

Third Series, Vol. LXI No. 13

Friday, November 18, 1966
Kartika 27, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 18, 1966/Kartika 27,
1888 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कच्चे माल की कमी

+

* 362. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुमा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

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श्री ब० कृ० दास :

श्री मुहम्मद इरिफास :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क.) प्रवृत्त्यन के पश्चात् सरकार की
उद्धार आयात नीति के परिणामस्वरूप आयात
नीति में हुए बड़े परिवर्तनों के कारण आयात
किये जाने वाले कच्चे माल की कमी के पूरा
होने की क्या सम्भावनाएँ हैं ;

(ख.) 1966-67 में विभिन्न देशों
से आयात करने के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा
निश्चित की गई है ; और

(ग.) आयात लाइसेंसों के लिये ऐसे
कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनके
आधार पर लाइसेंस दे दिये गये हैं और कितने
आवेदन पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं और इसके
क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri
Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In res-
pect of priority industries which ac-
count for nearly 75 per cent of the
industrial production, the full require-
ments of raw materials, components
and spare parts are being met from
available foreign exchange resources.
Question of ear-marking foreign ex-
change for imports from different
countries does not arise as the re-
quirement of raw material of priority
industries are met in full. As regards
the Non-priority industry the total
availability of raw material will be
significantly higher than in any pre-
vious period.

(c) Of the 92,032 applications re-
ceived under the import policy from
6-6-1966 to 29-10-66, import licences
had been issued against 67,370 appli-
cations. Only 16,375 applications were
pending on 29-10-66, mostly because
of deficiencies in the applications.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने
अभी अपने जवाब में बतलाया कि इम्पोर्ट्स
सिग्नलिकेन्टली हायर होंगी, मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि क्या जितनी इम्पोर्ट हम हमेशा
हर साल करते थे, क्या इस वर्ष हम उस से
ज्यादा कर रहे हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो उतने एक्साउन्ट
के लिये हमें कितनी अधिक धनराशि व्यय
करनी पड़ेगी, जितनी हम प्रतिवर्ग मंगाते
थे, तथा इसके अलावा और कितनी अधिक
इम्पोर्ट की मावा बढ़ाई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जितनी एक्सेक्यूशन
मैंने बताई है, उन में 700 करोड़ रुपये का
इम्पोर्ट होता है, जब कि विगत में, पिछले
साल में 360 करोड़ रुपये का होता था, यानी
बुलना है, नये रुपये से 57 परसेन्ट ज्यादा
सगेगा, इस लिये डेढ़ गुना इम्पोर्ट हो
जायगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता कि विगत वर्षों की अपेक्षा जिन उद्योगों को कच्चे माल के लिये इम्पोर्ट की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, उन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है तथा उनकी आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कच्चे माल की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ? आज कितने उद्योग बगैर कच्चे माल के आधे या पाटली बन्द हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : फिल हाल कोई बन्द नहीं है, बहुत मात्रा में इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, संचुरेशन वाइज पर। नान-प्रायोरिटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को भी बहुत लाइसेन्सेज़ दिये गये हैं। हम समझते हैं कि इस का प्रसर आने वाले दिनों में उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा।

Shri P. C. Borooah : An expert committee appointed in April last recommended that there should be a board to regulate the procurement and allocation of industrial raw materials. May I know the functions and constitution of the board and the Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Manubhai Shah : That idea has been given up because it is very difficult for a single board to import all the required items of lakhs of industries. So, we are concentrating on basic strategic raw materials like non-ferrous metal, sulphur or rock phosphate, which are purchased in bulk over a long-term period. As far as possible, arrangements will be made to bring them or canalise them in a concentrated manner through the STC or MMTC.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the applications of newcomers are duly considered and, if so, on what conditions the new comers are given licences at present?

Shri Manubhai Shah : The general policy is that the Director of Industries of the State gives a certificate of necessity of that particular unit, and we are trying to use it in full.

Dr. M. M. Das : What has been the effect of the liberalised import of raw materials upon our exports? May I know whether the export has appreciably increased due to the easier availability of raw materials to our factories because of the liberalised imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah : This will follow from my answer to a previous question. The actual effect of the goods coming in and then going into production will take a few months. Then, and then alone, can we say to what extent increased production has been effected.

Shri B. K. Das : Since small-scale industries are suffering for want of raw materials, may I know whether any new scheme is being introduced, giving preference to small-scale industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah : Yes, the highest preference is being given to the small-scale industries. As a matter of fact, one of the most important features of the new policy is that the maximum of encouragement in terms of adequate raw materials and components has been granted to small-scale industries.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो दो दो साल, डाई-डःई साल, तीन-तीन साल देर कर देती है, इस से देश का विकास रुकता है। क्या इस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कोई खास इस्ट्रक्शन्स दी गई हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स नहीं आती हैं। माथुर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो डी-सन्ट्रलाइजेशन करने का स्थल था, लिब्रलाइज्ड इम्पोर्ट पालिसी के आने से उस आइडिया को छोड़ दिया गया है। सी० सी० आई० के

दफ़्तर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास से डाइरेक्ट लाइसेन्स ईशू होते हैं। चार महीने में 92 हजार एप्लीकेशन्स में से 78 हजार डिस्पाज हो गई हैं, 14 हजार जो बाकी रह गई हैं, उन में लिखने की कोई गलती या किसी ग़ौर भलो की वजह से ठीक करने के लिये वापस किया गया है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that non-ferrous metals like zinc and lead are in great short supply and due to this shortage many small-scale industrial units are being closed down? If the answer is in the affirmative, why the production programme of the Metal Corporation of India has been stopped and why a comprehensive formula is not being formed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are big questions. On the first part of the question, maximum priority has been given to import of all non-ferrous metals. As a matter of fact, we do expect much increased exports when the production of these industries reach their full capacity. Regarding the steps taken to have indigenous production, India is today deficient in non-ferrous metal ores, even though Khetri copper mines and Zawar zinc mines and other ones are being promoted very fast. Regarding the Metal Corporation of India, the Bill was passed but there was some difficulty of law, which is being looked into, and remedial measures are being taken.

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग किया गया है, कि यह शब्द ही बदनाम हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी फर्म हैं जिन्होंने रा-मैटीरियल को इम्पोर्ट कर के उनका दुरुपयोग किया है और काले बाज़ार में बेचा है। क्या उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट करने के बाद दोबारा फिर उनको इम्पोर्ट करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, ऐसी कितनी फर्म मिनिस्टर भादव की जानकारी में आई हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : गाज-नात लाख फर्मों में से 180 फर्म ब्लैक लिस्ट की गई हैं, इन के नाम बिकला-बुलेटिन में गाथा होते हैं, किसी को मामूली गलती पर 6 महीने के लिये, किसी को 12 महीने के लिये ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाता है, इन सब की लिस्ट बुलेटिन में दी गई है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Industries Minister has, from time to time, delicensed certain industries which has created a good atmosphere for boosting up our export potential. In this connection may I know whether while delicensing these industries sufficient guarantees have been made to these industries to provide them with the necessary raw materials so that the industries may go on?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The import policy has not got any link with whether the industry has to take a licence or registration or with delicensing; the policy applies to two sectors—non-priority and priority. Priority is being fully saturated. As regards non-priority, to the extent of available resources maximum help is being given irrespective of the nature of the industry.

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Minister has said that the applications were forwarded to the States concerned with their recommendations. May I know if there is any criterion as to what allotment of these imports is made State-wise or based on the production of firms in the States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not State-wise. As the hon. Member said, it is on the production in the past plus what their new possibilities are.

Equipment for Bokaro Plant

- +
- *364. **Shri P. C. Berooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hanada:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 371 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken about the extent and nature of equipment for the Bokaro Plant to be built at Heavy Engineering Plant, Ranchi and elsewhere in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). According to tentative decisions taken, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, will supply about 1,11,000 tonnes of fabricated equipment, structural steel work, machines, cranes, ladles etc., the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur about 15,600 tonnes of conveyor accessories with Rollers, drums etc., and Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad and Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli, will supply about 4,700 tonnes of electrical equipment including valves. Bharat Heavy Electricals Hardwar will also supply electrical equipment, the quantum of which is still to be decided. The Instrumentation Limited, Kota will supply instruments, the extent of which is to be decided in consultation with the Soviet Organisations.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The British-American Steel Consortium team had observed that available Indian capacity and technical and engineering talent is sufficient to erect the steel plant to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent. May I know how will the equipment to be provided for the Bokaro plant from indigenous resources measure up with that assessment?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think, it will measure up quite favourably; as a matter of fact, as against the USSR supply of about 1,55,852 tonnes of

equipment, there will be a supply of 1,83,000 tonnes of equipment indigenously. I may point out that 85 per cent of structural steel works, 63 per cent of the plant and equipment and 96 per cent of the refractories will become available in the country.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Soviet team has expressed disagreement with the Indian view and said that the cost of the Bokaro plant cannot be reduced from Rs. 921 crores, whereas the Indian view is that it can be reduced by Rs. 100 crores, and that after all the Soviet Union has agreed to reduce it by Rs. 20 crores; on what grounds?

Shri T. N. Singh: This question relates to something quite different. However, in regard to cost reduction I have already informed the House in connection with other questions as to the amount which it has been possible to save after joint consultations. I am sure, the technicians on both sides have in a very good atmosphere discussed all the details and arrived at that figure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the agreement with the USSR it is mentioned that all indigenous machinery that will be available will be procured by India or whether there is any condition in which they will plead that for some technical reasons that indigenous machinery will not be used here?

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, I have already stated that we will be able to utilise in this case indigenous capacity of manufacture of steel equipment to the maximum. I have pointed out that as much as 85 per cent of the structural steel works will be manufactured in India, 63 per cent of the plant and equipment will be done in India and 96 per cent of the refractories will become available in India.

श्री म. ल. द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू.एस.एस.आर. का जो

इन्विपमेंट, मशीनरी, जानकारी यह तो हाऊ प्राप्त हुआ है उस के लिए रुबर्स में कितनी धनराशि हम यू० एस० एस० आर० को देंगे और उसका भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना मूल्यांकन होगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : करीब ऐसा अंदाज है कि 100 करोड़ का सामान रूस से हम इस सम्बन्ध में खरीदेंगे ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just as in the colliery refineries, in order to save a lot of foreign exchange, they have made their own spare-parts workshop and there is indigenous production unit, may I know whether in this plant also, in order to expedite the work and to save the foreign exchange, that is going to be done?

Shri T. N. Singh: In each of the steel plants, we have a very good and efficient maintenance and repair shop which takes care of all these requirements. In Bokaro also, we are going to have a fairly big size shop.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि हम 100 करोड़ का माल मिलने वाला है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 100 करोड़ का माल हमें बाहर से मिलेगा इस में क्या शर्तें होंगी, यह कैसी क्वालिटी का होगा और उस की प्रदायगी किस ढंग से करनी होगी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : कोई शर्त का इस में सवाल नहीं है । वह तो जो हमें जरूरत है और जो सामान हम खुद अपने यहां नहीं बना सकते हैं वही सामान हम बाहर से मंगावेंगे । जो हम अपने यहां बना सकते हैं वह कभी रूस से नहीं आयेगा कोई ख़ास शर्तें नहीं हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि बोकारो के इस्पात के कारखाने को खड़ा करने के लिए अपने देश के अन्दर और बाहर से जिन सामानों की जरूरत है वह सब

माल उन को उपलब्ध हो जायगा, रूस से जो मिलने वाला है, वह भी उपलब्ध हो जायगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि यह कारखाना निर्धारित समय में चाल नहीं हो सकेगा और उसके निर्धारित समय के अन्दर चालू न हो सकने के मामले में ऐसी क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : निर्धारित समय में यह कारखाना चालू नहीं हो सकेगा ऐसा मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा है ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : जो एक्सीमेंट इयू० एस० एम्० आर० रूसी कम्पनियों से है अगर वह कम्पनी वाले हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए सामान के साथ, इन्विपमेंट और मशीनरी आदि के साथ बोकारो प्लांट बनाने की कोशिश भी करें तो कहीं ऐसी गुंजाइश तो एक्सीमेंट में नहीं है कि वह कम्पनी वाले टेक्निकल प्राउन्ड पर कहें कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बने इन्विपमेंट मशीनरी आदि की उपयोगिता और उस की क्वालिटी उ० हद तक नहीं है उस के योग्य नहीं है और हमारे द्वारा इंडिजनस सामान तैयार करने के बावजूद वह उसे लगाने योग्य न समझें और कहे कि हम बाहर से वह सामान लाना चाहते हैं तो उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार के पान कोई इंतजाम है या एक्सीमेंट में कोई डम के लिए प्राविजन है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जैना कि सदस्यों को मालूम है, बहुत सा सामान स्टील का रांची और दुर्गापुर में जैसा मैं ने बतलाया बनाया जायगा । यह दोनों जो कारखाने हैं यह रूस वालों की सहायता से हैं और मुझे यह देखकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि जो रूसी वहां काम करते हैं वह खुद ही लड़ रहे हैं कि यह चीजें हम यहां देश के अन्दर बना सकते हैं यह बाहर से न मंगाई जायें इसलिए वेगा कोई अंधेरा नहीं है ।

Shri Basappa: May I know, at the time of taking the decision, whether any time-limit had been fixed for the manufacture of this equipment in these various units?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is already a scheduled programme for construction and accordingly we have been in communication with the Soviet authorities to get drawings for various equipment that are to be manufactured here and some drawings have already come and many more are expected to come. We are keeping upto the schedule uptil now. I can't say about the future.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What were the main reasons which led to the variation of cost estimates between the schemes submitted by the Indian consultants of Dastur & Co. and the Russian engineers.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am afraid, this is outside the Question. In any case, I am willing to answer with your permission, Sir.

It is not a question of the same equipment being quoted at different costs. In the designing and planning of any particular project, you may require certain types and quantity of manufactured equipment and, accordingly, there is a programme of manufacture of certain equipment. In regard to what should be the capacity of rolling mills or what should be the size of the L.D. convertor and so on, there are differences and according to the size and capacity planned, the costs vary.

Exports to U.S.A.

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*365. **Shri B. K. Das:**

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advocated the need for having an unorthodox and different approach to promote India's exports to U.S.A. where people look for not only sophisticated but also products;

(b) whether any estimate has been made about the measures already taken to step up India's exports to U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, any improved technique sought to be introduced in the near future for its augmentation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) U.S.A. provides one of the most expanding markets for India's exports of new and non-traditional lines of manufacture. It is the policy of the Government to adopt new techniques for promoting India's exports to that market and such other markets.

(b) The result of promotion measures already taken to step up exports to U.S.A. is fully reflected in the sizeable increase of 44 per cent in Indian's export to U.S.A. from Rs. 102.5 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 148 crores in 1965-66.

(c) The measures adopted so far are constantly reviewed with a view to improving their effectiveness and developing new techniques, specially suited to meet the requirements of the U.S. market.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether with regard to any particular commodity any other country has come in the field with better technique?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies from country to country depending on environments. Regarding underdeveloped countries, we think we have some of the best techniques.

Shri B. K. Das: There has been a fall in the export of jute goods to U.S.A. May I know what is the reason for the present fall in export to U.S.A.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has not been any fall in terms of earnings, but the quantity has fallen because raw jute is scarce. The crop last year was not up to the mark due to failure of monsoon. This year the monsoon

has been delayed by a month and, therefore, raw jute is coming slowly. As soon as raw jute arrivals pick up and imports from Thailand and Pakistan catch up, we hope to export more jute goods this year than in the past.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as I, know, the U.S.A., apart from other things, wants luxury goods in terms of brocades and other things. May I know what has the Government of India done to satisfy the demands of luxury goods, especially in the case of women of U.S.A.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One item which was striking so far but which has again disappeared is the bleeding Madras fabric which was both for ladies wear and gents' wear. Also the garments made from different fabrics have well caught up. About engineering goods, some of the sophisticated products of luxury type are also going fast into that country. It is our intention to participate in that expanding market for those types of goods.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has just stated that there was shortage of raw jute in India for the purpose of exports to America. May I know if it is a fact that the subsidy which was lately granted on the import of raw jute from outside is now going to be withdrawn?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The matter is under consideration.

Shri Tyagi: What steps are Government taking to encourage import of raw jute so that our exports may go up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We hope to take all suitable steps.

Shri S. Kandappan: With regard to the export of Bleeding Madras to USA it has, for some time past, been facing acute competition from advanced countries like Japan which are dumping imitation goods. I would like to know what is the position now and what steps Government have taken or propose to take and whether they are hopeful that we can gain the

market and improve the market for Bleeding Madras in U.S.A.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The market for Bleeding Madras is temporarily out. It has depressed so much that the taste has considerably changed and new types of designs and structures of the fabrics are under preparation.

Self-sufficiency in the manufacture of Railway Engines and Wagons

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*368. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Indian Railways have become self-sufficient in the manufacture of engines, wagons and other accessories in the country in the Third Plan Period;

(b) the machinery in regard to which exports are possible; and

(c) the extent of exports effected so far in terms of both machinery and money?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Railways are more or less self-sufficient in the manufacture of:—

(i) Steam Locomotives.

(ii) Passenger Coaches.

(iii) Freight wagons of all types.

(iv) Train lighting equipment, Mechanical Signalling equipment, Vacuum brake equipment, Track material, etc.

Export of the above items of equipment is, therefore, possible.

(c) Orders for export secured by various Indian manufacturers have been for 480 wagons (value Rs. 1.57 crores) from East African Railways, 500 wagons (value 1.62 crores) from Hungary and 33 coaches (value Rs. 59.33

lakhs) from Burma. In addition miscellaneous Railway equipment such as rails, rail fastenings and carriage fans valued at 141.12 lakhs have been exported to different countries.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Is it true that America is not interested in the indigenous development of Indian railway engines and other parts and if so, have Government explored the possibilities of export of these parts to East Africa and Middle Eastern countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That was what I said. Some of the wagons are being sent to East Africa.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether any steps have been taken to manufacture diesel engines in India with a view to replacing the coal engines with these diesel engines?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, we have set up a first class factory at Varanasi and it has already produced about 70 diesel locomotives. Some of them were assembled last year. It produced 39 last year.

श्री विःवनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने श्रीमती बतलाया कि हम इंजन, माल डब्बों अर्थात् वैगनों तथा अन्य उपकरणों में करीब-करीब आत्म निर्भर हैं, पूर्णतया आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय इंजनों, माल डब्बों तथा अन्य उपकरणों में कब तक आत्म निर्भर हो जायगा। क्या पूर्णतया आत्मनिर्भर होने के लिए सरकार कोई अन्य कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है। यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस स्थान पर।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्टीम लोकोमोटिव्स में तो हम आत्मनिर्भर हैं आज भी। जहाँ तक डीजल का सवाल है करीब 150 डीजल इंजन प्रतिवर्ष बनने लगेंगे 1970 में। एलेक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिव्स भी बनने लगेंगे 150 प्रति वर्ष, चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के

अन्त तक। इस तरह से माननीय सदस्य देखेंगे कि इस ओर काफी प्रगति है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While congratulating the Railway Ministry and the Ministers for the wonderful production programmes in regard to railway materials and wagons, may I know whether any market research has been conducted to increase our exports? I know that some of the countries want our railway wagons but with slight variations and changes. If no such market research has been done, may I know whether it will be done soon?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a good question. We have already set up a development cell in the Railway Ministry and that cell is constantly keeping watch on the improvement of the production with a view to suit the requirements of foreign countries. It is also our effort to depute railway people to different areas with a view to explore new markets. The State Trading Corporation is also making earnest endeavour in this regard.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ आंकड़े बतलाये यहाँ से डब्बे निर्यात करने के बारे में। यहाँ पर बहुत से स्थानों पर यह स्थिति है कि कारखानों में माल बना हुआ है पड़ा लेकिन उन के लिये डब्बे मिलते नहीं हैं। माल स्टेशनों पर भी काफी दिनों तक पड़ा रहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सब कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार निर्यात करती है, और क्या वह इन सब कठिनाइयों को हल करने के बाद उन को बाहर भेजेगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यदि माननीय सदस्य को कोई खास शिकायत होगी तो उस को दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जनरल शिकायत है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जनरल शिकायत इस तरह से हो सकती है कि बहुत जगहों पर

बैंगनों की मांग करने वाले लोग अपने दूसरे प्रतिस्पर्धी को दबाने के लिये ज्यादा इंडेंट करते हैं। वैसी हालत में थोड़ी बहुत कठिनाई होती है। लेकिन यह प्रयास है कि इसको हल किया जाये। हमारे पास काफी क्षमता है और काफी प्रवेलोसिटी भी इस वक्त है।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is it a fact that huge quantities of railway wheels and other equipment have accumulated at the steel plants and the Steel Ministry has complained that these equipment have not been utilised by the railways, and if so, may I know what the Railway Ministry proposes to do in regard to these equipment?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This programme of manufacturing different types of rail equipment at Bhilai, particularly, is in accordance with the plan proposals. Therein it has been envisaged that the requirements of the railways will be so much, but we are constantly keeping a watch and we are consulting each other and seeing how best to improve the situation, though, of course, the railways are not at fault.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The hon. Minister has said that we are almost self-sufficient in manufacturing passenger coaches also. Is it not a fact that due to shortage of passenger coaches, especially EMU coaches, sufficient trains cannot be arranged in the Sealdah, Calcutta and Howrah divisions?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When I was referring to passenger coaches, I meant the general type of coaches. The EMU coach is a particular type of coach used in the suburban areas.

Shri Priya Gupta: They are electric coaches.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. For that also we have placed an order now on the Integral Coach Factory, and very soon, that is, in early 1967 we are expecting that the difficulty will be got over.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इंजल लोकोमोटिव्स वर्कशॉप हमारे यहाँ मेरी कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन्स में हैं और वह बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यह बहुत आइडल भी रहता है? क्या सरकार इस बात की कोशिश करेगी कि मेरीन इंजन अगर घास वहाँ बनायें तो हम लांग काफी तादाद में उनको खरीद सकते हैं? क्या ऐसा प्रयास आएगा...

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इंजल लोकोमोटिव्स वर्कशॉप में यह बात सही है कि जितनी उनकी कैपेसिटी है उतने इंजन वहाँ नहीं बन रहे हैं। इसका कारण कुछ तो फारेन एक्सचेंज की डिफिकल्टी रहा है क्योंकि एक विक्ट परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई थी। आशा है कि इसे दूर कर लिया जाएगा। रेलों की रिक्वायरमेंट्स रोज रोज बढ़ रही है और उनका भी करना है। जहाँ तक मेरीन इंजनों की बात है उसकी भी जांच करवा ली जाएगी और देख लिया जाएगा कि उनका निर्माण भी यहाँ हो सकता है या नहीं।

श्री मोयं : कुछ विदेशों से ऐसे याइंडर मिले थे कि उनको यहाँ से रेल के डिब्बे सप्लाई हों लेकिन जब वे यहाँ से भेजे गए तो उन्होंने उनको अप टु दौ मार्क नहीं पाया, अपने स्तर नहीं पाया, क्या यह सही है? अगर यह सही है तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वे ग्राईस कंसल कर दिये गये? यदि हाँ तो अपने देश में इन डिब्बों का स्तर ऊँचा करने के लिए आप कोई प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहाँ तक डिब्बा, बैंगज आदि की क्वालिटी का नवाल है, वह काफी अच्छा है। कुछ याइंडर हमें नहीं मिले हैं और उसके कारण दूसरे हैं। बर्ड टेंडर होते हैं और किसी का हायर होता है और किसी का लोअर होता है। हमारे टेंडर ख़ास कर इसलिए भी एक्स्पेंस नहीं हुए कि जो दूसरे देश हैं, जो कि प्राथिक दृष्टि से अच्छे हैं वे लोग खुद लोन देते हैं उन कंट्रीज को और उन लॉस से शायद जो टेंडर थे वे उनको मिल गए। क्वालिटी की

ट्रिस्ट से कोई भी यहां का टेंडर रिजेक्ट नहीं हुआ ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : यह खुशी की बात है कि प्रोडक्शन डिब्बों और बेंगल बगीरह का बढ़ा है और हम इनको बाहर भी भेज रहे हैं । इस संदर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन वर्कशॉप्स में जब ये भारी चीजें बनती हैं, जहां इंजन बगीरह बनते हैं, अगर कई मालों के जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स हैं उनको देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि वर्कर्स का नम्बर घट गया है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, क्या यह सही नहीं है ? और क्या यह इसलिए नहीं हुआ है कि इंसेंटिव बोनस के लिए जो नार्म फिक्स किया गया था आउटपुट का, उसको चूँकि चेंज कर दिया इस वास्ते तमाम जो नीचे का स्टाफ है उसमें रिडक्शन हो रहा है और वर्कशॉप्स में जो आफिसमें हैं उनका नम्बर तो बढ़ गया है जैसे डिप्टी चीफ मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर लेकिन जो फोरमैन हैं या चार्जमैन हैं या दूसरे वर्कर्स हैं उनको किसी किस्म की तरक्की की पोस्ट नहीं मिली है और They are all stagnating. May I know what Government think about it?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहां तक सारी बात में "नहीं" होने का सवाल है उसको मैं नहीं मानता हूँ । जो वर्कशॉप्स के प्रोडक्शन यूनिट्स की स्थिति है वह स्थिति सामान्यतः अच्छी है । लेकिन कहीं कोई ट्रिस्ट है तो उसको बेखा जा सकता है और कैसे उसका सुधार किया जा सकता है, इस पर भी विचार हो सकता है ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : नाम चेंज कर दिया गया है आउटपुट का ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि नकारात्मक ढंग से जो सवाल रखा गया है, उसका मैं नहीं मानता हूँ ।

Shri Priya Gupta: The norm has been changed in the perspective of

the incentive bonus. Will he kindly examine it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is what I said, that if any irregularity exists anywhere, that will be gone into. But I do not accept this suggestion that it has been totally negated.

श्री शिव नारायण : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि गाड़ियां पैमेंजर गाड़ियां जो हैं उनकी पॉजिशन मैटिसफैक्टरी है । लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि गाड़ियों की किनारी किल्लन है । गाड़ियों में थंड क्लास के पैमेंजर्स खूनाखच भरे रहते हैं । उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिए क्या आप कुछ उपाय करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हमें यह जानकारी है । खास तौर से बम्नी गोरखपुर की ओर जो गाड़ी जाती है उस में दस पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर हम एक अच्छा डिब्बा जोड़ देंगे ।

Pipe Factory in Rourkela

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*369. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the pipe factory in the Rourkela Steel Factory is receiving regular orders from Government;

(b) if not, whether there is any accumulation of its product;

(c) the total cost of the accumulated products; and

(d) whether the pipe plant is now working to capacity and if not for how long this has not been working to capacity?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The pipe plant is not receiving regular orders from the Oil Industry for whose needs it was primarily intended.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since 25-7-1966 the plant is working to capacity on one shift basis in executing an export order.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether export market possibilities have been studied by the Government, and if so through what agency?

Shri T. N. Singh: In the matter of exports, both our public sector undertakings and private merchants are doing their best, and from time to time naturally those who are in that trade have to take account of the market trends abroad. So, both the steel plants, HSL as well as others, are all engaged in this, and we are making every effort to find out what the world market is.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many applications from the private sector are at present lying with the Ministry for setting up more pipe factories in the country?

Shri T. N. Singh: I have not got those figures.

श्री स० ना० द्विवेदी : जिस सूत्र की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए मुख्यतः यह प्लांट लगाया गया था क्या यह सही है कि वहां से नियमित रूप से आयातों प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि क्या कारण है कि वहां से नियमित रूप से आर्डर नहीं मिलते हैं ? माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक्सपोर्ट की बात भी कही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी मात्रा तक एक्सपोर्ट प्रारम्भ हुआ है और जो हमारी क्षमता है बनाने की वह भव क्या एक्सपोर्ट हो जाएगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं वह जरूर हो जाएगा जहां तक पहले सवाल का सम्बन्ध है ग्रायल रिफाइनरीज की जितनी डिमांड थी वे सब हम पूरा कर चुके हैं बल्कि जो एडवांस आर्डर भी थे उनको भी हम कंप्लाय कर चुके हैं इस कारखाने की कैपेसिटी काफी है, यह मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ और जो डिमांड

है वह इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है । इसलिए हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं । यह जानकर माननीय सदस्य को खुशी होगी कि करीब पांच छः वर्षों में 1 लाख 61 हजार टन की पाइप मैन्युफैक्चर हुई और इनकी कीमत करीब अठारह करोड़ होती है । प्लांट पर सिर्फ छः करोड़ खर्च हुआ इस तरह अभी भी फारन एक्सचेंज इतनी इससे बची है ।

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the products of this Rourkela factory have a competitive price in the international market, which is usually not the case with the other two factories, and whether the man-hour production is greater in comparison with the other two factories in the public sector, and so the amount of loss suffered by this factory is less annually in comparison with the other two in the public sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is only one pipe-making plant in the public sector. Where is the question of comparison?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are three steel factories in the public sector. I mean in comparison with Bhilai and Durgapur.

Shri T. N. Singh: Bhilai and Durgapur do not make pipes at all. It is only in Rourkela that pipes are made.

Dr. M. M. Das: I am talking of other products also.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with other products here.

Shri P. C. Borooah: On the one hand we are faced with the problem of non-availability of steel pipes, and on the other these pipes of the Rourkela factory are not having any orders. Am I to understand that the country has reached over-production so far as steel pipes are concerned? If not, is this lack of demand only in respect of the Rourke's factory or any other factories also?

Shri T. N. Singh: The pipes made at Rourkela are in the range of 8" to 20" diameter. They have got a specialised demand and to that kind of market

they can supply. They are meant, as I said, usually for making oil pipe lines, and that demand has been met in full.

श्री अचल सिंह : देश में वाटर पाइप्स की कमी है, पानी के पाइप लाइज की कमी है। उनको बनाने की भी क्या यहां ग्राप व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : पानी के जो पाइप होते हैं, ट्यूब जो होते हैं वे छोटे होते हैं। यहां हमने ग्राउंड के बना कर दिये हैं। जो छोटे छोटे हायामोटर वाले होते हैं वे दूसरी जगहों में बनते हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जब कि उन की तरफ से यह प्रयास हो रहा है कि अधिक से अधिक माइनर रिचार्ज की योजनायें लागू की जायें, बिहार और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में पाइप की कमी के कारण ये योजनायें सफल नहीं हो रही है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी कि यहां पर 4 इंच से 6 इंच की पाइप्स का निर्माण आरम्भ किया जाये ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : 4 इंच से 6 इंच गायमेटर की पाइप्स और बहुत से कारखानों में बनती हैं। हमारे यहां सबसे छोटी 8 इंच की पाइप बनती है। फिर भी हम लागू सोच रहे हैं कि 8 इंच को पाइप को बार्ड स्ट्रेंजिंग प्रोसेस में 6 इंच तक छोटा करने के प्लान का एडोप्शन किया जाये, लेकिन उ० में वक्त लगेगा।

Shri S. Kandappan: My question is partially covered by the previous supplementary. Still, I would like to know this. The hon. Minister stated that there are not enough orders from the oil companies for big pipes whereas there is enough demand and in fact acute shortage of pipes of shorter dimensions in the rural areas

for irrigation purposes. In that context, may I know whether Government is considering to divert the production to smaller pipes?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not think there is any such shortage. As I said we manufacture certain range of pipes and for that there is no shortage at all. We meet the demands to the full and all demands are being met fully.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: There is great demand for pipes manufactured in Rourkela at present in all the developing countries but the cost of production is high and the price is so high that many countries are not able to take them. What action has Government taken to reduce the cost of production or subsidise our prices to the extent that they may come down to the world prices?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not accept that position; we are successfully competing; we have earned orders through open tenders in countries like Kuwait. We are competing quite all right.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister says that the Rourkela pipes are meant for laying down of oil pipe lines. May I know how much pipe will be absorbed in the coming two years and how much of that will have to be exported because there is only limited use for that particular pipe?

Shri T. N. Singh: As I have said, the pipes that we manufacture are to an extent of 10-15 thousand tons; these are big size pipes. Apparently because of certain lowering of the Plan targets, the demand has come down but we do not expect that this will be a permanent feature.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that they were going to embark on the process of manufacturing pipes of 8". May I know if these pipes are not being manufactured in small scale industry units like Batala and other places and, if so, what is the

good of Government coming into the market in competition with small-scale pipe manufacturers?

Shri T. N. Singh: These are different kinds of pipes and the small sector does not manufacture this range of pipes. Moreover they are electrical resistant welded pipes, not just ordinary welded pipes.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In his statement, the hon. Minister has given us to understand that the installed capacity of these pipes is not fully being utilised. It is the same thing that is happening in other public sector factories such as the HMT, etc. May I know whether any attempt has been made to at least anticipate the demand and to see, if the demand is there, to convert them into another type of production?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is exactly what we are doing. We have, in the first place, been trying to export as much as possible and, secondly, to manufacture smaller dimension pipes by certain additional investments which we hope to make.

Shri Basappa: May I know in what way the pipes manufactured at Rourkela are different from the pipes manufactured at the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works and whether the Bhadravati Works is working to full capacity with regard to the manufacture of pipes?

Shri T. N. Singh: As far as I know the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works is manufacturing spun pipes; they are drawn from cast iron; those at Rourkela are made out of mild steel sheets and welded by electrical resistance process. The process is different and the material also is different.

Foreign Trade Trips

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*370. **Shri E. Barua:**

Shri Lilladhar Koteki:

Shri N. E. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a liberal policy in regard to

foreign trade trips by businessmen in order to keep in constant touch with the continuously changing tastes and to reckon with the intense competition in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). To enable the exporters to undertake business trips abroad with a view to studying the market conditions there, and to explore sales possibilities the R.B.I. release requisite foreign exchange in favour of the exporters. The requests of the exporters are considered taking into account the export performance of the applicants.

Blanket releases of foreign exchange are made to recognised export houses and to other exporters with a good export record.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether Government propose to formulate certain guide-lines to regulate such trips?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are guide-lines already, and they are being liberalised further.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether there has been an increase in the non-traditional items of export and, if so, what is the contribution of the private sector and how do the Government want to utilise this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: On the whole, it is mostly the private sector that gets activated into export, and most of the exports so far, barring those which are undertaken by MMTC and STC, are by the private sector, and the export of goods as a result of these efforts has considerably increased. The average export in the third Plan was Rs. 760 crores compared to Rs. 601 crores in the second Plan.

Shri N. E. Laskar: May I know the amount of foreign exchange so far made available to the private businessmen in the current financial year and the corresponding gain in foreign exchange by way of increased export business in foreign markets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total amount last year was Rs. 180 lakhs, round about Rs. 2 crores; there cannot be a direct relationship between these exports and the earnings.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to promote our exports, apart from the businessmen who are allowed to go to foreign countries to study the foreign markets, sometime back I was told that a list of Members of Parliament was also drawn to be sent to foreign countries. I want to know whether the list is pending or is going to be revised and so on. (*Interruption*).

Shri Manubhai Shah: Some Members did go and more will go in future.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is misuse of these foreign trips and also of the facilities offered to them and, if so, what action has been taken in the case of those people who misuse the facilities given to them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would rather request the hon. House to have sympathy in this matter for a foreign trade of about Rs. 2,500 crores in old rupees, which may be about Rs 3,800 in new rupees. Rs. 2 crores is a petty, small sum—the misuse is of a marginal character—and it is not a matter for anxiety.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In these trips of businessmen who go out to explore the possibilities of our export potentialities, may I know whether these people operate through our trade missions or they have separate and individual contacts with those countries concerned when they go out?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All business is one of person to person, as in any other trade. They do operate sometimes, for enquiries, information and contact with the other Governments, through our Trade Commissioners, but mostly it is done by their personal contacts with the foreign buyers.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In reply to Mr. Laskar, the Minister referred to

assistance given to private businessmen. May I know whether any assistance is given for private businessmen going abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as the assistance programme is concerned, I had laid it on the Table on 16th August.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All these foreign trade delegations that have been sent abroad have tried to feather their own nest. They have tried to bring business more for themselves—of course, they are part of the country—than for the Indian Government. If so, has the Government got any report from them as to the business they have got for themselves and the business they have got for export promotion for this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All export earnings are treated as earnings for the country whether they are on private account or public account. There are four types of delegations. One is individual persons going abroad to canvass in foreign markets. The second is delegation on behalf of the Export Promotion Council or of a particular industry, which do not do what the hon. member was expressing anxiety about. They go for the entire industry and its products. Thirdly, there are what are called sales teams which go for real sales both on account of industry as well as individual account. The fourth is for study. Experts or economists or regular technicians are being sent to different countries of the world to gain experience in the latest export promotion techniques.

National Productivity Council

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- *371. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to re-orientate the pattern of organisation and ac-

vities of the National Productivity Council to suit the changing requirements of the Industry, as suggested by him to the Council in the first week of September last; and

(b) whether the advice given by him to the Productivity Council on the reduced financial support has been accepted by the Council and how they are able to meet the challenge of maintaining themselves and also increase the tempo of activities with a limited budget?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The National Productivity Council has informed Government that the following steps are under way as a measure of re-orientation of the pattern of organisational activities of the Council:

- (i) Exploration of the feasibility of establishing sub-regional offices at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Srinagar.
- (ii) Concentration of productivity activities in the field of Agriculture.
- (iii) Enlargement of the Fuel Efficiency Service on a national scale.
- (iv) Special emphasis on small Business Management consultancy.
- (v) Impact programmes of Productivity Survey and Implementation, with special emphasis on utility services in Public Sector Undertakings.
- (vi) Exploration of ways and means of establishing Industry Productivity Councils for each specific industry.
- (vii) Training of specialists for conducting training programmes and productivity surveys in the sphere of Administrative productivity.

(viii) Publication of promotional pamphlets on Productivity in regional languages.

(b) The Local Productivity Councils have generally accepted the advice in a philosophical spirit. The original policy of giving matching contribution to LPCs envisaged a gradual tapering off of the matching contribution so that it ceases after eight or nine years. The question of future pattern of matching contribution to LPCs will be considered by the special Committee of the Council's Governing Body which will consider the matter in all its aspects.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether due to devaluation this has been suggested by the Minister?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: This has nothing to do with devaluation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the source of income for the NPC and whether setting up of such councils industry-wise or region-wise is being considered?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, Sir. There are quite a large number of Local Productivity Councils which function under the NPC. The local councils collect money from the industry and others and the Central Government, through the NPC, gives them a matching grant.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने जो सुदन पटल पर बक्तव्य रखा है उसमें बतलाया है कि लोकल प्रोडक्टिविटी काउन्सिल ने जो उनको सलाह दी गई उसको दार्शनिक भावना से यानी फिलानॉमिकल व्यू से माना तो दार्शनिक भावना से काम हो सकता है क्या या प्रागे व्यावहारिक भावना कैसे उसमें आयेगी ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We could not but reduce the matching contribution because the provision made for this was drastically cut. So the LPCs reluctantly or philosophically agreed to this cut.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In order to give a fillip to the growth of industrial production, the NPC observed 1966 as the Productivity Year. May I know to what extent up till now that has been successful?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, Sir; 1966 has been observed as Productivity Year. It is very difficult to measure its results; they are intangible. But one thing can be said that by and large productivity consciousness has been created amongst the managements as well as workers.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the demand for indigenous products to be encouraged, may I know whether the agency of the NPC is being used or is proposed to be used for making an assessment about the indigenous things available in this country and about the capacity of indigenous things to be made in this country in future?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is difficult to say at the moment as to what is the potential so far as indigenous raw materials and machines are concerned. Certainly, we will utilise this agency also in addition to the various other agencies to assess the position.

Trade with Bulgaria and Rumania

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*372. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Basappa:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation led by Shri Mohamad Shafi Qureshi, Union Deputy Minister of Commerce visited Bulgaria and Rumania to discuss the expansion of trade with these countries; and

(b) if so, to what extent the visit of the Deputy Minister has been helpful in boosting up the Indian trade?

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

(b) Both ways trade with Bulgaria and Rumania during 1967 is expected to touch a level of Rs. 27 crores and Rs. 32 crores respectively which shows an increase of 18 per cent and 15 per cent respectively over the trade levels likely to be achieved in 1966. There will be greater diversification in the exports to these countries and there is likely to be substantial increase in the percentage of manufactured goods in our export package to these countries.

Shri Basappa: May I know the main items which go to Bulgaria and Rumania?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main items are: jute goods, tea, tobacco, engineering products, textiles, yarn, leather and shoes, hides and skins, goat skins and various other products.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether non-official delegations were also sent during the last three years; if so, what recommendations they made and what are the recommendations that this delegation made?

Shri Manubhai Shah: My colleague, Shri Qureshi, led this delegation and brought about these beneficial results. They recommended that more and more effort should be made to penetrate these markets for manufactured goods.

Dr. M. M. Das: After devaluation our trade with these countries practically came to an end. There were no exports so far as our country is concerned. What is the present position? May I know whether Government has made any assessment as to the total amount of loss due to loss in exports suffered by our country due to devaluation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There was only a very temporary lull for clarification of the rupee arrangement. That has been got over and all the East-European countries have agreed to the new arrangement. Trade is not likely to fall, on the other hand it is likely to increase.

Dr. M. M. Das: Am I to understand that the total quantity or the total volume of our trade with these countries has not suffered at all due to devaluation.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: Your assumption is correct.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister just now said that tea is one of the articles exported to Bulgaria and Rumania. This article is facing stiff competition in world market and it is almost being priced out. May I know whether any subsidy has been given to this item, particularly, to push this item in these two countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No special assistance is announced. The general policy of assistance which has been laid on the Table of the House applies to all countries irrespective of destination.

Unwholesome Food served in Canteens on Railways

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- *373. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of serving of unwholesome food by the departmental canteens on the Indian Railways have increased;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to find out the causes thereof; and

(c) the measures contemplated to improve the working of the canteens?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sustained attention continues to be paid to see that catering establishments at stations and on trains serve food of good quality. The steps taken include procurement of raw materials of good quality, posting of efficient cooks, training of staff, and Refrigeration/insulation arrangements where necessary. Supervision by Commercial and Medical Officer and Inspectorial staff and members of non-official Committees has also been intensified.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जो ट्रेनों में इस वक्त खाना मिलता है उस में से बदबू आती है और जो चाय के लिए दूध आता है वह चार दिन पुराना होता है, उसमें कीड़े पकड़े जाते हैं ?

श्री शामनाथ : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है और न ऐसी कोई शिकायत आई है। जो शिकायत आयी है वह यह है....

श्रीमती तारकदेवरी सिन्हा : यह शिकायत है।.... (ध्वजान) .. हम लोगो ने यह एक्सपेरियंस किया है अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस-लिए यह कंस कह सकते हैं ?

श्री शामनाथ : शिकायत जो भूमन आती है वह चपातियों के मृताल्लिक होती है या राइस के मृताल्लिक होती है। यह दूध बगैरह की इतनी क्वालिटी खराब होने के मृताल्लिक कोई शिकायत हमारे पास तो आयी नहीं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या कभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने देखा है कि जो खाना आता है, उसकी

सन्निधियां चार चार दिन पुरानी होती हैं, उन में छौंक लगा कर देते रहते हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि चार चार दिन पुरानी सन्निधियां कोई खा ले तो बीमार हो जाता है।

श्री शामनाथ : घ्राणने बताया है तो मैं जरूर देखूंगा, लेकिन हमारे पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन केन्टीनों में, ग्रन्थाल महोदय, कभी पेट भर भोजन नहीं मिलता है, मेरे जैसे आदमी का तो पेट नहीं भरता है।

ग्रन्थाल महोदय : अगर किसी खास आदमी का पेट नहीं भरता है, तब तो उसका कोई चारा नहीं है, अगर आम तौर पर पेट नहीं भरता है, तब तो ठीक है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह इतना भोजन देते हैं कि उससे मुजारा ही नहीं होता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Britannia Biscuit Company

***361. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Britannia Biscuit Company was permitted to take a dollar loan from the Aid Fund of the World Bank;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have used this loan to import, rebuild and recondition machinery from their foreign parent Company in U.K.;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the U.K. Company holds 60 per cent interest in India;

(d) whether the U.S. loan will have to be repaid in U.S. dollars;

(e) what are their export earnings since the loan was sanctioned; and

(f) whether the biscuit industry is considered as a top priority industry in the Plans?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Co. were permitted in May, 1965, to import a new plant from U.K. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs from out of a loan from the ICICI, for their Bombay unit, as the equipment was required by them in replacement of the plant installed 25 years ago.

(b) No. They were, however, allowed in July, 1965 to import a reconditioned plant and packing machinery valued Rs. 3,14,760 from U.K. out of a loan secured by them from that country for setting up a unit at Madras.

(c) No, their participation is 52 per cent.

(d) The ICICI have provided a foreign exchange loan upto the equivalent of U.S. \$108000 (about Rs. 5.10 lakhs pre-devaluation) out of the 6th line of credit from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This has to be repaid in U.S. dollars.

(e) Their exports (excluding to Nepal) are:

1963	Rs. 3.86 lakhs
1964 ..	Rs. 4.80 lakhs
1965 ..	Rs. 4.95 lakhs
1966 ..	Rs. 4.49 lakhs

(January-August)

(f) No.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda

***363. Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price for Chilean Nitrate of Soda fixed by Government is Rs. 339 per ton and if so, how the same is being sold in the market at Rs. 2500 per metric tonne;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quantity allotted for agricultural purposes is finding itself in black market;

(c) whether there is any method of quality control or checking of the fertiliser mixtures marketed by about 30 firms granted licences for mixing manures and fertilisers both in field and factory;

(d) whether there is any scheme for importing any substitute for Chilean Nitrate of Soda for agricultural purposes; and

(e) whether small-scale industries are suffering acutely due to the high prices of this chemical?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). There were some complaints about the sale of Chilean Nitrate earmarked for agricultural uses at prices higher than those fixed by the S.T.C. with the approval of Government for retail sale. Reports have also been received about the small scale industry having some difficulties about the high cost of this fertiliser.

Chilean Nitrate can be used only in certain soils of the country and that too for certain crops. Its use as a fertiliser is injurious in the long run owing to the presence of sodium. Restricted quantities of this fertiliser are therefore imported every year and a portion of it is earmarked for agricultural uses. Till last year the fertiliser earmarked for agricultural uses was being sold at concessional rate to agriculturists to make its price more or less equivalent to that of other comparable fertiliser. The price of the quantity earmarked for industrial uses was, however, adjusted to equalise the difference.

Fertiliser availability during the current year is much better and in view of this it has been decided not to earmark any quantity of this fertiliser for agricultural uses. Since no quantities are released for agricultural uses it is expected that there will not be any possibility of abuse in the sale of this fertiliser. The quantities that are available out of the current

year's imports are also being allotted to the industries fully.

The quality of the mixtures of fertilisers is statutorily controlled under the Fertiliser (Control) Order 1957 issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The Inspectors appointed under the Order are empowered to secure compliance of its provisions including checking of quality.

Exports to Hongkong and Singapore

***366. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain goods exported to Hongkong and Singapore under schemes of incentives and export promotion have been dumped and sold and auctioned at heavy discount;

(b) whether Government are aware that exports under such schemes have in many cases failed to develop steady and stable markets and that these exports were made only to avail of incentives; and

(c) whether Government have taken these factors into consideration in formulating new export policies?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A very few cases have come to the notice of the Government, regarding goods exported to Hongkong and Singapore being sold at discounts after imports. All defects noticed in actual practice are taken notice of and necessary penal action against defaulters or corrective action in policies are made.

Export of Coal after Devaluation

***367. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the devaluation of the Rupee, the export of coal from this country has not shown any upward trend during the past few months, and we have still not been able to recapture

some of our old traditional markets; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The export of coal has not shown upward trend during the past few months only because the biggest market for Indian coal viz., Pakistan has still not removed trade barriers between India and Pakistan. The other markets viz., Burma, Ceylon are being supplied by us and we hope to increase the exports in due course by several steps which have been recommended in the Report of the Coal Export Committee. This Report had been laid on the Table of the House and Government are implementing most of those recommendations.

Railway Accidents

*374. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Ansari:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Bade:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Gulshan:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Shri M. R. Krishna:

Shri Ramapathi Rao:

Shri Rama Chandra Maalik:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway accidents during the period from 1st January, 1966 to 31st October, 1966 (month-wise) on each Railway separately;

(b) the loss of life and railway property involved in each accident during the same period separately;

(c) the compensation paid by the Railways separately, so far; and

(d) the results of enquiries held, if any, in each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a), (b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7350/66].

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

*375. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the measures for expansion of the Steel Plant at Durgapur from 1 million tons to 1.6 million tons; and

(b) whether the modification in the seven furnaces has been completed or not?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Erection of Plant and Equipment has been completed in respect of the Coal Handling Plant, Material handling Plant, Blast Furnace No. 4, Gas Cleaning Plant, Oxygen Plant, Dolomite Burning Plant, Stripper Bay and Skull Yard, Electrical Repairs Shops, Rail Weigh-Bridge and the Pig Casting Machine No. 3. In respect of the remaining 14 Units, the erection of Plant and Equipment is nearing completion.

(b) Modification of 4 Furnaces has been completed. Work on the Fifth Furnace is in progress and modification on the sixth and seventh Furnaces will be taken up and completed soon thereafter.

Import Licences

*376. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the value of import licences issued this year under the liberalised

schemes and in the ordinary course separately;

(b) what is the actual utilisation;

(c) how these imports have helped to reduce prices of essential items; and

(d) to what extent and in what manner these imports have helped our (i) balance of payments and (ii) the employment positions respectively?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total value of import licences issued in respect of priority industries in the large scale, supplementary allocations for Established Importers, and for imports of spare parts under US Aid and for small scale industry during the period 6-6-1966 to 30-9-1966 was about Rs. 300 crores. In addition, licences amounting to Rs. 343 crores were also issued in respect of all other categories of imports licenseable by the C.C.I. & E.

(b) Data regarding the actual utilisation of import licences is not available.

(c) and (d). It is too early to make an assessment of the impact of liberalisation on prices, employment and balance of payments. It is also difficult to isolate the effect of liberalisation of imports on prices, employment and balance of payments which are influenced by several other factors.

Holding of Recruitment Examination in Hindi

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

(a) the reason for not holding the recruitment examinations of class III employees in Hindi where the medium of education is Hindi and in regional languages where the medium

of education is regional languages; and

(b) whether Government propose to instruct the Railway Service Commissions to examine candidates in Hindi and regional languages where the medium of education is Hindi or the regional language?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Recruitment to Railway services class III is not made on linguistic or regional basis. The work on the Railways is conducted in English. The knowledge of English is, therefore, essential in the exigencies of service. It is, therefore, not possible to hold recruitment examination for Class III posts on Railways in Hindi or regional languages.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Foot-wear

***378. Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-member study team of leather experts has suggested in its report after its West European Tour that given more liberal policy in regard to machinery and raw material imports and foreign exchange facilities, India could easily sell one million pairs of foot-wear abroad annually, besides meeting many other unconventional demands;

(b) whether Export Promotion Council has examined the report; and

(c) to what extent, the recommendations are proposed to be implemented by Government?

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

(b) and (c). The Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, has examined the report and as follow-up action, apart from participation in the international Leather Fair at Paris

and circulation of Directory of Exporters among the buyers abroad, the Council is now advertising leather products in trade and technical periodicals published in U.K., West Germany and France etc., planning production of films on Indian leather industries for display abroad, and encouraging deputation of sales teams for 'on the spot study' of foreign markets. For purposes of meeting increased demand in the international markets, the question of setting up of 5 new footwear mechanised units is already under consideration of Government.

Essential and Non-essential Industries

*379. Shri Uttiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any classification of essential and non-essential industries for the purposes of sanctioning foreign collaboration schemes;

(b) if so, whether Government have included coca-cola, biscuit, ice-cream, chocolate and maiden-form among the category of essential industries for which sanctioning of foreign collaboration is justified; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for not doing this classification with a view to saving the precious foreign exchange resources?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Government have been taking a selective approach in respect of approval of foreign collaboration proposals whether they involve capital participation or merely transmission of technical know-how. Each proposal involving foreign collaboration is considered on its merits. The various aspects which are considered are (i) whether capacity in the particular field of industry is required to be developed having regard to our Plan targets (ii) whether the technology involved is not indigenous-ly available (iii) whether the import

of capital goods involved is of such a high order that without the collaboration proposal the implementation of the scheme would involve an avoidable drain on the foreign exchange resources of the country (iv) whether the approval of the collaboration will jeopardise the industries already existing in that particular field or in associated fields of industry (v) whether the proposal would involve any undue exploitation of foreign patents, trade names etc., (vi) whether the manufacturing scheme proposed fits in with our policy both in respect of availability of raw materials and components and (vii) whether the products to be manufactured are exportable and if so whether the collaboration will accelerate or increase our export potential.

While there is no rigid categorisation of industries into essential and non-essential ones for purposes of foreign collaboration, the current policy is normally not to allow foreign collaborations in the field of consumer industries unless there are special features such as substantial export orientation.

Transfer of Railway Staff

*380. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri A. P. Sharma:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Bade:

Shri Dighe:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 282 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the periodical transfer of railway staff with reference to changes in the recent transfer orders;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The entire question is still under consideration.

Exports

*381. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the advanced exporting countries are offering deferred terms of payment to boost export of their products;

(b) whether Government propose to provide finances to Indian manufacturers of exportable products to enable them to offer similar terms of deferred payments to overseas buyers; and

(c) if so, when the scheme is likely to become effective?

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

(b) and (c). Export Finance is found in India, as indeed in the more advanced countries, by the Commercial banks. But there are areas in which the Government steps in to buttress export effort.

Institutional machinery in the form of ECGC guarantees is already in existence for this purpose.

Manufacture of Cars

*382. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady deterioration in the quality of cars manufactured in this country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure minimum standards being observed by the three automobile manufacturers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any steady deterioration in the quality of new cars manufactured in the country.

Individual complaints, as and when received, are investigated and the defects brought to the notice of the manufacturers for rectification. Each make of car is manufactured in technical collaboration with the respective manufacturers in the country of origin, and conforming to their standard of quality. Besides, the importance of testing every car that goes on the road has always been impressed upon the manufacturers, who have the necessary facilities for the purpose.

Manufacture of Watches

*383. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4158 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposals regarding the Swiss and Soviet collaboration in the manufacture of watches have now been finalised; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The proposal regarding the Swiss collaboration in the manufacture of Watches has not been finalised. It has however been decided to set up two watch manufacturing factories in private sector with Soviet Collaboration. The terms of collaboration in this regard are still under consideration.

Development Councils

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

(a) whether the Development Councils for some Industries have been set up for some time past; and

(b) whether the same have stood the test of time and contributed

some way or the other, in fostering an Industrial climate in the country and, if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The reports of the Development Councils setting out what has been done in the discharge of their functions during each financial year are laid before Parliament. The latest reports laid before Parliament relate to the year 1963-64. The reports relating to the year 1964-65 are under compilation, and will be laid before Parliament shortly.

Allotment of Raw Material to
M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal

*385. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 420 on the 12th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a report from the Jammu and Kashmir Government has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the action taken thereon;

(c) if not, the number of reminders sent to the State Government; and

(d) the ways and means being devised by Government to expedite the matter?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) A report has since been received from Government of Jammu and Kashmir wherein it has been stated that the report of the evaluation made by the State Engineering Department shows that against a total allotment of 106 tonnes a quintals and 40 kgs. of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets only 29.2 tonnes has been accounted for. Apart from this, a small quantity (not specified) is lying at site.

(b) The matter has been referred to the C.B.I. for investigation.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

कपड़ा मिल

* 386. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पुराने कपड़ा मिलों को सहायता देने की बजाय नई मशीनों से नये कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ; और

(ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में से मिल खोलने का है अथवा छोटे तथा मध्यम आकार के मिलों को सहायता देने का है ताकि वे नई मशीनें लगा सकें ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाकी कुरेशी) : (क) पुरानी मिलों को निरस्त करने की अनुमति केवल उन्हीं मामलों में दी जाती है जहाँ मशीनें अप्रचलित तथा पुराने ढंग की हो जाती हैं और नवीकरण प्रावि से भी मिलों को लाभप्रद तरीके से चलाया नहीं जा सकता। ऐसी मिलों के स्थान पर नयी मिलें लगाने की अनुमति दी जाती है। अन्य मामलों में मिलों के उपयुक्त नवीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि के लिये निर्धारित उत्पादन लक्ष्य के भीतर सरकारी क्षेत्र में निर्यात अभिवृद्धि पांच कताई मिलें स्थापित करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है। अतिरिक्त क्षमता जिसके लिये लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र अथवा सहकारी अथवा राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जायेंगी और इस में नयी मिलों की स्थापना तथा विद्यमान मिलों का, जिनमें छोटी तथा मध्यम आकार की मिलें सम्मिलित हैं, विस्तार शामिल होगा जिन्हें नयी मशीनें लगाने के लिये सभी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा।

A.C. Electric Locomotives

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of imported A.C. Electric Locomotives are lying idle on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the cost of such locomotives and since when they are not in use; and

(d) whether there is any likelihood of their being put to proper use; if so, when?

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

(a) Yes. 13 imported Locomotives are kept stored as spare.

(b) It is an operating necessity to keep on the Railways a certain number of locomotives stored/spare to meet the fluctuations of traffic. This practice also helps to obtain the maximum utilisation out of the locomotives in use. These Locomotives accordingly have been kept stored to meet the fluctuations of traffic.

(c) The approximate cost of the 13 Locomotives is Rs. 149.5 lakhs. On an average 13 Locomotives have been stored since April, 1966.

(d) These Locomotives are likely to be used very shortly, some of them to meet the fluctuations/increase in traffic and some on passenger services, as soon as these locomotives are permitted to run at high speeds.

रेलवे द्वारा खरीदा जाने वाला कोयला

* 388. श्री शिंदरे :

श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कछबाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे किसी कोयला खान विशेष से दूसरे दर्जे का कोयला 24 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से खरीदती है जब

कि दूसरी खानें इससे कम दर पर कोयला देने को तैयार हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे कोयले की मज्दारी के लिये टेन्डर मांगती है हालांकि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम 600 बैगन खरीदने पर 65 पैसे प्रति टन की छूट देता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो टेन्डर मांगने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) 1962 से अब तक कोयला विकास निगम से कितना कोयला खरीदा गया और टेन्डरों द्वारा कितना ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। कम दर वाले प्रस्तावों को तरजीह दी जाती है बशर्ते कोयला उपयुक्त किस्म का हो।

(ख) से (घ) : एक बयान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [युक्तकाल में रखा गया, बेलिवे संख्या एल० टी०-7351/66]

Paper, Pulp and Newsprint Factory in Assam

*389. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has recommended to Government in its report released recently to establish Paper, Pulp and Newsprint Factory in Assam; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the National Council of Applied Economic Research in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) (a) and (b). At the request of the Government of Assam, the National Council of Applied Economic Research have prepared a Report on "Industrial Programme for

the Fourth Plan for Assam". In this Report the Council has *inter alia* recommended establishment of pulp, paper and newsprint plants. The Council has also separately suggested that as the projects are large to be taken up by the private sector or the State Government, the Central Government may consider the setting up of these in the Public Sector. The proposed Paper Corporation in the Public Sector, is expected to undertake the setting up of a pulp-paper plant in Assam, when it is formed.

Cultivation of land on the sides of Rail Tracks

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

(a) whether in pursuance of the decision taken last year to put the areas of railway land on the side of the rail tracks under cultivation in order to increase food production, such areas have since been demarcated and allotted for cultivation;

(b) if so, how much land in all and how much in each State/Union Territory has been so allocated; and

(c) the reasons for the slow and tardy progress in the implementation of the decision?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7352/66].

Retiring Rooms at Railway Stations

1681. Shri Utiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retiring rooms facility is meant primarily/wholly for bonafide passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that no advance booking of these rooms is

allowed and that accommodation is given on the "first come, first served" basis;

(c) whether any investigation into the records at Poona has been carried out with a view to finding out whether the high Railway Officials on duty, alongwith their families book these rooms in advance and occupy them, keeping out the bonafide passengers; and

(d) if so, the action taken against these Officials?

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

(a) Yes, primarily for bonafide passengers.

(b) While booking of retiring room accommodation is made on "first come, first served" basis, advance reservation of the retiring rooms to a limited extent is also allowed at important stations subject to certain conditions.

(c) Investigation has been made and the allegation found incorrect.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Retiring Rooms by Railway Officials

1682. Shri Utiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Officials on duty are supposed to occupy their rest houses/carriages/other accommodation reserved for them and not the retiring rooms;

(b) whether this occupation of retiring rooms by Railway Officials results in revenue leakage;

(c) whether Government intend to recover the charges from the officials who have occupied the Retiring Rooms free of charge so far;

(d) whether Government also intend to warn the officials against this misuse of passenger facilities; and

(e) if the answer to parts (c) and (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) When accommodation is not available in Officers' Rest Houses/Carriages, etc., Railway Officers on duty, away from their Headquarters, are permitted to occupy accommodation in Retiring Rooms, free of charge.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Koyna Aluminium Project

1683. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the aluminium project (Koyna Project) in the Public Sector in Maharashtra; and

(b) whether the project will be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) M/s. Vereinigte Aluminium Werke of West Germany, the foreign technical consultants for the Koyna Aluminium Project, have

prepared and submitted a project Report. A team of VAW's experts is expected to arrive in India in December, 1966 to discuss and finalise the report. Field work on the project is expected to commence early in 1967.

(b) The intention is to complete the project before the end of Fourth Plan period.

Stores Purchased by Northern Railway

1684. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stores purchased by the Headquarters Office and the District Stores Controller's Offices, of the Northern Railway on an average per day per month; and

(b) how the same compares with the value of the stores purchased by the concerned offices, in other zonal Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The required information is stated below:

(All figures in thousands of Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand)

Headquarters Office		District Controllers of Stores Offices	
Per day	per month	Per day	Per month
5.52	1,32.49	2	58

(b) The comparative figures of the other zonal Railways are:

Railways	Purchased by Headquarters' office		Purchased by the District Controllers of Stores' offices	
	Per day	Per month	Per day	Per month
Central	6.78	1,62.50	3	77
Eastern	11.64	2,79.39	2	40
North Eastern	3.83	91.74	0.3	7
Northeast Frontier	2.18	52.41	0.03	1
Southern	8.22	1,97.19	0.17	4
South Eastern *	10.03	2,40.78	0.05	1
Western	4.86	1,16.14	44	11,10

Used Tickets

1685. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4108 on the 2nd September, 1966 regarding Claims for refund of Railway fare and state:

(a) the number of claims out of 24 and 28 respectively which have been disposed of regarding partially used tickets delivered at Patna;

(b) the names of the Railways with which the accountal particulars are pending and the number of reminders sent to those Railways;

(c) the number of the claims out of 24 and 28 which were not paid due to insufficient and incorrect particular supplied by the claimants and the number not paid for other reasons; and

(d) the steps taken for expeditious disposal of these cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The number of claims for refund of fare against partially used tickets surrendered at Patna were 2 and 3 respectively. They are pending disposal.

(b) Accountal particulars in 4 cases (one over 6 months old and 3 over one year old) are awaited from Central Railway and in the fifth case (over 6 months old) from Northeast Frontier Railway. Eastern Railway have issued to the Railways concerned 7 reminders in respect of claims pending for more than one year and 4 reminders in cases over six months old.

(c) 4 claims pending over six months and 9 claims over one year old, as on 30-6-1966, could not be settled on account of insufficient and incorrect particulars supplied by the claimants. The remaining 20 and 19 claims respectively could not be finalised for other reasons.

(d) Information in this regard is being collected from the Railways con-

cerned and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha later.

Officers and other employees in Railways

1686. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have defined the terms "officers" and "other employees" for the purposes of Railway Administration;

(b) if so, the proportion of "officers" and "other employees" as on the 1st April, 1948 and what is it today; and

(c) the steps taken to counter the tendency towards top-heavy administration?

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

(b) According to the extent figures available, the percentage of the number of Gazetted Officers to the total number of staff on zonal Railways as on 31st March, 1948 and 31st March 1966 is 0.1864 and 0.4132 respectively.

(c) The administration is not considered as top-heavy.

Technical Supervisors

1687. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Technical Supervisors (Chargemen, Assistant Foremen and Foremen) employed in the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, what are their main grievances; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress them?

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

(b) Better scales of pay.

(c) The question does not arise as the scales allotted to these categories of staff are commensurate with the duties and responsibilities entrusted to these staff.

Purchase of Trucks and Motor Vehicles

1688. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the makes of trucks and motor vehicles in the approved list of Government for purchase and use by them;

(b) the prices fixed for them; and

(c) the number of new trucks or motor vehicles purchased by Government during the last three years?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No approved list of trucks and motor vehicles is maintained by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. The following makes of well-known vehi-

cles, manufactured in the country are purchased by the D.G.S. & D.

1. Tata Mercedes Benz Truck Bus Chassis.
2. Willys Jeep and 3¼ ton Truck Chassis.
3. Leyland 'Commet' Chassis for Bus and Truck.
4. Hindustan Ambassador Car and Bedford Group of Chassis for Truck and Bus.
5. Fiat Car and Dodge/Fargo Group of Chassis suitable for Trucks and Bus.
6. Tempo Hanseat Three Wheeler Chassis and Delivery Van.
7. Standard One Ton Truck Chassis.

(b) The prices of motor vehicles are regulated by the Ministry of Industry on an informal basis only. The prices differ from model to model depending upon the length of the Wheelbase and the Engine to be fitted to them. The prices of various models of different types of vehicles on Rate Contracts with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals are broadly as under:—

Model	Price	
Tata Mercedes Benz	Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000	
Willys Jeep	Rs. 15,653/-	
Leyland Commet Chassis	Rs. 44,000/- to Rs. 45,200	
Ambassador Car	Rs. 14,600/-	
Bedford Chassis	Rs. 24,200/- to Rs. 31,000/-	
Fiat Car	Rs. 12,797/-	
Dodge/Fargo Chassis	Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 34,800	
Tempo Hanseat Three Wheeler	Rs. 7,282/-	
Delivery Van	Rs. 9,209/-	
Standard Truck Chassis.	Rs. 15,600/- (being brought on Rate contract)	

(c) The number of motor vehicles purchased from October 1963 to September 1966 is as under:—

	Nos.
Tata Mercedex Benz Vehicles	9957
Dodge/Fargo Group of Vehicles	3735
Bedford Group of Vehicles	3168
Hindustan Ambassador Car	1121
Willys Group of Vehicles	7873
Leyland Commet Chassis	601
Tempo	198
Standard One Ton Chassis	86

Trains between Delhi and Jind

1689. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that passenger trains between Delhi and Jind run without light and water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. There have been some complaints regarding lighting and non-availability of water in these trains.

(b) The trains running between Delhi and Jind are slow passenger trains and the batteries get limited charging during the run and get discharged if any generating equipment goes out of order due to deficiencies on account of thefts. Owing to limited time available at Delhi between arrival of the incoming train and departure of the train from Delhi to Bahadurgarh, it becomes difficult sometimes to replenish all the carriage roof tanks fully, particularly when incoming trains to Delhi are late.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Railway Administration:

(i) Terminal charging of the batteries have been strengthened to make good the dis-

charge of the batteries. Concerted efforts are being made to make up the deficiencies and safeguard the train lighting equipments by escorting the trains.

(ii) Arrangements have been made to supplement water supply in the coaches by filling at stations en route before arrival at Delhi and this alternative arrangements has overcome the problem.

Booking Offices on Delhi Rohtak Chord Section

1690. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Booking Offices on Delhi-Rohtak Chord Section are opened only 10-15 minutes before the trains actually arrive, resulting in travelling without tickets;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last one year; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No booking windows at all stations on the section except Rohtak and Delhi are opened one hour before the arrival of the trains. Booking offices at Delhi and Rohtak are kept open for 24 hours.

(b) No complaints have been received in this regard during the last one year.

(c) Does not arise.

Derailment of Madras Express

1691. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engine of Tiruchirapalli Madras Express derailed on the morning of 25th

October, 1966 between Darasuram and Kumbakonam on the Southern Railway;

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

(c) the trains affected by the accident; and

(d) the loss of life and property involved?

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

(a) and (b). On 25-10-1966 at about 9.10 hrs. while train No. 154 Up Tiruchirapalli-Madras Egmore Express was running between Darasuram and Kumbakonam stations, the leading pair of wheels of the tender of the train engine got derailed at Km 217|112-13. The derailed engine was re-railed at 14.10 hrs. and the track restored at 15.00 hrs. the same day.

(c) As a result of the accident the following trains were affected:

154 Tiruchirapalli-Madras Egmore Express.

134 Tiruchirapalli-Tindivanam Passenger.

124. Tiruchirapalli-Villupuram Passenger.

122 Tirupati East Fast Passenger.

116 Madurai-Madras Egmore Parcel Passenger.

112 Tenkasi-Madras Egmore Passenger.

115 Madras Egmore-Madurai Parcel Passenger.

627 Mayuram-Tiruchirapalli Passenger.

123 Villupuram-Tiruchirapalli Passenger.

133 Tindivanam-Tiruchirapalli Passenger.

(d) There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,800.

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Loading and Unloading of Goods at Delhi/New Delhi through Railway Transshipment Cooperative Labour and Construction Society, Ltd.

**1692. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Utiya:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken with a view to settle the dues arising out of a written/oral contract or understanding between the Railway Transshipment Cooperative Labour and Construction Society Ltd., Delhi and the Northern Railway mentioned in letter No. MR|1247|64 of 14th September, 1964 and letter of the then Dy. Minister, Community Development and Cooperation No. PS|DMC|251-64 of 2nd April 1966 for loading and unloading goods in the period 1958-60;

(b) whether any payment has been made by the Railways to the Society so far;

(c) the claims outstanding which the Railways have conceded and the amount that is under dispute; and

(d) when the dispute is likely to be settled?

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

(a) The question of settling the claims of the Society had been examined in great detail.

(b) and (c). In 1963 a sum of Rs. 8,263.62 P. was paid to the Society in full and final settlement of their claims. No other claim is outstanding.

(d) Does not arise.

Iron and Steel Controller's Office

**1693. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the Office of Iron and Steel

Controller in view of the corrupt practices and irregularities unearthed by the Public Accounts Committee in its Fiftieth Report; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The Office of the Iron and Steel Controller has to be maintained in order to discharge the functions and duties entrusted to the Iron and Steel Controller under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, to perform certain functions in connection with the Import|Export of Iron and Steel and to look after some developmental aspects of the iron and steel industry. We are taking steps continuously to improve the working of the Office. There are no proposals for the abolition of the office.

Forge Foundry Project

1694. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 812 and Unstarred Question No. 4182 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) the extent to which the Forge Foundry Project of the HEC at Hatia was delayed on account of non-availability of matching steel;

(b) in view of the importance of this project for our steel and heavy industry, could the non-availability or shortage be called any thing but acute; and

(c) the imports of matching steel per year and the total indigenous production since 1960 to date?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The delay in completion of the Foundry Forge Project was partly due to the need for pile foundation work and partly due to non availability of indigenous matching steel sections and fabricated steel structures. It is difficult to pre-

cisely identify the delay attributable to either of these two reasons.

(c) The term 'matching steel' does not refer to any particular variety of steel. For certain requirements certain varieties of steel are required to match the other varieties required for putting up structures. It is therefore, not possible to give figures for the production and imports of matching steel.

Railway Passes

1696. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2201 on the 12th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the total number of passengers who travelled by first class on the Indian Railways during the last year; and

(b) the number of those who travelled on Railway passes during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subbag Singh): (a) The total number of passengers who travelled by first class during 1965-66 exclusive of those who travelled on Railway passes was 69,351,400.

(b) No statistics are maintained regarding the number of persons who travel on Railway passes.

Air Conditioned Railway Passes

1697. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3411 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether in view of the need to practice economy and austerity, Government intend to withdraw air-con-

ditioned passes and facilities from the four trade-union officials; and

(b) whether Government also intend to discontinue these facilities to 612 administrative officers on duty for the same purpose?

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

(b) No.

Incident at Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Lucknow

1698. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Shinkre:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons were injured when a compressor pipe of the Power House of the Northern Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshop at Alambagh in Lucknow burst on the 26th October, 1966;

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

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). On 26-10-1966, at about 15-15 hours compressor pipe line leading to Black-smith and Machine Shop of Carriage and Wagon Workshop Alambagh, Lucknow burst with a thundering sound, causing injuries to 23 persons from the splinters. The visibility in the shop was practically reduced to complete darkness for about half an hour on account of thick smoke. Senior Officers of Carriage and Wagon and other Departments rushed to the scene of occurrence and rendered first-aid to the injured who were removed to the hospital. The injured persons are progressing satisfactorily.

(c) The exact cause of the incident is under enquiry by a departmental committee.

Sale of Hand-loom Fabrics

1699. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised all the State Governments in the country to grant a special rebate on the sale of Hand-loom Fabrics;

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

(c) the duration for which the rebate will last in Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five additional paise in a rupee on all genuine retail sales of hand-loom cloth for a period of one month at the State Governments' discretion, in addition to the fifteen days' special additional rebate granted every year.

(c) Upto one month, at the discretion of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Derailment between Persaneu and Rajaldesar Stations

1700. Dr. Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train derailed on the Delhi-Bikaner line between Persaneu and Rajaldesar railway stations in August, 1966; and

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

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

(a) The accident occurred between Persaneu and Rajaldesar stations.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

Seniority of staff on Northern Railway

1701. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of Senior Subordinates in the Stores Branch and of all the staff in the Commercial Branch of the Northern Railway Headquarters Office has still not been fixed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Disruption of Train Services on South-Central Railway

1702. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of trains in the Vijayawada and Secunderabad sub-Divisions of the South Central Railway remained disrupted for several days as a result of the demonstrations for the erection of the 5th Steel Plant in Andhra; and

(b) if so, the trains affected by the violent demonstrations?

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

(b) Due to disturbances in Andhra Pradesh train services between Madras and Howrah and also broad gauge branch line sections in Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway remained interrupted from 30-10-1966 to 9-11-1966. On Secunderabad Division of South Central Railway, train services were suspended on Vijayawada-Kazipet section from 30th October to 4th November, 1966 and all services on this Division remained suspended on 1-11-1966. On and from 2-11-1966 skeleton services with armed escorts were resumed on all sections of Secun-

derabad Division except Kazipet-Vijayawada section. Skeleton services with armed escorts were restored on Kazipet-Vijayawada section from 5-11-1966. Train services between Madras and Delhi were partially maintained by moving via alternate routes on South Central and Central Railways.

पूर्वी रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा

1703. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1966 में पूर्वी रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए कितने लोग पकड़े गये ; और

(ख) किराये तथा जुमाने के रूप में उनसे कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) बिना टिकट या अनियमित टिकटों के साथ यात्रा करते हुए 101422 व्यक्ति पकड़े गये ।

(ख) किराये के रूप में लगभग 1,78,432 रुपये और दण्ड के रूप में लगभग 1,02,545 रु० वसूल किये गये ।

Halt Station at Komaikkadu

1705. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for opening a train halt at Komaikkadu between Mayuram and Koraikkudi was received from the Southern Railway;

(b) the present stage at which the proposal stands; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It has already been decided to open a contractor-operated

train halt at Konnakkadu between Peravuruni and Tiruchchitrambalam stations on Mayuram-Karaikkudi Section of the Southern Railway. The Railway Administration has been asked to take further action in the matter.

Rameswaram Express

1706. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that often either side of the Rameswaram express leaves Mayuram station earlier than the arrival of through coach from Karaikkudi via Thiravarur or the connecting train to Karaikkudi from Mayuram departs earlier than the arrival of Rameswaram Express; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so that people going to Madras for court cases; and Marriage parties are not stranded at Mayuram station?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The maintenance of connection between No. 101 Madras-Rameswaram Express and No. 125 Mayuram-Karaikkudi Passenger and between No. 126 Karaikkudi-Mayuram Passenger and No. 102 Rameswaram-Madras Express at Mayuram is satisfactory, being 96.8 per cent and 97.8 per cent respectively during the three month period August to October, 66.

(b) Does not arise.

Ayahs in Health Centres at Char Bagh, Lucknow

1707. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayahs employed in Health Centres at Char Bagh, Alam Bagh, Lucknow on the Northern Railway are required to be present in their quarters all the 24 hours;

(b) whether their duty hours are from 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

(c) whether they are allowed to leave their quarters from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. only when the rest-giver relieves them; and

(d) if so, the reasons why they are not permitted to leave quarters for 24 hours when rest-giver is on duty?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) They enjoy full rest and can even go out of their quarters.

(d) Does not arise.

Private Aluminium Manufacturing Companies

1708. Shri B. K. Das:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the two aluminium manufacturing Companies in the private sector have been refused permission for expansion at a much lesser cost, because two aluminium smelting Companies are being established at a comparatively higher cost in the public sector;

(b) whether construction of the aluminium smelting factories at Koyana and Korba has begun; and

(c) if so, when the construction is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No aluminium manufacturing company in the private sector has been refused permission for expansion so far. The reference to the two aluminium manufacturing companies is, presumably, in respect of applications for expansion submitted by M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation and Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. Applications of

both these parties are at present under consideration of the Government.

(b) The preliminary field work at Korba (M.P.) is being undertaken. Field work on the Koyna Aluminium Project is expected to commence early in 1967.

(c) Construction work on the Koyna and Korba Aluminium Projects is expected to be completed towards the end of the Fourth Plan.

Industrial Capacity

1709. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any significant increase in the industrial capacity due to devaluation;

(b) if so, in which industries the capacity has been increased; and

(c) to what extent this has increase over and above the original capacity;

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). No survey regarding the impact of devaluation on the industrial capacity has so far been made. In fact this is too short a period for assessing the impact of devaluation on industrial capacity.

निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन

1710. श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० च० बरगुप्ता :
श्री स० जं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा भ्राज्जाव :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० स० मो० दास :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्यात उद्योगों के लिये उनकी

'पूँजीगत माल' संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का विशेष नियतन किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात को कितना प्रोत्साहन मिला ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के आयात के लिये कुल कितनी राशि का विशेष नियतन किया गया और क्या इससे उनकी सारी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जाएंगी ; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा सितम्बर के तीसरे सप्ताह में की गई घोषणा के परिणामस्वरूप किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जायेगा तथा क्या ये वस्तुएं केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिये आयात की जायेंगी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिए भी आयात की जाएंगी और इनकी पृथक-पृथक मात्रा कितनी होगी ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह):

(क) संसद में, 16 अगस्त, 1966 को, वाणिज्य मन्त्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य के पैराग्राफ 5 की प्रारम्भ ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). इस व्यवस्था का ग्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है तथा वही निकट भविष्य में घोषित किया जायेगा।

Discontentment of Top Railwaymen

1711. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published under the heading "Top Railwaymen Discontented" published in the "Statesman", dated the 27th September, 1966;

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

(c) the steps taken, if any, to remove their discontentment?

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

(b) and (c). Certain resolutions passed at the General Body Meeting of the Federation of Class I Railway Officers' Association held at Delhi on 27th & 28th September, 1966 have been received. These resolutions are under examination.

Rayon Factory in Mysore

1712. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rayon Factory is going to be established in Mysore in the near future; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) An industrial licence has been granted to M/s. Modern Mills Ltd., for setting up an Acetate Rayon yarn plant in Mysore.

(b) The firm have negotiated foreign collaboration with M/s. Hercules Powder Co. of U.S.A. for acetate flake and M/s. Courtaulds Ltd. of U.K. for spinning of flakes. M/s. Modern Mills are now exploring foreign sources for financing the import of Capital equipment required for the project and have not yet put up their application for capital goods import.

Arrest of black-marketeers in Delhi

1713. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traders and others arrested in the Union Territory of Delhi for hoarding, black-marketing and adulteration during July, August and September, 1966;

(b) the number of those against whom charges were withdrawn; and

(c) the nature of such charges and the reasons for withdrawing the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 285.

(b) 64.

(c) (i) Cases against 35 persons under the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956 were withdrawn as it was found that the tin-plates in their possession had been acquired under a free sale allowed by the Iron and Steel Controller.

(ii) Cases against 15 persons under the Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966, were withdrawn as the price lists displayed by the dealers did not specify the price of one or two items only.

(iii) Cases against 7 persons were withdrawn as the defaulters were found to be cultivators who had hoarded the wheat recovered from them for personal consumption and seed purposes.

(iv) Cases against 3 persons were withdrawn being minor and of technical nature.

(v) Cases against 2 persons under the Catering Control Order were withdrawn as the lapse involved was of a technical nature.

(vi) Cases against 2 persons were withdrawn under the Foodgrains. Dealers Licensing Order as their ration shops were found to be duly approved but they had failed to take out a licence under this Order.

भोरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

1714. **श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वरानम् :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि भोरिएंटल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड कल्याण (महाराष्ट्र) ने 1960 तथा

1961 में जापान में कागज बनाने की मशीनों का आयात करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी ली थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई थी;

(ग) आयात की गई मशीनें नई थी अथवा पुरानी थी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मशीन से बड़ी खराब किस्म का कागज बन रहा है और नई मशीन पर उत्पादन की मात्रा तथा किस्म की तुलना में इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता बहुत ही कम है और यह मशीन एक वर्ष में कई महीने खराब रहती है;

(ङ) इससे कितना योग्य उत्पादन होता है और यह बाजार में किस दर पर बेचा जाता है;

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई मशीनों का क्रय करने के लिये दिखाये गये मूल्यों के स्थान पर पुरानी मशीनों का आयात लगभग इस से आधे मूल्यों में पर किया गया था और कंपनी के निदेशकों ने शेष रकम किसी दूसरे देश में जमा करा दी है और कंपनी को इस से अनधिकृत लाभ हो रहा है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या जांच की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 8,69,732 रुपये ।

(ग) लाइसेंस केवल नई मशीनों का आयात करने के लिए जारी किया गया था । सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि आयात की गई मशीनें वास्तव में पुरानी हैं और किसी भी अवस्था में ऐसी कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) बताया गया है कि 1963 के

अंत में जब संयंत्र लगाया गया था तो उसे चलाने के लिए प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयां मुख्यतः इसलिए सामने आई थीं कि उस में चावल की भूसी से निकाली गई लुगदी इस्तेमाल की गई थी । चावल की भूसी की लुगदी इस्तेमाल किये जाने से खराब चादर तैयार होने के फलस्वरूप बार बार मशीन बंद हो जाने से भी उत्पादन कम हुआ था । किन्तु ये कठिनाइयां अब धीरे-धीरे दूर कर दी गई हैं तो भी सामान्य स्तर का उत्पादन नहीं किया जा सका जो इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले कच्चे माल की विशेषताओं के कारण होता है ।

(ङ) 1965 में औसत उत्पादन 70 मी० टन प्रतिमास हुआ था और यही उत्पादन 1966 के पहले 6 महीने में 110 मी० टन प्रतिमास हो गया । इस संयंत्र की निर्धारित उत्पादन क्षमता 125 मी० टन प्रतिमास है । उनका कागज बाजार में किस मूल्य पर बिकता है इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है । किन्तु छपाई और लिखने के कागज की सामान्य किस्म बाजार में सरकार द्वारा निश्चित मूल्यों पर बेची जाती है ।

(च) और (छ) . सरकार को कोई भी रिपोर्ट या शिकायत नहीं मिली है । इसलिए जांच करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

Headquarters of U.N. Organisation for Industrial Development

1715. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offer made by Government to make New Delhi as a site for the location of the Headquarters of the U.N. Organisation for Industrial Development has been considered and accepted by the U.N.;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the offer; and

(c) the cost involved therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The offer has not yet been considered and accepted by the U.N.

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

Business Houses Abroad

1716. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission for exploring new markets and for setting up Indian business houses abroad for keeping in touch with the export possibilities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in this respect?

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

(b) Government's Policy all along has been to encourage Indian business Houses to set up offices abroad with a view to increasing exports. For this as well as for exploring new markets necessary foreign exchange is released to them.

Formation of Indian Trade Service

1717. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 632 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the details of proposal to form the Indian Trade Service have since been worked out;

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

(c) when the service is expected to be formed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The details of the proposal to form the Indian Trade Service are still being

worked out and the service will be formed as soon as possible.

Cement Factory in Assam

1718. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the Assam Government's proposal to set up a Cement Factory in Assam;

(b) if so, in which sector, public, private or cooperative it is to be set up; and

(c) its envisaged production capacity and cost?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam has already set up a cement factory in the public sector at Cherrapunji with an annual capacity of 84,000 tonnes per annum. This factory has been commissioned for trial production.

The proposal of the Government of Assam for setting up another cement factory in the public sector at Bokajan with an annual capacity of 200,000 tonnes is under consideration. The capital cost of a factory of this size would be around Rs. 4 crores.

Prices of Woollen Cloth

1719. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the woollen cloth has gone beyond the reach of the average middle income-group people during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in prices of different types of woollen cloth including rugs, and the percentage of such increase;

(c) how do the prices of woollens in this season compare with those in the last year and what is the percentage increase; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the rise in the prices of woollens?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) to (c). Due to the shortage of imported raw materials arising from the tight foreign exchange position, prices of woollen fabrics had increased by 74% during the Third Plan Period according to the Index Number of Wholesale Prices. Comparative prices for different types of woollen cloth of the same manufacturing standards are not available. The prices during this winter have increased by 8.9% over the prices that prevailed during the last year of the Third Plan Period. Imported raw materials would also cost more after devaluation.

(d) (i) A pattern of production has been prescribed for all worsted spinning mills, to ensure balanced production of different varieties of worsted yarns.

(ii) Government has introduced distribution schemes for hosiery, weaving and hand-knitting yarns, to ensure that all sectors of the industry get raw materials to the maximum extent possible.

(iii) Emphasis is being laid on the increased utilisation of Indian Wool.

(iv) During the year 1966-67, an allocation of Rs. 12 crores has been made for the import of raw wool. This allocation, which is considerably more than what was available last year will, it is expected, help in bringing about a reduction in prices of woollen cloth.

Production Cost of Coke and Coal

**1720. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether Government have asked the Tariff Commission to conduct an inquiry into the production costs of coal and coke and the prices thereof;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the inquiry; and

(c) the Commissioner's response thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the enquiry are:—

(1) to examine and report upon the cost of production of coal/coke in the country taking into account, inter alia, various items which go into the cost of production, including the awards and other relevant factors that have a bearing on the future coal production programme;

(2) to examine and report whether in view of the comparative scarcity of higher grades of coal in the country and the imperative need for conserving them, and the need for encouraging the wider use of lower grades of coal, there should be bigger differentials than now exist between the prices of higher grades of coal and those of the lower grades;

(3) to recommend suitable price structures for different grades of coal produced in different regions;

(4) to suggest suitable pricing system for washed coal and washery by-products;

(5) to recommend the basis on which prices should be revised in future;

(6) to consider and report on the impact of price changes that

the Commission would recommend on the economy of the country and on coal consuming industries generally; and

(7) to examine and report whether an increase in the cost of labour, wages, increase in stores cost etc. could not be neutralised by scientifically organised and planned development, modernising and mechanising the mines and by efficient management leading to increased productivity.

(c) The Commission have already commenced its work on the reference made to it as in (b) above.

फतेहपुर से चुरू तक का रेलवे किराया

1721. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री शिकरे :

श्री नृकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतेहपुर-चुरू रेलवे लाइन को बने हुए 10 वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी इस लाइन पर दुगना किराया लिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बारे में स्थानीय लोगों ने रोष व्यक्त किया है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । फतेहपुर-चुरू रेलवे लाइन 1957 में बनी और तब से इस पर यात्रियों से वास्तविक दूरी का दुगना किराया लिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) दूरी बढ़ाकर किराया लेना बंद करने के लिए प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं । दूरी बढ़ाकर किराया लेने के विरुद्ध पिछले अगस्त

में इस क्षेत्र के लोगों ने नाकैतिक प्रदर्शन और हड़ताल भी की थी ।

(ग) दूरी बढ़ाकर किराया लेना जारी रखा जा रहा है क्योंकि ऐसा करने के बाद जूद भी इस लाइन से बहुत कम प्रतिकूल मिल रहा है । स्थिति पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है और जब कभी वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक होगा, दूरी बढ़ाकर किराया लेना बंद कर दिया जायेगा या इस में कमी कर दी जायेगी ।

Retrenchment in Bhilai Steel Plant

1722. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) the number of employees retrenched from the Bhilai Steel Plant during the past five years;

(b) the categories to which these employees belonged; and

(c) the main reasons for the retrenchment of these employees?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 4,413.

(b) These employees are mainly from the construction Department and the Mines, from the categories of Engineers, electricians, fitters, Gas cutters, welders, helpers, mates, machine operators, stock takers, time-keepers, Mazdoors, sweepers and chowkidars.

(c) The main reasons for retrenchment were, the completion of most of the construction work of the 2.5 million Tonnes Expansion; and completion of prospecting work in Dalli mines.

Export of Traditional Items

1723. Shri P. B. Chakravarti:

Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall exports of traditional items like tea, jute and

cotton textiles had declined in the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether this fact revealed the practical problem of changing India's exports strategy to boost the exports of the newly manufactured items;

(c) whether Government proposed a scheme of tariff preferences on these products for trade among the developing countries; and

(d) whether the Kennedy Round of talks are being resumed in the near future?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir; while during the Third Plan period, exports of tea and cotton textiles from India almost remained stagnant, the exports of jute manufactures considerably increased both in quantity and in value. It may, however, be added that although the overall exports during the Third Plan period increased, the share of the three traditional items namely tea, cotton textiles and jute manufactures declined as a percentage of the total export trade. Percentage share of these items in total exports went down from 53 per cent in the First Plan to 51 per cent in the Second Plan and still further down to 44 per cent in the Third Plan period. This was largely due to the changing pattern of India's exports during the Third Plan period in which there was substantial increase in the earnings from new lines of manufactures. Exports of engineering goods increased from about Rs. 7 crores in 1961-62 to nearly Rs. 20 crores in 1965-66. Exports of chemicals and allied products increased from Rs. 3.67 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 9.14 crores in 1965-66.

(c) For most of these new lines of manufactures, the developing countries provide a growing and potential markets. India has been, therefore, taking active part in the negotiations which are currently being organised under the auspices of the GATT for exchange of preferential tariff concessions among developing countries.

(d) The Kennedy Round of Trade talks have now gathered a momentum and according to the time schedule adopted by the GATT, these negotiations are expected to be completed by the middle of 1967.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

1724. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri Firodia:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether Government have received from the Central Engineering and Design Bureau a project report for the further expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant to 2.5 million tons capacity;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the installation of this additional capacity;

(c) whether any, and if so, what foreign assistance has been secured for the expansion project;

(d) whether the structural steel fabrication work has been procured from indigenous sources; and

(e) what section of the product mix will augment its productive capacity with the projected expansion?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (e). The proposal for the further expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant is at present under consideration by Government of India and Hindustan Steel Limited in consultation with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany and its financing agencies. It is not possible at present to furnish any details.

Export of Coal

1725. Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is very rapidly losing her market for export of coal in Malaysia and Singapore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps, taken by Government therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There have been no exports of coal to Malaysia and Singapore after 1957 and hence the question of India now losing these markets does not arise.

(b) There has been a rapid decline in the demand for coal in these countries primarily due to—(i) ship bunkering changing to oil and (ii) conversion of steam locomotives to diesel oil. Their present consumption of about 20,000 to 25,000 tons is the special variety of Anthracite coal used for smelting of tin, and such coal is not available in India. However, the question of export of coal to Malaysia and Singapore is engaging the attention of the Government.

Khetri Copper and Fertilizer Complex

1726. Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the total capital expenditure for the Khetri copper and fertilizer complex estimated after devaluation;

(b) the amount that has to be paid by Government to the foreign firm who have acted as the Consultants of the project; and

(c) how the foreign exchange component of the capital outlay is proposed to be met?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The estimated capital cost of the Khetri copper complex including the acid and fertilizer plant and the development of the nearby Koliha deposits, after devaluation is Rs. 78.52 crores.

(b) The consultancy charges payable to M/S. Western Knapp Engineering Company of California, USA, who are the consultants for the Khetri Copper Project would amount to Rs. 78 lakhs.

Besides, payment will also have to be made to the French group of companies who are preparing the design etc. for the plant and equipment. The amount payable to them is under negotiation.

(c) It is proposed to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the complex as under:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Foreign exchange already covered | Rs. 1.73 crores (Rs. 89 lakhs under exim credit & Rs. 84 lakhs from free resources.) |
| 2. Foreign exchange available under French Consortium credit (US \$ 18 million) | Rs. 13.50 crores. |
| 3. Balance of foreign exchange requirements yet to be arranged | Rs. 2.49 crores |

TOTAL

Rs. 17.72 crores

Export of Manganese Ore

1727. Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the countries to which the Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. is exporting manganese ore on a barter deal;

(b) the total volume of the trade during the last financial year; and

(c) who are the share-holders of the company and whether Government propose to offer equity shares of the Company to the public?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., is not exporting manganese ore on a barter deal.

(b)

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (in rupees)
Export sales	1,95,354	2,35,67,360/-
Local sales	1,37,848	1,47,91,529/-

(c) The share-holders of the Company are:

- (1) The Government of India.
- (2) The State Government of Maharashtra.
- (3) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) The C.P. Manganese Ore Co. Ltd., London.

There is no proposal to offer Equity Shares of the Company to the public.

Appointment of Member for Security and Safety

1728. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion for appointing a Member specially for security and safety on the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the decision in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There is already a Safety organisation in the Railway Board headed by an officer of the rank of Director, working under the guidance of Member incharge of Transportation. The security orga-

nisation in the Railway Board is headed by the Inspector General, Railway Protection Force, who is also working under the guidance of Member, incharge of Transportation. No decision has yet been taken to appoint a Member exclusively for Safety.

Cashew nut Processing Industry

1729. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri Warior;
Shri M. R. Krishna;
Shri Ramapathi Rao;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the cashew growing countries of East Africa have already begun to install newly invented Italian mechanical shelling and peeling plants which pose a great threat to our own cashew nut processing industry, which gets its main supply of raw cashew from the East African Countries; and

(b) if so, what schemes or plans are afoot to counteract the adverse effect of this development in Africa in order to save our own industry from ruination?

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

(b) Imports of rawnuts is freely allowed under Open General Licence. Measures are also being taken to increase indigenous cashewnut production. Introduction of better collection methods to avoid wastage is also engaging the attention of the Government.

Sale of Electric Gadgets

1730. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Standards Institute has advised that the sale of electric gadgets and appliances without proper testing and licensing should be banned in the country; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The proposal for introducing compulsory I.S.I. Certification Marking for Domestic Electric Appliances, as suggested by Indian Standards Institution, is under active consideration.

Sale of T.V. Sets

1731. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4252 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) the present position with regard to the Court injunction and the sale of the T.V. sets;

(b) the name of the person who imported the sets;

(c) the action taken against him for not clearing the consignment from the customs for a long time; and

(d) how many persons have made advance payments or booked their requirements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Court Injunction against Shri D. T. Gandhi has since been vacated by the Appellate Court of the Senior Sub-judge and the sale of T.V. sets is now being carried out under the supervision and control of the S.T.C.

(b) Shri D. T. Gandhi.

(c) The sets were received in May, 1965 and were lying uncleared with customs authorities at Bombay till September, 1965. These sets were acquired on 30th September, 1965 and handed over to S.T.C. for distribution.

(d) Besides delivering 289 IEC (Irish) sets, Shri D. T. Gandhi obtained full payment from one customer and booked another 103 orders against receipt of Rs. 100 each for the IEC sets.

In respect of SANYO receivers, Shri Gandhi delivered 72 sets and received full payment from 12 customers. He also booked orders from 350 intending purchasers against receipt of Rs. 100 each.

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation

1732. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has reduced its premium by 10 per cent;

(b) if so, since when this reduction has been allowed;

(c) whether this has improved the export position; and

(d) if so, by what percentage?

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

(b) The reduction in the premium rate came into effect on 1st September, 1966, with regard to short-term transactions (i.e., upto 180 days) and on the 1st November, 1966 with regard to medium and long-term transactions (beyond 180 days).

(c) and (d). Reduction in premium rates would help to reduce the cost of export credit insurance to Indian exporters. This in turn would enable them to seek the protection of Corporation's cover to venture into new markets and export to new buyers and thus increase their export turnover without fear of loss. It would be difficult to give any specific figures that will reflect the effect of this measure.

रामगढ़ ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग परियोजना

1733. श्री भागवत झा राजा :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरगुप्ता :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या खान तथा ।।।।। मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस ने राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की रामगढ़ ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग परियोजना को, उसकी वर्तमान कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए, सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० ड) : (क) और (ख) . रूसी सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की छः खानों के विकास में सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया है जिसमें कि रामगढ़ की खुली खान के खनन की परियोजना भी शामिल है । सहायता के व्यौरे को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.

1734. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd. has been incurring heavy losses yearly;

(b) whether this account includes the expenses of the Chairman's delegation to USA and Bangkok;

(c) what was the total foreign exchange spent on these two trips and the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Directors who have knowledge of export markets for Indian Films are direct competitors in the field;

(e) whether their reports on their visits to USA, Bangkok or Far East Countries contain any suggestion for finding ways and means to obtain commercial marketing of Indian films; and

(f) whether any enquiry has been made into the reasons for the Corporation running into losses?

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

(b) Out of the total amount of Rs. 12,092 spent on the Chairman's delegation to the USA, Rs. 4,979 was spent by the Corporation and Rs. 7,113 was given by way of assistance from the Marketing Development Fund.

(c) The total foreign exchange spent on these two trips was Rs. 9,609.64. Exports of films to the USA and Thailand during 1965-66 are approximately Rs. 2.59 lakhs and Rs. 1.58 lakh respectively.

(d) One of the directors of the Corporation is also directly engaged in his own exports.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As the Corporation had to deal with a difficult item, the chances of incurring losses during the initial years were not ruled out and therefore, there has been no occasion for an enquiry.

Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council

1735. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the work that has been taken in hand by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council which began functioning on the 27th April last;

(b) the results of exploration of possibilities of exporting diamonds and other Gems and Jewellery to foreign countries; and

(c) the cost, both recurring and non-recurring, which will be incurred in the establishment of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council annually and whether it will be commensurate with the achievement which the Council is likely to make in this field?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has been set up for the purpose of promoting export of gems and jewellery including pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, diamonds, synthetic stones, imitation jewellery gold and non-gold jewellery and articles thereof by undertaking the following measures:—

- (i) sending out trade delegations and study teams;
- (ii) conducting market surveys;
- (iii) participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions;
- (iv) dissemination of statistical, market intelligence and other information of interest to trade; and
- (v) publicity and propaganda abroad etc.

(b) The Council has been set up recently on 27th April, 1966 and have, with the help of their appropriate panels, drawn up a programme of work for the year 1966-67 which includes the undermentioned activities,

in the implementation of which they would now embark upon:—

- (i) sending out a small trade delegation-cum-study team of 4 or 5 persons to West Europe;
- (ii) conducting market survey for precious stones and diamonds in Belgium;
- (iii) conducting publicity abroad by means of advertisements in foreign newspapers; and
- (iv) participation in at least one international exhibition which would pre-dominantly exhibit handicrafts, artware, gem and jewellery; etc.

(c) The total annual exports from India of Gem and Jewellery items is estimated about Rs. 20 crores with a much larger export potential. The Council's establishment and other expenses are expected to be of the order of Rs. 2.33 lakhs which is more fraction as compared to earnings from export.

सवारी गाड़ी में हत्या

1736. श्री म० ला० डिबेबो :

श्री सुबोध हंसा :

श्री भागदत्त ज्ञा ग्राजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के कानपुर डिवीजन की एक शाखा लाइन पर एक सवारी गाड़ी में इस वर्ष के मध्य में एक यात्रक की दर्दनाक हत्या के सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) गाड़ियों में इस प्रकार की हत्या और लूट को रोकने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या 1966-67 में (सितम्बर, 1966 तक) विभिन्न रेलों में हुई लूट, मारपीट, हत्या आदि और जनधन की हानि सम्बन्धी घटनाओं को बनाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) बांदा की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया है जिसकी अभी छान-बीन हो रही है। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) रेलवे परिसर में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने और रेल सम्पत्ति तथा यात्रियों की जान और उन के माल की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार और राज्य सरकार की रेलवे पुलिस की है।

अपराध की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य सरकार की रेलवे पुलिस से सभी स्तरों पर निकट सहयोग बनाये रखा जाता है। किसी क्षेत्र विशेष या गाड़ी में होने वाले किसी गंभीर अपराध या आपराधिक गतिविधियों की ओर उनका ध्यान तुरन्त दिलाया जाता है। ताकि निवारक कार्रवाई की जा सके।

(ग) एक बयान जिस में अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।
[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेस्विए संख्या LT-7353/66]

Teachers and Lecturers in N.E. Railway Schools and Colleges

1737. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no seniority list of Teachers and Lecturers serving in the North Eastern Railway Schools and Colleges has been circulated to them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

H.M.T. Wrist Watches

1738. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged since the 1st May, 1966 regarding the non-availability of H.M.T. wrist watches; specially at Delhi and also about the mismanagement of the sale of wrist watches at Delhi; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Complaints are frequently received about the non-availability of H.M.T. watches; however no record of such complaints is maintained.

(b) Due to limited production on account of restricted availability of foreign exchange for import of maintenance store, there is no likelihood of improvement in supplies in the near future.

Watch Factory in Kashmir

1739. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Watch Factory with foreign collaboration in the Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. We have received a proposal from a Bombay firm for the setting up a Watch Factory in Kashmir with Swiss collaboration.

(b) and (c). The details in this regard are under examination.

Raid on Shahi Railway Station

1740. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following a brief gun battle, the Police captured 29 members of a dacoit gang which had earlier raided the Shahi Railway Station (N.E.R.) and decamped with property worth about Rs. 2000 in the last week of August, 1966; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The correct position is that on the night of 19/20th August, 1966, at about 01-20 hrs. about 20 dacoits raided Shahi Railway Station and looted the staff quarters and railway cash (Rs. 238-77) from Ticket Tube. On receipt of information, the Superintendents of Police Bareilly and Pilibhit rushed to the spot and there was an encounter between the police party and the dacoits near a river between Bijauria and Shahi Railway Stations. The dacoits taking advantage of pitch dark night and rains fled away leaving some household utensils and clothes. Two members of the gang were arrested who disclosed the names of the ten other members of the gang who had committed the crime.

The value of the personal property and railway cash looted in this case amounted to Rs. 3,000 approximately including railway cash of Rs. 238-77. Some utensils and clothes were recovered. The cash is still under police investigation.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi**

1741. Shri B. K. Das:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether tools and machineries from Russia for the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi have been found to be badly damaged in transit;

(b) if so, whether the amount of loss has been assessed and the extent thereof; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to find out the persons responsible for this, and if so, with what results?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). One Surface Grinding Machine valued at Rs. 18,700 received in May, 1965 was damaged and was replaced free of cost by suppliers. In addition, there were some normal transit damages to certain other equipments. The value of assessed damages on stores received upto the 30th September, 1966 is Rs. 2.8 lakhs against the value of stores of Rs. 18.42 crores. Full claims have been preferred on the Insurance Agencies/Carriers etc. and 60 per cent of these have been accepted so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Ferro-Venadium Ore in Mayurbhanj

1742. Shri Maheswar Nalk: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that valuable deposits of ferro-venadium ore are plentifully available in the District of Mayurbhanj in Orissa, where the erstwhile Princely had started a factory for exploitation of the ores;

(b) whether Government have made any attempt to re-start mining of the ores and re-establish the factory; and

(c) if not, whether any geological survey is to be undertaken by Government?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. Sizeable deposits of Vanadium ore are known to occur in Mayurbhanj.

(b) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, a public sector undertaking under the Government of Orissa, has a proposal to establish a Ferro-Vanadium plant. There is no proposal to re-establish any old factory.

(c) Does not arise.

कोटा में रेल का पटरी से उतर जाना

1743. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झोल तेल ला रही एक मालगाड़ी कोटा में पटरी से उतर गई थी जैसा कि 16 सितम्बर के हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित एक समाचार में बताया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) शायद यह प्रश्न 505 डाउन पीओ एल स्पेशल और 4 थ्रप मालगाड़ी के बीच कोटा यार्ड में 3-9-66 को हुई टक्कर के सम्बन्ध में है ।

(ख) दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई थी ।

(ग) रेल नगमति को लगभग 76,000 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है ।

(घ) दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी

ठहराये गये कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

बरेली में जूता तथा चप्पल उद्योग

1744. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री 20 अगस्त, 1966 के प्रताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 3484 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरेली में जूता और चप्पल उद्योग के बारे में जांच सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके पेश किए जाने में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) :

(क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग निदेशक के पास से यह जानकारी मिली है कि बरेली जिले के बिना चमड़े के जूते और चप्पल बनाने वाले उद्योग के मामले कोई विशेष तात्कालिक संकट नहीं है । इस उद्योग से जीविका कमाने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति बेकार नहीं है । उत्तर प्रदेश का उद्योग विभाग बिना चमड़े के जूते बनाने वालों के लिए उगरी मिलाई करने की शोधोगिक मशीनें तथा 1,500 रु० तक के मूल्य का साज-सामान मंगाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कलकत्ता के निकट बाली स्टेशन पर डाकुओं की गिरफ्तारी

1745. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 2 सितम्बर, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4160 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन डाकघों की गिरफ्तारी के मामले की जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है जिन्हें कलकत्ता के निकट वाली स्टेशन पर लोकोमोटिव वास तोड़ते समय गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय और लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अभी हावड़ा की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस इस मामले की जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है और उस ने सूचित किया है कि जांच एक महीने के भीतर या इसके आस-पास पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

गढ़ बन्धारी और सुपौल स्टेशनों के बीच हाट स्टेशन

1746. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 26 अगस्त, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3397 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़ बन्धारी और सुपौल स्टेशनों के बीच एक हाट बनाने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्वर्द्ध निकाले गये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह नाथ) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गढ़ बन्धारी और सुपौल के बीच परीक्षण के तौर पर डेकेदार द्वारा परिचालित एक हाट खोलने का फैसला किया गया है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Diesel Locomotives

1747. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of diesel locomotives at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi has been seriously affected owing to the shortage of foreign exchange and delay in getting imported raw materials; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Foreign exchange has now been arranged to cover the requirements of production till about the middle of 1968 and orders for the imported components and materials have been placed and shipment of these materials has also commenced. There will thus be no difficulty in the production of diesel locomotives proceedings at the full pace possible at the factory and needed for our traffic anticipations. It may, however, be mentioned that at an earlier stage owing to the time taken in securing the second and the third loans from the Export Import Bank of Washington (the Third loan was sanctioned recently) and receipt

of the imported components, the production at the Works had to be regulated and maintained at a level slightly below the capability attained at the Works. Production at the Works has however not been "seriously" affected. It may be mentioned that the needs of traffic for Broad Gauge Diesel Locomotives have been met by the actual production at the Works.

Textile Mills in Bangalore

1748. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Members of Parliament and workers of Mills in Bangalore have submitted a Memorandum urging Government to take over the three textile mills in Bangalore which have been closed since 4th April, 1966; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are only two Cotton Textile Mills, viz., Mysore Spg. & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bangalore, and Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore, which are lying closed in Bangalore since 4th April, 1966. Both the Mills have since been able to get a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs each from the Canara Bank Ltd., on the guarantee of the State Government. The management of the mills are also negotiating with the State Bank of India for a loan under the State Government's guarantee. The mills are likely to re-open as soon as the working capital arrangement with the State Bank of India is finalised.

State Trading Corporation

1749. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is proposed to review the working of the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and

Metals Trading Corporation with a view to determine whether the two can be combined?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Committee on Public Undertakings, in its 32nd Report, while commenting on a recommendation of the Estimates Committee (contained in its 49th Report) relating to the bifurcation of the State Trading Corporation into the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., have suggested that the working of the S.T.C. & M.M.T.C. should be reviewed, after some years, by an independent body, with a view to seeing whether the two could be combined. This recommendation of the Committee is being examined.

Silk Industry

1750. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silk Industry is facing crisis following rise in raw silk prices; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to save the industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The mulberry silk-weaving industry has been experiencing some hardships in recent months due to high prices of raw silk.

(b) The measures taken are as under:—

- (i) The Central Silk Board has advised the State Governments to peg the prices of indigenous filature raw silk produced in their units;
- (ii) arrangements have been made by the Central Silk Board to secure 25,000 lbs. of high quality filature silk produced in Jammu & Kashmir State

for release to actual users and manufacture-exporters at steady prices;

- (iii) The Central Silk Board is also trying to obtain additional quantities of raw silk from Jammu & Kashmir State during 1967-68 at reasonable prices so as to keep the prices in check.

Bhagalpur Khadi Emporium

1751. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1463 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any departmental action such as dismissal, demotion or transfer has been taken against the Managers of the Bhagalpur Khadi Emporium;

(b) whether it is an offence under the law to keep old weights and measures in the shop/emporium;

(c) if so, the reason, why Khadi Bhavans and Emporium are not using the new weights and measures; and

(d) the result of the case against the peon accused of misappropriation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No formal departmental action was considered necessary against the Manager of the Bhagalpur Khadi Emporium as nothing incriminating was found against him; his presence at Bhagalpur was also necessary as he was a main witness in a pending case in a local court.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Khadi Bhavans and Emporia including the one in Bhagalpur, actually use only the new weights and measures for their business, transactions. However, the Bhagalpur

Emporium was keeping old weights and measures solely with a view to educating the unsophisticated customers about the relative values of old and new weights and measures. The Weights and Measures Department authorities objected to this as the keeping of such weights and measures even for purposes of education, was not permissible. The old weights and measures, have been therefore, removed and destroyed and the persons concerned have been reprimanded.

(d) The case is under police investigation.

Railway Firemen in Varanasi

1753. Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4172 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the representations received from the Firemen Grade II against their position in the provisional seniority list have since been examined by Government; and

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

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

(b) Seniority position is being re-adjusted by the Railway where necessary.

Derailement between Sarwadi and Jalna Stations

1754. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 4149 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the causes of the derailment of a goods train between Sarwadi and Jalna stations on the Poona-Manmad Section of the Central Railway on the 11th July, 1966 has since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The accident was due to defect in one of the derailed wagons and slight uneven loading.

Bearers of De-Luxe and Southern Express Trains

**1755. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4234 on the 2nd September, 1966 regarding the bearers of De-luxe and Southern Express trains and state:

(a) whether the representation against the shifting of Headquarters has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

Damage to Wheat Transported to Kashmir

**1756. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4201 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the responsibility in respect of damage to the wheat trans-

ported to Kashmir has since been fixed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for this negligence and loss?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Removal of Fish Plates from Railway Track

**1757. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4120 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the removal of fish-plates from the railway track near Ravelganj Station (N.E.R.) on the 20th May, 1966 have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The police after investigation submitted a final report in the case under Section 379 I.P.C. No clue could be found.

Ticket Checking Staff

**1758. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not treating the Ticket Checking Staff as Running Staff for higher grades of pay, emoluments and night duty allowance;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have often to face the hostility of the public in the course of their duty; and

(c) whether there is a deterioration in their Rest Room facilities, Roster and Programme duties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Under the rules only such staff are classified as Running Staff as are directly in charge of and responsible for the running of trains. Since TTEs do not satisfy this condition they cannot be treated as Running Staff.

(b) There have been a few occasions when TTEs have faced hostility of the public in the course of their duty.

(c). No.

Special Steel for H.M.T.

1759. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special type of steel has been specially made for the H.M.T.; and

(b) if so, for what purpose this steel will be used?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bhilai has developed 3 types of special steel for the Machine Tool Industry. These will be used in the manufacture of various components of machine tools. A reference in this connection is also invited to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1976 on 11th March, 1966.

Coal Mining Machinery

1760. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of coal mining machinery is lying idle in the country for want of order; and

(b) the progress made in the Durgapur Plant of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation which is being set up with the financial collaboration of a Japanese Firm?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation at Durgapur has been set up with Russian collaboration and there is no financial collaboration with any Japanese firm. Construction of the factory building is nearly complete. About 90 per cent of the machinery and equipment has been imported. In 1965-66 the Plant produced 5178.5 tonnes of equipment and in the current year, the production upto the end of September has been 3911.4 tonnes.

Fifth Furnace at Durgapur

1761. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in setting up the Fifth Furnace at Durgapur Steel Plant which was scheduled to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): Due to the very high prices quoted by the tenderers it was decided to give up the idea of advancing the installation of the Fifth Blast Furnace, and to take it up along with the other units in the Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant to 3.4 Million tonne stage, during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Delhi

1762. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of raw materials, specially non-ferrous metals, like, zinc, copper and lead, in the Capital so much so that a large number of industries in the small-scale sector have been closed down; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortage of such raw materials?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) It is a fact that small-scale industries are experiencing shortage of nonferrous metals in Delhi and elsewhere. Government are, however, not aware about the closing down of certain industries in Delhi on this account.

(b) It has been decided to extend the benefits of the Liberalised Import Policy to small scale industries requiring non-ferrous metals also. Details of the scheme are being finalised and enhanced allocations of non-ferrous metals to small scale sector would be made as soon as this is done, in order to relieve the shortage of non-ferrous metals experienced by small scale industries.

Hospet-Hubli and Hubli-Karwar B.G. Lines

1763. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to have broad gauge Railway lines between Hospet and Hubli, and Hubli and Karwar in order to earn more foreign exchange by exporting iron ore from Hospet area and elsewhere;

(b) whether any representation has been made by some responsible bodies and the State Government in this regard; and

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

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

(a) to (c). The Government of Mysore have recommended conversion of the Hospet-Hubli-Mormugao section to broad gauge and also construction of a new rail link from Hubli to Karwar. Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for conversion of the Hospet-Hubli-Mormugao section have been completed recently and the survey reports are now under examination by the Railway Board. The scheme for conversion of this section has to be linked with the schemes for export of Hospet iron ore through Mormugao Port in substantial quantities and as plans for large scale mining and the connected expansion of Mormugao port facilities have yet to be developed fully, it is premature to say anything definite about this conversion now. As regards the Hubli-Karwar link, a preliminary examination of the traffic prospects have revealed that this line will not be financially justified. Funds in the Fourth Plan being,

limited consideration of projects, has necessarily to be confined to those that shows the highest productivity in the shortest time.

Import Policy for non-priority Industries

1764. Shri Basappa:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the new import policy for non-priority industries; and

(b) in what way the new policy is different from the past policy?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). During the earlier licensing periods, the industries were not specifically classified as priority industries and others. In the last licensing period April 1965-March 1966, licences were issued to actual users both in the scheduled and non-scheduled sectors including small scale units on the recommendation of the concerned sponsoring authority from within the foreign exchange allocated to them.

During the current licensing period, for the small scale units engaged in the industries other than priority industries, licences for import of raw materials components and spares are to be granted for twice the value of licences obtained by the units for the period April 1964-March 1965 or eight times the value of licence for the period April 1965-March 1966. The small scale units who did not obtain licences for the periods April 1964-March 1965 or April 1965-March 1966 are to be granted licences on the basis of recommendations of the sponsoring authorities who are expected to adopt the same criteria as were applied in dealing with similar cases in 1964-65. On the basis mentioned above, it is intended to meet twelve months' requirements of small scale units engaged in industries other than priority industries.

Scheduled units borne on the books of DGTD engaged in industries other

than priority industries are to be granted licences for raw materials, components and spares on the recommendation of the DGTD within the foreign exchange allocated to them for the current year-April 1966-March 1967. Import licences will be issued to such units on a six monthly basis.

Import licences for raw materials, components and spare parts to non-DGTD and non-SSI units engaged in industries other than priority industries will be issued on the recommendation of the sponsoring authorities to meet their six months' requirements on the basis of foreign exchange given to them for April 1964-March 1965.

**Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.,
Kerala**

1765. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Imbichibava:

Shri Umanath:

Shri P. Kunhan:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the working of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Kerala;

(b) whether Government propose to take measures to expand the factory;

(c) if so, when it is likely to take place; and

(d) the broad features of the programme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). M/s. Travancore Titanium Products, Trivandrum were granted an Industrial Licence in April, 1961 for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of an additional quantity of 18000 tons of Titanium Dioxide per annum. The capacity after expansion would be 24,500 tons per annum.

For various reasons Travancore Titanium Products could not implement their expansion programme. Recently the Management has prepared different proposals for the implementation of the expansion. These proposals were considered at a meet-

ing attended by the officials of the Ministries of Industry, Finance, Planning Commission, C.S.I.R., D.G.I.D. and Managing Director of Travancore Titanium Products. Consequently the Undertaking has submitted a detailed Project Report for expanding the capacity from 6000 tons to 24,500 tons per annum in one stage, integrating the existing facility, to be capable of producing 68 tons per day of which 25 tonnes will be Anatase, 25 tonnes will be rutile and 18 tonnes would be diverted to either rutile or Anatase according to the demands. This Project Report is being examined in the Offices mentioned above. The scheme will be implemented during the fourth plan period. This expansion, when implemented, would improve the working of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.,

Sericulture Industry in Mysore

1766. Shri Basappa:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 779 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision for granting loan to the Mysore Government in the matter of developing their existing sericulture Industry; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b). Yes.

It has been decided that since the requirements of the Mysore State Silk Marketing Cooperative Society, for whom the Mysore Government wanted a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, are for short-term cash credit, a loan from the Central Government will not serve their purpose. Short-term loans and cash credit arrangements can be offered by Banks alone. The Central Silk Board has been advised that the Society should approach the following Banks for additional finance at normal rates of interest and under

normal terms and conditions of the Banks:—

- (i) The Mysore State Industrial Cooperative Bank;
- (ii) The Mysore State Co-operative Bank;
- (iii) The State Bank of Mysore;
- (iv) The State Bank of India; and
- (v) The Central Cooperative Bank.

Industrial Licences

1767. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1527 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the applications for industrial licences have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). One of the applications was for a licence for the manufacture of Hand Tools, which item has since been exempted from the purview of industrial licensing. The applicant has been advised accordingly. The other application is for a licence for the manufacture of wheat products and is still under consideration.

Discovery of a dead body in Train

1768. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5631 on the 13th May, 1966 regarding recovery of a dead body of a passenger in a third class compartment of 119-UP passenger train near Kanpur-Anwarganj Station on the 24th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the case has since been investigated;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Investigation is still in progress.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Soviet Aid for Mining

1769. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have requested the Soviet Government for aid to develop our mineral resources;

(b) whether the U.S.S.R. have examined various proposals received from India in this behalf; and

(c) if so, their final reaction to these proposals?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Soviet Government deputed to India during 1965 several technical teams to make a preliminary examination of the various proposals.

(c) Following the discussions with the Soviet experts, it has been agreed that Soviet technical and financial assistance will be provided for the following projects of this Ministry:

- (1) Aeromagnetic survey of certain promising mineralised areas.
- (2) Development of additional coking coal mining capacity.
- (3) Korba Aluminium Smelter and Fabrication Plant at Korba (Madhya Pradesh).

World Conference on Trade and Development

1770. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that another World Conference on trade and development is going to be held in the near future under the auspices of the U.N.O.;

(b) if so, when and where the Conference will be held; and

(c) what will be the main agenda before the Conference?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes. In terms of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution of the 20th December, 1965, the Second Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is due to be held during 1967.

(b) The Trade & Development Board has recommended New Delhi as the venue for the Conference which is expected to be held during September-October, 1967. The U.N. General Assembly is to take a formal decision regarding the place and time of the Conference at its current Session.

(c) The subjects for inclusion in the agenda for Second Session are yet to be finalised.

कानपुर में पटसन मिलें

1771. श्री बड़े :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर की चार पटसन मिलों ने तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी है जिससे 20,000 श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) : कानपुर (उ० प्र०) में केवल दो जूट मिलें हैं। उनमें से एक ने अक्टूबर, 1966 में 560 कमियों को कच्चे माल की कमी के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में कमी हाने के कारण जबरी छुट्टी दे दी थी ; किन्तु स्थिति में अब निरन्तर सुधार हो रहा है। दूसरी मिल में, उसकी वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण, 28 फरवरी, 1966 से तालाबन्दी चल रही है। इस मिल को अन्य पार्टी को पट्टे पर देने के प्रस्ताव पर अब बातचीत हो रही है।

Looting of Wagons on Eastern Railway

1772. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kakargachi and Ballygung line of the Eastern Railway was subject to constant attacks by wagon looters between 22nd August and 10th September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such attack?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There had been no cases of wagon looting during the period but two cases of attacks on Guards have been reported in the section on 22-8-66 and 10-9-66 respectively.

(b) In regard to the incident of 22-8-66, the Government Railway Police Sealdah has registered a case under section 379 IPC for theft of the personal belongings of the Guard and arrested 2 criminals. The case is under investigation.

The second one has been registered by Government Railway Police Sealdah as a case of accident.

Preventive measures include escorting of goods trains in the affected section and deployment of Railway Pro-

tection Force Armed Wing staff at Kakurgachi.

H.M.T. Machines

1773. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any market has been found for H.M.T. machines other than the rupee payment countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries;

(c) whether orders for the supply of these H.M.T. machines have been obtained from them; and

(d) the number of such machines to be sold to them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). Since 1961-62, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have exported a few of their machines to West Germany, Switzerland, France, Nigeria, Australia and New Zealand. They are exploring further export possibilities. They have at present orders for three machines worth Rs. 1.09 lakhs.

Export of Railway Wagons

1774. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Workshops are manufacturing wagons for export to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of wagons to be manufactured for export in the current year;

(c) whether the export will be made direct; and

(d) if not through which agency this will be done and to which countries these wagons will be exported?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Export of Human Hair

1775. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Kinder Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for human hair in the European Countries;

(b) if so, whether the demand is for raw hair or processed hair;

(c) what was the last year's earning from this export and whether this will increase in the current year; and

(d) whether the State Trading Corporation has already entered into contract with foreign countries to export this human hair from India?

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

(b) Both.

(c) Value of exports of Human Hair during 1965-66 was about Rs. 44 lakhs and value of exports during the current financial year is estimated at about Rs. one crore.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Strike by S.Ms. and A.S.Ms.

1776. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of North-East Frontier Railway went on fast for 24 hours in the first week of September, 1966;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is understood that a few Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters observed 24 hours fast on 1st Sep., 1966 on the following demands:

(i) Minimum scale—Rs. 250—380 for S.Ms. & Rs. 205—280 for A.S.Ms.

(ii) Weightage of service.

(iii) Stoppage of interpolation.

(iv) Better channel of promotion.

(v) Rent free Quarters.

(vi) Recognition of the All India S.Ms. & A.S.Ms. Association.

(c) No notice is taken of such action where authorised avenues exist for redressal of grievances through representations appeals and negotiations.

Demand for Rails and Sleepers

1777. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for rails and sleeper by the Railways is met entirely from indigenous sources;

(b) if not, from which countries these are imported; and

(c) the reasons why the indigenous sources are not able to meet the full requirement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The demand for rails and metal sleepers (steel and cast iron) is met entirely from indigenous sources. Wooden sleepers too are mostly procured from indigenous sources excepting for a small quantity of 27,950 cft. of 'JHARA' Specials, which are being currently imported from Australia.

(c) Special from indigenous sources were in very short supply during the III plan period and it became necessary to issue global tender in 1964-65; as a result of which this small order for supply of specials from Australia was placed. The quantity against this order, however, has since been further reduced from 35,050 cft. to 27,950 cft.

Export of Ground-nut Oil

1778. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of groundnut oil was halved in 1964-65 to meet the home consumption;

(b) whether this cut in export has been revived;

(c) if not, how long this will continue in this way; and

(d) whether this will not loose its market by doing so?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The export of groundnut oil decreased from 97,000 tonnes in 1963-64 to 10,000 tonnes in 1964-65.

(b) to (d). Due to scarcity of supply and consequent rise in the internal price, export of Groundnut Oil was banned with effect from 17-7-1964. This policy is under constant review and export would be resumed as soon as circumstances permit.

Shifting of Railway Flag Stations

1770. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are consulted while shifting or closing down a Railway flag station;

(b) the number of stations which have been shifted on the Howrah-Kharagpur and Kharagpur-Tata Sections of the S.E. Railway; and

(b) the number of stations which Governments were consulted and, if so, whether a copy each of the State Government's opinion will be placed on the Table?

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

(a) Yes, except in cases where shifting of the station becomes inescapable to allow the remodelling or extension of the station yards due to limiting site conditions at the old location.

(b) Two-Chengail on Howrah-Kharagpur Section and Rakha Mines on Kharagpur-Tata Section.

(c) State Government's opinion was not obtained in these cases as there was no choice left except to shift the station to allow for expansion and remodelling of the station yards to effectively cope with the anticipated traffic.

Cut in Export Duty on Tea

1780. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Tea Delegation which visited a number of countries suggested the export duty cut to increase the tea export;

(b) whether Government have accepted the suggestion; and

(c) if so, how much export will increase therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The export duty has been reduced substantially and it is hoped that the volume of exports will rise considerably.

Heavy Vessels and Plate Manufacturing Unit

1781. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two Heavy Vessels and Plate Manufacturing Units in the public sector other than that which is to be set up at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether their locations have been finalised and if so, where;

(c) whether the proposed unit at Visakhapatnam has started its preliminary work; and

(d) if so, its cost and whether this will be financed with indigenous resources, if not, the extent of foreign help required?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Government propose to set up during the Fourth Plan Period only one more Heavy Vessels and Plate Manufacturing Unit in the public sector in addition to the one which is to be set up at Visakhapatnam.

(b) The location of his new unit has not yet been finalised.

(c) A Company under the name and style of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited has been formed to implement the Project at Visakhapatnam. Acquisition of land is nearly complete and levelling of site is about to begin. Technical documentation for the project has made satisfactory progress.

(d) The project is estimated to cost of Rs. 16.7 crores. It will not be financed solely from indigenous sources. Foreign exchange of the equivalent value of about Rs. 6.00 crores will be needed of which about Rs. 3.89 crores will be met from a line of credit earlier granted by Czechoslovakia. The balance of foreign exchange is yet to be arranged to finance imports from countries other than Czechoslovakia.

Cotton Mills in Public Sector

1782. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Cotton Mills Federation is against the setting up of Cotton Mills in Public Sector;

(b) whether they have also submitted objection in this regard to the Planning Commission;

(c) the nature of their objection which they have stated in their memorandum; and

(d) the decision of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). The Indian Cotton Mills Federation had some apprehensions on the proposal of the Government to set up cotton spinning mills in cooperative and public sectors and they represented to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Commerce in the matter in March, 1965. A reply was sent to the Indian Cotton Mills Federation in April, 1965 explaining the position in detail. In June, 1965, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation intimated that they had no apprehensions about the setting up of cotton mills in the public sector and their only anxiety was to ensure that the limited resources of finance and administrative personnel available to Government should be utilized in the best possible manner for furthering the interests of the national economy. Their only fear was that the units in the public and cooperative sectors would be given special facilities or priorities which would not be extended to similar units in the private sector by way of priority allotment of machinery, special quotas of Indian Cotton and/or foreign cotton. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation was again informed in June, 1965, that as the setting up of spinning units in the public and cooperative sectors would be within the overall targets for yarn and cloth, there should be no apprehension that this would result in any handicap to the private sector. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has recently made a further representation to the Planning Commission against the setting up of 5 export-oriented cotton spinning mills in the public sector. This is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Recruitment By Railway Service Commission

1783. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons selected by the various Railway Service Commissions during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the number out of them appointed and the number still awaiting appointment orders; and

(c) the reason for keeping a large number of person, on the waiting lists?

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

Year	No selected and recommended to Railways for appointment
1964-65	26990
1965-66	11080
	38070

(b) No. appointed or offered appointment by Railway Administrations—23066. No. Still awaiting appointment orders—7741. The remaining number denotes those who did not respond to the offer or who were medically disqualified.

(c) (1) Anticipated vacancies not materialising.

(2) Surplus staff on Railways due to simplification of procedure and mechanisation.

(3) Ban on recruitment to posts in administrative offices.

(4) Surplus staff on Railways due to Electrification and Dieselization.

(5) Surplus staff on Construction Projects like D.B.K. and Railway Electrification.

(6) Candidates asking for time to join duties.

(7) Candidates waiting for the next training course.

Excise Duty on Tea Export

1784. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

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

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the question of refund of excise duty on exported tea and of reduction of export duty on tea in the light of discussions held in the House last session; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the position has been examined carefully in all its aspects. In this connection attention is drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Commerce on the floor of this House on the 10th November, 1966. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7354/66]. A reduction of excise duty on exported tea has been found to be necessary.

गोंदिया स्टेशन पर कपड़े का बरामद किया जाना

1785. **श्री बड़े :**

श्री हुकुम चन्द कलबाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह यताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर के निकट गोंदिया स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति से 4,000 रु० के मूल्य का कपड़ा धोर 350 किलोग्राम भांग बरामद की गई जैसा कि 25 सितम्बर, 1966 के 'बीर प्रज्वन' में समाचार आया है ; धोर

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन लेम्बान्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। वस्तु-स्थिति यह है कि 16-9-66 को गोंदिया की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने एक बाहरी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया जिसके पास 350 ग्राम भांग थी। उसके पास जो कपड़ा पाया गया वह उसकी निजी सम्पत्ति थी।

(ख) गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति बम्बई नशाबन्दी अधिनियम के अधीन दोषी पाया गया। उस पर 25 रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया और उसे एक दिन की साधारण कैद की सजा भी दी गयी।

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी में जारी किये गये आदेश

1786. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 की प्रथम छमाही में उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित कितने आदेश, परिपत्र तथा नोटिस जारी किये गये और उन में से कितने हिन्दी में जारी किये गये; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन कर्मचारियों से कितने प्रार्थनापत्र और याचिकायें हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुईं तथा उन पर किये गये कितने निर्णयों की सूचना उन्हें हिन्दी में दी गई?

बाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में वो ऐसे आदेश आदि इस अवधि में जारी किये गये थे जिनमें एक केवल हिन्दी में और दूसरा हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में था।

(ख) इस अवधि में 56 आवेदनपत्र जिनमें अधिकांश छुट्टी के लिये थे, प्राप्त हुए उन आवेदनपत्रों पर छुट्टी आदि की मंजूरी के लिये कार्यवाही की गयी और ऐसे मामलों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी की मंजूरी करने के बारे में सामान्यतः जबानी सूचित किया गया।

शराब का आयात

1787. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि, 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में देश में कितने मूल्य की विदेशी शराब का आयात किया गया?

बाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : विदेशी शराब जिसमें ग्रेप-मस्ट भी शामिल है, का आयात मूल्य 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में क्रमशः 3,91,000 रुपये तथा 4,81,000 रुपये है।

विदेशों से किए गए करारों का हिन्दी संस्करण

1788. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 में और 1966 में अगस्त तक उनके मन्त्रालय ने विदेशों से तथा विदेशी फर्मों से कितने करार किये हैं;

(ख) इन करारों सम्बन्धी कितने दस्तावेजों को हिन्दे में भी तैयार किया गया; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में इन सभी करारों को हिन्दी में भी तैयार करने का कोई निश्चित प्रबन्ध किया गया है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है?

बाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) नौ व्यापार करार/प्रबन्ध किये गये। उन की अवधि बढ़ाई गई।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) जी, हां। मन्त्रालय में अनुवाद कार्य के लिये एक हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रकोष्ठ है जिसके प्रमुख एक वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी हैं।

आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा हिन्दी में आवेदनों का जारी किया जाना

1789. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयात निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक

के कार्यालय द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों को, जो आयात और निर्यात संबंधी फार्म और अन्य व्यौरा हिन्दी में भेजते हैं, आयात निर्यात संबंधी हिन्दी में आदेश जारी करने के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि अब तक ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है तो आवश्यक व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) आयात तथा निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में ऐसी व्यवस्था विद्यमान है, जिसके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों आदि का उत्तर अर्थात् हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नेवेली ताप बिजली घर का विस्तार

1790. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेवेली ताप बिजली घर के विस्तार के बारे में सोवियत संघ के साथ एक करार हुआ है, जैसा कि 16 सितम्बर, 1966 के समाचारों में प्रकाशित हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :

(क) और (ख). 16 सितम्बर 1966 को नेवेली लिग्नाइट कार्पोरेशन ने मास्को के मैसर्स टेक्नोप्रोमएक्सपोर्ट के साथ एक ठेका किया जो कि नेवेली के ऊष्मशक्ति विद्युत उत्पादन को 400 मेगावाट से बढ़ाकर 600 मेगावाट करने का था। ठेके के अनुसार मैसर्स टेक्नोप्रोमएक्सपोर्ट दो टरबोजेनरेटर एक प्रत्येक 100 मेगावाट का तथा चार वाष्पित्र 220 मीटरी टन/घंटा प्रत्येक, सहायक उपकरणों सहित सब मिलाकर 14.05 करोड़ रु० की लागत के दिये जो कि रुबल ऋण

से खरीदे जायेंगे। 1966 की चौथी तिमाही के आरम्भ से प्राप्तियां आरम्भ हो जायेंगी और मई 1966 तक पूरी हो जायेंगी।

बल्गारिया में मेला प्लोव्डीव

1791. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बल्गारिया में प्लोव्डीव मेले में एक मंडप लगाया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई और इन्सें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई और बल्गारिया सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) 18 सितम्बर, से 2 अक्टूबर, 1966 को प्लोव्डीव (बल्गारिया) में हुये 22वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेले में भारतीय मण्डप को बम्बई स्थित व्यापारिक मेलों एवं प्रदर्शनियों की भारतीय परिषद ने आयोजित किया था।

(ख) मेले में भारत द्वारा भाग लिये जाने पर 2.36 लाख रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा (अवमूल्यन पश्चात् दरों पर) खर्च होने का अनुमान है। किन्तु वास्तव में किया गया खर्च अभी तक ज्ञात नहीं है।

मेले के समय हस्ताक्षर की गयी निर्यात संविदाओं का मूल्य लगभग 2.50 करोड़ रु० बताया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त मेले की समाप्ति पर लगभग 50 लाख रु० के व्यापार के बारे में बातचीत हो रही थी।

बल्गारिया सरकार ने भारत के भाग लेने को सफल बनाने के लिये परिषद को सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी थी।

बहादुरगढ़ और बम्बई के बीच तेज माल गाड़ी

1792. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहादुरगढ़ और बम्बई के

बीच एक तेज मालगाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). बहादुरगढ़ और बम्बई के बीच तेज मालगाड़ी चलाने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

एक तेज मालगाड़ी, जिसे 'वेस्टर्न एरो एक्सप्रेस' कहते हैं, पहले ही नयी दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच, दोनों दिशाओं में, रोजाना चल रही है । इस मालगाड़ी से नयी दिल्ली और उत्तराखण्ड के अन्य स्टेशनों, जैसे बहादुरगढ़, से बम्बई जाने वाले मूल्ये माल-यातायात को निकासी हो जाती है, क्योंकि 15 सितम्बर, 1966 से बहादुरगढ़ और बम्बई के बीच इस यातायात को (निचट ट्रांजिट सर्विस) की सुविधा भी दी जा रही है ।

जैसलमेर रेलवे लाइन

1793. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैसलमेर रेलवे लाइन के पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) से (ग). आपका ध्यान लोक सभा में 25 फरवरी, 1966 को प्रश्न सं० 908 और 5 अगस्त, 1966 के प्रश्न संख्या 1402 के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये लिखित उत्तरों की ओर दिलाया जाता है । चौथी योजना को अन्तिम रूप मिलने से पहले ही विशेष संचार लाइन के रूप में पोंकरण से जैसलमेर के बीच 105 कि० मी० लम्बी मीटर लाइट के निर्माण का अनुमान दिया गया है और

निर्माण-कार्य प्रगति पर है । इस लाइन पर 3 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है और आशा है कि यह दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेगी ।

अलौह धातुओं की कमी

1794. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन आयात के अनुदेश जारी किये हैं कि राज्य सरकारों को अलौह धातुओं की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयत्न करने चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनको किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जायेगी ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे)

(क) यद्यपि देश में सामान्यतः अलौह धातुओं की कमी है तथापि राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे कोई विशेष प्रादेश नहीं दिये गये हैं कि वे इस कमी को स्वयं ही पूर्ण करने का प्रयास करें ।

आयातित सामग्री के स्थान पर देशी सामग्री का प्रयोग करते हुए आयात में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से राज्य सरकारों को यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे इमारतों में प्रयोज्य लोह भाण्ड निर्मित सामग्री के लिये पीतल या तांबे (जो दुप्राप्य है) के स्थान पर एस्साम-नियम इस्पात व प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग करें ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्तर नहीं होता ।

Iron and Steel Scrap

1795. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of iron and steel scrap available at present in the country, how much of it is exported, how much utilized in the indigenous industries and how much is wasted;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr. A. M. Elijah, President of Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India that, given the proper encouragement by Government, as much as Rs. 75 crores of foreign exchange could be earned by the industry during the course of the current plan period;

(c) whether this question has been examined and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the income the country is deriving at present from the scrap and in what way it is being derived?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) It is difficult to assess with any accuracy by the indigenous availability of ferrous scrap. From the information available, it is estimated that the present availability may be of the order of 9 lakh to 1 million tonnes. About 4 to 5 lakh tonnes are exported annually, 2 to 3 lakh tonnes are consumed indigenously and the balance goes as waste.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It appears that the claim of the President of the Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India Ltd., is too optimistic. Prior to devaluation, it never exceeded Rs. 5.50 crores per year.

(d) The export earnings during 1965-66 were about Rs. 5.50 crores. It is not possible to assess accurately the income generated internally as scrap is used by a very large number of industries. The value of iron and steel produced from scrap during 1965-66 would be of the order of Rs. 10 crores.

Paper Mill at Nangal Dam

1796. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that last year a collaboration agreement was finalised with a Canadian firm to set

up a newsprint factory at Nangal Dam in Punjab;

(b) if so, the delay in setting up the same; and

(c) how much time it will take to set up the said mill?

The Minister of Industry (Shri B. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

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

Tractor Factory

1797. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1453 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the location of the tractor factory to be established with the collaboration of Czechoslovakia has since been finalised, if so, the name of the place;

(b) whether the decision to locate the factory conforms to the principle enunciated by Government relating to dispersal of industries in backward areas for accelerated development of those regions;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) comparative advantages and disadvantages of various sites in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, which were considered by Government for location of the tractor factory before arriving at a final decision?

The Minister of Industry (Shri B. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes; it has been decided to establish the tractor factory at Ramnagar in the Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). The principle relating to dispersal of industries and accelerated development of backward

areas was among the considerations taken into account in deciding the location. Requests had been received from several State Governments for locating the factory in their respective States. Considering that there is already a tractor unit in the Southern region, two units in the Western region and two in the Northern region, it was felt that the new unit should be located in the Eastern region of the Indo-Gangetic plain where there is no unit at present. A number of sites in this region were suggested by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The relative advantages and disadvantages of the various sites were evaluated by our technical experts in consultation with the Czech experts. The factors taken up for evaluation included transport costs for building material, raw material and finished products, facilities for procuring both skilled and unskilled labour, climatic conditions, supply of power and water, possibility of short and cheap railway connection, soil conditions having a bearing on costs of foundation, etc.

टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात

1798. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हंगरी और यूगोस्लाविया से कुछ टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने सेट आयात किये गये हैं और एक सेट का क्या मूल्य निश्चित किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) 2000 रिसीवर हंगरी से आयात किये गये और 2000 सेटों के आर्डर के आधारे पर यूगोस्लाविया से 1002 सेट प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

हंगरी के रिसीवरों की अवमूल्यन-पूर्व कीमत 1530 रु० निर्धारित की गयी थी जिसमें बिक्री कर और एंटेना शामिल नहीं थे। [उन्हीं रिसीवरों की अवमूल्यन पश्चात कीमत 1870 रु० है।

युगोस्लाविया के रिसीवरों की कीमत अभी 2000 सेटों के लिये 1760 रु० प्रति सेट (जिसमें बिक्री कर तथा एंटेना शामिल नहीं हैं) निर्धारित की गयी है। कीमत का निर्धारण भारतीय रुपये के अवमूल्यन के पश्चात ही किया गया था।

Trade Relations with Cuba

1799. श्री Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of increasing India's trade relations with Cuba;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government towards further strengthening the trade relations with Cuba?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). This question has been examined in the past. I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member to my reply to Unstarred Question No. 1432 given in this House on the 5th August, 1966.

Sales Centres for H.M.T. Watches

1800. श्री Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more sales centres for H.M.T. watches; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri B. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Bidis

1801. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for bidis is increasing in the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) After a steep fall in 1963-64, the demand for Indian Bidis in foreign countries is gradually picking up.

(b) Year	Value of export in lakhs of Rs.
1961-62	40.70
1962-63	31.58
1963-64	14.56
1964-65	15.57
1965-66	18.00

Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

1902. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been appointed to investigate into the affairs of Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have recommended to the Central Government for taking over of this mill; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). No, Sir.

(d) Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Investigation Committee.

Late arrival of Down Darjeeling Mail Train at Sealdah

1803. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Down Darjeeling Mail arrived at Sealdah on 19th September, 1966 about 3 hours late as a result of its detention at various places on Bardwan and Howrah Chord by smugglers (Eastern Railway); and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). On 19-9-1966, 44 Dn. Farakka-Sealdah Darjeeling Mail arrived Sealdah 136 minutes behind schedule as a result of detentions enroute due to alarm chain pulling by rice smugglers at various points between Khana Jn. and Sealdah. Incidents of this nature which adversely affect train operation are regularly reported to the Government of West Bengal including the Police Authorities for taking deterrent action against the unsocial elements.

Grades of Chagemen and Foremen

1804. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grades of the T.X.Rs., Ward Keepers, Doctors (now gazetted), Station Masters, Station Superintendents (now Gazetted), and Stenographers on Indian Railways have been revised directly by the Railway Board time and again without the recommendations of the Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to revise the grades of Chargemen and Foremen of Indian Railway Workshops and Sheds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No revision of the scales of pay allotted initially when implementing the recommendations of the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission has taken place. Minor adjustments required for removing certain anomalies and incongruities have been made subsequently in the following cases:

- (i) *Stenographers*: There has been no change of scales except for the grant of advance increments for additional professional attainments or of special pay for specific jobs of the nature of Personal Assistants to senior officers.
- (ii) *Doctors*: There has been no change of scales of pay except in respect of non-gazetted graduate Assistant Surgeons who have been upgraded to the Gazetted rank to be in line with the Doctors on the Civil side.
- (iii) *Ward Keepers*: At the very outset the scale of Rs. 205-280 was adjusted to Rs. 210-320.
- (iv) *Train Examiners*: As a scale with a start lower than Rs. 180 was first allotted, it was merely rectified to Rs. 180-240 as recommended by the Pay Commission.
- (v) *Asstt. Station Masters, Station Masters and Station Superintendents*: In the 8 scales involved in the hierarchy, minor adjustments were made only in respect of the lowest three scales.

(b) scales of pay of Chargemen and Foremen have been reviewed more than once, and it was considered that their existing scales of pay are appropriate.

Incentive Scheme

1805. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas the bonus rates of mistries and artisans staff working under the Incentive Scheme in Railway Workshops have been revised to the extent of authorised scales, the Chargemen working under Incentive Scheme have not been given the revised bonus rates and are still being paid on the pre-authorized scales; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

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

(b) No revision of the rate of bonus to Chargemen is justified.

Foremen

1806. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the job being done by the Shop, Shed or Line Foremen on Indian Railways is that of an Executive Engineer and the responsibilities and work-load carried by them are such that their status should be raised to Class II; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

B. G. Line between Kotah and Ajmer

1807. Shri M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Kotah and Ajmer by a broad-gauge Railway line;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in this respect survey was undertaken more than once, the earliest being prior to the advent of Independence;

(c) if so, the result of the last survey undertaken; and

(d) whether it is intended to include this line in the Fourth Five Year Plan, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Final location engineering and traffic surveys for Kotah-Ajmer B.G. (202 KMs) and M.G. (179 WMs) were first carried out in 1946. The survey reports were revised and brought up-to-date in 1955—57.

(c) The estimated cost of the line accordingly to the last survey reports is Rs. 8.78 crores and Rs. 5.78 crores, for B.G. and M.G. respectively. The line was found to be highly unremunerative yielding a return of 0.046 per cent and 1.18 per cent in the sixth year, for B.G. and M.G. respectively. The proposal was dropped due to its unremunerative nature. Present day costs of construction will be much higher and the returns lower.

(d) Due to the extremely difficult position of funds and resources, and its unremunerativeness, the line is not likely to merit sufficiently high priority for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में आग लग जाना

1808. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 13 मई, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5653 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा के व्यापारियों ने कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में आग लग जाने से हुई माल की हानि के बारे में अपने दावे प्रस्तुत किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि के दावे प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 42,372 रुपये 21 पैसे ।

Railway Lines in Kerala

1809. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recommended 8 Railway lines to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any assurance was given by the Communist Government of Kerala during the course of a discussion on a Private Members' bill that the Melattur-Feroke Railway will be included in the list of new Railway lines to be taken up; and

(c) if so, whether this particular Railway from Malabar has been included in the proposed 8 Railway lines, if not, the reasons for leaving it out?

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

(b) Central Government are not aware of any such assurance given by the Communist Government of Kerala.

(c) Does not arise.

Jute Prices in Bihar

1810. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Shri Lahtan Chaudhury:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any steep fall in Jute Prices in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) to (c). Raw Jute prices had remained at abnormally high levels during the beginning of the current jute season. With larger arrivals of fibre in the market the prices have tended to decline to normal levels. Bihar jute and mesta prices have also followed this trend. The current prices, however, are much higher than the prices during the corresponding periods of 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons, and are also higher than the minimum support price fixed by Government in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission. Purchase operations would also be undertaken through the State Trading Corporation to ensure that prices are maintained at or above the minimum support level if and when required.

Commonwealth Trade Promotion

1811. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 143 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a meeting of the senior planning officials from the Commonwealth countries has been convened;

(b) if so, the measures discussed and recommended for co-operation in planning and for Commonwealth trade promotion;

(c) whether the Commonwealth Secretariat has examined the question of reviving Commonwealth Shipping Committee;

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Commonwealth Secretariat has held consultations on tourism; and

(f) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under examination by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Medicines

1812. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities and cost of medicines which were released for sale and the quantities purchased during the three months prior to the 15th September, 1966 by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) the quantities and the cost of different medicines that were in stock with the State Trading Corporation on the 15th September, 1966; and

(c) the effects of the release of stocks for sale on the prices of medicines in the market?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7355/66].

Import of T. V. Sets

1813. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether under his direction the State Trading Corporation has now decided not to import T.V. Sets in future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present stock of T.V. sets with the State Trading Corporation and how these have been acquired by the Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As the indigenous manufacture is expected to meet the needs of the country, the S.T.C. has been directed not to enter into fresh import contracts for any T.V. sets. The pressing current

demand is however, being met by imports which will be coming against the sub-consisting contracts.

(c) The present stock of TV sets is as follows:—

Hungarian	121
Yugoslavian	256
Irish IEC	95
Japanese SANYO	143

Some of these sets need imported spares for carrying out necessary repairs before delivery to customers. 998 Yugoslavian sets are expected to arrive shortly.

Hungarian and Yugoslav sets have been imported by STC and Irish and Japanese sets were imported by Shri D. T. Gandhi.

Price of Tractors

1814. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has received a complaint from the Rajasthan Commercial Corporation regarding the non-supply of complete original equipment of tractors by the Tractors and Bulldozer Ltd, Baroda at ceiling price fixed by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) The complaint is being investigated by the State Trading Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade with Malaysia

1815. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Malaysian trade delegation recently visited New Delhi;

(b) if so, the result of the talks held with the delegation; and

(c) the main terms of the agreement if any, concluded with the delegation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A trade Delegation from Malaysia visited India on the 2nd October, 1966 and discussed with the officers of the Government of India prospects of a trade agreement between the two countries and the question of Commonwealth Preferences. As the talks were informal, no record of discussions was signed.

(c) No Trade Agreement was concluded with the Government of Malaysia.

Trade with America

1816. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the suggestions made at the 2-day seminar on "India's trade with the Americas" recently held in Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to reorientate their policy to diversify trade with the Americas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to achieve this?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Seminar was arranged by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. A detailed Evaluation Report on the discussions has been received from the Institute very recently. Action has already been initiated on many of the recommendations made at the Seminar. Further steps, if any to be taken

to expand trade with Americans in the light of the suggestions made at the Seminar are under examination.

Export of Coir Yarn to Burma

1817. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations from the Kerala Balers' and Exporters' Association, Alleppey regarding hardships caused to exporters of Coir Yarn to Burma who had un-executed contracts concluded before the date of devaluation, on account of non-exemption of such contracts from the payment of Indian export duty, have been received by Government;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the grievances of such exporters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of increasing the export prices in these cases by a suitable amount as a result of devaluation, has been under consideration in consultation with the Burmese authorities.

Industrial Estates

1818. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints from the occupiers of Industrial Estates that the rent charged from them is very high;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to reduce the rent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, where the Economic rents worked out, were found to be

higher than the rents prevailing in the area for similar accommodation, the rents for factory sheds were levied at subsidised rates. Further in the year 1965 the formula for calculation of economic rent has also been revised. According to the revised formula the entire cost of the Administrative Blocks, Canteens etc., in the Industrial Estates is excluded from the Capital cost of the Estate for working out the economic rent. The rates of economic rents have thus gone down as a result of the revised formula.

(c) Does not arise.

Halt Station on Quilon-Ernakulam Line

1819. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for opening a new railway halt at Koduthurutty on the Quilon-Ernakulam railway line (Southern Railway); and

(b) at what stage the matter stands now?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was examined but could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

बारसाट रेलवे स्टेशन पर हमला

1820. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि :

(क) क्या 6 सितम्बर, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में छपी यह खबर सही है कि शुम्भ प्रीट ने कलकत्ता से 15 मील दूर स्थित बारसाट रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक सहायक

स्टेशन मास्टर को पीटा या धीर स्टेशन की इमारत को क्षति पहुँचाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो झगड़ा होने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सिगनल में खराबी के कारण नं० 462 डाउन गाड़ी 5-9-1966 को बाराहत रेलवे स्टेशन पर देर से पहुँची, जिस से दमदम की ओर जाने वाले दैनिक यात्री मेल लेनेवाली गाड़ी नं० टी-154 डाउन को पकड़ न सके। इस पर यात्री क्रोध हो गये और उन्होंने सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और ड्यूटी पर बैनात अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों से हाथा-पाई की और रेल सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुँचाई।

(ग) बनगांव की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147/332/448/426, भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 121 और पश्चिम बंगाल सुरक्षा अधिनियम की धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज किया और चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया।

Transport of Groundnut Oil in Tankers

1821. Shri Senavane: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sweet groundnut oil transported from Gujarat State to Maharashtra by Railways recently was lost by leakage in tankers or in some other way;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the responsibility fixed on any Officer or staff for the loss of so essential a commodity in these days?

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

(a) Yes, some quantities of groundnut oil were thus lost.

(b) A statement showing the details. Railway-wise, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7356/66].

(c) These cases are under investigation.

Filling up of Vacancies on Railways

1822. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have issued directives to the Zonal Railway authorities not to fill up vacancies lying vacant now as well as falling vacant in future due to superannuation, deaths or promotions;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies Railway-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the percentage of upgrading in each cadre by "NEW DEAL" announced by Government in 1957 as well as Shri Justice Shankar Saran Tribunal's Award, and other statutory bodies like Shri Justice Rajadhyaksha's Award which has not been implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, except that a ban has been imposed on recruitment of staff against all posts in Administrative Offices and ministerial posts in Construction Offices and Production Units only.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Loco and Traffic Running Staff

1823. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Loco and Traffic Running Staff viz., Drivers, Guards and Firemen come under the purview of

'Hours and Employment Regulations' made under the Indian Railway Act and are classified as 8 hours continuous duty staff but exempted from being "rostered" like other Railway Staff so classified under the said Regulations; and

(b) if so, whether the provision of overtime after 108 hours work in a fortnight is implemented to the disadvantage of these Railway employees by keeping them at Headquarters without "Booking" for several days after making them work for 108 hours in 10 days?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Under the Hours of Employment Regulations the Running Staff are generally classified as "Continuous" to work 54 hours a week on the average in any month. They generally work on links and not on fixed rosters. Their strength is fixed keeping in view the fortnightly limit of 108 hours after availing of their due rest. Where necessary, they may be required to perform running duty over 10 hours at a stretch but they can claim relief after 12 hours provided they have given 2 hours' notice to the Controller. However, to avoid overtime work becoming a regular feature, Railways have been instructed to take several steps which include booking off of running staff after they have worked for the prescribed hours unless absolutely unavoidable.

Import Substitution

1824. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coordinated plan has been evolved by Government to encourage continuous research and development in the field of indigenous know-how designed to boost import substitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). With a view

to focus larger public attention on the problem of import substitution and to afford adequate incentives and public recognition to persons and institutions bringing forward practical ideas and scheme for replacing imported material by indigenous substitutions, it has been decided to institute a scheme of awards and for this purpose a Board consisting of Government and non-Government members has been constituted by the Ministry of Industry under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Technical Development, Shri P. C. Kapoor. The first meeting of Board was held on the 8th November, 1966 and action for the formulation of schemes for awards has been initiated.

Tariff Revision Committee

1825. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1579 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Tariff Revision Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) Government's decisions thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Tariff Revision Committee has submitted its final report on the Customs Tariff. A copy of the report, and a copy of the Government resolution dated the 6th October, 1966 thereon giving the required information, are laid down on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7357/66].

Requirement of Aluminium

1826. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of aluminium in the country today as against the total production;

(b) the total installed capacity now against the target which is expected to be achieved at the end of the current plan; and

(c) how the potential export and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom to-day compare with the figures at the end of the current plan?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The demand for aluminium during 1966-67 is estimated at 1,40,000 tonnes as against the estimated total production of 90,000 tonnes.

(b) Installed capacity for aluminium at present is 93,350 tonnes per annum against the target of 3,30,000 tonnes per annum which is expected to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan (1970-71).

(c) The export of aluminium manufacturers and semis during 1965-66 was of the order of Rs. 55 lakhs. The estimated target of 3,30,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum at the end of the current plan includes provision for export of 30,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium and/or aluminium products valued at about Rs. 10 crores.

Accidents at Railway Crossings in Delhi

1827. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a boy and two women were hit by running trains and killed at three different railway crossings in Delhi on the 7th October, 1966; and

(b) if so, the causes of these accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 7-10-1966 one woman was run over and killed by Train No. 92 Bikaner Mail near level crossing gate No. 5-A between Delhi Sarai Rohilla and Delhi Cantt. On the same day one passenger struck against Up

Home Signal of Nangloi station, fell down and got injured and an unknown person was found run over and killed on the platform line of Shakurbasti station.

All these cases have been registered by the police.

Interlocking Technique on the Railways

1828. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a control panel for operating points and signals on the relay interlocking technique has been developed with indigenous material by the South Eastern Railway Engineers; and

(b) if so, the main features of this system?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The main features of this system are as under:—

The control panel is for a small layout and is provided with five switches, one switch for each of four signals, and one switch for operation of a cross-over point. The relevant point and signal switches are required to be individually operated for movement of trains.

The panel switches, signals, Point Machines and Relays are of indigenous make. Shelf type relays have been used.

अप फतेहगढ़-कानपुर-आगरा यात्री गाड़ी

1829. श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 अक्टूबर, 1966 को बुधवार तथा कमलार्जुन स्टेशन

के बीच एक सशस्त्र गिरोह के सदस्यों ने अप फतेहगढ़-कानपुर-आगरा यात्री गाड़ी पर शोलियां चलाई जिस के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . जी नहीं। लेकिन 29-10-66 को सुबह 9 बजकर 20 मिनट के लगभग जब 115 अप कानपुर-फतेहगढ़ सवारी गाड़ी सिंधी रामपुर स्टेशन पर रुकने के लिए धीमी हो रही थी, तो उस पर गोली चलने की एक घटना हुई। सवारी डिब्बा नं० 4463 जी० टी० पर गोली के निशान पाये गये। फतेहगढ़ की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, जिसे इस घटना की सूचना दी गयी, ने सवारी डिब्बे की जांच की और गाड़ी को आगे जाने दिया गया। आगे की जांच से पता चला कि गोली दो पक्षों में श्रद्धा के कारण चली। इन में से एक पक्ष उक्त गाड़ी में यात्रा कर रहा था और उस पर रेल-पथ के पास खेतों में छिपे हुए दूसरे पक्ष द्वारा गोली चलायी गयी। सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है और अभी तक एक अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है।

Derailment at Jiradei Station

1830. Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.S.D. 11 Express Goods train was derailed at Jiradei Railway Station (N.E.R.) on the 6th October, 1966;

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

(c) the total loss of the Railway property?

2084 (A1) LSD—6.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) A goods train derailed at Jiradei station on 7-10-1966.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 4,600.

Linking of Stations by Electric Traction

1831. Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link up Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras Stations by electric traction;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no such scheme at present.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Bauxite deposits in Madras

1832. Shri Tula Ram:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Geological Survey of India, the deposits of best quality bauxite to the extent of 70 lakhs tons have been found in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to exploit these deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Geological Survey of India has carried out investigations of bauxite occurrences in various parts of Madras State e.g.

Palni region, Madurai district, Salem district. More detailed prospecting was carried out in Shevaroy region in Salem district. It was found that the reserves of superior grade bauxite containing 44 to 48 per cent alumina may be estimated at 0.6 million tonnes.

(b) Madras Aluminium Company hold a mining lease over these deposits. The Company has already taken up the requisite development work to meet the requirements of their aluminium smelter at Mettur.

Surplus Railway Employees

1833. Shri Krishnapal Singh;

Shri P. C. Borooah;

Shri Maheswar Naik;

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;

Shri Hem Barua;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 900,000 out of 1.4 million employees of the Railways are redundant;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the employees through some phased programme; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

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

Deputy District Controller of Stores in Northern Railway

1834. Shri Rajdeo Singh;

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;

Shri Daljit Singh;

Shri Vishram Prasad;

Shri Ramapathi Rao;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4111 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Dy. C.O.S. (M) and D.C.O.S. (II) of the Northern Railway have also been charged with corruption;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above mentioned officers have been working in the Northern Railway Headquarters Office for more than three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no charge of corruption against the present Dy. C.O.S. (M) of the Northern Railway.

There were certain allegations against the present D.C.O.S.(II) of the Northern Railway.

(b) The present Dy. C.O.S.(M) has been working on the Northern Railway Headquarters for over three years.

The D.C.O.S.(II) has been holding that post in the Headquarters Office of the Northern Railway for less than three years.

(c) The administrative posts in the Stores Department are headquartered in the Zonal Railway Headquarters only and the Officers have, therefore, to stay in the same station as long as they remain on that Railway.

As regards the D.C.O.S.(II) orders have been issued for his transfer out of the Northern Railway.

Drive Towards Self-reliance

1835. Shri Dighe;

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 657 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investment programme in the industrial sector in the Fourth Plan period has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The investment programme in the industrial sector in the Fourth Plan period is indicated in the Draft Outline of the

Fourth Five Year Plan which has since been published.

Kangra Valley and Kalka-Simla Section

1836. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the improvements made in passenger amenities, rolling stock and other items during the Third Plan period on each section of the narrow gauge of the Kangra Valley and Kalka Simla Sections, Section-wise, separately; and

(b) the improvements proposed to be made during the first year of the Fourth Plan period in each Section?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7358/66].

Attempt to derail Bombay bound Banaras Express in Jabalpur Dn. (C. Rly.)

1837. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unsuccessful attempt was made by some unknown persons to derail 28-UP Bombay-bound Banaras Express on the 12th October, 1966 between Salichouka Road and Junheta Railway Stations of Jabalpur Division; and

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

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

(b) Government Railway Police Gadawara have registered a case under Section 126 Indian Railways Act, which is under their investigation.

Federation of Railway Officers

1838. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Federation of Railway Officers has been formed to safeguard their interests;

(b) whether it has been given recognition by Government after ascertaining the aims and objects of the said Federation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The aims and objects are:

(i) To promote and safeguard the interests of Class I Railway Officers.

(ii) To deal with all matters pertaining to the welfare, service conditions and prospects etc. of Railway Officers.

(iii) to inculcate a sense of fraternity and unity of purpose among the Railway Officers.

Enquiry against Employees of Tea Board

1839. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3799 on the 15th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry proceedings against the employees of the Tea Board have been completed;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter rests, in the case of each employee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): (a) to (c). 35 employees in all were charge-sheeted, of these ten were suspended and the rest are continuing in their posts. Out of the 10 suspended employees, proceedings against one have been completed and he has been reinstated in service with a minor penalty.

Hearing in respect of the rest of the suspended employees is in progress. The charge-sheets and connected papers in respect of the remaining 25 are being scrutinised to decide which of them can be proceeded against.

Geological Survey Equipment from Canada

1840. Shri Tula Ram:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has got equipments from Canada and Sweden to intensify its activities in the country;

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

(c) the terms on which the equipments have been supplied to India?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). No equipment has so far been procured from Canada.

18 Craelius diamond core drills (8 of type XC-60 Hand 10 of type XF-60 H) complete with equipment were obtained from Sweden during the Third Plan period. The main terms of supply were:—

- (a) Shipment from Swedish port:
13 drills by 31-10-1964
5 drills by 31-12-1964.
c.i.f. Calcutta.

(b) Inspection: By Director General India Stores Department, London.

(c) Completeness of stores: Stores shall be complete in every respect with all mountings, fittings, fixtures and standard accessories, etc.

(d) Assembly and after-sale service: The contractor's Indian agents M/s. Vulcan Trading Co. Calcutta will be fully responsible for the completeness of the machinery, assembly of the equipment at destination site and will provide necessary after-sale service. They will also impart training to the consignee's staff for operation and maintenance of machines free of cost.

(e) Warranty:

(i) The equipment will be new and in accordance with the specifications.

(ii) The equipment will be free from defects in design material and workmanship.

(iii) Repairing or replacement at site of any part of equipment found defective within 12 months from the date of putting it into operation but not more than 18 months from the date of shipment.

(f) Bank Guarantee: The contractor will furnish a Bank guarantee amounting to 10 p.c. of the contract value.

(g) Payment: 100 p.c. of the net c.i.f. Indian port price will be paid to the SCT/SUKAB account, Bank of India, Bombay against shipment documents.

Four more Craelius diamond core drills of type B3 with derrick, diesel engine etc. are being obtained from Sweden for the Geological Survey of India.

Materials Planning and Allocation Board

1841. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee has recommended the setting up of a Materials Planning and Allocation Board to regulate procurement and distribution of scarce industrial raw materials; and

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

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri K. Raghu Ramalah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation is under examination.

टेलीविजन सैटों का निर्माण

1842. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन सार्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको टेलीविजन सैटों के निर्माण के लिए अब तक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई और नागपुर की कई फर्मों को हाल ही में टेलीविजन सैटों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन के नामों और उनका अनुमानिक वार्षिक उत्पदन क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री डा० संजीवैया) :

(क) से (ग) : मेसर्स टेलीराड (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई, तथा मेसर्स जे० के० रेयन, कानपुर ही ऐसी दो पार्टियाँ हैं जिन्हें प्रतिवर्ष 10,000 टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण करने के लिए आशय-पत्र मंजूर किये गये हैं।

Export of Textiles to U.K.

1843. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of cotton textiles from India to Britain in the current year is running at a higher level than in 1965; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of rise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the period January—July, 1966, for which figures are available, the total value of exports of cotton textiles to Britain was Rs. 871.62 lakhs as against Rs. 723.79 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1965. This shows an increase of 20 p.c. over the exports during January—July, 1965.

Licences under U.S. Aid Programme

1844. Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imblichlava:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of the Chairman of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association in a recently held meeting of its Bombay Regional Committee in which he said that licences available under the U.S. Aid programme were not fully utilised because raw material prices in U.S.A. were higher by 30—40 per cent than elsewhere;

(b) if so, whether Government have verified the statement and the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to find out alternative sources of supply in view of the high prices in U.S.A.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have also received representations from other quarters that the prices of several items in U.S.A. are relatively higher and consequently, there is reluctance on the part of the licencees to utilise the import licences issued under U.S.A.I.D., fully. In view of the difficult foreign exchange situation, licencees under free exchange have to be kept down to the minimum and Government have to utilise to the extent possible non-project assistance from various countries for licensing for imports of raw materials, components and spares. As a large part of the total non-project assistance is provided by the United States of America, import licences issued against U.S.A.I.D. constitute an important element in the total licensing. If in particular cases conversion of the U.S.A.I.D. licence to any other credit source is sought, such request are considered provided funds under that credit are available for the purpose. As already indicated, issue of licences against free foreign resources is not possible on a large scale in the context of the present foreign exchange position.

Benzene Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1845. Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) the total installed capacity of benzene in plants under Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) the actual production of benzene in these plants during the last three years;

(c) how much benzene produced in these plants has been exported during the last 3 years;

(d) whether Government are aware that Indian consumers of this commodity are experiencing difficulty in getting their requirements; and

(e) if so, the purpose of exporting this commodity?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The installed capacity for the production of Benzene at the one million tonne stage in the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited is as under:—

Plant	Installed annual capacity (in Kilo Litres)
Bhilai	7,070
Durgapur	10,400
Rourkela	6,860

(b) Actual production during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 was as under:—

Plant	Production (in Kilo Litres)		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Bhilai	10,355	9,455	8,189
Durgapur	4,203	3,072	5,685
Rourkela	2,314	3,533	4,310
(Nitration Grade)
(Ordinary Grade)	..	85	..

(c) Export during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 was of the following order:—

Plant	Export (in Kilo Litres)		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Bhilai	5,338	3,007	188
Durgapur	2,393	1,426	242
Rourkela	963	1,982	577

(d) and (e). Normally export of Benzene has taken place when production exceeded offtake by indigenous consumers. Temporary difficulties can, however, arise on account of several factors like fall in production, erratic internal offtake, the need for meeting export orders committed at the time of low internal demand, etc. etc.

Production Bonus in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1846. Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Hindustan Steel Limited propose to revise the production bonus scheme in the various steel plants under it and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is discontentment among the workers over the scheme; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to mitigate the grievances of the workers?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) There is at present no proposal to revise the Production Incentive Scheme applicable in the Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants which has been recently extended beyond the 31st May, 1966, after negotiations with the representatives of the recognised Unions. The question of revising the Scheme applicable to the Bhilai Steel Plant, which is somewhat different, so as to bring it in line with the Scheme current in the other two Plants is under consideration of the authorities of Hindustan Steel Limited in consultation with the recognised Union.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Doctors

1847. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in future recruitment of Railway Doctors will be made through U.P.S.C. and they will be designated as Assistant Medical Officers Class II;

(b) whether there is any difference in the standard of eligibility in their recruitment vis-a-vis the Doctors in C.H.S.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Killing of Travelling Ticket Examiner

1848. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Travelling Ticket Examiner was stabbed to death while on duty on Kanpur Express Train of the North Eastern Railway from Gonda to Kanpur on the 5th October, 1966;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the death took place and findings of Government about the incident; and

(c) what arrangements are being made for the security of such workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):
(a) Yes. A Travelling Ticket Examiner working as Conductor in 31 Up Kanpur passenger train ex-Gorakhpur to Lucknow, was found murdered in first class compartment at Kanpur Central Station on 5-10-66.

(b) The case is under investigation by the Government Railway Police, Kanpur under section 302 IPC.

(c) Government Railway Police staff have been provided for escorting important passenger trains during night.

Memo from Railwaymen

1849. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum written with human blood of Railwaymen detailing some grievances of Railwaymen was presented to Prime Minister during her visit to Gorakhpur in September 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, a letter was presented to Prime Minister by the N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union containing certain demands relating to appointment of Wage Board, payment of bonus, fair price shops, dearness allowance and Consumer Price Index. The demands are being examined.

Overbridge at Nidubrolu

1850. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received either from Ponnur Panchayat Samiti or from the public requesting the South Central Zone for the construction of an overbridge at Nidubrolu; and

(b) if so, from whom, when and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) There already exists a foot overbridge at Nidubrolu Station. No re-

presentation has so far been received by the South Central Railway for any road-overbridge at this station.

(b) Does not arise.

Accident near Rangiya Station

1851. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 2-Up Avadh-Tirhut Mail derailed at Udairana village between Ghagrapar and Rangiya Junction station of the North-East Frontier Railway on the 20th October, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured and the loss of railway property; and

(c) the cause of the accident?

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

(a) The accident occurred between Ghograpar and Rangiya stations.

(b) One person was killed and 13 sustained injuries. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 35,000.

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

Spinning Mill in Tripura

1852. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been given for the setting up of a spinning mill in Tripura;

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction; and

(c) if the work has been delayed, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The licensee has applied for allotment of land and financial assistance to the Government of Tripura. The application is under consideration of the State Government.

Jute Mill in Tripura

1853. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Government have approached the Central Government for the setting up of a Jute Mill in Tripura; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Letter of Intent has already been issued to a private party. The party has not yet submitted proposals for financing the import of essential plant and equipment.

Medium Sized Industry in Tripura

1854. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Government have approached the Central Government to set up a medium-sized industry in Tripura;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposal; and

(c) the steps so far taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals have been received for the following industries:—

- (1) A Paper mill,
- (2) A Spinning mill,
- (3) A jute mill, and
- (4) A Plywood factory.

(c) Licences have already issued for the setting up of a Spinning mill a Plywood factory. Proposals for setting up of a Paper mill and a Jute mill are under consideration.

Abnormal Rise in Prices

1855. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that immediately after Government's announcement of enhanced rates of dearness allowance for Government employees, there was an abnormal shooting up of prices in Delhi;

(b) whether prices of such articles as pulses, cooking oil, potatoes, milk, eggs, rocketed upwards by 7 to 37 per cent; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There has been no abnormal increase in prices in Delhi soon after Government's announcement of enhanced rates of dearness allowance to its employees on 19-10-66. Price variations showed a mixed trend. A comparison of prices on 14-10-66 and 11-11-1966 showed that there was an increase of 1.6 per cent to 7.1 per cent in cases of pulses and potatoes, prices of milk and eggs remained steady while prices of cooking oils declined by 4.3 to 4.8 per cent. The Government is constantly keeping a watch over price movement and supplies of essential articles in Delhi as well as in other states.

Strike at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

1856. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notice of one day token strike at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been received recently; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, from the C.L.W. Labour Union which has not been recognised.

(b) C.L.W. administration is taking necessary steps to meet the contingency.

Scarcity of Baby Food

1857. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of baby food in the country especially in Madras; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make baby food available?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) An overall shortage of baby food has been reported in the country as a whole, including Madras.

(b) Baby food has been included as an item under the Essential Commodities Act and all facilities for increasing the production of baby food are being extended to the manufacturers.

Additional capacity is being organised so as to augment the production of baby food. With increased production the availability of baby food is likely to ease.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा विदेशी कारों की खरीद

1858. श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापार निगम ने 1955 से लेकर अक्टूबर, 1966 तक स्थानीय विदेशी दूतावासों/मिशनो से कितनी कारें खरीदीं तथा उनका कितना मूल्य दिया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मिशनो द्वारा अपने प्रयोग के लिये आयात की जाने वाली कारों पर सीमाशुल्क नहीं लिया जाता है;

(ग) यदि इन कारों का सीधा आयात किया जाता तो सरकार को सीमा शुल्क के रूप में कितनी राशि की प्राय होती;

(घ) ये कारें किस प्रकार वितरित की गईं, किन किन मंत्रालयों को दी गईं तथा प्रत्येक मंत्रालय का कितना कारों की दी गईं;

(ङ) क्या इन में से कुछ कारें लोगों को बेची गईं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस विक्री से कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (च) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Allotment of Scooters

1859. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Alvares:

Shri Daji:

Shri Warrior:

Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Mohammad Elias:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Namblar:

Shri Umanath:

Sshri P. Kunhan:

Shri Pottakkat:

Shri Imbichibava:

Shri Biren Dutta:

Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Shri M. V. Swamy:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Hukum Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Bade:

Shri Omkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for allotment of scooters/motor cycles on priority basis from the Central Government quota, Government have removed the restriction regarding 'distance limit of more than 5 K.M.';

(b) whether it is also a fact that applications rejected or withheld in the past because of non-compliance with the above restriction have also been allowed to be renewed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the above relaxation and its effect on the priority of persons already kept on the waiting-list and the number of such affected persons?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It had been the experience that this restriction was neither equitable nor practicable to enforce as the officers were liable to be transferred from one place to another and from one office to another. It was also not possible for either the Ministry of Industry or for the administrative Ministry to verify the actual distance between the residence and the office of an applicant. Officers also changed their residence from time to time. Furthermore, an officer did not buy a vehicle exclusively for use between his office and residence.

Following the relaxation of the restriction under reference, about 1500 additional applications from the affected persons have been received as against about 11,000 applications already pending with the Ministry of Industry.

Rourkela Steel Plant

1860. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the capacity of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the estimated increase and its capital cost?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). A proposal for the further expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant including the extent of increased in capacity and capital cost thereof is under discussion with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and its financing agencies.

De-Luxe third class A. C. Trains on metre gauge Section.

1861. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy decision has been taken to introduce 'De-luxe' third class air-conditioned trains on metre gauge sections; and

(b) if so, when those are likely to be introduced and on what Sections?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Subject to the availability of requisite foreign exchange for air-conditioning equipment, it is proposed to acquire coaching stock for introduction of bi-weekly air-conditioned expresses on one or two important metre gauge trunk routes. The sections tentatively selected for these services are Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad and Lucknow-Gauhati.

Creation of new Ahmedabad Division on the Western Railway

1862. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have examined the feasibility of creating a new Ahmedabad Division on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Nazira Coal Company

**1863. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 682 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Nazira Company, whose lease was extended in 1943 till 1st January, 1973 is or was a British firm with its Head Office in the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the names of Directors of the Company;

(c) whether the lease will be terminated immediately, considering that it was by the British Indian Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Overbridge at Level crossing near Itarsi

1864. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the construction of an overbridge at the level crossing near Itarsi Railway Station, Central Railway, has reached a dead end;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central and State Governments are at loggerheads with each other over this project;

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

(d) the steps being taken to resolve the conflict and at least make a tangle beginning?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise as there has been no conflict. Sanction to the Railway's portion of work of construction of the road overbridge has been issued on 4-7-66. Work on the bridge proper will be commenced by the Railway after the road is temporarily diverted by the State Government.

पुस्तकों का आयात

1865. श्री उदिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री भगु लिमये :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुस्तकों के आयात की नीति उदार बना दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में सावधानी रखने का प्रयत्न किया है कि मामूली उपयोगिता वाली पुस्तकों तथा कहानी पुस्तकों, उन्‍यासों तथा प्रचार साहित्य का आयात न होने पाये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोटे को 75 प्रतिशत से 150 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त सुस्थापित आयातकों को कानून तथा विधि व्यवसाय सम्बन्धी या चिकित्सा व्यवसाय, वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा या औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाओं सम्बन्धी प्रामाणिक तकनीकी पुस्तकों या संदर्भ ग्रन्थों तथा पाठ्य पुस्तकों के आयात के लिये, अप्रैल 66-मार्च 67 के लिये नियत उन के कोटा लाइसेन्सों के मूल्य से दुगुने मूल्य से पूरक लाइसेन्स देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ग) जी, हां । उपयुक्त सावधानी के उपाय किये गये हैं ।

आयातित रुई का वितरण

1866. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयातित रुई किस आधार पर वितरित की जाती है और उसका कितना भाग छोटी तथा मध्यम कपड़ा मिलों को दिया जाता है ?

(ख) क्या आयातित रुई की नीलामी करके सरकार अधिक लाभ कमा सकती है ; और

(ग) उन मिलों के, जिन्हें आयातित रुई दी जाती है , कपड़े का निर्यात करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मिलों को, चाहे उनका प्रकार कुछ भी हो, आयातित रुई का वितरण कलेण्डर वर्ष 1963, 1964, और 1965 में इस प्रकार की रुई की उन के द्वारा की गई खपत के आधार पर किया जाता है । नई मिलों तथा सहायकारी मिलों को भी उचित आधार पर आयातित रुई का आवंटन की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग) . चूँकि सूती वस्त्र जनता की महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता की वस्तु है और क्योंकि मिल के उत्पादन के कुछ अंश पर मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू है अतः केवल अधिकतम लाभ कमाने के उद्देश्य से ही रुई की नीलामी नहीं की जा सकती ।

सूती वस्त्र तथा धागा, जिसका उत्पादन स्वदेशी तथा आयातित रुई की विभिन्न किस्मों के सम्मिश्रण से होता है, पूर्णतः निर्यात करने दिया जाता है ।

रुई का आयात

1867. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में 1965-66 में रुई के आयात पर विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक खर्च की गई है, और

(ख) आयातित रुई से बने कितने प्रतिशत कपड़े का निर्यात किया जा रहा है तथा कितने प्रतिशत कपड़े की देश में खपत हो रही है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) कपड़ा उत्पादन के आंकड़े , प्रयोग की गई रुई की किस्मों के आधार पर, नहीं रखे जा सकते क्योंकि कपड़े का उत्पादन सभी किस्म की भारतीय तथा विदेशी रूपों के मिश्रण से किया जाता है । इसी प्रकार उस आधार पर निर्यात किए गए कपड़े के आंकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि रुई को विविध किस्म के सूतों तथा बुनावटों के लिए मिला कर तैयार किया जाता है ।

Seniority of Diesel Cleaners and Khalasis

1868. Shri Nambiar:

Dr. Saradish Roy:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the seniority of Diesel Cleaners and Khalasis on the Northern Railway has been reckoned;

(b) whether the service of workers as substitute mazdoors is taken into consideration, while reckoning the seniority of these categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total number of workers in the Delhi Division whose services as substitute mazdoors have not been taken into consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Low Temperature Carbonization Plants

1869. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of major low-temperature carbonisation plants to produce cheap smokeless coal for home use and briquetted coke for pig iron plants in the country;

(b) the sites selected for the purpose; and

(c) when they are likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Proposals for the establishment of low temperature carbonisation plants—one at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Talcher in Orissa (as part of an Industrial Complex)—are under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1870. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Committee appointed to review the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The Committee has not yet com-

pleted its work and the time for the submission of its report has also been extended upto 1st April, 1967.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Private Mines

1871. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 285 on the 5th August, 1966 and state whether Government have since finalised the proposal to give financial help to private mines for their development?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): The proposal to give financial help to private mines for their development has not yet been finalised.

Substitution of Cow-Dung by Soft-Coke

1872. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1409 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute has since prepared Project Reports for conducting experiments for substitution of cowdung by soft-coke; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure adequate and regular supply of soft coke to towns and villages so as to avoid cow dung being burnt as fuel?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government, however, has not yet received the Project Report.

(b) Relaxation of control on the distribution of soft coke liberalisation of licensing policy for opening of soft coke depots, emphasis on coal based industries, are some of the measures taken by the Government.

Study Group on Export of Coal

1873. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the study group on export of coal which submitted its report recently; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The main recommendations of the Study Group on Coal Exports are broadly as follows:—

(i) That a firm export policy should be announced permitting exports of all grades of non coking coals and soft coke freely and of coking coal and B. P. hard coke upto a limited extent.

(ii) That an annual export target may be fixed for the present, in respect of coking coal (Grades A to C) at 0.5 m. tonnes, higher grades of non-coking coal at 0.7 m. tonnes, lower grades of non-coking coal at 1 m. tonnes and limited quantities of B. P. hard coke. Further, requirements for exports of selected grades of non-coking coals should be met from current production with suitable adjustment in internal demand, if necessary. Irrespective of any changes in internal requirements of selected grades of non-coking steam coal, every effort should be made to maintain an exportable surplus of about 1 m. tonnes.

(iii) That the element of cess levied on coal/coke to subsidise coastal coal shipments should be refunded on coal exports by sea.

(iv) That no sales tax (Central or State) should be charged at any stage on coal meant for export by sea.

(v) That status quo should be maintained in the matter of port charges, river dues, trimming charges and marine dues for colliers.

(vi) That production of grades A to C of coking coal through private sector collieries should be so organised as to yield an annual surplus of about 0.5 m. tonnes.

(vii) That coal movement for export should get top most priority in allotment of railway wagons and movement of export of coal should be exempted from Railway Ration-alisation Rules.

(viii) That in planning expansion of shipping tonnage, a cushion of 8 shipments per month (of the size Calcutta port can at present handle) should be allowed for coal exports.

(ix) That the present distance limits (350 kms) for the grant of 20 per cent rebate on rail freight should be waived.

(x) That ways and means should be found to harness the initiative of past coal exporters also for securing new markets and regaining lost natural markets.

(xi) That exports of coal by land to Pakistan (when resumed) and Nepal may be left to private sector exporters.

(xii) That for organising exports to Japan, a small Standing Group should be set up to study and report on the collieries and coals (coking) that may be projected for export and the probable impact of export of prime coking coal on steel plant. After the Standing Group's proposals are approved by Government, a delegation should be sent to Japan to undertake commercial negotiations with the support and advice of that Group. Depending on export opportunities, trade delegations may also be sent to Singapore and Hongkong. Further, the Standing Group may carefully examine the techno-economic feasibility of blending Assam Coal with West Bengal/Bihar coal.

(b) The recommendations made by the Study Group are being examined by Government.

Shortage of Coal

1874. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage of selected grades of coal, Coal Controller has taken any steps to restrict consumption of these grades internally and to spare substantial quantity for export to the neighbouring countries;

(b) whether the Coal Controller has taken any step to encourage consumption of grade I, non-coking and grade HH coking coal for consumption in place of selected grades; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to revise the schedule of allocation of industrial coal?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The consumption of selected grades of coal has to some extent been curtailed to make available those grades of coal for export.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Fuel Efficiency Committee, set up by Government is keeping a constant watch over the allocation of industrial coal in order to effect maximum economies in the use of selected grades of coal.

Reduction in Freight on Soft Coke

1875. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reply given by the Deputy Minister of Railways to S.Q. No. 707 on the 28th August, 1966 to the effect that the Railways are prepared to consider giving relief in the matter of freight on soft coke when

it is moved by block rakes of box-wagons for those areas which are presently being served; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has prepared any scheme for consideration by the Ministry of Railways for the grant of reduction in freight on soft coke?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). **ea**, Sir. The reduction in freight would be considered by Railways for those areas only which are not presently served. The Railways have asked for a concrete proposal from the Coal Industry/Trade to enable them to consider the matter further. The proposal bringing out the scheme for allowing concessions in freight on soft coke is being worked out in consultation with the Coal Industry and Railways.

Licensed Depots for Selling Coke and Coal

1876. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 736 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the statewide approximate number of licensed depots for selling coke and coal in the country;

(b) the statewide number of depots opened since the introduction of liberalisation in the distribution of soft-coke and brick-making coal in 1964—statewise; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage free licensing of depots?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). These statistics are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Relaxation of control on the distribution of soft coke and brick-making coal;

(ii) Advice to State Governments to remove procedural delays and to grant licences freely for opening of coal/coke depots; and

(iii) Advice to State Governments to allow quota holders and brick-kiln owners to dispose of their stocks in neighbouring districts.

Setting up of Factories in Tarai Area of U.P.

1877. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast resources in the Tarai Area of Uttar Pradesh are lying untapped;

(b) whether it is a fact that surveys have been made which proved that establishment of cement, paper, jute and wool pulp factories are economically feasible; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in order to explore these possibilities and to exploit this potential?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The subjects relating to 'Forests' and 'Survey' are the concern of State Governments. Central Government have not received any information so far from the Government of U.P. whether any such survey has been conducted in the Tarai area. Hence the potentialities of this area are not known.

Black Listed Firms

1878. **Shri P. H. Bheel:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a report from the Sub-Committee constituted to go into the question of dealing with black-listed firms;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Sub-Committee; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Government are examining as to how the existing laws could be strengthened and their scope widened to enable Government to take more effective action against firms guilty of malpractices.

Jute Mill in Orissa

1879. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new jute mill in Orissa on co-operative basis; and

(b) whether Government have given its seal of approval and when this is likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Bio-gas and Bio-manure

1880. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the studies made at the National Sugar Institute on the use of bagasse for the production of bio-gas and bio-manure; and

(b) the steps being taken to utilise bagasse as raw material for paper and board and not as fuel?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Experiments at Bio-gas Plant in the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur have shown that

technically bagasse, mixed with animal dung and small proportions of other additives such as oil cakes, bone-meal etc., is a suitable base for production of bio-manure and bio-gas. Further experimentation is necessary to evaluate the economics of the process.

(b) Two paper mills have actually been installed on the basis of bagasse as main raw material. Possibilities of setting up further plants in Public/Private Sector are being explored and Project Reports of one such plant in Public Sector and one in Cooperative Sector are under preparation.

Railway Rest Room for Sleeper Coach Conductors at Madras Central Station

1881. Shri Imblichibava:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rest room for the Railway sleeper coach conductors at Madras Central Station;

(b) the total number of sleeper coach conductors reaching Madras Central Station every day;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Southern Railway authorities from the Sleeper Coach Conductors in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) and (b). Special Travelling Ticket Examiners are deputed to man the sleeper coaches. 62 Travelling Ticket Examiners in all arrive at Madras Central daily from Out-stations. A room has been provided at Madras Central for the Travelling Ticket Examiners to keep their boxes and this room is also being utilised by them for taking rest.

(c) Yes.

(d) Provision of additional Rest facilities at Madras Central for Travel-

ling Ticket Examiners has since been made in the Works Programme for 1966-67.

Instruments Factory in Palghat

1882. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2244 on the 12th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishing the Instruments Factory in Palghat in Kerala with the Soviet collaboration; and

(b) when the project is expected to be commissioned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Following the acceptance of Detailed Project Report for the plant by the Government, steps have been taken for the implementation of the project. It is proposed to start Civil Construction works at the site shortly. Arrangements are being made in consultation with the State Government for supply of water and electric energy. Action for the recruitment of first batch of Engineers to be deputed to the U.S.S.R. for specialist training is also being taken.

(b) By the end of 1968.

Nurses in Railway Hospitals

1883. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Das:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nurses of A and B Grades in Railway Hospitals are selected by a special Service Commission;

(b) if so, the qualifications required for their selection, the working hours prescribed for them and the difference in their responsibility;

(c) whether there is any difference in the pay scales of these two Grades and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) whether nurses belonging to both the Grades do similar jobs and, if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove the discrepancy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Railway Administrations have been authorised to recruit nurses through selection boards constituted for the purpose without the agency of Railway Service Commissions. Recruitment is made in the initial grade of Rs. 150—280 (AS) as staff Nurse. Vacancies of Nursing Sister scale Rs. 210—320 (AS) are filled by direct recruitment to the extent staff Nurses with senior Nursing 'A' certificate or with 5 years service in scale Rs. 150—280(AS) are not available for promotion.

(b) (1) Qualifications—

Age—20 to 35 years both for staff Nurses & Nursing Sisters.

Education—Should be Matriculate and possess a Jr. Nursing 'B' certificate in the case of Staff Nurse and Senior Nursing 'A' certificate in the case of Nursing Sister by a recognised medical institution registerable under the State Government Act, for Nurses, Midwives or Health visitors or an equivalent qualification; experience in rural areas is an additional qualification. Promotion from staff Nurses to Nursing Sister is made on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability.

(2) Working Hours—

Both have been classified as "continuous". They are rostered for duties for not more than 54 hours a week on the average over a month.

(3) Difference in responsibility—

Nursing Sisters are in higher grade by virtue of their quali-

fication/experience. They are given more responsibility than staff nurses, viz. charge of wards including equipment, supervision over work of staff nurses etc.

(c) Yes. The scales are:

(i) Rs. 210—10—290—15—320.

(ii) Rs. 150—5—175—6—205—EB—7—240—8—256—EB—8—280.

(d) The reply to the first part is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

Prices of Tractors

1984. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of tractors have gone up after devaluation;

(b) whether Government have inquired into the rise of prices; and

(c) the action taken to reduce the prices of tractors?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to determine the fair selling prices of tractors manufactured in the country, Government Cost Accounts Officers had been deputed to undertake cost examination of the manufacturing units. Cost reports in respect of M/s. Tractor and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras and M/s. Escorts Limited, New Delhi have been received. These have been examined along with the claims of the manufacturers for price increase arising out of devaluation and selling prices of the tractors manufactured

by these two units have been approved as under:

Name of the firm	Selling price before devaluation	Selling price charged by the manufacturers after devaluation	Fair selling price now fixed	
			prior to 6-6-'66	from 6-6-'66
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M/s. Tractor & Farm Equipment, Madras	15,905	20,821	17,117	19,665
M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad :—				
Escorts 37	15,400	17,300	14,781	16,621
Escorts 27W	13,600	16,500	12,246	15,417

The cost report in respect of M/s. Eicher Tractor India Ltd., has been received recently and is under examination. Cost reports in respect of M/s. Hindustan Tractors and Bulldozers and M/s. International Tractor

Company of India Ltd. are likely to be received in about a month's time. In the meantime, these manufacturers have been asked to reduce the post-devaluation prices of their tractors on an *ad hoc* basis as under:—

Name of the firm.	Pre-devaluation prices charged by them.	Post devaluation prices charged by them.	Post devaluation prices approved by Government.	Reduction %.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M/s. Eicher Tractor India Limited.	15,110	17,110	15,110	2,000
M/s. Hindustan Tractors & Bulldozers Ltd.,	17,650	21,650	20,237.50	1,412.50
M/s. International Tractor Co. of India Ltd.,	19,917	19,927	18,627	1,300.00

All India Handloom Board

1885. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Weavers Service Centre of the All India Handloom Board, New Delhi, which guides the Northern States, is being shifted to Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) and (b). A proposal to shift the Weavers Service Centre from Delhi to Trivandrum has been received.

This proposal is under consideration.

Looting of Detonators near Panchet Dam

1886. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4144 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the matter of looting of detonators from an explosive magazine near the Panchet Dam has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the five persons already arrested?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The

matter is under investigation by the Court.

(c) All the five arrested persons have been prosecuted by the Police.

उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर चोरियां

1887. श्री शिकरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोयले, चावल तथा लकड़ी की चोरी की घटनाएं अभी भी हो रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन चोरियों के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को उज्जैन में प्रति वर्ष दंड दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1964 से लेकर अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया

गया तथा उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(घ) उपरोक्त स्टेशन पर इस अवधि में कौन-कौन सी और कितनी मात्रा में वस्तुएं बरामद हुईं ; और

(ङ) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1964, 1965 और 1966 में (अक्तूबर तक) उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर चावल और लकड़ी की चोरी की किसी घटना की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। लेकिन इन वर्षों में कोयले की चोरी की अनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

	1964	1965	1966 (अक्तूबर तक)।
दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या	49	18	49
पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	49	18	49
दोषी ठहराये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	48	17	47
विमुक्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या	1	1	2
चोरी गये कोयले की मात्रा	22 कि० 30 कि०घ्रा०	6 कि० 3 कि०घ्रा०	42 कि० 32 कि०घ्रा०
बरामद किये गये कोयले की मात्रा	यथापरि ६० पै०	यथापरि ६० पै०	यथापरि ६० पै०
कोयले का मूल्य	290. 40	89. 75	868. 25

(ङ) कोयले के ढेरों पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की जाती है। रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी खड़ी हुई मालगाड़ियों से चोरी और उठाईगिरी की भी घटनाएं रोकने के लिए रेलवे यार्ड में भी गश्त लगाते हैं।

उज्जैन में ऊपरी पुल

1888. श्री शिकरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन में रेल तथा अन्य यातायात के लिये अलग ग्लग पुल नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके कारण मिल के कर्मचारियों का समय पर इयूटी पर पहुँचने में बाधा हाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इन कठिनाई का दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Fire in Suburban Train on Western Railway

1889. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one woman died and several were injured due to burns caused by a fire in a bogie of a Suburban Train on the Western Railway between Ville Parle and Andheri Stations on the 31st October, 1966;

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

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) As a result of this accident 4 persons including two women were killed and 19 sustained injuries.

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

(c) There was no damage to railway property.

Allotment of Scooters

1890. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scooters allotted to the State of Mysore in the last three years;

(b) the number of Scooters allotted to the other States in the country during the same period;

(c) the reasons for disparities in allotment to the different States along with the criteria on the basis of which distribution is made;

(d) whether the demand for Scooters in Mysore State is increasing every year, as also in other States; and

(e) if so, how the demand is proposed to be met in the coming years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Silk Board

1891. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2822 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the full-time Chairman has been appointed to carry out the duties of the Chairman in the interest of development of sericulture;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The selection of a suitable candidate for the post of Chairman is under consideration.

Silk Board

1892. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Central Silk Board was shifted from Bangalore to Bombay, as the Textile Commissioner was the ex-officio Chairman of the Central Silk Board;

(b) whether in view of the decision of Government to appoint a full time Chairman for the Central Silk Board, it is proposed to shift the head-quarter to Bangalore or Mysore; and

(c) whether the Government of Mysore have urged the Central Government to transfer the Central Silk Board head quarter to Mysore State in the interest of the development of sericulture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) The Government of Mysore had approached the Central Government in the past regarding this issue but the difficulties involved in re-shifting the Board's Office were explained to them.

Distribution of Coffee Seeds

1893. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coffee Board has decided to close the Coffee Houses distributing coffee seeds at control rates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check the rise in prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) and (b).^{*} Coffee Houses of the Coffee Board do not distribute coffee

seeds. The Board is however considering a proposal to discontinue sale of coffee seeds through its Propaganda Departments depots, as it is considered that sale of coffee powder and roasted seeds will serve the ends of promotion better than sale of coffee seeds, besides preventing non-bona fide consumers taking advantage of price disparity between the open market price and the minimum release price at which raw seeds are sold by these depots.

(c) Continuous watch is being kept on price trends and adequate quantities are being released for the internal market to check rise in prices. As a result, the price of raw coffee is already showing a declining trend.

Auction of Coffee in Kerala

1894. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to arrange for auction of coffee in the Kerala State;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The demand for coffee in the Kerala State is not large enough to justify a separate auction centre in that State.

World Exhibition in Osaka

1895. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose

to participate in the World Exhibition to be held in Osaka, Japan in 1970;

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

(c) the number of countries participating in the Exhibition?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A Universal and International Exhibition, called the Japan World Exposition Osaka 1970, will be held from 15th March to 13th September, 1970. It is a general Exhibition of the First Category recognised by the International Bureau of Exhibitions under the conventions regarding International Exhibitions (popularly known as the Paris Convention of 1928). The Exhibition will be held under the Authority of the Japanese Government (Ministry of International Trade and Industry). An Association called the Japan Association for the 1970 World Exposition has been set up which has been officially recognised by the Japan Government and has been entrusted with the organisation of the Exposition.

2. The Theme of the Exposition is "Progress and Harmony for Mankind" divided into 4 theme subjects, viz.—

- (i) Toward fuller enjoyment of life;
- (ii) Towards more bountiful fruits from nature;
- (iii) Towards fuller engineering of our living environment; and
- (iv) Toward better understanding of each other.

3. This is the first time that a Universal Exhibition of the First Category is being organised in an Asian country viz. Japan. Government of India has not yet received the official invitation to participate in the Exposition in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. Hence no final decision could be/or has been taken about India's participation. However, Shri

Kaoru Chuma, Mayor of the host city Osaka and later Shri Taizo Ishizaka, President of the Association organising the Exposition, have extended personal invitations to the authorities of the Government of India requesting India's participation in the Exposition. Considering the scope and magnitude of the Exposition and the fact that it is being held in an Asian country for the first time, it is thought that participation by India would be generally welcomed. The scope, magnitude, and extent of participation will, however, depend on various factors including financial limitation and the facilities that might be made available by the Exposition Authorities as well as the Japanese Government etc.

4. The invitations to the various Governments are still being extended by the Japanese Government. It is, therefore, too early to state about the number of countries which would be participating in the Exposition. The Organisers, however, believe that the response to their invitation will be most encouraging and most of the countries invited would probably be participating.

सिगनेलरों की भर्ती

1896. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में रेलों के लिये कितने सिगनेलर भर्ती किये गये ;

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में भी तार सिगनल देने का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ;

(ग) जेप व्यक्तियों को यह प्रशिक्षण कब तक दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) ऐसे रेलवे तार धर कितने हैं जिन में हिन्दी तार द्वारा संदेश भेजने की व्यवस्था है और जहाँ तार बलकों को देवनागरी लिपि में तार द्वारा संदेश भेजने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) में (ग). सूचना मंडायी जा रही है और मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Porters at Paleza Ghat

1897. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that first class passengers are the last to get the services of the porters at Paleza Ghat in the third trip;

(b) whether Government are aware that sometimes for want of porters, they have to miss the steamer bound for Mahendru Ghat; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that first class passengers of any train do not miss the corresponding steamer for the non-availability of porters in first or second trip?

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

(b) and (c). No complaints of the nature mentioned have been received. However in order to eliminate any complaint regarding shortage of licensed porters at Paleza Ghat, their number has recently been increased and the supervising staff have been instructed to ensure that passengers are not inconvenienced for want of licensed porters.

Electrification between Virar and Ahmedabad Stations

1898. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates for the electrification of Railways between Virar and Ahmedabad on the Western Railway have been prepared;

(b) whether any progress has been made regarding the electrification;

(c) whether any other scheme on any other Railway was given preference over this scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Detailed survey required for the preparation of the tender documents, is being taken up shortly. Meanwhile, negotiations for the supply of power are in progress with the Maharashtra and Gujarat State Electricity Boards.

(c) and (d). Based on the detailed techno-economic studies carried out for various high density routes, electrification of Kanpur-Tundla and Rourkela-Durg sections has also been undertaken. The priority to be accorded to each project depends on a number of factors such as the traffic density, the operating needs, availability of power, economic utilisation of electric locomotives, the economic viability of the scheme etc.

Electrification of Kanpur-Tundla Section of Northern Railway

1899. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders have been called for the electrification of Kanpur-Tundla Section of the Northern Railway,

(b) which other Sections in any of the other Zonal Railways are proposed to be electrified during the next four years; and

(c) the cost of electric energy which will be required for working Tundla-Kanpur Section and how it compare with the estimated cost of electrical energy for operating Virar-Ahmedabad section?

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

(b) In addition to the completion of Third Plan through forward electrification works of Allahabad-Kanpur, Igatpuri-Bhusaval and Howrah-Kharagpur sections, electrification of Kanpur-Tundla (Northern) Rourkela-Durg. (S.E.), Virar-Sabarmati (Western) and Madras-Vajayawada (South and South-Central) sections is contemplated during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) The tariff for electric power supply for Kanpur-Tundla is still under negotiation with the U.P. State Electricity Board and it is, therefore, not possible to compare it with the estimated cost of electrical energy for Virar-Sabarmati section.

Licensing of Roller Flour Mills

1900. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 806 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of the Flour Mills in the various States in the country which were set up after the issue of that Ministry's Notification No. S. O. 187-IDRA-29 B-2-64, dated the 13th January, 1964;

(b) the basis on which trial run quota and monthly wheat quota was allotted to these mills during 1965 and 1966;

(c) the names of those mills out of these which have got a capacity of more than 2,000 tons per month and were not registered under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, yet they were allotted more than 30 tons per day and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to allot optimum quota to those mills whose capacity is lying vacant and whose cases have been recommended by his Ministry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Flour Mills in Haryana

1901. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of flour mills in Haryana which were licensed by Government and which have a grinding capacity of more than 3,000 tons per month;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these mills are not getting a quota of more than 30 tons per day, thus rendering their entire capacity idle for more than 3 weeks a month; and

(c) whether Government propose to recommend their case for the allotment of full adequate quota consistent with their grinding capacity to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Messrs. R. B. L. Benarsi Dass & Co. (P) Ltd., Ambala Cantt.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

50 Million Credit to Ceylon

1902. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Ceylon proposed to import from India 200 bus and truck chassis, a substantial quantity of tyres and powerlooms against Rs. 50-million credit offered by India to that country in 1962 and renewed last year;

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No formal proposal has been received from Government of Ceylon for import of bus and truck chassis, tyres and powerlooms against the credit of Rs 50 million offered by Government of India to Ceylon in 1962.

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

Conversion of M.G. Line into B.G.

1903. Shri H. C Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey regarding (i) conversion of Metre Gauge line from Bangalore City to Guntakal into Broad Gauge and (ii) Narrow Gauge line from Bangalore City to Chickballapur into Broad Gauge has been completed;

(b) if so, the costs thereof; and

(c) when the works would be taken up?

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

(a) (i) A Traffic Survey for conversion of the Guntakal-Bangalore MG section to BG sanctioned in June, 1966 is still in progress. (ii) No survey for conversion of the Bangalore-Chickballapur NG section to BG has been ordered.

(b) and (c). For Guntakal-Bangalore Section the cost of conversion to BG can be given only after the survey is completed, and question of taking up the work will naturally depend on the results of the survey.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारी

1904. श्री सिक्करे :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे (वाराणसी जिला) के कर्मचारियों को शंकर शरण पंचाट के अन्तर्गत उनकी 1 अक्टूबर, 1962 को हुई पदोन्नति के परिणामस्वरूप उनको देय बकाया राशि का अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को तथा कुल कितनी घन राशि दी जानी है ; और

(घ) बकाया राशि के कब तक दे दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

1905. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal has paid the minimum statutory Bonus of 4 per cent to its employees;

(b) whether the interim relief recommended by the Engineering Wage Board has been paid;

(c) whether the increase in dearness allowances as sanctioned by the Gajendragadkar Commission has been paid;

(d) whether it is a fact that no statutorily elected Works Committee exists at the plant; and

(e) whether Government have any proposal to redress the employees grievances?

The Minister of Industry (Shri B. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir. Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, have not yet commenced making profits. Therefore, the liability to pay bonus, in accordance with Section 16(b) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, would arise only with effect from the sixth accounting year following the accounting year 1961-62 during which the factory sold the product manufactured therein for the first time. The sixth accounting year following the year 1961-62 would be 1967-68 and the liability to pay bonus according to Section 16 of the Pay-

ment of Bonus Act, 1965, would arise only in the year 1968-69.

(b) No, Sir. In accordance with the agreement dated 7th April, 1965, concluded by the management of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, with the representative Union of their employees, under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960, and consequent award of the Industrial Court, Indore, the employees are being paid pay and dearness allowance at Central Government rates. The representative Union have informed the management that no action need be taken for implementing the interim relief as recommended by the Wage Board for Engineering Industries and that the employees be allowed to continue to be paid at Central Government rates till orders of the Central Government are issued for implementation of the final recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While no works Committee as such has been constituted under Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960, a Joint Committee consisting of 5 representatives of the management and 5 representatives of the Union has been formed with effect from 15th March, 1963 and is functioning satisfactorily.

(e) A grievance procedure based on model prescribed under Code of Discipline in Industry is already in existence in the Company for redress of grievances of employees.

H.E.C., Ranchi

1966. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial relations between the management and workers of the H.E.C. Ranchi, continue to be strained because of non-recognition of a representative union;

(b) whether the INTUC-affiliated Hatia Projects workers' union has threatened to launch a strike if its demands are not settled by the 18th November, 1966; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) There has been some unrest among the workers of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. on account of a dispute between two groups of a union over recognition.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Bihar have held conciliation proceedings and agreement has been reached on a number of issues.

Imported Copra

1967. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any criteria for distribution of imported Copra among the mill owners and other consumers;

(b) if so, what is the criteria;

(c) what is the price of imported copra and at what price the same is given to consumers;

(d) whether any duty has to be paid by the consumers on imported copra and if so, what is the rate;

(e) what quantity of copra and oil has been imported during 1965-66 and what quantity is proposed to be imported during 1966-67; and

(f) what quantity of copra and oil has already been imported during this year after the 31st March, 1966?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Imported Copra would be distributed amongst the Scheduled and Non-scheduled units (crushing units and soap sector) equally. Similarly,

crushers and soap manufacturers in both the sectors will share their allocation in the ratio of 50:50. The actual allotment of Copra to each unit would be made on the basis of best year's crushing/consumption of Copra/Cocanut oil in 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965.

(c) and (d): The landed cost of imported Copra on an average is about Rs. 2340 per Metric ton. It is released to the consumers by the State Trading Corporation after charging a margin of Rs. 120/- per tonne.

There is an import duty of 60% ad valorem on the import of Copra. However, there is a preferential rate of duty (50%) on such imports as originate from a British colony. The price of Rs. 2340/- mentioned above is inclusive of import duty which is 50% ad valorem and is paid by the State Trading Corporation.

(e) and (f): 48722 tonnes of copra valued at Rs. 626.26 lakhs was imported during 1965-66. No cocoanut oil was, however, imported during this period. During 1966-67, it is proposed to import Copra worth Rs. 3.0 crores till the end of calendar year 1966. The position would be reviewed in December, 1966. Copra worth Rs.1.0 crores has so far been imported by State Trading Corporation during this year after 31st March, 1966. No quantity of cocoanut oil has been imported this year after 31st March, 1966.

Gazetted Posts in the Iron and Steel Controllers' Office

1908. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Gazetted Officers in the Iron and Steel Controllers' main office at Calcutta and the regional offices at Delhi, Bombay and Madras;

(b) whether they are classified as Central Services Class I and Class II or in any other manner; and

(c) whether any rules have been

framed and are observed in regard to appointment to such gazetted posts by direct recruitment and/or departmental promotion?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The Number of gazetted posts as on 17-11-1966 is as under:—

Main Office at Calcutta	32
Regional Office, Bombay	2
Regional Office, Madras	1
Regional Office, Delhi	2
Total:	37

(b) All gazetted posts in this Organisation are classified as General Central Service Class I and II.

(c) Yes, Sir, except in respect of posts which have been sanctioned temporarily for specific purposes.

Iron and Steel Control Organisation

1909. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of gazetted posts in the Iron and Steel Control Organisation have been filled by promotion of persons who do not possess the requisite minimum educational and other qualifications;

(b) whether the Union Public Service Commission has been consulted in this matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Promotions to Gazetted posts are made on the basis of recommendations of Departmental Promotion Committees. For promotions to Class I posts in the Iron and Steel Control Organisation, a member of the UPSC is invariably associated with the Departmental Promotion Committee(s). No person not possessing the required qualifications has been promoted on a regular basis in this Organisation.

Accommodation to Class IV Employees

**1910. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all class IV railway employees are provided with rent free accommodation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rent is charged from the class IV employees in the railway workshops; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Under the extant rules workshop staff are liable to pay rent for quarters allotted to them.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RAID AND LOOTING IN CACHAR DISTRICT BY MIZO REBELS

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported recent raid and looting of Gharamura Bazar in Cachar District, Assam by armed Mizo rebels.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker. Sir, According to the information received from the State Government, on 9th November, 1966, at 21.30 hours a batch of Mizo rebels armed with rifles and light machine guns appeared at Gharamura village in Cachar District and

started looting and arson at the local Bus stand. In the course of the depredations the rebels looted Rs. 9,000/- in cash from a shop. The shop was set on fire and further damage was caused by burning motor tyres, smashing glass panes and setting 13 others houses on fire. 30 to 40 rounds were fired at random by the rebels. The total loss is at present estimated at Rs. 80,000/-.

Simultaneously, another batch of armed Mizo hostiles appeared on the eastern bank of the Dhaleswari river 7 to 8 of them crossed over to the western bank while the rest remained on guard to thwart any possible action by the security forces who were away on patrol duty elsewhere at the time of the occurrence. On the Western bank, the rebels looted some property from a shop. All the rebels retreated at 23.00 hours on the same day.

On the next morning, the rebels were returning in scattered groups towards Mizo Hills and one group was intercepted by our security forces at Lalcherra. One rebel was killed and several others were injured. Considerable amount of arms and ammunition was also captured. The security forces in the area have been suitably reinforced.

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : श्रीमन् माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस से स्पष्ट है कि घरमुरा बाजार को लूट लिया गया और अग्नि से जला दिया गया। यह वाक्यात 9 नवम्बर को हुआ था, लेकिन 9 नवम्बर से आज तक, जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित होता है, इस तरह के कई वाक्यात बिनाही मीजो लोगों ने कछार क्षेत्र में किये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कछार का क्षेत्र घासाम में है त 1 पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र से सटा हुआ है, लगा हुआ है, इस कारण मीजो विद्रोही पूर्वी पाकिस्तान जाते हैं, वहाँ पर ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, श 1 लेते हैं, और तरह-तरह के अस्त्र लाकर यहाँ पर आक्रमण करते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस क्षेत्र को मुहरबन्द कर देना चाहते हैं,

सील बन्द कर देना चाहते हैं, जिससे विद्रोही मीजो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान न जा सकें और वहां से भस्त्र लाकर इस क्षेत्र में उन का प्रयोग न कर सकें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, if I have understood the hon. Member, he wanted to suggest that the border between Cachar and Pakistan should be sealed. This word "sealed" is very easily used. But the present question is about Mizo rebels attacking some areas in Cachar. Of course, there is no question of sealing the borders between Cachar and Mizo district. There is certainly communication. It is really an unfortunate occurrence that they did take advantage of the absence of the patrol which was in that particular area, which had gone for looking after some other information that it had received that very morning. Unfortunately, they took advantage of this and did this.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): In spite of the repeated assertions of the Government that the situation in the Mizo Hills has been brought under control, how is it that Laldenga with his followers has been able to come to Mizo Hills with impunity and start depredations in the areas beyond and outside Mizo Hills? Where is the lacuna in the administration?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As those things are happening, certainly there are some things which need to be tightened up; I agree. There is no question of denying that. About Laldenga I have not yet got confirmed information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Despite all the precautions taken by the Government of India and by the State police in those areas, constantly the Mizo rebels or hostiles are increasing their activities of looting and are collecting illegally and forcibly the taxes etc. I would like to know what is wrong—whether the policy of the Government of India is weak or whether it is their strength which they are getting from Pakistan and

other countries where they are being trained and sent back; also, whether this question that they go there and come back after training has been taken up with the Pakistan Government; and, if so, what is the reaction of the Pakistan Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can say on the basis of information that I had when I was in the Defence Ministry that this question was taken up with the Pakistan Government but they always repudiated such charges.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): In view of the possibilities of such raids by the Mizo hostiles in the border areas of Cachar District, may I know whether Government have taken steps to tighten the security arrangements in the Cachar District-Mizo Hills border area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In the Mizo Hills the whole operation is in the hands of the Army and sometimes when they find it difficult to operate there they sneak out and try to activate themselves in other areas. This is one of the instances of that type.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): The hon. Minister just now said that these occurrences are possible because of the absence of our armed forces there. I come from that area; that is my constituency and I have personal knowledge of that area and I know the things there. There have been previous occurrences there and one man was killed. There were repeated demands that at least one army post should be there but that has not been done so far. It seems that only after the incidents take place our Government becomes wiser. I would like to know why it was not done?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It would not be reasonable to expect that every area or place should be put in charge of the army; it would be unfair to the army.

Shri N. R. Laskar: There are about 6,000 people living in a compact area and they demanded an army post.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Army operations are certainly continuing in the Mizo Hills area. Cachar is not supposed to be under army operations.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Mizo Hills start from there.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Maybe, it starts from there, but the point is where these occurrences take place. They do not take place in Cachar.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I know whether the Government is fully aware of the large-scale assistance that the Mizos are receiving from abroad, particularly in terms of equipment and training in guerilla warfare that they receive in Pakistan, and that unless a massive and sustained effort is made this threat will continue to grow as a cancerous growth in our body politic?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I entirely agree with the hon. Member and, therefore, we do make a sustained effort on our side. That sustained effort is now gradually getting in strength and I hope, in weeks or months to come possibly it might produce results.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know if Government are aware of the fact that recently about 3,000 Naga and Mizo hostiles trained in East Pakistan have entered into the Mizo Hills District of Assam together with Mr. Laldenga, the President of the so-called provisional government of the Mizo rebels with headquarters in East Pakistan, and they are now in full control of the 700-and-odd villages in the Mizo Hills District where, as a matter of fact, our civil administration, except in the headquarters station of the Mizo Hills and a few sub-divisional towns, does not exist as matters stand today?

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Who told you?

Shri Hem Barua: I know that.

In the context of that, may I know what steps Government have taken

to comb the area of the Mizo and the Naga hostiles who are cooperating and also to restore civil administration in that particular area called the Mizo Hills District of Assam?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As the hon. House is aware, since the end of February, 1966, when this armed rebellion took place in the Mizo Hills, this whole area was given for operational purposes to the army. The army took charge of more important strategic places and established the civil administration. Certainly, the civil administration in the rural areas in the Mizo District is paralysed partly. The Assam Government is making its best effort which is being supported by the Central Government by sending some officers and giving them proper help. I must say that even today the problem is not completely solved. I entirely agree with that. I am not trying to cover up things. I must frankly admit what the position there is. But, certainly, it requires a very sustained effort. Merely combing this area or combing that area is not going to help. We will have to win the confidence of the people. To that extent, it is not merely a question of police operation or army operation. It is a sort of political question also. We have to win the confidence of these people—they are our own people—and, therefore, it is a question which requires very constant effort, very understanding effort, and that effort is being made.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister just now said that he has entrusted the work to the Government of Assam. May I submit, in this connection, that it is the Government of Assam, the wrong policy pursued by the Chief Minister of Assam, that encouraged the Mizo people to ask for an independent State?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.

Shri Hem Barua: I have the papers with me also.

a question of attitude. We are taking strong steps in the Mizo Hills.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): May I know whether it is a fact that 2000 to 3000 Mizo armed volunteers regrouped near the Mamit, Kalasit and Bhaivavi are not far from the Cachar District, just near the border of Cachar, and, if so, what measures the Government propose to take to curb their activities as they have done in Cachar recently.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I just explained what steps we have been taking. As to what is the number and the other people coming in, I have got the confirmed information.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Whether they have regrouped there?

Mr. Speaker: Not the second one.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): The hon. Minister just now said that the matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government not to give any quarters to the Mizo rebels. Do the Government consider the training of Mizo rebels and the supply of arms to them as a violation of the Tashkent Agreement and, if so, have the Government taken up the matter with the U.S.S.R. under whose auspices the Tashkent Agreement came to exist?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I answered that question. On the basis of that information, we have got the figures in the Defence Ministry. The charges were made but they were repudiating those charges.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैरना) : यह सरकार जो निहत्थे प्रदर्शनों के ऊपर गोली चला कर बहादुर बनना चाहती है क्या वाकई वह मीजो विद्रोहियों को दबाने में नाकामयाब हो चुकी है या किसी पोलिटिकल परपज से उन को पाले हुए है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Both the charges are unfounded. I should say it is
2084 (Ai) LSD—8.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज समाचारपत्रों में भी आ गया है आप ने मेरा नाम ऐंड नहीं किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह एजेंडे में आ जाय और उस के बाद अगर किसी का नोटिस आये तो उस का नाम मैं ऐंड नहीं कर सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आज जो समाचार आया है वह बिल्कुल भिन्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस को अलहदा देख लूंगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I agree with the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that this a matter of political education as also a matter of security and defence. May I know what effort the Government had made during the last few years—I would say, few years and not few months—to win over the confidence of the Mizo people which aims at its full integration with India and why is it that, day by day, the situation has gone on deteriorating in spite of the noble intentions which the Government of India and the Government of Assam have?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It certainly raises an important question. I am supposed only to explain the fact as it exists today. Certainly there are two groups in Mizo Hills also. There are some people who are supporting the Administration even today. This group which is supporting the Government is not supporting it merely because they are politically inclined one way or the other but also because they support the policies of the Government of India. They are not doing it without any reason.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then how can these people loot the bazaars in broad daylight and set fire....

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow him.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): While endorsing the Minister's statement that the Mizo situation could be brought under control not only by some repressions here and there but also by winning over the people, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement issued by Mr. Chaliha—it has appeared in today's *Times of India*—that the Government was totally unprepared when the first disturbances started, and may I know whether there is any concerted and co-ordinated effort between the civilian authorities of the State Government and the army authorities not only to bring law and order but also to create confidence in the law-abiding Mizos and to protect them from the terrorist activities of rebel Mizos?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have explained in my reply to the hon. Member, Mr. Hem Barua's question that such efforts have been undertaken and they have produced certain good results. But certainly there is further scope for further efforts. I have not denied that also.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Some Mizo rebels were given military training in East Pakistan and they are reported to have crossed the Indian border. Have they anything to do with this outrage in this particular area and is it correct that they have set up a particular regime for Mizo Government in East Pakistan and are operating from there?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If I have understood the hon. Member's question correctly, these Mizo hostiles who come to Cachar are really a part of the entire Mizo group there. They are certainly getting aid from outside our country; it is a fact. I think, being pressurized by the activities in Assam, in Mizo Hills District itself, in order to sustain themselves, in order to maintain themselves, they go out of that area and try to loot and get some

money or other things which they possibly require to carry on their own organisation.

Mr. Speaker: The second part was whether they have set up a Government in East Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: That was admitted in the House.

An hon. Member: Let him admit it now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a call-attention motion and I asked the same question. Today it has appeared in the newspapers that 250 Mizo rebels who had been to East Pakistan have come back. We want a reply to that.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान और गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान कल की घटना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीके से नहीं साहब ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : कल ऐसी घटना हुई कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री काशी राम जी, मैं इस तरीके से यहां नहीं उठाने दे सकता । आप पहले मुझे उस के बारे में लिख कर दें ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : वह है ही घटना ऐसी कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर नोटिस दिए हुए इस तरीके से मैं उसे नहीं उठाने दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : नोटिस का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन इस तरीके से मैं नहीं सुन सकता । आप मुझे पहले लिखें ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : आप सुन लीजिये एक मिनट में खत्म हो जायगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं इस तरीके से मैं नहीं सुन सकता। कोई चीज ऐसे नहीं आ सकती है।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ऐसे नहीं सुन सकता।
I have asked him again and again to resume his seat.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घ्राप बैठ जाइये। अगर आप अब भी नहीं मानते हैं तो रेकार्ड नहीं किया जायगा।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : **

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टक्कर लग जाती तो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से पार्लियामेंट का काम कैसे चल सकता है। मुझ का दो नोट लिख कर भेज देते तो इस में उन का क्या नुबसान हो जाता। वह मुझ को लिख सकते थे। He could have very easily written to me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लिख कर देने में तो आठ आठ दिन लग जाते हैं फिर भी सुनवाई नहीं होती है।

12.20 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE MARKS REGISTRY

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending the 31st March, 1966 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-7349/66].

12.20 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri Mani Ram Bagri)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House. that I have received the following communication, dated the 17th November, 1966 from the Sub-divisional Magistrate, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers as sub-divisional magistrate to arrest Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Member, Lok Sabha, under sections 107/150, Code of Criminal Procedure, on the basis of the police report dated the 15th November, 1966 saying that he had exhorted students to take out procession to Parliament Street in contravention of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, which was a wrongful act and so provocative that it may occasion breach of peace and public tranquility.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri was, accordingly, arrested on the 17th November, 1966 at about 6 p.m. and was produced before me in New Delhi courts. He was remanded to judicial custody till the 28th November, 1966 and is at present lodged in Tihar Jail, Delhi, as he failed to produce the security demanded, that is, two sureties of Rs. 25,000 each with a bail bond in the like amount."

श्री शीवं (श्रीलगाइ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी ब्यवस्था सम्बन्धी आपत्ति है। श्री बागरी की गिरफ्तारी कानूनी हो या गैरकानूनी,

**Not recorded.

[श्री मीर]

यह भ्रदालत जाने, लेकिन जिस प्रकार उन की गिरफ्तारी हुई, सी० आई० डी० ने इस बिल्डिंग को इस्तेमाल किया, यहां के वायरलेस सेट को इस्तेमाल किया गया, यहां से जिस तरफ से वह निकलने वहां टैंकसी खड़ी हुई थी। जिस तरह से वह भागी, उस से ऐक्सिडेंट भी हो सकता था। इस बिल्डिंग को गिरफ्तारी के लिये इस्तेमाल करना, सी० आई० डी० और पुलिस लगा कर, यह प्रवैधानिक है और यहां पर गलत परम्परा डाली जा रही है। जिस ढंग से गिरफ्तारी हुई है, उस ढंग के खिलाफ मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं। इस के लिये कोई नियम बना दिया जाये। इस बिल्डिंग को और वायरलेस सेट को इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (भलवर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि क्या किसी मेम्बर को किसी दूसरे मेम्बर की गाड़ी में बैठे हुए, जिस में दो तीन और भी लोग बैठें हों, चलती हुई टैंकसी के द्वारा रुकावट डाल कर और ऐक्सिडेंट की सम्भावना को बढ़ा कर, गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है। अगर वह गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है तो फिर मैजिस्ट्रेट महोदय ने जो लिखा है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त श्री बागड़ी उस गाड़ी में बैठ कर जा रहे थे उस वक्त श्री शिव नारायण भी बैठे हुए थे, वह अकेले नहीं थे.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : श्री शिव नारायण कांग्रेस वाले।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : जी हां, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कांग्रेस वाला हूं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सम्भव है कि किसी मेम्बर को जिस के पास पार्लियामेंट का कार का पास है चलती हुई गाड़ी में से, रुकावट डाल कर, और उस को रोक कर पकड़ा जाये। क्या यह बात उचित हो सकती है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta Central): I have been very disturbed since yesterday when I noticed in this House, on the premises of Parliament the presence of police officers who had no business to be here....

An hon. Member: Intelligence people.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:... and I at once along with some other of my colleagues drew the attention of the Security Officer who is supposed to be in charge of this building, and we were told in a very nervous fashion that the man was here for purposes of verification—Heaven knows what verification means; I tried at that point of time—it was nearly five of clock—to contact you and I went up to your Chamber and I discovered that you had already left, and the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair, and so, I could not tackle the matter at that level. This is what I have seen along with some other Members of Parliament, and I noticed that Shri Bagri in particular had been followed right inside Parliament House and it was he who had pointed out to us the presence of these officers about whom we referred to the Security Officer in charge of Parliament buildings.

I myself went in the car of Shri Mani Ram Bagri who was good enough to take me in his car. But I had no idea that he would be arrested straightway. On the contrary, I had a feeling that because some of us, Members of Parliament, did speak to the Security Officer about it, at least some restraint should have dawned upon the minds of these people unless they are so frightened and panicky as not to know where to stop and where to draw the line.

We have seen in the papers today pictures of policemen and some kinds

of officers scrutinising people traveling in buses to Delhi and that sort of thing. Do we live in a police state of this description that even people travelling in buses would be examined and policemen would be peering every where? I am not concerned with it at the moment. At the moment, what I am very seriously concerned about—I do wish that you support me in this regard—is that inside Parliament House, we discover police officers of some description—I cannot specify them—trying to keep a watch on Members. We were told that they had come for 'verification'—what 'verification' means, we do not know—and they were shaking in their shoes when we confronted them with that position.

That is why I wanted to bring to your notice what had happened yesterday, our cars being stopped and that sort of thing. Heaven know what kind of enormity is being perpetrated on us.

Yesterday we heard Shri Gopalan and Shri Maurya relating the kind of ignominy to which they had been subjected because the Government does not know what is, what; it is so panicky and shaking in its shoes and has not the moral stamina to stand up to whatever the people want to do. That is why this kind of thing is taking place. This is extremely disgraceful and I wish you would take some notice of it so that the Government does not at least degrade the parliamentary system in the way in which these nincompoops sitting in power today are going to do.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I had given notice of a call attention motion about the situation in the Delhi University campus where not only the students but also the teachers and others have not been allowed to come in. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am concerned with what we have before us.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am coming to that.

As far as Members of Parliament are concerned, we have seen what is reported here. Yesterday when I was going, Shri Maniram Bagri was not allowed and others also were not allowed. Shri Nath Pai was also there. They have reported to me that they were going. Shri Khadilkar was also in the car. He also said that when they were going, they were not allowed. We are not allowed to come to Parliament and go to our places. This is the situation prevailing here.

The students have given notice of a demonstration. There is a ban on the demonstration and there are precautions taken. So what is this panic about? The military and the police have besieged the whole city. Nobody can come in or go out. If this is the situation, even though Government say that the demonstration has been banned and they have taken all the precautions and nothing will happen, if this is the situation. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am now listening to points made in connection with the arrest which is being referred to here, not to other things.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The arrest that has been referred, to, that has to be considered; but this also has to be considered. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go into other things.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Why should he have been arrested just at that point of time? Why could he not have been arrested before that or afterwards?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I will confine myself to the matter of

[Shri Kapur Singh]

the arrest which the House is discussing now, namely, the arrest of the hon. Member, Shri Maniram Bagri. Apart from the technical legalities and apart from the formalities of the case, there is such a thing as the graces of a civilised, decent, democratic life. It is not proper for the Government, no matter what the circumstance and no matter what the legal justification they may have, to treat honourable Members of this House as of they were All Capones and habitual criminals.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): It appears to me that some Members of Parliament are such untouchables that those associating with them or going in the same car with them should be harassed. I think this must stop.

Shri Maurya: I object to the word 'untouchables' used.

Mr. Speaker: He has used it in a different sense.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I think it is an important matter which require clarification from the Chair as well. While all members are unanimously of the view, I hope, that nobody could be arrested in that manner here in the House and the dignity of the House has to be maintained, they also carry with them a liability. If I am aware that there is a warrant against me, I have no business to use this House as a sanctuary. I must volunteer myself and get arrested. If I have a warrant against me and I know that they are going to arrest me, then if I deliberately come here. . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Nobody knew.

Shri Tyagi: The person concerned knew, it is not a question of others. Every one else here knew that Mr. Bagri was keeping in Parliament House to avoid arrest.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Tyagi: Do members agree that it is not dignified for a member to

escape arrest by coming into Parliament House and using it as a sanctuary? That should also be objected to.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The privileges of the House are given in Chapter XX, and with regard to the question of arrest, rules 232 and 233 are the only provisions which are given in the rules. Rule 232 reads:

"No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker."

And rule 233 reads:

"A legal process, civil or criminal, shall not be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker."

Apart from these two provisions, there is no other provisions in the rules about privilege. Therefore what the police officer did outside the House precincts is not a question of privilege to be discussed here or to be raised as a point of order.

Apart from this, you will also see that what was before the House was rule 229, and according to the rules, a point of order can be raised only with regard to the matter which is before the House at the moment. Rule 229 is about intimation to the Speaker about arrest. Whether that intimation is proper, valid or not, is the only question on which a point of order can be raised at the moment.

Therefore, neither on that point nor on the point of privilege, all that is being put by the members at the moment is in order. This is my submission. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday the whole question was raised in this House, and we, many of us, are not afraid of any arrest because we know that our proper place is the prison under this Government, but we raised certain matters

which concern the rights and privileges of the members.

Yesterday right from 3 P.M. or even from 12 O' Clock, a CID officer was there. I have nothing against him, he must have been performing his duty. At 5 O' Clock the wife of Mr. Maurya who was just waiting for Mr. Maurya near the Inner Enquiry, informed us that the CID officer was there and his only purpose was to identify Mr. Bagri and get him arrested the moment he crossed the precincts of Parliament House or he crossed the gate. We in our wisdom, consulted the senior members of this House, including Prof. Mukerjee and others—Shrimati Renu Chakravarty was also there, today she must have gone to Calcutta—and we went and talked to that officer and he confessed, "Yes, I am an intelligence officer." Generally, an intelligence officer might come under the garb of a security man, but that is a different matter, I have nothing to say against that. I had seen the CID officer waiting inside just gate No. 2 and he said he was verifying the persons who were going to the various galleries; this could not be done immediately. At least he should have done on the spot investigation or enquiry; it is never done by them.

Shri Priya Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: Should I stop him now and allow Mr. Priya Gupta?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At 5.30 you were not present; you were unfortunately away and Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya raised this question and said that inside these precincts Mr. Bagri was arrested. I have nothing against the arrest. From the communication it is said that there was a warrant on the 15th for his arrest. On the 15th he was at his residence; on the 16th he came to Parliament, though he was suspended. The arrest was made only on the 17th, after proper guarding him, by the intelligence people inside when he was travelling with Mr. Sheo Narain and Kashi Ram Gupta

practically dragging him outside. It is most unfair.

Mr. Speaker: It is enough. Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only one sentence more. We have to safeguard the sanctity of the House. Even today I have moved a privilege motion against the Home Minister. The DIG has confirmed the shoot-at-sight order. Let him contradict it now.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with it now. Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Instead of the Education Ministry trying to deal with the proposed students demonstration, the responsibility has unfortunately been shifted to the Home Minister. As a result of that not only Members of Parliament are arrested in a very shab manner in violation of your ruling given in this House that unless there is a grave criminal charge against a Member, no Member should be arrested when the Parliament session is on. The whole of the Delhi University has been converted into a concentration camp... (*An Hon Member:* No.) Policemen are posted at all conceivable positions in the university campus. That is how democracy has been reduced to smithereens. Parliament has been made to yield to all pressures coming from the police authorities. My friends have stated that there were intelligence people who almost took control of Parliament House yesterday. That is what happened. The police cars were inside Parliament precincts in order to arrest Mr. Mani Ram Bagri. You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members and you should take up this matter and see that police cars are not allowed inside the Parliament precincts.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Shri Khadilkar was in the same car; let him speak.

Mr. Speaker: I am not recording evidence.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I have written a letter to you, Sir. The question is simple. I was standing on the porch for a taxi. It is an important matter from another angle. I could not get a taxi. Then, Mr. Nath Pai came out and said: I will give you a lift. As he started the car, Mr Bagri approached us and said: will you give me a lift? We said yes and he got into our car. We never knew that there was a warrant. We went out of the gate. Police cars followed our car. He dropped me at Talkatora road at my residence. In the meanwhile we asked Mr. Bagri why the police officers were after him. He said that "I want to go the same way." But he could not proceed further. His way was blocked by a police car. Shri Nathi Pai is not too well and so I was rather perturbed. I told them there was no question of hiding; the only thing was we wanted to drop him at his residence. We never knew it and then, when police officers blocked the way, I could not approach the car; Shri Nath Pai spirited away the car and brought him back here and gave him in his custody because he was standing there before porch. (Interruption).

The one point on which we feel is this. The police officers, when I told them that Nath Pai is not too well, we do not want to hide him, we wanted to leave him at his residence, they ought to have behaved a little better. That is the only thing that I wanted to submit to you.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varansai): I was there from the very beginning.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैगना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैंने सब कुछ मुन लिया है । अब श्रीर किसी माननीय सदस्य के कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है । सर माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या बात है कि आप छोटे भादमियों की बात नहीं सुनते हैं ? जो सदस्य बिना आप की इजाजत लिये बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं, उन को तो मौका मिल जाना है, लेकिन हम नहीं बोल सकते हैं । आखिर क्या बान है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर आज यहां पर श्री मधु लिमये, डा० लोहिया या श्री बागड़ी होते, तो क्या वे बोलते या नहीं ? हम छोटे मेम्बर हैं । हम दरखास्त कर रहे हैं कि हमें कुछ कहने का मौका दिया जाये, लेकिन आप हमारी दरखास्त को नहीं मान रहे हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं सही बात बता देना चाहता हूं । कल जब सदन चल रहा था, तो मुझे यह खबर दी गई कि पुलिस वाले पालियामेंट हाउस के अन्दर आ गए हैं, श्री बागड़ी पालियामेंट हाउस के अन्दर हैं और पुलिस वाले उन को एरेस्ट करना चाहते हैं । यह खबर सुन कर मैंने कहा कि पुलिस वालों का पालियामेंट के अन्दर आना ठीक नहीं है । जब मैं पालियामेंट हाउस के गेट नम्बर 1 पर पहुंचा, तो मैंने वहां पर देखा कि श्री बागड़ी का एक बंडल लगेट कर रखा हुआ है, जिस तरह पिछली बार उन्होंने एक बिस्तर रखा था । पुलिस वाले पालियामेंट हाउस की प्रिसिक्ल्स के बाहर खड़े थे ।

जब मैं वहां पर खड़ा था, तो श्री नाथ पाई वहां पर आए और अपनी कार की नरफ गए । श्री बागड़ी उस कार में बैठ गए और श्री नाथ पाई अपनी कार में बड़ी तेजी से पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट वाले गेट से चले गए । पुलिस वालों ने गेट के अन्दर कार को नहीं रोका । पालियामेंट हाउस की प्रिसिक्ल्स में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, श्री नाथ पाई की कार बड़ी तेजी से गई और पुलिस की एक कार और मोटर साइकिल उसके पीछे पीछे गई । मैं उसी जगह

बड़ा था। मैंने यहाँ के बाबू एंड वार्ड के एक आदमी को कहा कि वह श्री बागड़ी के बंठल को देखता रहे।

पाँच मिनट के बाद श्री नाथ पाई फिर आए। वह पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट वाले फाटक से गए थे। श्रीर आणू विजय चाक के फाटक से। श्री नाथ पाई ने कहा कि यह बड़ी खराब बात है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। उन को चैक किया जाता है। एक्जिट होते होते बच गया। श्री नाथ पाई ने श्री बागड़ी को उसी गेट नम्बर 1 पर उतार दिया। श्री बागड़ी ऊपर अपने बिस्तर के पाम आए। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि आप मुझे ले जा कर छोड़ दीजिए। मैंने कहा कि आप ठहरिए, मैं अभी आता हूँ। उन को पार्लियामेंट हाउस के प्रिंसिपल्स के अन्दर नहीं रोका गया और न एरेस्ट किया गया। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम दो बार लिया गया है और सलत तोर पर लिया गया है। मुझे स्पष्टीकरण करने का मौका दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप का नाम लिया है, तो इस में बदनामी की कोई बात नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइये। जो कुछ हुआ है, वह मैंने सुन लिया है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरा नाम दो बार लिया गया है। मुझे क्लेरिफिकेशन करने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप का नाम लिया गया है, तो कोई बात नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri Shoo Narain: I want to clear the whole position.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katiyar): I have been standing from the very beginning.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No further discussion.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब सदस्यों को मौका दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इन वक्त सब सदस्यों को मौका नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य अपने आप उठ कर बोलने लग जाते हैं, उन को तो मौका मिल जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह शिकायत तो हमेशा रहनी है। हर एक को यह शिकायत है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : चूँकि हम लोग खड़े हो कर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं और आप की आज्ञा मांगते हैं, इसलिए हम को मौका नहीं मिलता है।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मैं पहले से खड़ा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया है। श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने बगैर पूछे बोलना शुरू कर दिया और उन को मौका मिल गया।

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे साथ घटना हुई है, लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक माननीय सदस्य बताना चाहता है कि क्या हुआ था। अब हर एक घटना के बारे में यहाँ पर डीबेट नहीं हो सकती है।

Shri Priya Gupta: You allowed Mr. Raghunath Singh to speak without permission.

Mr. Speaker: It was not without my permission that he spoke.

Shri Priya Gupta: How was he given the permission? He never sought it and you gave it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस बारे में कुछ नियम तो होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम तो है, लेकिन जिन को मौका नहीं मिलता है, उन को हमेशा शिकायत रहेगी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम मुझे स्पष्टीकरण का मौका तो मिलना चाहिए । मेरे बारे में गुलत बानें कही गई हैं ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : सब के लिए एक नियम होना चाहिए । मैं इतनी देर से खड़ा हो रहा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे नहीं बल्लया गया है, जब कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को मौका दे दिया गया है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट का नियम है कि सदस्यों का पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन का अवसर दिया जाता है । मुझे भी अपनी बात क्लीयर करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sheo Narain as well as Mr. Priya Gupta will kindly go out of the House.

(Shri Sheo Narain then left the House.)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Priya Gupta also will kindly go out.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it to balance this, Sir? (Interruptions).

(Shri Priya Gupta then left the House.)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आप दो बलों की जोड़ी को निकाल रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard in detail what has happened. Members would appreciate my difficulty also. It is a limited sphere in which I can work. I must safeguard the rights that are attached to this House and to the hon. members. Within the precincts of the House, no arrest can be made. If it has to be made, first my permission has to be sought.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ । यहाँ पर एरेस्ट नहीं होता है, लेकिन एरेस्ट की कार्यवाही शुरू हो जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

My permission has to be sought before any arrest can be made within precincts of this House. Further, if the police come inside the House on some mission, may be in plain clothes, they must not behave in such a manner that they might be offensive to the members or might impede the lawful discharge of their duties by the members. I will request the Home Minister that if any police officer has come inside the Parliament House either for the work of the intelligence department or for any other purpose he should not conduct himself in such a manner that his interference is so apparent. (Interruptions). Sometimes I have to call him for security purposes, and it is done. But he should not conduct himself in such a manner that his interference is so apparent or he causes embarrassment. Members should have free entry into the Parliament House and free exit out of it whenever they want. They should not be obstructed. I will certainly see that those rights are not interfered with. But further than that, I am sorry I cannot interfere, if the police pursues some member outside the precincts of Parliament House. This point is being brought into prominence that there was a car or taxi waiting inside the House. (Interruptions). I will have this whole matter examined. I will keep in mind what actually has been stated to me and I will find out the conditions under which this has happened. If it requires any interference or any further direction on my part, certainly I will do that.

Shri Tyagi: What about the conduct of the members? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members...

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What does Shri Tyagi mean? Does he want me to go and ask the police whether there is a warrant against me?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, a reference was made by Shri Khadilkar to Shri Nath Pai. He is here now. He should be given an opportunity to explain the position.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. I am concluding. I cannot open it now again.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, can I not make a personal explanation?

Mr. Speaker: Let me conclude now. Because he has come late, should I open it afresh?

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, if I am reported by half-a-dozen of my colleagues....

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been said against him. Not a word has been said against him. I would request him....

Shri Nath Pai: I am also requesting you so that no misapprehension....

Shri Hem Barua: "Spirited away" is not a good phrase.

Mr. Speaker: There is no misapprehension. Nothing has been said against him (*Interruptions*). I had suggested sometime before that if hon. Members agree, they want it and they are prepared to abide by it, then I can suggest to the hon. Home Minister that if any hon. Member is wanted by the police, intimation might be sent to me and I can inform the hon. Member concerned at that time that he is wanted by the police (*Some hon. Members: Yes*). But both things should go together. If information is given, then the hon. Member must go and surrender himself. If hon. Members want that I can ask the hon. Home Minister that he may inform me and I will inform the Member.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a welcome suggestion.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक अर्ज आपसे है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं जल्द कर चुका ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरी यह अर्ज है कि हजार विद्यार्थी के करीब दिल्ली में घा चुके हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से मेरा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप से ताल्लुक है । वह लोग आप के यहां भ्राना चाहते हैं । आप से मिलना चाहते हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अगर आप उन लोगों के लिए व्यवस्था कर देंगे कि शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आप के पास चल कर आ सकते हैं तो यह बहुत मेहरबानी होगी ।

Mr. Speaker: I will consider.

12.53 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE MINUTES ETC.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) Minutes of sittings relating to Hundred and third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—CSIR—National Physical Laboratory.
- (2) Minutes of sitting relating to Hundred and fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—CSIR—Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

- (3) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the Fifty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report.

12.53½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Para 147(ii) of Audit Report (Civil), 1966, relating to the Ministry of Education regarding Misuse of Grants given to the Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur for the construction of a Women's Hostel etc.

12.54 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

(Shri Kishen Pattnayak)

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा मुद्दाब मुन नें..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैंने मुन लिया और मैं देख लूंगा । (व्यवधान)

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह रक्षा मंत्री देश की तो रक्षा कर नहीं सके... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जायें ।... (व्यवधान)... अब आप बाहर चले जाएँ ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : चीन और पाकिस्तान के मामले तो चूहे.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर जायेंगे या नहीं ? (व्यवधान)... अगर आप नहीं जाते तो मुझे नेम करना पड़ेगा ।...

मेरे कहने के बावजूद किशन पटनायक नहीं रुक रहे हैं तो मैं उन को नेम करके कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यहां डिस्आर्डर क्रियेट किया है और मेरे आर्डर को डिफाई किया है ।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Kishen Pattnayak, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days."

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): What are you doing? After ten days the Members will go for new elections.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Kishen Pattnayak, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days."

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Several hon. Members: 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against the motion will say "No".

Some hon. Members: "No".

Mr. Speaker: I think the "Ayes" have it.

Some hon. Members: "Noes" have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared (Interruptions). Lobbies have been cleared. I will put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Shri Kishen Pattnayak, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House from ten days."

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Sir, ever since you have occupied this Chair you have established a precedent in this House that all motions for suspension of Members should be treated as practice in the House of Commons, from where we have taken this rule, that whenever this extreme step is taken against a Member it is to be treated as quasi-judicial proceedings. The necessary element of a quasi-judicial proceeding is, firstly, that an accusation is made against the Member—that is, naming by you—and then, secondly, a debate, no matter how short, must necessarily follow so that all aspects of the matter are examined. Then the Member concerned also must be given an opportunity to defend himself because it is a fundamental element of all quasi-judicial proceedings that a person accused must be allowed to face the accusers. Here in the rules we say that a Member may be suspended by naming etc., etc., but it is an established practice in the House of Commons that they are always quasi-judicial proceedings and they cannot be treated in the summary manner in which they are being treated here. The matter involves not merely of a single Member going outside the House, you are by these proceedings silencing the voice of a million sovereign citizens of the country by turning a Member out of this House on the slightest pretext. This practice has been going on in this House and it is against the spirit of the rules, it is against the letter of the rules, it is against the known conventions of the House of Commons and it is, according to me, an act of high-handedness.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. A point of order has been raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, can I not rise on a point of order? If we cannot, say so.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard one point of order and I have to give my ruling.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One point of order is not omnibus.

Mr. Speaker: Rule 374(2) says:

"If a member is so named by the Speaker, the Speaker shall, on a motion being made, forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session:"

So, no debate or amendment is allowed.

13.00 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please read the rules.

Mr. Speaker: I have read the rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday also you asked Shri Priya Gupta to leave the House. Then Shri Kamata read out the rules. Now, what is "grossly disorderly"? I have also been in this House since 1957, by the grace of the people and not of the Congress or the Government. I do not know the position which obtained during the time of Shri Mavalankar, but during the time of your predecessor, Shri Ayyangar there was only one instance of suspending a Member. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria disobeyed the orders of the Chair to such an extent that even the Opposition Members did not approve of his action. Then the Marshall was sent and the Marshall requested him to go away. Still, he did not go out. In that case, all these procedures were correctly followed. Shri Kishen Pattnayak simply wanted to say something about the university campus. He said that it has been reduced to a concentration camp... (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These hon. Members say "no, no" but none of them has got the courage to go to the university campus. My point is this. Shri Kishen Pattnayak is being persecuted. Here we have witnessed many such instances where the Leader of the House has suggested suspension for 10 or 15 days and we on this side have pleaded for its reduction to 3 or 4 days. So, I would only request you, I would appeal to your sense of impartiality and justice. . . (Interruptions). Sir, they have no brains; their upper chamber is empty. I would only request you to consider that Shri Kishen Pattnayak is as good a Member of Parliament, as the Prime Minister herself. The Prime Minister is not a member of the Lok Sabha; she is only a Member of the Rajya Sabha. But Shri Kishen Pattnayak is a Member of the Lok Sabha. Further, this is the last session before the general elections. So, my suggestion is that you may ask him to go out only for the day.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Could I make a submission? Even if under the rules you can proceed summarily, would you not consider that in the interests of the country and parliamentary life in general, especially in the context of the kind of thing which has been going on, all the resources of understanding have to be brought to bear on this point? Today what happens is, this city is in a state of seige, as it were, and we do not know who is the enemy, unless the people are your enemies. That being the position, are we going to repeat this story of sending out people, naming them and getting them away from the service of Parliament, and aggravating the position, or are we going to do something better in this regard? If Government fails, Parliament can behave differently. I understand, sometimes when you, being in the Chair, you feel provoked by the kind of conduct to which we cannot under the

rules take exception, but, in the very extraordinary circumstances of today, a very supreme responsibility devolves on you as a representative of Parliament, when Government seems to have abdicated all its power and relies only on military and quasi-military forces to suppress the aspirations of the people. I do not know why they are driven to this kind of extremism. Would it not be desirable to . . . (Interruptions). May I ask you at least to take counsel with the Government, if they are capable of giving you counsel in this particular juncture and then start writing on a new slate? Now, what is the point in the Prime Minister talking in the way she did in her broadcast . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not need any assistance at this moment. Under rule 373 it is only the Speaker who can decide what is "grossly disorderly"; there cannot be any debate on it and no other authority can judge it. We have passed that stage. Rule 374 does not speak of "disorderly conduct". It relates to defiance of the Chair. When the Chair has asked a Member to go out and he does not go out, then rule 374 comes into operation. Therefore, the question of "grossly disorderly" conduct does not arise here.

Then, it has been mentioned by Shri Kapur Singh that he has seen it in the House of Commons that a debate is allowed. I will read the relevant rule of the House of Commons:

"If the offence has been committed by a Member in the House, the Speaker forthwith puts the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment or debate being allowed, that the Member be suspended from the service of the House."

So, now the question is:

"That Shri Kishen Pattnayak,
a Member of the House, named
by the Speaker, be suspended

from the service of the House for
ten days."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8]

Achal Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Berupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Blat, Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandak, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Jhrraben
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Firodai, Shri
Ghoah, Shri Atulya
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charam
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hezarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulside
Jamuna Devi Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar

AYES

Kripa Shankar, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri M.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Mohain, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parasher, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri

[13.07 hrs.

Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Kriahnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga
Reddy, Shri Surender
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shaahi Ranjan, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananiappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddiah, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Terkeshwar
Snatka, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ukey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

NOES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinesh
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.

Gopalam, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Kaashi Ram
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kandappan, Shri S.

Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Koya, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pattanayak, Shri Kishen
Pottakkatt, Shri

Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Ram Singh, Shri
Roy, Shri Saradish
Shastri, Shri Prakash V.
Singh, Shri Y. D.

Utiya, Shri
Verma, Shri S.L.
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 138; Noes* 29.

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, we are all going out. What is happening in the country? People are being shot outside. The Government policy is such . . .

11

An hon. Member: Go away.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Who is he to ask me to go away?

Mr. Speaker: I now request Shri Kishen Pattanayak to leave the House.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: People are being shot outside and now parliamentary democracy is dead. These people on the other side do not believe in parliamentary democracy . . . (Interruptions).

(Shri Kishen Pattanayak, Shri A. K. Gopalan and some other Members left the House).

13.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 21st November, 1966, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Further consideration and passing of the Constitution

(Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966 and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1966 after disposal of Questions.

(3) Consideration and passing of:—

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Bill, 1966.

The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Seeds Bill, 1964, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Patents Bill, 1965, as reported by the Joint Committee of the Houses.

(4) Discussion on the student unrest and trouble in recent months on a motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others on Wednesday, the 23rd November, 1966, at 4 P.M.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय (देवास) : पिछले 7 नवम्बर में को घटनाएँ हुई हैं वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और सब लोगों ने कहा है कि उस पर चर्चा होनी बहुत जरूरी है। उस का महत्व और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर आप कब चर्चा करने वाले हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 7 तारीख को सारे देश से आये हुये गोवर्धन विरोधी लोगों ने मांग की थी कि गोहत्या बन्द होनी चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से

*Shri Lakhan Das, also wanted to vote for 'NOES', as per his subsequent intimation to the Speaker.

कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा भी एक बिल इस सम्बन्ध में पड़ा हुआ है। तो सरकार अपनी ओर से गो हत्या बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में कब विधेयक लाने वाली है।

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री : (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो पहला निवेदन आप से करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आप थोड़ा शांति से इस बात पर विचार करें कि संसद के इस अन्तिम अधिवेशन में मैं कुछ ऐसा अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि आप के सोचने के ढंग में कुछ परिवर्तन हो रहा है। जिन आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो सकती है, जैसे नन्दा जी का वक्तव्य है और प्रधान मंत्री का अपना वक्तव्य है और 7 तारीख के प्रदर्शन के सम्बन्ध में गृह-मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य उन के सम्बन्ध में आप से बराबर अनुरोध किया जा रहा है। इन प्रश्नों पर राज्य सभा में तो चर्चा हो सकती है मगर इस सदन में जो कि वरिष्ठ सदन है उस में नहीं हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अन्तिम अधिवेशन में उस पर चर्चा का अवसर क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मेरा आप से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि जिस प्रकार से आप पीने पांच सालों तक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्नों पर हमेशा इस सदन में चर्चा का अवसर देते रहे हैं, चन्द एक दिनों तक वैसा ही करें और कोई न कोई अवसर अवश्य दें जिसमें कि इन महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा हो सके।

दूसरी बात मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद कार्य-मंती से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, और यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, जैसा आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा 20 तारीख से जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य और श्री प्रभुदत्त ब्रह्मचारी धामरण भ्रमण करने वाले हैं। अगर सरकार को यह गलतफहमी हो कि वह गौसियों और लाठियों से इस पवित्र उद्देश्य को पीछे हटा सकती है तो वह अपनी गलत-

फहमी को दूर कर दे और इस प्रश्न पर तत्काल भगले सप्ताह में चर्चा करे जिस से देश की स्थिति इस प्रश्न पर कम से कम न बिगड़े।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब विजिलेंस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही थी तब यहां पर माननीय नेता सदन में कोरम नहीं रख सके और उस बहस का टाइम लैप्स हो गया। गलती हुई माननीय नेता सदन की और उस खता की सजा मुझे दी जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप की इस मामले में क्या रूलिंग है। मैं तो यहां एक एक मिनट बैठा रहता हूँ और माननीय नेता सदन से चम्पत हो जाते हैं। यह गलती माननीय नेता सदन की हो सकती है या रूलिंग पार्टी की हो सकती है। गलती है उनकी और सजा मुझे दी जा रही है।

सभी मुझ से कहते हैं कि रख नीची नजर अपनी,

उसे कोई नहीं कहता कि न चल तू
अप्रां होकर।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): During the last session of Parliament, the statement made by the Defence Minister on Pakistan military build-up on our frontier was discussed partly. May I know whether that discussion is to be taken up during this session or not?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want that there should be a full-fledged discussion in this House on the law and order situation as it is prevailing in the country. We read something in the papers and we hear questions and answers and we discuss those things piece-meal. It is no use doing things like that. The Government is being misunderstood; the people are being misunderstood and the Opposition parties are also being misunderstood. I, therefore, think that the hon. leader of the House—may he live long—should find some

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

time for discussing the law and order situation in this House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I will start from my hon friend, Shri D. C. Sharma's point. The law and order situation in the last one month or so is mainly connected with students' unrest and we have put it for the next week. I think, we can very well bring that thing also there. I have already announced that 2½ hours discussion on the motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others will be taken up by the House on Wednesday, the 23rd November, at 4 P.M.

About the cow slaughter business, I have not ruled it out in this session. Time permitting, we shall have this discussion. But it all depends upon the availability of time. We are running against time and we are behind schedule. यह मानने की बात है कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस सदन में उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन सवाल प्रायोरिटी का है।

बिलिजेंट कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहुस के लिये टाइम रखा गया, जिस के लिये वादा किया गया था। यहां पर कोरम रखना चाहिये था लेकिन बदकिस्मती है कि कोरम का सवाल उठाया गया। खास तौर पर जो मैंने वादा किया था जब जीरो घंटा प्रोब-प्लो हो जायेगा, तब टाइम बढ़ाया जायेगा। लेकिन वह भी पूरा नहीं हो सका जीरो घंटा डेड डेड, दो दो घंटे चलता है। ठीक है, मैं कह तो नहीं सकता लेकिन टाइम होगा तो मैं जरूर इस को लेने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मुझे को टाइम प्रध्यक्ष महोदय आप नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं यहां बराबर बैठा रहता हूँ। जब कोरम रखने की बात आती

है तब हम लोगों से कहा जाता है लेकिन वह गैरहाजिर हो जाते हैं, उन के मैनबर गैरहाजिर हो जाते हैं। सजा मुझ को मिलती है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: बिस्कुल सही है, लेकिन कोरम रखना खाली हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। दोनों तरफ की है। कई मर्तबे मैंने इस को कहा। खास तौर पर जब एक भी भादमी यहां कम हो जाता है तो कोरम का सवाल उठाया जाता है। ठीक है, सवाल उठाना उन का कर्न है। लेकिन हम को कुछ प्रेक्टिकैलिटी भी तो देखनी चाहिये। खामख्याह इस सवाल को नहीं उठाना चाहिये। किसी भी पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा नहीं होता है कि प्रायोरिटी के अन्धर दस बार कोरम का सवाल उठाया जाये। मैं इस के लिये कोशिश करूंगा लेकिन दोनों तरफ से कोशिश होनी चाहिये कोरम रखने की।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं तो कभी भी एक्सेन्ट नहीं होता। मुझ को सजा क्यों दी जाती है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: अगर मुझे इजाजत हो और कोई गुड प्रॉपोजेस के लिये प्राइज मिलती हो तो मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि वह आप को मिलनी चाहिये।

श्री बी० चं० सन्या : दूसरों को भी मिलनी चाहिये।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: मैं इन माननीय सदस्य का नाम भी उस में जोड़ दूंगा।

वार्डर सिचुएशन के बारे में भी कहा गया है कि वह पार्ट हर्ड है। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि अगर टाइम हो तो जरूर उस के लिये दिया जाये। सारी मेरी दिवक्त यह है कि यहां तय कर दिया गया है कि 2 दिसम्बर के बाद हम नहीं बैठेंगे और यहां

तरह तरह की बातें उआई जाती हैं। मैं उस को टाइम बरबाद करना तो नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन समय कुछ इस तरह से खर्च किया जाता है कि उससे बहुत लाभ नहीं होता। आप सोचिये कि मैं क्या करूँ। हम 5 बजे के बाद भी बैठते हैं। बहरहाल, Time permitting, we will try to accommodate everything which has been suggested.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने 7 तारीख के गोलीकांड के ऊपर नोटिस दे रखी है। दूसरे सदन में चर्चा हुई है। यहां पर कब हो रही है।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : आप की ऐसी कोई नोटिस नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह गलत बात है कि इस के लिए नोटिस नहीं आई। मैं ने स्वयं नोटिस दी है, उन के कार्यालय ने जानकारी न दी होगी।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : नोटिस दी हुई है।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : मैं ने जो कुछ कहा वह गलत नहीं है। नोटिस तो बहुत आती है, लेकिन जब सब कमेटी का कैमला होता है तभी मैं उस की नोटिस लेता हूँ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरे सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय संसद् कार्य मंत्री का जो यह कहना है कि सब कमेटी के पास नोटिसें आती हैं और सब कमेटी तब करती है, तो मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि 7 तारीख को होम मिनिस्टर ने जो बयान दिया था उस पर मैं ने चर्चा की मांग की थी। चर्चा को "नोडेट यट नेम्ड मोशन" की तरह से स्वीकार भी कर लिया गया। स्वीकृत होने के बाद संसद् कार्य मंत्री के पास वह चला भी गया।

फिर संसद् कार्य मंत्री इस प्रकार की भ्रमनाता का परिचय दें कि वह नहीं जानते हैं, यह एक विचित्र बात है।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : मैं ने बतलाया कि कोई भी नोटिस जब तक सब कमेटी के द्वारा नहीं आती तब तक मैं नोटिस नहीं लेता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को सोचना चाहिये कि जहां तक मेरा सबाल है मैं तो एडमिट ही कर सकता हूँ। उसके बाद मैं वक्त मुकर्रर नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ऊपर आप दोष लगा रहे हैं...

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : नहीं लगा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं शास्त्री जी से कह रहा हूँ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी पर दोष लगाया है, आप पर नहीं।

राज्य सभा में इस पर बहस हो चुकी है। यहां पर भी वक्त मिलना चाहिये। यहां पर चुने हुए सदस्य हैं। यहां तो बहस होनी ही चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: The Sub-Committee would call those members or they might go there after finding out as to when the meeting is to be held.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : देश की खाद्य समस्या पर भी बहस होनी चाहिये इसकी वजह से बहुत मृसीबत पैदा हो गई है। तीन प्रान्तों में लोगों को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरी दूरदवास्त है कि इसके लिए आप कुछ समय फिक्स कर दें चाहे दो घंटे का ही फिक्स कर दें। एक बार देश की खाद्य समस्या पर

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

चर्चा करवा दें तो बहुत सी चीजें दूर हो जायेंगी ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : समय होगा तो जरूर इसके लिए भी दिया जाएगा । इसको भी पूरा हुआ है । लेकिन सब समय पर निर्भर करता है ।

13.22 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 3 BILL*, 1966

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय (देवास) : गलत बयानी के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं ।

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

Shri S. K. Patil: I introduce† the Bill.

13.22½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 4 BILL*, 1966

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: I introduce† the Bill.

13.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1966-67 AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (KERALA), 1962-63 AND 1963-64—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion of the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Kerala.

Mr. Kachhavaia.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 18-11-66.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.23½ hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
केरल की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनके बारे में जो रुपये की मांग की गई है वह बहुत कम है। केरल की आवश्यकताएँ बहुत ज्यादा हैं और उसको अधिक धन दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके। केरल की भाज की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसे और पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ पर इस समय राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है। वहाँ जिस प्रकार की गरीबी है, जिस प्रकार की भूखमरी है और जिस प्रकार की तंगई और मुसीबत का सामना केरल को करना पड़ रहा है, वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। केरल एक ऐसा एरिया है जहाँ पर काफी मात्रा में जड़ी बूटियाँ पैदा होती हैं.....कोई मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है, हम किस को अपनी बात सुना रहे हैं।

बिस्व मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० बिष्णु) : मैं हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय : उस एरिया में नाना प्रकार की जड़ी बूटियाँ पैदा होती हैं, नाना प्रकार की वनस्पतियाँ पैदा होती हैं जिन से अनेकों प्रकार की औषधियाँ बनती हैं। जब इन जड़ी बूटियों से औषधियाँ बनेंगी तो वहाँ के लोगों को काम मिलेगा, उनको अपना पालन पोषण करने का साधन मिलेगा और उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठेगा इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि भाज 12.23.14 लिए जितने पैसे की व्यवस्था की गई है, जितने पैसे की मांग केरल गवर्नमेंट ने की है, उससे अधिक पैसा उसको दिया जाना चाहिये।

केरल ऐसी स्टेट है जहाँ पर तीन और खम्भे हैं। इस एरिया में मछली उद्योग पनप सकता है। मछलियाँ पकड़ने पर अधिकांश लोगों का गुजारा होता है। इस उद्योग को

ठीक प्रकार से बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर इसका विकास किया गया तो बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्योग के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को खपाया जाना चाहिये। भाज देश के अन्दर भयंकर खाद्य समस्या मुंह बाये खड़ी है। इस खाद्य समस्या के हल में भी यह उद्योग अगर इसका विकास किया जाए तो सहायक हो सकता है। मछली उद्योग जितना ज्यादा बढ़ेगा उतना ही ज्यादा यह खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में हमारा सहायक बन सकेगा। इस काम के लिए बहुत कम पैसे की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस में बढ़ोतरी की जाए।

केरल एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जोकि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भी काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस क्षेत्र को ज्यादा शिक्षित बनाने के लिए अधिक पैसे की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

मुपारी उद्योग की तरफ भी वहाँ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। यह उद्योग भी वहाँ काफी बड़ा हुआ है। हमारे देश में सब से अधिक मुपारी केरल में होती है। अभी तक सरकार ने इस बात की खोज नहीं की है कि केरल के अन्दर जो मुपारी का छिलका निकलता है उसका किस प्रकार से उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस छिलके को मिट्टी की तरह से, इस छिलके को मिट्टी समझ कर फेंक दिया जाता है। इसको कचरा समझ कर फेंक दिया जाता है। इससे रस्सियाँ बन सकती हैं। बाकी और चीजों से आप रस्सियाँ बनाते हैं लेकिन मुपारी की जो जड़ें होती हैं, जो छाल होती हैं, इसका भी अच्छे ढंग से उपयोग हो सकता है और इसका उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

कृषकों के लिये भी कुछ मांगें रखी गई हैं जिन को सरकार ने मंजूर किया है और भाज हम उन को पास करने जा रहे हैं। उस क्षेत्र में ज्यादातर चावल पैदा होता है। अपनी

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए हम को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि वहां चावल की उपज बढ़े। इसके लिये वहां के लोगों की आपकी सहायता करनी होगी। उनकी यदि आपने सहायता की तो वे काफी मात्रा में चावल पैदा करके आपको दे सकते हैं। भ्राज काश्तकारों को ठीक प्रकार का बीज नहीं मिलता है, खाद नहीं मिलता है, कृषि के जो उपकरण हैं, मीजार् आदि हैं वे नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर कहीं ये चीजें मिलती भी हैं तो समय पर नहीं मिलती हैं जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि इन का जितना उपयोग हो सकता है नहीं होता है, जितना इनसे लाभ उठाया जा सकता है, नहीं उठाया जाता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं जो मांगें आप ने रखी हैं उस पर तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन जो पैसा आपने केरल के लिए रखा है, उसको बढ़ा दें।

केरल के अन्दर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है। जिस कारण से राष्ट्रपति जी का शासन वह पर लागू हुआ है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से वहां प्रजातंत्र समाप्त किया गया है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी और हमारे द्वारा वहां के राजकाज का संचालन होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जितनी अधिक से अधिक सहायता आप केरल को दे सकें, देनी चाहिये। वह बिजला हुआ इलाका है। छोटे छोटे हिस्सों में लोग रहते हैं। रेलों का भी उस इलाके में विकास नहीं हुआ है। कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां रेलों की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि रेल मंत्रालय पर दबाव डाल कर उन एरियाज में जहां रेलें नहीं हैं, रेल लाइन डलवाने की आप व्यवस्था करवायें। इससे वहां के लोगों को सहूलियत मिल सकेगी।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं, उनकी ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे और उचित कार्रवाई करेंगे।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र (मन्दसौर) : कछवाय साहब ने केरल के मछली उद्योग की चर्चा की है। माननीय सदस्यों को याद होगा कि पिछली बार सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड जब केरल के लिए आई थीं उस वक्त भी इसकी चर्चा हुई थी। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां एक फिशरीज कारपोरेशन बाहरी पूंजी के साथ स्थापित करने का विचार है। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि वहां इस उद्योग को बढ़ाया जाए और इसका एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ाया जाए ताकि हमें विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो।

कल शिक्षा के बारे में यहां मांग उठी थी। इसके बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस मांग को उठाया था वह इस वक्त तो मौजूद नहीं हैं लेकिन जितना कालेजों का विकास होना चाहिये वह हुआ है न, न, विषय कालेजों में पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था हुई है। एवेंचुअरी यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज में न, विषय मैथेमेटिक्स, फिजिक्स, कॅमिस्ट्री चालू किये गये हैं। महाराजा कालेज में किये गये हैं। भिन्न भिन्न कालेजों का भिन्न भिन्न तरह से विकास करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : भाषा के अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहें। अध्यापकों के वेतनों के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न नीति बरती जाती है। हाई कोर्ट ने भी इसके बारे में निर्णय दिया है। फिर भी शिक्षा विभाग उनको पूरा वेतन नहीं दे रहा है। उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया जा रहा है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अभी तो आर्थिक संकट चल रहा है। आर्थिक संकट के रहते किसी तरह का मैकमेटमेंट नहीं कर सकता हूं। हमारी सहानुभूति उनके साथ है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हाई कोर्ट का निर्णय है, उसको भी आप नहीं मानेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सुपारी के छिलके जो फेंके जाते हैं, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some Cut Motions have been moved.

I now put them to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. XXX, XL, XLV, L and LV."

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी बातों का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : दे दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सुपारी के छिलके जो फेंके जाते हैं उनको उ योग में लाने के लिए क्या कोई उद्योग सरकार खोलने जा रही है ? मैंने मछली उ योग के बारे में भी कहा है । क्या उसका बढ़ावा सरकार वेगी ? इन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya: There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Still there is no quorum. The bell is being rung for a second time—

Now, there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. XVI, XVII, XIX, XXV to XXVII, XXXII, XLIII, XLV to XLVII and LV."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. I, XII, XXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXV, XXVII, XLV and LI."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Fund of the State of Kerala to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. I, X, XII, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXXVII, XLIII and XLVI."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary/Excess Grants in respect of Kerala, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demands for Supplementary Grants
(Kerala) For 1966-67

DEMAND NO. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XXX Harijan Welfare."

DEMAND NO. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XL Miscellaneous."

DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,85,5000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XLV Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. L Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. LV Loans and Advances by the Government."

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XVI University Education."

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XVII. General Education."

DEMAND No. XIX—MEDICAL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XIX Medical."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XXV Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CO-OPERATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XXVI Co-operation."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

"That a supplementary sum not consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XXVII Industries."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XXXII Irrigation."

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XLIII Capital Outlay on Public Health."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOP- MENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,11,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XLV Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XLVI Capital Outlay on Irrigation."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XLVII Capital Outlay on Public Works."

DEMAND No. LV—LOAN AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. LV Loan and Advances by the Government."

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Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala) for 1962-63

DEMAND No. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

"That a sum of Rs. 68,421 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. I Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

"That a sum of Rs. 1,39,707 be granted to the President out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XII Jails for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

"That a sum of Rs. 35,05,960 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXI Public Health Engineering for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum of Rs. 5,64,780 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXII Irrigation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum of Rs. 8,53,463 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXIII Public Works, for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. XXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum of Rs. 1,27,768 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXV Transport Scheme for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

"That a sum of Rs. 5,98,191 be granted to the President out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXVII Pensions for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum of Rs. 67,73,571 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XLV Capital Outlay on Irrigation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. LI—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum of Rs. 76,183 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. LI Commuted Value of Pensions for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala) for 1963-64

DEMAND No. I—AGRICULTURE INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

"That a sum of Rs. 1,03,865 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. I Agriculture Income Tax and Sales Tax for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum of Rs. 39,835 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of

Demand No. X District Administration and Miscellaneous for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

"That a sum of Rs. 1,36,409 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XII Jails for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

"That a sum of Rs. 28,75,164 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXI Public Health Engineering for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. XXII—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum of Rs. 2,01,844 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXII Agriculture for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum of Rs. 1,00,502 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXV Animal Husbandry for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

"That a sum of Rs. 31,23,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of

Demand No. XXXVII Pensions for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum of Rs. 19,60,020 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XLII Capital Outlay on Public Health for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum of Rs. 1,07,59,677 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XLVI Capital Outlay on Irrigation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

13.36 hours.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67

and

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1963-64

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67 and the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64. Both these sets of Demands will be taken up together.

- (i) *Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 1966-67*

DEMAND No. 2.—FOREIGN TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 2 Foreign Trade".

DEMAND No. 16.—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 16 External Affairs."

DEMAND No. 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 41 Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

DEMAND No. 52—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 52 Delhi."

DEMAND No. 52-A—CHANDIGARH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,25,000 be

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 52-A Chandigarh."

DEMAND No. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 53 Andaman and Nicobar Islands."

DEMAND No. 72—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 72 Labour and Employment."

DEMAND No. 84—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 84 Supplies and Disposals."

DEMAND No. 99—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,00,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 99 Atomic Energy Research."

DEMAND No. 110—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 110 Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 117 Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage."

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 119, Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines."

DEMAND No. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,00,00,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 123 Loans and Advances by the Central Government."

DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,56,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 125 Purchase of Foodgrains."

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,69,88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 126 Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 128 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 129 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry."

DEMAND No. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 133 Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

DEMAND No. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. 144 Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy."

(ii) *Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1963-64*

DEMAND No. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,66,390 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 4—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 45,814 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 6—Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,22,680 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 7—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICE—EFFECTIVE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,44,24,363 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 9—Defence Service—Effective for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 21—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,253 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 21—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 26—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 13,00,578 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 26—Union Excise Duties for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 28—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,48,807 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 28—Stamps for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 28,124 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 37—Planning Commission for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 42—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,93,725 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 42—Agriculture for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 72—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF
MINES

DEMAND No. 93—COMMUNICATIONS
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,985 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 72—Chief Inspector of Mines for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,02,26, 244 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 80—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 82—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 58,271 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 82—Archaeology for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 92—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,69,449 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 92—Central Road Fund for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 15,82,479 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 93—Communications (Including National Highways) for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 96—AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 48,32,006 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 96—Aviation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 97—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 31,457 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 97—Overseas Communications Service for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND No. 102—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 66,66,188 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 102—Public Works for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,344 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 124—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 70,17,185 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay on Roads for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. 145—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 12,74,701 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 145—Delhi Capital Outlay for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने इस सदन के सामने जो अनुपूर्वक मार्गें पेश की हैं, मैं उन का पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस समय हमारे देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था की जो समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार का ध्यान उस और विशेष प से जायेगा। इस सदन में भी माननीय सदस्यों ने शान्ति और व्यवस्था की वर्तमान

स्थिति के विषय में गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की और सदन के बाहर भी यह भावका उत्पन्न हो गई है कि इस समय देश में जो घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, रेलवे लाइनों उखाड़ी जा रही हैं, स्टेशन जलाए जा रहे हैं और सरकारी भवनों को नक्सान पड़ुं चाया जा रहा है, जो अव्यवस्था उत्पन्न हो गई है, उन के कारण देश में जो वातावरण बन गया है, क्या उस में यह सम्भव हो सकेगा कि हम यहां पर निर्माण का कोई काम कर सकें—निर्माण की बात तो दूर है, क्या यह भी सम्भव हो सकेगा कि हम अपने देश में नागरिकों को सुरक्षा दे सकें और यहां पर स मान्य जीवन चल सके। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है, मौलिक प्रश्न है, जिस पर केवल सरकारी दल अर्थात् कांग्रेस दल को ही नहीं, बल्कि विरोधी दलों को भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

जब हम देश में स्वातंत्रता की प्राप्ति के लिए संघर्ष हो रहा था, तो उस समय हम लोगों ने यह उम्मीद की थी कि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बाद जो वातावरण और स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी, उस में हम इस देश की गरीबी, अशिक्षा, पिछड़ेपन और दूसरी कमजोरियों तथा वृष्टियों को दूर करने में सफल हो सकेंगे, स्वतंत्रता अपने आप में कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है। बल्कि वह एक महत्तर लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति का साधन है। लेकिन यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के कुछ ही दिनों बाद हम में अनेक कारणों से इतना असंतोष उत्पन्न हो गया कि हम अपने मूल लक्ष्यों को भूल गए और छोटी छोटी बातों में उलझ गए—इतना उलझ गए कि अब हमें अपना महत्तर लक्ष्य, व्यापक लक्ष्य, दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है।

स्वातंत्र्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हमें जितना बड़ा संघर्ष करना पड़ा, जितना कष्ट उठाना पड़ा, शायद स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए और देश के नव-निर्माण के लिए उस से भी बड़े प्रयत्न की और कष्ट सहने की आवश्यकता है। स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के दिनों में हम ने

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

जितनी सहिष्णुता और दूरदर्शिता से काम लिया, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय हम को उस से अधिक कष्ट सहने, उससे अधिक सहनशीलता, धैर्य, संयम और सहिष्णुता से काम लेने और उस से अधिक प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि इस समय देश में जो वातावरण उत्पन्न होता जा रहा है, उस की वजह से शायद न केवल हम अपने लक्ष्य को भूलते जा रहे हैं, न केवल ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम गुमराह हो रहे हैं, बल्कि सरकार की तरफ से देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए जो प्रयत्न किया जाता है, उस को एक दलीय प्रश्न मान कर विरोधी दलों या कुछ असंतुष्ट व्यक्तियों की ओर से उस में तरह-तरह की बाधाएँ उत्पन्न करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

उदाहरण के लिए विद्यार्थियों की जो शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ हैं, उन के समाधान का हम प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं। जो शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, या शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों के पाठ्य-ग्रन्थों और विश्वविद्यालयों आदि की जो समस्याएँ हैं, हम उन की ओर विद्यार्थियों का ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए विद्यार्थियों को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं और बार-बार यह कह कर विद्यार्थियों को उधड़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि अगर विद्यार्थी हमारी राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को हल करने में अपना हाथ बंटाते हैं, तो यह कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दिनों में महात्मा गांधी ने असहयोग का आन्दोलन शुरू किया था और अंग्रेजी पद्धति की शिक्षण-संस्थाओं के साथ असहयोग किया था। वर्तमान परिस्थिति में अगर एक निश्चित उद्देश्य की पूर्ति और आदर्श की प्राप्ति के लिए हम इस ओर बढ़ते हैं, तो यह प्रयत्न की बात होगी। लेकिन हमारे

सामने कोई आदर्श न हो, कोई लक्ष्य न हो, हम क्या चाहते हैं, यह भी अगर हमारे सामने स्पष्ट न हो और हम ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करें, शान्ति और कानून को तोड़ कर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें जिसमें सामान्य नागरिक का जीवन नहीं चल सके, सारा कारोबार ठप हो जाये, रेलगाड़ियाँ नहीं चल सकें, टेलीफोन के तार तोड़े जायें, बेतार के तार तोड़े जायें और नागरिकों के जानमाल की सुरक्षा की भी स्थिति न हो तो यह स्थिति अत्यन्त असहनीय हो जाती है, दुखकर हो जाती है और इससे हमारे वास्तविक लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में बाधा पड़ती है।

अभी 7 तारीख को विल्ली में जो घटना घटी उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं उस का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हमारे संविधान में यह बताया गया है कि गोवंश की रक्षा करना, उस के लिए वातावरण पैदा करना, उस के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना, हमारी सरकार का कर्तव्य होगा और यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है, यह बात विवाद से परे है कि इस दिशा में अब तक सरकार ने काफी प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन एक बात इस देश के नागरिकों की समझ में नहीं आती है कि हम गोवध के निरोध के लिए तो आन्दोलन करें और उस आन्दोलन के कारण ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करें जिसमें मनुष्य का जीवन प्ररक्षित हो जाये

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : वह सरकार ने किया है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सरकार ने किया है या नहीं किया है, यह बात लोगों को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि इस में कुछ निहित स्वार्थ के व्यक्तियों ने, इस में विरोधी दल के कुछ लोगों ने किस तरह से अपना हाथ बंटाया और उस के कारण यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, मैं उस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। वह चीख धीरे-धीरे मत्क के सामने आयेगी।

लेकिन पशु की रक्षा के लिए मनुष्य की बलि चढ़ायी जाय यह बात किसी भी ध्यक्षित की कल्पना के परे है, किसी भी प्रादम की सीमा में, किसी भी सिद्धांत की सीमा में यह बात नहीं आ सकती। पहले मनुष्य जीवन की रक्षा आवश्यक है या पहले जानवर के जीवन की रक्षा आवश्यक है, इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि विरोधी दल और माननीय यशपाल सिंह जी जैसे सदस्य इस मूलभूत सिद्धांत के ऊपर तरह-तरह के ऐसे आदर्शों को आरोपित करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं जिस की वजह से कोई भी बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती और जिस की वजह से बार-बार केवल सरकार पर दोषारोपण कर वह सगुनते हैं कि अपने दायित्वों से मुक्त हो जायेंगे। लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति ऐसी नहीं है।

इस बात का हम लोगों में से बहूतों को पता है कि मूख के कारण बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। अगर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में मूख के कारण ऐसी भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है तो सरकार का भी और विरोधी दल के सदस्यों का भी, इस देश के नागरिकों को भी इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये कि ऐसी स्थिति में जहाँ प्रादमी को भी भयंकर भोजन मिलना कठिन हो गया है, पीने के लिए पानी मिलना कठिन हो गया है, गोवंश की रक्षा करना आवश्यक होगा या मनुष्य की रक्षा करना आवश्यक होगा? ऐसे वातावरण में अगर हम राष्ट्र का ध्यान मूलभूत समस्याओं से हटाकर गौण समस्याओं की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहेंगे या राष्ट्र और इस देश की सरकार जो प्रयत्न कर रही है उस में बाधा उत्पन्न करना चाहेंगे तो निश्चय ही इस की वजह से न केवल हम अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे, बल्कि एक प्रकार से हम राष्ट्र को नुसराह करने के अपराध के भी भागी होंगे। हम को चाहिये कि हम बराबर

इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि मूल बात क्या है बुनियादी प्रश्न क्या है और जो गौण बातें हैं, महत्वहीन बातें हैं, वह क्या हैं और इन के अन्तर को कैसे स्पष्ट रूप से नागरिकों के सामने रखकर हम अगर जनमत को उत्पन्न करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो यह जरूर महत्व की बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक गोवध का प्रश्न है, आश्चर्य यह देखकर होता है कि जब भी चुनाव का समय आता है तो गोवध निरोध के लिए आन्दोलन किया जाता है लेकिन जब चुनाव समाप्त हो जाता है तो इस की बात समाप्त हो जाती है। इस देश में हजारों गाँव हैं, पशुधन है, जिसकी रक्षा के लिए, जिनकी देखभाल के लिए जो गोवध के निरोध के लिए आन्दोलन करने वाले हैं वह कोई प्रयत्न नहीं करते। गोवध निरोध के लिए आन्दोलन करने वाले जो अनेक नेता हैं उनमें मैं ने बात की। मैं ने कहा कि बिहार में ऐसा गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, क्या आप लोग गाँवों की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए नयाग हैं? बिहार के लोगों के पास चारा नहीं है, भोजन नहीं है, क्या उस की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आप तैयार हैं? नहीं हैं। नहीं हैं तो आखिर हम चाहते क्या हैं? हम एक राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए आन्दोलन करना चाहते हैं तो निश्चय ही इस की वजह से हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में, हमारे देश के सांस्कृतिक जीवन में, हमारे देश के धार्मिक जीवन में एक प्रकार की कटुता उत्पन्न होगी और उस का फल हम सब को भोगना पड़ेगा। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सरकार पर इस की वजह से किसी प्रकार का लांछन लगे, इतना ही नहीं होगा, इस के आगे भी हमारे जो प्रजानैतिक मर्यादाएँ हैं, नागरिक जीवन की मर्यादाएँ हैं, उन को बड़ी गहरी ठेग लगेगी और प्रजातन्त्र का जो भवन हम निर्मित करते जा रहे हैं, वह जो असहिष्णुता का वातावरण

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

उत्पन्न होगा, अतिवादिता का वातावरण उत्पन्न होगा, उस के कारण सारी मान्यताएं समाप्त हो जायेंगी। अगर हम देश में प्रजातंत्र के प्रतिकूल वातावरण उत्पन्न होता है, नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षा का वातावरण नहीं रहता है, अतिवादिता का वातावरण उत्पन्न होता है तो ऐसे वातावरण में, ऐसी स्थिति में किसी भी सरकार के लिए काम करना असम्भव हो जायगा। इनमें सन्देह की बात नहीं है कि प्रजातंत्र में विरोधी दलों की अपनी बात रखने के लिए, अपने दृष्टिकोण को नागरिकों के सामने रखने के लिए पूरा अधिकार है। लेकिन यह भी थिलकल स्पष्ट है कि शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से वह मारो खाजें हानो चाहिए और हर प्रकार की अश्रिय घटना का दोष अगर केवल सरकार पर मढ़ने की कोशिश की जायगी तो इससे उनकी जिम्मेदारियों का अंत नहीं हो जाता है क्योंकि राष्ट्र के नागरिक हैं, यह बात मूल है और इस के बाद यह सवाल आता है कि हम किस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं। अगर राष्ट्र ही नहीं रहेगा, अगर राष्ट्र की बुनियाद ही कट जाएगी, अगर राष्ट्र में ऐसी भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायगी, अगर राष्ट्र में एक प्रकार से भय का वातावरण उत्पन्न हो जायगा तो उस की जिम्मेदारी हम सब पर होगी। इसलिए मैं विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से और सरकार से भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम अतिवादिता में न पड़ें, हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन के जो बुनियादी सिद्धांत हैं उन को हम कभी नहीं भूलें और हम भड़काने की कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही न करें चाहे वह सरकार की तरफ से हो, चाहे विरोधी दलों की तरफ से हो जिससे हमारा राष्ट्रीय जीवन ही संकट में पड़ जाय, अतः में पड़ जाय। अभी हमारे सामने अनेक प्रकार के आने वाले संकटों की संभावनाएँ हैं, विदेशी आक्रमण का भय है और कई विदेशी राष्ट्र इस ताक में हैं, इस का लाभ उठाकर वह हमारी स्वतंत्रता को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे समय में

अगर हमने अपनी राष्ट्रीय मनोवृत्ति का और राष्ट्रीय दृढ़ता का परिचय नहीं दिया तो यह बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि हम अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे। हमारी स्वतंत्रता भी अतः में पड़ सकती है। इसलिए ऐसे वातावरण को समाप्त करने में मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि विरोधी दल का पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त होगा और ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न होगा जिसमें देश में शांति और न्याय की व्यवस्था रहेगी। अतिवादिता की प्रवृत्ति में पड़ कर, अतिवादी रास्ते को अपनाकर हम अपने अनियार्ता जो सिद्धान्त हैं, उन्हीं को समाप्त नहीं करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो मांग प्रस्तुत की गई है उसका समर्थन करना हूँ।

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): First of all, I wish to bring to the notice of the House a matter which is very important these days, namely, with regard to firing on unarmed mobs by the police. I am sorry to say that of late it has been observed that firing in most cases has been rather indiscriminate. Firing against unarmed mobs should be properly controlled. The object is to disperse the mob, not to kill people. They are not armed; they are not like armed people against whom the army has to fire indiscriminately. Therefore, the firing should be properly controlled.

I would briefly describe the drill which we were taught in good old days. When a party, either a section or a platoon, was ordered to go to the aid of the civil power, the man who is commanding it had to be in the middle either in a line or, what you call, in a box formation. A bugler had to be by his side. Whenever the man would give an order for firing, the bugler was ordered to sound a warning. A proper warning was given to the crowd, and then the commander of the party detailed particular men to fire. It was not that they could fire of their own accord. Actually the commander had to press every man

on the shoulder, and then he was allowed to fire. After firing a few shots, the unarmed crowd duly disperses. If they indulge in arson or loot, that is another matter. Then, of course, stricter steps have got to be taken. But take the instance of Kerala, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh. Bastar is an isolated instance. And even here in Delhi, we who went outside Parliament House noticed that there was a lot more firing than was necessary. That is most unfortunate. It has a very bad effect on the people who were firing and it has a very bad effect on others. Therefore, what I would suggest is effect on the people who were firing reduced, and the police should not be allowed to fire indiscriminately on unarmed crowds.

The next point is the need of supply of foodgrains and our food position which is so bad. Although the recent showers have somewhat improved the position, still we have got to be very careful. I find in these Supplementary Demands a large amount of money has been demanded for importing foodgrains. I must say that we have to provide for the population, but we must concentrate on improving our production. Although the Government has been repeatedly telling us that they are taking measures, I find that there is very little being done. There is very little extra finance sanctioned. Even the co-operative banks or co-operative credit societies are not advancing sufficient money to cultivators for introducing improved methods of cultivation and for taking up a crop which will yield higher quantity of foodgrains or fruit or vegetables. Unless we have arrangements for sufficient finance, unless agricultural finance is properly treated, on a par with industry, we cannot get much of improvement in yield.

The other point is with regard to providing irrigation facilities. Some of the villages have been electrified, but there are two lacunae. One of them is that once a portion of a village is electrified and a certain

amount is sanctioned, if that is not sufficient for electrifying the entire village, the villagers are asked to contribute money. I am told by one of the engineers in the Hydel department that is the rule. Such a rule should be changed. How can we expect poor villagers to contribute Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000 for electrifying their villages? They frame a budget, and if that amount is exhausted, Government do not spend any more, they ask the villagers to contribute money for electrification of the village. If we mean business, we must change that rule, and we must say that once a village is supplied electricity, the entire village should be taken up.

I went the other day to a village in my constituency. I found one half of it had been electrified, and the other half had no electricity. When I enquired, I was told that the engineers asked for money from the village panchayat, but it is impossible for the village panchayat in these hard times to contribute any money. Therefore, that village remains without electric light and without electric pumps. I, therefore, hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will take up this matter and will alter the rule so that once electricity is supplied to a village, the entire village receives electric power.

The other complaint, which is very common these days, is that connections are sanctioned for lifting water from wells, but after the connection is sanctioned, whether it is legal or illegal, the staff of the Hydel department or the Electricity department ask for money for preparing estimates. I myself doubt whether it is strictly legal to take money on the excuse of preparing the estimates. After the estimates are prepared, people wait for months and months, and yet electricity is not supplied. A farmer near my own farms has been waiting for the last six or seven months after connection was sanctioned for his well, and he is so fed up that he has now laid out a tem-

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

porary line from my farm to his well. If we expect people to grow more food, we should provide proper facilities for growing food.

I hope that these points will be borne in mind and the legitimate grievances will be redressed.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67 and also the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64. In doing so I would submit about the imperative need of internal peace in the country. This peace is required with a view to keep our defence preparations against the ever-increasing threats of aggression against our country by China on the one hand and Pakistan on the other. This peace is also necessary in order to develop our country economically with a view to remove the distress and shortage of food in various parts of the country. So, unless we have internal peace, neither can we succeed in our defence preparations, nor can we succeed on the development front. So, I will most humbly appeal to all sections of this House, and also to the people outside, to realise this imperative need of peace in this country, and under no circumstances should any breach of the peace be encouraged, and all efforts to deal with acts of lawlessness should be supported by all sections of the citizens of the country.

I am aware of the genuine grievances and actual distress of the people. I can also understand the impatience on the part of the people who suffer this distress and get excited.

But we have seen from experience that agitational approaches have never solved any real problem but in their wake they had brought in additional misery to people who are already suffering. So, even from that point

of view people who advocate an agitational approach should have second thoughts and counsel people to co-operate with the Government in solving their difficulties. I would also appeal to the Government to pay heed to the genuine grievances of the people and take them up in right earnest and solve them expeditiously within the limits of the resources. If these two things can be done, even inspite of an atmosphere surcharged with agitation and excitement, it will be possible for us to restore peace in this country.

14 hrs.

The second point which I wish to raise is about the Fourth plan. While speaking in this House on the General Budget this year, I pleaded that taking the overall economic situation as revealed in the Economic Survey, it would be wise to take another two years pause in planning and then have a realistic Fourth plan. You will remember that in the first year of the Fourt Plan, we had to take a realistic view and content ourselves with an annual plan. The draft outline had been placed before the House and various committees of Parliament are going through it. With the resources position as it is and with the uncertainty about foreign aid, it will be realistic if we have a smaller plan than envisaged in the draft. Suppose we get more foreign aid and our resources improve, there is no harm in subsequent years to take up additional programmes. It is of course necessary to have a larger plan than even this draft outline to meet the requirements of the country. I concede that. But in the present context, I urge that we should have a pause for two years before we embark upon the fourth plan. What do we do in this period of two years? We get together all the available resources and do only one thing and that is to put our agriculture on sound footing. If this could be done, we shall be able to put our agriculture on a sound footing at the end of two years. In doing that, we

will have to be bold and keep the expansion of the other sectors out of the picture. Whatever resources are available have to be canalised towards agricultural production and the other sectors also will have to play their part; to that extent the other sectors also will have the benefit of the two years pause. One may say that the economic situation in these two years will be static. I believe it is not so. If my point is conceded and a national programme of agricultural production is launched and all the available resources in men, money and material are utilised in increasing agricultural production and in providing the basic inputs that are necessary for agricultural production, I am sure things will improve. There also I submit that there is room for improvement of our approach to the Plan in an integrated manner and giving emphasis to those inputs which are of the utmost importance. For instance, next to land comes irrigation which is an important input for agriculture. I have no time to go into statistics but the fact remains that there are not enough irrigation facilities. To the extent land is not irrigated, to that extent it is a handicap for agricultural production. Irrigation has become more urgent today when the country has been beset with drought conditions from State to State. The position in Bihar and U.P. is distressing. It is a national task which is important next only to defence. In these two States we had widespread drought; last year we had drought in many States. We have to take a long-range view of planning. I have said it before and I repeat it that is a national shame for an agricultural country like India to depend upon foreign countries for a basic need like food. I would consider the import of foodgrains from foreign countries if it had not been possible to increase our agricultural production meet the needs of our country. I am firm in my belief that given only one single input in adequate measure, namely, irrigation, it would enable the farmers to raise more than one crop during the year and it will be possible

with the present indigenous methods of cultivation to feed our people for another ten years. If you add other inputs like improved seeds, implements and fertilisers, we can sustain our country with internal production for another twenty years. If family planning also comes into vogue for centuries to come Indian can sustain her own population without depending on any other country. So, I would urge again to consider my suggestion dispassionately and earnestly to pause for two years with a view to enable the country and the Government to launch a national plan for agricultural production and do away with dependence on foreign countries for its food. I believe that it is the only way out of the present situation.

श्री उ० भू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं इस सप्लीमेंटरी बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तब मैं यह कहने में अपने को रोक सकता कि 7 नवम्बर को जो अध्याचार हुआ है वह हमारे भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में एक बेतुका चीज थी। यहाँ पर छिपे छिपे और खुले आम और पर्वों द्वारा तथा येनो प्रेस के द्वारा यह आक्षेप भी लगाया गया कि इस में जनसंघ का हाथ है। यह कहने की किसी की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि इस में बहुत से कांग्रेस वाले भी थे, मामूली बाजार के आदमी भी थे, हिन्दू भी थे और बहुत से अन्य जाति वाले लोग भी थे। यह प्रदर्शन जो किया गया था सब लोगों की तरफ से किया गया था, सब दलीय यह था। यह जो मस्य है यह भी किसी ने यहाँ नहीं खोला है, इसको भी किसी ने यहाँ नहीं कहा है। दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि यह पहला ही मौका है जबकि जो आदमी मारे गये हैं उनके सही आकड़े गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं बताये हैं। विशेष दुख इस बात का है कि प्रायः एक सियाय महात्मा गांधी को मारने वाले के शव को जोकि उसके रिश्तेदारों को नहीं दिया गया था, जिस किसी को फाँसी पर लटकाया गया था जो कोई भी इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शनों में मारा गया उसके शवों को उसके रिश्तेदारों को दे दिया गया लेकिन

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

इस में ऐसा नहीं किया गया। इस प्रदर्शन में जो लोग मरे उनके शवों का दाह संस्कार करने के लिए उनके रिश्तेदारों को नहीं दिया गया, उनके रिश्तेदारों को इस बात की इजाजत नहीं दी गई कि वे इन शवों का दाह संस्कार कर दें। संयोगवश मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है जोकि श्री झूमर लाल आसोपा के भाई का है जिन को यहां गोली का शिकार बना दिया गया था। उन्होंने अपने पत्र में यह भी लिखा है कि सतरह शवों की उन्होंने गिनती की है। श्री झूमर लाल, जनसंघ के एक व्यक्ति थे और इनको जब छिठा हुआ जब ये थे तब सरदार पटेल की मूर्ति के पास गोली का शिकार बनाया गया।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजलीर)

बिजली की जो चिता है वहां से उम दिन का रजिस्टर मंगा कर देखा जाए कि कितनी लाशें जली हैं और सारा रहस्य खुल जायगा।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं पत्र पढ़ देता हूं :

मैं झूमर शहीद श्री झूमर लाल का छोटा भाई हूं। मैं भी दिनांक 7-11-66 को प्रदर्शन में था। बिना चेतावनी व समय दिये शान्त गोभक्त प्रदर्शनकारियों को दो तीन माइल के घेरे में लाठी, अश्वु गैस व गोलियों से जिस क्रूरता व निर्ममता से मारा गया वह केवल जलियांवाला बाग के हत्यारे डायर की आत्मा को ही शान्ति दे सकती है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में भी आज उसके वंशज हैं।

मैं व श्री झूमर लाल का पुत्र उमके घायल होने का पता लगने पर स्थान स्थान पर डोलते रहे। अन्त में रात्रि को 10-30 बजे उनके पुत्र को विलिंगडन अस्पताल में अपने पिता का फर्स्टक्लास रेलवे पाम जो उनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट कंट्रोलर आफ स्टोर्स के उच्च पद से उत्तर रेलवे से भवकाश लेने के कारण मिलता था देखने को मिला। इस पर उसने डाक्टर की अनुमति से जा कर देखा तो उनके मृत शव

ऐसे ही अन्य 16 शवों के साथ रखा हुआ था व उन के हाथ व मीने पर गोली के घाव थे। शव को मांगने पर डाक्टर ने मुबह आ कर ले जाने को कहा। इस पर रजिस्टर में पूरा विवरण पता बगैरह लिखा दिया गया।

तारीख 8-11-66 को जल्दी मुबह जब शव लेने पहुंचे तो वहां विलिंगडन अस्पताल में पूछताछ पर शव को गायब पाया। डाक्टर ने नर्स के नाम स्लिप भेजी जो निम्न प्रकार है :—

"Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
X-RAY DEPARTMENT

N.N.E.

Sister. Please tell this gentleman who has taken the body of Mr. Jhumarlal.

Signed
8-11-66."

सिस्टर से पूछताछ करने पर उमने बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञता जाहिर की व यह कहा कि ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति न तो मरा है न शव यहां आया न शव किसी को दिया गया। अस्पताल के रजिस्टर में लिखे हुए पते पर जब उन्हें दिखाया गया तो टालमटोल कर यह उत्तर दिया गया कि पुलिस रात्रि को 17 शवों को यहां से ले गई व अस्पताल की कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं है। "

और आज मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों शव को नहीं लौटाया गया ? क्या सरकार इस से डर रही थी कि सही संख्या मृतकों की लोगों को पता न चल जाए ? कहीं लोगों को यह पता न चल जाए कि कितने लोग मरे हैं ? रजिस्टर में पूरा पता भी लिखा दिया गया था तो फिर क्या कारण है कि उसके रिश्तेदारों को वह शव नहीं दिया गया ? क्या ऐसा करना एक अपराध नहीं है, क्या यह मनुष्यता के पने की बात नहीं है ? इतनी निर्मम और क्रूर हत्याएँ करने के बाद भी आपको इतनी दया नहीं आती कि उनके शवों को उनके रिश्तेदारों को भ्रा लौटा देने ? आप ने जब कोई प्रादमी

मरता है तो उस का आप जलूस निकालते हैं, गाड़ियों में सजा कर उसका आप जलूस निकालते हैं, बड़े धूम धाम से उसका आप दाह संस्कार करते हैं, क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि जो व्यक्ति इस गोलीबार में मारे गए, उनके दाह संस्कार करने वाला कोई नहीं था, उनके लिए रोने धोने वाला कोई नहीं था, उनके शवों के साथ यात्रा में जाने वाला कोई नहीं था ? क्या एक अस्पताल में 17 शवों को देखने के बाद भी व अन्य अस्पतालों व स्थानों की शहीदों की संख्या सैकड़ों में जानते हुए भी आपने सात शहीदों की घोषणा जानबूझ कर अपने पाप को छिपाने के हेतु नहीं की ? क्या यह आपने नहीं किया ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा अत्याचार करने के बाद भी आप क्यों अपने दिल को दुखी करते हैं, क्यों अपनी आत्मा को अशान्त रख कर झूठ बोलने पर उतारू हो जाते हैं ? क्यों आप यह आशेष लगाते हैं कि जनसंघ वालों ने यह सब किया ? मारा तो है ही आपने लेकिन मारने के बाद रोने भी आपने नहीं दिया ।

जिस तरह से अंग्रेज राजनीतिज्ञों को रातोंरात जा कर पकड़ लिया करते थे, चोरी चोरी जैसे जा कर पकड़ लिया करते थे, जिस तरह वे गांधी जी को जा कर पकड़ लिया करते थे, उसी तरह से आपने भी रात में जा कर श्री बलराज मधोक को ग्राउंड और नौ तारीख की रात में दो बज कर चालीस मिनट पर जा कर पकड़ लिया । उनको आपने 107 ग्राउंड 151 घायलों के अन्तर्गत जा कर पकड़ लिया आप भी थोड़ा बहुत पड़े हुए हैं । क्या 107 में कोई आफेंस बनता है ? किस तरह से 151 में लोगों को आप पकड़ सकते हैं ? एक आदमी ने मुझे टेलीफोन किया कि उसे पुलिस वाले 151 में पकड़ना चाहते हैं । मैंने उसको कहा कि अगर दुबला पतला नहीं है तो एक घंटा मार उसकी नाक पर, कुछ नहीं होगा । लेकिन बेचारे की हिम्मत नहीं हुई । पुलिस वाले उसको पकड़ कर ले गए । आज चीफ जस्टिस ने कहा है कि यह बिल्कुल

गलत तरीका है किसी को पकड़ने का । ऐसा आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है । 151 में जब तक आप कागनिजेशन आफेंस डिस्कलोज न करे तब तक नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं । रात को जब कोई आदमी सो रहा होता है, वह कौन-सा आफेंस करने वाला होता है ? पकड़ने के लिए वारेन्ट भी तो होते हैं, पुलिस की रिपोर्ट तो होती है । आप मैजिस्ट्रेट्स के पास जाते हैं । मैजिस्ट्रेट भी ऐसे हैं कह दिया तो जेल चले गये, यह कागज बना लिया, वह कागज बना लिया, झोठा सौधा लिख देते हैं, हल्फ-नामा करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं । चीफ-जस्टिस ने लिखा है :

"highly deprecable conduct on the part of the magistrates that they agreed to dance attendance according to the dictates of the administration."

यह क्या तरीका है ? आज तक ऐसी बात नहीं हुई है ? शायद अंग्रेजों से आपने यह बात सीखी है । लेकिन आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि अंग्रेज ने भी रूल आफ ला को माना था । आप तो रूल आफ ला को फेंक देना चाहते हैं । फिर कहते हैं शान्ति बनाए रखो, शान्ति रखो । शान्ति एक तरफ से क्या होती है ? शान्ति दोनों तरफ से रखी जा सकती है ? एक ओर तो आप मारने चले जायें ओर साथ साथ कहते चले जायें, शान्ति रखो, शान्ति रखो, शान्त रहो, शान्त रहो तो यह तरीका शान्ति बनाये रखने का नहीं है ।

हमारे सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी बोले । वह भले आदमी हैं । भली बात कह कर चले गए । भयभ्र में आए या न आए लेकिन बात उन्होंने कह दी । ऐसा सब बोलते हैं । लेकिन इससे क्या अर्थ निकल सकता है । इसको हमें सोचना चाहिए । जब कोई बोल बोलता है तो उसका अर्थ क्या निकलता है ? अखबार वालों ने लिख दिया ओर आप लेकर चल पड़े । फिर किस अखबार ने

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

लिख दिया ? पैट्रियाट ने लिख दिया । दूसरे किस अखबार ने लिख दिया , ब्लिट्स ने लिख दिया जोकि आर० एस० एस० को हमेशा गाली देता है । मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि सारे मामले की आप ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी करवायें, ज्यूडिशल प्रोब करवायें तब पता चलेगा कि श्री कामराज के बंगले को जलाने वाले कौन थे, कांग्रेसी लोग थे या दूसरे थे —

श्री राखे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : दूसरे थे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जिन को टिकट नहीं मिले वे गए थे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : आप नहीं गए थे, यह हम जानते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : आप भी नहीं गए थे, यह मैं भी जानता हूँ ।

ट्रांसपोर्ट भवन पर खड़े हुए लांग कौन थे जिन्होंने मोटरों लांगों का जलाई ? ग्यारह बजे जब लूटपाट शुरू होती है और आपने इसको देख लिया तो क्यों आपने इंतजाम नहीं किया । इन सब बातों का आप जवाब देने के लिए क्या तैयार हैं ? आप देते नहीं हैं । क्या शर्म आती है ? इस तरह से अत्याचार करना क्या सम्पत्ती की निशानी है ? रूल आफ टेयर आपने मचा रखी है । एक एक आदमी के अन्दर फीयर कम्प्लेक्स आपने पैदा कर दिया है । डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को पकड़ लिया है, 107 और 151 के अन्तर्गत क्या वह डाका मारने जा रहे थे, चोरी करने जा रहे थे, छिनाला करने जा रहे थे ?

How could the man be arrested? But there is no reply from this Government, and it will not reply till eternity.

शर्म की बात है । एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हमको यहाँ डेमोक्रेसी स्थापित करनी है, प्रजातन्त्र स्थापित करना है, शान्ति का राज्य स्थापित करना है और दूसरी तरफ आप लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए हर प्रकार से

कौशिक करते हैं । मैं बड़े नम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की नीति हमारी सरकार की जो आज होती चली जा रही है यह एक ऐसी बात है जैसे आखिरी दमों पर जब आदमी होता है तो छटपटाता है, टांगें हाथ फैलाता है, छटपटा लो, जो कुछ टांगे इधर उधर पछाड़ना हो पछाड़ लो, नतीजे आपके सामने थोड़े दिनों में आने वाले हैं । आप धबराइये नहीं ।

जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फार ग्रांट्स मांगी गई हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । सरकार ने चंडीगढ़ को जो एक यूनियन टैरीटरी बनाया है, वह एक बिल्कुल गलत काम किया है और वह काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिए था । पहले भी हम थोड़े दिनों के लिए बम्बई का एक अलग प्रांत बना कर उस के परिणाम भुगत चुके हैं । वैसी ही भयंकर गलती आज हम फिर कर रहे हैं । सरकार चंडीगढ़ के लिए एक, डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने के तैयार है । वह खुद अपने पैरों पर कुल्हाड़ी मार रही है । आज हमारा मुक्त इतना खर्च बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है । आज सब तरफ लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं कि प्रशासन का खर्च कम किया जाये । इस बारे में यहाँ पर प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि खर्च कम होने के बजाये ज्यादा हो रहा है और अफसरों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है ।

अगर सरकार दम्भ को छोड़ कर तच्चाई और ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहती है, तो उसको अपना दिल टटोलना चाहिए कि क्या वह वाकई अपने प्रशासनिक खर्च को कम करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है या नहीं ।

इस समय मेरे लिए इतना ही कहना काफी है कि सरकार आँखें झोल कर चले । वह ब्यूरोक्रेसी के ताबे हा कर, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स की बातों के आधार पर या उन काना-फूसी करने वाले लोगों की बातों के आधार पर, जिन के कुछ पूर्वाग्रह बने हुए हैं, प्रजा के किसी पक्ष या दल पर किसी प्रकार की कुदृष्टि

हाल कर जलत रास्ते पर चलने की कोशिश न करे। हम उस का सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं कभी यह नहीं चाहता कि हमारे देश में बायलेंस हो। जब हम ने रूल ग्राफ बेल्ट के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है, तो हमारे देश में रूल ग्राफ बेल्ट हो होना चाहिए—रूल ग्राफ बुनेट्स नहीं होना चाहिए। कम से कम गवर्नमेंट का तो रूल ग्राफ बुनेट्स कायम नहीं करना चाहिए।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Sir, while supporting these demands, I would like to make a few observations. I will confine myself to the items pertaining to purchase of foodgrains, fertilisers, etc. In the introductory remarks it has been stated that Rs. 209.5 crores are being utilised for purchase of foodgrains and Rs. 97 crores for import of fertilisers. This means that the supplementary grant for purchase of food alone is more than the amount of the budget which we had just after independence. That shows the enormity and gravity of the situation.

India is a predominantly agricultural country. All these plans have not been able to make us self-reliant and self-sufficient in food. We have to search our hearts and think deeply whether these plans have had any impact on agricultural production. If that is not so, where is the lapse. Have we been pursuing the right policy in all these plans to accelerate our food production? In what sector have we failed? If we go through all these factors, we come to the sorrowful conclusion that our planners have not given their best thought to it nor have they formulated our plans in the right direction to give an impetus and boosting to our agricultural production, with the result that even after 17 years of independence, we have to depend on other countries for our food. According to this booklet published by the Department of Food, the total imports of cereals from January to October this year have amounted to 9.4 million tonnes. It is expected that the total imports during

the current year would be around 12 million tonnes as against 7.5 million tonnes during 1965. Even with such large imports this year, the per capita availability of cereals is estimated at only 133 kg. per year against 151 kg. in 1965.

Sir, time and again many people including agricultural experts and Members of Parliament and others have been pressing for a correct and dynamic agricultural policy to boost our agricultural production. We are not lacking in water resources and in area to grow crops. We have abundant natural resources. Still we are not able to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains. We have treated many irrigation programmes which have a great potential for producing more food in a very haphazard and hazy manner. Take the Nagarjunasagar project with a capital outlay of Rs. 149.53 crores. The State Government was trying its best to complete it as expeditiously as possible so that food production may be increased. The expenditure on the project is confined to the State plan. Nothing outside the plan has been sought or given by the Centre so far. Whenever a demand for an additional grant is put forward, it was not treated in the manner it deserved. So, though the dam and every other work is completed, when water is about to be received by the agriculturists, it is being held up for want of finance. When we are spending crores of rupees on importing foodgrains, the Centre did not have the foresightedness to come to the rescue of the State Government, which is not putting forward any fantastic claim. Instead of staggering the assistance which you are giving for 5 years, the State Government demands that the amount may be given in the first or second year of the plan so that the project can be completed. By the end of July if Government had provided adequate financial assistance, 6 lakhs of acres could have been brought immediately under irrigation. The quantum of assistance given by the Centre to other big projects is not less than

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Rs. 20 crores. But in the case of his project, whenever such a demand is made, it is given in a piecemeal manner with the result the impact is not felt at all.

I do not know how the Minister, during the recent Chief Ministers conference, got the optimistic idea of procuring 12 million tonnes during the current year.

But, Sir, the performance of last year was very disappointing. Only 3.5 million tons could be procured in spite of the best efforts of the various State Governments. Perhaps the Food Minister is pinning his hope on procurement of the hybrid variety crop which he intends to use for cultivation on a gigantic scale. I am doubtful whether even this is possible. If that is so, the only remedy is, as my hon. friend has very rightly pointed out, that all our efforts should be concentrated on agriculture alone. Only then we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency.

There was a very disturbing news today that the import of foodgrains programme with the United States of America is lying before President Johnson on his table for the last one or two months and he is not giving any serious thought to the question of rendering the necessary aid that we require. If we have to depend permanently and entirely on the mercies of foreign governments, who want to add some political strings to whatever aid they give, I do not have any hope that our country will be able to reach self-sufficiency.

Therefore, our aim should be to explore all the possible potentialities in this country, to give a boosting to agricultural production and also to give our thought to intensive cultivation. I know there are many difficulties. Constituted as the Government is, it does not have any control over the State Governments. But in a case of national emergency, when the country is faced with a food crisis.

we must evolve a national food policy, we should not suggest only quick and ad hoc remedies for any ad hoc problem. Whenever there is food scarcity, convening a conference of Chief Ministers is no remedy at all. The problem should be pursued properly, the various departments in the various State Governments must be geared and put in a proper form. Wherever there is irrigation potential attention must be given to it irrespective of State plans. Unless we do it, unless we take it up on a war footing, mop up our resources, wherever they are, and concentrate only on agricultural production, we will not escape from this calamity of depending entirely on other countries. I would only suggest that Government should have a definite policy of its own, not only a national food policy but also a national agricultural policy. We must stop all our other activities, concentrate only on agricultural production, take into confidence all the Chief Ministers and ministers concerned in the States and evolve a dynamic policy so that we may achieve self-sufficiency.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसडा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्रालय ने पुनः सदन से पैसे की मांग पेश की है। मैं मुख्य रूप से खाद्य मंत्रालय, गृह मंत्रालय विद्युत और चिसाई मंत्रालय, और परिवार नियोजन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मुझसे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया है कि इस देश में सरकार की धन नीति किस तरह से फेल हुई है। आज काफी धन इस बात के लिए मांगा जा रहा है कि बाहर से गल्ला मंगाया जाय। कई बार इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया कि अगर देश को खाद्य में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है तो जरूरी है कि इस देश में सब से पहले सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो, खाद की व्यवस्था हो मगर मंत्रालय के लोग बजाय इस के कि इस देश को समृद्ध बनाने की कोशिश करें, बाहर से धन मांगकर देते रहें और आज हालत यहां तक पहुंच गई कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। अभी मैं बनारस से निकलने वाले "आज" प्रबन्धकार को देख कर आ रहा

हैं। उस में लिखा है कि बहुत से जिलों में लोग भीरे पर निर्भर हैं, मिलों से जो चोटन निकलता है उस पर ज़िन्दा हैं। आज वहाँ दो रुपये किलो चावल, एक रुपये, अठारह आने किलो गेहूँ बिक रहा है। चना जो बाज़र वगैरह कोई भी ऐसा भ्रष्ट नहीं है जो एक रुपये में 12 छटांक से ज्यादा मिलता हो। सारे सूबे में अकाल की हालत पैदा हो गई है। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को पैसा देने की बात तो भ्रष्ट है, इस सदन को इस से जवाब तलब करना चाहिए कि इस भूखमरी के जिम्मेदार कौन हैं? लगातार सदस्यों ने मांग की कि पानां दो, खाद दो, साइंटिफिक तरीकों को अपनाओ जिससे अन्न की पैदावार बढ़े, मगर मंत्रालय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। कई बार यह बात उठाई गई कि अन्न का व्यापार सरकारी हाथों में लीजिए। आज मुझे मालूम है कि प्राइवेट व्यापारी पंजाब से गेहूँ मंगाना है मंगा मंगा कर के उन में से चोरी तो करना ही है, तिगने दाम पर उसे सारी जगह बेचता है। मगर सरकार की तरफ से कोई रोक नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज़ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ परिवार नियोजन के बारे में, परिवार नियोजन की जो योजना है यह बिल्कुल गलत है। इस से बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकने में कोई कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी। मैं बताता हूँ, आप इस की जांच कर सकते हैं। जितना इन फेमिली प्लानिंग है बिल्कुल झूठ और गलत है इस पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं ने खुद एक गांव में जाकर देखा, आपरेशन किनका किनका होता है? 17 आपरेशन वहाँ हुए हैं जिनमें 4 तो पागलों का हुआ है, 4 साधुओं का हुआ है और 4 ऐसे हैं जिनकी शादियां नहीं हुई हैं और चार पांच ऐसे हैं कि जो ईश्यूनिंस हैं, जिनकी अवस्था 70 साल हो गई है। यह मैं एक गांव की अवस्था बताता हूँ। आप किसी अस्पताल में जायें, वहाँ डाक्टर मौजूद नहीं हैं। औरतों का भी लूप लगवाओ और फलां करो, इन्हीं सब में करोड़ों रुपया बर्बाद कर

रहे हैं और इससे कोई भी भ्रष्ट देश की आबादी पर नहीं पड़ता है। यही रुपया भ्रष्ट और मामलों पर खर्च किया जाता तो बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हो सकती थी।

अब मैं कुछ गृह मंत्रालय के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सब से ज्यादा अष्टाचार का डिपार्टमेंट पुलिस विभाग है और इस सरकार के तो बिल्कुल हाथ पैर फूले हुए हैं। आप को ध्यान होगा कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के जज ने एक बार आने फंसले में लिखा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस नंगों की फौज है, इस में किस किस को कपड़ा पहनाया जाय, यह समझ में नहीं आता। आज ठीक वही हालत हो रही है। पुलिस के लोग खड़े रहते हैं, मुझे मालूम है इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर एक आदमी अपनी स्त्री के साथ रिकशे में जा रहा था, रिकशे से उसकी स्त्री को गण्डों में उठा लिया और लेकर भाग गए। आज तक मंत्रालय जांच कर रहा है। दिल्ली के अन्दर उनकी नाक के नीचे रुपया मांगते हैं रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने के लिए। क्या जरूरत है ऐसी पुलिस की जब देश में कोई शांति और व्यवस्था नहीं है, किसी आदमी की ज़िन्दगी की सुरक्षा नहीं है? सारी पुलिस बेकार है। कहते हैं यह राज्यों का जिम्मेदारी है शांति और व्यवस्था की, तो फिर आप क्या करने के लिए यहां बैठे हुए हैं? सारे देश में अव्यवस्था उत्पन्न है और मंत्रालय कुछ नहीं कर पा रहा है। यह सारा मंत्रालय, इनका पुलिस विभाग और खास कर इनका सी० आई० डी० सबसे ज्यादा बांगस और रूढ़ी डिपार्टमेंट है। कोई भी जानकारी इन को नहीं होती। सिवाय इस के कि यह विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों के भाषणों को नोट करें, और कुछ नहीं करते। अष्टाचारियों को यह नोट नहीं करते कि कौन इस देश के अन्दर अष्टाचारी है, इस का भी पता लगाया जाय। मैं मिसाल दे सकता हूँ आज की पुलिस बाकायदा प्लान करके महावार पैस लेती है और डकैतियां डलवाती है। भ्रष्ट सरकार चाहे तो मैं मिसाल प्रस्तुत कर सकता

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

हूँ। खुद मैं जानता हूँ हमारे वहाँ एक पुलिस वाला लड़कों को भगाने का रोजगार करता है। हमारे यहाँ के लड़कों को भगाकर बम्बई में बेचता है और सात सौ आठ सौ रुपये पाता है तो वापस करता है। इस से भ्रष्ट डिपार्टमेंट और कोई नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह मंत्री महोदय बात बनाते हैं, गोली लाठी डंडा चलाने की बात करते हैं। मगर समस्याओं के समाधान की बात नहीं करते। आज देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस का मैं समर्थक हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि देश में तोड़फोड़ की कार्य-वाहियाँ हों। मगर यह प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप होती है। मैं एक मिसाल दे दूँ। जब साइमन कमिशन आया था, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने खुद अपनी कहानी में लिखा है कि जब मेरी माँ को पुलिस ने लाठी से मारा तो उस का खून से लथपथ शरीर मेरी नजरों के सामने फिर गया और अगर मैं बाहर होता तो महात्मा गांधी की 16 साल की अहिंसा की सीख को भुलाकर उस का जवाब देता। तो अगर आप की पुलिस बेगनाह लोगों पर लाठियाँ चलायेगी तो क्या होगा, मैं ने खुद देखा अपनी आँखों से इसी आन्दोलन में वह लड़के जो शांतिपूर्वक हैं उन को पकड़ा जा रहा है। लखनऊ में पुलिस ने एक लड़के को जो रास्ते से जा रहा था उसे पकड़ कर मारा उस की साइकल को चकनाचूर कर दिया। लेकिन उन को उस ने नहीं पकड़ा जिनको वह जानता है। इन का डिपार्टमेंट सारे का सारा भ्रष्ट है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इन को एक पैसा बिलकुल नहीं देना चाहिए।

सिचाई मंत्री साहब का हाल सुनिए और विद्युत मंत्री का हाल सुनिए। तमाम लोगों की सारी जगह यह मांग हो रही है कि इस भ्रकाल की अवस्था में हम को बिजली दी जाय, हम को कुर्मी के लिए पर्मिषिंग सेट दिये जायें। मगर लगातार ऐसा कहने के बाद भी न डिपार्टमेंट में कोई आदमी है न कोई कार्यकर्ता

है, जो इन की बातों को सुने। सारे के सारे स्थानों पर पूरे देश में इस बात की मांग होती है कि बिजली दोजिए, लेकिन बिजली नहीं मिलती। लोक दफतरों में जाते हैं, उन का ऐप्रीमेंट करा लिया जाता है, फार्म भर लिए जाते हैं मगर उन को कोई बिजली नहीं दी जाती। किसी देश की उन्नति के लिए पहली जरूरत है बिजली की, दूसरी सड़क की। लेकिन वह काम यह नहीं करते। दूसरे बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट खुले हुए हैं जिस में करोड़ों करोड़ों रुपया बरबाद करते हैं। प्लानिंग के नाम पर सारे का सारा देश में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। इनके कुछ नातेदार, रिश्तेदार को नौकरी मिल जाती है लेकिन इस के अनावा और कोई जनता का काम नहीं होता। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह प्लानिंग जो सरकार करती है, कौन आदमी राय देता है कि इस तरह की योजना बनावें जिससे देश में सिवाय भ्रष्टाचार के फैलने के और कोई बात न हो? इस तरह से अगर आप देखेंगे सारी की सारी सरकार की क्या हालत है और मुख्य रूप से खाद्य के मोर्चे पर जो अवस्था हो रही है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। अभी मैं ने अखबारों को देखा कि जग मां वाग्नि पूर्वी भाग में हो गई है, तो उन से सरकार को बहुत आशा बंध गई है कि गल्ला मिलेगा, इस से कोई आशा नहीं बंधी है, बल्कि सरकार सारा बाने पालिशमेंट में गलन बना देनी है, मेम्बर सवाल पछने हैं और उन का गलन उत्तर बता दिया जाना है। मैं ने अखबार में पढ़ा कि बिहार में गेहूँ जा रहा है, 500 पी0 में गेहूँ जा रहा है, हम लांग डाइ हू, वहाँ गये, लेकिन मालूम हुआ कि एक छटाक गेहूँ नहीं आ रहा है। स्वयं मेरे जिले में एक महीने में यदि एक आदमी को तीन किलो गेहूँ दिया जाय, तो 9 हजार टन राशन चाहिये, मगर वहाँ जाता है 250 टन। अभी बिहार सरकार ने बयान दिया है कि हम को और

राशन दीजिये। यहां पर गलत आंकड़े दे देते हैं और उन्हीं के बसिस पर कह देते हैं कि बम्पर क्राप हो रहा है, फिर कहने लगते हैं कि कुछ भी नहीं है। देश को गुमराह करने वाली नीति छोड़ कर, देश की समस्याओं का समाधान कीजिये, मिर्क गालियां देने में काम नहीं होगा।

परिवार नियोजन पर जो दपया खर्च करते हैं, उस को बन्द कीजिये, उस का कोई फायदा नहीं है। दूसरी बात—मिबाई मंत्री और बिजली मंत्री को सारा काम बन्द कर के लोगों को पानी देना चाहिये, तीसरी बात—खाद्य मंत्री को निकाल दीजिये। यह मंत्री अकाल मंत्री है और जब से यहां पर आया है—तब से खाद्य की स्थिति बिगड़ती गई है। यही मंत्री हैं, हिन्दी के मबान पर जिन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया था, लेकिन आज देश भूखों मरता है, तो इस्तीफा देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। अभी कल ही रेल मंत्री ने कहा था कि चाहे जितने एक्सीडेंट्स हो जायें, मैं बना रहूंगा, लेकिन आप सब जानते हैं कि इंग्लैंड में एक वाक्य से पूरी सरकार बदल गई थी—कोलर काण्ड पर, और वहां का मंत्री आत्महत्या करने पर बाध्य हो गया था, लेकिन इस देश की खाद्य स्थिति पर हमारे मंत्री मोये बैठे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन मंत्रियों की कोई दवा कीजिये, नहीं तो ये पूरा देश खा कर बैठ जायेंगे, हम लोगों का यहां पर चिल्लाने चिल्लाते दम निकल जाता है, लेकिन विरोधियों को गालियां देना इन का पेशा बन गया है। इन मंत्रियों से कहिये कि ये देश में सुधार करें, नहीं तो लाठी, गोली और डण्डे से समाधान नहीं हो सकता, भूखी जनता कब तक चुप रहेगी। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, उन के लिये कोई न कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Muthiah.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Supplementary Demands.

श्री मुत्थल्ल मन्त्र कक्षबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. He might continue.

Shri Muthiah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 561.40 crores, including Rs. 209.56 crores for the purchase of foodgrains and Rs. 97 crores for the purchase of fertilizers. Food imports have become absolutely necessary and inevitable today, because the worst draught that ever happened has hit many parts of the country today. So, it is unavoidable and Government has to pay for them. Fertilizers have also to be imported, because the internal supply is not adequate to meet the increasing demand.

I come to Demand No. 53, which is for a grant of Rs. 24.25 lakhs for the Andaman and Nicobar islands in order to strengthen the security measures. The two groups of islands, Andaman and Nicobar, have to be strengthened, because they are in a very strategic place, and in future anything may happen. So, Government should be very vigilant and alert and strengthen the security measures in order to protect the land. The population of these two groups of islands is very meagre and has to be increased. So, I plead that the repatriates from Burma should be settled there in large numbers.

I come to Demand No. 133, relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for Rs. 4.43 crores. The power requirements of Madras State are not

[Shri Muthiah]

met in full. Hydrel projects often fail, because of the failure of the monsoon. The thermal power at present generated is quite inadequate. Therefore, I plead that the Tuticorin thermal station should be set up as early as possible, in the course of the Fourth Plan period itself, because it is so very necessary for the southern districts of Madras State.

Now I come to Demand No. 144, for the department of Atomic Energy, for a sum of Rs. 5 crores. In this context, I want to say that the Kalpakam atomic plant has not been set up so far. Even though it was intended to be set up during the Third Plan, no active step has been taken so far in order to implement that decision. The Kalpakam atomic plant is very essential for Madras State. The Tarapore atomic plant has already been set up, and the Rana Pratap project is under construction. Therefore, it is but just and proper that the third project at Kalpakam is executed soon by the Government of India. There was some talk of French collaboration for this project. We do not know what has happened to those talks. I do not know whether the French are still prepared to offer collaboration. Anyhow, Government should see that they get the necessary foreign collaboration to set up this Kalpakam atomic plant in the course of the Fourth Plan period.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Sir, on a point of order. Under the rules, when the debate is going on and when a Member who holds the floor resumes his seat, one of the Members who get up is called. When the previous speaker concluded his speech, Shri Limaye was not on his legs, whereas Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Raghu-nath Singh and myself got up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I invited the attention of the Speaker also, a couple of days back, and he agreed that this rule must be followed. I am sorry to say that if the Chair will not observe this rule, how can it be expected of other Members to observe the rules? The rule is explicit.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री लिमये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की व्यवस्था क्या है वह तो बतला दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस का क्या मतलब है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आखिर चेयर की कोई जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये । कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । यह क्या कि आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मूंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि आज भ्रष्टाचार मंत्रों में सामने नहीं हैं । उन के मंत्रालय के मानहता तीन मामले आते हैं जिन का मैं जिक्र करने वाला हूँ और आपकी मार्फत यह भी प्रार्थना करने वाला हूँ कि उन को एक घेला भी अनुदान के तौर पर न दिया जाय ।

पहला मामला जंजीबार के रहने वालों का है । जंजीबार में जब राज्यक्रांति हुई तो जंजीबार में जो हमारा हाई कमिशन है उस ने वहाँ के हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिकों को बतलाया, जो कि बड़ी तकलीफ में थे, कि अगर वे हमेशा के लिये देशान्तर करने जा रहे हैं और यहाँ आने के लिये तैयार हैं तो वहाँ से वह जितना माल ले आना चाहें

वह ला सकते हैं। उस के लिये इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, जिस को स्टॉक इन ट्रेड कहा जाता है। जंजीबार की सरकार ने कहा था कि वह पैसा या मोना नहीं ले जा सकते, लेकिन अगर वह कोई माल खरीद कर वहां से ले आना चाहें तो वह इजाजत दे देंगे। मैं एक आदमी के बारे में जानता हूं जिस ने यह तय किया कि वह हिन्दुस्तान जायेगा और अपना माल—नीम तथा हाथी दांत—पहा लायेगा। इस संबंध में ट्राई कमिशन का लिखा हुआ पत्र है और मैंने स्वयं उस को देखा है। उस में कहा गया था कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 तक अगर कोई माल आयेगा तो उसके लिये किसी इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं है। कस्टम में जो इयटी वगैरह देनी पड़ेगी उस को द कर वह माल को लासकता है। जो माल आया उसका एक हिस्सा तो उस पारीख के पहले आया था और दूसरा हिस्सा जो था वह इस तारीख के दो चार दिन बाद आया। लेकिन जहां तक लाल किताब का सवाल है अब भ्रष्टाचार मंत्री मामले नहीं हैं, लेकिन भगत माहब शायद मृत रहे हैं। रेड बुक . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह भ्रष्टाचार मंत्री कौन है ?

श्री मधू लिमये : व्यापार मंत्री से मतलब है। मैं ने भ्रष्टाचारी मंत्री नहीं कहा, भ्रष्टाचार मंत्री कहा है।

मेरे कहने का यह मतलब है कि रेड बुक के अनुसार किम तारीख को उन का माल हिन्दुस्तान के बन्दरगाह में आता है यह महत्वपूर्ण चीज नहीं है। किस दिन जहाज पर लद कर विदेश के लिये रवाना होता है यह महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। अगर मेरी बात शरत हो तो बिना राय मंत्री उस को काट सकते हैं। इस माल में से कुछ 31 तारीख के पहले और कुछ उस के बाद आया। लेकिन अभी तक कस्टम वालों ने कोई भी माल नहीं छोड़ा। अब व्यापार मंत्री तथा वित्त

मंत्री का कहना है कि एक कन्साइनमेंट छोड़ने के लिये हम तैयार हैं, लेकिन दूसरा कन्साइनमेंट अगर आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को बेचने के लिये तैयार हैं तो हम पहले वाला छोड़ सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस कानून के आधार पर आप यह शर्त लगा सकते हैं। अगर कस्टम वालों का यह कहना हो कि बाद वाला माल लाना कानून के खिलाफ है तो पहले कन्साइनमेंट को छोड़ दें और दूसरे कन्साइनमेंट को जब्त कर के, काफ़िस्कैट कर के, जो आप की पक्रिया है, नीलाम बगैरह की उस के जरिये से उसे मामले को खत्म करें। अगर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को बेचने की शर्त आप गैर-कानूनी ढंग से लगा रहे हैं। आप माल इसलिये नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन कुछ मुनाफा कमा कर यह माल दूसरे व्यापारियों को बेचना चाहता है और वह व्यापारी भी काफ़ी मुनाफा उस पर कमाना चाहते हैं।

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

और मुझे संदेह है कि भ्रष्टाचार मंत्री को भी इस में कुछ न कुछ लाभ जरूर होता है। इसीलिये यह अनुचित काम भ्रष्टाचार मंत्री कर रहे हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा, योजना मंत्री को इस में कोई अघिकार है या नहीं मुझे मालम नहीं है, लेकिन उन से भी मैं कहूंगा कि क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री से उन की ज्यादा दोस्ती है और उन पर कुछ प्रसर भी है, कि जो कानूनी काम है उस को बढ़ा की तरह से करें।

दूसरा मामला जिस का पता इधर दो या तीन दिनों में मुझे लगा है, वह सल्फर का मामला है जिस को ले कर हमारे देश में गैर-आधिकारिक खाद प्रथवा फर्टिलाइजर का उद्योग चौपट हो रहा है। व्यापार मंत्री ने ऐलान किया कि सल्फर को आयात करने

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का काम एकमात्र स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को दिया जायेगा। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने अमरीका में ग्रीनरों के जूतों का व्यापार करने वाली एक कम्पनी के साथ, जिस की कोई पूंजी नहीं, जिस की बाजार में कोई हैसियत नहीं है, या अमरीका के बैंक वालों के पास जिनकी कोई इज्जत या जिनका कोई स्थान नहीं, सल्फर आयात करने का करार किया। और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ, ग्रीनरों के जूतों का जो कम्पनी व्यापार करती थी उस के साथ मोटा करने के कारण आज मंत्रालय को जूते खाने पड़ रहे हैं, और सल्फर हमारे देश में नहीं आ रहा है। क्या मैं योजना मंत्री से पूछ सकता हूँ कि वह किस बात की योजना बनाते हैं। फटिलाइजर के लिये सल्फर का आयात जरूरी है लेकिन निजी व्यापारियों के लिये आप ने कहा कि वह नहीं ला सकते हैं, यह काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन करेगा। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने क्या किया इस को तो आप ने देखा। यह एक और रैंकेट हमारे मनुमाई शाह की मुनाफा-खोरी और भ्रष्टाचार का है। आप जानते हैं कि मैं निजी व्यापार का कोई समर्थक नहीं हूँ, जैसे कि हमारे मीन मसानी साहब और डांडेकर साहब हैं, लेकिन इस तरह के भ्रष्ट व्यापार का भी मैं समर्थक नहीं हूँ।

मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सल्फर के मामले की जांच की जाये और वह देखा जाय कि इस कम्पनी को यह काम कैसे दिया गया। इस कम्पनी के मालिक का स्थान क्या है, उस की हैसियत क्या है, क्या वह सल्फर दे सकता है भरपूर। अगर इस तरह की कोई जानकारी हासिल नहीं होती है तो कोई दूसरा कारण इस के पीछे हो सकता है। उस रहस्य में मैं इस समय नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। यह दूसरा मामला भ्रष्टाचार मंत्री का हुआ।

तीसरा मामला मधुसूदन गोवरधन दास का है जो 14 में ते तीन चार दफे

उठाया। लेकिन सरकार इतनी बेहया और निर्लज्ज तथा बेशर्म हो गई है कि जब गम्भीरतापूर्वक दस्तावेजों के साथ आरोप लगाये जाते हैं तब भी वह मृन्नी नहीं है। आठ दस दिन हो गये हैं लेकिन न मनुमाई शाह का इन्धुका आ रहा है और न इस के बारे में कोई खुलासा हो रहा है। आज मैं सभापति महोदय, आपकी मार्फत जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैंने मधुसूदन गोवरधन दास कम्पनी का मामला रक्खा है उस की न्यायिक जांच कब कराई जायेगी और मनुमाई शाह को कब निकाल दिया जायेगा।

आज आप के सामने मैंने राष्ट्रपति को जो नोट भेजा है उन में से दो तीन वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि धनराज मिल्स को सारे लाइसेंस 54 मिलों द्वारा बेच दिये गये। इस के लिये टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर की इजाजत थी। लेकिन टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर ने यह जानने की कोशिश नहीं की कि क्या धनराज मिल जिस का दीवाला निकलने वाला था, वह सारा माल इस्तेमाल कर सकती है बिना इस के बारे में पूछे यह इजाजत दी गयी। जो व्यापार मंत्री की दोस्त की कम्पनी है, मधुसूदन गोवरधन दास, वह इस के पीछे काम कर रही थी, उन्होंने ने मिल वालों बगैर पूछे हुए

सभापति महोदय: अब आप का समय खत्म हो गया।

श्री मधु लिमये: अभी तो मैं ने बहुत कम कहा है, अभी तीन चार मामलों के बारे में मुझे बोलना है। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि मधुसूदन गोवरधन दास के द्वारा लेंटर आप क्रेडिट प्रोवन किया गया लेकिन मिल वालों को पूछा नहीं गया, लाइसेंस में

परिवर्तन किया गया, मिल वालों को पृष्ठ नहीं गया। इतना ही नहीं। परिवर्तन करने के बाद ज्वाइंट चीफ कंट्रोलर के कार्यालय में यह दफ्तर रहा है कि वे परिवर्तित लाइसेंस डाक में भेजे जाते हैं। लेकिन यह अनिवार्य एक्सपोर्ट एंड इम्पोर्ट एजेंसी मधुसूदन गोवरघनदास की सगी है। वह वहाँ पर गयी और उन्होंने ने ग्रामने सामने यह लाइसेंस ले लिया और फाइल पर उन्होंने ने स्वीकृति दी। यह भी मैं घ्राण के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

15.00 hrs.

दूसरा मामला हमारे शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब का है। इन मामलों को मैं छेड़ना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन ये बड़े निर्लज्ज और बेहया हो गये हैं। अगर चले जाते तो मैं जिक्र नहीं करता। जब शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब वित्त मंत्री बने डाक्टर एनफोर्मेंट डिरेक्टर बैंकटारामन साहब थे। उन्होंने ने शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब को कहा कि मूँदड़ा और मिसेज मूँदड़ा के बारे में मुझे खबरें मिली हैं कर की चोरी की, बिदेगी मुद्रा की चोरी की और इन के ऊपर घाप छाप मारने दीजिये। शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि मैं मिसेज मूँदड़ा को एक घर से जानता हूँ। बहुत ही वह सादा औरत है, पायस लेडी है, उस के पास से कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। उस का हाथ नहीं लगा सकते हैं। वह मेरे क्लायंट रह चुके हैं। नए डिरेक्टर आए और उन्होंने ने छाप मारा। उस में ऐसे ऐसे दस्तावेज और कागजात मिले जिन से कि बैंकटारामन साहब ने जो पहले कहा था वह सब साबित हो जाना है। चूंकि बैंकटारामन साहब ने और डिग्नम पर छाप मारा मिसेज मूँदड़ा और मूँदड़ा पर छाप मारने का मुझ पर रखा इसलिए बैंकटारामन साहब को उन्होंने ने एक्स्टेंशन नहीं दिया। स्वयं मैं एक्स्टेंशन दिये जाने के हक में नहीं हूँ। श्री जमुना प्रसाद सिंह जी चेयरमैन आफ दि बॉर्ड आफ डिरेक्ट टैक्सिस जैम्स भण्डाचारी आदमी को एक एक साल का एक्स्टेंशन दिया गया लेकिन...

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I rise on a point of order. Is it proper for a Member to allege...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under what rule?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I should be allowed to proceed. If the hon. Member does not understand the rule, I shall give the rule also. It is well laid down and well known that no allegation shall be made against a person who is not present in the House to defend himself and even if he is present here, the allegation can be made only under a certain procedure which is prescribed and any such offhand allegation made is absolutely unwarranted and should not be allowed to go in the proceedings. I want your clear ruling on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The first point of order should be disposed of.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is concerning the same thing. My point of order is this. The case of Mr. Jamuna Prasad Singh, the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes, has been referred to in this House by many Members and it has been argued that he is the most corrupt person. He was given extension by the late lamented Lal Bahadur Shastri. Because this was mentioned in Parliament and at that time no exception was taken either by the hon. Minister or anybody else, I feel that what Mr. Madhu Limaye is saying is only a repetition of the various questions raised or answers or suggestions given in this House. When that question was raised in the House, Mr. Shukla was not the Deputy Minister. (Interruptions). He has become more responsible now. He was not in the House; otherwise, he might have raised it. So, this question cannot be regarded as something new. This is only a repetition of the old question. So, this should be allowed.

Shri Madhu Limaye: This was a subject-matter of questions and answers in this House.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the ruling on my point of order, I had raised it under Rule 353.

Mr. Chairman: The point of order has been raised by Shri Shukla under Rule 353. Rule 353 says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

I think it is essential that the hon. Member should give notice prior to making any allegation. (Interruptions)

Order, order. The hon. Member will take care to see that no allegation is made.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: He should also withdraw what he had said.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मामला आ चुका है। ध्यान हो गए हैं। कोई नया मामला मैं नहीं छोड़ रहा हूँ। वापस लेने का क्या मतलब है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: He has contravened a definite rule.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोन सा नियम है। वह आ चुका है, कांफेक्चर का हिस्सा है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: A rule has been contravened and he has to withdraw what he had said. It cannot go illegally into the proceedings.

Mr. Chairman: I will not allow him to make any allegation without prior notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह यहाँ मामला आ चुका है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब ने इस तरह एनफोर्समेंट डिरेक्टोरेट के काम में अनुचित ढंग से एक दफा नहीं दो तीन बार हस्तक्षेप किया है। इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वह तुरन्त इस्तीफा दें।

आखिरी मामला मैं उठा रहा हूँ। मोहिन चौधरी सुनील दास वाला मामला। मेरे पास एक उस में जो मुल्जिम है तारा पाद चक्रवर्ती उस का पत्र मैं रख रहा हूँ, दस्तावेज रख रहा हूँ। नथ बान मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: He is not here in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कौन हैं निर्णय देने वाले। मेरे बोलने के पहले आप निर्णय दे देंगे।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It cannot be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मुल्जिम द्वारा पाद चक्रवर्ती ने जो दूसरे मुल्जिम सुनील दास को चिट्ठी लिखी है उस में से दो जुमले मैं पढ़ने वाला हूँ। कोई आरोप नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Please do not make any allegation against a person who is not here. Please conclude now.

श्री मधु लिमये : केस का जिक्र नहीं किया है। न कोई आरोप कर रहा हूँ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of order. The entire case is in

judicial proceedings. Can a mention be made in the House of a case which is sub judice, which is in the court of law?

Mr. Chairman: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में निर्णय दीजिये, सबजुडिस है या नहीं ।

Mr. Chairman: Now it has been brought to the notice of the chair. I think it is better not to make any mention about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सबजुडिस है, नाम भी सबजुडिस है । क्या सुनील दास नाम सबजुडिस है, तारा भाद चक्रवर्ती नाम सबजुडिस है । केवल वह वाक्य पढ़ रहा हूँ जो कि मोहिता चौधरी के बारे में लिखा है ।

Mr. Chairman: Now he is again going to that.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह केस के बारे में नहीं है । दूसरे कामों में मदद देने के बारे में है

"Mr. Mohit Chowdhury has informed me that you can help us a lot if you are so inclined...."

दूसरे कामों में मदद के बारे में है ।

"....We are interested in fertiliser distributorship for which we have been trying in vain for the last so many years. I hope, considering all the circumstances stated above, you will sympathetically treat our matter."

कैसे बाद में उन को फर्टीलाइजर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप मिल गया ?

दूसरा पत्र सुनील दास लिख रहे हैं कांग्रेस के महा सचिव को :

"I also understand that this undesirable person has even obtained an industrial licence during this period from the Government of India for the manufacture of

iron chain used by the shipping concerns."

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खतम करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खतम कर रहा हूँ ।

मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को तो नारीख को सुनील दास ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र सैन को जो चिट्ठी लिखी है उस की नकल भेजी है और उसमें सुनील दास ने यह धमकी दे रखी है कि अगर आप इस केस में मेरी मदद नहीं करेंगे तो एक एक का मामला मैं खोल दूंगा, इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस किस ने दिया, फर्टिलाइजर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप किस ने दिया, इन सब बातों को खोल देने की धमकी दे रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये बातें खुलें । ये बातें बाहर आ जायें ताकि वर्तमान रेल मंत्री और उस समय के खाद्य मंत्री हमारे पाटिल साहब का मामला भी खुले ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): While speaking on the supplementary Demands for Grants, I wish again to invite the attention of Government to the utmost need for economy in administration. They would not have come to us for supplementary grants if only there had been a real appreciation and understanding of the situation and they had devoted their mind and attention to the most urgent need for bringing about economy in Government.

You will remember that I had raised this question only the other day while asking a question of the Finance Minister. I would like to give certain facts for the benefit of the House, so that there may be a real re-thinking on the subject by Government and the administration.

There is need for economy all the time in all circumstances and this need for economy is further emphasised by the present state of affairs in which we find ourselves and the economic distress caused in the wake of

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

devaluation and more particularly now.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
You are going to have more Ministers,
and that is economy!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:...
when the country is faced with the
most devastating draught in the coun-
try, especially in large tracts of Bihar
and UP, I think there should be a
sense and an attitude of economy at
all levels, more particularly at the top
levels.

After I had raised this question the
other day on the floor of the House,
I received a letter from a citizen of
India appreciating the spirit of the
question and reminding me of the atti-
tude which the foreign Government
adopted in respect of economy and the
measures adopted by them when the
country was facing a little trouble. I
would like to place before the House
what he has said. He says:

"During the war as PS succes-
sively to General Sir Thomas
Hutton, Chairman of the War Pro-
jects Administration and Co-ordi-
nation Committee and Secretary
of the Viceroy's War Board and
the hon. Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Plan-
ning and Development Member of
the Viceroy's Council, I noticed
that no sofa sets were supplied to
them for use either in the office or
in their residences. Carpets were
far fewer and smaller than today.
The General used to give a lift to
other Generals and Sir Robert
Hutchings, the Food Secretary, on
his way to office and back. Some
of the senior Secretaries, e.g. Sir
Henry Prior (Labour) and Sir
Olaf Caroe, Foreign Secretary,
used to 'bike' occasionally because
of petrol rationing! Even Sir
Ardeshir Dalal, Planning Member
of the Viceroy's Council had no
staff car—only his own private
car.

There was no question of all man-
ner of people going to railway
stations and airports to see off and
receive important officials. At
any rate, staff cars were not avail-
able.

Many members of the non-gazet-
ted ministerial staff of that day
are now Deputy Secretaries, even
Joint Secretaries. And I find
them travelling by air, as though
it costs nothing to the tax-payer!

One wonders if carpet add to the
intellectuality of those who use
them any more than expensive
Parker 51 or 61 fountain pens
improve the handwriting or
language of the users."

I have read this only to apprise the
Government of how thinking people
are reacting to the maner in which
we conduct ourselves and the highly
costly equipment which we employ,
and how we go about talking to the
ordinary people to tighten their belets,
while at the same time we bring about
no economy whatsoever when it comes
to the top level.

In this connection, I would invite the
attention of the Prime Minister to one
matter. I am glad that the Prime
Minister gave prompt attention to the
matter and circulated my fifteen-page
note to all the Ministries. I had
pointed out there that it was not very
material whether the Ministers went
in big luxurious foreign cars or not.
The main thing is the attitude towards
the whole thing. I have pointed out
just now what the attitude was at that
time and what the attitude is which
is being adopted today in the context
of the great distress through which we
are passing, when we are asking the
people to bear with patience all the
hardships with which they are faced
in Bihar and UP. If the hon. Minis-
ters and we are at the same time
sharing the great luxury and there is
absolutely no change of attitude then
whatever we say will fall on deaf ears

and it will only have the same response which hypocrisy has.

Therefore, I would again urge Government to bring about a spirit of economy, to bring about a change in the attitude. It is not merely an expenditure here or an expenditure there which counts. It is the attitude which is brought to bear on all the matters which come before them which counts. I see absolutely no signs of that healthy attitude which should govern and guide those who are at the helm of affairs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the hon. Member is wrong. We have got 21 Ministers in the Punjab, and I think this is the way to economy!

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member Shri Harish Chandra Mathur yielding?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): His grievance is that he has not been included in the Cabinet.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall point out how things are happening. Again, that day, some figures were misquoted. As a matter of fact, I had said that the expenditure had gone up from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 500 crores and more during the last five years. I must put the record straight by saying that a considerable proportion of it goes towards increase in defence expenditure. I do not want to use the figures in a manner which would create a wrong climate against Government unnecessarily. As a matter of fact, during one year, after 1962, in the Central sector alone, there was an addition of about ten thousand persons. Ten thousand additional staff were there in spite of the ban on fresh recruitment and that too within one year. Therefore, I wish to tell the Prime Minister and the House and the country that the measures which they had adopted were absolutely inadequate. We find a repetition of the same mistake which we had committed at that time. Government had appointed a committee of three members now they have again appointed a committee of secretaries, in fact, the

same committee, and we have given the list of economies to the tune of Rs. 93 crores, which are going to be effected. This will satisfy nobody. Those secretaries also work under a serious handicap. I would like to tell the Prime Minister that this committee needs to be strengthened. We must have two non-official Members added to it, who will bring about a fresh look and infuse strength in taking decisions. It is not that a man should be shifted from one place and thereby some economy should be shown there. I shall point out some ridiculous ways in which economies have been effected. In a particular State secretariat they wanted to bring about an economy of 3 per cent according to the circular of the Finance Minister. So, one of the posts of special secretaries was abolished and there was a big economy of so many thousands of rupees. Then, what happened to that special secretary? He was an IAS officer in the senior scale. He goes and gets another job elsewhere. For a job which was being done by one person, two men were appointed, and this man got the super-time scale. It just hurts anybody who has any honest thinking about it. Why should we deceive ourselves in this manner? If Government do not want to economise, let them say so and let them say that the special secretary would stay. But instead of saying that, they said that they would send the special secretary elsewhere and effect economy but then give him a super-time scale and something additional in a post elsewhere, and there the matters stands at present. The same thing is happening in the Central sector also.

I know of secretaries who have told me that they have not got even one hour's work and yet we find that a special secretary is appointed, and along with him comes the paraphernalia of joint secretary, deputy secretaries, and so on. Let me ask the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Home Affairs how much work is there in the special post created recently of Defence Secretary (Supplies).

(General)

(General)

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

He has not got even an hour's work. No worth-while Secretary wants to take up that job because there is nothing to be done there. So, Government have had to catch hold of somebody and put him on that job where he has nothing to do. And they create additional posts in the process because they have got to provide for somebody else. It is time that we awaken at least now to this kind of situation.

Again, what has happened regarding the numbers? Let us refresh our minds about how the numbers have increased.

The number of Secretaries in 1939 was 9 in the Central Government. It went up to 19 in 1948 and it is 44 in 1966. The number of Additional Secretaries—we had none in 1939—in 1948 was 5; today we have 20. In 1939, we had 8 Joint Secretaries and today we have an army of 114.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about the Planning Commission?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I asked the Home Minister—wrote a letter to him—"What is your programme for future recruitment of IAS officers? We have got so many surplus people; we do not know how to dump the people; we dump them in some public sector undertakings or create some additional posts". The work of recruitment goes on merrily at an increased rate. I do not know for what purpose. There is resentment in all quarters in this posting of these officers to posts which should go to technical personnel, engineers and so on. I have nothing against the ICS and IAS people. They have a splendid grounding; they have special training. But they have to be in their proper jobs. They have got to be withdrawn from various jobs which they are occupying at present—while you are going on merrily with all sorts of recruitment and you say that 'we want economy and we want supplementary grants'.

I will again draw the further attention of the hon. Minister to what has happened during the Third Five Year Plan. During that Plan, the Planning Commission wanted about Rs. 1100 crores to be raised by additional taxation in the Central sector. The Central Government raised about Rs. 2200 crores. Instead of Rs. 1100 crores which we thought would be a great burden, we raised about Rs. 2200 crores during the Third Plan period. This has created inflation. What is the result of the inflation? What has happened?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yojana Bhavan!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the Third Five Year Plan, the Central sector alone had to give more than Rs. 210.5 crores by way of additional DA. In the States sector the additional DA was of the order of Rs. 300 crores. The total was thus Rs. 510.7 crores only on additional dearness allowance. You are creating a vicious circle. This is the state of affairs which is going on.

I think it is time we paused and considered this. I brought to the attention of the Prime Minister what is the paraphernalia of the staff which you have got today in a small, tiny place like Pondicherry which is less than half a district, just a sub-division. Because you have got a separate Government there, I can understand your having a Chief Secretary and one more person. If it was in the ordinary pattern, you would only need a sub-divisional magistrate. Now, you can have a Collector. All right. You have a Chief Secretary. But there are 4 or 5 Secretaries.

Shri Hanumanthallaya (Bangalore City): And departmental heads.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then there are all the other paraphernalia.

The Prime Minister immediately replied to me. She had sent the letter to the Home Minister to take immediate steps, to see what should be done. I do not know what has happened, what the Home Minister has done about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has gone.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The same story can be repeated *ad nauseum*. It reacts, it hurts us; when we are in the midst of such economic distresses and in difficulty, here is the fun; we are going on merrily, absolutely callous to the demands of the nation, irresponsible to the call of the citizen. And then we want that the people, the citizens, should respond to our demands and to our appeals. If that is to be, there should be a strong climate created in the Centre and some other immediate steps taken to demonstrate to the country how we are going to function at the Central level and how economy is to be effected at the topmost level.

Then about the Governors. I have pointed it out. You are spending Rs. 12 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs on Governors. What justification is there for it? I do not at all approve of the demand of those people who say that there should be no link-up between the two Punjab States at the higher level. I think there is need to bring about a zonal system and have one Governor for three or four States. Even if you do not have one for three or four States, there is no reason why the link-up envisaged in the Punjab States should not continue. I do not know if we can go back to the advice that Mahatma Gandhi gave that the President of India should live in a small cottage. Please do not live in a small cottage; live in a first-class modern-built, up to date house, but not in a palace with a luxury garden. If these palaces were used for some other purposes, they would not be costing us anything; they would, on the other hand, give a fair and better return, if they are used for certain

other purposes. The same thing could be said about Rashtrapati Bhavan and about so many other things. It is time we realised these things.

I have got hundreds of suggestions whereby economy could be effected. In my 15-page note, I have given them under 20 headings. To take one of them, you have today got an army of Under-Secretaries. What were the Under Secretaries intended for? You need an Under Secretary where some decisions making is necessary. If they are only to ditto what the section officer says, you do not need them.

There are various other methods which could be adopted to give career prospects to people, where scientific methods could be adopted, but there is no justification to have such an army of people, unemployable, who only create more inefficiency and more bottlenecks and who only produce greater difficulties to the citizen.

There are so many things on which I could speak. If I could have half an hour, I would give you a hundred examples where economy could be effected.

Therefore, I would only conclude by saying: let there be a serious rethinking on this subject. If we want people to respond to our call, let us create a new climate. Let us put some strength in these committees which are official spine-less bodies so that some effective steps could be taken. Then and then alone will we be justified in calling upon the people to make sacrifices. Nobody would question the need for the call that is issued. We quite appreciate and understand it. But I do hope some serious thought will be given to what I have ventured to place before the House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति, जी, एक वार्ड में तीसरी बार अनुपूरक अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में जो लगभग पौने छः अरब रुपये का बजट सरकार ने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पेश किया है इस से लगता है कि सरकारी विभागों पर सरकार की पकड़ धीरे धीरे कितनी समाप्त होती जा रही है और शायद इसी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये भारत सरकार को अब धीरे धीरे पुलिस और सेना पर अवलम्बित होना पड़ रहा है।

कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं उस बारे में आशय कहना चाहूंगा जिस की चर्चा अभी कांग्रेस के सदस्य श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी ने छेड़ी थी। 7 नवम्बर की घटना जो संसद भवन के सामने हुई और जिसके लिए उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस प्रकार की घटना गाय की हत्या बन्द करने वाले पवित्र प्रदर्शन में नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। मैं माननीय सदस्य की उस राय से सहमत होते हुए उनको उन्हीं की पार्टी के दो सदस्यों की राय से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। एक हैं राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री के० के० शाह और दूसरे हैं इसी मदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री कमलनयन बजाज। श्री के० के० शाह का कहना इस प्रकार है कि 7 नवम्बर की घटना में जिन गाड़ियों के शीशे वगैरह टूटे हैं या जिनको नुकसान पहुँचा है पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के सामने या विट्ठल भाई पटेल भवन के सामने उन को नुकसान पहुँचाने वाले लगभग दस बारह आदमी इस प्रकार के थे जिन के पास कुछ ऐसे हथियार थे कि जिनसे वह आसानी से पेट्रोल जहाँ पर होता है उस हिस्से को खोल लेते थे और दिया-सलाई लगाकर एक मिनट के अन्दर आग लगा देते थे। यानी वह इस प्रकार के ट्रेन्ड व्यक्ति थे, यह श्री के० के० शाह का कहना है और वह दस बारह व्यक्ति आकाशवाणी भवन से कनाट प्लेस की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ते जा रहे थे।

दूसरी घटना संसद भवन के सामने जो हुई उस के संबंध में जिस समय मैं

सेठ गोविन्द दास और डाक्टर सिंघवी जैसे सदस्य संसदीय गोमंच से संबंधित थे, वहाँ जा रहे थे, तो उस समय एक व्यक्ति जो बिलकुल नंगा था, राख लगाये हुए पालियामेंट हाउस की तरफ आ रहा था और जनता की ओर कुछ इशारा कर रहा था, पुलिस के एक आदमी ने उस को देखकर कहा, तू इस वेष में कब से हो गया? तो उसने कहा चल चल, अलग हट। ऐसा कह कर वह इधर को बढ़ रहा था तो बजाज जी ने पुलिस वालों से पूछा कि क्या तुम इस को जानते हो? पुलिस वाले ने कहा कि इसको तो मैं बीस साल से जानता हूँ, यह दिल्ली का बदनाम गुंडा है जो राख लगाकर आज इस तरह का भेष बनाए हुए है। वह व्यक्ति पालियामेंट हाउस की तरफ लोगों को आने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा था। मेरे कहने का अभि-प्राय यह है कि इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन में जो यह अप्रिय घटना हुई है, जो जनतंत्र के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है, जिसके लिये किसी भी पार्टी और व्यक्ति को प्रोत्सा-हन नहीं देना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member will continue next time.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th November, 1966."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th November, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.30½ hrs.

PERSONEL LIBERTIES (RESTORATION) BILL*

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :
समापति महोदय, मैं परसनल लिबर्टीज (रेस्टोरेशन) बिल पेश करने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं इस बिल को पेश करता हूँ।

15.31 hrs.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER PROHIBITION BILL*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
मैं सम्पूर्ण गोवंश पर प्रतिबंध लगाने सम्बन्धी पशु वध निषेध विधेयक पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:....

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Can it be introduced here in this House? The opinion of the Attorney-General was given in this very House that

such a Bill could not be introduced in the Lok Sabha and could not be passed. Since the Law Minister is here, you can take his opinion also.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह कायदे में होगा, तभी तो इन्होंने इसको पेश करने दिया।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): At this stage we do not oppose it. Still there is opportunity for the Law Minister to explain, because this is the tradition of our House that at the stage of introduction, we do not oppose it.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Ordinarily we do not oppose a motion for introduction of a Bill, but here the question is one of competence of Parliament. This is a matter which refers to List No. 2, and the State alone can legislate on this subject. Therefore, this question could be raised here. At this stage....

Shri Raghunath Singh: Then, how was this allowed for introduction? Your Ministry has not objected to it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: This is the first time when an objection can be taken.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It cannot come on the Order Paper then.

Shri G. S. Pathak: This Bill cannot be introduced here, and leave should not be granted, because Parliament is not competent to legislate on this subject.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In this respect I have to make a submission. It is only when the Speaker and the Lok Sabha Secretariat find that a Bill is in order and can be introduced, it is allowed. If the Bill is not proper, then they write to us saying that it is not proper, and it cannot be introduced. The Lok Sabha Secretariat

[Shri Raghunath Singh]

has not said anything. They can oppose at the time of discussion. This is not the stage to say that the Bill cannot come here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): This is the stage.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is not the stage. Show me the rule.

Mr. Chairman: I think we have a convention not to oppose the introduction of a Bill. Whatever be the legal point, the question of its being *ultra vires* the Constitution etc., may be taken up at the discussion.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of slaughter of cattle."

The motion was adopted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

15.35 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.
by Shri M. Malaichami

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने कि इस विधेयक को यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया है। इस विधेयक की जहाँ तक धारा 2(ए) का सम्बन्ध है, पाठक जी ने स्वीकार किया है, और करीब करीब हर सूबे में रूल बन गया है। जिन का नाम इलेक्ट्रोरल रोलज में नहीं है, उन का नाम इलेक्ट्रोरल रोलज में आ जाय, उस के लिये एक टाइम लिमिट दिया गया है, उसमें सब लोग अपना नाम दे सकें। उस के बाद भी जैसा यू० पी० में है कि आठ आने दे कर नाम दाखिल किया जा सकता है। इस लिये जहाँ तक इस धारा का सम्बन्ध है, इस में कोई खास बात नहीं है।

लेकिन क्लॉज 3 के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन उपस्थित किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पाठक जी, जो बहुत ही अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं, इस को स्वीकार करेंगे। पाठक जी जनते हैं सी० पी० सी० के अन्दर 35(7) सक्शन है, जिस में कि कम्पे-से रो कार्ट, या जिस को स्पेशल कास्ट भी कहते हैं, वह दी जाती है। यह स्पेशल कास्ट किस स्थिति में दी जाती है? अगर कोई फुलस, फाल्ज एलीगेशन लगाता है और अदालत समझती है कि यह केवल तंग करने के वास्ते पेशान करने के वास्ते, मुकदमा दाखिल किया गया है, उस वक्त अदालत या जज, स्पेशल कास्ट एवार्ड करता है।

इसी प्रकार से मेरे मित्र ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, वह भी यही चाहते हैं, कुछ न कुछ ऐसा बन्धन लोगों के ऊपर होना चाहिये ताकि जो फुलस एलीगेशन लगाये, अनेक प्रकार के झूठ झूठ आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, तो उन पर कुछ बन्धन लगे। जैसा इलेक्शन में होता है कि इलेक्शन के टाइम पर जो हारा हुआ रिजल्ट होता है, जब तक वह हारता नहीं है, वह सोचता है कि वह जीत रहा है, बोटिंग के टाइम तक, वह आफिस के खिलाफ, प्रेसाइडिंग आफिसर के खिलाफ, रिटनिंग आफिसर के खिलाफ कोई एलीगेशन नहीं लगाता। लेकिन अगर वह बोटिंग में हार जाता है, तब जितने दुनिया भर के दोष हैं, सब प्रेसाइडिंग आफिसर में, सब रिटनिंग आफिसर में, सब दूसरे आफिसर में आ कर निहित हो जाते हैं। और जब वह इलेक्शन पैटिशन दाखिल करता है, उस वक्त आफिसर के खिलाफ, पोलिंग एजेंट के खिलाफ, रिटनिंग आफिसर के खिलाफ और जिता अधिकारी है, सब के खिलाफ अनेक प्रकार के आरोप लगाता है। जहाँ तक आवेदक का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक प्रतिवेदक का सम्बन्ध है, अगर एलीगेशन साबित नहीं होती है

तो उस को कास्ट मिल जाती है, लेकिन आप जरा उस स्थिति को रोचिये कि किसी आफिसर के खिलाफ कोई चार्ज काउन्टिंग नो लगाया न जाय, उस समय तक तो उस को कोई दोष दिखाई न दे, लेकिन जब इलैक्शन में कैंडिडेट हार जाय, तो हारने के बाद वह अपने इलैक्शन रीटिशन में ऐसी बहुत सी ग्राउन्ड्स जोड़ देता है, जिन में कि वह साबित करना चाहता है कि जितने आफिसरज थे, वे भी उसको हराने में शामिल थे। अगर वह सी० री० सी० के केम हैं, सिविल सूट है, तो उस में स्पेशल कास्ट का प्राविजन है। अगर कोई फीजदारी के केस में, क्रिमिनल केस में, झूठी शहादत देता है तो झूठी शहादत के वास्ते उस के ऊपर मुकदमा हो सकता है। मजा हो सकती है। लेकिन आप के इलैक्शन ला में ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि किसी अधिकारी पर कोई ऐलीमिनेशन लगाई जाए और वह ऐलीमिनेशन झूठी साबित हो जाय, तो क्या हों ?

इसलिये मेरे मित्र ने जो विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया है, उन की मंशा केवल यही है कि अधिकारी के खिलाफ अगर कोई ऐलीमिनेशन साबित नहीं होती है, तो उस को करप्ट प्रैक्टिस मानना चाहिये। अष्टाचार केवल पैसे से ही नहीं होता है, अष्टाचार मानसिक भी होता है, अष्टाचार न्ययिक भी होता है, इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर वह करप्ट प्रैक्टिस का चार्ज लगाता है और वह ऐलीमिनेशन झूठी साबित होती है तो लगाने वाले के ऊपर करप्ट प्रैक्टिस का चार्ज लगाना चाहिये, जिस तरह से कि करप्ट प्रैक्टिस का चार्ज लगाने पर यदि वह हारता है तो अदालत को अधिकार होता है कि उस को 6-7 वर्ष के लिये इलैक्शन से डिबार कर सकती है। इस वक्त आप के सामने ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि अगर कोई अधिकारियों के ऊपर ऐलीमिनेशन लगाये और वह ऐलीमिनेशन झूठा साबित हो, तो आप उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकें। आज जो संशोधन उपस्थित किया गया है उस का एक मात्र उद्देश्य यह है

कि अगर अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई इस प्रकार के करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज के चार्ज लग जायें जो कि साबित न हों तो अदालत को हक होना चाहिये कि जो आवेदक है, जो एप्लीकेन्ट है, उस के ऊपर करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज का चार्ज लगा कर उस को ऐलैक्शन में खड़ा होने से डिबार कर दे पांच वर्ष के वास्ते या सात वर्ष के वास्ते।

इस लिये मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर श्री पाठक जिस तरह से यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया है उस प्रकार से स्वीकार न करना चाँ तो कोई न कोई ऐसा उपाय निकाले जिस से जो अधिकारियों के ऊपर मिथ्या दोषारोपण किये जाते हैं उन का किया जाना बन्द हो और जो आदमी इस कार का आरोप लगाता है वह दंड का भागी हो।

Mr. Chairman: How much time would the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I will take 15-20 minutes.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): I will need about seven minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I shall call Mr. Dixit as the last speaker; he should conclude in five minutes.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I will take four minutes. Mr. Chairman, we are grateful to Mr. Malaichami for bringing this point before the House. I am also happy that Mr. Raghunath Singh has relied upon section 35A of the C.P.C. referred to in the Representation of the People Act. The Civil Procedure Code is applicable for the procedure but not for other proceedings of the election petition. There is another point. It lays down certain principles that frivolous and malicious suits or applications or any proceedings which bring in the court in action should be specially taxed or penalised. If a certain petition is both malicious and

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

frivolous there must be some provision for a special penalty. Clause 3 in this Bill does that. The officials are not parties to the election petition; they have no opportunity to defend themselves. Mr. Malaichami has made the provision very straight:

"Making allegations against officers in the discharge of their duties during the period of election, which are found to be false by a court of law."

There is difference between 'incorrect' and 'false'. This provision is quite innocent. Secondly, the court of law has found those charges to be false. If such is the position, there should be penalty. Therefore, I think the Law Minister will consider this clause and as Mr. Raghunath Singh pointed out, will find some way to provide for this in some form or other. There are two important factors. One is that there should be some penalty for malicious and frivolous charges. Secondly, there should be some punishment for those who make allegations against those who have no right to defend themselves. This is a good provision and I support that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I oppose this Bill. It appears to me that the second clause is unnecessary. The Joint Committee has recommended a change in section 21. Unless there is a direction to the contrary, given by the Election Commission there will be a revision of the rolls before each general election and also before each by-election.

Mr. Chairman: Their recommendations according to me are probably that the election rolls will be revised for every general election, and by-election and on instructions from the Election Commission. These are the three conditions.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The relevant clause is 9 and if I may read it out it says: "For sub-section (2), the

following sub-section shall be substituted". That clause says that the State electoral roll shall unless otherwise directed by the Election Commission for reasons to be recorded in writing be revised in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date before each general election to the House of the People or to the legislative assembly of a State and before each by-election to fill the casual—vacancy in a State allotted to the constituency and shall be revised in any area in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date if such revision has been directed by the Election Commission. Therefore, the Joint Committee has recommended a very important change and the object sought to be achieved by the hon. Mover has been achieved and would be achieved if the Joint Committee report is accepted by the House when it comes up next week. Annual revision is superfluous; it does not bring in any good result. A revision has been provided for where it is necessary and where it will bring useful results. I hope therefore that the hon. Mover would not insist upon this change. If the hon. Member wants to say anything or move an amendment then the proper place will be when the comprehensive Bill comes up for consideration.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): Will you give an assurance to that effect?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am not giving any assurance.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is saying that he will be getting another chance to press his point.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The hon. Members will also remember that there are rules which give ample opportunities for those who want to have their names included. There is section 22 whereby the correction of an electoral roll can be made; section 23 whereby if a name has been excluded,

it can be included. The form is prescribed; the procedure is prescribed.

I submit that clause 3 also should not be accepted, because how can you draw a distinction between a false allegation made against a public servant and a false allegation made against anybody else. According to the scheme of the Representation of the People Act, in an election petition it is the conduct of the successful candidate or that of his agent, as laid down in section 100, which can form the subject-matter of an election petition. Allegations against third parties do not amount, according to the scheme of the Representation of the People Act, to corrupt practice, because it is the election of a successful candidate which has got to be set aside. It is the corrupt practice committed by him which is in question before the court or the tribunal, either committed by himself or by his election agent or somebody else with his consent. But apart from this, there is ample provision in the existing law to meet the case of false allegations made by a petitioner in an election petition. The election petition has to be accompanied by an affidavit. The election petition is to be verified by the petitioner. Therefore, in case the allegation is found to be false, then the petitioner can be criminally prosecuted. The costs can be awarded against the petitioner. If the court or the tribunal finds that the petition was vexatious and frivolous within the meaning of section 35A, I do not see why that section does not apply when the Civil Procedure Code applies. Therefore, any allegation made which is false could be dealt with in the same way as a false allegation made in a civil proceeding in a court of law or could be met with by a criminal prosecution. I would, therefore, submit that this clause is quite unnecessary, because it will entail very serious consequences. Under section 140, there will be disqualification. Section 141 would cover another disqualification. Therefore, I would submit that this clause should

not be accepted by the House, and the provisions which already exist in the law are adequate.

This Bill, I submit, is a Bill which really overlaps the contents of the Bills which are before the House, although they are not identical provisions. But when both the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bills, 1950 and 1951 are pending before this House and have to be considered, I submit this piecemeal legislation should not be accepted.

Shri M. Malaichami: I am thankful to the senior Members like Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Dixit, an eminent lawyer and esteemed Member of this House, who supported the Bill. I also listened carefully to the reply made by our Law Minister.

My Bill was moved in the year 1964, when the present Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill was not on the anvil of Parliament. So, my ambition was to see that the electoral rolls are made as up-to-date as possible. From the speech of the Law Minister and the provisions in the Bills that are pending before the House, I am now able to understand that there is provision and scope for making the electoral rolls up-to-date whenever general elections are to be held. So, I am not very particular of my first amendment.

Regarding the amendment to section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, I would submit that my amendment mainly aims at avoiding harassment and unnecessary litigation on account of the conduct of elections. Generally, I am mainly concerned with election petitions filed by defeated candidates whose main object is to cause harassment to the winning candidate. The winning candidate is to contest the election petition, is to serve his constituency and also serve as a Member of Parliament in this House. He is loaded with onerous responsibilities, and

[Shri M. Malaichami]

whenever he finds that because he won the election he is subjected to so much harassment, he seeks redress through an amendment like this. My only subject in moving the amendment is to see that the harassment is reduced to the minimum.

Our Law Minister has said that whenever allegations are found to be false, there is already a provision in the Representation of the People Act to take further action against the frivolous allegations made by the petitioner. But regarding the officials whenever allegations are made against them, and when there are possibilities for getting those allegations redressed even at the time of the elections, the petitioner keeps quiet till the elections are over. It is only after the results are announced that he fabricates things and tries to file an election petition, not only making allegations against the winning candidate but also against the officials. I can cite an example. Suppose after the election, the votes are counted; there are the returning officer and his assistants who do the counting; at that time there are agents, both for the winning candidates and the election petitioner. The latter keeps quiet at that time; he raises no objections. Then, after the counting of votes is over and the results are announced, he files an election petition after 45 days, saying that at the time of counting the returning officer had adopted partisan attitude and had sorted the votes in such a manner as to help the winning candidate to win or he had accepted the invalidated votes as valid votes in favour of the winning candidate. It is only under such circumstances that the officials are also helpless along with the candidate who is helpless. There are provisions in the Act itself, to the effect that the election petitioner could object to any malpractice found by him at the time of counting but he remains quiet till the counting is over and the results are announced. Subsequently, in order to harass the candidate and to see that for the entire term he is engaged in

some way or the other in litigation—because there are very many moneyed people who are willing to support such litigants who want to file an election petition—he files the election petition; the main intention is to harass the winning candidate.

Therefore, to protect the winning candidate and to see that such election petitioners do not go scot-free after making frivolous allegations against the officials, I want that certain provisions must be made. I would request the Law Minister to find certain ways in this direction, in the manner suggested. There are the Bills coming up, and the Law Minister may find some other method by which those frivolous allegations against the officials—they are not party to the election—are limited to the extent possible.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member will give appropriate amendments to the Bill which had emerged from the Joint Select Committee in consultation with the hon. Minister so that these things could be solved.

16 hrs.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have already said that the proper procedure should be to propose an amendment to the Bill which is coming up before the House. At that time that matter can be considered by the House. I, therefore, appeal to the hon. mover not to press this Bill and withdraw it.

Shri M. Malaichami: I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.01 hrs.

TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION BILL

By Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for co-ordination of the various

transport systems in the country and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st February, 1967."

My Bill is very non-controversial and harmless in its intentions, but it will be very fruitful in its results. I have no doubt that our Transport Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, who has a forward outlook, who has very valuable administrative experience and who is already coordinating so many kinds of transport at the centre so ably will accept my Bill. Anyhow, he will not object to its circulation for eliciting public opinion. When public opinion is in its favour, I hope he will be so kind as to accept it.

The question of transport has been before the country for a very long time. In a developing country, transport assumes additional importance. We have different kinds of transport by road, by air, by sea and also the inland water transport. I know we had that Road Commission which wanted some of the taxes which were collected on the roads to be ploughed back into the building of roads. We have all kinds of roads National Highways, State Road which are called Grand Trunk Roads or something like that we have PWD roads, municipal roads and panchayat roads. All kinds of mix-up are there in road transport.

So far as air transport is concerned, I am sorry we are not self-sufficient. Only this morning we were talking of air-dropping of food over NEFA by a private airlines about which lots of things were said. It was said that only one-third of the food was air-dropped and two-thirds sold in the blackmarket. It may or may not be true. I am referring to it because the PAC report on it was laid on the Table. Even in air transport we are having a kind of mixed economy, though predominantly it is in public sector. I think we are not faring very well in coastal transport also. It was said that we would have all the coastal shipping trade reserved for our country. I do not have the fig-

ures, but I do not think even that has been achieved. We have not made much headway in regard to our merchant vessels even after so many years of independence. I wish Mr. Raghunath Singh were here now to tell the woeful tale of merchant shipping in India. It has not received as much attention as it should have.

Then, nothing is being more neglected than inland water transport. All these things require a coordinated, scientific and fruitful development. I think the only kind of transport which is functioning very effectively is the railways. They are also sometimes used for utilitarian ends and sometimes they are meant for strategic ends.

We are all very afraid of the competition that goes on between the different kinds of transport. For instance if I want to send my servant to Chandigarh, I would like him to go by bus because the railway fare is slightly higher. There is a disparity between railway and bus fares. In the railways, travelling by air-conditioned coach is the deluxe kind of travelling. But why should I travel by an air-conditioned coach when I can go by air? Of course, there may be a slight difference in fare, but air travel will be much speedier and more comfortable. So, a strange kind of competition has developed in India between different kinds of transport. Formerly outside railway stations there used to be so many buses and hawkers used to be employed who used to say "Travel by this bus; you will pay less and reach your destination quickly". It was like saying that you should see this picture which is more entertaining than seeing the other one which is very serious in its intent. There is competition not only between railways and buses, but between ships and railways also. There are some places where you cannot go by rail; you have to go by sea.

Inland water transport has been very much neglected in this country. I must say that our parliamentary democracy is a good imitation and a

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

better imitation of the British parliamentary democracy. But you will find that in England travelling by road is much more practised than travelling by railways. Railways are used there for transport of goods. In England, water transport is much more common. In this country we have so many rivers, rivers which have the required depth and the required volume of water to carry steam-ships.

For the development of this transport, I would say, the Government has been very considerate. For instance, it appointed a Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination which presented a national transport policy. The aim was to build a transport structure of the right size and pattern consistent with planned economic development. Transport has to be the hand-maid of economic development and capable of meeting future needs. Covering a wide ground, the report made detailed recommendations in regard to all modes of transport, their co-ordination, their co-ordinated development and responsibility for action as between the central ministries and between the Centre and the States.

Here we are facing the food problem. What is happening? The Chief Ministers, the Food Ministers and the Central Ministers all get together in order to devise some national food policy. I think, if we need a national food policy, we need equally a national transport policy. It was suggested that to implement this policy there should be a committee set up by the Prime Minister and the Ministers at the Centre to consider important questions of transport policy. I would welcome this Committee. We have so many useless committees in this country, but I think this committee would be very welcome. I would request the hon. Minister, who is very alive to new ideas, that he should try to do something of this kind.

This committee of ministers would provide necessary guidance to other

committees, the proposed transport planning and co-ordination committee. I do not think planning and co-ordination should be left to Yojana Bhawan. One of the most useless things we have got in this country is the Planning Commission. I would welcome the day when the Planning Commission is abolished, because I think they have done nothing except producing studies which any university can produce. I think if they can be entrusted to the Hyderabad University, the Andhra University, the Delhi University or the Punjab University or to any other university in this country, they will give you better studies of these problems than what the Yojana Bhawan gives with all its paraphernalia.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member will stick to his Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sticking to it. There was the word "planning" and I want to emphasise that we want the right kind of planning and not the kind of useless planning that is done in Yojana Bhawan.

Then, this committee will deal with subjects in detail on the basis of carefully collected technical and economic data. I think the Government of India has a very long arm and a very responsive brain,

There should be a council set up here at Delhi, which will consist of Central and State Ministers who are in charge of transport and Roads. Their function would be to review the progress of measures and policies pertaining to transport co-ordination. At the same time, road transport taxation and all other kinds of taxation that are related to transport should be under concurrent jurisdiction. Now, unfortunately, some parts of it are under the Centre, some parts under the States and some under the municipalities, local self-governments and so on. This makes confusion worse confounded. Therefore, I would

say that transport should become a Concurrent subject. Unless this is done, we would have the same bleak, grim prospect in transport, as we have in education. Why is it that education has not given us the desired results? Because, it is a State subject and not in the Concurrent list. So, I would say that all this should be brought under the Concurrent List and different kinds of road taxes should be rationalised.

I am not saying something which is revolutionary or radical. I am talking the language of common sense, the language of the possible; I am not talking the language of the impossible; I am talking the language of expediency. I am saying that has been said in Government reports and some books—Transport Development in India by Shri S. K. Shrivastava and the Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination published, unfortunately, by the Planning Commission. I think there is much more meat in this report than in these two books.

I would request the hon. Minister to agree to the circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion. I am sure it will find favour with the people, when we can pass it. I know that the Transport Minister is one of those persons who likes to help the Private Member, unlike the Law Minister, who did not help my hon. friend, Shri Malaichami. The Transport Minister is in a different category. He is there to help us and to see to it that the right kind of ideas are put to the right kind of practice so that the variegated transport map of India becomes something which is unified, which is one-directional, which reduces unnatural and unhealthy competition between different means of transport.

With these words, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for co-ordination of the various transport systems in the country and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of

eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st February, 1967."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for co-ordination of the various transport systems in the country and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st February, 1967."

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am certainly attracted by the title of this Bill and by some portion of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. There is a lot of scope for coordination of the various systems of transport in this country. As far as possible, there should be no duplication where the need of the service does not require as much investment as has been made. But I am very doubtful if the main clause of this Bill gives sufficient powers to the Government which will enable it to bring about the desired coordination merely through the agency of rule-making power that is given in clause 4, clause 3 only says:

"The Central Government shall so regulate the fares, freights and travel facilities and the transport systems as to eliminate competition amongst them and leave the users free choice in the selection thereof."

I do not think it is merely a question of the regulation of fares and freights. As Mr. Sharma himself pointed out, from Delhi to Bombay, there may not be very much disparity in the fare of an air-conditioned coach and air travel. Mr. Sharma has a strong and stout heart and he may prefer to travel by air while others with a weaker heart may prefer to go by rail, by an air-conditioned coach. So, all these preferences cannot be levelled by mere adjustment of fares and freights.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sharma may like to travel in an air-conditioned coach.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: He has a strong and stout heart and he can travel by air. He will not like to waste so much of his time in travelling by rail.

Secondly this Bill does not say anything about some provision of transport facilities where they are non-existent. What is happening is that there is concentration and duplication in certain areas while other areas are very much neglected. So far as coordination is concerned, we have to see what resources are available and how they are spent. There is not a word said here about this or about the fullest utilisation of the resources and the means that are available. So, my objection is that while the objects of the Bill may be very good but the clause that gives the power to the Government is so restricted that it will not achieve the purpose for which it is intended. I think this has been overlooked and the coordination part which is in the title of the Bill has been completely omitted from the body of the Bill. Therefore, I do not think, even though it is circulated, unless it is radically amended, it will give the desired power to the Government to do what Mr. Sharma desires.

For these reasons, I think, he should recast the Bill before it is circulated.

Mr. Chairman: At present, you oppose it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, no.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend, Mr. Sharma, has brought this Bill and I am also thinking as to what to say about it.

Mr. Chairman: So, you oppose it?

Shri S. C. Samanta: His mission is a good one. With a good mission, he has brought this Bill. But, I think, there is no necessity at present of bringing such a Bill because the Government itself is moving in that direction. The Government appointed

the Road Transport Committee, the Masani Committee and they have submitted their report. Again, the Transport Coordination Committee, the Neogy Committee, was established. Though towards the end of the work Mr. Neogy was not there, there were so many experts who have recommended how to have coordination in different transport systems and how efficiency can be brought in in these organisations. So the only thing my hon. friend, Mr. D. C. Sharma, has done is to point out what Government is doing, what Government is lacking and what Government should do. The thing which was disturbing the mind of my hon. friend is the competition. There is not much competition now in transport; only the rail-road transport competition is there to some extent; it may increase because of the industrial development in the country; transport will have its necessary progress in the country. So, in that matter, my friend has drawn the attention of the Government and this House about what should Government do in rail and road transport, especially where they are running in parallel to each other. If Railways can give more facilities to the goods that are carried by rail, then there will be no necessity of road transport to be used for carrying goods. Railways should be careful. There are so many complaints against the Railways. The railway transport is cheaper than road transport in most of the cases, but there is negligence on the part of the Railways in handling goods, in bringing the goods in time and in looking after them at all stages. Those things are not coming to light because the Railways as well as the Roadways are carrying the amount of goods that are not coming for competition at present. But, for the future, Government must think about it and both the transports should carry the industrial goods that will be produced efficiently and at less cost.

The coastal transport is being handled at present. Instead of moving coal by rail, there is an attempt to have more coal despatched to coastal areas

from the eastern region of the country. If coastal transport is cheaper than rail transport, then that would be all right. But even when it is a bit dearer than rail transport, coastal transport is still being preferred because there are hurdles on the part of the railways in bringing the coal from the eastern part to the southern, western and other parts. This matter should be looked into, and Government are looking into it.

There is another mode of transport, namely inland water transport. That matter also should be looked into by Government so that facilities for carrying goods to different parts of the country would be available and the freight also would be cheaper. We are glad that Government are thinking of joining the whole country by a network of canals from one border to the other; and it is going to be dug for that purpose. Government have appointed some experts to examine the feasibility of such a thing, and so, Government are already moving in that direction. So, I am sorry that I am not able to support the Bill as it has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma.

Further, when I look into the clauses in the Bill I find that everything has been entrusted to Government. My hon. friend has not put in anything in this Bill for that purpose. He has said that the difficulties which he has in mind will be redressed by regulations or rules to be framed by Government. What is the utility of a non-official Bill which only tries to put the burden on Government if Government can do as they like? As non-officials we should express our views that such and such things should be there in the regulations or rules to be framed by Government. At least those details should be mentioned when we entrust the whole thing to Government.

I do not find any reason to have this Bill circulated. The purpose of circulation is to gather the opinion in the country. But on the other hand Government are already collecting the

information by establishing different committees in the country and that would serve the purpose.

So, I painfully oppose the Bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): While I thank Shri D. C. Sharma for the idea that he has tried to moot out through this Bill, I, however, oppose the Bill because I feel that it will not serve the purpose which he has in mind. I like the idea and I agree to it, but I would like to point out that the idea which he has tried to develop here is not something new.

This idea has been very much before this House a number of times, over and over again, and Government are fully seized of the situation. They had appointed a committee known as the Transport Co-ordination Committee which has submitted its report. We hope they will come forward with a comprehensive Bill with a view to give effect to this urgent need.

Mr. Chairman: I think Prof. Sharma initiated the Bill here in 1962. So he should get some credit.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I give him due credit—a little more. But that idea is older than the origination of this Bill in 1962.

That there is urgent need for co-ordination between various modes of transport in the country cannot be over emphasised. We have developed all the modes of transport to the best of our capacity and resources. But there is room for fully utilising this capacity which is far too short of the actual needs. This is the idea behind the cry for co-ordination.

But this matter is not easy either. A considerable section of particularly road transport is in the hands of the private sector; some portion of it is under State Governments and there is

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

some portion under other authorities. Inland transport, again, is managed by different agencies. It is only the railways which are under the direct control of the Government. That is why the difficulty arises, as to how to effect co-ordination amongst the various modes of transport in the country. Even so, Government have realised, and this House has expressed its opinion over and over again, that some way must be found whereby co-ordination can be brought about so as to utilise fully and in the best manner the transport system we have in the country.

Prof. Sharma deserves our thanks because he has once again reiterated the demand of this House that co-ordination of the transport system must be effected. Shri Samanta has found fault with him for his inability to produce a comprehensive Bill. The criticism is legitimate; nevertheless, he will agree with me that it is not within the competence of any private member to take up the hazard of preparing such a comprehensive Bill as we have in view. Therefore, I would urge on the hon. Minister to embark upon it as soon as possible and place a draft Bill before us for our consideration. The sooner he can do it, the better.

This is so because there has been unhealthy competition between the various systems of transport. That has caused national wastage of the meagre transport we have. To avoid this, it is urgent that adequate legal provision be made by Government.

In this connection, I would also appeal to the hon. Minister to see whether it would not be conducive to the idea of co-ordination if in planning the development of various modes of transport, this factor is kept in view. While they sanction a particular railway or a new road or a new transport line or development of inland water transport, this perspective of co-ordination should be kept in view.

In this context, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the urgent need of developing inland water transport to which Shri Samanta referred. There are certain goods which can be more cheaply handled by the inland water transport system, but because this inland water transport system has not been given proper attention by the Government, both State and Central, we have not been able to utilise this mode of transport to the fullest extent possible.

Take the instance of inland water transport system on the Brahmaputra. This system used to carry 65 per cent of the goods to and from between Assam and Calcutta. Unfortunately, the East Pakistan portion of the Brahmaputra has been closed to us. Still there are more than 400 miles of Brahmaputra available where inland water transport can be run economically, but for various reasons that transport is also sagging. Members of Parliament from Assam made a representation regarding the River Steam Navigation Company. We want that this transport should be kept with such modification as necessary in its management and also in its operation of river transport in the Assam portion of the Brahmaputra for the time being or may be even for a longer time, if the Pakistan portion cannot be made available to us, because in this strategic region mere rail or road transport cannot carry all the traffic that is generating there. As you know it is a strategic area, and in an emergency, which is imminent any moment, the keeping up of this transport system on the Brahmaputra is very essential.

Therefore, before concluding, I would urge on the hon. Transport Minister once again that he should take up this matter of bringing a comprehensive legislation on the co-ordination of the transport system of the country, and also use his good offices with the Planning Commission and the Government to co-ordinate the development of the various modes of transport in the country.

With this submission, I oppose the motion for circulation for eliciting public opinion, because that will not serve the purpose the hon. Mover of the Bill has in mind.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I do not think very much is left for me to say, since the hon. Mover, Shri Sharma, has covered a lot of ground.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is a lot of time yet.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The other learned Members, Shri Samanta and Shri Kotoki have replied to him.

Of course, the objective is good. To co-ordinate all transport is absolutely necessary. There is no denying that fact.

Shri Sharma, one of our senior colleagues, with his experience of parliamentary work, has brought in a Bill, the objective of which is good, but it is almost a one-sentence Bill, and it is very vague. I do not know what for we have to circulate it for public opinion. Everybody agrees with it; that transport should be co-ordinated is denied by nobody. I do not think there will be anybody who will oppose it on principle, but a Bill must be more comprehensive, more particularly when transport is being dealt with by the Centre, by the States, by the municipalities, as he himself said, and the subject is in the Concurrent List, in the State List and in the Union List also. Therefore, when it is just a one-sentence Bill that we should co-ordinate, I do not think there is any purpose in circulating it. As some friends pointed out, we have appointed committees years ago and they have submitted the reports. The reports are before the Government. If there are constitutional provisions permitting the co-ordination of the rail, road and ferries and other things it could certainly be done. It is the desire of the Government also to co-ordinate these things. There is no conflict about that. The present Bill of my hon.

friend is vague and there is no point in circulating it because it is accepted by everybody. How best it could be done is to be considered later. Therefore, I would request Shri Sharma, while appreciating the objective, to withdraw the Bill. He had drawn the attention of the public and of the Government to this good purpose. There is no need to circulate it since the principle has been accepted by everybody. Therefore, I appeal to him to withdraw this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, some persons are lucky and some are not lucky. Some are lucky in their friends; some are not so lucky in their friends. Unfortunately today, I find that all the friends from whom I expected some support have tried to charge me in a mild way. I thought that the hon. Minister who is a very good friend of mine. I do not think I have any good friends among the ministers here except one or two—would apply balm to my wounds; I thought he would apply the healing touch but unfortunately he too followed Mr. Samanta and Mr. Kotoki and Mr. Chaturvedi. He thought that it was easier for him to follow the line that they had propounded than to come to my aid or rescue.

He agrees with the spirit of the Bill. He thinks that the objectives underlying the Bill are very good and worth considering. I have to ask only one question. In our Government of India there is no dearth of working papers; there is no scarcity of reports; there is no want of discussion groups, may be wanting in food; we may have to get food under PL 480; we may be wanting in foreign exchange and we may have to get the help of Aid India Consortium for this purpose but so far as the utilisation of idle brain power of this country is concerned, I do not think we are second to any country in the world.

When I was a student I read a very fine story. I want to share that story with my young friends in this House. A little girl was born and it was going to be christened. And all the fairies were invited to the christening of that

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

girl. One fairy said the girl would be pretty; another fairy said she would be very intelligent; the third fairy said that she would be very charming; the fourth fairy said she would be a good housewife; the fifth fairy said she would be an admirable mother; the sixth fairy said she would have all the endowments which a good housewife needs. She was given all the blessings that were to be given to the little girl. The mother was very happy, the child was also very happy—that she was going to be more or less one of the great, little daughters of the country where she was born.

But as it happens many times—you must have noticed it and I have also noticed it—when we are issuing invitations, we sometimes forget some persons. Now, the mother of the girl had invited all the fairies but forgot to invite one fairy. But that fairy came uninvited to the function. Gate-crashing was practised even in ancient days as it is practised now. So, she came to the christening and she said: you will have every good thing that has been promised to you, beauty and brains, charm and good health; everything you will have.....

Mr. Chairman: The story is not under consideration now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, this will help you! "But", the fairy said to the little girl, "you will not be able to make use of anything: all your beauty will not dazzle anybody; your charm will not attract anybody; your intelligence will not achieve anything; all the gifts that have been promised to you will prove infructuous." So, this is what has happened to me. Everybody says that the spirit of the Bill is good and you also agree with me, and I have been told that I should have put forward a bigger Bill and a more detailed Bill. I do not have Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Under Secretaries at my disposal to assist me in

framing big Bills. And even when they bring such Bills here, you know how defective they are in drafting, and you know how many loopholes they contain. Therefore, the private Member has to protect himself against all the battalions that are to be found in the Ministries of the Government of India, and the embattled brains that are to be found there. Therefore, he wants that he should present a Bill about which there should not be much difference of opinion.

This is what I said. My Bill brings out only two points and nothing more. One is, all kinds of transport should be co-ordinated, including that kind of transport of which my friend Shri Raghunath Singh, who was not given a chance to speak today, is a great advocate and apologist and champion.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Raghunath Singh did not get a chance. Not that he was not given a chance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Anyway, my second point was that the whole structure should be rationalised. Of course I used the word "competition." I think my hon. friend the Minister of Transport, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, would have liked the word "rationalisation" much better than the word "competition". If I had put that point in this Bill, everybody would have said: "Oh, what a wonderful thing he has proposed!" I put the word 'competition' because it encompasses our life everywhere. I want that there should not be any unfair competition between the various kinds of transport. I wanted that this thing should be left to the Government of India. My friend over there asked, why have you brought this if you are going to leave it to the Government of India? Shall I leave this to Almighty God or to the Sadhus? It is the Government of India that is responsible for the coordination of the transport policy and that is why I left it to them. At the same time, I said it has been studied by three agencies—the central agency, the coordinating agency and the agency consisting of

State and Central Ministries. Why have not these agencies been able to bring about this coordination till now? What has happened to those reports?

I know Mr. Sanjiva Reddy is a man of few words, but he is a person of brilliant ideas and with powers of brilliant execution. I wanted that if he agreed to this circulation, some more ideas and fruitful things might have emerged from the public and then he would have been able to study them and bring forward a Bill which would have fulfilled the spirit of this Bill. After all, I stand for the soul of transport. I cannot give it the kind of body which Mr. Samanta wants or Mr. Kotoki wants. Mr. Kotoki wants something about Brahmaputra and Mr. Samanta wants something else. Mr. Chaturvedi wants that road haulage should be put on a better basis.

I want that the Minister should have said, "I do not want it to be circulated; I accept it and then I will bring forward a Bill very soon which will fulfil the intentions of the mover". But he has said nothing of the kind. I ask him to say it at least now, so that something is done to rationalise the transport systems in this country. With these words, Sir, I take my seat.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: What does the hon. mover want to do with his Bill? Does he want to withdraw it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, do you mean to say that I will fight with this friend here?

Mr. Chairman: Is he withdrawing his Bill?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Let him say that?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, I want to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.01 hrs.

PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OILS BILL

श्री यशपाल सिंह (हिराना) : सभापति महोदय, यस्या गांधी ने यह कहा था कि जिस तरह जाली अपना बनाने वाले को सजा दी जाती है, ऐसे ही जाली घी बनाने वाले को सजा दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन यह गांधी जी के नाम पर चलने वाली सरकार करोड़ों प्रादमियों के स्वास्थ्य को नष्ट करती है, उन के घर्म को नष्ट करती है, उन की नैतिकता को नष्ट करती है, क्योंकि—

जैसा खावे भ्रष्ट, वंसा बन जावे मन।

यह बहुत पुराना प्रोवब है—
as a man eats, so he becomes—
जो बनावटी घी खायेगा, उस के ब्यालाख जरूर बनावटी बन जायेंगे, जो बनावटी घीज इस्तेमाल करेगा, उस में मौलिकता नहीं रह सकती। इसलिये यह सरकार हर चीज में एडल्टेशन करती है, इस की कोई स्थिर नीति नहीं है, कोई ऐसी पोलिसी नहीं है, जो मजबूत हो।

धमरीका जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हमारे और तुम्हारे ट्रेडीशन्ज मिलते हैं, इस खाते हैं तो वहाँ भी कहते हैं कि हमारे और तुम्हारे ट्रेडीशन्ज मिलते हैं, जब कि एक देश ईश्वरवादी है और दूसरा धनीश्वरवादी है। इन का कोई सिद्धांत नहीं है और सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात को साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा घरब मुमालिक में कैरेक्टर का मतलब तीहीद से है, ईश्वर की उपासना से है, जैसे जर्मनी में कैरेक्टर का मतलब देशभक्ति से है वैसे ही मेरे हिन्दुस्तान में कैरेक्टर का मतलब ब्रजचर्य से है, वसुग्रल प्योःटी से है। जो शक्स डालडा का इस्तेमाल करता है,

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

वह कभी बह्वर्षी का पालन नहीं कर सकता। यह निश्चित बात है। गेरनी का दूध मिर्फ सोने के बर्तन में टिकता है, अगर किसी और बर्तन में डाल दें, तो बर्तन टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायगा, ठीक उसी तरह से यह जो देश गांधी जी का है, यह देश जो दयानन्द का है, यह देश जो भगवान बुद्ध का है, यह देश जो लोकमान्य मिलक का है, इस देश के करोड़ों मनुष्यों की हैलथ को इस तरह से खराब करने का पाप हमारी इस सरकार के ऊपर है। महात्मा गांधी और गीतम बुद्ध जहां पैदा हुए, विवेकानन्द और दयानन्द जहां पैदा हुए, इन्होंने इस छोटी सी बात को पहाड़ बना कर रख रखा है, जैसे अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं—

"They are making a mountain out of a mole-hill"

यह मतला कोई मतला नहीं है। इस मतले पर सरकार भरपूर खया खर्च कर चुकी है, लेकिन यह मतला हल नहीं होता है। क्या, समापति महोदय, यह हमारे लिये काम की बात नहीं है ?

दिल्ली मिलक स्कीम का दूध जब हमारे दरवाजे पर आता है, तो लोग दो-दो घण्टे पहले लाइन लग कर खड़े हो जाते हैं—भिखमंगों की तरह खड़े होते हैं, लेकिन वह दूध क्या है—उस दिन कामय साहब ने पालियामेंट की मेज पर रखा था, दो दो ढाई-ढाई इंच लम्बे कीड़े कुल-बुल रह थे, उस में क्या क्या चीजें हैं, मेंडक का भ्रूक, मछली का मूत्र है, मरी हुई छिपकली है, उस में झींगर है, उस में बदबू उड़ जाती है और चार-चार दिन बाद पीने को दिया जाता है... (व्यवधान) इस बात का सरकार मान चुकी है।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): Sir, I think the hon. Member is supposed to speak on vanaspati.

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon. Member will stick to his Bill. Unnecessary allegations may not be made. (Interruptions). Order, order. I can hear only one hon. Member at a time.

Shri Shinde: Sir, thousands of people consume milk supplied under the Delhi Milk Scheme. This sort of statements are likely to create some misunderstanding. I wish to submit very humbly that what the hon. Member says is absolutely incorrect and without any foundation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह पालियामेंट की मेज पर रखा जा चुका है। हमारे मेम्बरों ने जाकर मरी हुई छिपकली पकड़ी है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should look at the Chair. He should not go on speaking, without looking at the Chair. I think he can make reference only to the subject under discussion and nothing else. Therefore, instead of making allegations, he should confine himself to the Bill.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): This House is entitled to a categorical refutation from the Treasury Bench as to whether or not the urine of the fish is included in the milk of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Shri Shinde: I stoutly refute that allegation. It is totally incorrect.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not want many Members to be speaking at the same time. The hon. Member should appreciate that the Delhi Milk Scheme is not the subject-matter under discussion. We are discussing the prevention of the manufacture of Vanaspati. But he is speaking about the Delhi Milk Scheme.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: समापति महोदय, क्या आप कोई ऐसा न्याय बतला सकते हैं, जिसमें बीज और पेड़ का ताल्लुक न हो, जिसमें सीढ़ और व्हीट का ताल्लुक न हो,

फिर आप इस बिल पर भी के लिये बोलने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I want the hon. Member to confine himself to the provisions of the Bill.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question about the urine of the fish and the fat of the frog still remains unanswered.

Mr. Chairman: I am not concerned with that. Only the provisions of the Bill are to be discussed; nothing else.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बगैर दूध के घी कैसे बन सकता है, श्रीमान्? जब हम यह पर धाये हैं और कानून बना रहे हैं, इस का ताल्लुक इलैक्शन के साथ है, मैं इस को कैसे छोड़ सकता हूँ। यह चीज इतनी सत्य है जैसे 2 और 2 चर होते हैं, जैसे दिन के बाद रात आती है और रात के बाद दिन आता है, उसी तरह से यह सत्य है

समापति महोदय : आपके सामने जो विषय है, उस पर बोलिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये मेम्बरान जिनको 31 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं, ये यहां पर क्यों नहीं बैठते हैं, इस का कारण सिर्फ यही है कि ये दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम का दूध पीते हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अपोजीशन वाले ज्यादा पीते हैं, अभी तीन आदमी बैठे हैं, कांग्रेस वाले तो फिर भी ज्यादा बैठे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दूध का सम्बंध श्रीमान, घी से है, बगैर दूध के घी कैसे बनेगा? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश के स्वास्थ्य का मसला है, इस मसले पर वह कोई एतराज नहीं कर सकते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that

hydrogenated oil is made from vegetable oil and not from milk.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्योर घी के लिये प्लीज करता हूँ, श्रीमान्, यह मेरा केस है जिसके लिये मैं लड़ता हूँ, जिसके लिये मैं पार्लियामेंट में आता हूँ और अपने वोटर्स को कह कर आया हूँ कि मैं इस के खिलाफ लड़ूंगा, क्योंकि कोटोजम और डालडा एटम बम से ज्यादा खतरनाक हैं। एटम बम तो एक दफा में जला देता है, लेकिन ये धीरे धीरे एक-एक इंच कर के मारते हैं। भट्टी में जला जला कर मारते हैं। यह बड़े महत्व का विषय है, जिसके लिये कि मैं पार्लियामेंट में आया हूँ, और इस बिल को यहां पर रखा है। अगर आप कहते हैं कि बीज और पेड़ का ताल्लुक नहीं है, तो बतलाइये बगैर दूध के गृह घी कहां से बना लेंगे? जैसा गांधी जी कहते थे कि जाली घी बनाने वाले को सजा दी जाय, उसके हाथ कटवा दिये जाय, उसको जेलखाने भेज दिया जाय, जब तक ऐसा कानून नहीं बन पा जायेगा, तब तक यह नहीं रुक सकेगा। मैं बदन के भन्दर बहानों की सरकार ने इजाजत दे रखी है कि वहां यह हाइड्रोजनेटेड आयल बन सकता है, यह कोटोजम और डालडा बन सकता है, लेकिन अगर उस मुल्क की सरहद के भन्दर कोई उस को बेचता हुआ पकड़ा जाता है, उस मुल्क के भन्दर अगर कोई उसे खाता हुआ पकड़ा जाता है, कोई खरीदता हुआ पकड़ा जाता है या उपयोग करता हुआ पकड़ा जाता है तो उसे सात साल की सजा दी जाती है।

दुश्मन की खिल्ली उड़ा लेना आसान है, लेकिन दुश्मन से नसीहत लेना बहुत मुश्किल है दुश्मन का मजाक उड़ा लेना आसान है लेकिन दुश्मन से किसी तरह की ऐडवाइस लेना मुश्किल है। पाकिस्तान के भन्दर भी डालडा खाया जाता है, लेकिन चोरी छिपे खाया जाता है। पाकिस्तान के भन्दर मैंने

। [श्री यशपालसिंह]
 गलियों गलियों में देखा है, उन के गहरों को देखा, उन के देहातों को देखा, गांवों गांवों को देखा, मैं ने पाकिस्तान का एक एक चप्पा देखा है, पाकिस्तान के अन्दर डालडा छाया जाता है लेकिन चोरी छिपे छाया जाता है। उसी तरीके से छाया जाता है जैसे कोई लड़की के ऊपर रुपया लेता है, जिस तरह से यहां पर कोई पाप करता है। वहां पर वही किसी सड़क पर लिखा हुआ नहीं है कि डालडा वनस्पति में विटामिन है, या रथ वनस्पति या पालकी वनस्पति में विटामिन है। उन के यहां यह पाप माना जाता है। इसी लिये मैं ने कहा कि दुश्मन से नसीहत हासिल करना बहुत मुश्किल काम है, हालांकि हमारी परम्परा दूसरी रही है। हम भगवान राम को मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम क्यों कहते हैं, कृष्ण कुरुणालय भगवान राम को आइडियल क्यों मानते हैं, आनन्द कोटि ब्रह्माण्ड नायक भगवान राम को मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम क्यों कहते हैं। इस लिये कहते हैं कि उन्होंने दुश्मन से भी नसीहत हासिल की थी। जब रावण मर रहा था तब उन्होंने ब्रह्मण को भेजा और कहा कि रावण के जा कर पैर छुओ, वह दुनिया का सब से बड़ा विद्वान है। जा कर उससे शिक्षा लो। देखो कि मरते वक्त वह क्या शिक्षा देता है। उसने जो शिक्षा दी, वह यह थी :

“लुभस्य शीघ्रम्”

इस का मतलब यह है कि सब से पहले वह काम करो जो तुम्हारे स्वास्थ्य के लिये हो, जो तुम्हारे चरित्र के लिये हो, जो तुम्हारे आत्म निर्माण के लिये हो।

डालडा और कोटोजम के मसले में खिलाफ राजेन्द्र बाबू ने आवाज उठाई। उसके खिलाफ राजेन्द्र बाबू ने एक पूरी कमेटी बना कर कहा कि जब तक यह निषिद्ध नहीं किया जायेगा देश का स्वास्थ्य और चरित्र नहीं बन सकता। उस के खिलाफ महात्मा गांधी ने आवाज लगाई उसके खिलाफ मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि किस सन्त और महात्मा ने आवाज नहीं लगाई। लेकिन सरकार के कानों में ज तक नहीं रेंगी, सिर्फ इस लिये कि सरकार आज कहती है कि अगर डालडा बन्द कर दिया जायेगा तो गरीब आदमी कहां से खायेंगे।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मन्दसौर) :
 डालडा मत बोलो, सब वैजिटेबल बोलो।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा मतलब उन सब वैजिटेबल चीजों से है जो आप खाते हैं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं नहीं खाता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो लोग उस के लिये प्लीड करते हैं उन का आज तक कोई सिद्धांत स्थिर नहीं हो सका है। वह जो करें कहीं टिक नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि उन का घी दूषित हो चुका है, उन का भोजन दूषित हो चुका है। वह देश को तबाह कर रहे हैं, वह सोचते हैं कि अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान से डालडा को खत्म कर देंगे, कोटोजम को बन्द कर देंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता स्वराज्य के अधिकारों को मांगेगी और इस गन्दी, सड़ी हुई सरकार को उलट देगी, वह इस लिये नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान स्वस्थ बने, हिन्दुस्तान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो। इस लिये नहीं चाहते कि देश का चरित्र बने। यह इस देश की डालडा सरकार की हालत है कि थोड़े से मासूम विद्यार्थियों के सामने उस के पैर उखड़ जाते हैं। वे धार एट ए लास रहाट दूँ। जब इस तरह से उन के पैर उखड़ जाते हैं तब क्या चाहना के मुकाबिले खड़े रह सकेंगे, यह चाहना का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। हगिज नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मेरी आप से यह अर्ज है कि यह उल्टे चलते रहेंगे अगर इन को समझाया नहीं जायेगा। अपोजीशन आटे में नमक के बराबर है। अपोजीशन में ताकत नहीं है कि उन को रोक दे? अपोजीशन तो यहां बराय नाम बैठा हुआ है। हालांकि मैं अपोजीशन के

सिद्धांत को मानता नहीं हूँ। मैं उन का हितैषी हूँ। जब यह गलत रास्ते पर चलते हैं और हम इनको समझाना चाहते हैं तब इनको बुरा लगता है। गीता माता में कहा है कि :

“यत्तदग्रे विषमिव परिणामेऽमृतोपमम्”

हमारी बात सुनने में कड़वी लगती है लेकिन उस का फल शहद के सदृश मीठा होगा। अगर इस देश के अन्दर दस सालों के लिये डालडा को और वनस्पति को बन्द कर दिया जाये तो देश का आत्मसमान जग जायेगा, देश चीन और पाकिस्तान को पीछे ढकेल देगा, देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जायेगा, चीन को हिमालय के उस पार कर देगा और चीन की यह हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि वह हमारी डरफ देख सके। डालडा ने हमारे 50 करोड़ इन्सानों को नर्पसक बना कर रख दिया। 50 करोड़ इन्सानों के बदले में अगर 50 करोड़ बैड़ होते, 50 करोड़ ट्रीज होते, तो उन में फूल और पत्ते निकलते। लेकिन 50 करोड़ इन्सान आज न कैलाश को वापस ले सकते हैं और न मानसरोवर को वापस ले सकते हैं। वह 50 करोड़ इन्सान हमारी 38 हजार बुरन्दा मील को वापस लेना तो क्या, कोई ज़ारीख तय नहीं कर सकते हैं, कोई प्रेसिडेंटम नहीं दे सकते हैं। कारण यह है कि उन की बुनिश्चित नीति नहीं है। क्योंकि एज ए मैन इट्स सो ही विकम्स। वह बनावटी ची खाते हैं इस लिये उन की पालिसी बनावटी है, वह कुविम ची खाते हैं इसलिये उनकी पालिसी कृतिम है। वह कहीं जा कर स्टैन्ड नहीं करते हैं। आप कोई और मुल्क दुनिया के तख्ते पर देख लीजिये, शायद ही कोई देश ऐसा हो जो कहता हो कि हमारी आर्थिकता के समुद्र में ज्वार भाटा आ रहा है। जो हमारे देश में सोने और चांदी का ढेर लगा हुआ है उसे चीन से देख नहीं गया इस लिये उसने हमारे ऊपर हमला कर दिया। क्या कोई भी मुल्क आपने ऐसा देखा है। विस इज प्रॉटेस्ट क्राब थान ह्युमैनिटी। संसार की मनुष्यता को

सब से बड़ा धोखा दिया गया है और वह बनावटी खाना खाने वालों ने दिया है। मैं आप कहना हूँ कि अगर यह डालडा बन्द कर दिया जाये, कांटांजन बन्द कर दिया जाये . . .

Shri Shinde: I just want to give some information to the hon. Member. Is the hon. Member not aware that, in most of the leading countries of the world, Vanaspati is manufactured and it is a common product of consumption?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह आप अपने भाषण में कहिये।

Shri Bagnath Singh: He is delivering an election speech.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वरों नहीं। एलेक्शन आ रहा है। उसी से हम और आप यहाँ आये हैं। आप रोजाना एलेक्शन स्पीच करते हैं अगर मैं ने एक दिया तो क्या किया।

डेनमार्क की आवादी 22 लाख की है, डेनमार्क में जितना ची पैदा होता है उतना उन के कुत्ते नहीं खा सकते, उन के खच्चर नहीं खा सकते, उन के घोड़े नहीं खा सकते। वे उस को खेतों में डालते हैं, वह सारी दुनिया को अपना मशखन भेजते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां के 50 करोड़ इन्सान अपने लिये ची का मसला हल नहीं कर सकते। कारण यह है कि हम अपने गॉघन के ऊपर थुरी चलाते हैं, जो गोमाता हमें घन ग्रान्य से भर देती और हम अपना 10 अरब रुपया बचा लेते। मैं श्री रघुनाथ मिश्र से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 15 अरब रुपया फॉरलाइजर पर खर्च हो चुका है, यह रुपया बरबाद हो चुका है। यह मसला काऊ डंग से हल हो सकता था। हमारी अपनी वन सम्पत्ति कम नहीं है। चीन मैन्यांग हमारे यहां कम नहीं है। हमारे यहां कोई कमी नहीं हातां और अगर गो की रक्षा की जाती, गाय पर थुरी नहीं चलाई जाती तो दोनों मसले हल हो जाते। ची का मसला भी हल हो जाता और खाने का मसला भी हल हो जाता।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हम से धाज कहा जाता है कि हम तरक्की कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें कोई एक मुल्क बतला दीजिये जहाँ के लिये 50 लाख लोग भीख भेजते हों। 50 लाख की आवादी कहे कि हिन्दुस्तान के स्कूलों के बच्चे भूखे हैं और हम उनके लिये भीख भेज रहे हैं। सरकार धाज अपोजीशन के कहने से नहीं मानेगी। आप उन को बुला कर समझाइये कि यह देश के अन्दर अनर्थ हो रहा है। इस तरह से देश कभी उठ नहीं सकता, देश के अन्दर कभी विकास नहीं हो सकता, आप कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकते जब तक देश के अन्दर बनावटी भी बन्द नहीं होगा। अगर यह बन्द नहीं होगा तो देश के अन्दर और भी गुलामी आयेगी।

आज सरकार सब से बड़ा बहाना यह करती है कि हमें धी के लिये रंग नहीं मिल रहा है। जिस चीज से धी और कोटोजम का डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन किया जा सके वह रंग नहीं मिल रहा है। आज दुनिया ने हवाई जहाज बनाया, ऐटम बनाया, दुनिया चांद की याह ले रही है, दुनिया ने राकेट बनाये, स्पूटनिक बनाये, दुनिया चांद के साथ बातें कर रही है, आसमान को जमीन पर ला कर दिखला दिया और इन बेचारों को रंग नहीं मिल सका। रंग आप को इस लिये नहीं मिल सका कि आप के ऊपर पूंजीपतियों का रंग है, उन पूंजीपतियों का जो करोड़ों रुपये डालडा से कमा रहे हैं, जो पूंजीपति उन को एलेक्शन के लिये खर्चियां देते हैं। वह पूंजीपति नहीं चाहते कि कोटोजम बन्द किया जाये, वह नहीं चाहते कि डालडा बन्द किया जाये। पूंजीपति नहीं चाहते कि भारतमाता के सपूत असली धी दूध ले सकें, असली धी दूध का इस्तेमाल कर सकें। इस लिये पूंजीपतियों को खुश करने के लिये, थोड़े से मुट्ठी भर कैबिनेट हैं जिन को खुश करने के लिये, यह सरकार डालडा और कोटोजम का इस्तेमाल जारी रखना चाहती है और उस के मनुफैक्चर की इजाजत भी हुई है। अगर देश की ताकत

को सुरक्षित रखना है, अगर देश के अन्दर आपको सच्ची आजादी लानी है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर से आप को चीनी लुटेरों को बाहर निकालना है, पाकिस्तान का मुंह मोड़ना है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की रक्षा करनी है, महात्मा गांधी के आदेशों का पालन करवाना है और सच्चे मानों में हिन्दुस्तान के कल्चर को जिन्दा रखना है तो एक कदम डालडा और कोटोजम का मनुफैक्चर बन्द किया जाये। मंत्री महोदय जो उनकी राय है इस मामले में, उसको दें, साफ गवर्नमेंट की जो नीति है उसको बताये स्पष्ट नीति बतायें। अगर वह मुझ से यह आशा करते हैं कि मैं अपने बिल को वापिस सेजंगा तो मैं हगिज ऐसा करने वाला नहीं हूँ। बेशक मुझे इस के पक्ष में एक ही वोट मिले, चाहे मुझे मेरा ही वोट मिले।

रामो द्विभाषते

राम के वंशज कभी बात यह कर उसको वापिस नहीं ले सकते। मुझे चाहे सिर्फ हाउस में एक ही वोट मिले, मेरा अपना वोट मिले, मैं इसको वापिस लेने वाला नहीं हूँ। कोटोजम और वनस्पति के राक्षस के खिलाफ मैं आवाज उठाता रहूंगा। साफ लज्जों में मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी इस मामले में क्या है और कब तक वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को यह जहर पिलायेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को कब तक बनावटी धी पिलायेंगे, कब तक हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को पंगु बनायेंगे।

एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि यह धी गरीबों के लिए हैं और दूसरी तरफ उसी के ऊपर आप ड्यूटी लगा रहे हैं। अगर गरीबों के लिए डालडा है तो क्यों आप इसके ऊपर ड्यूटी लगाते जाते हैं, ड्यूटी बढ़ते जाते हैं। अगर गरीबों के लिए है तो क्यों टैक्सों की भरमार की जाती है। हमारे देश में देहातों में आप नौ रुपये सैर असली धी ले सकते हैं और डालडा का भाव छः रुपये सैर है।

सिर्फ तीन रुपये का फर्क है। डालडा और कोटोजम जहर का काम करता है इंसान के लिए, एटम बम का काम करता है इंसान के लिए। एक सेर असली घी एक महीने तक के लिए काफी हो सकता है। डालडा और कोटोजम से बच्चों के दिमाग सड़ते हैं, माताओं और बहनों की तनदुस्ती खराब होती है, हिन्दुस्तान की नस्ल खराब होती आ रही है। उसको एक दम बन्द किया जाए मैं संसद के माननीय सदस्यों से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस मामले पर सोच विचार करें और मुझे सहयोग दें।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils in India, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st February, 1967."

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय यशपाल सिंह जी के प्रवचन में शक्ति तौ जरूर थी लेकिन कोई तत्व नहीं था। वे उस ढोल की तरह से बोले जो आवाज तो खूब करती है लेकिन कुछ देती नहीं है। नम्बर एक डालडा की तरह से वह बोले हैं। कोई तर्क उन्होंने उपस्थित नहीं किया। विवेक की बात आपने कोई नहीं कही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे लोग तनदुस्त बने असली घी खा कर, इससे बड़ा तर्क और क्या हो सकता है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक ही तर्क मुझे मालूम दिया है। यह इलैकशन का समय है। इलैकशन स्पीच ही आपने दे दी है। मैं भी एक इलैकशन स्पीच देता हूँ। मैं इसको आपकी एक सुन्दर इलैकशन स्पीच मान कर चलता हूँ।

हमारे भाई ने कहा कि कुत्ता और गधा भी स्वीडन में घी खाता है। मुझे इसका पता

नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इतना जानता हूँ अगर कुत्ते को घी दिया जाए तो उसको खीरा हो जाता है इसके बाल झड़ जाते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं स्वीडन में घी कुत्ता खाता है या नहीं।

आपने गधे की बात भी कही है। गधे को घी हमने नहीं पिलाया है। आपने शायद गधे को घी खिला कर एक्सपेरीमेंट किया है यदि कर सकें तो एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री उससे उससे कुछ लाभ जरूर उठा सकती है।

एक बात आपने चीन की कही है। आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि चीन वाले घी नहीं खाते हैं। दूध भी नहीं पीते हैं। जहाँ दूध नहीं होगा जहाँ घी नहीं होगा वहाँ वे उसे खायेंगे क्या। जहाँ दूध नहीं होगा वहाँ घी भी नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए बिना दूध और घी खाए हुए और वैजिटेबिल आयल खा कर अगर चीन हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला कर सकता है तब तौ हमको भी वैजिटेबल आयल खा कर उसके हमले का मुकाबला करने की स्थिति में हो जाना चाहिये अगर आपके तर्क को मान लिया जाय।

एक आपने उदाहरण यह दिया है कि सारी दुनिया में लोग घी खाते हैं। मैं आपको बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया में घी खाने का रिवाज सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में है केवल हिन्दुस्तान में पाकिस्तान के साथ साथ। इसके अलावा दुनिया में कहीं भी घी खाने का रिवाज नहीं है। थाइलैंड में, बर्मा में, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के जितने देश हैं उनमें कहीं लोग घी नहीं खाते हैं। हाँ हिन्दुस्तानी लोग जहाँ गये हैं वे वहाँ घी खाते हैं। वहाँ उनके घी खाने का रिवाज है।

रामचन्द्र जी और लक्ष्मण जी के बारे में यह भी कहा गया है। यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि भगवान राम के पास लक्ष्मण गए। मैंने बाल्मीकी रामायण चार पांच दफा पढ़ी है। आपने उद्धरण दिया है "शुभस्य भोगम्" यह उस में कहीं नहीं है। जब रावण मारा गया गिर गया तब राम को पता चला।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

रावण मारा गया है उन्होंने लक्ष्मण से कहा रावण मारा गया है। इसकी प्रत्येष्टि करनी चाहिये लक्ष्मण रावण के पास गए। उसकी प्रत्येष्टि करने के लिए। जो तर्क इन्होंने दिया है, वाल्मीकी रामायण के यद्ध कांड के किसी सर्ग में भी यह नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डालडा रामायण पढ़ी होगी इन्होंने।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक बहुत सुन्दर बात उन्होंने कही है। आपने कहा है कि वनस्पति तेल का बनना रोक दिया जाए। वनस्पति से आप देखें कि सरसों का तेल बनता है, तिल का तेल बनता है, कोटोजम भी बनता है, डालडा भी बनता है। सब चीजें वनस्पति के तेल से बनती हैं। अगर आपकी बात को हम स्वीकार कर लें तो हिन्दुस्तान में कल से बेल बनने बन्द हो जायेंगे। जितने चूल्हे हैं हिन्दुस्तान में सब बन्द हो जायेंगे। और आपकी सिद्धी आपको घर से पहले निकालेगी और हमारी बारी तो बाद में आएगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भाभी जी ने आपको निकाल दिया होगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : घर में जो महिलायें हैं उनको तरकारी छाँकने के लिए, दाल छाँकने के लिए घी नहीं मिलता है तो वे तेल का प्रयोग करती हैं। बात असल में यह है कि अगर शुद्ध तेल हो तो वह भी उतना ही फायदेमन्द होता है जितना कि घी फायदेमन्द होता है। हमारे आयुर्वेद में—

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सौ परसेंट गलत है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आयुर्वेद जिस के आप बड़े भक्त हैं उस में एक स्थान पर आता है कि तेल और घी में क्या शक्ति है। वहां कहा गया है कि अगर तेल का मर्दन किया जाए और घी में तो घी से दस गुना ताकत उस में होती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सारे हाउस को मजबूर करने हैं ये। साफ उस में लिखा हुआ है :

घृतादृशगुणं तैल मर्दने न तु भक्षणं

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Unless I ask the hon. Member to speak, he should not speak.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is misquoting, and misleading the House.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यही तो मैंने कहा है कि अगर तेल लगाया जाए तो घी से दस गुना ज्यादा फायदा वह करता है। मेरी इस बात पर आप उलटे हो गए।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order. There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung....

There is no quorum. The bell may be run again.... Now there is quorum.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस सदन के सामने प्रश्न तो श्री यशपाल सिंह के विधेयक का था, लेकिन वह इस सम्बन्ध में गौ-हत्या और कई अन्य बातों को ले आए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में गाय की रक्षा करनी है, तो उस के लिए उपाय करने होंगे। केवल शोर मचाने और भाषण करने से गाय की रक्षा नहीं होगी। घी तभी उपलब्ध होगा, जब अच्छी गायें होंगी। अगर हमारे यहां अच्छी गायें नहीं होंगी, तो अच्छा घी नहीं आ सकता है।

हमारे यहां पहले यह पद्धति थी—मैं काशी के बारे में जानता हूँ—कि हर एक अच्छा गृहस्थ गाय रखता था। प्राज प्राज शहर के हर एक महल्ले में घूम आइये। प्राज को एक भी आदमी नहीं मिलेगा, जिस ने गाय रखी हो। मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य गायें रखते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन ये

यहाँ पन्नाह गायें हैं। इस लिए मैं जानता हूँ कि गाय रखने में क्या तकलीफ होती है। एक तो वे थोड़ा दूध देती हैं। दूसरे, देहात में गाय के चरने की जितनी भूमि थी, वह सब जोत ली गई है। किस ने जोती? हम आप ने जोती। लैंडलेस लेबर और छोटी जातों को खेत दे दिये गए हैं। आज सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि अगर गाय को रखा जाये, तो उस को चराने के लिये देहात में खेत नहीं हैं।

अगर कोई शहर में गाय रखना चाहे, तो वह कहाँ रखेगा? क्या छोटी सी कोठरी में रखेगा? चाहे गाय को अच्छे से अच्छा खाना दिया जाय, छः महीने के बाद वह दुबली-पतली हो जाती है।

इसलिए अगर हम घी चाहते हैं, तो उस का जो मूल स्रोत है, गाय, उस को पालने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। वह तभी हो सकता है, जब हर गांव में गौचर भूमि हो। जैसा कि पहले रिवाज था। हर शहर में थोड़ा सा ऐसा स्थान हो, जहाँ गाय चर सके। आराम कर सके। घी की समस्या इसी प्रकार हल हो सकती है।

अगर श्री यशपाल सिंह के विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये और उस के अनुसार डालडा, कड़वा तेल, तिल का तेल और जमा हुआ तेल बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो आदमी क्या खायेगा? घी, दूध और मट्ठा तो मिलता नहीं है। तो फिर वह क्या खायेगा? माननीय सदस्य ने कोई विकल्प नहीं बताया है। हम डालडा आदि को जहर नहीं मानते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में पचास करोड़ आदमी डालडा और बेजोटेबल आयल आदि खाते हैं, लेकिन कोई मरता नहीं है, बल्कि हम और आप लड़ते हैं कि हम को डालडा का कोटा मिले।

इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि घी अच्छा है, लेकिन जब घी नहीं है, तो आखिर जनता

का काम कैसे चलेगा? इस लिए हमें इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिए कि लोगों को शुद्ध डालडा, बेजोटेबल आयल और कड़वा तेल आदि मिलें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डालडा हमारे लिए शराब की तरह त्याज्य और हराम है। जिस तरह शराब हराम है, उसी तरह हमारे लिए डालडा और कोटोजेम हराम हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ईसाई धर्म और मुसलमान धर्म मानता है कि शराब हराम है, लेकिन दुनिया में जितने ईसाई हैं, उन में से 99 परसेंट शराब पीते हैं। केवल हराम कहने से ही शराब हराम नहीं हो सकती है।

जहाँ तक डालडा को घी कह कर बेचने का प्रश्न है। इस सदन में बहुत बार यह सवाल उठा है। यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि हम डालडा को इस तरह रंग दें कि उस से घी का भ्रम न हो। गरीब आदमी डालडा को घी समझ कर खरीदता है। अगर असली घी में डालडा मिला दिया जाये, तो उस को भ्रम नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज-कल होता होता यह है। डालडा को दूध या दही में डाल दिया जाता है। उस को मय देते हैं। और उस घी को असली कह कर बेचते हैं। इस समस्या का निराकरण इस प्रकार होगा कि डालडा या जमे हुए तेल में कोई रंग मिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि जनता समझ सके कि वह असली घी क्या है। नकली घी क्या है। अगर यह व्यवस्था हो जायेगी, तो हमारी समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का इस लिए विरोध करता हूँ कि यह बिल अव्यवहारिक है। प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है और इस से देश का कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। देश का फायदा इस तरह हो सकता है कि हम बेजोटेबल आयल को रंग दें। शुद्ध तेल की व्यवस्था करें और गाय का पालन करें ताकि वह दूध दे। और उस से घी बने।

बी बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : सभापति जी, केवल भावनाओं में बह कर किसी भी प्रकार की समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता है। इस सदन में डालडा और वनस्पति धी के बारे में अनेक बार चर्चायें हुई हैं। मेरा भी यह विचार है कि डालडा, वनस्पति धी और असली धी के बीच में अन्तर होना चाहिए। बातों को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कह कर हम जन-साधारण की भावना को जीत नहीं सकते हैं। हमारे देश के जन-साधारण के मस्तिष्क में धी बंठा हुआ है और धी भावनाओं का द्योतक है, हृदय के विचारों का द्योतक है। धी की पवित्रता और शुद्धता बनी रहनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज के वातावरण में जब एडल्ट्रेशन और मिलावट का जोर है, अनेक प्रकार के खाने पीने की वस्तुओं में मिलावट घुस गई है, सारी जीवन-पद्धति पर उस का प्रभाव पड़ा है, तो उस से धी का प्रभावित होना भी अनिवार्य है।

जहां तक धी का सम्बन्ध है, साधारण आदमी धी के बारे में सोचता है, लेकिन अब परिस्थितिवश होली-दीवाली पर वह केवल तेल के बारे में ही सोचता है। हमारे देश का वातावरण ऐसा रहा है कि बहुत चमत्कृत जीवन से हम प्रभावित नहीं होते हैं। कोई बहुत अच्छी वस्तुयें या खाने आदि का हम पर प्रभाव नहीं होता है। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जो यह बात कही जाती है, "देख पराई चुपड़ी क्यों सलचावे जी, रूखी सूखी छांय के ठंडा पानी पी", वह हमारे जन-साधारण की भावना का द्योतक है, उस के हृदय के विचारों को प्रकट करता है।

साधारण आदमी की रोटी अभी रूखी-सूखी है। उस पर कोई चुपड़न आ जाये, चिकनाहट फैल जाये—वह धी की हो या शुद्ध तेल की हो—सरकार की ओर से वह प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है। यद्यपि कानून पास किये जाते हैं, लेकिन उस का प्रभाव नहीं के बराबर है। मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि सरकार को

तेल में, या खाने-पीने की वस्तुओं में, या धी में कोई अन्तर लाना चाहिए। चन्द वर्षों से यह विचार आता रहा है कि धी के रूप में और डालडा वनस्पति के जमे हुए रूप में विशेष कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है। सरकार आज यह खोज करती है और वह खोज चलनी चाहिए। खोज जीवन का सहारा होता है। खोज हमें कहीं तक ले जाती है। खोज का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज हमारे साइंसदां और विज्ञानवेत्ता पिछले चन्द वर्षों से प्रयत्न करते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे भ्रमसंश के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वनस्पति के अन्तर कोई किसी प्रकार का कलर या रंग न दिया जा सका जिस को देखकर अन्तर भेद किया जा जा सके और अन्तर को समझा जा सके। वह खोज सरकार नहीं कर सकी है। सरकार को वैसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। जन-साधारण चाहता जरूर है कि धी धी रहना चाहिए, वनस्पति वनस्पति रहना चाहिए, उस का जमा हुआ रूप या तो तेल की शक्ल में। कोई धी खाने की चीज हो, उस की शुद्धता की गारंटी हो और लोगों के जीवन में वह बात आनी चाहिए।

मैं आज आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम धी के बारे में सोचते हैं तो पशुधन की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाता है। हमारे जीवन की बड़जी हुई पद्धति और विकास के साथसाथ, पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के विकास के साथ साथ हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे देश का पशुधन गिर रहा है, हमारी पशु सम्पत्ति का ह्रास हो रहा है और यही नहीं कि मैं विशेषकर गऊ की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, मेरा यह विश्वास है कि गऊ को न मारा जाय, उस की रक्षा हो—'गवां मा हिंसी' अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे गऊओं को पालने को ओर ध्यान दिया जाय। वह गऊ के प्रति प्रेम और सद्भावना है हमारी मन्थता, संस्कृति गऊ के चारों ओर घूमती है, यह विचार भी है।

लेकिन जो व्यापमंगत व्यवहार गऊ के साथ होना चाहिए या दूध देने वाले सभी जानवरों के साथ होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। जहां तक चरागाह आदि का संबंध है सारे देश के अन्दर अगर आप देखें कि जबकि चकबन्धी चल रही है और यह एक प्रकार से आदेश है कि चरागाह की जमीनें छोड़ी जायेंगी गांवों के अन्दर भी और शहर के आसपास भी, लेकिन चरागाहों की जमीनें जो बलशाली लोग हैं, जबर्दस्ती हल के नीचे ले लेते हैं और वह कोई गऊ के लिए भैंस के लिए, बकरी के लिये या दूसरे जानवरों के लिए छोड़ने की बात नहीं है, यहां तक कि शूकर आदि, यदि इन का भी समाज में एक स्थान है, तो उनके लिए भी कोई जमीन चरने की नहीं है। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मिलावट का संबंध है, बहुत सी चीजें भी के अन्दर मिलायी जाती हैं। लेकिन तेल वनस्पती का मिलाया जाना बहुत खतरनाक है। तो मैं कोई भावना की बात नहीं करता। हमारे देश के अन्दर गो-हत्या निरोधक आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं। जिस असद विचार से जिस उत्तेजना से, जिस गड़बड़ी से यहां वह उस को बन्द करना चाहते हैं, उस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता है। यहां सदन के अन्दर और बाहर भी इस तरह के लोग हैं जो इस विचार के पोषक हैं और उस में एक सहायता चाहते हैं, उस को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मेरा यह पूर्ण विश्वास है कि सरकार इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न करे ताकि उस की रक्षा हो सके और उस तरह से कोई प्रयत्न हो सके। लेकिन जब तक आप यह नहीं चाहते कि खूब दूध बढ़े, तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता क्यों कि दूध के साथ साथ घी भी पैदा होता है, लेकिन आज की हालत में जो घी बढ़ी हुई कीमत है उस के कारण साधारण आदमी भी नहीं खरीद सकता है। अब डालडा में या घी की कीमत में तीन या साढ़े तीन रुपये का अन्तर है। मैं उस अन्तर को नहीं मानता हूं। मनुष्य की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है कि वह घी खाना चाहता है या जमा हुआ तेल या डालडा या वनस्पति खाना चाहता है। यह उसकी इच्छा

पर है। लेकिन दोनों में अन्तर होता चाहिए। साइंस के तरीके से सरकार को विचार के साथ सामने आना चाहिए। घी के कुछ लाभ हैं। वैसे तो यह कहते हैं कि घी खाने से घी खून की धाँटरी पर असर पड़ता है, नमों पर असर पड़ता है और उससे कुछ दिल की बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं। इस तरह के विचार सामने आते हैं। कुछों का यह विचार है और कुछों का विचार यह नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात भी साफ है कि जो आज डालडा, वनस्पती या और इस तरह का घी हमारे देश में चलता है, दुनिया की बात मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन जो हमारे देश में चलता है, मानव-जीवन पर, मनुष्य के जीवन पर उस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, सरकार को साइंसदाजों की, विज्ञानवेत्ताओं की रिपोर्ट इस पर सामने लानी चाहिए। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं भावना के साथ मैं घी और वनस्पति डालडा आदि में एक अन्तर्बंद होना चाहिए और उस अन्तर्बंद के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले चन्द वर्षों में ऐसी भावाज उठाई गई है कि वनस्पति घी के अन्दर किसी प्रकार का कोई कलर मिलाया जाय। मुझे इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं है, आप उसे घी कहें, या तेल कहें, तेल भी खाया जाता है, घी भी खाया जाता है, खाने की वस्तुयें हैं, उस का क्या प्रभाव होता है, यह भलग बात है। लेकिन आपको यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि किसी न किसी प्रकार की विज्ञान की खोज से कोई ऐसा रंग उत्पन्न करे कि जो शरीर के लिए हार्मफुल न हो, उससे कोई नुकसान न हो और उस से आदमी अन्तर कर सके। इस और आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह जरूरी बात है कि इस की ओर आप प्रयत्न करें। विशेषकर आज देश के अन्दर पशुधन और गऊ आदि का जो ह्रास हो रहा है, उनके दूध देने की शक्ति कम हो रही है, चरागाह का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो रहा है, इस और भी सरकार को, खाद्य मंत्रालय को और कृषि मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए जिससे कि पशुधन में वृद्धि हो सके, पशु सम्पत्ति बढ़ सके और देश में और दूध घी हो सके। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि घी से शक्ति

[श्री बाबूमीकी]

भाती है या किस तरह से भाती है। वह एक अलग बात है। लेकिन शरीर के अन्दर शक्ति और पुष्टता खाने की शुद्ध वस्तुओं से भाती है। मैं कोई दोषारोपण नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि आप को भी और बास्पति तेल, जमे हुए तेल आदि में अन्तर लाने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और विशेषकर पशुघ्न की गिरती हुई अवस्था को सुधारने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आकुर यशपाल सिंह के बिल की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार को उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो यशपाल सिंह जी ने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है इस में एक सुन्दर अवसर विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर मिलता है। मैं इन के विधेयक से इस तरह से सहमत हूँ कि यह डालडा जो बनाया जाता है और जिस का प्रयोग प्रायः शुद्ध घी में मिलावट के कार्य में किया जाता है इस पर तो अब सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, मुझे इस बात का ज्ञान है कि पिछले वर्षों में कई बार इस बात का प्रश्न उठाया गया कि डालडा जो प्योर घी में मिलाया जाता है वह बहुत हानिकारक होता है और उस का कोई न कोई उपाय सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। मुझे याद है, हमारे खाद्य मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जी ने पिछली बार यह कहा तीन बार इस विषय में एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी बनाई गई, लाखों रुपये का खर्चा उन के ऊपर आया और माननीय खाद्य मंत्री ने पिछली बार इस चीज को साफ कर दिया कि कोई भी संभावना में इस बात की नहीं है कि डालडा या बेजीटेबल को किसी प्रकार से रंग बनाकर भिन्न भिन्न कर दिया जाय ताकि शुद्ध घी में उस की मिलावट न हो सके। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है, मुझे खेद है मैं स्वयं एन्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सिलसिले में देहरादून गया था, वहाँ प्रयोगशाला को देखा, खाद्य मंत्रालय की ही प्रयोगशाला वह है, वहाँ पर उन लोगों ने हम को एक पाउडर दिखाया जिसका उन्होंने अनुसंधान

किया है और यह अपना मत प्रकट किया श्रीमन्, कि यह ए. ए. ए. केमिकल है, रेची चीज तलाश कर के उन्होंने निकाली है कि जिस के द्वारा वनस्पति को रंग दिया जा सकता है और जनस्वास्थ्य के ऊपर उस का कोई भी असर खराब नहीं पड़ेगा। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जब हमारी साईम, हमारा विज्ञान और हमारी डाक्टरी इस हद तक आगे बढ़ गई है, तो आज इस बात का खेद है कि सरकार की ओर से यह मत प्रकट किया जाता है कि जो एक्सपर्ट्स इस विषय पर बिठाले गए एक बार, दो बार, तीन बार, आज तक वह इस में कामयाब नहीं हुए, उन को सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई कि वह इस को रंग दे दे ताकि शुद्ध घी में मिलावट न हो सके। श्रीमन्, मुझे मजबूरन यह कहना पड़ता है श्रीमन् मैं ही नहीं कहता यह देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक की आवाज है कि रंग न मिलने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो डालडा बनाया जाता है, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के द्वारा यह चीज बनती है, उन का लाभ और सरकार का लाभ करों के द्वारा इससे है और विशेषकर के कुछ चुने हुए सरमायादार जो इसको बनाते हैं उनका नुकसान न हो जाय, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार हर बार इस बात को कहती है कि यहाँ पर साईंस फेल कर गई, यहाँ पर डाक्टरी फेल कर गई और कोई रंग उस को नहीं मिला है, इस चीज का मुझे बहुत बड़ा खेद है।

इस में तो कोई सन्देह नहीं कि मिलावट तो हर चीज में हानिकारक होती है, एक बार डालडा इतना हानिकारक न हो, लेकिन शुद्ध घी में मिलाकर उसको बेचना कहीं ज्यादा हानिकारक है।

चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं क्या कहूँ, जैसे जैसे स्वतन्त्रता के दिन बढ़ते जाते हैं, अब तो यह हो रहा है कि इस देश में भारत के नागरिक जो सांस लेते हैं, जो वायु उनके अन्दर जाती है, वह भी शुद्ध है या अशुद्ध। खाने-पीने की चीजों में, दवा-दारू में मिलावट बढ़ती जा रही है। तो मैं यशपाल सिंह जी को बधाई इसलिए देता हूँ कि उनके इस विधेयक

के लाने से आज यह बात शायद सामने आ जाय कि यह सरकार डालडा या वैजोटेबिल के बनाने में किसी प्रकार का कोई रंग मिलाने के लिए सर्व्व के लिए असमर्थ है। मैं यशपाल सिंह जी की इस राय से तो सहमत नहीं हूँ कि डालडा बने ही नहीं, हम शुद्ध मस्टर्ड आयल खायें, प्योर डालडा खायें, लेकिन भी के साथ उसके मिलावट को रोकना जरूरी है।

मुझे खूब याद है कि जब पहले-पहले वैजो-टेबिल मैन्यूफैक्चर हुआ, यह सन् 1936 की बात है, उस वक़्त मैं इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ता था, वहाँ पर एक नुमायश हुई, जिसके एक केन्द्रित स्थान पर इस के स्टाल को रखा गया था, तथा लोगों को उस का एक-एक सेर का डिब्बा फ्री दिया गया था, उसके खस्ता, समोसे तैयार किये जाते थे और लोगों को मुफ्त खिलाये जाते थे। आपकी भी श्रीमन्, अनुभव होगा कि इतना होने पर भी कोई उसके निकट नहीं जाता था, हर व्यक्ति यह कहता था कि यह घासलेट है, और इस के सामने अपनी नाक बन्द कर लेते थे। परन्तु यह युग प्रचार का युग है, पब्लिसिटी का युग है, आज उसी वस्तु का मूल्य इतना हो गया है कि 6-7 ६० सेर बिकता है। श्रीमन्, उस समय यह ऐसा अछूत माना जाता था कि घर में घासलेट का प्रवेश कम से कम पूजा-पाठ के स्थानों में, सत्य नारायण की कथा में, हवन आदि में नहीं होता था, इन स्थानों से उसको काफ़ी दूर रखा जाता था, परन्तु आज मैं यह देखता हूँ कि उसका प्रवेश इस हद तक हो गया है कि प्रसाद रूप में या किसी भी चीज में उसका इस्तेमाल करने में कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

सरकार का एक तर्क आता है और वह यह है कि हम ने बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों से सलाह ले ली है तथा जो बड़े बड़े योग्य डाक्टर हैं, उन्होंने एक मत होकर यह कहा है कि जन-स्वास्थ्य के लिए वैजोटेबिल या डालडा खाना

हानिकारक नहीं है तथा इसी तर्क को सामने रख कर सरकार इस में रंग मिलाने वाली बात पर राखी नहीं होती है—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। जहाँ तक डाक्टरों का मत है कि यह हानिकारक नहीं है, वहाँ तक तो ठीक है, आप वैजोटेबिल या डालडा बनायें, लेकिन शुद्ध भी के साथ उसकी मिलावट को रोकने के लिए अगर रंग नहीं मिलाते हैं, तो इस से यह प्रकट होता है कि आपका हृदय शुद्ध नहीं है, आपकी नीयत शुद्ध नहीं है और आप दयानतदारी के साथ इस तरफ़ कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आपके ऊपर कोई बोझ पड़ रहा है, कोई असर पड़ रहा है, आपके प्राय-कर में कमी हो जायगी, आपके खजाने में ख़या कम हो जायगा या जो चन्द लोग हैं, जो इसका व्यवसाय करते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा—यह कारण है। इस लिए, सभापति महोदय, इस अवसर पर मैं खाद्य मंत्री से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह ध्येय क्या बिल्कुल हमेशा के लिए समाप्त हो गया है, या अभी भी कोई प्रयास चल रहा है—दिखाने के लिए, कि कोई रंग प्रायेण ताकि शुद्ध भी के साथ मिलावट न हो सके।

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जब कि इस प्राधुनिक युग का डाक्टर एलोपैथिक डाक्टर यह कहता है कि शुद्ध भी में कोई भी पोष्टिक चीज नहीं है। मेरी उन से बात हुई तो वह यह कहते हैं कि यह तो केवल लुब्धकेशन का काम करता है। मैं स्वयं तो डाक्टर नहीं हूँ, मगर मैं यह जरूर देखता हूँ कि जब से मैं पैदा हुआ हूँ, बाहे दूसरे देशों में ऐसा न होता हो, लेकिन हमारी परम्परा, हमारा विकास, जब से हम पैदा हुए, पले, हमारी हड्डियाँ और मांस शुद्ध भी खा कर ही बढ़े हैं। यह डाक्टरों का मत है, इस लिये उस चीज पर नहीं जाता हूँ लेकिन मैं इस चीज की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम अब इस में ऐसी चीज करे और सच्चाई

[श्री गौरी शंकर कन्नड़]

के साथ करें ताकि देहातों में जो यह डालड़ा प्रवेश कर गया है, गांवों में जहां भी बनता है, वहां लोग दूध के साथ ही उसको भी गरम करते हैं, और इस तरह से मिला देते हैं कि मिलने के बाद घसली घी नजर आता है। फिर वह 9-10 रु० किलो बिकता है। लाभ की दृष्टि से इस तरह की चीजें होती हैं। मन्बान में भी प्रायः बड़े शहरों में इस तरह की मिलावट की जाती है। बैजिटेबिल या डालड़ा को इस तरह से मिला दिया जाता है, कि कोई भी उस मिलावट को पकड़ नहीं सकता है।

श्रीमन् अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे एक शायर का शेर याद आ गया है, प्रायकी इजाजत से मैं उसे यहां पर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ

पहले बेग की नारी जनती थी, अब प्रत्येक
नागरिक जनता है,

पहले भी से बैजिटेबिल बनता था, अब
वैजिटेबिल से भी बनता है।

श्री राजेन्नाल ध्यास (उज्जैन) :
सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक हमारे सामने श्री यशपाल सिंह जी ने रखा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अच्छा काम उन्होंने किया है एक मौका दिया है कि इस विषय पर चर्चा की जाय, विचार किया जाय। जहां तक बैजिटेबिल की बात है, यह तो ठीक है कि वह घी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता और यह भी सही है कि उसकी वजह से घी में तमाम मिलावट हो रही है। लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय वैजिटेबिल नहीं बना था उस वक्त भी घी में मिलावट करने वाले लोग मौजूद थे और प्योर घी कभी कभी नहीं भी मिलता था।

मुझे मालूम है, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आज से 50 साल पहले नागदा के पार रहेल गांव है, वहां के लोग मशहूर थे, जो तेल को जमा कर घी के रूप में डिब्बे के डिब्बे बन्दई भेज कर खूब रुपया कमाते थे। उस यह वक्त की बात है जब हाईड्रोजिनेशन लोगों को नहीं मालूम था, वे लोग कहते हैं कि ऐसा होता था, आज भी वे लोग मौजूद हैं। मैं एक और उदाहरण दूँ, 1948 में मैंने खुद देखा, मैं ग्वालियर में बाजार में घी खरीदने के लिए गया, वहां पर तीन डिब्बे रखे हुए थे, एक तीन रुपये सेर, दूसरा डार्ड रुपये सेर, तीसरा दो रुपये सेर, मुझ से पूछा कि कौन सा दूँ। यह घी की ही मिलावट की बात नहीं है, आज तो सब चीजों में मिलावट हो रही है, खाने पीने की चीजों में—मिर्च में, हल्दी में, दूध में, यहां तक कि मलाई भी ब्लाटिंग पेपर की बनती है। दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम में लोगों ने देखा कि दही पर ब्लाटिंग पेपर निकला। इस चीज के लिए हम को समाज को तैयार करना होगा ताकि हम मिलावट से दूर रहें। बगैर इस के यह चीज रुक नहीं सकती है किसी तरह से।

हां एक बात हो सकती है। बाखिर हम वैजिटेबिल घी का उपयोग किस तरह से करते हैं। अगर रोटी में चुपड़ना होता है तो उस का पिघला कर ही ऐसा किया जाता सकता है, अगर अगर कढ़ाई में डालना होता है तो भी उस को पिघलाना पड़ता है, इस लिए क्यों न इस का जमाया जाना बन्द कर दिया जाये। इस में क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है अगर वह पिघला हुआ ही रहे। जो उस में सुगन्ध होती है उस को आप निकाल दीजिये और उसको शद्ध कर के काम में लाया जाये। उसका बिल्कुल सुगन्धहीन बना दिया जाये। इस तरह से इस के बनने में कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी और जो व्यापारी इस को घी मिला कर बेचते हैं वह भी बन्द हो सकता है। इस लिए शासन को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये

कि वह इस को जमाना बन्द कर दे ताकि वह शुद्ध रूप में बाजार में मिले। जिस रूप में वह होता है उसी रूप में मिले तो ठीक है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day. The House stands adjourned to

meet again on Monday, the 21st November, 1966 at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 21, 1966/Kartika 30, 1888 (Saka).