner it is ended the better. I would go to the extent of saying that the patent law should be abrogated and that there should be no patents in drugs. However, since our Government has brought forward this Bill in the interests of the nation and in the interest of the industry I do support it and congratulate the Government for bringing it.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल प्रवर समिति को सुपुर्द करने के लिये हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है, उस के पीछे जो भावना है, वह लगातार सौ सालों से संसार के विभिन्न भागों में लागू है। अगर कोई आधमी काफी मेहनत कर के और काफी पैसा खर्च कर के किसी क्षेत्र में कोई आविष्कार करता है, तो कोई अन्य व्यक्ति बिना किसी प्रकार का दाम दिये हुए उस की मेहनत को चुरा न ले जाये और उस से फायदा न उठा ले, इस की व्यवस्था करने के लिए पेटेंट ला लागू किया गया।

हमारे देश में 1911 से यह कानून लागू है, जिस के अन्तर्गत अब तक पेटेंट्स के सम्बन्ध में कार्य होता रहा है। अब तक मूल रूप से इस कानून में कोई अन्तर नहीं किया गया है। इस विषय में 1948 में एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी, लेकिन उस की सिफारिशों को कानून की शक्ल नहीं दी गई। बाद में 1957 में श्री राजगोपाल प्रसाद की अध्यक्षता में, जो पहले महाराज हाई कोर्ट के जज थे, और बाद में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आ गए, एक कमेटी नियुक्त

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

की गई, जिस की सफ़ाईयों पर वर्तमान कानून की नींव रखी गई है। श्री राजगोपाल अयंगर की प्रायः 99 प्रतिशत बातों को मान लिया गया है और बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कुछ अन्य बातों का इस कानून में समावेश करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद और देश की बदली हुई परिस्थितियों को देखने के बाद मैं इस बिल की कुछ बातों का तो समर्थन करता हूँ, जब कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिन के प्रति मेरा विरोध है। इस बिल की मूल बातों का जिक्र करते हुए कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, ने कहा है कि इस बिल के द्वारा विदेशियों को इस बात का मौका मिलता है कि वे हमारे देश में लूट मचाते रहें, एक्सप्लायटेशन करते रहें, जैसा कि वे काफी लम्बे धरसे से करते रहे हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश के बहुत से क्षेत्रों पर, चाहे वे दवाइयाँ हों, बच्चों या बड़ों के लिए फूड हो या मशीनें हों, अधिकतर बल्कि नब्बे प्रतिशत, विदेशों के रहने वालों का कब्ज़ा है, जिन में मेजरिटी इंग्लैंड के लोगों की है। इस बात को कल भी इस महकमे के मंत्री महोदय ने अपने शुरू के भाषण में स्वीकार किया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस में यह बात नजर आती है। लेकिन पेटेंट ला पर बोलते हुए अगर मैं केवल-मात्र इस बात को लू कि कुछ लोगों के दबाव के कारण मंत्री महोदय यह बिल लाए हैं, जिस से उन लोगों को लाभ हो और हमारे देश की अपनी इंडस्ट्री न बढ़ सके, तो मैं इस कानून को बनाने वालों के साथ अधिक न्याय नहीं करूँगा। इस का कारण यह है कि इस कानून की वृष्ठमूमि में यदि मैं मूल नीतियों की चर्चा करूँगा, तो धकेला यह मंत्रालय ही जिम्मेदार ही नहीं ठहरेगा। बल्कि पूरी कॅबिनेट और योजना कमिशन की सारी नीतियाँ जिम्मेदार होंगी। यदि हम उन पर सामूहिक रूप से उत्तरदायित्व डालेंगे, तब हम इस सम्बन्ध में न्याय करेंगे।

इस पेटेंट ला के गुण-दोषों, हानि लाभों के विषय में सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बर विचार करेंगे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत संक्षेप से चर्चा करूँगा। जो बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं और जिन के बारे में मेरी एक राय है, उन का मैं जिक्र नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन धाराओं और उप-धाराओं की शकल में आने वाली एक दो बातों के बारे में मैं अपने विचार रखूँगा।

जैसा कि कल मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, जो विदेशी लोग इस देश में अधिक मात्रा में इस काम को कर रहे हैं, उन पर रोक लगाने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं। एक मोटा कवम यह है कि यदि कोई विदेशी अपने प्राविष्कार को पेटेंट करवाने के बाद दो साल तक हमारे देश में अपने प्राविष्कार के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस या सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाता है, तो इस कानून के अन्तर्गत गवर्नमेंट उस पेटेंट को कैंसल कर सकती है, पेटेंट के अधिकार को समाप्त कर सकती है।

इस बारे में एक्स्ट्रीम पर जा कर एक विचार श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने व्यक्त किया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ दुष्प्रा है, वह कुछ प्रादमियों के दबाव की वजह से दुष्प्रा है। दूसरी तरफ़ मेरा भय है कि अगर इस मामले में हम मूल नीतियों को अपने सामने न रखें और देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों तथा अपने सीमित साधनों को अपनी दृष्टि के सामने रखते हुए इस कानून की व्यवस्थाओं पर विचार नहीं करेंगे, तो हम इस विषय के साथ न्याय नहीं करेंगे। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में कमियाँ हैं, हमारे यहां वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के क्षेत्र में काफी पिछड़ापन है, अन्य देशों के मुकाबले में हम वैज्ञानिक प्रगति में पीछे हैं। यदि हम किसी विदेशी के प्राविष्कार को अपने देश में पेटेंट करते हैं और यदि वह दो साल में या इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित अन्य सीमाओं में अपने प्राविष्कार के सम्बन्ध में इस देश में प्रावश्यक कदम नहीं उठाता है,

जिस के परिणामस्वरूप हम उस के पेटेंट का अधिकार खत्म कर देते हैं, तो क्या हम अपने देश की जनता को उस तजुबे और अनुभव के साथ से संबंधित नहीं कर देते हैं, जो कि उस आदमी ने विदेश में प्राप्त किया है ?

या तो हम इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हों, हमारी वैज्ञानिक प्रगति बहुत अच्छी हो, यह मंत्रालय दूसरे मंत्रालयों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर के और उन की नीति के साथ ताल-मेल बिठा कर इस देश में मशीनें दवाईयां और खुराक आदि की इंडस्ट्रीज और कल-कारखाने स्थापित करे, लेकिन यदि हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे यहां साधनों का अभाव है, कुछ कमियां हैं, तो दूसरे देशों के लोगों के आविष्कारों का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिये हम को पेटेंट के अधिकार के विषय में काफी उदारता दिखानी होगी। हम को यह नीति कम से कम उस समय तक अपनानी होगी, जिस समय तक हम उस सीमा तक न पहुंच जायें, जहां तक अन्य देश पहुंचे हुए हैं। उस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने साधनों को अधिक सक्रिय करें, उन को हरकत में लायें। यदि हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो फिर कोई भी आदमी इस बात को सहन नहीं कर सकता कि शोध या खुराक आदि के क्षेत्र में किसी दूसरे देश में जो प्रगति की गई है, उस का लाभ उठाने का अवसर उपलब्ध न हो।

उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि किसी अन्य देश में किसी आदमी ने कैंसर की बीमारी के सम्बन्ध में किसी दवाई का आविष्कार किया, हम ने देश और विदेश की सीमा बांध कर उस दवाई को पेटेंट का अधिकार दिया, वह आदमी दो साल तक उस दवाई के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कोई कार्यवाई नहीं करता, कोई चीज स्थापित नहीं करता, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने उस पेटेंट के अधिकार को कैसल कर दिया और

उस अवस्था में यदि वह दवाई 90, 95, 100 या 100 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक इप्टी लग कर बाजार में आती है, तो कोई आम आदमी तो उस को नहीं खरीद सकता। यहां यह नहीं बन पाई है चूंकि आप ने बहुत सी बातों को पूरा नहीं किया है। जैसे मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य बातें कह गए हैं कि उन सारी बातों के अन्दर घा कर पूरा नहीं किया है ठीक नहीं है। दूसरे हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि आम आदमी की जेब में क्या ताकत है, क्या उस की इतनी आमदनी है कि वह अपने पैसे से उस दवाई को खरीद सके ? अगर आपने इन बाजों को नहीं देखा तो इस का असर यह होगा कि लोग मरेंगे जिस प्रकार आज वे कैंसर से मर रहे हैं। यह मैं ने एक उदाहरण ही दिया है। सारी बातों के अन्दर हमें व्यावहारिक होना पड़ेगा, ठंडे दिमाग से हमें सोचना होगा। केवल मात्र नीति को ही पकड़ कर हम चल नहीं सकते हैं। हमें अपनी जो कमजोरी है उस को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा। हमें इस का भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि वैज्ञानिक तथा अन्य प्रकार के आविष्कारों के क्षेत्र में दुनिया के बहुत अधिक देशों से हम काफी पीछे हैं। उन लोगों ने जो कुछ भी तजुबे हासिल किए हैं, उन लोगों ने जो-जो प्रगति इस क्षेत्र में प्राप्त की है, वे लोग जहां तक जा चुके हैं, उस से आगे हमें जानना होगा। हमें नए सिरे से काम को आरम्भ नहीं करना है। बल्कि जितनी सीढ़ियां वे चढ़ चुके हैं, जितने लक्ष्य वे प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, जितनी मंजिलें वे तय कर चुके हैं, उन सब का लाभ उठाते हुए उन मंजिलों के ऊपर से हमें अपने सफर को तय करना होगा। हमें परिधियों में बांध कर काम को नहीं चलाना है। अपने देश के रहने वालों को काफी संरक्षण प्रदान किए गए हैं। हमें यह भी सोचना होगा कि दो साल की जो सीमा हमने बांधी है कि दो साल के अन्दर-अन्दर अगर कोई आदमी उस को अपने देश में नहीं लाता है तो उस का सर्वेस कैसल कर दिया जाएगा और दुबारा

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

और कोई जो तरीका सारी की सारी बात के लिए लगाया गया है, इस को हमें देखना होगा। दो मिनट के अन्दर यह कह दिया गया है कि विदेशी आदमी अपनी पूंजी नहीं लगायेगा, लोगों को ईसटिव नहीं होगा, उन के अन्दर उसाह नहीं होगा, ये सब मट्ट प्रोगेगेंड और प्रचार की बातें नहीं हैं, बल्कि इन सारी की सारी बातों का सीधा सम्बन्ध है सारी की सारी जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं उन के साथ। इन कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रवर समिति में जो भी इस मामले में संशोधन आते हैं उन पर सरकार विचार करे और इस के बारे में कोई हल निकाले। यह ठीक है कि दूसरे देशों के आदमी 90 प्रतिशत यहाँ के आदमियों को एक लम्बे समय से आफ़ी क्षेत्रों में लूट रहे हैं। लेकिन आप को यह भी देखना होगा कि जब तक दवाओं और वेबो फूड वगैरह तथा दूसरी जो आवश्यक चीज़ें हैं उन के आप देश में इतने उद्योग धंधे नहीं पैदा कर देते हैं कि हमारी मांग इन चीज़ों की उन उद्योग धंधों से पूरी हो सके, उस समय तक तो कम से कम हम लोगों को उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन देना ही होगा। बीच का जो अन्तर है स में बहुत सारे आदमियों को इस सारे मामले के अन्दर ज़हीद कर दें, वच्चों को फूड ही न मिले, दवाइयाँ ही न मिलें, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। इस से किसी समस्या का हल नहीं निकलेगा। खाली प्रचार और प्रोगेगेंड की बात नहीं होगी। इस से बहुत ही व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी।

अपने देश में तथा दूसरे देशों में भी एक बहुत लम्बे अर्थ से यह चर्चा का विषय बना रहा है कि जो इस प्रकार की चीज़ें हैं, दवाईयाँ आदि हैं सामान्य जीवन में प्रयोग में आने वाली चीज़ें हैं उनका प्राप्ता पेटेंट करें या न करें, पेटेंट करने का जो कानून है उसकी सीमा के अन्दर उसको लायें या न लायें। संसार के विभिन्न भागों में इस पर चर्चा होती रही है। इस सारे मामले

के अन्दर आपने दो वर्ष का समय रखा है। आपका विचार है कि हमारा बहुत बड़ा देश है और 44 करोड़ के करीब यहाँ की आबादी है। कम से कम एक चीज़ है। उसके मामले में इस कानून के अन्दर भी आपको परिवर्तन करना होगा। केवल एक ही आदमी को चाहे वह इस देश का हो या बाहर का हो, एक ही प्रकार की चीज़ के मामले में अगर पेटेंट का जो कानून है उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में ले आयें और वही आदमी केवल मात्र उसका प्रयोग करे यह जो व्यवस्था आपने की है यह कामनसेन्स वाली बात नहीं है, यह सम्भव है आने वाली बात नहीं है। उस में अगर समन्वय स्थापित किया जा सके, तालमेल सारी बात के अन्दर बिठाया जा सके तो अच्छा होगा। या तो जीवन के नित्य प्रति काम आने वाली चीज़ों को आप इस कानून की परिधि से बिल्कुल बाहर रखें लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो उसकी क्या रूपरेखा हो यह सोचने की बात है। एक को जब आप पेटेंट का अधिकार दे देंगे तो दूसरा जिसको नहीं दिया जाएगा वह न्यायालय में जा कर खड़ा हो जाएगा और कह देगा कि उसने नकल की है और उस पर जुर्माना होगा। सजा होगा या और जो कुछ होना है होगा, लेकिन अगर कानून की परिधि से आप उसको बाहर रखते हैं, किसी सीमा तक अगर कानून की परिधि से वह बाहर रहती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ उनके अन्दर आपस में कॉपीराइटेशन चलेगा, वीस तीस आदमी जब मैदान के अन्दर होंगे तो वे मुकाबले में आयेगे, कॉपीराइटेशन में आयेगे तो वह चीज़ जनता को सस्ती मिलेगी। सामान्य जनता को इन सारे मामलों में, दवाईयाँ आदि के मामलों में एक ही चीज़ से सरोकार होता है कि उसको चीज़ें सस्ती मिलें। जो चीज़ पेटेंट हो जाएगी उसका स्टैंडर्ड तो बेशक आप मेंटन करेंगे लेकिन आम जनता इन सारी बातों की महारत में नहीं जाती है, कानून के चक्कर में नहीं

आती है। वह तो खाली कीमत को देखती है। इसको बाहर रखते हुए किसी भी संदर्भ में इस पर विचार किया जा सके तो अच्छा होगा। जैसे मैंने बताया है कि केवल मात्र राय दे देने से कि इसको पेटेंट कानून की परिधि में लाया जाए थपवा बाहर रखा जाए समस्या का हल नहीं निकलता है। हो सकता है कि जो सारे मामले को अच्छी तरह से समझते हों, जिन लोगों का इस सारे मामले का साथ सम्बन्ध हो जिन को पिछले 60, 70 या 100 साल का तजुर्बा हासिल हो, वे कोई हल निकाल सकें।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा है कि इस कानून को लाने में काफी न्याय बरता गया है। एक बहाव के अन्दर बहु कर इस सारी चीज को नहीं किया गया है। मेरे साथ जो कम्युनिस्ट मੈम्बर बैठते हैं इन्होंने सारे कानून के बेस को ही हिला दिया है, इसकी जड़ को ही हिला दिया है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई चीज है। दबाव किसी का इन पर पड़ा है या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। किस ने दबाव डाला है, इधर से डाला है या उधर से, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के बारे में आप कहते हैं, विदेशी जो इन सारी चीजों को बनाने वाले हैं उनके बारे में आप कहते हैं कि उनको इसके अन्दर बहुत प्रश्रय दिया गया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। दो साल वाली कंडीशन लगाने के बाद कोई बहुत अधिक प्रश्रय दिय गया है या कोई बहुत सहारा उनको मिलता है, ऐसा मैं नहीं देखता हूँ।

समय बदल रहा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। दुनिया बहुत प्रगति कर रही है। सभी क्षेत्रों में वह प्रगति कर रही है। अणु बम का आविष्कार हो चुका है। इसके आविष्कार से पहले विज्ञान की एक खास अपनी प्रगति की रफ्तार थी। अणु के आविष्कार के बाद अब रफ्तार ने दूसरा रूप पकड़ा है। गति के अन्दर बहुत तेजी आ गई

है, रफ्तार बहुत तेज हो गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में फर्ज कर लीजिये आज आप एक आविष्कार को पेटेंट करते हैं। आपने दस साल की अवधि रखी है। यह आवश्यक है कि चौदह साल से दस साल किया है। मूल सूझाव का जिक्र करते हुए आपने सात साल का हवाला दिया है। अपने आरम्भिक भाषण में आपने कहा है कि इसी प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए चौदह साल के बजाय आपने दस साल का समय रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दस साल भी इस मामले के अन्दर अधिक है। इसका कारण मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आज कोई आविष्कार होता है और आप उसको पेटेंट कर लेते हैं तो उसके दो तीन साल के बाद कोई और बहुत ज्यादा प्रगतिशील आविष्कार हो जाता है उसी क्षेत्र में तो उसके बाद भी यह जो अकेला आदमी है वह उसी दर के अन्दर सारी बात को चलाता है और आप हाथ नहीं उठाते है तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि देश और जनता उस सारे आविष्कार से वंचित रह जाएगी। उससे समस्या का हल नहीं निकलता है। हमें देखना होगा कि किस प्रकार से यह चीज हमारे लिए लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती है। हम पिछली लकीर को ही पीटते चले जायें तो कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। दस साल की अवधि को आप कुछ कम कर पाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। ड्राफ्ट बिल में सात साल था। मेरे ब्याल में छः या सात साल काफी हैं। अगर आप छः या सात साल नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप अपने पास कोई पावर इस बारे में जरूर रखें या बिल के अन्दर कोई धारा जरूर रखें जिससे अगर कोई ऐसी चीज जिसके बारे में यह कहा जा सकता हो कि यह बड़ा आविष्कार है, उसको पेटेंट किया जा सके। फर्ज कीजिये स्पुतनिक है। स्पेस के अन्दर उसको फेंका गया है और उसको फेंके जाने से सारे मामले के बारे में जो धारणाएँ बनी हुई थीं, गति के क्षेत्र में जितनी पुरानी मान्यताएँ बनी हुई थीं उनके अन्दर बड़े भारी क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हो गए हैं तो उसको भी पेटेंट करने का आपके

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

पास अधिकार होना चाहिये। इस तरह का कोई भी क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने वाला अगर कोई आविष्कार होता है और पहले वाला आविष्कार जिसको आपने पेटेंट कर रखा है वह पुराना पड़ता दिखाई देता है तो या तो सरकार के पास अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह दूसरा जो आविष्कार है उसको भी पेटेंट कर सके या फिर दूसरे के ऊपर दबाव डाल सके कि इस बदलती हुई दुनिया के साथ वह भी कदम बढ़ा कर चले, वह भी इस दिशा में अपने पग उठाये या अपने आविष्कार को उसी प्रकार का बनाये जिस प्रकार से कि नये आविष्कार के बाद सारे का सारा मामला बन गया है। इस चीज पर आपको ठंडे दिमाग से सोचना होगा।

मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि आज इन सारी परिस्थितियों के अन्दर केवल मात्र नीतियों का ही प्रश्न नहीं रह जाता है। केवल यही सोचना नहीं होता है कि यहां बैठकर कौन सी नीति बनाई जाए। बल्कि यह देखना होता है कि किस प्रकार से समन्वय स्थापित किया जाए, सारे संसार में जो प्रगति हो रही है उसके साथ कदम मिला कर किस तरह से धागे बढ़ा जाए। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम दुनिया के देशों से काफी पीछे हैं। इस कानून के पीछे जो मूल भावना है उसके प्रति मैं अपनी सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से, 1911 से लेकर आज तक इस क्षेत्र में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। आज एक नए तरीके से इस मंत्रालय को इस काम को करना है और जो नया कानून मंत्री महोदय बाये हैं उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि नारेबाड़ी में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमें केवल यह देखना है कि नया आविष्कार है या जो नई चीज है या कोई भी नई चीज दुनिया में कहीं से भी मिल सकती है, वह हमें प्राप्त हो और उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें यदि किसी अपने स्वार्थ को छोड़ना भी पड़े तो उसको भी

छोड़ने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये। देखना केवल यही है कि लोगों का फायदा किस में है। मुझे एक संस्कृत का श्लोक याद आता है :

ततस्य कूपो यमिति बुवाण
सारम् जलम् कापुरुषा पिबन्ति

यह पंचतंत्र की साइन है। बाप दादा बूँकि इस कुएं का पानी पीते चले आ रहे हैं और वह खारा पानी भी है तो हम भी उसको पीते चले जायें, इस परम्परा में हमें नहीं पड़ना है। किसी भी कोने में किसी भी प्रकार का आविष्कार होता है उसका फायदा इस प्रकार के कानून के अन्तर्गत या उसके ऊपर कोई शर्त लगाकर जिससे देश उसके लाभ से वंचित रह जाए, वर्तमान भारत का नागरिक बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make certain observations on this Patents Bill, 1965. This Bill as introduced by Shri T. N. Singh, the Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, has given a slant more towards industry than to the patent itself. What I mean to say is that since this Bill is more in respect of the patent—that is the mother word of this Patents Bill—this should have been introduced by the Minister of Scientific Research. But since this Bill has been introduced by the Minister of Industry, I feel, the slant has been given more towards industry and, therefore, to big business magnates, than to the knowledge of patents, the inventions and other things. That is what I would observe at the very outset.

Coming to the clauses, the clauses are of different rays. It all depends upon the colour of the spectacles. If it is blue, the rays will be blue; if it is white, the rays will be white and if the rays are allowed to pass through the column of water, it will be a spectrum having seven colours in it. Similarly, there are all the details

about it. What I want to say in nutshell is this. We have seen at least some advancement towards the human values and other things from Avadi to Bubhaneghwar—

दिखावटी है या कुछ काम का है।

Similarly, there should have been some objective view taken about these things from 1911 to 1965. This is a country which is not to be compared in respect of development of industry and other things with the countries of Europe and other countries. When this Bill has been attempted to be prepared or introduced on the basis of an important report that has been submitted what I would have expected is that much weightage should have been given to these two things. Firstly, the Government should have made some provisions in the Bill for attracting the people with initiative to come forward and to materialise their inventive initiative so that some invention can be made over there. Secondly, this binding that a particular product cannot be patented only because within so many specified years some production cannot be made in line with the processes patented so far is quite wrong because there it comes to be a commercial attempt and the real perspective of the whole thing is lost.

Again, I want to impress upon the Ministry one more thing. We have got foreign collaborations in respect of medicines which we require so much. Everywhere we find that the foreign collaboration is 49 per cent and 51 per cent is our share. But what about the know-how portion of it. In how many cases has the know-how portion of it been taken over by us? How long should it take to come to that stage? As most of the hon. Members have pointed, the total cost of the ingredients is in a negligible, microscopic, percentage as compared to the total production cost levied on the product itself. What I want to know from the Ministry is as to what attempts they are going to make—are they going to introduce a separate legislation or to amend this in future or to amend it here and now?—so as

to make the know-how easily available to our people by the ways and means as the Ministry might deem fit to be adopted.

The restrictions should be relaxed in respect of patenting of medicines and other things. The Minister of Industries knows much better as to how it could be done for the betterment of our country.

It may also happen like this. It is a question of research; it is a question of availability of the ingredients for research; it is a question of initiative and urge for research. So it may be an accidental coincidence that another research student might as well find out the same processes, but then the embargoes in the clauses of this Bill prevent him from getting it patented because the processes of the one which is already patented and the processes which the other student has found out are almost similar. So this should be kept in view. This will give an impetus to the scientists of our country, a poor country, and I expect that something will be done in this direction.

In respect of the terms of patent and other things, i.e., clauses 53 and 85, the other members have spoken at great length. I have also said at the very beginning that I do not want to go into the details of clauses since I fundamentally differ from the very principle on which this Bill has been introduced.

We have also to take into account the fact that our country is underdeveloped; the scientists do not get much opportunities and we have to depend fundamentally on foreign collaboration. We are today about 47 crores of people and the Mycin group of medicines cannot reach all of them. From the hospitals and dispensaries, the medicines go to only MPs, MLAs and high officials and not to ordinary clerks or villagers or typists or peons or agrarian workers. This is due to the fact that the cost of production is very high. Either the Government should say that in each of the free dispensaries this Mycin group of medicines will be available or they must

[Shri Priya Gupta]

make an attempt to find out the know-how to produce similar medicines for application in a mass scale. I am not a specialist in commerce nor am I a specialist in scientific research, but as an ordinary layman I give you the reaction of the general mass who are deprived of the amenities. Therefore, I solicit through you the Minister of Industries to find out ways and means of making this know-how available, so that the country may be benefited by that. I have nothing more to add and I beg of the Minister to re-orient the provisions of the Bill in such a way as to suit the circumstances of the country and the society and also to suit the pledges the ruling Party has taken from Avadi to Bhubaneswar for running the Government.

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो पेटेंट विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है तो कल से जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस में भाग लिया तो दो प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएं बहुत साफ सामने आयी हैं। एक तो कुछ ऐसा मत है जिससे यह प्रकट हुआ कि अभी तक जो सुविधाएं बड़ी बड़ी फ़र्म्स को मिल रही थी उन सुविधाओं में अगर कानून में संशोधन करके रुकावट खड़ी की जाएगी तो उसका उधर से विरोध होगा, जो यह चाहते हैं कि उन सुविधाओं में कोई भी कमी न हो। अर्थात् जो उन लोगों द्वारा शोषण होता रहा है उसको अगर रोका जाएगा तो उधर से आपत्ति आयेंगी।

दूसरा मत हमारे मित्र इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने रखा है। वह भी एक एक्स्ट्रीम मत है जो दूसरी ओर से जाता है और इससे भी हम को देश का भला दिखायी नहीं पड़ता।

एक बात बुनियादी है, और वह यह है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अगर अपने मस्तिष्क से किसी नई चीज की खोज कर निकालता है, तो वह उसकी एक तरह की प्राप्ति बनती है और उसने जो खोज करने के बाद नई ईजाद की है उसका लाभ उसको मिलना

चाहिए क्योंकि उस ने परिश्रम किया है और वह भविष्य में उसकी रोजी का जरिया बनेगा। इस मामले में सरकार को एक संतुलन कायम रखना है। ऐसा भी न हो कि नई चीज निकालने के बाद उन श्रौषधियों के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये जायें जैसा कि प्रायः अभी तक होता रहा है और उससे वह नाजायज तौर पर फायदा उठावें जो कि उनके अधिकार से भी ज्यादा होता है, और दूसरी चीज यह भी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि जिस व्यक्ति ने स्वयं परिश्रम करके किसी नई चीज की ईजाद की है इसका लाभ उसको न मिले और सरकार उसको उस अधिकार से वंचित करके खुद उस को प्रयोग में लावे। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि पेटेंट कानून में जो संशोधन होने जा रहा है उसमें उन दोनों एक्स्ट्रीम साइड्स के बीच का रास्ता निकाला जाये।

मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि जिन चीजों पर विशेष रूप से इन पेटेंट बिल द्वारा असर पड़ता है वे श्रौषधियां या खाद्य पदार्थ हैं। इस मामले में हमारी सरकार की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है जो होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात को कई बार इस सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो निर्धन नागरिक हैं—जिनका देश में बहुत बड़ा बहुमत है—उनको इन श्रौषधियों का कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पाता जो कि एलोपैथी द्वारा ज्यादा कीमत पर दी जाती है। मैं यह सुझाव देता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रयास होना चाहिए कि जो श्रौषधियां हमारे देश में बनें उन के बारे में प्रयोगशालाओं में एक्सपैरीमेंट किए जायें और इस बात की कोशिश हो कि वे श्रौषधियां कम से कम दाम में बनें और ऐसे पेटेंट लाज हों कि जिनमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि इन श्रौषधियों का बाजारी मूल्य कम हो। इस तरह खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। और यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब हमारे देश में स्वयं इस

प्रकार की दवायें बनें और उन प्रौद्योगिकियों का, जिनका सरकार पेटेंट दे, उनका प्रचार अधिक किया जाये ।

एक बात मुझे इस विषय में और कहनी है । कल दंडेकर जी ने यह सुझाव दिया कि जहां तक जुडिशियल मामला है, यानी इस में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रपील करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, वह उचित नहीं है । मैं स्वयं यह समझता हूं कि जिन मामलों में नागरिक के सिविल अधिकारों का प्रश्न हो—पेटेंट राइट्स भी सिविल राइट्स हैं—जिन पर उसके मेनटिनेन्स का प्रश्न है, उन में न्याय पाने के लिए व्यक्ति को उच्च न्यायालय तक जाने की आज्ञा होनी चाहिए, ऐसा होने पर ही ठीक न्याय हो सकता है । इसलिए इस चीज का भी इसमें प्रावीजन होना चाहिए । प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार को नागरिकों के अधिकारों के मामले में इस प्रकार के प्रपील के अधिकार दिये जाते हैं उसमें नागरिक को वह संतोष नहीं होता जो कि उसको हार्डकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट जानें से होता है ।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि 1911 के बाद इतनी खोज के बाद यह संशोधन लाया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी इसमें उन बुनियादी चीजों पर गौर नहीं किया गया जिनका मैं ने अभी जिक्र किया है कि किसी व्यक्ति को जो ईजाद करे उसकी मानापत्नी या बपीती नहीं मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वह उसके आधार पर शोषण कर सके । मैं तो समझता हूं कि जहां तक विदेशियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनको जो सुविधायें पेटेंट कानून के द्वारा दी जाती हैं और वे उसके आधार पर हमारे देश में व्यवसाय करते हैं, इस पर अवश्य कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए, उनको पेटेंट के अधिकार सीमित समय तक के लिए होने चाहिए । और उस सीमित समय के भन्दर हम उन सब चीजों को स्वयं प्रपने यहां पर बनायें ताकि हमारे उसका लाभ विदेशों में

न जाये । इस तरह सरकार का ध्यान होना चाहिए और इस दिशा में उसे कदम उठाने चाहिए । विशेष कर उस सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए जो देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था लाना चाहती है कि देश की कमाई और देश की मेहनत का लाभ बाहर इस प्रकार न जाये, और उसके जाने की जितनी भी नालियां हैं उन पर प्रतिबन्ध हो ।

एक मेरा सुझाव इस विषय में और है । यह विधेयक ज्वाइंट कमेटी में जा रहा है । वहां इस विषय पर विशेष तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि इस कानून द्वारा ऐसा न हो कि किसी व्यक्ति को पेटेंट का लाभ इस प्रकार दिया जाये कि वह सदैव के लिए लाभान्वित होता रहे, लेकिन सरकार चाहिए कि या तो उस अधिकार का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे या उस काम को सरकार स्वयं ले ले जिससे जनता को ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचे । इस और ज्वाइंट कमेटी को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

और मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि सभी चीजें जो ईजाद करते हैं, जो उपयोगी हैं, चाहे वे प्रौद्योगिकियों के रूप में हों चाहे वे खाद्यान्न के रूप में हों, उनको तो सरकार को प्रपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और ऐसे व्यक्ति को लम्प सम में मुद्रावजा दे दिया जाये । सरकार को स्वयं ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकियों और खाद्यान्न के मामले में कदम उठा कर उन सभी चीजों को प्रपनाना चाहिए ।

जब जमींदारी उम्मुलन कानून बना तो बड़ी बड़ी इम्पूवेल्लि जायदादों का कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया, वह समय के आधार पर दिया गया । इसी प्रकार जो नई चीजों की ईजाद करते हैं उनको भी लम्प सम मुद्रावजा दिया जाने का विधान होना चाहिए । लेकिन अगर उन्हीं लोगों द्वारा इन चीजों का बनाना जारी रहेगा जो विदेशों से प्रौद्योगिकियां मंगा कर यहां प्रौद्योगिकियां प्राप्ति बनाते हैं तो

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

इससे भवश्यक हमारे देश का शोषण होगा और ऐसे सरकार कभी भी समाजवादी व्यवस्था नहीं ला सकती। हमारा कदम इस प्रकार उठाना चाहिए कि हम आत्मनिर्भर हों चाहे वह दवाई का मामला हो चाहे खाद्यान्न का मामला हो और सरकार को यह भी देखना है कि 17-18 साल से स्वतंत्र होने के बाद जो प्रणाली चल रही है जो चीजें इस प्रकार की पेटेंट लाइ के हिसाब से चल रही हैं उन के कितने अनुपात पर हमारा अधिकार हुआ और कितने अनुपात में हम ने खुद उन को यहां पर बनाना प्रारम्भ किया मुझे बड़ा दुःख है अगर इस प्रकार के इतिहास के पुराने पन्ने उलटे जायें तो हम इस नज़ीरे पर पहुंचेंगे कि हम ने कोई प्रगति नहीं की है। इसलिए अन्त में मुझे यह सुझाव देना है कि पेटेंट बिल के संशोधन पर जब भी विचार किया जाय तो इस आधार पर विचार आवश्यक हो कि ऐसी जो शोषणिया है जिनका बड़ा लाभ है और ज्यादातर इस्तेमाल होती है और इसी प्रकार से जो खाद्यान्न की वस्तुएं हैं उन पर जो भी ईजाद हुई है पेटेंट का लाभ दिया गया है वह सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर और उन को दूसरी तौर पर कम्पेंसेट कर के चलाये ताकि हमारे ही देश में उन चीजों का बनना प्रारम्भ हो और जब ऐसा होगा तभी इस से लाभ हो सकता है और तभी सही मायनों में यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम विदेशों की बड़ी बड़ी क्रमों द्वारा जो शोषण होता है उस को हम रोक सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार की चीज नहीं हुई और यह साधारण विधेयक इसी रूप में स्वीकृत कर लिया गया तो इस से कभी भी इस प्रकार की विदेशों में जो लाखों रुपये की मुद्रा हमारे यहां से जाती है उस पर कोई रोकथाम होती दिखाई नहीं पड़ेगी।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I only want to make a few observations on this Bill which is to be referred to a Joint Committee. My attempt will be to say something that may be of

use or guidance to the Joint Committee in discussing this Bill and preparing their report.

As has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the present Act has failed in certain respects in achieving its main object. Though the old Act has been there on the statute-book for a long time, it has failed in certain respects. Now, what are the directions in which it has failed? We find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"Although the Act has been in force for a very long period, it has not achieved its main purpose of stimulating inventions among Indians and encouraging the development and exploitation of new inventions for industrial progress in this country."

This is the first test. While looking at this Bill, the test which the Members of the Joint Committee should apply is this, namely how far the new provisions introduced in this Bill are calculated to serve these objects which the old Act has failed to achieve, namely whether they are likely to stimulate inventions among Indians and secondly whether they encourage the development and exploitation of new inventions for the industrial progress of the country. It has been admitted that among those who are patentees under the existing conditions, nearly 90 per cent are foreigners. If patents in India are to be of advantage to the patentees then it is patent now from this very figure that the advantage has gone to the foreigners and not to persons of this country. The first attempt, therefore, should be to find out how for the present Bill differs from the old Act in discouraging foreigners to get patent and encouraging Indians to take patents here. That should be the main line along which the examination of the provisions of the Bill should be made.

Having said that, I turn to the second test which has been mentioned here. It has been stated that this

Bill is the result of several inquiries and reports submitted by those persons who made the inquiries. The main report is the one presented by Shri N. Rajagopala Ayyangar. It is state that this Bill is based mainly on the recommendations contained in that comprehensive report. So I would particularly request the members of the Joint Committee to see in what respects the present Bill differs from the recommendations made in that report, and whether there are any good grounds for believing that these recommendations which are embodied here and which constitute a departure from those recommendations are in effect more encouraging in the directions to which reference has been made in the statement of objects and reasons. That should be another check.

I find from a statement supplied to me by one of those who are engaged in this business that there are several points in which the recommendations of the Ayyangar Committee have been departed from in the Bill. The memorandum tries to make out that these departures are not necessarily to the advantage of Indian inventors at all. That is another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Joint Committee.

Then there is another thing. It is admitted here that many times it has been found that a patentee has so worked his patent right that ultimately it has operated to the prejudice of people here. Whether this aspect has been taken care of in the provisions of the Bill should be examined. The provisions dealing with that aspect should be carefully examined and, if found necessary, rectified. Of course, the powers of the Controller and the period of validity of patents—all these are matters relevant to the consideration of this aspect of the matter.

As regards the period of validity of patents, it is fixed as 10 years under cl. 53. This has been shown to be very inadequate for the patentee to make the most of the patent. I do not want to go into details because, in the first place, I am not a businessman and have not dealt with this matter. This is the

first time that I have received a representation on this point. So I do not rely upon that complaint also. But I would request the Committee to carefully examine those things from the practical point of view rather than go merely on theoretical considerations. The criterion should be: are India's interests going to be furthered by the provisions now contemplated or are we going to continue under the old conditions under the same provisions, the spirit remaining the same though the words and clauses may be different? If the Committee did something in that direction, I believe it would be doing a great service to the country, because we are entering upon an industrial age. After all, the future of India will depend upon how our industries are encouraged and how they will prosper. In this connection, the encouragement given by Government in that direction constitute the most vital element in that progress. Our future depends upon our industrial as well as agricultural prosperity. So this is one of the essential weapons in the hands of government to encourage Indian industry in an indigenous way so that our inventors and research workers receive encouragement and not the foreigners. I hope the Members of the Joint Commission will go into this aspect in all its details and see how far the Bill meets that requirement. If they do that, I am sure they will come to the right conclusions and their report will be of great advantage to the House and the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): As one goes through this Bill, one feels a great deal of happiness and also a great deal of elation. Though one feels that this Bill should have been brought in earlier, it is good that we are having it in the year 1965.

Of course, this Bill has gone through the usual kinds of processes to which all Bills are subjected. There are amending Bills, there are inquiry committees, there are departmental committees; there are committees which may be called inter-ministerial committees. This Bill has also been through all those committees and we

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

have here the results of the joint deliberations of those bodies. But what will you think of a Bill brought before this House by a Ministry which has a corrigenda consisting of 7 pages? Who is responsible for those mistakes? Who has dealt with that matter? Who has been liable to make all these errors of spellings, punctuation and other things? I think this Bill shows what kind of slackness has crept into the working of our Ministries. Shri T. N. Singh, who was himself a proof reader at one time, and who has managed and published a newspaper at one time, has not been able to see to it that such things do not make the beauty of a Bill from which free India expects a great deal. I hope this remark of mine will be taken into account when Bills are brought before this House in future. We are tired of these corrigenda. We are fed up with these correction slips which say that 'we have made a mistake here and a mistake there. I think if this kind of thing creeps into a book and it is presented to the department of Education in any part of India, it will be thrown into the waste paper basket. But here we Members of Parliament are being treated to a kind of feast of mistakes.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Members are here to correct the law.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have not yet passed your law examination. After having attempted so many times, you were lucky to have passed the B.A. examination. When you pass your law examination you can do whatever you like.

One thing that makes me happy is this. We want to achieve the purpose of stimulating inventions. This makes my heart glad. There are two countries in the world where inventors are respected and honoured and where everyone tries to improve upon what exists. My country, unfortunately, is a country of traditionalism and experiment, 99 per cent traditionalism and 1 per cent experiment. But I believe that if this Bill is implemented in the right way, my country will also have inventors all along the line, inventors

in every field of human endeavour, inventors who can change the face of this country. I want a Luther Burbank who can change the face of agriculture here. I want an Edison in this country who can give us mechanical inventions, I want some other types of inventors in this country who can make us do better things in a better way and in a very short time. But how are we going to do that? Is the Controller of this organisation going to stimulate inventions? Will the Controller be able to pick up the inventive talent in this country? Shall we be able to give a fillip to this kind of talent in this country? Certainly not. I think the only thing we can do is to protect them whenever some invention has been made or some inventor as come in the field. I want to know from the hon. Minister, who himself is an inventor of many things. . .

Shri T. N. Singh: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . what efforts he is going to make in order to stimulate invention. There should have been something in this Bill to make inventions a profitable, a lucrative, an honoured and respected profession in this country.

In the Ministry of Education we have instituted something which is called the Search for Scientific Talent. I am very happy about it. Of course that search for scientific talent has come to be equated with an examination in science, and as a result of that examination, we pick up the scientific talent in this country. Well, something is better than nothing, but I want to know how these inventions are going to be stimulated. I know that you will encourage development and exploitation of these inventions. I know that purpose is there in this Bill, but there is nothing, as I said, in this Bill which will encourage people to invent. Therefore, I would say it is not a Patents Bill which encourages people to invent things. I think the the Patents Bill will act as a damper on this inventive skill of people, the Patents Bill will be a kind of dust

which smothers the fire of invention in people.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a question which need not be answered because the questioner does not know what I am talking about.

So, some provision should be made in this Bill, some money out of the fund which will accrue as a result of the working of this Bill should be set apart for discovering new inventive talent in this country, as we are trying to find out new scientific talent in this country.

How is it that we are using the same razor blade in the villages which my grandfather used. Of course, I love that blade, that cut-throat kind of blade, and I wish I could cut the throats of some of my friends, not here but elsewhere, but still I love that cut-throat kind of razor, but I ask you a question. Have we been able to do anything? The same old plough, the same old harrow, though the tools are now different under the harrow. Therefore, I would say that there should be a definite provision in this Bill to encourage the discovery of new, young, youthful, inventive talent in this country, and some part of the fund that accrues to Government from this Bill should be set apart for this purpose. How should this be done? The Government of India is not so meagre in thinking power that it cannot find ways and means to do that.

It has been said that this Bill will apply to food. What kind of food, I ask you. According to the definition clause,

"'food' means any substance intended for the use of, or capable of being used by, babies, invalids or convalescents as an article of food or drink. . ."

I ask you one question. What are those foods which are used for babies in this country, what are those foods

which are used by invalids in this country, what are those foods which are used by convalescents in this country? I do not think our country has produced any kind of food excepting the quack kind of food, about which I see so many advertisements in the papers. In all these different categories of food, our country has been deficient, and we are going only to do this, that we take the patent from some other country and make it our own, or give the rights of patent to some kind of food which is sub-standard or below the normal standard or below the nutritive value which we require of it. I do not know what is going to happen in this country. At least I need food of this kind sometimes, and so do other people, but where are these foods? What are we going to do to produce this kind of food for babies, invalids and convalescents. You will say we have the Glaxo and other things. What are they? They are only cheap imitations of the kind of food which are available in other countries. You have got to relate the food which is going to be patented under this law to the conditions, to the environments, to the climate and to the pockets of the countrymen of this free India.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Which part of the country? We have various climates?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The whole of India. If you do so, I think this Clause will become real, but if you do not do so, I am sure that this will be having a kind of fictitious worth.

Then it says:

"'invention' means any new and useful—

(i) art, process, method or manner of manufacture. . ."

I think the only kind of art, process, method or manner of manufacture we have discovered so far in this country

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

—and that also I doubt if it is our own—is the art, process, method or manufacture of soaps. I see such glittering advertisements about all kinds of soap in the papers. I think the only thing where our manufacturing process has succeeded, whether on account of indigenous efforts or on account of the efforts of other countries, is the manufacture of soap. Sometimes I also read about different kinds of creams, but I wonder whether these creams belong to our country, or they have come from some other country.

What are the processes of manufacture which we are going to stimulate? We want to manufacture tanks, we want to manufacture supersonic aeroplanes, we want to manufacture new kinds of ploughs and harrows. How are we going to patent the art and process and method of manufacturing all these things, machines, apparatuses and other articles?

I used to feel very happy when I was told that we were manufacturing bicycles, when I was told that we were manufacturing scooters. My heart jumped with delight when I was told that we were manufacturing sewing machines. If you look at the reality of these things you will find that most of these things are assembled here. I know of some cycle-manufacturing factories; they are big names in the trade. But they are merely assembly plants. When we put questions on the floor of the House and ask what is the indigenous content in them, it is said '80 per cent'. If you compute the price of that 80 per cent and compare it with the price of the 20 per cent which is imported, you will find that the price of the imported component is very very high and the price of what we manufacture here which is called the indigenous content is very very low. Therefore, so far as these machines are concerned I

think we may be making some headway, but we have not made much headway.

And then medicines and drugs. I shiver with fear when I find that they are going to patent medicines and drugs. Of course, if something is manufactured by the Antibiotic Factory, Pimpri I do not mind that; but I know what is happening in the field of drugs. The USA is thought to be a great country—and it is a great country—and some years back there was an exhibition held by the great doctors of USA in New York. And along with that exhibition there was another exhibition by 'doctors' who had no medical degrees and whom I can call as quacks. Sir, more people went to the exhibition arranged by these quacks than to the exhibition arranged by the highly-qualified doctors with high degrees from great universities of the world and great universities of USA. We are talking of X-rays, but if the Minister for Industries had gone there and seen that exhibition arranged by these great doctors, he would have come across something which is greater than X-ray, namely the Z-ray.

An Hon. Member: Death-ray?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Z ray—A, B, C, D . . . Z. If you do not know the alphabet, what can I do?

Sir, what I was submitting was that we have to proceed very cautiously about patenting medicines and about patenting drugs. Already the market is flooded with these things, and I hope that these patents will be granted with the utmost care. Of course, the words "medicine" and "drug" have been defined with the utmost care that the Ministry can bestow upon the definition of anything. But I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that there must be provision in it not only for drugs and medicines which are used by allopathic doctors. There should be at least four categories of medicines and drugs, and we have got to take care of those categories: medicines and drugs which are of use to

allopathic doctors, medicines and drugs which are of use to homoeopathic doctors, medicines and drugs which are of use to naturopaths . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): They have no drugs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They have also. You have not undergone that treatment as I have undergone.

And then medicines and drugs which are of use to ayurvedic practitioners or unani practitioners. We should not lump all these together. We are killing the initiative of the people by going whole hog in favour of modern medicine. George Bernard Shaw said that modern medicine is a quackery of the highest order, and I believe to some extent in that. But I believe that these four categories must be defined, and you must make provision for them so that our people who can invent certain things in the ayurvedic field or the unani field or the homoeopathic field also can have the benefit of this.

Sir, one more point and I have done. And it is about this Controller. We are creating new empires in this country. We tried to do away with the five hundred and odd States in India created by the British Empire. But now we are creating new empires, new States, new kingdoms; and I can tell you that the Controller under this Patents Act is going to be not a Raja of a small State but a Maharaja of a big State. (An Hon. Member: An Emperor). He has been given all kinds of powers, civil powers and all kinds of powers. I would say that absolute power corrupts people absolutely, and I would request the hon. Minister—who, thank God, has started now yielding some kind of power—that he should see to it that the powers of this Controller are truly minimised and that he is not given legislative powers, registration powers, punitive powers, judicial powers, and all these kinds of powers. I think you cannot find a human being who can exercise all these powers. Where is that human

being? You will have to find some avatar to be able to exercise all these powers judiciously. The days of rishis and avatars have gone. Therefore you cannot have a controller, a big-bellied controller, who will one day sit as a judge, another day sit as a registrar, the third day sit as an assessor of inventions, the fourth day sit in some other capacity. I have known of gods who have got two faces, I have known of gods who have three faces, but this Controller is going to be a many-faced god. Sir, I dread to think of a many faced god. I would therefore say that the Ministry should see to it that the powers of civil court which have been given to this Controller are withdrawn from him, because I know the Controller is so much blessed with powers that he will not be able to exercise those civil-court powers judiciously in the best interests of the country.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कान्हाबाद): प्रधन महोदय, हमारे देश में हर बहस एक दोष से बाहर हो जाती है कि यह पूँजीपतियों का मामला है या नीबूरकाही का मामला है, इससे फायदा कुछ पैसे वालों का हो सकता है या नहीं या इससे फायदा राज्य को या राज्य के उन लोगों को हो सकता है जिन को सार्वजनिक कहा जाता है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहस कुछ बेमोजू हो जाती है इसलिये कि छोटे या मालिक कौन है। इसका फसला तो सभी हो सकता है जब कि छोड़ा हो। मैंने इन पेटेंट के मामले में पहली शिकायत नोंक करनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान पिछले षट्तरह वर्षों में प्राविष्कारों और वैज्ञानिक खोज के मामले में बहुत ही कमजोर रहा है, शाब्द दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा कमजोर। इसलिये इसको तीन दृष्टियों से देखना है। एक नों प्राविष्कार की दृष्टि से, दूसरे प्राविष्कार की दृष्टि से या खोज करने वाले की दृष्टि से और तीसरे विदेशियों की दृष्टि से। मैं तीसरी दृष्टि प्राविष्कार विदेशियों को सब से पहले लेता हूँ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मैं पक्का तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन इस वक्त जो चीजें हम देश में पैदा कर रहे हैं, तैयार कर रहे हैं कारखानों में, उन में शायद 10 से 15 सैकड़ा जो कुछ भी दाम हमें देना पड़ता है उस का, यह पेटेंट अधिकार के रूप में ही विदेशों को चला जाता है। तो पहली कसौटी तो मेरी यह है कि जिस किसी भी कानून से परदेशियों को इतना ज्यादा पैसा जाता है उसे यह कानून खत्म करता है या नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में फर्क करने के लिये एक तो नाम के पेटेंट के बारे में और दूसरे तरीके के पेटेंट के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। नाम का पेटेंट तो बेमतलब चीज है। क्या रखा है उस में। नाम के लिये इतना पैसा क्यों दिया जाता है। बीसे मैं निजी अनुभव आपको बतलाऊँ। एक बार एक हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़पति बाइसिकिल बनाने वाले थे। उन्होंने सांचा कि वह उसका नाम इंडिया रखेंगे। तब गांधी जी जिन्दा थे। वहाँ उन से मेरी मुलाकात हो जाया करती थी। मैंने उन से कहा कि "इंडिया" नाम न रखना। "हिन्द" रखना। उसका नाम "हिन्द" रखना गया। लेकिन अभी तक मुझे उन्होंने इसके लिये कोई पैसा नहीं दिया। कम से कम 50 या 60 हजार रुपया मुझे मिलना चाहिए था क्योंकि मैंने "हिन्द" नाम बतलाया था। उन के नाम से कोई मतलब नहीं है लेकिन साइकिल का नाम बतलाने पर भी उन्होंने मुझे पेटेंट का पैसा नहीं दिया। यह मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उनके वह बहुत बड़े बोस्त हैं।

जो पेटेंट के तरीके हैं उन के बारे में मुझे सब से बड़ी बात यह कहनी है कि हम खोज के मामले में इतने ज्यादा गरीब हैं जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं एक मिश्री की मिसाल दिये देता हूँ। अभी तक हम लोग चीनी से मिश्री भी ठीक तरह से तैयार नहीं कर पाए। परदेश में मैंने सुना है कि चीनी

से मिश्री बनाने में मुश्किल से 5 या 6 सैकड़े का नुकसान होता है। यहाँ पर अभी हम यह सिलसिला भी नहीं दूँ पाए जिस से 10 सैकड़े से कम हम नुकसान कर सकें। 10 से 15 सैकड़ा क्या चीज है। कहां गड़बड़ हो जाती है, क्यों हम इसकी खोज नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं आपको एक किताब का वाक्य पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ। वह किताब संसार के वैज्ञानिक मामलों की खोज के लिए मशहूर किताब है पामर पुटनम की लिखी हुई और उसका नाम है "एनर्जी इन दि फ्यूचर"। जो मंत्री विज्ञान से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं वे इस किताब को जरूर पढ़ लें। उस में एक वाक्य है :

"A 5,000 a month production rate of low cost of solar cookers was inaugurated at Bombay on May 27, 1953 by Shri K. D. Malaria".

इस में श्री के० डी० मलेरिया लिखा है।

"by Shri K. D. Malaria, Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research."

मैं जानता नहीं, लेकिन मलेरिया साहब शायद मालवीय साहब होंगे। तो मई 27, 1953 में सूरज के चूल्हों का उद्घाटन हो गया था। अब इस बात को बारह वर्ष हो गये। सारे संसार में उस वक्त इस की डुगगी पीटी गई थी और वह 5,000 प्रति मास के हिसाब से तैयार होने वाला था। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका भी कोई पेटेंट तो रहा होगा न, मंत्री महोदय।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : आप ज्यादा जानते होंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सही है। मैं ने तब मंत्री को यह कहते सुना है कि दूसरे लोग ज्यादा जानते हैं। लेकिन कभी आप खुद भी तो जाना करो।

तो 5,000 एक महीने में तैयार होने वाले थे। इस का पेटेंट रहा होगा। लेकिन यह नहीं हो पाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून के धन्दर कोई ऐसा हिस्सा भी हो जिससे कि सरकार के मंत्री और अभी शर्मा साहब बोल रहे थे तो नाम ले रहे थे कड़ोलर वगैरह या नौकरशाहों का, जो पेटेंट के मामले में वैज्ञानिक खोज के मामले में इतना खर्च करते हैं और ऐसी चीजों का ऐलान करते हैं, अगर वह चीजें पूरी न हों तो उन्हें सजा मिले। जहाँ प्रलोभन की बात कही जाती है वहाँ मैं समझता हूँ कि गलेरिया साहब को सजा भी मिलनी चाहिए और मलेरिया साहब से जो बड़े लोग हैं उन को सजा मिले या फिर उनकी जगह जो साहब प्रायें उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। क्योंकि आखिर यह तो गद्दी है। इसलिए सजा जरूर मिलनी चाहिये।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : उनको काफी सजा मिल चुकी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहाँ मिल चुकी है। देखो, मैं गद्दी की बात कर रहा हूँ शर्मा साहब गद्दी को सजा मिलनी चाहिये क्योंकि जो रैसा खर्च होता है एक माने में तो वह कुछ नहीं है लेकिन हमारे अपने देश के हिसाब से हम एक घरब रुपये वैज्ञानिक खोजों के लिए सरकार की तरफ से खर्च कर रहे हैं। पूंजीपतियों की बात छोड़ दीजिये। मैंने सुना है कि कल स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के श्री डाडेकर ने कुछ वर्षों यहाँ पर पूंजीपतियों की खोज की थी। घरे, पूंजीपति क्या खाक पत्थर खर्च करता होगा। ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस बीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च करता होगा। लेकिन सरकार 1 घरब 60 करोड़ तक खर्च कर रही है धनु खोज में और 40 करोड़ खर्च कर रही है और साधारण खोज में। यह एक घरब

रुपये की खोज का क्या परिणाम निकला करता है वह भी एक कसौटी है और इस कसौटी का इस्तेमाल मैं जहाँ तथा समझता हूँ इस कानून पर होते हुए भी, इस कानून के बनाते हुए भी कहीं कुछ नहीं हुआ है और मैं इस कसौटी का इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूँ। कहीं कोई तरीका निकाले। खुद मंत्री महोदय सोचें, नौकरशाह सोचें, किसको सजा मिले, कहाँ क्या हो, यह अपना बूँड बाँड लें। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों खोज नहीं हो पा रही है, चीनी से मिथी तक नहीं बन पा रही है, सूरज में चूल्हा नहीं बन पा रहा है, साधारण से साधारण बातों के बारे में मैंने तलाश किया तो फिर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक ने बताया कि एक साधारण चीज में तुम्हारे यहाँ के वैज्ञानिक भूल कर गये कि सूरज की गरमी से सूरज का चूल्हा अगर बनाने जाओगे तो निहायत निकम्मी चीज होगी, कोई मतलब नहीं रखेगी क्योंकि सूरज में इतनी गरमी नहीं है। लेकिन सूरज का जो रासायनिक पदार्थ है, घरब क्या जानें पीछों में जो क्लोरोफिल होता है, उसमें जो उसका घंघन है वह अगर ले सकें तो यह बहुत जबरदस्त शक्ति हो सकेगी। यह बहुत साधारण बात थी। लेकिन इस साधारण बात में भी वैज्ञानिक लोग फिसल जाया करते हैं। उसका एक कारण यह भी रहता है कि यहाँ जो मन्त्री वगैरह हैं, वह सच्ची बातें कुछ जानने नहीं, कुछ मेहनत नहीं करते, कोशिश नहीं करते जानने की। अगर वह जानें तो कम से कम कुछ दिशाओं को तो बता सकें वैज्ञानिकों को।

इसलिये आविष्कार और वैज्ञानिक खोज के सम्बन्ध में मैं जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक नये सिरे से मोच यहाँ पर होना चाहिये। 18 वर्ष बहुत खराब बीते हैं। दुनिया कहां चली गई है वैज्ञानिक खोज के मामले में। अभी, खैर, धनु बम वगैरह की तो मैं बात नहीं करता, धनु विस्फोट

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

के बारे में बहुत सी चर्चा चल रही है। हो सकता है कि जिसको धमरीकी लोग कहते हैं प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊं सेयर या प्रोजेक्ट . . . इसका एक और नाम भी रखा है . . .

बी बि० ना० सिंह : भागे बढ़िये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बस, यही कहोगे कि भागे बढ़िये। तुम तो पीछे बढ़ोगे और हम भागे बढ़ेंगे।

तो खैर, देखो, याद आ गया—प्रोजेक्ट नोम भी कहते हैं। नोम और प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊं शेयर। उसमें धनु का विस्फोट शान्तिपूर्ण कामों के लिए हुआ करता है, ऐसा कहते हैं। यह बात भ्रमल है कि वह विस्फोट कभी भी किसी और काम के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। ऐसा लगता है कि प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊं शेयर या प्रोजेक्ट नोम किसी न किसी रूप में हमारे देश में आ रहा होगा। लेकिन वहां पर भी गड़बड़ यह हो जाया करती है, जो अभी शर्मा जी ने बताया कि एक कोई कंट्रोलर हो जाया करता है, महाराजा बन जाता है। तो वहां इतनी सब खराबी आ गई है, कि कोई मंत्री बन जाता है, कोई चेयरमैन बन जाता है। मैंने धनु शक्ति में तो यह सुना है कि जो चेयरमैन है वही उस महकमे का सचिव भी है। नतीजा यह होता है कि खोज करने का काम और प्रशासन का काम दोनों एक ही आदमी में जुड़ जाने के कारण वही किसी तरह की निगरानी नहीं हो पाती और जो सारा मामला आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रशासन का हो गया है—हुनर को रखने वाले, काम को जानने वाले, उनकी तो कोई कदर है नहीं, कदर किसकी है? जो आई० ए० एस० बगैरह हो गया हो, किसी प्रशासन में चला गया हो। यह सारी दृष्टि बदलनी

चाहिये। कदर उसकी हो जो हुनर वाला हो, जो किसी काम को करना जानता हो और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हमारे देश में कुछ थोड़ा सा भनादर सीखें। भनादर भनादर सीखते सीखते सब मामला खराब हो गया। हिन्दुस्तान के विश्व-विद्यालयों में भी भनादर, पुरानी विद्या का भनादर, जो कुछ पुरानी चीज है उसकी इज्जत इतनी जबर्दस्त करो कि पुरानी चीज भी अच्छी तरह से नहीं आ पावे, मुझे यह जोर से कहना है कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान का वैज्ञानिक पुरानी विद्या को पढ़कर के उसका भनादर करना नहीं सीखेगा तब तक वह नयी विद्या का आविष्कार कर नहीं सकत। इसलिये भनादर की इतनी जबर्दस्त बातें करते रहना और उसी की नकस करते रहना, इसमें कहीं खोज खात्र हो नहीं पायेगी और जब मैं भनादर की बात कहता हूं और विश्वविद्यालयों को लेकर के तो घुमा-फिरा करके सवाल आ जाता है हमारी सारी व्यवस्था के ऊपर। यह व्यवस्था कैसी है। चापलूसी की व्यवस्था है, चुगलखोरी की व्यवस्था है। इसमें खोज कैसे हो पायेगी, मुझे कई एक वैज्ञानिक मिले। उन्होंने बताया कि हम कौन सी वैज्ञानिक खोज करके निकालें जब कि हमारी तरफकी इस आधार पर हो सकती है कि कौन किसका रिश्तेदार है, किसने किस को लड़की से शादी की है, कहां पर किस तरह से कैसा इन्तजाम है, जब ऐसी चीजों को लेकर के खोज के मामलों में तरफकी सोचते हैं तो सारा आधार ही बिगड़ जाया करता है।

इसलिये वह जितने पेटेंट बगैरह के नियम और कानून हैं उन पर जब बहस चले तो हमें बुनियादी बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये—यह बात सही है कि जो आविष्कारक हैं, या कोई बढ़िया बात कहने हैं, निकासते हैं, तो हालांकि मैं कोई बहुत ज्यादा पैसे का उपहार देने का समर्थक

नहीं हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी अगर उसी चीज से लोगों को प्रसन्नता होती है तो ठीक है, पैसा उसको दो। यह एक हद तक स्वीकार तो करना पड़ सकता है कि आविष्कारक को अपने आविष्कार के लिए उपहार दो। लेकिन मेरा अगर बश चले तो मैं पैसे की इज्जत इतनी सारी समाज में नहीं होने दूँ और उसकी जगह रुतबा उसको दिनाऊँ और रुतबे की इज्जत कराऊँ। लेकिन वह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब यह सारे समाज का आधार रिश्तेदारी वगैरह से हटा दिया जाय। इसलिये इस कानून पर बहस करते वक्त और इसको बाद में लागू करते वक्त मंत्री महोदय को इन चीजों के ऊपर ध्यान रखना है।

पहली बात यह है कि परदेशियों के अधिकारों और मुनाफों के ऊपर नियंत्रण करके हिन्दुस्तान में बनी चीजों का दाम घटाना चाहिये और नाम के लिए किसी तरह का पेटेंट नहीं होना चाहिये। केवल तरीकों के ऊपर और तरीकों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि वारतब में कुछ तरीके तो ऐसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हो चुके हैं कि उनके पेटेंट की कोई जरूरत नहीं रहा करती है। उनको तो खुद व खुद हम अपने यहां निकाल करके लागू कर सकते हैं। उनके लिए किसी पेटेंट प्राइस की जरूरत नहीं है और अगर मान लो, कुछ कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं, मैंने सुना है कुछ परदेशी कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं, जो अपने गन्दे पुराने विश्व-विख्यात प्रचलित पेटेंट अधिकारों के लिए भी पैसा ले लिया करती हैं वह धमकी दे कर कि तुम अगर पुराने के लिए नहीं बोये तो हम नयी चीज नहीं भेजेंगे। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसी कम्पनियों को यहाँ से घटा बताओ और नयी कम्पनियों के लिये नये आविष्कारों के लिए नयी खोज खोज तरीकों के लिए, हो सकता है कि और

मुल्कों की तरफ जाओ। मैं नहीं जानता कौन से मुल्क इस समय ज्यादा अच्छे होंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि शायद एक बड़ी जबरदस्त गलती यह हो गई थी कि जर्मनी और जापान ये दो देश जब बिलकुल धूल में पड़े हुए थे सन् 45 और 46 में, अगर तब उनसे दोस्ती दिखाई गई होती तो शायद आज हम पेटेंट वगैरह के मामलों में कहीं और अच्छी जगह पर रहे होते। लेकिन जहाँ तक रूस और अमेरिका का मामला है, मैं इतना जरूर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने सुना है कि रूस वाले पेटेंट के मामलों में कुछ ज्यादा उदार हैं कहना बहुत एक मजबूती का वाक्य हो जायगा—कुछ ज्यादा उदार लगते हैं, वास्तव में है या नहीं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, तो अमेरिका वालों को भी अब इस बारे में कुछ फैसला करना चाहिये कि वह किस तरह की दुनियां बनाना चाहते हैं? क्या हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब मुल्क में पेटेंट के आविष्कारों और खोज के लिए रकमा लूट कर के वह अपनी दुनियां को बसाना चाहते हैं? तब तो वह दुनियां किसी न किसी दिन अणु विस्फोट में खत्म हो कर रहेगी। एक जमाना था जब अमेरिका वाले उदार दिल से अपने तरीकों और पेटेंटों को गरीब दुनियां में दिया करते थे। आज मैं अमेरिका वालों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि तुम फिर उसी दुनियां की तरफ आओ। हो सकता है कि रूस में नयी विचारधारा के कारण यह बात कुछ ज्यादा मौजूद है। एक बात तो है ही कि रूस का आदमी, चाहे उसको यह सिखाया जिस ढंग से भी गया हो, वह हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी या और किसी रंगीन आदमी के साथ ज्यादा मानवता का—अब मैं नहीं जानता कि वह असली मानवता है या सिक्कड़ मानवता है—लेकिन ज्यादा मानवता का वर्णन करता है। उन्हीं तरफ से अमेरिका वालों को भी खोज के मामलों में अपनी नीतियों को बदलना पड़ेगा।

15.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य अभी इस पर बोलने के लिए और समय लेना चाहते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हाँ आप की आज्ञा से मैं दो, चार मिनट और इस पर बोलना चाहूँगा। पाँच एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर दूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि अब तीन बजे से दूसरा विषय लेना है इसलिये अब फिलहाल आप बंद करें। अगली बार माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात समाप्त कर लें।

15.01 hrs.

**MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT
OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPO-
RATION OF INDIA**

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move the following:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1964, along with the audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th February, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I commence my observations, I would like to take emphatic exception to the absence of the hon. Finance Minister whose duty is really to come and reply to this debate. I had the privilege to initiate a discussion on the report and accounts of the LIC on the 5th September, 1963. When I initiated that discussion in it was the first time the LIC report was discussed on the floor of this House. At that time, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the hon. Finance Minister, who replied to the debate said that so far as LIC was concerned, he considered it a

somewhat unpleasant subject and that he suffered from amnesia in respect of it. I would have thought that these 26 months which have elapsed would have enabled him to recover from his amnesia. His absence today appears to be an instance of selective inattention rather than of amnesia; if he has recovered from his amnesia, as I hope he has, we would have expected him to be present here to listen to the debate and to reply to it.

Since I initiated the discussion last in 1963, in this House, we have received the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings which contains a wealth of information. This report furnishes its conclusions and recommendations which should serve as the basis for the discussion today in the House. If I am permitted to say so, the report of the Public Undertakings Committee on the LIC has confirmed each one of the conclusions I had put forward before this House in 1963, and has imparted to those views I had expressed in 1963 the stamp of its authority which is pre-eminent indeed.

Let us first take the volume of business. In 1959, the Corporation had drawn up a five-year plan for developing its business, and had fixed a target of Rs. 1,000 crores of business which was to be achieved by 1963. On the 6th August, 1959, the then Finance Minister had stated that reaching a figure of Rs. 1,000 crores in five years was a good ambition for the corporation, but he felt that this could even be bettered. Unfortunately, however, the target and the claim of the Finance Minister were to be wholly belied. In the year 1963-64 the target of Rs. 1,000 crores was hastily abandoned as unrealistic and was re-fixed at Rs. 750 crores. The target for 1964-65 has been fixed accordingly at Rs. 807.90 crores. I should like to invite the attention of this august House to the observations of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the manner in which these targets are fixed and what they leave to be desired. This is what the Committee say:

"The Committee are constrained to observe that the Corporation has not been fixing its target on a scientific basis. There is immense potential for expansion of the life insurance business if one compares the ratio of life insurance business to national income in India with the other countries."

"According to one source, in India, the ratio of total life insurance business in force on 31st March, 1963 to the national income was hardly 20.5 per cent, whereas it was 172 per cent in Canada, 142 per cent in the United States, 59 per cent in Japan and 67 per cent in the U.K. The Corporation should, therefore, while fixing the targets for a year, not only take the past performance into account, but also examine what has been the rise in the savings of the people and what proportion thereof ought to be aimed at."

The Committee has gone on to review the performance of the LIC in the context of these targets and has come to the conclusion that even the modest annual targets fixed by the Corporation during the last four years have not been achieved in practice. The committee have given the following table:

| Year | (Rs. in crores) | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | New Business target | New Business Written |
| 1960 | 525.00 | 497.54 |
| 1961 | 655.00 | 608.82 |
| 1-1-1962 to 31-3-1963 | 875.00 | 745.96 |
| 1963-64 | 750.00 | 702.52 |

The Committee has come to the conclusion that this is a clear evidence of the lack of vigour in the present organisation of the Corporation. But at the same time, the Committee felt that the Corporation should review

the manner in which business is canvassed with a view to effecting improvements therein.

I feel these remarks of the Committee on Public Undertakings firstly on the manner in which the targets are fixed and secondly the manner in which the actual performance has fallen far short of even the modest targets is a vote of no-confidence on its working. The conclusion that we reach inescapably is that life insurance business has become very flabby and stagnant in the hands of this Corporation, this mammoth and monolithic Corporation. If quantitative performance has fallen short of expectations, the qualitative performance is positively distressing, if not alarming. The reasons for this are many and complex. The main explanation for the absence of qualitative performance is the very low standard of service given by the LIC. It is reflected in the chronic lapse ratio.

Considering this matter of the very large lapse ratio in the working of the LIC, the Committee on Public Undertakings has made very pertinent observations. They have pointed out that whereas the lapse ratio in 1955 was 7.6 per cent, in 1956 it had gone up to the very high figure of 9.10 per cent. In 1957, 1958 and 1959 it had been of the order of 6.4, 5.1 and 6 per cent respectively. In 1960 it again increased to 6.6 per cent. It was of the order of 7 per cent in 1961. From 1-1-62 to 31-3-63 it was 8.1 per cent and from 1963 to 1964 it was 8.2 per cent. This was confirmed also by the report which is under discussion in the House today. This is a very distressing fact which characterises the working of the LIC today. A close study of the lapses would show that roughly for every 2 new policies which are brought on the book by LIC they lose 1 policy. This is a staggering and most disquieting feature indeed. Connected with this is the year-end rush of business which continues in more or less the same fashion. I had pointed this out

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

in my speech in 1963, but nothing seems to have been done in this regard.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Supreme importance of considering the question of the revision of premia rates. To this matter, I had drawn the attention of the House in my speech on 5th September, 1963. I will quote in *extenso* from that speech, because it covers the entire ground—the arguments and the neglect of the government and the Corporation in this respect:

"The recent valuations have indicated that mortality experience has been much better than what was assumed at the time the LIC proceeded to compute the rates of premia. We are, therefore, entitled to expect and indeed to demand that the question of revising premium rates should be considered in all earnestness. How long does the administration propose to dodge, ditch or delay this matter? I should illustrate how evasive the administration can be in such matters. On the 28th August, 1963, the Chairman made a statement in Calcutta that any decision to revise premia rates should not be taken in a hurry, that the Corporation insures lives of policyholders for generations and a decision could only be taken in the light of adequate statistical experience. The statement is certainly unexceptionable. I hope the LIC does not take generations to arrive at this decision. What is standing in the way of coming to a decision in this matter? No excuse as lame or legless should be permitted by the Government to come in the way of opening the question in all earnestness."

I had cited on that occasion several questions raised in this House and the other House in respect of this all-important matter. We were told time and again that this matter would be

considered in due course. As early as 1961, we were told that an early decision would be taken. Once again the "due course" mentality seems to have enveloped the capability of the Corporation to act in this matter in complete inertia. I do not understand what justification the Corporation now has for not attempting to undertake a revision of the premia rates, which as you know, Sir, are based on actuarial investigations made between 1925 and 1935. Hardly anyone in this country or in the House would deny that mortality rates have undergone a complete and radical transformation. Why then is it not possible for the LIC to undertake a revision of the premia rates? The high and unattractive premia rates are largely responsible for the tardy growth of insurance business in this country. This was a matter which was covered by a recommendation of the Estimates Committee. This is again a matter which is covered by the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings. I cannot understand why the recommendations of these august committees are shelved, postponed and a deaf ear and blind eye are turned to them. How can the Corporation, and on behalf of the Corporation the Minister, justify this kind of calculated indifference and this attitude which can best be characterised as that of Rip Van Winkle who refuses to wake up to the realities of the situation?

I would like to know whether the Corporation has considered the possibility of re-introducing the salary savings scheme and the question of providing more incentives under that scheme. This is also covered by the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings. What has happened to the realities of the situation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): What scheme is the hon. Member referring to?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I was referring to the salary savings scheme. The

hon. Minister will find that on page 18 of the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. This matter is discussed there and a positive recommendation is made by the Committee on Public Undertakings.

I would now like to turn briefly to the organisational aspect of the Life Insurance Corporation. I am glad that since I initiated the discussion last the accountability to Parliament has been further strengthened by the constitution by Parliament of the Committee on Public Undertakings. The fundamental conception is that autonomy of the corporation should be reconciled with the accountability of the corporation to Parliament, and arising from this is the central question that the autonomy of the corporation should not be made a cloak for making it a sheltered pocket of patronage for the Government. This is what appears to be happening in a very insidious and, slow way. The corporation device which I consider to be most vital and significant to the whole range of our economic development has been diluted, has been somewhat misused, and it seems that while the corporations in the name of autonomy are less and less accountable to Parliament, they are more and more responsive to such pressures as the ministers may seek to exercise on them. I would also like to refer to the fact that these corporations have often tended to detract from the authority and the dignity of Parliament. Many are the examples, in fact, of this kind of phenomenon, which I deplore in the strongest possible terms. I would like to cite one example—it is to be found on page 32 of the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

"In this connection, the Committee notice that a suggestion was made by the Estimates Committee in 1960 that the Corporation should collect the various minutes relating to the procedure

of the Investment Committee to serve as a ready guide to the Members of the Committee. This recommendations has not yet been implemented. The Committee would urge that the Corporation should at least collect the aforesaid minutes and frame the Rules of Procedure for the Investment Committee as required under Regulation 23(ii) of the Regulations."

This report of the Committee on Public Undertakings was submitted to this House in March 1965. Five years had elapsed since the recommendation originally was made by the Estimates Committee and in five long years the corporation could not implement this recommendation.

I would also like to raise the question of directions by the Government to the corporation in this connection. I would like to say very clearly that there should be a clear distinction drawn between directions under the statute and instructions by the Government to public corporations, and that the rules regulating the relations between public corporations and the Government should be codified. To this effect also there is a recommendation by the Committee on Public Undertakings. This is what the Committee has to say:

"...it is at the same time necessary that clear principles should be laid down in writing specifying the occasions when it should take the form of an instruction rather than a directive. The representative of the Ministry conceded that the principles governing the relationship between the public undertakings and the concerned Ministry which had evolved over a period of time could be codified, if an attempt was made. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should clearly lay down principles for guiding

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

the relationship between the public undertakings and concerned Ministries."

Since this is a matter of great significance, I would urge that those codified rules regulating the relationship between public corporations and the Government should be laid on the Table of the House and discussed in this House because, as I said earlier, the growth and development of the corporation device is vital and deeply significant to the whole range of our economic development in the country.

I should also like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened about the suggestion which had been made regarding splitting this mammoth monolithic corporation into 5 or 6 independent zonal corporations. I would draw once again your attention and the attention of the august House to the debate which took place on 5th September 1963 in this House. I had cited at that time, in the first place, that when life insurance business was being nationalised Shri Ashoka Mehta had suggested that the corporation might be split into 5 or 6 independent corporations. At that time we were told that the Government was keeping an open mind on this matter and it would be given due consideration. Later on, the Finance Minister himself said in this House:

"We feel that to start with we should have only one autonomous corporation with zonal organisations, and if we find that it does not work satisfactorily, then it should be open to us to change over from it to a number of autonomous corporations. This process would be easier than the reverse process, that is to say, to proceed from several autonomous corporations to one monopoly corporation."

Indeed, even the late hon. Prime Minister had also said that this would be considered and that the Government would not hesitate to do this. The Krishna Menon Committee

on Public Undertakings gave a very categorical recommendation in this respect:

"The LIC would in our view function more gainfully and effectively if it were not of one unit but consisted of several which would develop their own character and create healthy competition in performance and results. Such a step would also help to effect economies giving opportunities for more talent to become utilised in positions of higher responsibility...."

The Committee also stated:

"The committee agree with the view that the pattern should be to utilise the existing organisations to take up new activities in the line instead of creation of new bodies for the purpose. But this does not mean that where a line of activity has the character of being or becoming huge and monopolistic and is not of a strategic significance, more than one unit should be set up for the purpose."

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us one thing. This recommendation for splitting up the corporation has again been reiterated and confirmed by the Committee on Public Undertakings. I would like the hon. Minister to define very clearly, and not dodge the issue this time, and give before the House as to what the Government plans to do, because this is a matter on which the Government would have to lay down and formulate its policies.

15.20 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

I would like also to confront the hon. Minister with the debate of 1963 in respect of the demand for aboli-

tion of divisional offices of the Life Insurance Corporation. The present organisational pattern of the Life Insurance Corporation presents a very peculiar spectacle. It is neither centralised nor decentralised so far as the form and pattern of organisation are concerned. At one time the hon. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari himself had very clearly and categorically pleaded that the divisional offices should go. This is what he said:

"There are certain superfluous tiers in the administration of the LIC which require to be eliminated. There should be direct contact between branch officers who are the real producers of business and the central office which is responsible for the formulation of policy, and other intermediary offices should be only of a supervisory character."

I should like the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance to spell out the thinking of the Corporation in this respect. This is covered by a pronouncement of the present Finance Minister. That pronouncement, of course, is not binding on the Life Insurance Corporation because it has all the autonomy to function in so far as organisational pattern is concerned. I should like to know what the Corporation is thinking about this matter, whether the Corporation has actually considered this matter in any great detail and what its present position in respect of this matter is.

I should like briefly to say that the need for reducing the expense ratio is imperative. The cost of management, the expense ratio of the Life Insurance Corporation is one of the highest in the world, and life insurance business in this country cannot really make a headway unless the expense ratio is brought down.

I would also like briefly to refer to the delayed submission of valuation reports. Something ought to be done to see that these are submitted to Parliament with all possible expedition.

*I would now like to refer to the terms and conditions of service of agents. These numerous people, the entire agency force is one of the weakest links of the chain of insurance business in the country. Repeatedly committee after committee, expert after expert have pointed out that unless you strengthen the agency force, unless you prescribe their terms and conditions, unless you make their conditions of service more secure, you cannot possibly augment life insurance business in the manner in which it is desirable. I would briefly point out what the Committee on Public Undertakings had to say on this matter. It says in the first place;

"The Committee are not clear as to why the Corporation has not so far complied with the statutory requirement of framing regulations governing the terms and conditions of service of the agents and the method of their recruitment. The Committee urge that this should be framed at an early date."

I would use somewhat stronger expression in this regard. There are certain duties cast, there are certain obligations prescribed and enjoined by the statute and it is tantamount to contempt of the statute if the Corporation neglects to perform a duty that is enjoined upon it for years and years. It also pointed out:

"The Committee are inclined to believe that the *benami* system still prevails and the Corporation has not fully succeeded in eliminating the evil. The Committee therefore recommend that the Corporation should take energetic steps to weed out the existing *benami* agents and to properly screen the new agents at the time of their requirement."

Further, the Committee says:

"The Committee have noted earlier that the lapse ratio of the Corporation is rising and the service to the policyholders is poor. In the opinion of the Committee

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

this appears to reflect unsound procurement of business and unsatisfactory after-sale service on the part of agents. The Committee understand that the better managed insurance companies in the past used to depend a great deal on professional agents whom they used to properly select and build up by training. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Corporation should endeavour to develop a stable agency force built on a nucleus of whole time professional agents not only by exercising care in their proper selection but also by imparting them suitable training which would equip them better for their task."

It seems that very little has been done in this direction by the Corporation, and this is one of the most vital sectors for developing life insurance business and for carrying the operation of the LIC on sound lines.

I would also like to say that the conditions of service of the officers should be improved. They have been improved but there is need to evolve a satisfied cadre of energetic officers who would give the best that is there in them to the work of the Corporation, to its extension in the rural sector, to its greater efficiency, to better service to the policy-holders.

I would like to deal with one more important matter before I conclude my initiating speech, and that is in respect of the proposed automation of the work of the Life Insurance Corporation. I understand even the report gives an idea of the proposed automation. I am not sure as to what is the magnitude and what are the real implications of the proposed scheme of automation or of introducing electronic computers in the work of the LIC. I am not opposed to bringing or injecting into the working of any organisation the elements of technological revolution.

Perhaps, sooner or later we will have to absorb them. But the important question at this time, at this critical juncture in our national history of economic development, is whether we can afford to render thousands and thousands of life insurance workers unemployed. The Government has not been able to fulfil any of its targets in respect of employment. The Ministry of Labour and Employment should be really styled as the Ministry of Labour and Unemployment. The backlog of unemployment has been increasing year after year and in that situation I find that if technological revolution is carried to the doorsteps of the LIC, if automation is brought out in a full measure, it may be that it would bring about large-scale unemployment. It may be that I am wrong. I would very much like that my opinion in this matter is not correct. It appears that if automation is brought about 29 out of 30 employees in the LIC would be rendered superfluous or redundant. It may be that it is an exaggerated figure; it may be that the proportion is somewhat different. But I would like the hon. Minister to reassure the House and this country as to what the policy on automation is going to be. I would like to know as to what is in store or what is the fate of 40,000 or more clerical and subordinate staff of the LIC.

There is very great need to humanise the administration, wherever it comes in contact with the lives of people, with the lives of citizens; there is even greater need to humanise the administration of an organisation such as the LIC which deals with people, very big people but very often very small people also. I hope that the LIC will not ignore the moral obligations it has to these small people. I hope that the LIC would try and see that payment of various insurance policies is not delayed. I had brought forth before this House a very shocking case in which payment was delayed. I had complained

of this case and that complaint, I hope had registered on the minds of those who administer the LIC.

I would like to say that I have initiated this discussion because I feel that such a mammoth organisation should be discussed periodically before this House in order to give effect to the fundamental principle of our democracy, the principle of accountability to Parliament. I would like to congratulate the good work that the LIC has done, particularly under the very esteemable and able guidance of a brilliant administrator who heads it now. But I should like to know as to what is the constitutional position in respect of the appointment of the Chairman as the Chief Executive Officer. Hon. Members would recall that this matter was discussed at considerable length in the Committee on Public Undertakings and they have very clearly stated that:

"although the appointment of the Chairman as Chief Executive would be legal, there has been a departure from the management pattern envisaged in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, namely, the Executive Committee being in charge of the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Corporation and the Managing Director being the whole-time executive of the Corporation. Under these circumstances, the Committee feel that the matter needs to be reviewed in the light of the provisions of the Act."

I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position in this respect.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1964, along with the audited-Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th February, 1965."

Shri F. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, we have traversed rather a long way from the days when we thought of the very fact of insurance not without a sense of apprehension in the minds of the people. Anybody who insured was supposed to leave behind his widowed wife. That was the curse which was associated with the concept of insurance. After that we had to work hard. My hon. friend, Dr. Singhi had referred to development officers.

Shri Daji (Indore): Even now the LIC gives the advertisement of a newly married couple with the caption "If you die what becomes of the widow?". It is very idiotic.

Mr. Chairman: How is it relevant here?

Shri Dajj: The hon. Member was referring to the history of insurance.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: After that stage of apprehension we have now come to the present stage and that is due to the indefatigable labour of those officers who are called development officers. Undoubtedly, they have done a lot of work in popularising it despite the inhibitions which still cling to the general public. For instance, while going through the report I found that there are difficulties in getting women insured. Of course, they have now revised their scheme. In 1960 or thereabout this idea was practically rejected. Now they have again revived the scheme under certain conditions for insuring women. Those cases were highlighted so much that the scheme came in for a lot of popularity and ultimately the Government thought that an integrated Corporation should take charge of the work so that insurance can reach the last man in the rural areas and also people belonging to the lowest income group. In that phase of progress and development the five-year scheme was adopted and, as has been suggested, the target was increased. It raised expectations in our mind that at

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

least Rs. 1,000 crores will be the amount insured annually so that ultimately it reaches the sector which stands in the greatest need of insurance.

When I went round with a study team, we went to one of the biggest cities of India, namely, Calcutta, we asked, the officials, there "What about your insurance scheme? Is there any scheme whereby you can utilise your provident fund so that while in service you get something for your rainy days?" I was told that some amount was collected so that they could get it on a particular day if there was no provision for gratuity. "But is it allowed to be used for the insurance scheme?", I asked and some of them said, "We are low-income group people and it is very difficult for us to maintain our families with all the difficulties, of which the most important which concerns us directly is the problem of housing." Naturally, this idea was mooted and immediately all the employees preferred to join the housing scheme. The Rs. 6,000 per year or Rs. 500 per month income group are called the LIC; similarly, there is the middle-income group. But I am directly concerned with the LIC. So, I asked those officials headed by some very important Secretary, "Do you know that the term LIC is unknown in the city of Calcutta? Here is my hon. friend, an MP, from Calcutta sitting; do you know that these Bengalis at least know something of English but LIC is a term unknown in Calcutta, not to speak of MIG?"

An hon. Member: LIC they know.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: The representative of the LIC, who was a member of the same committee, the Study Group on Housing Co-operatives, said, "From the LIC, we are now advancing loans to facilitate the housing schemes for LIC". I want to tell the hon. Minister that it is one of the best contributions and the possibilities

are immense. It must be seen that LIC group be benefited by such advance of loan from the LIC.

I saw the total investment and worked out the proportion also. The Housing scheme is only a very minor item up till now; but they ventured with the scheme and I am sure that ultimately they will go in for this scheme so that these loans under different heads, specially the LIC loan, are utilised more and the poor people can get the benefit.

Now comes the question of rural areas. They are now extending their business in the rural areas. At least in one State, the State from which Dr. Singhvi comes, they have started using the post offices. It is a great innovation that the LIC takes advantage of the Postal Department so that the post offices may collect the premia. They say that they have referred it to the States, but it is up to the LIC to take this work intensively also so that ultimately the benefit will go to the man who will not come to the banks or insurance companies or who do not care to know it. We have to carry the message of small savings to their door.

When this question of the small savings was taken up in right earnest throughout the country, I found that there was a form of awareness, also willingness, on the part of the lowest-income group to save something; but he could not cope with it. He could not cope with it because of the terrible difficulties—family troubles and other things. So, some form of compulsion should be there. I suggested, specially in the area wherefrom I have to come, namely, the colliery area—we are taking it up at another level—that every colliery worker must have insurance, in addition to the provident fund, which was introduced earlier, I want each of them should be insured. There should also be some form of annuity so that they can save something. We have the welfare scheme; we are doing that,

but we want that this should now be slowly projecting itself to the lowest income group in the rural area. They do not know it; they do not care to know how they can save. They know only one thing, namely, kismet or destiny. He struggles and passes away and despite our denunciation of the present social order, nothing seems to alter. So, the main thing on the part of the LIC should be to project itself to that rural sector, through the Postal Department specially.

I analysed the insured sum. It has a redeeming factor. I found that policies insured up to Rs. 1,000 constituted 17.8 per cent; between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 it was 26.8 per cent; between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 it was 18 per cent and between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 it was 23.5 per cent. Practically it is now coming to the lower income group. It is a happy augury find that slowly this type of people are coming forward to the extent of more than 80 per cent, who are now intent on insuring their lives up to an amount of Rs. 5,000. It is a very minor attempt, but this starts a new form of guarantee for his rainy days. As you know, the endowment system is the most popular in India and it practically comes to three-fourths of the total policies insured because everybody knows that he has to make provision for his old days instead of depending on chance or destiny. So, these factors have to be brought to light.

Now, the question which has been mooted by my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, has been examined in detail by the Estimates Committee as also by the Public Undertakings Committee. Recent reports have given indications and it is up to the LIC to see that the administration is carried on effectively and the cost ratio be brought down. The ratio has not yet been brought down to the desirable extent, maybe, because of their high capital expenditure on buildings. The expense ratio is 27.5 per cent; maybe,

with better administrative experience, the ratio will be brought down and ultimately we shall find that it is really an institution which has come for the service of the people at large, who cannot save on their own and who have no scope to save, nor is there the incentive also. That creating of incentive depends on the development officers. They should not work under any grievance that now that the LIC is working and there is no competition, this monopolistic tendency of LIC has put them at a disadvantage. That is the grievance which they represent to us. So, we have to look up to these development officers who have created a wide field for the insurances business.

श्री क० ना० लिबारी (बगहा) :

समानेकी महोदया, लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन के बारे में मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने हैं। अभी तक जो इस के द्वारा लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये पैसा दिया जाता है उस की ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम शहरों के लोगों को दी जाती है और बड़े-बड़े लोगों को भी दिया जाता है। देहात में काफ़ी बिजनेस एल० आई० सी० वर्गी है लेकिन देहातों में उस की कोई स्कीम अब तक नहीं है जिससे ज़रूर किसानों का यह मुविधा मिलती हो जैसी कि शहरी लोगों को देते हैं। बड़े लोगों को मिडिल इनकम वालों या लोअर इनकम ग्रुप वालों को शहरों में जो मुविधा देते हैं वही मुविधा देहात वालों को भी मिलनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि देहात वालों के लिए भी इस तरीके की एक स्कीम होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक देहातों में इन्शोरेंस का सवाल है बच्चों की एजुकेशन के लिए तो उसकी एक स्कीम है लेकिन नज़रियों की शादी के लिए अगर कोई इन्शोर करना चाहे तो उसकी व्यवस्था अभी नहीं है। इसलिए प्रीज के बास्ते इन्शोरेंस

[श्री क० न० तिवारी]

करने की कोई स्कीम की जाय ताकि लड़कियों की शादी के वक्त में जो तकलीफें लोगों को होती हैं वह न होने पायें और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन को कोई बीमे की स्कीम से धानी चाहिए। ऐसा होने से जहाँ उनका बिजनेस बढ़ेगा वहाँ बहुत से लोगों को मैरिज के वक्त तकलीफ होती है और दूसरी जगहों में कर्जा खोजना पड़ता है है उससे वह बच जायेंगे। रुपया जुटाने के लिये सेठों के यहां, उन मनीजर्स के यहां, जो कि रुपया देने वाले होते हैं उनके पास जाकर जो वह अपनी जमीन, जायदाद वगैरह गिरवी रखते हैं उससे वह बच जायेंगे और उस से काफी फायदा बिजनेस को होगा और लोगों को भी होगी।

एक बात बराबर पालियामेंट में कही गई है और वह यह कि क्रोप इश्योरेंस के तहत मनी क्रोप और सीरियल्स क्रोप इन सबका इश्योरेंस होना चाहिए। उस से बिजनेस भी बढ़ेगा और उसके साथ साथ जिस तरह से और लोगों को फायदा होता है उसी तरीके से शाश्वतकारों को इससे लाभ पहुंचेगा। अभी शाश्वतकार जिनकी कि फसल मारी जाती है और जिसकी वजह से दाम उन को बढ़ाने पड़ते हैं और वह निरुत्साहित हो जाते हैं क्योंकि जो उनकी लागत कीमत होती है वह बमूल नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इसकी व्यवस्था की जाये और यह सारी चीजें क्रोप इश्योरेंस के तहत जिसमें मनी क्रोप और सीरियल्स क्रोप दोनों शामिल हैं इनके इश्योरेंस की स्कीम जल्द से जल्द लागू की जाये।

एक दिक्कत और है और वह सेंटिलमैंट आफ़ स्केम्स की। इश्योरेंस तो करा लिखा जाता है लेकिन जब वह प्रायमीयर जाता है तो उसके स्केम के सेंटिलमैंट में इतनी

उसके आश्रित परिवार वालों को तकलीफ होती है इतनी उनको दौड़ धूप करनी पड़ती है कि कुछ कहना नहीं और यही कारण कि लाइफ इश्योरेंस का जो बिजनेस होना चाहिए और जो दिलचस्पी लोगों को होनी चाहिए वह नहीं होती है और उसमें कमी रहती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरीके की सुविधाएं आपने आम्बं फोरसेज को दी हैं, दूसरों लोगों को दी हैं या सर्विसज को दी हैं इस क्लेम सेंटिलमैंट के बारे में वही सुविधाएं शाश्वतकारों को भी आप दें। क्लेम के सेंटिलमैंट के लिए आपको कोई ऐसी स्कीम करनी चाहिए कि लोगों को दौड़ना न पड़े और लोगों को आप के प्रति शक पैदा न हो और लोग लाइफ इश्योरेंस करने के पीछे अपना ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन लगा सकें।

कभी कभी कारखानों की और बड़ी बड़ी दुकानों की सब चीजों का इश्योरेंस करते हैं एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स के जो बुलबस हैं अथवा उनके ट्रैक्टर्स हैं उनका इश्योरेंस आप नहीं करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरीके से आप ट्रक्स का इश्योरेंस करते हैं उसी तरीके से ट्रैक्टर्स का भी कांजिये। मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि अभी जो लाइफ इश्योरेंस का काम बढ़ता नहीं है अभी जो हमारी इनकम नहीं बढ़ रही है और जितने बिजनेस के टार्गेट्स हम बनाते हैं उतने पूरे नहीं कर पाते हैं यह सारी स्कीम्स अगर उसमें हो जाय तो बिजनेस भी बढ़ेगा और बेहात से लेकर शहर तक के जितने लोग हैं सभी को फायदा होगा। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to Dr. Singhvi for initiating the debate on the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ending 31st March, 1964. I agree that so far as this type of Corporations

are concerned, the more we discuss this in Parliament—we get the opportunity periodically—the better it helps to keep the public opinion in the country informed about the functioning of the public sector.

As you know, we are the supporters of the public sector. At the same time, we want that the public sector should set an example in its functioning, in all its aspects, so that the public sector can really deliver the goods.

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, when we criticise some of the points, I want to state at the outset that it is not that we do not appreciate what they have done. But even then our expectation during the last 8 years has not been fulfilled. It is because of the fact that there has been no proper planning or even if there has been planning, there has been no proper implementation. Today, so far as the L.I.C. is concerned, I find the discontentment is par excellence. You find that even in the Investment Committee, the persons resign; the Class I officers resign; the Class II officers or the Development Officers go on hunger strike and the Class III and IV employees give threats because of their not being properly looked after. Then, there are the policy-holders. There are so many complaints. Again, there are the agents who procure business and they are completely discontented. My feeling is that there must be something basically wrong with the functioning of the Life Insurance Corporation.

As regard the target of Rs. 1,000 crores, it has not been fulfilled. I do not know why it has not been fulfilled. The national income has increased. With the increase of the national income, there should have been a proportionate increase in the life insurance policies. As pointed out by Dr. Singhvi, only 20 per cent of the national income today forms the total amount of the life insurance policies. There have been so many new innovations which were made about the

Janta policy, and all that. The most of them—we do not know—were either not pursued properly or they were found to be completely ineffective and the net result is that we are, for the last three years, only roundabout Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 crores.

So far as the lapse ratio is concerned, as I pointed out earlier, it is still continuing. One of the reasons, as I understand, is that so far as the Development Officers are concerned, their quota fixed is too high and in order to fulfil their quota, they bring forward some of the policies at the fag end of the year which automatically lapse after the first premium is paid.

Generally speaking, it requires an overall inquiry into the functioning of the L.I.C. to find out how best we can improve its working. I would just deal with three or four points arising out of this Report.

As regards Para 71, so far as the agents are concerned, there are complaints—it has been pointed out by Dr. Singhvi by quoting the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee—that there are *benami agencies*. Unless and until these *benami agencies* are dispensed with, unless and until the whole-time agents who take to this as a profession or a career, those type of persons, are brought in, the business of the L.I.C. will not improve. There have been representations from them. But until now no such effort has been made. The same thing has been allowed to continue.

Then, coming to Para 83 of this Report, so far as housing is concerned, I want to point out that while for the housing of the employees about Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned, it could not be utilised by the employees because of the high rate of interest, that is, 5½ per cent., charged from the employees. The State of India—I am quite sure the Minister is aware

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

of it—grants the house building loans to their employees free of interest. The Reserve Bank of India charges 3 per cent interest. But the L.I.C. charges 5½ per cent. As a result thereof, the whole of this amount is lying idle. It cannot be utilised by Class II, Class III and Class IV employees on account of the high rate of interest. It is necessary that there should be revision of the policy. When today there is so much dearth of residential quarters, when today there are amounts invested in the Stock Exchange, these amounts could easily be granted to the employees at a lower rate of interest for this type of purpose.

In so far as the 1958 report about the incentive to acquiring technical qualifications is concerned, I am told that even today when there is a technical qualification which has to be acquired as a result of obtaining a certificate from the Indian Institute of Insurance, the increments which were granted earlier have now been stopped and it is only after completion of the third part, that they are being granted.

The most important thing today is about bringing these electronic computers. It has been placed here under paragraph 99. It has been said that the Corporation has decided to instal two computer systems and that these computers will ultimately replace the present machines and are expected to do the job more efficiently and yield more information. What are the jobs they are expected to do? They will do these jobs—preparation of premium notices, premium accounting, preparation of Commission bills, compilation of valuation statistics, etc. I do not know why it was necessary to put it in such a way; actually the machines have been brought for a purpose which is known to the L.I.C. authorities. The

L.I.C. is procuring one Electronic Computer, make IBM 1401 or 1410, which can perform the following functions:—

(1) Policy Issue (2) Premium Billing (3) Daily Accounting.

(4) Commission Accounting (5) Dividend Accounting. (6) Loan Accounting (7) Valuation (8) Agency Production.

9) Field Payroll (10) General Ledger, and. (11) Budget Accounting.

(This is from General Information Manual, the IBM RAMAC 1401 and RAMAC 1410, Data Processing System for Combination Life Insurance Companies, p.6).

15.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It can further be utilised for furnishing upon demand upto the minute answers on policy status, dividend status, quotations, surrenders, loan status, claims, actuarial policy exhibits, agency production statistics, agency contest qualification, agency financing, agency earnings, accounting trial balance and accounting budgets. I do not know what else will be left over to be done by the staff.

I want to put a question. This is a public sector undertaking; it has to put forward a policy for the benefit of the country at a time when the country is suffering from acute unemployment problem. As the Planning Minister, Mr. Bhagat knows what is the backlog of unemployment

and what will be the position in the Fourth Plan. Is it necessary that the American machines should be brought in to replace the Indian labour? Is it necessary or imperative for the type of accounting which is done in the L.I.C. which is pure and simple accounting. Is it necessary that, for that purpose, the machines are to be brought in and put in such a way as to render a few thousand employees out of 30,000, surplus. Is it for that purpose that the LIC has been taken in the public sector. It was expected that it would expand and create more and more employment opportunities. I do not know why it has become necessary to bring in these machines in such a way. If we are so much enamoured of these machines, we can do away with the services of all Ministers; the Prime Minister can be there and machines can do the job of all Ministers.

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Can a computer do the job of a Speaker as well? Then I can also go away.

Shri Prabhat Kar: There may be, perhaps, I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: We can put so many computers in the place of Members also.

Shri Prabhat Kar: As I was saying, it is against the national interest to bring in computer machines to do the job of accounting.

Coming to investment, we find that earlier in the public sector it was 76.8% and now it has been reduced to 75.3%. In the private sector it was 19.4% and it now remains at 19.2%. Investment in the co-operative sector has increased, but it is at the cost of public sector. I want to know why, instead of transferring from the public sector, it should not be transferred from the private sector.

I want to make one or two more points. In respect of sugar and breweries, the investment in 1961 was Rs. 4,14,00,000; in 1964 it has been raised to Rs. 6,04,00,000. As export incentive, the sugar barons get a subsidy from the Government and yet it is necessary in the interest of sugar barons to invest more in sugar and breweries. I do not know how this investment policy is being pursued. I would request the hon. Minister to look into these things, particularly, the question of electronic computer machines. It is no good giving an assurance today that there will be no retrenchment. What has happened in the case of oil companies? They also gave the assurance that there would be no retrenchment, but now a tripartite body is sitting and people are being forced to retire even before attaining the age of retirement. Exactly the same thing, I am afraid, will come up in the L.I.C. also if they do not change their policy so far as the electronic computers are concerned.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who still believe in the significance and usefulness of Life Insurance. Therefore, any criticism that we raise against the working of the Life Insurance Corporation should be taken not as a tirade against nationalisation but as a useful suggestion for the successful working of nationalised Life Insurance in India.

This House knows that the Life Insurance business was nationalised in 1956 with the object of ensuring absolute security to the policy-holders, spreading insurance widely, in particular, to the rural areas, and mobilising public savings and making insurance funds available for the developmental projects of the country. While absolute security of sums assured is available and Life Insurance has spread to a certain extent there has been serious regression in mobilisation of public savings and its utilisation for development purposes,

[Shri Sezhiyan]

as also in the policy-holders getting adequate service.

There have been various reasons why the business of Life Insurance Corporation has come to a stagnation. For the last three years it has been stagnating at the same figure, around Rs. 700 crores. Various reasons are attributed for these—financial and otherwise. The target was set as Rs. 1000 crores by 1963; in 1961 there was a plan to raise the new business to Rs. 2000 crores by 1971. But these targets has been thrown overboard and now they want to revise and lower the target, to suit the fall.

While the new business has come to a stagnation, the other things are going up steadily. The lapse ratio and the expense ratio are going up in rapid strides, but the figures given in the report—the percentage of lapses—may not give the correct picture to a layman. If you take the absolute terms, say 1962-63.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We are discussing Life Insurance here. There should be some life in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Already there is much life when such Members are present. So, why should the hon. Member say that there is no life? Of course, he can ask for the quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He only said that there should be more life; he did not say that there was no life.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sezhiyan may resume his seat for a minute. The quorum bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri Sezhiyan may continue his speech.

Shri Sezhiyan: Since undue emphasis was laid on new business without regard to its quality or cost of procurement of servicing for policyholders, and on monetary rewards and promotions based on new business only,

the whole thing has resulted in a high rate of lapse. Also, there has been a marked deterioration in the policyholders' service.

In absolute terms, in 1962-63 there has been lapse to the tune of Rs. 297 crores, in 1963-64 Rs. 270 crores, and in 1964-65 Rs. 292 crores. When new business is reaching a stage of stagnation, we find the lapsed business rising up. If we go through the net lapses at mean duration during the period 1958-60, we find that 32.7 per cent of the 1958 business lapsed within three years, 35 per cent of the 1959 business lapsed within three years, and 38.2 per cent of the 1960 business lapsed within three years. That is, more than one-third of the new business done in a particular year lapses within three years. This speaks of the quality of the business and the method of procurement and the training that we have given to the agents and the field workers.

My hon. friends who spoke earlier have already referred to the increasing expense ratio. The renewal expense ratio was 12.46 in 1963-64. In 1964-65 for which we have got the latest report, we find that the trend has not been arrested; on the contrary, it has gone up to 14.09 per cent.

The Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha has brought this question to the attention of the Ministry and also the corporation and pointed out that they should bring the expense ratio down to 8 or 9 per cent. They have stated in their 134th report that before life insurance was nationalised in 1956, in the New India, which was a premier insurance organisation, the renewal expense ratio was only 9.1 per cent in 1955. If a private company could do that, there was no reason why the renewal expense ratio could not be brought down when insurance had been nationalised on a monopolistic base and there was no competition also.

This high expense ratio may be due to one aspect of the lopsided growth of officialdom in the corporation, and to the disproportion larger number of officers coming into the picture. In 1957, the number of class I officers was 903. In March—April, 1964 it had risen to 2751. The number of development officers in January, 1957 was 5960, but it had gone up later to 8585. On a comparative basis, the number of class I officers from January, 1957 to March, 1964 has gone up by 205 per cent, whereas the number of development officers had gone up by only 44 per cent, the number of clerical staff only by 96 per cent and that of the subordinate staff only by 42 per cent. Therefore, when they talked of development all these years, there was a continuous development in the number of class I officers in the Life Insurance Corporation. That is a very serious aspect which must be taken into account.

As a result of these high lapse ratios and expense ratios, the bonus of the life insurance business has been only Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.50. This is less than what has been declared on the 'Units' business, namely Rs. 21 and Rs. 16.50 on the Oriental, United India etc., on practically the same level of premium rates.

I would also like to point out that in the craze for new business figures the policyholders' service has become a casualty. There has also been a negation of the declared policy of decentralisation of policyholders' service. It was the pledge of the LIC "to take life insurance service to the very door-steps of the people". But contrary to that pledge we find that there has been a serious regression and a negation of the pledge. Now the LIC wants to centralise the policyholders' service on the basis of some scheme of reorganisation for which I do not know what study has been made and what the logical basis is.

The hon. Minister of Finance, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari while replying 1900 (Ai) LS—8.

to the debate in 1963 on the motion moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi had said:

"But I believed and I still believe, that multiplicity of tiers should go, and I think they are making some efforts towards that end. I recently read in the papers about increased powers being given to branch managers and the higher echelons in the Insurance Corporation being more or less confined to stimulation of business and to supervision."

But what we find is that quite the reverse has been taking place, and they are trying to centralise the policyholders' service not at the branches but at the higher echelons.

The Life Insurance Corporation has a useful role to play, because vast amounts of money of the public have been entrusted with the LIC, and the LIC has to act as a trust for these funds. Unless these funds are properly administered, it cannot play that useful role which it is expected to play. As one banker and insurance man of South India, namely the late Mr. C. R. Srinivasan once said, "If you want to do a temporary misappropriation, you have to start a bank, and if you want to do a permanent misappropriation, you have to start an insurance business!" For, in the case of insurance, any misappropriation or mismanagement made cannot have an immediate impact and it will tell upon the organisation and those who have contributed only in the years to come. I do not want to impute any motives, and I do not say that there is misappropriation by those who are in power now but we must remember that if there is any mismanagement or mal-administration, it will affect the people at large for many years to come.

Therefore, I would suggest that life insurance should be taken very seriously by Government, and if possible Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill to amend the original Act in order to take over investments of the LIC, to serve the wider

[Shri Sezhiyan]

interests of the country, as recommended by the Estimates Committee, with planned priorities of investment in co-ordination with the other governmental and quasi-governmental bodies such as the ICICI, the Unit Trust, the Development Bank and the IFC; all these institutions serve the same purpose in so far as investment in the private sector is concerned.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I am glad that my hon. friend Dr. L. M. Singhvi has provided this opportunity of discussing life insurance in this House. I shall not traverse the grounds already covered by my hon. friends who have spoken before me, but I have a few observations to make on the functioning of the LIC.

Firstly, we have always welcomed the idea, and I do welcome very much the setting up of the Life Insurance Corporation. I purposely separate it from general insurance. My hon. friends Shri P. R. Chakraverti and Shri K. N. Tiwary have suggested that general insurance also should be amalgamated with life insurance. But I would say that this is not the time when Government have to touch, in any way, the general insurance. They should leave alone general insurance as it is today. But as far as the life insurance business is concerned, they have got to do a lot of things.

If the LIC has not reached the targeted figures in regard to the number of policies and also the amount, I think the reason for it is that till now mostly the activities of the LIC have been centred in the towns and cities only; even the fringe of the rural population has not been touched up to this day.

Since the LIC is an institution, the finances of which are absolutely under the control of Government and can be utilised by them for the betterment of the community, it is absolutely incumbent upon Government to see that the

activities of this corporation are doubled in such a manner that life insurance should reach every home, particularly in the rural areas, and also the working classes whether in the factories or mines or collieries or elsewhere. The business has not come up to the mark because the LIC has not done this so far. It may be that life insurance has reached the saturation point in the big cities or the big areas. So, we should take steps to spread life insurance to the rural areas also.

As far as the finances are concerned, there is one thing that I would like to know. Though I have put one or two questions about that here, I have not been able to get an answer to that so far. I would like to know what the policy of the Ministry is in regard to the investment of the funds of the LIC. I would expect the hon. Minister if he gets the opportunity to do so now or a little later to clarify the policy of Government in this respect in a detailed manner, indicating what their thinking is in regard to the investment of the finances and funds that come under the control of Government from such big financial institutions. I hope Shri B. R. Bhagat will be able to give out his mind as to how Government are at present controlling the policy of investment of these big funds and how they are going to improve upon it in such a way as to lead to further development in the public and private sectors.

Thirdly, my hon. friend, Shri Prabhakar Kar, has made a very cogent point and that is with regard to persons who work in this Insurance Corporation. *Benami* business is still in vogue. This must be put a stop to with an iron hand. It is not creating a good impression all over the country. Maybe, sitting at the Centre, our Ministers might not be in the know of things happening outside in the country. But I can assure him that as far as *benami* transactions are concerned, they still take place, which

does not speak well of this Corporation set up by Government.

Then again, certain improvements are being introduced by way of mechanised units and electronic units. We have already discussed this question once or twice before. Of course, in this matter the best thing would be to take into confidence the representatives of the workers. On this point we have got an assurance from the Finance Minister. When I pointedly asked this question of the Finance Minister, he favourably responded and accepted that the representatives of the workers, particularly the representatives of the two organisations that exist in this Corporation, should be consulted, and any steps taken in this direction should be after taking them into confidence. I will not rule out altogether the introduction of mechanisation or automation. It is absolutely essential. Unless we do that, we will not be able to step up our efficiency, whether it be in the farm factory or office.

As regards the detailed working of this Corporation concerning rendering service to the insured, comparatively speaking the service that is being rendered is of a high order. But still there is room for improvement. Something more is wanted. Towards that end, the Corporation authorities should pay their attention.

With these observations, I conclude by hoping that the hon. Minister and the high-ups in the Corporation will take more and more interest, because I personally feel that insurance has a lot of potential in the country both for getting the finance and getting it invested. The task before Government is not a small one. We require money both for defence and for development; we require more money for furthering many a cause in the country. I hope that the observations made by the preceding speakers—I do not want to repeat all that they have said—and also the few suggestions I have made would be taken note of and an effort made to see that we

make the Corporation really and fully achieve the purpose for which it has been set up.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): I am afraid very little use will come out of the discussion of this motion brought forward by my hon. friend, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, because I know this Government will be most reluctant to consider any radical or fundamental changes in the law relating to life insurance. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He might continue though I did not call him. Also, each Member should finish in five minutes. The Minister would require half an hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit that this is a very important discussion? Tomorrow there may not be time available. The Minister might reply to the discussion the day after so that the whole time available to-day may be given to Members.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if it would be possible. Is it possible for the Minister to agree to that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Reply day after tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Any day he likes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is not very busy—I know.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Probably I may be required in the other House. Anyway, I am in the hands of the House. We will make some arrangements.

Mr. Speaker: He might find out any day when he could reply, round about 5 O'clock.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It should also be convenient to me because I have to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly.

Shri Shinkre: I was saying that this Government would be reluctant to introduce any fundamental changes

[Shri Shinkre]

In the law relating to life insurance in this country because this is about the only Corporation which gives this Government the chance to use and misuse people's money at free will with complete irresponsibility and total impunity. Still I decided to participate in this debate because I thought the time was ripe to bring in the larger question of the nation's policy on the whole question of public undertakings in this country. With some regret, and with all the love and loyalty I have for socialism, I have to state before you that I feel that the time is not ripe in this country for total socialism to be introduced and the whole question of socialism in this country deserves reassessment and proper study.

If I am asked what is the real reason behind the utter failure of the Life Insurance Corporation in this country, I would in one single expression say that it is absolute lack of personal touch in the management. Dr. Singhvi has also referred to this aspect.

I may be allowed to refer to one or two instances. One of them was involving myself. I think I can illustrate my point more effectively by narrating what happened in my case. That will make my point clearer. Sometime after LIC was allowed to start their business in Goa, the local representative approached me for a proposal. Though I am not a fool not to know that life insurance is not required for people of my status or my financial standing, still to please him, I said 'yes', signed up the proposal and gave the first instalment of premium. I was medically examined in due course and it was submitted to the higher-ups of the Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: How does he reconcile the two things?

Shri Shinkre: Sometime later, I received a letter, I think, from the Branch Manager asking me to submit

to them a report on an operation I had about 8 or 9 years ago of inter-vertebral disc. I replied to them, 'Look here, I was operated by so-and-so, an outstanding surgeon in the country. I am not prepared to bother him and ask him to give me a report of some operation he performed 8 or 9 years ago. Anyway you know that this inter-vertebral disc. operation is an operation where, if performed successfully, the patient will be now more a patient for the rest of his life. So if you care to, you may make further arrangements in due course'. Later, a reply came to me, 'We regret, we cannot accept your proposal' and after some days a cheque was sent to me returning the premium deducting the fees for medical examination.

It is this lack of personal touch which has contributed to a great extent to the utter failure of the Life Insurance Corporation. Otherwise, I cannot understand how in a country like ours with the average low income, where there is not even the necessity of publicising life insurance and where it is common knowledge that there will be one crore of new adults every year as potential, the total number of policies under-written during a year should hardly be 16 lakhs. I feel that the minimum number of policies for any year in this country, with the average income that we have, ought to be not less than five million, and the total business under-written by this Corporation should be not less than Rs. 1,500 crores per year. With a more liberal estimate, it can easily go to Rs. 2,000 crores every year, and even that should not be considered too much for this country. But I think we have come to the stage of complacency in every respect.

Every now and then one of the so many Ministers of this Government refers to so many corporations and public undertakings as the biggest and largest in the country. For instance, every now and then the governmental agents in this House and elsewhere refer to the railways as the largest

undertaking in the public sector, but they do not want to disclose to us the fact that the total mileage of railways in this country is not equal to the mileage obtaining in Germany, East and West put together, which is not more than the size of one of our middle-sized States. I say this subject to correction, because in West Germany alone the mileage is three-fourths of our mileage.

So, we need not be complacent and say that we have built the highest dam in the world whilst we have starving millions amongst our people. Let the Government have some sense of realism and try to meet the present problems of the country, instead of seeking protection and shelter in its ambitious achievements.

I feel that the time has come when our policy regarding public undertakings should be subjected to a very rigid scrutiny. I would like to give a few suggestions which have occurred to me at random, though I admit there may be better suggestions.

From every public undertaking or management thereof, we should get a clear-cut guarantee from now onwards as to the minimum return on the capital invested therein, as also the minimum business or turnover that it will give the country per year.

There should also be a quota-wise or proportionate distribution of all key and major industries between the public and private sectors. A larger quota may be allowed to the public sector, but this proportionate and quota-wise distribution will ensure a sense of competition, because lack of competition appears to be the only reason why these public undertakings are idling away and taking pride in their achievements when they have been protected with monopoly as in the case of LIC.

I would also suggest that from now on all these public undertakings should be treated on a completely equal footing with the private sector

undertakings. That is, all the industrial and labour legislation should be forthwith applied to public sector undertakings also, so that they prove to the satisfaction of the country that they are really doing a useful job and can stand open competition.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I am not going to take much time of the House on this resolution.

It strikes me that it is high time that we studied the working of this whole Act which we passed so many years back. We have entered into a monopoly, and the day we tried to do so I criticised it very strongly. I now feel that my criticism was just and right.

An evil practice that has grown up is that agents can be appointed who do not do any work, who are parasites. Who are these parasites? Most of them are wives of Government employees. It is a very bad thing that goes on, and it should not be encouraged.

Mr. Speaker: He should be more polite to the ladies at least.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In this House, politeness only means that there should not be indecent language. Wives are wives, and whether they belong to Government servants or anybody else, they do not require any further clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Or to lawyers.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This aspect must be properly looked into. We cannot encourage this and allow people of that type to deprive others of their legitimate trade, and then put money into the coffers of those who are already wealthy.

Very recently we passed a law, by virtue of which five per cent of the total profits of this business is taken away by the Government without making a law of taxation. In our country a provision exists in the Con-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

stitution that there shall not be any tax without the authority of law. What is this backdoor provision that we have made? On the one hand, LIC wants to increase the premium that it charges from the assured, and five per cent of that money goes into the coffers of the Government and into the Consolidated Fund of India. For what purpose and how? It is taxing the people as a whole, and this money comes from the poor people. So, five per cent ought to be allowed as a rebate to those who are insured with this Corporation.

We have got a monopoly. On account of this monopoly, the premium rates that have been fixed are higher. As very properly complained very recently by one of the hon. Members, the proportionate expenses for running this business are very high. Apart from that, we are levying a sort of tax on all and sundry without any justification.

The Minister of State is involved at present in close conversation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and I do not know whether any attention is being paid to what I say. The worst offender happens to be the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He pokes in and then does not allow the concerned Minister even to listen to the Members. By this the charm of any debate or any criticism that is being offered is lost.

Mr. Speaker: That will be a very good argument for televising the proceedings.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is true. I wish it could be done.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: As a matter of fact, this is being currently considered by a committee of the House of Commons, and perhaps you should also consider it when television is introduced in this country.

Shri S M. Banerjee: In place of the Marshal, you should have a roamer.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Postal life insurance is also a government concern run by government machinery and the charges levied there are much lower than the LIC. I would, therefore, suggest that when running this LIC in this monopoly which the government has foisted upon the people it would be quite proper for the government to see that it runs economically, and economically not with a view to help the government, but with the objective to serve the assured. If we want to serve the assured it is essential that the table of premia must be so adjusted that the burden on the ordinary man in the street is decreased rather than increased. It goes on increasing as they pay very heavy commission to the agents. That must be brought down. I for one have never liked insurance policies at all because we lose faith in them. Since in this material world everybody tries to do that and I am the one exception who is not assured . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): You can join me also.

Mr. Speaker: If a list is going to be prepared, I might be included.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am in good company, Sir. They should reduce the rate of the commission and allow only such people to get this business who are actually doing this business and do not bring in all types of people as to just live on the earnings of the others and enjoy the benefit for themselves without rendering any help and taking advantage of the friends who are known to them, whom they mislead into that. Even if you want it, there must be some lowering of the commission, some lowering of the premia, and some lowering of the expenditure; that would be necessary. For God's sake do not charge five per cent. This decision of taking five per cent of the profit must go. Have some second thoughts about it; you have no business to swallow that money.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, the report of this committee is a case of hopes belied and opportunities lost. I think all the hopes which were entertained when Mr. C. D. Deshmukh came before this House and promised how by nationalising this vital sector of national activity, vast funds would be made available for more productive channels and also how the evils from which insurance business was suffering would be cured have been largely belied. I would be taking during the very few minutes I have at my disposal some salient features which are disturbing all those who look into the working of the LIC. For a few months now we have been having a very able and honest man to head this corporation and we hope that those failures and weaknesses in the working of this corporation which the Estimates committee has been pointing out unceasingly since 1961 will be looked into. But it makes sad reading to find whatever the Estimates committee may be saying and whatever the committee on Public Enterprises may be striving to bring to the notice of those who run this public corporation, remains only on the library shelves of Parliament and I think also of the LIC. I would now first take how it suffers on some of the major counts. Organisationally it leaves much to be desired. It is a top-heavy organisation, built like the Pyramid, with those who slave and toil at the bottom, the field workers and agents who lead a dog's life when actually they have much to contribute by their initiative. No understanding has been shown. It is a sad commentary on the public enterprises which are so indifferent both to the contribution and the difficulties of those who do the actual work. There is unnecessarily a heavy proportion of Class I officers. I for one am not against them; I would like to see able officers and a good number of them, well-maintained and well-served by the department. But what we find is, at the bottom, those who toil, who go out to the fields, who put up with all the inconveniences, and very often the indignities and the insults—the return

they get is very inadequate. Their life has become, without exaggeration, a dog's life. The Corporation which depends on the services of these men needs to be a little more sympathetic and realistic. That is one of the main problems.

Then, about the organisation of this Corporation, it has been said or it has been promised by the then Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, that they would be looked into. When the matter came to be discussed under not very pleasant circumstances, that is, during the Mundhra affair, it was promised by the then Prime Minister, the late Prime Minister, that if it becomes necessary, they would review the structure of this organisation. I think the time has come to take a bold look both at the methods employed by the Life Insurance Corporation and the structure, the media, through which it operates. They need to be recast radically.

May I draw the attention of the Minister, who is going to reply, to one report? I am quite sure, since he is interested in reading the reports, he must have read the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

The then Finance Minister had promised to this House one thing. They said:

"We have said that to start with, we should have only one autonomous corporation with zonal organisations and if we find that it does not work satisfactorily, then it would be open to us to change over from it to a number of autonomous corporations. This process would be easier than to reverse the process, that is to say, to proceed from several autonomous corporations to one monopoly corporation."

It is very interesting. The Chairman of the Corporation told the Estimates Committee on the 29th November, 1960 on similar lines, that if the new business of the Corporation in a year exceeds Rs. 1,000 crores, it may be-

[Shri Nath Pai]

come necessary to split it up into one or more separate bodies. This target is expected to be reached by 1963.

Now, Dr. Singham and others have pointed out two lacunae in the working of the Corporation. Their targeting is unrealistic and very poor, and the implementation of those targets is anything but vigorous. Here, they expect that this target would be reached by 1963, but actually they have scaled it down, and they came and told Parliament how business had been coming, more than what they expected.

There is another aspect of it. Towards the end of the year, what is called *benami*—may I be permitted to say so—that is, bogus business began to be entered, so that there is on paper a very impressive figure of business booked by the Life Insurance Corporation. It was this kind of malpractice from which the policy-holders needed to be protected, and therefore, insurance was nationalised by the then Government. We see that all these failures are still there; all these glaring drawbacks are there. This target has not been reached. We find that this recommendation of the Estimates Committee, this promise by the Finance Minister, this promise by the Prime Minister and this admission by the Chairman of the Corporation—all these remain ignored even to this day.

I wish that the Finance Minister himself was present to reply to this very important debate. We are all interested in this major corporation. I endorse the comments made by my hon. friend from Goa when he said how a public corporation like the Life Insurance Corporation will have to be a model one. Before I sit down, I will be offering one or two comments. The time has come to appoint the promised expert committee to look into the working and see whether the present structure of the Life Insurance Corporation is adequate to meet

the needs and carry out the duties which we have entrusted to the Corporation. I am afraid it is anything that.

I think the Government's attention has been drawn to the lapses; this proportion of policies that lapse is higher in India than anywhere else in the world. Our proportion of insurance business is the lowest in the world, but the proportion of business that lapses is the highest! What an achievement for a corporation which has to be the pace-setter and a model for the country? May I turn to another aspect of the matter? In the matter of one welfare activity, which insurance corporations all over the world take to, I think our record is very deplorable. Sir, I will not be compelling you to ring the bell, because I know there are other hon. Members who want to speak. But may I draw the attention of the Minister to one aspect only, and that is, housing? During the past 18 years of this party's rule, India is becoming a vast slum. It is no exaggeration. We are not building better, newer, grander and more beautiful cities. Other countries are competing with one another in creating a new paradise where there was none. Here there was no paradise, I agree, but when Government takes up something, before it finishes it, it becomes a slum. Therefore, a body like the LIC is called upon in a massive way to foster new and beautiful buildings. The late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, said this in the Lok Sabha:

"There is one aspect of the work of the Life Insurance Corporation to which I would like to draw special attention. Both in England and in the U.S.A., private insurance companies and corporations undertake building operations on a tremendous scale."

You know, Mr. Speaker, how the low-income group needs to be helped in the matter of housing. Sir, may I

have the attention of the hon. Minister? They carry on this gossiping in the Central Hall. Will they not see that the House is free from it? That is how things get neglected.

I was trying to draw your attention, Sir, I know that where committees have failed, I cannot succeed. Where others have failed, why should I be so ambitious? But I would like to make an appeal to the Minister of Planning to try to see that he puts some vigour into the working of the Corporation. Let him take a closer scrutiny and see whether the pledges have been fulfilled and whether the policy of the LIC in regard to fostering housing is a satisfactory one. The record of the LIC is a failure on many fronts. But this is one front where it can set up a better example.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say many things more, but I have no time. May I make a proposal to you? It is no use having such a small debate on a corporation whose funds are so vast and whose activities touch every aspect of the citizen's life. I do not know how you will guide us. But at least a selected number of public corporations should be scrutinised properly in the House and we should get longer time to make our comments on their working.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is the feeling of all of us.

श्री मधु लिवरे (महेश): अध्यक्ष महोदय, धाधा जमला मैं बघाई का बेयरमन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बघाई इसलिए कि उन्होंने मोहदे पर घाते ही जो कर्मचारियों की मांगें वगैरह थी उनको पूरा करने के लिए और उनमें विद्यमान असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये हैं और धाधा इसलिए कि यह काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बेयरमन जल्दी ही एक बेतन समिति या पे-कमीशन नियुक्त करें जो कि महंगाई भत्ते, मकान, सेवा की शर्तों आदि के बारे में विभिन्न कर्मचारियों में समझौता लाने की दृष्टि से अपने सुझाव दे सके।

दूसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय, सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय तथा यह बीमा प्रायोग मिल कर एक योजना तत्काल बनायें, अनिवार्य बीमे की योजना। हमारे जो सैनिक हैं, नाविक दल के लोग हैं तथा हवाई दल के लोग हैं उनके लिए अनिवार्य बीमा योजना तत्काल बनाई जाए। उसमें जोखिम का सवाल आएगा। मैं यह कहूँगा कि अगर जीवन बीमा प्रायोग इस जोखिम को उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं है, वह इस बोझ को उठा नहीं सकता है तो उसका एक हिस्सा सरकार को उठाना चाहिये, उसको इसकी ज़िम्मेदारी ले लेनी चाहिये ताकि जहाँ तक हमारे सैन्य दल का सवाल है, वह पूर्णतया निश्चित हो सके कि अगर किसी का इन्तकाल हो जाता है, लड़ाई में, तो उसके बावजूद उनको अपने बाल बच्चों के बारे में चिन्ता नहीं करनी पड़ेगी।

तीसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि बेतन बचाव योजना जो आज बनी हुई है, इसको कई राज्यों में तो शुरू कर दिया गया है राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के लिये लेकिन अभी भी कई राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनमें इसके बारे में कोई विचार नहीं किया है। स्पष्ट से पता नहीं चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कर्मचारी हैं क्या उनके लिए भी, विभिन्न महकमों में, यह योजना लागू की गई है? उसके बारे में भी तत्काल कोई कदम उठाया जाए, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

चौथा मेरा सुझाव यह है। उम्र के बढ़ने वाला मामला आज बहुत शीघ्रता वाला मामला हो गया है। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारी जो समिति है उसने पृष्ठ 48 पर यह कहा है कि सन् 1963 में 4 हजार से ज्यादा जो पार्लिसियां हैं उन पर इसलिये फैमला नहीं हो सका कि जो उम्र का मामला है वह तब नहीं हो पाया। जीवन बीमा प्रायोग ने जो निजी क्षेत्र का कम्पनियां थी उनकी पार्लिसियों के बारे में तो यह फैसला किया है, लेकिन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जितनी नई पालिसियां हैं उनके बारे में अब तक उन्होंने कोई फैसला नहीं किया है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि या तो वह पालिसियां न दें और अगर देते हैं तो उम्र का हिसाब पूरा होना चाहिये। जो लोग उम्र का सबूत नहीं दे सकते हैं वहां जो उनके जीवन बीमा प्रायोग के डाक्टर आदि होते हैं उनसे पूछे कि फलां फलां शख्स की क्या उम्र है और उसके आधार पर चला जाये। हर हालत में वयोमान के सबूत का जो मामला है उसके बारे में कोई ठोस निर्णय होना चाहिये।

जो पालिसियां बीच ही में, प्रीमियम न देने के कारण खत्म हो जाती हैं उनके बारे में मैं काफी कहा गया है। मैं कहूंगा कि जो विकास अधिकारी और एजेंट हैं उनके ऊपर बड़ा दबाव पड़ता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी काम बढ़ाना चाहिये। इससे भी कई पालिसियां खत्म हो जाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो प्रीमियम नोटिस रहती हैं वह प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी जायें, केवल अंग्रेजी में न जायें क्योंकि ग्रामीण इलाकों में काफी लोग पालिसी बगैरह ले रहे हैं। अगर यह नोटिस प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भेजी जायेगी तो शायद प्रीमियम देने में सारे लोग तत्परता और उत्साह दिखायेंगे।

इसी प्रकार से जो धन्य लिया जाता है और तेजी से बढ़ाया जाता है उसको जिन्दा रखने के लिये, जीवित रखने के लिये, एक अभियान छेड़ा जाये। जीवन बीमा प्रायोग की पालिसियां बगैरह जो लेते हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये तथा एजेंटों और विकास अधिकारियों के लिये एक अभियान छेड़ा जाये कि जो अच्छा काम करेगा उसको इनाम

बगैरह मिलेगा। इस तरह से उनमें स्पर्धा होगी और वह अच्छा काम करेंगे।

दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच में काफी दूरी होती है अधिकारियों के क्योंकि इसका मुख्य दफ्तर बम्बई में है और इस प्रकार काफी पैसा बर्बाद हो रहा है। तो या तो दफ्तर दिल्ली में रखा जाय, लेकिन इस मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई नया भवन यहाँ पर बनाया जाये क्योंकि नये भवन पर ही 50 लाख या 1 करोड़ रु० खर्च हो जायेगे . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why do you want everything in Delhi?

श्री मधु लिमये : या फिर यह दूरी कम किये जायें। इस तरह दूरियों को लेकर बहुत ज्यादा फिजुलखर्ची हो रही है इसलिये मैंने यह बात कही।

फिर एक बात और है। इस वक्त जीवन बीमा प्रायोग में कई धाधनियां चल रही हैं। उनकी कुछ मिसालें मैं देना चाहता हूँ। एक मनाजग डाइरेक्टर है एम० डी० श्रीनिवासन साहब। मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन उनके नाम पर एक मकान जीवन बीमा प्रायोग ने उनको दिया। बम्बई में अगर किसी के नाम पर रसीद बगैरह मिलती है तो उसका मतलब क्या होता है? किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को एक लाख रुपये पगड़ी के देने पड़ते। लेकिन उनके नाम पर रसीद देकर किराये पर जीवन बीमा प्रायोग ने मकान दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी कर्मचारी के बारे में ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से बम्बई में एक कॉम्पार्टेक्टिव लक्ष्मी बिल्डिंग का भूकान है। उसमें स्वामिनाथन साहब को जगह दी गई है। उनका लड़का उसका इस्तेमाल अपने धंधे के लिये

करता है और सब बतलाया जाये तो 1500 रु० किराया भी देता है। इस घांघली के बारे में भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि जांच की जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कैसे कहेंगे कि इस की जांच की जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : उनकी मार्फत चेन्नैरमैन से कहा जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप किसी खास चीज के लिये कोई मितान रखना चाहते थे और किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में कहना चाहते थे तो इसके लिये पहले से नोटिस की जरूरत थी जैसा कि हमारे रूल्स में दिया हुआ है तब वह तैयार होने इस बात का जवाब देने के लिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो जाद में जवाब दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इस बहस का जवाब देंगे तब तक वह इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री आर० एन० मेहता, जोनल मैनेजर, पश्चिमी विभाग, को और श्री स्वामिनाथन को जब राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ तो एक दम से 600 रु० की बढ़ोतरी मिली वेतन में। ऐसे कई अफसर हैं। मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जिनके साथ इस तरह की बात हुई है।

इसी तरह से शिमला में एक दफ्तर था जिसकी राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोई उपयोगिता नहीं रही है। उन को "शिमला बाँदब" कहा जाता है। जीवन बीमा प्रायोग की ओर से उनको सारी सहाय्यते दी जाती है जिस की वजह से काफी किरानेवाली और वैसे की बरबादी हो रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस के बारे में भी कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जायें।

जीवन बीमा प्रायोग की कर्ज देने की जो योजना है उसका फायदा आज तक जो धनी लोग हैं उन्होंने ही उठाया। इसकी भी जांच

होनी चाहिये। जो मध्यम श्रेणी के और गरीब लोग हैं उनको भी इस योजना का फायदा मिले, इस तरह की कोई कार्रवाई जरूर की जाये।

मुझे बातें तो बहुत कहनी हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब खत्म कर दीजिये, काफी हो गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ बोनस वगैरह की बात है। कुछ कर्मचारियों को यह शिकायत है कि कुछ ही लोगों के लिये बोनस की योजना है। कुछ लोगों के लिये नहीं है। इससे बहुत असन्तोष बढ़ता जाता है। इसके बारे में भी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से स्टाफ रेगुलेशन 10 बी की ओर में आपका ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें जो अधिवार दिये गये हैं वे इनने व्यापक हैं कि उन पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये और इस नियम का बदला जाय।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee might have five minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I may be permitted to start today and continue my speech the next day.

Mr. Speaker: No, that is not possible.

An hon. Member: When is the hon. Minister replying?

Mr. Speaker: The reply will be on some other day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry, the time that is given to me is only five minutes. First of all, I will oppose automation in LIC. Sir, you will remember that this question was discussed in this House and it was pleaded that the introduction of automation, called computers or man-eaters, is going to eliminate human labour from LIC. I have read a report—

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I am sorry, I cannot quote the whole of it here—wherein they have said that the introduction of the computer machinery is going to fulfil certain work. I have in my possession a document presented by the All India Insurance Employees Association which clearly gives the picture that the introduction of the electronic computer is going to eliminate practically all workers. It will be wrong to say that this will not eliminate human labour and will not result in mass transfers or mass down-grading or even retrenchment. An assurance was given to this House by the hon. Minister, Shri Bhagat, that retrenchment will be avoided. I feel that ultimately retrenchment is bound to come. I may add here that the All India Insurance Employees Association has decided to convene a conference on the 7th and 8th of next month against automation. We will mobilise public opinion and we will invite all leaders, all eminent economists and put before them what benefit the Corporation is going to derive by this. The Corporation say that their policy is to decentralise so that insurance work may be taken even to the remotest villages. It has not been done and the introduction of automation is not going to serve that purpose. So, I oppose automation.

Secondly, the LIC is spending a lot of money on building houses. But we have a sad commentary before us of the role of LIC in the matter of building houses. The total number of employees of class 3 and class 4 is 38,000. How many of them have been given quarters? 505 quarters for class 3 and 108 quarters for class 4. It is a matter of shame. It is for the Minister kindly to reply why quarters were not constructed for the LIC employees.

17.00 hrs.

My third point is about the LIC decree against one of the ex-Members of this House who was elected

from Gonda. It was surprising that this amount of Rs. 23 lakhs has not yet been realised from him. A warrant was issued, but there is no power on earth that can execute that warrant against this great industrialist of Kanpur.

Not only this; apart from the non-realisation of Rs. 23 lakhs for which a decree has been issued and a warrant was issued, I am told, again the Finance Ministry has obliged this gentleman by writing off Rs. 32 lakhs of income-tax. This is something surprising.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Income-tax?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Income-tax. That question is coming before the House.

I would only request the hon. Minister to answer these three points. Once again, I warn the hon. Minister of dire consequences; if they want to implement automation, it will be resisted tooth and nail and the consequences are better known to him.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You may ask the hon. Minister, when he intervenes in the debate, also to inform the House about the outcome, if any, of Shri Kherra's visit abroad. Has there been any outcome or any report?

Mr. Speaker: Is Thursday convenient to the hon. Member?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is it convenient to the hon. Minister as well?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, we will have it on Thursday and the Minister would reply.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: At what time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 5 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: At 5 o'clock.

17.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE STRIKE BY THE STUDENTS OF THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, on the 17th November, 1965, the students of the Banaras Hindu University abstained from their classes in protest against the change of name of the University as adopted by the Rajya Sabha while considering the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill. It appears that the students and some citizens of Varanasi had been feeling agitated about the dropping of the word 'Hindu' from the name of the University. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh had also called for a general strike in Varanasi on the 17th November, 1965.

The students of the University held a meeting on the campus on the morning of the 17th November. Later, a large group of students belonging to outside institutions tried to force entry into the University but were kept out by the University authorities. In the afternoon about 1,500 students from Kashi Vidyapith and 1,000 students from the Harish Chandra College along with about 3,000 students from the University marched in a procession to the city and held a public meeting there. At this meeting, fiery speeches were made giving a call to "fight to the end" the proposal to change the name of the University.

Between 3 P.M. and 8 P.M. on the same day, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha organised a public meeting in the Town Hall. There was a gathering of about 10,000 at this meeting.

On receipt of the information about the happenings in Varanasi on the 17th November, I issued a statement to the press in which I clarified the

position of the Government in the matter and appealed to the students to maintain the high traditions of the University by calling off the strike. I also pointed out that the Bill had not yet become law and I was sure that the Lok Sabha would take into consideration the views and feelings of the students and authorities of the University in the matter.

On the night of the 17th, the Vice-Chancellor along with the Registrar and the Dean of the Students met the President and the Secretary of the Students' Association and informed them about the statement issued by me. The Vice-Chancellor appealed to them to act in a constitutional manner and give up the strike. He suggested to the students that if they so desired they could send their representatives to meet me and Members of the Lok Sabha to put forth their point of view on the question.

On the 18th November, 1965, about 1,000 students went in a procession to the Central Office of the University and met the Vice-Chancellor who addressed them for about 45 minutes. On conclusion of Vice-Chancellor's address to the students, the Secretary of the Association informed him that the students would not retrace their steps till their objective was achieved.

On the 19th November, a deputation of four students from the University met me and urged that the word 'Hindu' be retained in the name of the University. I advised the students to end their strike and not to injure the reputation of this great University. I also pointed out that in a democratic set up Parliament is supreme and that it cannot be coerced into a particular course of action. The students should leave it to Parliament to take notice of their point of view when enacting the Bill on the University.

The students of the University have been holding meetings and organising demonstrations everyday. From the 20th November, they have

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

been joined in these demonstrations by "representative" of Students' Unions from Patna, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow. On the 21st November, 1965, during the visit of the President to Varanasi, they marched in a procession to the Municipal Corporation building and handed over a memorandum to him. A crowd of about 5,000 including students, demonstrated in front of the Sanskrit University also. The demonstrations, however, were peaceful. Later, during the day, the student- Presidents of the Unions of the individual hostels went to Nadesar Palace and presented memoranda to the President.

On the evening of the 21st November, Prof. Mukut Behari Lal, Member, Rajya Sabha, who was in Varanasi on that day, was mobbed by the students and taken to a meeting where the students did not behave properly towards him. With the help of the authorities of the University, Prof. Mukut Behari Lal left the meeting and came back to Delhi.

Yesterday, at about 1.00 O'clock, a procession of 1,000 students went to the University gate and took possession of the gate from the chowkidars. The Chief Proctor, whose office is situated near the gate, had to lock his office and go away because of the crowd that had collected there. Later, the students thrust open one of the doors of the office, but did not cause any damage to the contents of the office. They took control of the traffic at the gate. At about 8.00 O'clock in the evening, the University authorities got back the possession of the Chief Proctor's office.

The students are now staging black-flag demonstrations. They have put up a black-flag at the central gate and also smaller flag in the hostels.

Yesterday, the Vice-Chancellor issued a final appeal to the students to

behave in a constitutional manner and pointed out that in spite of the advice given by him and his colleagues, the students have not been acting in accordance with the rules. The situation is reported today to be comparatively quiet except that the students are still in control of the University gate. The Vice-Chancellor was scheduled to have addressed a meeting of the staff and the students this afternoon at 3.00 P.M.

I would like to take this opportunity to make the position of the Government clear that it has adopted no official attitude with regard to the question of the name of the University and would leave it to the free vote of Parliament to decide the issue. I have no doubt that the Parliament will take all aspects of the question into consideration before taking its final decision.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): my name is there.

Mr. Speaker: The names are there. But I will again put it to the House whether it is desirable, if any demonstration or any agitation takes place as a consequent of some decision taken by one House of the Parliament and the other House has yet to consider it, at that time to just discuss it and put questions which will indirectly have a harmful effect on the whole thing.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Its consideration must be expedited; it should be given the priority.

Mr. Speaker: We are taking up the Bill tomorrow. The first thing that we are taking up tomorrow is that.

Several hon. Members: No questions.

Mr. Speaker: Though we have to take note of all the opinions that are current in the country and all the reactions that take place ultimately it is the Parliament that has to take decisions so far as these important questions are concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to have a clarification....

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Members not to put any questions in any manner now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I only want to know....

Mr. Speaker: I would request Mr. Banerjee also.

Several hon. Members: No questions.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow any questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not putting any question on this. I only wanted to know, through you, what concrete steps the Government propose to take to end this agitation....

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow that. That is not desirable. That will be encouraging the agitators now. I will not allow any questions on this. Let the Parliament remain supreme. It is not any other body that has to take decision. And now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 24, 1965/Agrahayana 3, 1887 (Saka).