

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

10959

10960

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 15, 1966/Chaitra 25,
1888 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पन्ना की हीरे की खानें

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* 1130. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) पन्ना की हीरे की खानों को
राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा अपने
अधिकार में ले लिये जाने के पश्चात् उनके
प्रबन्ध पर कितना व्यय हुआ है; और रों
की उत्पादन लागत क्या है ;

(ख) तब से कुल कितने मूल्य के हीरे
निकाले गये हैं ;

(ग) प्रबन्ध व्यय को कम करने तथा
अधिक हीरे निकालने की सम्भावनाओं के बारे
में विशेषज्ञों का क्या मत है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि पहले गैर-
सरकारी खान मालिक इन खानों से वर्तमान
व्यय की अपेक्षा कम प्रबन्ध पर व्यय करके
अधिक हीरे निकाला करते थे ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) Regular production operations at Ramkheria and Majh-gawn mines in Panna have not yet started. There has been some incidental recovery of diamonds in course of the prospecting work at these mines on which an expenditure of Rs. 154.17 lakhs has been incurred. The question of working out cost of production and expenses of management at this stage does not arise.

(b) 6,226 carats of diamonds valued at Rs. 21 lakhs approximately have been recovered during the course of prospecting and removal of over-burden.

(c) The stage for consultation with experts has not yet arrived.

(d) No comparison is possible because information regarding cost of private miners is not available and, as stated before regular production at the mines under reference is yet to start.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Though it is difficult to comprehend all these 'Noes', yet, from memory may I ask why it is that since Government have taken over it has not been possible either to think in terms of costs or to compare in terms of past production and why it has not been possible to start production itself? What are the reasons for the several 'Noes' mentioned in the main answer?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Since these mines have been taken over, there have been regular explorations, and a project report was prepared in 1961. It was re-examined, and a Third Plan project was prepared, which was again shown to our consultants. There were some difficulties in exploring the whole area. So the NMDC had consultants and experts to go into it, and the project report is still under consideration. The plan has been made and it is being considered by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry and it is expected that by another year or so the sanctions would be given and about eighteen months after that the work of mining will actually start.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The project report was sent in 1961 and now it is 1966, and yet we are told by the hon. Minister that possibly it may take about a year or even more to work the mines. May I know whether all these are the indicators of the efficiency of Government, and if not, the reasons for this long delay by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry and whether they would take another one year or couple of years or else at what stage the matter is at present?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is very difficult to say definitely, because it is the nature of the prospecting and the exploration of the mines themselves, which is taking all this time. As I have said already, whatever equipment or machinery the Indian Bureau of Mines had and whatever data they had was considered insufficient. So, they had to consult experts who are considered to be top experts in this line, and they have revised the projects and these projects are under the consideration of the Planning Commission and the Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: For six years?

Shri Subodh Hanada: The first phase of the exploratory work on the Ramkharia mines was completed in June, 1965, and accordingly a project report was prepared of the cost, and

the estimate was about Rs. 85.13 lakhs. May I know in how many phases the Ramkharia project will be completed?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is expected to be completed in two phases.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister Shri D. Sanjivayya while he was Minister of Mines and Metals visited this place, and if so, may I know the reaction he had and whether any fresh advice has been given?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): I could not follow the question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: While Shri D. Sanjivayya was the Minister of Mines and Metals, he visited these mines. May I know the reaction which he had?

Shri S. K. Dey: I cannot say what Shri Sanjiva Reddy had in his mind..

Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Sanjivayya.

Shri S. K. Dey: Shri Sanjivayya was never in charge of this. Shri Sanjiva Reddy was. What reaction he had, I cannot say. But it is quite obvious that if he had not had a favourable reaction, he would not have pursued this project and got the top consultants from abroad to explore the project and give their opinion and tell us whether we should go ahead with it or not.

श्री बड़े : जब से यह मिनरल कारपोरेशन कायम हुआ है, तब से आपने एक्सपर्ट बलाए हैं। लेकिन पन्ना के जो खास एक्सपर्ट परम्परा से चले आ रहे हैं उनका कहना है कि डाइमंड मिलना तो तकदीर की बात है। इसलिए बे लोग छोटे छोटे बिट्स को ले कर छलनी से छानते हैं और उसमें उनको एक प्राघा डाइमंड मिल जाता है। तो क्या आपने उनका कोई सहयोग लिया है ? और क्या यह बात सच है कि जब से यह कारपोरेशन हुआ है तब से पन्ना में डाइमंड मिलना कम हो गया है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am quite sure the House will appreciate that whether in the field of gems or in that of other minerals, we have been doing mining of a sort for hundreds of years. But today what is being attempted is to do it scientifically and not to do it in the grab and run method.

Shri Bade: Experience is better than your scientists.

Shri Heda: After the first report was submitted in 1961, what was the recurring expenditure in the last five years, and whether in the next one year—because that report is still reported to be under consideration—the same recurring expenditure would be incurred or it will be added to?

Shri S. K. Dey: The break-up of the expenditure I have here is as follows: cost of prospecting Rs. 63.70 lakhs, tools, plants and machines Rs. 32.99 lakhs, works Rs. 23.99 lakhs, stores Rs. 11.83 lakhs and establishment Rs. 21.66 lakhs, over a period of 5 or 6 years. So this is nothing alarming.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How much on the foreign experts?

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो यह हीरों की खान के काम का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके उसको शुरू किया है, तो इसका उद्देश्य वहाँ अपने कर्मचारियों का पालन पोषण करना है या राष्ट्रीय धन को बढ़ाना ? जब गत वर्ष श्री संजीवैया साहब मंत्री के रूप में वहाँ गए थे तो मैं ने हिसाब पूछा था तो मुझे हिसाब नहीं बतलाया गया । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किस उद्देश्य से इस काम को कर रही है । सरकार इस पर खर्चा तो काफी कर रही है लेकिन इससे धामदनी एक पाई की भी नहीं हो रही है ।

Shri S. K. Dey: It is quite obvious that government officers engaged in a productive endeavour will have to be paid and maintained; it is also equally obvious that no government in its normal senses can start an eco-

nomic enterprise merely for maintaining government servants. The main purpose is to earn dividend for government.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहाँ तक हीरे का सम्बन्ध है, हीरे का काटना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है जैसे कि बेलजियन कट होता है । अगर अच्छी तरह से काटा जाता है तो एक हजार रुपए का हीरा बीस हजार में बेचा जा सकता है । क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई इन्तिजाम किया है कि बेलजियन कट की तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में भी हीरा काटा जाए ?

Shri S. K. Dey: As soon as we begin producing on a scale, the question of cutting the diamonds also will arise and we will do something about it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इतने बड़े उद्योग को चांस पर छोड़ देना सब से बड़ी गलती होगी । किस के ऊपर सरकार रिलाई करती है ? न तो यूनीवर्सिटीज में इस का कोई कोर्स है । और जब से आपने इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है तब से इस में घाटा हो रहा है । इसमें सरकार ने क्या प्रबलमन्दी की है ? क्या सरकार इस मामले पर फिर गौर करने को तैयार है और इसके एक्सपर्ट्स का सहयोग लेने के लिए तैयार है । सरकार किस पर रिलाई करती है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Government is always trying to take advantage of whatever expert services and knowledge are available in the country or abroad.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that the pattern of production and cost hinted in part (d) of the question is almost a universal pattern in relation to the public and private sectors? If so, what are the reactions of Government thereto?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not wish to make a general statement on this, but I can only say about myself. Since I came into it, the first consideration has been to see that the enterprises

under the Ministry of Mines and Metals can be enabled to run efficiently and we are taking all steps possible.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has answered some other question, not the question I put.

Shri S. K. Dey: Efficiency means profit, without profit there can be no efficiency.

Shri Kapur Singh: I said nothing about efficiency, I said nothing about profit.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what safeguards have been taken so that the diamonds which are expected do not go surreptitiously into the pockets of those who dig for them and also into the pockets of those who are running this corporation?

Shri S. K. Dey: I suppose that every action that need be taken to protect the interests of Government is taken in every such enterprise including gold mining or diamond mining.

Aluminium Smelting Plant in Gujarat

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*1131. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Man Singh P. Patel:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Aluminium Smelting Plant in Gujarat based on the bauxite deposits of Kutch;

(b) if so, whether this will be done by the Central or the State Government;

(c) whether the details of the project have been worked out; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost and capacity of the plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A.

Mehdi): (a) and (b). An application for establishing an Alumina plant has been received from the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, a State Government undertaking. Another application from a private party has been received for the establishment of an aluminium smelter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Firm estimates of costs are not available. The capacities proposed are:

(i) 2,00,000 tonnes per annum alumina; and

(ii) 50,000 tonnes per annum aluminium metal.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know when these applications were received by the Government and whether in the applications they have received they have asked for any consultancy services from the Government or from outside?

Shri Mehdi: This application was received only last year, and it is under consideration, as I have said, and the question of consultation will arise later on.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As a large number of aluminium smelting plants are going to be raised in our country, I would like to know whether there is any attempt on the part of the Government to develop these consultancy services so that we do not require consultancy services from other countries?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): It will be done. As the House is aware, there is also a public sector enterprise known as Bharat Aluminium which has already been brought into being, and we are trying to set up two aluminium smelters, one at Koyana and another at Korba. Once we begin operations, we shall have consultancy services of our own which we shall also make available to any one who wants consultancy services.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many applications from the private sector were received and whether the location mentioned by them coincides with the location by the State Governments?

Shri S. K. Dey: I presume that the question relates only to the deposits in Gujarat. I would say that there was an application received from the J.K. Industries who have been given a letter of intent to set up an aluminium smelter in Kerala. They expected to base that smelter on the raw alumina produced in Gujarat or raw bauxite secured from Gujarat for being converted into alumina and then into aluminium in Kerala, but there has been some difficulty because the Gujarat Government have decided to operate the alumina plant on their own.

May I also add that there has been a supplementary application received from the Power Cable Co., of Bombay for an aluminium smelter in Gujarat based on the alumina produced by the Gujarat Corporation?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the various applications and supplementary applications that have been received indicate any idea of any survey either undertaken by these parties or by the Central Government or by the State Government about the quantity of bauxite deposit of Gujarat or other raw materials to which the hon. Member has referred?

Shri S. K. Dey: There has already been considerable survey done and on the basis of the survey it has been found that the ores located so far can offer six million tons of bauxite with 57—61 per cent of alumina. That is enough to supply and serve an alumina plant of about 100,000 tons per year capacity.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the present gap between the availability and requirement of alumina in the country and to what extent will our

dependence on imports be eliminated on completion of this plant?

Shri Mehdi: The present production is about 88,000 tons and after all these projects are completed, we expect that there will be 423,000 tons. I think that would be more than the estimated demand.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एलुमिनियम पिघलाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के जो आवेदन पत्र सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं, वे विचाराधीन हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार अन्तिम फैसला कब तक ले लेगी ?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have to receive some further information from the Gujarat government based on further technical study and as soon as we receive it we shall take a decision.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: In view of the hon. Minister's reply, looking to the many other products available from the raw products of bauxite and alumina in Gujarat State, what is the policy of Government—to allow the raw products to be utilised in the local area by a public undertaking or to allot it to any outsider and private enterprise?

Shri S. K. Dey: It will depend upon the capacity of the Government to finance and therefore we shall take an overall view later.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर, गवर्नमेंट, की तरफ से जो एप्लिकेशन्स आई हैं, उनके बारे में क्लाइमल निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा और अगर गवर्नमेंट इस काम को करना चाहती है, तो फ़िनांसिङ के बारे में गवर्नमेंट का क्या व्यू रहेगा।

Shri S. K. Dey: It is difficult at this point of time to take a final view as to the financial requirements in the Fourth Plan. I hope the House will bear with us for a few more months before we get clear as to what we can have.

Shri Shivananajappa: May I know whether there is any proposal to start an alumina factory in Gujarat?

Mr. Speaker: We are now dealing with Gujarat.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Keeping in view the paucity of non-ferrous metal in the country today and also the policy that is adopted with regard to import substitution and the fact that alumina would be a good substitute for copper especially for copper conductors which came up in the debate on demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, what steps are afoot to make alumina available in sufficient quantities in order to meet the demand in the country?

Shri S. K. Dey: That is exactly what is being done. There has been considerable alumina substitution for copper in electrical undertakings.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether proper production planning has been done in order to save alumina for technical purposes instead of utensils and other purposes which are not so important?

Shri S. K. Dey: I think when planning is done by the Ministry of Industries and also the Ministry of Supply and Technical Development, they take all these into full consideration as to what should go for essential services and what should go for what can be called relatively non-essential services.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह, के प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। उन्होंने पूछा था कि इस बारे में जो दरखास्तें आई हैं, उनके बारे में फैसला कब तक होगा। इसके जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास क्रिनासिड नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार किसी योजना आदि के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल शुरू कराती है, तो उससे पहले क्या वह इस बात का ख्याल रखती है या नहीं

कि उसके पास पैसा और साधन हैं या नहीं, अगर सरकार के पास सब साधन हैं, तो उनसे काम करने में क्या रुकावट है और अगर नहीं हैं, तो फिर उसको इतनी दर-खास्तें मांगने की क्या जरूरत हुई।

Shri S. K. Dey: We have not invited any applications. Applications continue coming to the centre.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether these bauxite deposits are found in areas of Kutch disputed by Pakistan as hers?

Shri S. K. Dey: I have no such knowledge.

Export of Electrical Goods

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*1132. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association in their Annual General Meeting held in New Delhi recently, discussed and evolved a scheme to increase production, improve quality and boost up exports of electrical goods;

(b) if so, the nature of the decisions taken in this regard; and

(c) what aid, if any, Government was called upon to render in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of points were made by the Chairman in his speech at the Annual General Meeting held at New Delhi in December, 1965.

(b) Government is not aware of any decisions taken at that meeting.

(c) It was said that the Association would follow up its proposals with Government authorities. No such

follow up action seems to have been taken so far.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far the country's electrical goods industry has to depend on imported raw materials and machinery and what steps have been taken in the fourth Plan to meet this demand indigenously?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Mainly, it is steel sheets, transformer oil, copper, zinc, that have been imported. For the substitution of copper by aluminium, there is already a committee which has been set up and so far as the electrical steel sheets are concerned, apart from Tatas there is a proposal already to work out the manufacture of steel sheets indigenously, and for the transformer oil which is being imported fully, by now, two plants have been licensed.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Thacker Committee has been asked to go into the question of electrical goods and, if so, what specific problems of the industry will be referred or are going to be referred to this committee?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is already a committee, known as the Nath Committee headed by Shri Nath of the Planning Commission. He has submitted a report. The committee to which I referred was for the substitution of copper by aluminium.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if it is true that Government, in the form of making available the credit, in some cases, while arranging for the import of instruments for these goods from outside, are not helping the indigenous talent available in this country, and may I know how far the production in the present series is commensurate with the facility that the Government are providing for them?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: This year there will be a substantial increase in production due to the allocation from IDI loans. So far as the pro-

duction of electrical goods is concerned, I learn from the speech of the Chairman that production of electrical goods in the country today is in the order of Rs. 250 crores per annum.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Indian Electrical Manufacturers' Association includes the small scale industries also and, if so, whether any special help is given to the small scale industries for the export of electrical goods?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It does not include the small scale industries; any allocation to the small scale industrial sector is made from the State Governments.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what concessions are given to the small scale industries for the export of their finished goods at the moment and what are the suggestions they have made at the last meeting to push up these exports?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Export promotion schemes are there which give import entitlements and in some cases so far as the electrical goods are concerned, the entitlement comes to 75 per cent.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Indian Electric Works which is one of the oldest electrical goods manufacturers in this country is facing the threat of a close-down and is in a crisis for some years past now, and in view of the fact that the Government itself is having a large financial stake in the concern now, may I know what steps are proposed to be taken to stabilise that company and see that it carries on instead of being closed down?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as the details of this particular company are concerned, I am not in a position to state here. I know that the Government is taking interest in it, but if the hon. Member is interested, I will certainly give him all the facts.

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): So far as this particular firm referred to by the hon. Member is concerned, it is in great difficulty so far as finances are concerned, and recently the Government have given them some assistance to give additional DA to the workers. We are constantly examining whether it would be necessary or desirable for us to take it over.

Shri Firodia: From which States are the electrical goods exported in sizeable quantities at present?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: That is difficult to say; obviously it must be the Gujarat State.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिजली के तारों की इस समय काफी कमी है और जो रेट इनके लिए निश्चित किये गये हैं, उन रेटों पर ये नहीं मिलते हैं बल्कि ज्यादा कीमत पर बिकते हैं। तो क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है तथा इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If instances of that type are brought to our notice, we shall certainly take action.

Manufacture of Surgical Instruments

*1133. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by India in manufacturing good surgical instruments; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality and start production of new types of instruments not manufactured in the country at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6048/66].

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि

शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए जिन औजारों की आवश्यकता होती है, क्या उनकी मांग देश में दिन-प्रति-दिन तेजी से बढ़ती चली जा रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या ये औजार ज्यादातर आयात किये जाते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो पिछले 15 वर्षों में इस आयात पर कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is difficult to say what foreign exchange has been spent in the last few years. This year it has been Rs. 1.1 crores. In the last two years, it has been roughly in the region of Rs. 1.53 crores or something like that.

Mr. Speaker: Is the demand increasing?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The demand is estimated to be Rs. 5 crores per annum.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से साफ हो गया है कि शल्य चिकित्सा के औजारों के निर्माण के बारे में सरकार के द्वारा बड़ी उपेक्षा की गई है और इन्होंने जो लिखित जवाब दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि आज तक छोटे कारखानों में जहाँ ये औजार बनते थे, उनकी गुणवत्ता अच्छी नहीं थी। तो क्या पूर्व जर्मनी और पश्चिमी जर्मनी, जिन्होंने इस मामले में काफी तरक्की की है, से इन औजारों के बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण के बारे में कोई वार्तालाप हुआ है तथा इन देशों की मदद मांगी गई है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The surgical plant at Madras is part of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, just as the antibiotics plant and the synthetic drugs plant at Hyderabad. We have got a credit from Soviet Union of Rs. 9.52 crores. That is the foreign exchange component.

Mr. Speaker: He says about West Germany.

श्री मधु लिमये : पूर्वी या पश्चिमी जर्मनी के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: We are collaborating with Russia. Two other firms have been licensed and we hope it will be sufficient.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement it is admitted that there are a number of small firms which are fabricating surgical instruments for a pretty long time. Besides giving them some technical help, have the government ever considered giving any financial help to such companies, so that they can also stand on their own legs, together with the help of designs and other things which the government propose to give them and, if so, what are the steps taken by the government in this regard?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as financial aid to small-scale industries is concerned, it is administered through the State Governments under the State Aid to Industries Act. Now it has been suggested by the advisory committee on medical instruments and drugs that around a cluster of such units, there should be some set-up whereby they can be given technical assistance also.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जो विवरण दिया गया है, उससे स्पष्ट है कि ऐसे औजार छोटे कारखानों में बनते हैं, और अभी जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, उससे स्पष्ट है कि कारखाना खोला गया है, वह भी हमारी जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो औजार बनते हैं वे घटिया किसम के बनते हैं, उनकी क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have already said that apart from the public sector undertakings, we are taking steps to improve the quality of products produced by small producers also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: These modern surgical instruments require some special type of steel for manufacture. May I know what arrangements government has made to see that this plant which is functioning at Madras will not suffer for lack of supplies of special steel, which are in short supply?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As I said, the foreign exchange part of it will be financed by the Soviet Union.

Financial Help to Mine Owners

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*1134. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 650 on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to give financial help to the mine owners for developing their mines; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) and (b). The proposal for giving financial assistance to mine owners for developing coal mines is still under consideration of Government.

श्री विश्वनाथ पण्डेय : कितनी खानों के मालिकों ने वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है ?

श्री स० अ० मेहता : अभी तक तो कोई उनकी मांग प्राई नहीं है । चाँचे प्लान के जो अभी टारगेट्स हैं वे सब डिसकस किये जा रहे हैं और जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है उसकी भी जो मांगें हैं उनको देखा जा रहा है । अब तक जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उसको एग्जैमिन किया जा रहा है और बहुत से उस में कैंक्टर्ब हैं जिन को देखा है । इसलिये अभी उस पर कोई डिसिजन नहीं लिया गया है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई अंतरिम रिपोर्ट मिली है क्या आपको ?

श्री सै० प्र० मेहदी : अभी तक कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट हाल में नहीं मिली है जो बताई जा सके ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Government indicate the amount of loans which had been advanced by the World Bank and what portion of it has been utilised by these mine owners for developing the mines?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): I do not have the exact figure. I think we have given it on the floor of this House earlier. If I remember aright, about Rs. 16 crores was offered by the World Bank and about Rs. 13 crores have been utilised by the collieries.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mechanisation of these mines being a "must" to stand competition with other exporting countries in the world, may I know whether the Government has come to a decision with regard to introducing mechanisation in some of these mines; if so, on what basis it is going to be done and what is the programme for that?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is a question of producing 37 million tons of coal instead of 17 million tons. From 17 million tons to 37 million tons it is a rise of more than double the present capacity. It is still to be examined in what shape Government is going to assist this industry.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My question was about mechanisation.....

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Mechanisation and other ways of assistance are all under consideration.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sometime back it was the decision of the Government or, rather, the recommendation of the Government to the owners of smaller mines to coalesce, to form a sort of combination or amalgamation, and Government propose to give them

financial aid. May I know how far that scheme or proposal of the Government to these mine owners has fructified and what is the result of that proposal?

Shri S. K. Dey: Amalgamation is taking place at a very slow pace. I would say there is a considerable amount of resistance on the part of small mine owners to get themselves merged with each other. That is standing in the way of mechanisation and rationalisation. As the House will appreciate, we require a certain minimum base before any mechanisation can be adopted on any scale.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कितने खानों के मालिकों ने अपनी खानों को माडर्नाइज करने के लिए आपके पास आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं ?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have not received any concrete proposals from the different collieries, but we know already several big mine owners have tried to modernise their mines and others are contemplating programmes for modernisation. Our anticipation is that it will cost about Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 20 crores, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, if they are to introduce modern methods according to the target set.

श्री हुकूम खन् कच्चाव : जिन खान मालिकों ने वित्तीय सहायता सरकार से मांगी है उन्हें सहायता देते समय सरकार कोई शर्त लगाने का भी क्या विचार रखती है ? यदि हां, तो कौन सी शर्त है जिस के आधार पर उन्हें यह वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, I would say, if the hon. Member will give me some indulgence, that the heart of Government is very warm but the pocket of Government is very lean; therefore, it is very difficult to give a specific answer.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी कोल माईंस के बारे में उत्तर दिया गया है । कोयले

के भलावा भारत में कापर माइंड भी हैं। राखा कोपर माइंड का जो कापर है वह सब से बढ़िया कापर है। उसका एक्स-प्लोरेशन इस वास्ते नहीं हो रहा है कि सरकार के पास काफी सहुलियतें और साधन नहीं हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सरकार को करोड़ों और भरबों रुपये का कापर बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I thought we were discussing the difficulties of the coal mine owners in the way of modernisation. I do not wish to step into the field of copper. I should be very happy to answer the question raised by the hon. Member if he will table a separate question on the subject.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माइंड में कोल माइंड भी आ जाती है, कापर माइंड भी आ जाती है तथा और माइंड भी आ जाती है।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Will the hon. Minister assist the establishment of co-operatives of mine-owners to solve this problem?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

चीनी के निर्यात पर भाड़े की छूट

*1135. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के व्यापारियों ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया है, जिस में मांग की गई है कि उत्तर भारत से जो चीनी निर्यात की जाये उसके भाड़े में पूरी छूट दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई ज्ञापन

नहीं मिला है। हां, कुछ भ्रम्यावेदन आये जिस में यह प्रार्थना की गयी थी कि निर्यात के लिए किसी चीनी मिल से किसी भी बन्दरगाह को जो चीनी भेजी जाय उस पर एक रुपये प्रति मन की समान दर से भाड़ा लगाया जाय।

(ख) यह निर्णय हुआ है, कि यह प्रार्थना स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती। फिर भी, यह सोचकर कि आयातित भनाज लादने के लिए कांडला को खाली डिम्बे भेजे जाते हैं, 1 जनवरी, 1966 से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के चीनी बुक करने वाली सभी स्टेशनों से निर्यात के लिए कांडला जाने वाली चीनी की भाड़ा दरें स्टेशन से स्टेशन की सामान्य दरों से 30 प्रतिशत कम कर दी गयी हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : नार्दन इंडिया में काफी चीनी की मिलें हैं और वहां काफी चीनी तैयार होती है। साउथ में जो चीनी पैदा होती है उस चीनी को बाहर भेजा जाता है जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वहां चीनी की कमी हो जाती है और नार्दन इंडिया से चीनी वहां भेजी जाती है। वह चीनी खर्चीली पड़ जाती है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी की कीमतों को पूल किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार साउथ के साथ क्यों ऐसा करती है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ फेड के मामले में क्यों नहीं एक जैसा बर्ताव किया जाता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है कि जो रेल मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है, खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय उस सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित करता है। माननीय सदस्य ने भाड़े के बारे में जो सवाल पूछा और भाड़े से सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय हुआ, उस को मैंने बता दिया है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक भाड़े का सम्बन्ध है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक जैसा भाड़ा लिया जाता है, भाड़े में कोई अन्तर नहीं सबसे किया जाता है। चीनी के मामले ; रेल मंत्रालय क्यों ऐसा करता है ? गवर्नमेंट सब के लिए समान है। हमारे पाटिल साहब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं और सारा देश उन के लिए एक समान है। उत्तर बिहार की जो चीनी निर्यात होती है उसको भी यह सहूलियत क्यों नहीं दी जाती है, सारे देश को यह सहूलियत क्यों नहीं प्रदान की जाती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : भौगोलिक दूरी . . .

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पाटिल साहब इसका जवाब दें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चाहे कोई भी मंत्री क्यों न हो या सारी कैबिनेट क्यों न हो, वह भी दूर नहीं कर सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे नाथ बिहार हो पंजाब हो या महाराष्ट्र हो या मद्रास हो, भौगोलिक दूरी एक ऐसी चीज है, जिस को मान कर ही चलना होगा। रेल मंत्रालय भाड़ा निश्चित करता है। दूसरों से बैसा करते समय राय तो ली जाती है लेकिन नीति यहाँ निर्धारित होती है। उन लोगों ने एक रुपया प्रति मन की मांग की थी। जो भाड़ा है अभी मैंने बताया है कि तीस प्रतिशत कम किया गया है। 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 65-बी से बदल कर 55-बी स्पेशल कर दिया गया है और उस के मातहत अभी जो भाड़े की दर है वह कम हो गई है, 268.40 रुपये से 231.70, यानी 28 मन ब्राट गेज पर बैगन का और सौ किलो-मीटर के लिए। बहुत विशेष अन्तर नहीं है और काफी सहूलियत दी गई है।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : चीनी के निर्यात के मार्ग में जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको दूर करने की बात सोजी जा रही है, ऐसा कहा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर भारत

से चीनी के निर्यात में भाड़े को लेकर जो कठिनाई पैदा हुई है, उसको दूर करने के लिए और चीनी के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी क्या कुछ सोचा जा रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन तो मिलना ही चाहिये। अभी निर्यात के लिए काफी चीनी है इस बरस। इस के प्रोत्साहन के क्षेत्र की ओर बढ़ने के ही लिए तो यह कमी की गई है कि कांडला से जो भी चीनी जाती है उस में एक जनवरी से तीस प्रतिशत और एक मई से पच्चीस प्रतिशत कम किराया लिया जाता है।

श्री क० ना० सिबारी : बम्बई, कांडला, कलकत्ता आदि जगहों से, खास कर बम्बई से जो चीनी का निर्यात होता है उस में चूँकि उन स्टेट्स की रिकवरी ज्यादा है और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और बिहार की रिकवरी कम है, इस लिये यहाँ से रा चीनी से जा कर एक्सपोर्ट करने में वहाँ के लोगों को खाने के लिये चीनी देने में कंज्युमर्स को भी अधिक पे करना पड़ता है और कम्पिटिशन में भी उत्तर की मिलें उन के साथ कम्पिट नहीं कर सकतीं। इन बातों का खयाल करते हुए क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय इस बात पर विचार करेगा कि यहाँ की चीनी को रहने दिया जाये और कम्पिटिशन में खाने दिया जाये और इस के लिये भाड़ा कम किया जाये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हमारा मकसद यही था मीटर गेज में, खास कर इस तलहटी से उत्तर बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब से जो चीनी कांडला जाती है उस में जो रियायत दी गई है वह इसी मकसद के लिये है। मगर बड़ी मिलों में वहाँ ग्राम तौर पर ऐसा है कि वहाँ के चीनी के कारखाने काफी चुस्त और नई तकनीक वाले हैं। इन सारे कम्पिटिशन को दूर करना रेलवे मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Ministry of Commerce has

sponsored the memorandum or the representation of a sugar dealers for reduction or exemption from freight and whether the Ministry of International Trade is able to explain to this House the economics of sugar export as a whole?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The entire question is handling and the rates are finalised, particularly export rates, in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and other ministries which handle the matter are also consulted.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कलकत्ता नजदीक है तब चीनी पश्चिम की तरफ भेजने के बजाय वहाँ से नयीं नहीं फारेन कंट्रीज में भेजते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : रेलवे की हैसियत से जो भी जहाँ भेजना चाहे हम उस के लिये तैयार हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सवाल यह है कि चूंकि उत्तर भारत की मिलों को रेलवे का भाड़ा ज्यादा देना पड़ता है और दक्षिण भारत के मिलों को कम भाड़ा देना पड़ता है क्योंकि बम्बई पोर्ट के वह पास है, लिहाजा फारेन मार्केट में उत्तर भारत की चीनी का जाना कम हो गया है मंहगी होने की वजह से, इसलिये क्या रेलवे कोल की तरह से इस के बारे में भी करेगी । जैसे कोल के लिये उस ने तय कर दिया है कि भाड़ा कम लेंगे वैसे ही चीनी के सम्बन्ध में भी तय करेगी और उस से ज्यादा भाड़ा नहीं लेगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कोल के सम्बन्ध में भी वैसी बात नहीं है, जैसी कि अभी बतलाई गई है । उस का भाड़ा भी डिस्टेंस के आधार पर है । उस में भी टैपरिंग सिस्टम है और उस में भी टैपरिंग सिस्टम है । इस क्षेत्र में चीनी को कितनी रियायत दी जाये इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखकर रियायत वाली दर निश्चित की गई है, और इस में शिपिंग भी शामिल है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : शिपिंग में एक रेट है ।

Hindustan Machine Tools Complex

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*1136. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Complex has decided to enter into collaboration with U.S. firms for manufacturing top-design and highly sophisticated machine tools in its units;

(b) whether contracts have been signed and if so, the terms of agreement; and

(c) when such machines are expected to be manufactured in the plants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited with Jones and Lamson Division of Messrs Waterbury Farrel of the U.S.A. for the manufacture of Automatic Lathes. The agreement provides for the supply of technical know-how, drawings, manufacturing rights etc., in consideration for a guarantee to purchase machines, components, accessories etc.

(c) About two years from now.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Government indicate the financial involvement in this?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Generally, whenever any foreign collaboration is entered into, normally there is a royalty paid for the technical know-how and other assistance, but in this case there will be no royalty; only Rs. 50 lakhs worth of machines have to be bought from them. That is all.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: What is the total amount of foreign exchange that is now used for importing these machines and what will be the total output later on so as to save that foreign exchange?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: 80 per cent of these machines are now imported.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I wanted to know the total amount.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The amount I cannot give.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: May I know whether the Hindustan Machine Tools are planning to produce programme control machines?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No, Sir.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I understand there is already a glut in the market in respect of machines which are produced by the H.M.T. Has the Government made any assessment as to whether the country will have the absorption capacity to buy all these new products which are going to be produced or whether there is going to be another glut in the market with this new type of production?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There has been a glut in the market. But, as I said last time also, so far as these special types of machines are concerned, they are required for very high priority purposes. It was felt necessary to produce these things in the country.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether there is any arrangement with regard to the equity capital participation with the American collaborator and, if so, what is the percentage of it?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is no equity capital participation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a result of this collaboration, what would be the effect on the production schedule and how far will we be in a position to produce these top-design and highly sophisticated machines either intended to be consumed in the country or outside.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It will take roughly about two to three years time from now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, the Question is worded in a very typical language. I do not know what the words

'top-design and highly-sophisticated machine tools' mean. May I know in what way this new complex which is going to be set up in collaboration with U.S.A. will be different from the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory that we have already, whether it will supplement their work or supplant their work?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It will only supplement their work. In addition to the machines produced by them, they will produce these machines also.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस के लिए विशेषज्ञ भी अमरीका से आयेंगे, और अमरीका के अलावा और किन-किन देशों से इस के लिये बात बात की गई है और उन की ओर से क्या जवाब मिला है ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: We are sending some specialists to find out what components of these machines can be produced in India and they are also sending some specialists here.

Mr. Speaker: U.S.A. or some other country!

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: U.S.A.

Exports by Public Undertakings

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*1137. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Trade, at its Bombay meeting recently, decided to fix export targets for 1966 and 1967 for the Public Undertakings with a view to step up foreign exchange earnings;

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

(c) the foreign exchange earned by the Public Undertakings during 1965?

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

(b) A meeting of Chairmen of Public Sector Undertakings engaged in

manufacturing process, whose products are being exported or whose products have export potential was held in February, 1966. As a result of the discussions, the following targets of exports in 1966 and 1967 to begin with have been agreed to tentatively by these organisations. These targets along with the export efforts by the Public Sector Undertakings will be reviewed by the Board of Trade at its meeting scheduled for 30th April, 1966.

(i) Hindustan Steel Ltd. Rs. 6.00 crores.
(ii) Hindustan Machine Tools . . . Rs. 1.00 crores

(iii) Indian Telephone Industries Rs. 0.30 crores

Rs. 7.80 crores

Taking into account the realizations from the export orders which might be secured by other public sector undertakings, an overall export target of Rs. 11 crores for the public undertakings (including Defence) is considered feasible.

A target of foreign exchange earnings of about Rs. 2 crores for each of the next two years has been agreed to by the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.

(c) A sum of Rs. 4.02 crores was earned by the Public Sector Undertakings through exports, and repair of foreign ships during 1965. Besides, Rs. 57.62 crores were earned through exports by the three trading Corporations, viz. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd., the State Trading Corporation of India, Ltd., and the Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Corporation of India, Ltd., under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are the specific measures that have been now agreed upon so as to stimulate our foreign exchange and what are

the expected earnings in terms of foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I gave the figure of earnings as Rs. 11 crores in the current year. As a result of the discussion, in addition to the exports which were about Rs. 4 crores in the current year, the public sector will export goods worth another Rs. 7 crores in the current year. We are also sending out the General Managers of these concerns with the Export Manager from each of the public sector units, the H.M.T., the Instruments Factory, Kotah, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Bharat Electronics and the Hindustan Steel Ltd. As the House is aware, we have issued a quota of 6 lakh tons of steel and pig iron for export.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: To what extent has export substitution—now come up where we can expect greater earnings?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even Rs. 11 crores are highly unsatisfactory. I personally believe that the public sector can export easily for Rs. 100 crores per year. We will work towards that the goal in the next 5 to 7 years.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Has any study been made as to how far the foreign exchange that we earn in consequence of the export incentives and subsidies that are given to encourage our exports, is in addition to total national income and how far it is merely getting foreign exchange but not adding to the total income?

Shri Manubhai Shah: On the whole our export earnings in the manufacturing sector is about Rs. 200 crores: of these, the import entitlement is about Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 150 crores are thus left out with us. Out of Rs. 50 crores of entitlements also, Rs. 37.8 crores or so are merely transfer entry from A.U. licensing. What they were getting as actual users before has been stopped and the same imports have been linked up with the export performance of

finished goods. So the results are obvious.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: For the sake of achieving this target of Rs. 11 crores, which the Hon. Minister himself, as he has said just now, considers to be very unsatisfactory, are each of the public sector undertakings to be allowed to incur the expenditure on setting up their own individual export organisations and offices abroad or has the Government considered that they should use the existing machinery of the S.T.C. and other organisations abroad, so that the unnecessary expenditure is not incurred?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are two aspects. Where merchandise are to be sold in bulk like iron ore and minerals, the public undertakings in that sector always work through the S.T.C. or the M.M.T.C., but where servicing is to be done like machine tools or antibiotics, the S.T.C. cannot have all the exports and so it is better that some of the public sector organisations project themselves or create an image of Indian goods of high quality and proper price delivery and we assist them through the S.T.C.

Shri R. Barua: In view of the shortfall in raw materials coming from outside India, may I know how Government expect to maintain the target they have now indicated?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All are linked up with exports and imports and as the hon. Member has earlier asked, all the requirements of raw materials are given on a saturation point to those who export. So there is no question of their being starved out.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct to say that by opening some of the repair shops and other workshops in various other countries, our export can be increased to a large extent and if the answer is in the affirmative, what steps have been

taken to open such workshops and showrooms in other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Repair workshops are different from showrooms. Show-rooms are being opened and I have had the privilege of placing before the House a list of several show-rooms that we have opened. We have done something in the case of repairs also. At three ports, for ship repairs, we have opened workshops.

Shri Joachim Alva: The French trade delegation was recently here and they negotiated about the export of handloom products. May I know what is the target that we have fixed for export of handloom products to France?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To France, it comes to about Rs. 28 millions. Now they have completely removed all ban against the export of handloom fabrics to France.

Shri Shinkre: Has the Ministry thoroughly examined the question of reducing our imports as the means to save foreign exchange because increase in exports may not necessarily bring to us easement or ease in foreign exchange on account of the fact that our exports, which are now in their infancy stage, will be facing very acute competition in international markets? If they have done such an examination, what are the practical results to which they have come?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have done a thorough examination and in spite of removing all imports which are unnecessary or which can be substituted by internal production, due to the buoyancy in the Indian economy and the developmental programmes, our import bill is going to rise continuously even with the most essential products that we get from outside. Therefore, the real remedy is that, while reducing the imports to the extent it is not necessary, we have got to increase exports.

Retrenchment of Steel Plant Employees

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- *1138. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Linga Reddy:

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

(a) the reasons for the retrenchment of a large number of workers of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants as reported in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* dated the 9th January, 1966;

(b) whether Government have any plan to re-employ them; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There has been no retrenchment of workers in recent months either in the Durgapur or in Rourkela Steel Plant.

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

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: May I know whether in regard to this retrenchment the workers made any representation to Government or to the Rourkela authorities?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already stated that no retrenchment has been done in all these plants.

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have made a proper appraisal of the employment potential in these three plants, namely Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela, and if so, whether Government have evolved any scheme for employing the surplus people, if any, in Bokaro which is another big plant in the offing?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are two aspects of the question. One is that

there are construction workers in all the three steel plants; as soon as the construction work which is taken up departmentally is over they will have to be retrenched.

Shri Ranga: They may be taken in in the other plant.

Shri P. C. Sethi: We shall try to absorb them wherever we can. We have also approached the Labour and Employment Ministry to get them alternative employment. But there are certain surpluses in all the three steel plants, and we shall try to absorb them wherever we can, either in Bokaro or in the Hindusthan Construction Ltd.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Hindusthan Steels Ltd. is faced with excess production and glut resulting in large accumulation of steel in the plants, and if so, whether this retrenchment is also partly consequential to that over-production?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, there is no retrenchment on this account. Whatever reduction comes about would be only on the construction side.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह तो सच है कि निर्माण कार्य सम्पन्न हो जाने के बाद छंटनी आवश्यक है लेकिन क्या यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि सरकारी क्षेत्रों में बराबर ऐसे उद्योग चला करते हैं जहाँ ऐसे छांटे गये कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है और अगर यह बात सच है तो क्यों सरकार के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं होता कि दुर्गापुर और रूरकेला में छांटे गये ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिये कार्य का व्यवधान या प्रबन्ध बुखारों ऐसी योजनाओं में हो ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बिहार से आते हैं। बुखारों के लिए बिहार ; जिन लोगों की जमीन ली गई है उन की मांग यह है कि बुखारों में उन्हीं लोगों को जगहें दी जाय जिनकी कि बिहार में जमीन ली गई है लेकिन फिर भी हम

इन दोनों में बैलेंस स्ट्राइक करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं अर्थात् स्थानीय लोगों को भी ऐम्प्लायमेंट मिले और जो लोग दूसरी जगह के सरप्लस हैं उन्हें भी बुझारो में लिया जाय ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister has said that at the completion of the construction stage there is retrenchment. May I know whether there were retrenchments in Durgapur and Rourkela, and if so, whether some steps were taken to absorb those employees?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The case of Bhilai is different from that of Durgapur and Rourkela in this sense that in Bhilai most of the construction work is being done departmentally while in Rourkela and Durgapur most of the construction work is being done by the contractors. But even there, there are about two thousand workers in Durgapur and Rourkela on the construction side, and as soon as the construction work is over then that question would arise, but we are not retrenching anybody today.

Shri Mohammad Elias: There was a big agitation in Bhilai against the retrenchment of a few thousand construction workers. Government have assured them that they will be given alternative employment in Bokaro and other places. May I know how many retrenched workers out of these few thousands have been given alternative employment in Bokaro and other places?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The main question relates to Durgapur and Rourkela only. However, it is true that in Bhilai there are a large number of construction workers; out of them we have tried to employ about 5,000 as yet, but even then a big number has to be retrenched.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वह जो 2000

कर्मचारी हैं वह स्थायी हैं या अस्थायी, यदि अस्थायी हैं तो इतने दिन काम करने पर उन को स्थायी तौर पर मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कंस्ट्रक्शन में काम करते हैं वह स्थायी इस माने में तो नहीं हैं लेकिन हमने जिस तरीके से कंट्रैक्टर्स की प्रैक्टिस थी उन को नोटिस दे कर अलग कर दिया जाता था ऐसा हमने नहीं किया है बल्कि हम उनको रिट्रैचमेंट का कम्पेंसेशन देने के बाद ही उन को रिट्रैच कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द ऊखवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि भिलाई के 5000 मजदूरों को काम दे दिया गया है बाकी 1,000 मजदूरों को अभी तक काम नहीं मिला है, तो जब तक काम नहीं मिलता है तब तक क्या सरकार उन्हें ले भ्रौक देने का विचार रखती है ? क्या सरकार उन्हें यह ले भ्रौक दे रही है और उन्हें कब तक काम पर लगाने का विचार है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब तक वहाँ कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम रहेगा, उन को काम दिया जायेगा और जब वह काम खत्म हो जायेगा, उन को रिट्रैच कर दिया जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द ऊखवाय : वे लोग इस समय घर बैठे हुए हैं । क्या सरकार का उनको ले भ्राक देने का विचार है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने कहा है कि उन को रिट्रैचमेंट कम्पेंसेशन दिया जायेगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that there was a scheme under contemplation of Government to have a common pool for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers retrenched or likely to be retrenched from the various steel plants after the con-

struction work is over? If so, what has happened to it? Is it still there?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There was a scheme to have construction of the steel plants done through a construction company. That company has already come into being. But the number of employees in the company is very limited; the work which it is doing is also limited.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

महाराष्ट्र में सूती कपड़ा मिलें

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S.N.Q. 19. श्री मधु लिमये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट बैंक प्राफ इंडिया ने महाराष्ट्र की उन सूती कपड़ा मिलों को, जो कठिनाई में हैं, ऋण देने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संघ और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों द्वारा ऋण की गारंटी दिये जाने पर भी ऋण देने से इन्कार कर दिया गया ;

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

(घ) इन मिलों के लिये धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). The State Bank has been giving loans to cotton textile units in Maharashtra taking into account inter alia the financial position of the mills concerned. So far, only one case, where the State Bank could not accommodate a mill in

Maharashtra in spite of the State Government's guarantee, has been reported. It is understood that the reluctance of the State Bank was due to the extremely unsatisfactory financial position of the mill and the fear that repayment of advance out of its future earnings could not be reasonably expected. It is for the mills themselves to consider the question of alternative arrangements.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि स्टेट बैंक ने इसलिए ऋण देने से इन्कार किया है कि उन की वित्तीय हालत अच्छी नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार ने औद्योगिक विकास और नियंत्रण कानून के अन्दर इन मिलों की व्यवस्था अपने हाथ में लेने के बारे में कोई इंतजाम किया है, ताकि इस के बारे में सरकार के द्वारा इन्तजाम और वित्तीय व्यवस्था की जाये ।

श्री शाफ़ी कुरेशी : महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने छः मिलों के मूताल्लिक कहा था कि उन की इमदद की जाये । मैं भानरेबल मेम्बर की इत्तिला के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि तीन मिलों के लिए तो दस, दस लाख रुपये की मदद मांगी गई थी और बाकी के लिए दस लाख से ऊपर की मदद मांगी गई थी । जहाँ तक दस लाख रुपये की मदद का ताल्लुक है, वह खुद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एरेंज करने की बात है । जब बैंक लोन देता है तो और गारंटी देता है, तो वह देखता है कि कम्पनी की फ़िनांशल हालत कैसी है, वह मिल चल सकती है या नहीं, उस की मशीनरी अच्छी है या नहीं, और वह कम्पनी ठीक इन्तजाम कर सकती है या नहीं । इन बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बैंक लोन देता है । एक खास मिल के मूताल्लिक उस ने देखा कि कम्पनी की फ़िनांशल हालत बहुत खराब है और इस मदद के बावजूद उस की हालत सुधर नहीं सकती है । इसलिए उस ने मदद देने से इन्कार कर दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं ने पूछा था कि चूंकि स्टेट बैंक ने यह कह कर ऋण देने से इन्कार किया है कि उन की वित्तीय हालत अच्छी नहीं है, हम ऋण नहीं दे सकते हैं, इस लिये क्या राज्य सरकार केन्द्र की राय से उन मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले कर सारा इन्तजाम करने की कोई योजना बना रही है।

श्री शास्त्री कुरेशी : इस में तरीका यह रहता है कि पहले एक इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाती है और उस की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही गवर्नमेंट यह फ़ैसला करती है कि इस मिल को मदद देनी चाहिए या नहीं—उस से पहले नहीं।

श्री शिंदरे : उन्होंने सरकार के हाथ में लेने के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री शास्त्री कुरेशी : उस के लिए हम बाद में कंट्रोलर मुकर्रर करते हैं, जो मिल को अपने हाथ में ले लेता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया एक्ट, 1955 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिस में कहा गया है कि सार्वजनिक कामों के लिए, बैंक का काम बढ़ाने के हेतु उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है। आगे धारा 18 में साफ़ लिखा हुआ है :

"In the discharge of its functions, the State Banks shall be guided by such directions in matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the State Bank give to it;

(2) All directions given by the Central Government shall be given through the Reserve Bank, and, if any question arises whether a direction relates to a

matter of policy involving public interest, the decision of the Central Government shall be final."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इस धारा के अन्तर्गत किसी मिल को ऋण देने के बारे में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार गारन्टी देने का फैसला करती है, तो क्या यह नीति का विषय नहीं है और एक सार्वजनिक महत्व का प्रश्न नहीं है। या तो सरकार उस को ले ले और अगर वह लेना नहीं चाहती है, तो वह इस कानून के अन्तर्गत ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में स्टेट बैंक को आदेश भी दे सकती है। इन दोनों में से एक काम उस को करना चाहिए, वरना बम्बई में एडवर्ड मिल बन्द हो रही है और घनराज मिल बन्द हुई है और नागपुर की माडल मिल को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, ऐसी बातें चलती रहेंगी।

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): This is a constitutional question, and we have examined it very thoroughly. Even though the power of direction vests with the Central Government under the State Bank of India Act, which the hon. Member referred to, it will not be correct for the Central Government to overrule the Board of Directors of this practically autonomous bank and financial institution. So, we have been using our good offices. Out of the three mills, we could persuade the Chairman and Board to give loans against the guarantee of the Central Government and State Government to two mills. One is in difficulty. The other day the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was here, and he and I both have met the Finance Minister, and I hope that some solution for the third mill which is in difficulty, and which the hon. Member has referred to, will be found.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं,। मंत्री जी ने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की बात कही है, लेकिन इस कानून में साफ़ लिखा है कि जहां तक नीति

के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन देने का सन्ध है, उसका अन्तिम फैसला केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है। माननीय सदस्य इस को किसी और तरह ले लें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कपड़े की मिलों में करीब एक तिहाई ऐसी हैं, जो ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रही हैं और उस का एक सबब तो यह है कि गैर-जहरी मजदूरों की तादाद बहुत बढ़ गई है। तो सरकार इस बुनियादी मसले पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही सोच चुकी है, क्योंकि जब तक और घन्घे नहीं खोले जाते, जिन में इन मजदूरों को लिया जाये, तब तक यह मामला हल नहीं हो सकता है। इस के साथ साथ जो रुपया बैंक की तरफ से दिया जाता है, उस की बद-इन्तजामी होती है, जब सरकार अपने हाथ में ले लेती है, तब भी। क्या सरकार ने अब तक कोई ऐसा तरीका सोचा है, जिस से जो बड़े बड़े सरकारी नौकर सार्वजनिक पैसे की बद-इन्तजामी करते हैं, उन को उसी तरह से सजा मिले, जैसे जब किसी आदमी का निजी घन्घा खराब हो जाता है, तो उस की कुछ न कुछ हालत बिगड़ती है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the first part of the question of the hon. Member, we have considered this matter continuously several times, and in the Nainital Conference of the Indian Labour Conference session, it was decided that there would be rationalisation without tears, i.e., any redundant labour in the textile industry will have to be reabsorbed by way of modernisation and expansion. This process has worked entirely satisfactorily.

I will not agree that one-third of the mills—the total number of mills runs between 600 and 700—are in difficulties, but 19 mills are genuinely in difficulties, and, as my hon. colleague just now was mentioning, we have taken several steps to give loans, and I may assure the hon. Member, be-

cause that question remained unclarified, that these are taken over by the Authorised Controller of the Maharashtra Government under section 15 of the Act with our permission, but we do not consider it wise to issue directions in an off hand manner in a small issue of this nature, where other alternatives are possible.

Regarding punishment of the Government officers not managing it properly, as the hon. Member pointed out, they are subject to the same thing as any other private man. As a matter of fact, more rigorous punishments are meted out to people who defalcate money, but in none of these mills under authorised control have we lost money, we have earned some profits.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय वे कागज यहां मेज पर रख देंगे, जिन के अनुसार मिल चलाने वाले सरकारी नौकरों को, बड़े भ्रष्टाचारों को, सजा दी जाती है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are all subject to the laws of India like any other citizen.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ला भाफ इण्डिया एक भ्रष्टाचार बीज है। अध्यक्ष महोदय एक भ्रष्टाचार सवाल का बिलकुल भ्रष्टाचार जवाब दिया है। क्या है वह सजा ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether punishment has been given in some cases.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Under the normal company law, the average government officer has still the protection under the laws of the country to a citizen of this country. He will be punished if there is any defalcation anywhere; over and above that administrative punishments are also being meted out. So far such a case has not arisen.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो निजी पूंजीपति होता है, उसका दिवाना निकल

जाता है, सरकारी नौकरों का दिवाला नहीं निकलता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो दफा मैंने भी पूछा है और आपने भी पूछा है, अब इसका जवाब था गया है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ मिलजु को, जैसे कि धनराज मिल है, सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया, 11 महीने तक चलाया और उसकी हालत कुछ अच्छी हो गई, फिर उसको उन्हीं के हाथों सौंप दिया गया और फिर उन मालिकों ने उस से कुछ पैसा बनाया, क्योंकि हालत अच्छी हो गई थी, और अब फिर उस मिल की हालत बहुत बुरी हो गई है । यदि यह सही है तो ऐसी चीजों के बारे में क्या ठोस कदम मंत्री महोदय उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य की जो सूचना है, उस से हमारी बहुत हमदर्दी है । जितनी मिलें हम ने लीं और सरकार ने चलाई, उन सब में फायदा हुआ, लेकिन हम को उन्हीं मालिकों को वापस देनी पड़ीं, जिन्होंने उनको खराब किया था । इस लिए सदन के सामने हम बोड़े महीनों एक धारा साने वाले हैं जिसके द्वारा ऐसी मिलों के अन्दर कन्ट्रोलिंग इन्टरेस्ट सरकार खरीद कर ले सके, ऐसा कानून हम बनाने वाले हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Arising out of the answer given to the question of Dr. Lohia I would like to know whether it is a fact that despite all the assurances given in this House and even outside, the state bank has not given the loan to some of the factories. Apart from Maharashtra, in Kanpur, Rs. 60 lakhs was promised, but, only Rs. 10 lakhs was given. Will the government see that the money is paid immediately by the bank?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am sorry to hear this from the hon. Member. This morning also before I came here he told me about this. It is very strange when orders have been pass-

ed by the central government that the loan should not be given. I will personally look into the matter. I had a talk with the authorised controller yesterday in Kanpur and he never gave me this information. I will check it up.

Shri Bade: Regarding this question (b), is it also a fact that this refusal was despite the fact that the loan was guaranteed by the Union and the Maharashtra governments. As far as I know the rules of the bank, when the guarantee is given by the government they only think about the repayment of the loan; they are not to investigate into the affairs of the mill. When there was a guarantee already, why was it refused by the state bank? Is there any partiality or some political reasons behind it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure the hon. House that there are no political reasons but the bank being a financial institution the board's directors do not merely look to guarantees even though it comes from the government; they also look to the first charge on the asset if they have to go to a court of law and a receiver is appointed and they have to auction that particular property. The guarantor comes only as residuary charge. Therefore, they would like to satisfy themselves that the assets are worth being mortgaged for the amount of loan recommended.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Requirements of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

*1129. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation placed an order for its requirements of steel with the Hindustan Steel Ltd., in 1960 which was accepted by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., in 1961;

(b) whether later on TISCO and IISCO expressed their inability to comply with the order;

(c) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd., wanted indefinite time to comply with the order and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation was compelled to import the same; and

(d) the foreign exchange involved in that import, and the latest position in regard thereto?

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

(b) TISCO expressed their inability to comply with part of the order planned on them, while IISCO was not able to comply with any part of the order planned on them.

(c) As the number of specifications contained in the order were very large, and the quantities required in some specifications were very small, Hindustan Steel Limited could not agree to a definite delivery schedule.

(d) Foreign exchange sanctioned for import was Rs. 25.39 lakhs. The import was completed in January, 1963.

Manufacture of Electric Motors

***1139. Shri B. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised certain measures to increase indigenous manufacture of electric motors and pumping sets to meet the needs of agriculturists in order to increase the production;

(b) whether any seminars have also been conducted to achieve this objective; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Government have accorded high priority for the manufacture and supply of pumping sets to meet the need of agriculturists and the position is being constantly reviewed.

(b) and (c). Government have no information.

Import of Textile Machinery

***1140. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a ban on the import of textile machinery;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have made internal arrangements to meet the demand of textile industry?

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

(a) to (c). In order to give a further impetus to our indigenous machinery industry, the import of certain items of textile machinery, in respect of which indigenous manufacturing capacity has been developed, has been restricted or banned.

Export of Railway Wagons

***1141. Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting railway wagons to some countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which railway wagons will be exported during 1966; and

(c) on what terms and how much foreign currency will be earned thereby.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Two contracts for export of 980 wagons during 1966 have been recently concluded.

(b) 480 wagons would be exported to East Africa and 500 to Hungary.

(c) Following are the details of the two contracts for export of Railway wagons concluded recently:—

(i) An Indian firm has secured an order for supply of 480 wagons valued at Rs. 73.22 lakhs to the East African Railways and Harbours. The shipments are required to be started from March, 1966 and to be completed by the end of the year 1966. As the payment would be made by the World Bank, part of the payment (Rs. 63.59 lakhs) would be received in Indian rupees. The balance of Rs. 9.63 lakhs would be the value of foreign components allowed to be imported under C.C.P. arrangements for being fitted in the wagons for export.

(ii) A contract was signed on 21st March, 1966, between the State Trading Corporation and Nikex (Hungarian Trade Organisation) for supply of 500 wagons, to be shipped in 1966. The contract also provides for a further order for 1,500 wagons being placed on the S.T.C. after approval of the prototype and terms of export. Supply of these wagons are expected to be spread over 3 years. The value of the contract is about Rs. 1.62 crores for 500 wagons and about Rs. 6.5 crores for the total contract of 2,000 wagons including 500 finally contracted. The export being to a Rupee Area country, payment will be received in Indian rupees.

Economic Commission between India and Czechoslovakia

***1142. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an inter-Government Economic Commission between India and Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the scope and functions of this Commission?

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

(b) The main objective of the Committee will be to make joint studies of the developmental needs of the two national economies and explore the possibilities of cooperation, particularly in the field of production and in devising measures for effective implementation of the various economic agreements between the two countries. The Committee will also study and utilise the planning activities of the two countries for furthering its objectives. A copy of the gist of the proposal for the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6049/66].

M/s. Jessop and Co., Ltd.

***1143. Dr. Rajen Sen:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 26th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the difficulties in purchasing the rest of the shares of M/s Jessop and Company, Ltd.;

(b) whether any offer was made by the shareholders to sell their shares; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Offers have been made to Government by a few individual shareholders for the sale of their shares. A decision on these offers will be taken after the Arbitration proceedings are over.

Model Rosters

***1144. Shri Balakrishnan:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Model Rosters for the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being maintained for appointment to temporary as

well as permanent posts in the Railways; and

(b) if not, the alternative arrangement made for filling up the reservations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Common roster is being maintained for permanent appointments and temporary appointments likely to become permanent or to continue indefinitely. For purely temporary appointments which have no chance whatever of becoming permanent or likely to continue indefinitely, a separate roster is being maintained.

Neyveli Thermal Plant

*1145. **Shri S. Kandappan:**
Shri Sivasankaran:
Shri Mathu Gounder:

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

(a) whether any slackening of power production is apprehended at the Neyveli Thermal Plant; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avert it?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortfall in Agricultural Export

*1146. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the likely shortfall in the agricultural export due to the prevailing drought conditions for the year 1965-66; and

(b) to what extent the shortfall thus created would be set-off by other exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) According to provisional assessment made recently, the total loss on account of the

fall in the exports of agricultural commodities was estimated at Rs. 70 to 80 crores in 1965.

(b) The fall in the export of agricultural commodities was almost wholly made up by higher exports of industrial products, manufactured goods, minerals and other commodities. The total value of exports from India during the calendar year 1965 was estimated at Rs. 807.5 crores showing a nominal fall of Rs. 2.3 crores as compared to Rs. 809.8 crores in 1964.

Export of Iron Ore from Orissa

*1147. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mines and Metals Trading Corporation is not receiving supplies of iron ore from suppliers in Orissa for export purposes;

(b) whether this is due to the allegedly uneconomic prices offered by the Mines and Metals Trading Corporation to the producers and suppliers of the iron ore; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). A price increase has already been offered with effect from 1-1-1966 and has been accepted by the generality of the mine-owners though one section of them is still asking for further increase.

Loss of railway property on S.E. Railways

*1148. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of attempted arson and interference with the track in some places on the South-Eastern Railway have been received recently; and

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

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

(b) The maintenance of law and order in the State is the responsibility of the State Police. However, full assistance was given to them by the Railway by placing at their disposal the services of the South Eastern Railway Protection Force, both armed and unarmed branches. One Company of the Special Emergency Force of the Railway Protection Force was also placed at their disposal.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

*1149. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain firms have approached Government for the grant of licence for the manufacture of T.V. sets in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have assured that only sophisticated equipment will be imported for such production and the remaining parts of the production will be based on purely indigenous know-how; and

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

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

(b) and (c). These details will be called for from the parties only after a formal decision has been taken regarding the manufacture of T.V. sets in the country.

Manufacture of Scooters

*1150. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 233 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the issue of licences for the manufacture of scooters;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration has been approved and, if so, the names thereof;

(c) how many licences have been issued so far; and

(d) whether any price for the scooter to be manufactured has been fixed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Not yet; Sir.

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

तैयार खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात

*1151. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :**

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 के दूसरे सप्ताह में बंगलौर में हुई गोष्ठी में, जो "भारतीय विदेश-व्यापार संस्था (दि इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ फारेन ट्रेड)" तथा "तैयार खाद्य पदार्थ संवर्धन परिषद (प्रोसेस्ड फूड प्रमोशन काउंसिल)" द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से प्रायोजित की गई थी, यह निर्णय किया गया था कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में प्रति वर्ष 20 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के तैयार खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निश्चित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग के सदस्यों ने योजना आयोग की ओर से उस विचार गोष्ठी में भाग लिया था ; और

(घ) पिछले दो वर्षों में कितनी मात्रा में तैयार खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां। विचार गोष्ठी में यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक सब प्रकार के तैयार खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात का लक्ष्य 22.31 करोड़ रु. रखा जाय।

(ख) सिफारिश शुद्ध लक्ष्य के विषय में अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) विचार गोष्ठी के पूर्ण अधिवेशन में योजना आयोग के सदस्य डा० बी० के० आर० बी० शर्मा ने भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्था के अध्यक्ष के नाते भाग लिया था।

(घ) 1963-64 और 1964-65 में हुए तैयार खाद्यों के निर्यात प्रवृत्त करने वाला एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, रेसिप्ट संख्या एल० टी०—6050/66]

Railway Loco Sheds

*1152. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Loco Sheds all over the country have been directed to cut down their coal stocks drastically; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Railways stock-pile their requirements during the slack season from May to October so that the pressure on rail transport during the busy season may be reduced and more capacity found for seasonal general goods traffic.

They, accordingly, curtail their demand during the busy season from November to March and thus even out the available transport capacity. This is a normal practice which is in the overall interests of users of rail transport as well as the Railways. Towards the end of 1965, however, the coal stocks on the Railways had necessarily to be kept at a higher level, as a temporary measure, to meet certain exigencies, but subsequently, the Railways were asked by the end of January, 1966 to reduce their coal stock holdings to the normal level.

Loan from United States Agency for International Development

*1153. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railways have sought from the United States Agency for International Development a substantial loan to import equipments for manufacturing diesel locomotives in India;

(b) if so, the total amount of such loan; and

(c) what is the reaction of the United States Agency?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is still in the stage of exploratory talks with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

*1154. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri Muthiah:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Dharmalingam:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a session of the Economic Commission in Asia and Far East was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main proposals for economic development of the area discussed therein and the decisions taken thereon; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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-6051/66].

Prices of Biscuits

***1155. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of biscuits have recently been increased by the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any measures to stabilise the prices of biscuits in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The prices of biscuits have registered a slight increase during the last year due to increase in the prices of raw materials, packing materials etc.

(c) A watch is being kept on the trend of the prices of biscuits. The Federation of Biscuit Manufacturers have been advised to ensure reasonable level of prices of biscuits.

Release of Pakistan-Bound Cargoes detained in India

***1156. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodla:**

**Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Lilladhar Kotaki:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to return to third countries their Pakistan-bound cargoes detained in India; and

(b) if so, whether this decision has been taken unilaterally; and

(c) whether any indication of reciprocity has been given by Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. These cargoes are being released in favour of the third countries after verification that ownership of the goods is established to be with the third countries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pakistan has not reciprocated this gesture so far.

Coir Cooperative Marketing Societies in Kerala

3686. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the Presidents of the Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Societies was held at Ernakulam;

(b) if so, the main decisions taken at the conference;

(c) whether any financial help was requested from Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) A meeting of the Presidents of Central Coir Marketing Co-operative Societies was held at Cochin.

(b) The conference is reported to have recommended the following:

(i) State participation in the Share Capital of Central Coir Marketing Societies;

(ii) Introduction of a production bonus of 5 paise per rupee

for the benefit of the Coir Workers under the cooperative fold;

- (iii) Constitution of a joint committee for coordinating the marketing activities of Central Coir Marketing Societies; and
- (iv) Issue of loans amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs to Central Coir Marketing Societies to stock the coir yarn of the coir primaries during slump periods.

(c) The Conference requested the Kerala State Government to issue further working capital loan of about Rs. 25 lakhs to the Central Societies.

(d) An amount of Rs. 23.75 lakhs had been issued in total by the Kerala State Government to the Central Coir Marketing Societies in the State.

Handloom Industry

3687. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri M. Malachani:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the handloom industry is facing a very serious crisis;

(b) whether Government have noticed the statement of the President of the handloom Fabric Marketing Society, Bombay that 70 lakh weavers are unemployed partially or wholly in India;

(c) whether he has requested to allow 10 per cent rebate at least for three months to tide over the difficulties; and

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

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

(a) Heavy accumulation of handloom cloth with the Primary Weavers Societies in the State of Madras was brought to the notice of the Govern-

ment and immediate measures were taken to give relief to these Societies. These measures included:

- (i) The Reserve Bank of India gave additional credit to the Madras Apex Society for marketing of handloom cloth,
- (ii) The Government of Madras gave a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Madras Apex Society for increased procurement from the Primary societies, and
- (iii) The Government of Madras allowed additional rebate on wholesale sales of handloom cloth by cooperative societies for a period of 4 months.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Zonal Match Manufacturing Co-operative Society

3688. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise a zonal match manufacturing Co-operative Society in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main object of this proposal;

(c) the capital of this society; and

(d) the criteria for membership?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal under consideration of the Government of Kerala, to organise a Regional Match Manufacturing Co-operating Society in the southern region of the State comprising the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey with headquarters at Quilon.

(b) The main object of the proposed Society is to start a composite factory comprising of dipping as well as manufacture of splints and veneers.

(c) The share capital of the Society amounting to Rs. 10,500 will be col-

lected from the members; the State Government will provide a loan of Rs. 1,05,000 for working capital requirements under the Small Scale Industries Aid scheme for Industrial Cooperatives.

(d) Membership of the Society is intended to be given to all individuals and Cooperative Societies, who are now owning factories either for splints and veneers or for dipping, within the area of operation of the Society.

Match Factories in Kerala

3689. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of match factories in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that Vanjinad Matches and Industries Limited is the only mechanised factory;

(c) the production capacity of this plant;

(d) the difficulties in the way of running this factory at maximum capacity; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 134.

(b) Messrs. Vanjinad Matches and Industries Limited is not a mechanized factory of the type installed by Messrs. WIMCO; it is a semi-mechanized factory similar to those in the Kovilpatti, Sattur and Sivakasi districts of Madras.

(c) 3600 million sticks per annum.

(d) Messrs. Vanjinad Matches and Industries Limited have not approached the Government for any assistance.

(e) Government will consider rendering all possible assistance to the unit after the firm have explained their difficulties to it.

Ratangarh-Delhi Railway Track

3690. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for providing an underbridge on the Ratangarh-Delhi Railway track to facilitate crossing of the railway line by traffic at Ratangarh (Churu Distt.); and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Shortage in Kerala

3691. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the production was affected in various public projects in Kerala like F.A.C.T. Ltd. in Alwaye due to acute power shortage in 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the steps taken to stimulate the production in the above projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The relevant information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली-किशनगंज स्टेशन पर साइकिल स्टैंड

3692. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :**
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पिछले तीन वर्षों से दिल्ली-किशनगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक साइकिल स्टैंड की व्यवस्था करने के निम्ने प्रयास मिल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन पर साइकिल स्टैंड की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). उपयुक्त स्थान न मिलने के कारण दिल्ली किशनगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर साइकिल स्टैंड की व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई हो रही है । दिल्ली नगर निगम के परामर्श से रेल प्रणालन इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Sugar Factories of North Bihar

3693. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the routing of the traffic followed by Railway has some adverse repercussion on sugar factories of North Bihar which has not the capacity to take coal in block rakes; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove such difficulty?

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

(a) This is not so. Coal to sugar factories of North Bihar is not moved in block rakes upto the destinations, but only upto the transshipment points at Garhara and Manduadih, from where further movement is arranged piecemeal in metre gauge wagons.

(b) Does not arise.

Three-Tier Sleeper Coaches

3694. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board is planning for different types of three-tier sleeper coaches;

(b) if so, what will be the various types of such proposed coaches; and

(c) what improvement is likely to be effected over the existing ones?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. On Broad Gauge, it is proposed to have two types: (i) a full sleeper with sitting/sleeping accommodation for the same number of passengers in the entire compartment, (ii) a sitting-cum-sleeper, with only sitting accommodation in one half of the coach and sitting and sleeping accommodation in III-tiers in the other half. On Metre Gauge, also sitting-cum-III tier sleeper type of coaches have been constructed, the III-tier arrangement being in one half of the coach and the length of sleeping berths being full length. The existing sleeper coaches will remain in service.

(c) The following improvements are being effected:

- (i) Partitioned compartments exclusively for lady passengers in full sleeper coaches.
- (ii) The length of sleeping berths in Metre Gauge sitting-cum-sleeper coaches has been increased to 1930 mm (6' 4"), as against 1524 mm. (5') in the existing full sleeper coaches.

Women run over by Train

3695. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two women were killed by a running train in Delhi on the night of 8/9th March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). One woman while collecting coal from the track near water pump, Lahori Gate was run over and killed by a shunting engine at about 16.00 hours on 8-3-66. Another woman while tres-passing was run over and killed by passenger train No. 1 DSU near Jamuna Bridge at about 10.20 hours on 9-3-66.

Premier Tyres Limited, Kalamassery

3696. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved by the Premier Tyres Limited, Kalamassery in Kerala during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether there has been any shortfall in production during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The year-wise turnover of Premier Tyres Limited, Kalamassery has been as follows:—

Year	Production (in Nos)	
	Automobile Tyres	Automobile Tubes
1963-64	82,722	90,885
1964-65	80,064	85,226
1965-66	58,142	55,371

(b) There has been a shortfall in production during the year 1965-66 over the previous years.

(c) This has been mainly due to the power cut, raw material shortage and labour unrest in the factory.

Prices of indigenous and imported Tractors

3697. Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a big difference in the prices of imported tractors and tractors indigenously manufactured;

(b) the proportion of the parts and components imported in knocked down condition or otherwise and those indigenously manufactured both in terms of bulk and value;

(c) whether Government have examined the feasibility of the Tariff Commission looking into the costs and prices of the indigenously manufactured tractors;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to bring down the prices of Indian made tractors?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. The indigenous tractors are costlier than the imported ones.

(b) The average indigenous content of the tractors at present manufactured is 50 to 55% in terms of c.i.f. value.

(c) to (e). The cost of production of the units manufacturing agricultural tractors in the country is currently being looked into by Government Cost Accounts Officers. Their reports are awaited.

S.C. and S.T. in Promotional Posts in Railways

3698. Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the promotional posts filled by Departmental competitive examinations or otherwise in the various sections, offices and workshops of the Railways in terms of the Letters Nos. E(SCT) 57CM1/20 of 27th April, 1959 and E(SCT) 62CM15/10 of 24th December, 1963; and

(b) if the prescribed percentage has not been reached, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Banana

3699. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Banana exported from Kerala during the years from 1962-63 to 1965-66;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby; and

(c) the agency entrusted for the purchase and export of Banana?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). State-wise statistics of export of bananas are not maintained and as such information about export of bananas from Kerala and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby are not available.

(c) No particular agency is entrusted with purchase and export of Bananas from Kerala.

Indo-Afghanistan Trade Agreement

3700. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some changes have been made in the Indo-Afghanistan trade agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the commodities of imports and exports affected by these changes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement signed in New Delhi on 21st January, 1964, was valid upto 31st January, 1965, in the first instance. It was extended for another year upto 31st January, 1966, with slight modification in the procedure of valuation of imports from Afghanistan on the basis of customs assessed/value in place of the rates agreed upon in January, 1964, the working of which was not found satisfactory.

(c) The change in the procedure of valuation has had no effect on the commodities of imports from and exports to Afghanistan.

Dining-cum-kitchen Car

3701. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put on service two new sets of

Dining-cum-kitchen cars on the Delhi-Madras and Kalka-Howrah routes of the Indian Railways in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the cars are ready for commission and when they are likely to be put on service; and

(c) the estimated cost of the cars?

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

(b) The new Dining, Cars will be put on service in about 3 months' time.

(c) Rs. 3.70 lakhs per car.

रमनिया में रेलवे स्टेशन

3702. श्री तन सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर डिबीजन में समदड़ी-भीलडी सेक्शन पर रमनिया में एक रेलवे स्टेशन खोलने के लिये वहां के निवासियों की ओर से प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाव नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है ।

बालोतरा जंक्शन पर निर्माण कार्य

3703. श्री तन सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर डिबीजन में बालोतरा जंक्शन पर निर्माण कार्य अभी तक प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है, हालांकि पिछले तीन वर्षों से इसके लिये लगातार व्यवस्था की जाती रही है ;

(ख) इस काम में क्या अड़सनें थीं ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बालोतरा में रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुविधाओं से सम्बन्धित कुछ निर्माण कार्यों के लिए योजना और अनुमान मई, 1965 में अनुमोदित किये जा चुके हैं । लेकिन हाल में पाकिस्तान से हुए संघर्ष के सन्दर्भ में उपयुक्त ठेकेदार न मिलने के कारण निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ग) ठेकेदार की नियुक्ति के बाद, 9 महीने के अन्दर काम पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है । इस सम्बन्ध में फिर से टेंडर मांगे जा रहे हैं ।

Industrial Extension Project in Kerala

3704. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to acquire land at Aroor, Alleppey District, Kerala State, for an Industrial Extension Project;

(b) if so, the area of land proposed to be acquired and the number of families who will be evicted; and

(c) when this project will be commissioned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Halt of Howrah-Madras Express at Nirakarpur

3705. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received for arranging a halt of the Howrah-Madras Express at Nirakarpur, South-Eastern Railway; and

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

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

(b) While stoppage of Howrah-Madras Express could not provided for want of sufficient long distance traffic at Nirakarpur, adjustments in timings of other services, namely, 48 Up Puri-Hyderabad Passenger and 226 Dn. Waltair-Khurda Road Passenger both of which stop at Nirakarpur have been made to suitably meet the requirements of passengers at Nirakarpur travelling to and from Khurda Road.

रेलगाड़ियों में स्थान की व्यवस्था

3706. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री म० चं० साधन :

श्री सुबोध हंसा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में 1960 से 1965 तक कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई और 1946-47 की तुलना में यह वृद्धि कितने प्रतिशत है ;

(ख) यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए रेलगाड़ियों में विशेष रूप से तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में, जिनमें बैठे बैठे प्रयाग खड़े खड़े यात्रा करना कठिन है, स्थान की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के अनुरूप रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है और इस कठिनाई को हल करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रेलों पर आकर

बितीय वर्षों के अनुसार रखे जाते हैं। 1964-65 सब से बाद का वर्ष है जिसके बारे में पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध है। इस वर्ष भारतीय सरकारी रेलों पर प्रारम्भिक यात्रियों की संख्या 1960-61 में डोये गये यातायात से 25 प्रतिशत अधिक है। 1947 में देश के विभाजन और 1950 में भारत की भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के एकीकरण के कारण 1964-65 के आंकड़ों की तुलना 1946-47 के आंकड़ों से नहीं की जा सकती। 1950-51 के आंकड़ों से तुलना करने पर 55.1 प्रतिशत की बढ़ती दिखायी पड़ती है।

(ख) और (ग). यात्री-यातायात में वृद्धि को देखते हुए कितने प्रतिशत चलस्टाक और सवारी गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था की गयी, इसका पता मोटे तौर पर नीचे के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों से लगाया जा सकता है :—

	1950-51 की अपेक्षा 1964-65 में प्रतिशत बढ़ती
प्रारम्भिक यात्रियों की संख्या	प्रतिशत
(तीसरा दर्जा)	54.9
सीटों की संख्या (तीसरा दर्जा)	67.7
यात्री वाहनों की संख्या	64.5
यात्री किलोमीटर (तीसरा दर्जा)	42.0
गाड़ी किलोमीटर	36.8
वाहन किलोमीटर	56.4

ऊपर दिये गये आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि सीटों की संख्या में और वाहन किलोमीटरों में जो वृद्धि हुई, वह प्रारम्भिक यात्रियों की संख्या के अनुपात से बहुत अधिक है। जहाँ तक हो सका है, यात्री गाड़ियों में प्रतिशत डिब्बे लगाये गये हैं और लाइन-समता एवं

इंजन, डिब्बों आदि की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए, उत्तरोत्तर समय-सारणियों में अधिकाधिक यात्री गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Lohna Road-Jhanjharpur Railway Line

3707. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 515 on the 12th November, 1965 and state whether Government have considered the question of increasing the length and capacity of the bridge between Jhanjharpur and Lohna Road stations which was under the consideration of the Central Water and Power Commission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The decision of the Central Water & Power Commission on the question of discharge of river to finalize extension of railway bridge No. 88 over river Kamla Balan between Jhanjharpur and Lohna Road Stations has since been received. Accordingly, the bridge is being rebuilt with a waterway of 16 x 40 ft. spans.

Production of Hardware Machinery

3708. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proper production plan has been drafted in order to achieve balanced production of various hardware machinery to suit our requirements and to increase our export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The question presumably relates to planned production of machinery required for

the manufacture of hardware machinery. For the production of all hardware items and hardware machinery, the essential requirements are machine tools. Government have already laid down in broad terms the specific targets of production for different types of machine tools. The pattern of production of machine tools does take into consideration not only the requirements of machine tools required within the country but also for export either directly or indirectly. The tentative target of production for 1970-71 is of the order of Rs. 119 crores out of which Rs. 4 crores is for export.

Crimes in Running Trains

3709. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of crimes in the running trains as well as thefts of goods has decreased;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the amount of compensation paid in 1964-65; and

(d) how does it compare with the figures for 1963-64?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The number of crimes in running trains has decreased. But thefts of goods has remained more or less steady.

(b) The number of cases definitely traced to Running Train Thefts is as follows:—

1963-64	919
1964-65	809

As regards thefts of goods generally, the number of cases in which compensation has been paid and which are attributed as "Thefts and pilferages" are as under:—

1963-64	1,54,036
1964-65	1,57,653

The slight increase during 1964-65 has to be viewed against the increase in total traffic.

(c) and (d). The amount of compensation paid for losses attributed to thefts and pilferages is as follows:—

1963-64	Rs. 1,36,82,669
1964-65	Rs. 1,50,58,191

Apart from increase in traffic, there has been a rise in prices.

Indigenous Silk and Wool

3710. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the manufacture of indigenous silk and high quality wool;

(b) the steps being taken to further increase the production of silk and wool in the Himalayan regions, Rajasthan and other areas; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the export of silk?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6052/66].

(c) The following steps are being taken to increase the export of silk textiles:—

(i) Promotional activities like trade delegations, market intelligence, fashion trends, publication of handout and art folders highlighting the special qualities of Indian Silk fabrics.

(ii) Implementation of export assistance scheme.

(iii) Implementation of quality control inspection of fabrics.

Trade with Nepal

3711. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Chamber of Commerce has made any proposals for expanding trade with Nepal;

(b) whether any proposals have also been made for collaboration in the setting up of new industries there; and

(c) if so, the response of the Nepal and Indian Governments thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A Delegation of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce visited Nepal in December, 1964 with a view to exploring the possibilities of establishing industries there in collaboration with Nepalese entrepreneurs. In the report submitted by the Chamber, mention was made about the scope for expanding trade between the two countries and for setting up medium, small and cottage scale industries in Nepal as joint ventures. No specific proposals for setting up such industries were made by the Chamber. The report of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce is informative for use by the prospective entrepreneurs.

The report of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce has been passed on to Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for circulation among its members.

Import of Newsprint

3712. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import newsprint, newsprint manufacturing plant, paper and pulp (raw material for newsprint) from U.S.S.R. and other East European countries;

(b) if so, what would be the size of these imports during the next year and the subsequent four years; and

(c) the total outlay on this in rupees?

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

(b) and (c). There is a provision of Rs. 141.6 lakhs (with additional possibilities of Rs. 31.7 lakhs) for the import of newsprint, paper and wood-pulp from U.S.S.R. and other East European countries during 1966. Commodity lists for subsequent years have not been established with most of the East European Countries. As for import of newsprint manufacturing plant, there is no specific provision but the import can be accommodated under the general provision for capital goods, if the licensing authorities agree to the import from any of the Eastern European Countries.

चाय के बागान

3713. श्री हुकम चन्द कटुबाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री 26 नवम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1333 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय बागानों में कीड़ों प्रादि को नष्ट करने के लिए चाय बोर्ड द्वारा जो योजना तैयार की जा रही थी क्या उसे प्रगतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शांती कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Export of Mica

3714. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the annual value and quantity of mica exported from 1956-57 to 1964-65;

(b) the value and quantity of mica scrap (waste) exported during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for the decline in mica exports and increasing the exports of mica scrap from year to year?

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-6053/66].

Export of Chillies

3715. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of dried chillies exported to Ceylon and other countries from Andhra Pradesh during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 separately; and

(b) the reasons for the differences in the quantities exported and the cost realised, if any?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Figures of exports of chillies from Andhra Pradesh separately are not available. However, a large quantity of chillies produced in Andhra Pradesh is purchased by Madras State dealers, mostly from Virudhunagar and Tuticorin, graded and exported to Ceylon every year. As the purchases made by Madras State dealers are for general consumption, internally as well as for export purposes, and as similar purchases are made by Madras dealers from Maharashtra and Mysore States Marketing Centres, on price considerations, it is not possible to determine exactly how much chillies exported from Madras are of Andhra Pradesh origin. With the establishment of quotas for exports of chillies to Ceylon with provision for new comers, a further avenue has been opened for export of chillies to Ceylon direct from Andhra Pradesh.

पूर्व रेलवे में रेलगाड़ियों में चोरियां

3716. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में साहिबगंज और किऊल रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेलगाड़ियों में चोरी और डकैती की घनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 24 और 25 दिसम्बर, 1965 के बीच विदेशी समाचार पत्र संवाददाताओं का एक टेप-रिकार्डर चुरा लिया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां, लेकिन चोरी 30-11-65 को हुई ।

(ग) जिन गाड़ियों में ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं उन सभी के साथ पकौड़ और किऊल के बीच सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस चलती है जो सहायक सबइन्स्पेक्टर पुलिस के पर्यवेक्षण में काम करती है । इस तरह की कुछ गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के अनुसूचकों को भी तैनात किया जाता है ।

Import of Pig Iron

3717. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pig Iron was imported from USSR to meet the shortage in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have sold it out to various firms; and

(c) if not, whether Government find it difficult to sell it and, if so, the nature of the difficulty?

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

(b) Out of 1,77,435 tonnes of pig iron imported upto 31-1-66, 1,17,078 tonnes have been sold.

(c) There is a certain amount of reluctance on the part of the allottees of the imported pig iron to purchase it because of its higher price as compared with that of indigenous pig iron. The higher price is due to the increased customs duties recently imposed. Improved supply position of domestic pig iron coupled with a fall in indigenous demand has also partially accounted for the reduced off take of the imported pig iron.

Handicrafts Industry in U.P.

3718. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Centre to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of handicrafts industry in the State during 1965-66;

(b) the amount utilised by the State during the above period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the same purpose during 1966-67?

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

(a) Rs. 2,55,000 towards grant and Rs. 85,000/- towards loan, making a total of Rs. 3,40,000/- have been given by the Central Government on the basis of the estimated expenditure of the State Government.

(b) Details have not yet been received from the State Government.

(c) The quantum of Central Assistance to be given during 1966-67 is under consideration.

Development of Sericulture in U.P.

3719. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of the sericulture during 1965-66; and

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh utilised the entire

grant given to them during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Rs. 4 lakhs (Rs. 2.51 lakhs as grant and Rs. 1.49 lakhs as loan).

(b) Yes, Sir.

Tractor Factory in Assam

3720. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a tractor factory in Assam in collaboration with Japan;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Automobile Spare Parts

3721. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during 1965; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Only two cases were brought to the notice of the Government during 1965, which are under investigation.

Third Class Sleepers

3722. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide third class sleepers on the

Express train from Nangal Dam to Delhi and vice versa; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come into force?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There is no Through Express train running between Nangal Dam and Delhi. However, one composite I and II class coach and one III class coach are running between Nangal Dam and Delhi by Nos. 1|2 Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mails and connecting trains Nos. 53|54 Nangal Dam Expresses. The question of replacement of the third class through coach by a sleeper coach will be considered in its turn after meeting the requirements of through sectional coach services running for longer distances.

Allocation of Stainless Steel to Punjab

3723. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of the Punjab State for stainless steel during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel allotted to the State during 1965-66 and the quantity which is proposed to be allotted during 1966-67?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The requirements of stainless steel of Punjab, for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, according to the state Government, are as follows:

	(Quantity in tons)	
	1965-66	1966-67
(i) for utensil manufacture	1400	1450
(ii) for other purposes	354	360

The actual requirements are likely to be considerably less.

(b) No allotment of stainless steel for the manufacture of utensils has been made to any State during 1965-66, nor is any likely to be made in 1966-67. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 23.60 lakhs was allocated to Punjab in 1965-66 for import of stainless steel for purposes other than manufacture of utensils. The allocations for 1966-67 have not yet been considered.

Industries in Punjab

3724. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the setting up of industries in the Punjab State during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the amount spent by the State Government during 1965-66; and

(c) the number of industrial units set up in Punjab during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No amount is sanctioned by the Central Government for setting up of industries. Central assistance in the form of block loans and grants is given to the State Governments for the development of Small Scale Industries i.e. for advancing of loans to small scale units under the State Aid to Industries Act, common facility centres, Production Centres, subsidy on power supply to small scale units, stipends to artisans during training etc. Loans are also advanced to the State Governments for setting up Industrial Estates. The Central assistance to the Punjab State for the year 1965-66 is as follows:—

Development of Small Scale Industries—Loans and grants:	
Rs. 60.17 lakhs (prov.).	
Industrial Estates—Loans	Rs.
60.17 lakhs (prov.).	

Central assistance in respect of small scale industries and Industrial Estates in the Punjab State for the year 1966-67 has not yet been finalised. The tentative estimates drawn up

for the Punjab State by the Working Group for Village and Small Industries for the annual plan 1966-67 are as follows:—

Small Scale Industries Rs. 111.69

Industrial Estates Rs. 17.52 lakhs.

(b) Likely expenditure of the State Government for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 231.03 lakhs.

(c) The number of Industrial Units registered during 1965 in Punjab is 1649.

Small-scale Industries

3725. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale enterprises set up in 1964-65 in the rural areas with the assistance of the National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) how many existing enterprises in rural areas were assisted to expand their production;

(c) the number of industrial estates functioning till the end of 1965; and

(d) the amount of investments so far made by the National Small Industries Corporation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Two Small Scale Units in rural areas were supplied with three machines by the National Small Industries Corporation during the year 1964-65.

(b) According to the assessment made by the Rural Industries Planning Committee, about 1575 existing units in project areas were assisted by Government to expand their production.

(c) 180 Industrial Estates were functioning on 30th September, 1965.

(d) Investments made by the N.S.I.C. as on 31st March, 1965 (Ac-

counts for 1965-66 have not yet been closed) are as follows:—

1. Proto-type Production & Training Centres . Rs. 257.79 lacs.

[The above amount includes gift of machinery from foreign Governments (U.S.A., West Germany and Japan) amounting to Rs. 94 lacs.]

2. Hire Purchase Scheme . . . Rs. 1300 lacs.

3. Naini Industrial Estate . . . Rs. 25.84 lacs.

4. Exhibition Pavilion, New Delhi Rs. 2.81 lacs.

Small-scale Industries

3726. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has stated that in the financial year 1966-67 Government propose to introduce new measures to give impetus to small-scale industries; and

(b) if so, the nature of these measures?

The Minister of Industries (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The former Minister of Industry had expressed the view that there was need for modification and re-orientation of the small industries programme. Broadly speaking, he was of the view, that having regard to the heavy dependence on imported raw materials and under-utilisation of most of the mechanised small scale units, the future growth of such industries should be discouraged and a well-thought out programme of development of small industries based on raw materials whose supply position was easier or was likely to be easier in the near future should be worked out and implemented. Instead of small scale sector producing end-products, an ambitious programme of ancillary industries supplying component parts, intermediate goods, etc. to scheduled industries should be undertaken on a national scale. The small scale sector has certain special advantages in the fields of electronics, improved agricultural implements, pesti-

cides formulation, certain plastic products etc. In such fields small industries should be given definite preference over large-scale industries and the latter's licensing should be accordingly regulated.

Coal quota for States

3727. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether Government have revised the coal quota for various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quota allotted to the various States during 1966-67 and how it compares with that of 1965-66?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). Fixation of quota of controlled varieties of coal and hard coke for various States is done on the basis of the recommendations received from the State authorities. A statement showing the monthly allocations made in 1965-66 and proposed for 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6054/66] There is no control on distribution of grades II & III non-coking coals and soft coke.

Import of Silk

3728. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the total quantity of silk imported during 1965-66; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The figures for the whole year are not available as yet; a quantity of 52,506 kgs. of raw silk was imported during the period April 1965 to January 1966.

(b) Rs. 30.17 lakhs during the period April 1965 to January 1966.

Hosiery Industry

3729. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the latest contribution of the hosiery industry in India in its export performances;

(b) whether the scope of expansion of its foreign trade has been explored; and

(c) if so, in what ways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6055/66].

Export of Tiles

3730. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tiles has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) Development of indigenous tile industries in Malaysia and Singapore, which were our established markets, imposition of quota restrictions by these countries and increasing use of cheaper substitutes like cement tiles.

(c) Grant of tax credit at 10 p.c. against export of tiles of Earthenware and reduction of shipping freight from Rs. 89.75 to Rs. 76.5 per 1000 pieces from Madras to Singapore are the more important steps taken to remedy the situation.

Import of Steel for Orissa

3731. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the quantum of foreign exchange allotted to the State of Orissa for the import of steel during 1965-66?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The following allocations of foreign exchange have been made to the State of Orissa for import of steel for small scale industries during the year 1965-66:—

(1) To be utilised for import of items to be bulked and imported through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	Rs. 4.54 lakhs
(2) To be utilised for issue of actual users import licences	Rs. 0.24 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 4.78 lakhs

(b) whether efforts are being made to increase our exports to these countries; and

(c) the details of the results achieved in this direction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)—

1965-66 (April-December)

Aden	Rs. 4.28 lakhs
Iran	Rs. 4.98 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The exports to Aden have increased from Rs. 478 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 602 lakhs in 1964-65.

The exports to Iran have increased from Rs. 468 lakhs in 1963-64 to Rs. 486 lakhs in 1964-65.

Heavy Industries in Orissa

3732. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy industries are proposed to be established by the Central Government in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports to Aden and Iran

3733. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of exports to Aden and Iran during 1965-66;

Train run with Diesel Locomotives

3734. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to run Mail and Passenger trains with diesel locomotives; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be introduced?

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

(a) Yes, to a limited extent.

(b) In October 1965, Howrah-Madras Mail was put on diesel traction. From 1st April 1966, Southern Express/Deluxe trains running between Delhi and Madras, Brindaban expresses between Madras and Bangalore and Howrah-Kalka mails between Howrah and Asansol and between Moghalsarai and Delhi have been brought under Diesel Traction.

Misappropriation in Parcel Office at Delhi Main Station

3735. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 100/- was misappropriated by a railway official working in the metre gauge outward parcel booking office, Delhi Main Station on the 11th September, 1965;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Fertilizers from East Germany

3736. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether East Germany has agreed to supply about 250,000 tonnes of fertilizers to India; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has entered into a three year agreement, commencing from the 1st January, 1966, with Messrs. Bergbau-Bandell, Berlin for the procurement of 218,000 tonnes of Muriate of Potash of 60 per cent K₂O and 30,000 tonnes of Muriate of Potash of 48/52 per cent K₂O, over a period of three years, as per details below:

In 1966	78,000 tonnes
In 1967	85,000 tonnes
In 1968	85,000 tonnes

The prices and schedule of delivery are to be negotiated separately for each year. For the year 1966 the

Corporation has agreed to the following prices:

(i) Muriate of Potash 60 per cent K₂O: Rs. 268.33 per tonne.

(ii) Muriate of Potash 50 per cent K₂O: Rs. 219.33 per tonne.

The terms of agreement provide for the inspection by Messrs. Inter Control, G. m.b.h., Berlin, payment by Letter of Credit and settlement of claims, if any, within a period of 45 days of receipt of goods at the port of destination.

H.M.T. Wrist Watches

3737. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged regarding the non-availability of H.M.T. wrist watches during 1965-66; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) It is not possible to give the exact number of complaints since no records have been kept of such complaints.

(b) The Watch Factory of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited is at present working at 50 per cent of its installed capacity owing to non-availability of adequate foreign exchange for the import of essential components and raw materials. Within the overall availability and the inter-se priority of demands, efforts are being made to increase the foreign exchange allocation for the factory to enable it to step up its production with a view to satisfying the demand as much as possible.

चिकोरी का आयात

3738. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चिकोरी के आयात पर पूर्णतः प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चिकोरी उत्पादकों को किस आधार पर लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे ;
घोर

(ग) इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शक्ती कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). उत्पादकों को चिकोरी के बीजों का आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस सम्बद्ध राज्य के कृषि निदेशक की सिफारिश पर उदार आधार पर दिये जायेंगे ।

Small-scale Industries in Punjab

3739. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Punjab Government for establishing small-scale industries in the State to remove unemployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

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

Baniadih Power House

3740. Dr. Ramesh Sen: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Baniadih Power House of Girdih under National Coal Development Corporation is going to be closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) This is a very old thermal power station with boilers designed to use high grade coking coals. With gradual closure of the Girdih mines,

the power requirements of the Corporation in that area are going down and it is uneconomical to continue to run this power house. Besides, power is available from Bihar State Electricity Board at a lower rate. Accordingly it has been decided to close the power house.

Soviet Project Report on Bokaro Plant

3741. Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Mohammad Koya:

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

(a) whether the Technical Committee has scrutinised the Soviet Project Report on Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations;

(c) the opinion of the Board of Bokaro Steel on the recommendations; and

(d) the decisions of Government on various recommendations?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8056/66].

पर्व यामाहा स्कूटर

3742. श्री श्रीधर लाल बेरवा :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नार्दन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, झंडेवाला, नई दिल्ली, को पर्व यामाहा स्कूटरों की एजेंसी दे दी है :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक व्यक्तियों को जिनका नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में था और जिन्होंने रकम भी जमा करा दी थी, उनकी बारी आने पर भी स्कूटर नहीं दिये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री व० संजीवया) :

(क) जी, नहीं। एजेंटों की नियुक्ति सरकार द्वारा न की जा कर संबंधित निर्माता द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई भी शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आगरा में रेल के माल डिब्बों में
भाग लग जाना

3743. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 फरवरी, 1966 को या उसके आस-पास आगरा में यमुना पुल के पास एक मालगाड़ी के दो डिब्बों में भाग लग गई और डिब्बे जल कर राख हो गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। लेकिन दुर्घटना 9-2-1966 को हुई थी। छलेसर रोड और कुबेरपुर स्टेशनों के बीच गात्रे की पुधाल से लदे हुए दो मालडिब्बों में भाग लग गयी। जमुना ब्रिज स्टेशन पर भाग बुझाने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई की गयी। माल डिब्बों में रखी पुधाल केवल प्रांशिक रूप में जली जिससे लगभग 500 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) भाग लगने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए एक संयुक्त जांच का आदेश दिया गया है।

मुपौल और प्रतापगंज के बीच रेल सेवा

3744. श्री लहटन चौधरी :

श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के सहरसा जिले में कोसी द्वारा तबाही के पहले मुपौल से भपतियाही हो कर प्रतापगंज तक तथा भपतियाही से निर्मली तक रेल सेवा चालू थी, जो कोसी द्वारा तबाही के बाद बन्द कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी तक इन भागों में रेलवे की भूमि, स्टेशन, मकान तथा अन्य सामग्री पूर्ववत् विद्यमान है, जिन्हें रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने हाल में स्वयं देखा है ; और

(ग) कोसी के नियंत्रित किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उस क्षेत्र के विकास एवं सीमा क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन रेल सेवाओं को फिर से चालू करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) घुरभीता और भपतियाही के बीच लगभग 2 किलोमीटर लाइन के सिवाय बाकी त्यक्त लाइन की रेलवे भूमि उपलब्ध है यह भूमि कोसी नदी के बायें किनारे के भराव में घिर गयी है। जहां तक इमारतों का संबंध है, घुरभीता स्टेशन की इमारतें ऐसी हालत में हैं कि मरम्मत के बाद उन्हें उपयोग के योग्य बनाया जा सकता है। रेलवे राज्य मंत्री ने अपने हाल के दौरे में इनको देखा था। अन्य स्थानों पर, ऐसी कोई इमारत उपलब्ध नहीं

है, जिसको मरम्मत के बाद भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सके ।

(ग) हाल में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने सुपौल से कुआरगंज (14.7 किलोमीटर) और सुपौल से घुरभीता (12.78 किलोमीटर पुराना त्यक्त रेल मार्ग) तक एक रेलवे लाइन के अभिदर्शन इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वे किये थे । रेलवे ने अभिदर्शन इंजीनियरिंग सर्वे की रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है और उस पर रेलवे बोर्ड में विचार किया जा रहा है । लेकिन रेलवे से यातायात सर्वे रिपोर्ट का इंतजार किया जा रहा है । यातायात सर्वे रिपोर्ट मिलने पर जब रेलवे बोर्ड उस पर विचार कर लेगा, तभी इस लाइन को फिर से बनाने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

Kerala Pradesh Export Promotion Corporation

3745. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Kerala Pradesh Export Promotion Corporation on the lines of the one in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of the formation of a Regional Export Promotion Corporation is under study of the Kerala Pradesh Government. As with every other State, it is the State Government and not the Central Government which will set up the Corporation.

Nilambur Road—Calicut Railway Line

3746. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what priority has been fixed for extending the railway line from Nilambur Road to Calicut during the

Fourth Plan in view of its importance;

(b) whether any new railway line was sanctioned to Malabar part of Kerala ever since the Independence; and

(c) whether the present Nilambur-Shoranur railway line is running at a profit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Kerala Government have not recommended construction of this line in the Railway's Fourth Plan. Within the limited resources available it appears that this line will not merit sufficient priority for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) No.

(c) No, it is running at a loss.

Iron Deposits in Kozhikode District

3747. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether further investigation is being made to assess the available deposits of iron in Kozhikode district in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Detailed investigation of the iron ore deposits of Kozhikode district to determine the grade and reserves was taken up by the Geological Survey of India during the field season 1965-66. For this purpose, a reconnaissance mapping over 500 sq. km. and detailed mapping over 2 sq. km. and preliminary sampling of the iron ores are planned to be carried out.

Pig Iron capacity in Private Sector

3748. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) the number of licences issued to private firms or companies for the increase of pig iron capacity in the private sector;

(b) how much of this licensed capacity has materialised; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the shortfall?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The number of licences and letters of intent in the private sector is 11 giving a sanctioned capacity of 1.9 million tonnes. The capacity installed is 50,000 tonnes.

(c) Demand of pig iron by 1970-71 is expected to be 3 to 3.5 million tonnes. The integrated steelworks including Bokaro are expected to yield about 2 million tonnes. One million tonnes is expected from schemes approved in the private/state sector. If further shortfall occurs in supplies from the private sector plants, further planning in the public sector will be made.

Indian Sailing Vessels stranded at Persian Gulf Ports for want of Cargo

3749. Shri P. C. Barman:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty two Indian sailing vessels are stranded at the Persian Gulf Port for the last three months for want of dates and dry fruit cargo to be imported to India;

(b) if so, whether foreign vessels were allowed and patronised to im-

port a large quantity of the same cargo during the same period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that previously Indian sailing vessels used to earn about a crore of rupees in foreign exchange annually; and

(d) if so, why they have been debarred?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is reported that a few Indian sailing vessels are at present in Persian Gulf Ports awaiting loading of dates cargo.

(b) A major portion of dates from Persian Gulf have been imported by Indian sailing vessels only. According to available information Indian sailing vessels carried about 20,000 tons of dates into India (from September 1965 to 3rd week of March 1966) as against 8,000 tons carried by foreign sailing vessels.

(c) The total estimated freight earnings by Indian sailing vessels is Rs. 25 lakhs per annum, basing on average freight rate of about Rs. 70/80 per ton.

(d) Effective steps have been taken from time to time to give maximum patronage to Indian vessels.

Import of dates and dry fruit from Persian Gulf Ports

3750. Shri P. C. Barman:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has been given licences to import dates and dry fruit from Persian Gulf Ports; and

(b) if so, how many Indian sailing vessels have been demanded by State Trading Corporation from the Federation of the All India Sailing Vessels Industry Association and whether they have been used in full?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Trading Corporation has been given import licences for import of dates worth Rs. 50 lakhs from Iraq and Rs. 5 lakhs from Muscat. No licence to import dry fruits has been given to the Corporation.

(b) The Corporation has chartered 22 Indian sailing vessels so far for transporting 3604 tons of dates from Basrah to Bombay. Of these 11 vessels have been chartered in consultation with the Director General of Shipping and the rest have been chartered directly. All vessels are being utilised in full.

Mines in Bihar

3751. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to mining in Bihar, specially of China-clay, coal and iron ore, extensive agricultural land has been affected resulting in the loss of food production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the abandoned mines and dugouts are not being refilled; and

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

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Central Government have not received any complaint in this connection. While granting leases, State Governments are to consult their Forest/Agriculture Department and take into account the likely loss to food production. Food production is obviously affected to the extent that land is not available for cultivation. However, every care is taken by the State Governments to ensure that minimum damage is done to agricultural lands and that adequate compensation is paid by the lessee for such loss.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of this position. However, although there is no specific statutory

provision in the mining legislation requiring the lessee to fill the dugouts in abandoned mines, all the same in the terms and conditions of mining lease provision is generally inserted that the lessee will hand over the mining property to Government in good repair order and condition and fit in all respects for further working of the mine. It is for the State Government to take appropriate action to ensure compliance by the lessee with such a condition, if it exists, in the terms of the lease.

Tribal Railway Employees

3752. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of forgeries in respect of tribal certificates have come to light after enquiry, and it has been found that many non-tribal railway employees have got into Railway service and got promotion representing themselves falsely as Adivasis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the guilty officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) Yes. So far 20 cases have come to notice in which forged tribal certificates were produced by non-tribal employees for getting into railway service or for getting promotions.

(b) Steps taken to punish the guilty officers, gazetted as well as non-gazetted, are as follows:—

(i) Dismissal	7
(ii) Stoppage of increment for 3 years with cumulative effect	1
(iii) Permanent reversion	1
(iv) Debarred from promotion for 5 years	1
(v) Reversions	2
(vi) Under investigation/enquiry	8

Railway quarters and School at Chakradharpur

3753. Shri S. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a public complaint about the defective construction of Railway Quarters and a school at Chakradharpur on the S. E. Railway and an enquiry was held; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against the erring contractors?

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

(b) As a result of the investigation the firm was ordered to rectify the defective works or pay for the rectification required in the buildings constructed by them. A sum of about Rs. 42,000 has already been recovered from the contractor and the balance, if any, is being adjusted against dues. The contractor was debarred from Railway contracts by South Eastern Railway from March, 1963 to July, 1964 when the matter was reconsidered and the contractor's name restored to the Approved List taking all factors into consideration. A close watch is being kept on this contractor's performance.

Raj Kharaswan-Chaibasa passenger Service

3754. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Raj Kharaswan-Chaibasa and vice versa passenger service on the South-Eastern Railway has been stopped on the ground that it is not economical;

(b) if so, the over-all economy and profit of the Railway justifying the re-introduction of this service;

(c) whether there is a proposal to adjust the timings so as to connect this train from Chandil to Chaibasa to and with South Bihar Express; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Due to poor utilisation two pairs of services were withdrawn from Raj Kharaswan-Chaibasa Section, one from 1-10-60 and the other from 1-4-64.

Two pairs of trains are now running on Raj Kharaswan-Chaibasa Section—one between Raj Kharaswan and Barajamda and the other between Gua and Tatanagar providing convenient morning and evening services. Consequent upon the development of road transport in the area and the meagre traffic offering by rail, introduction of additional service is not justified.

The traffic potential between Chaibasa and Chandil including traffic for South Bihar, is negligible. This apart, no terminal facilities are available at Chandil for introduction of a shuttle service to and from Chandil. However, in the time table in force from 1-4-66, a connection has been provided between 414 Dn. Gua-Tata Passenger and 87 Up South Bihar Express at Tata for the facility of passengers from Chaibasa desirous of travelling to Patna and other stations in South Bihar (414 Passenger Arr: 19.05 and 87 Express Dep: 19.40).

लोहे के माल की बोरी

3755. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 मार्च, 1966 को गाजियाबाद पुलिस ने पांच व्यक्तियों को रेलवे का लोहे का माल चुराते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़ लिया था और क्या उन बोरी में कोई रेलवे कर्मचारी भी था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस कर्मचारी का बिबरण क्या है तथा वह किस पद पर काम करता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा०
राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।
(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Promotion to Class II Cadre

3756. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while in all other departments of Government, the ratio of promotion to class II cadre of direct recruits and departmental promotees is 50 : 50 in the organisation under the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, the ratio has been fixed as 25 per cent from among departmental candidates and 75 per cent from among direct recruits;

(b) whether these orders have been made to have retrospective effect from 1956; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is not correct that in all other departments of the Government of India, the ratio of departmental promotees and direct recruits to Class II cadre is 50 : 50. The ratio differs from department to department and even in the same department, from post to post even though the posts may all be Class II, according to the merits of each case.

In the organisation under the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports also, the proportion is 50 : 50 in the case of some Class II posts and 25 : 75 in the case of others.

(b) The proportion of 25:75 is effective in the case of Assistant Controllers of Imports and Exports with effect from the 1st January, 1952.

(c) This was done on the advice of the Union Public Service Commission.

Aid from Yugoslavia

3757. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yugoslavia has offered aid to India worth 80 million dollars for the latter's Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) for what projects?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Total credit worth Rs. 80 million dollars has been offered in the shape of credits sponsored, and supported by the Yugoslav Government as from economic and credit institutions in Yugoslavia.

(b) and (c). The credit is for purchasers of Capital goods in India and details of terms are still to be worked out by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Yugoslav Bank of Foreign Trade.

Closure of Textile Mills

3758. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some textile mills have been closed due to financial crisis and assets have been frozen by Government for non-payment of sales tax and other dues;

(b) if so, the number and names of the textile mills thus closed since the 1st January, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of the workers rendered jobless on account of the closure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Sham Qureshi): (a) and (b). During the period from 1-1-1965 to 31-3-1966, 15 textile mills were closed due to finan-

cial reasons [List laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6057/66].

The Central Government have no information with regard to freezing of assets due to non-payment of sales-tax and other dues.

(c) (1) The Government are keeping a watch over the position of closure of textile mills in the country. Whenever found necessary investigations under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, are instituted and on the basis of investigation reports, action is taken in suitable cases to resume the working of closed mills, by the appointment of Authorised Controllers.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions for the grant of some additional credit facilities to enable mills to hold more than normal stocks of cloth and yarn.

(3) Government is also helping in suitable cases to get loans against Government guarantees.

(4) Licences are being granted for setting up new mills in place of scrapped mills at the same location in order to absorb the whole labour force.

Manufacture of Light Diesel Locomotives

3759. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first light diesel locomotive designed and manufactured in India has now rolled out from Khatauli Engineering Works, Khatauli;

(b) whether Government have banned the manufacture of such type of locomotives and most of the existing imported locomotives in the country outlived their life and the demand thereof is vastly growing; and

(c) the steps being taken to acquire self-sufficiency in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Government have no information.

(b) There is no ban on the manufacture of this product. The demand for light diesel locomotives has not been assessed so far.

(c) M/s Tata Locomotive Engineering Company Limited, Jamshedpur is the only firm who have undertaken manufacture of 150 HP Diesel Shunters. They have so far achieved self-sufficiency to the extent of 80 per cent of indigenous contents.

Manufacture of Tractors

3760. Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 977 and 1087 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the reasons for not approving the scheme for the manufacture of DT-14B Russian tractors despite the fact that they have been tested and found suitable under Indian conditions;

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing annual demand in the country for 14/20 H. P. tractors is nearly 15,000 tractors and by 1970 it is estimated to rise to 30,000 tractors; and if so, how Government plan to meet with the requirements; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the proposed plan for manufacture of tractors in the Public Sector, Government have agreed to pay royalty, whereas in collaboration scheme for the manufacture of DT-14B tractors, there is no such demand and offer exists to supply the complete manufacturing plant in readiness on deferred rupee payment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The demand for tractors in the range up to 20 H.P. is estimated to be 12,000 Nos. per annum by 1970-71. It has been considered that the most economic way of

meeting this demand is to manufacture this range of tractors in one project. Accordingly, it has been proposed to establish such a project in the public sector.

The tractor chosen for the purpose is the Czech Zetor-2011. This has been tested and found suitable for Indian conditions. As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 977, Government of India had already concluded the Second Agreement on Economic Cooperation with the Government of Czechoslovakia, which included technical and financial assistance by Czechoslovakia for the establishment of the proposed tractor project. As it would not be desirable to establish another factory covering the same range of tractors, the question of manufacture of Russian DT-14B tractor does not arise.

An agreement for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report has been entered into with the concerned Czech agency. The terms of technical collaboration for production are yet to be negotiated.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की घड़ियों का संसद्-सदस्यों को बेचा जाना

3761. श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद्-सदस्यों को हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की घड़ियां प्राप्त करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और इसमें बड़ा विलम्ब होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ब० संजीवैया) :

(क) एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियां मिलने में हुई कठिनाइयों के बारे में संसद् के कुछ सदस्यों से अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं ।

(ख) कच्चे माल तथा आवश्यक पुर्वा के अभाव के लिए पर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध

न होने के कारण एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों के कारखाने में क्षमता से घाघ्रा उत्पादन हो रहा है। अतः संसद् सदस्यों की लगातार बढ़ती हुई सम्पूर्ण मांग पूरी कर सकना सम्भव नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स घड़ियों को "पहले घाघ्रो पहले लो" के आधार पर बेच रहा है। आम जनता द्वारा एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियों की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए संसद् सदस्यों को एच० एम० टी० घड़ियां देने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध कर सकना सम्भव नहीं है ।

राजस्थान में कुटीर उद्योग

3762. श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में राजस्थान में कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या क्या योजनाएं बनाई हैं; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन योजनाओं पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री झरणी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख) . जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की भेंट पर यथा समय रख दी जायेगी ।

Steel Plants with German Collaboration

3763. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Andrej Redn, Deputy Regional Trade Representative of the German Democratic Republic expressed in Patna recently that his country was ready to help India in setting up of highly sophisticated Steel Plants as well as generators for ocean-going vessels; and

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

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rubber Cultivation in Malabar

3764. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to acquire 50,000 acres of private forests in Malabar, Kerala State for rubber cultivation; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken for the acquisition of the land?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
(a) There is no such proposal before the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Rubber Research Centre, Kottayam

3765. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Rubber Research Centre at Kottayam; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be set apart for this purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs is likely to be spent on the expansion of the Rubber Research Institute, including its Extension Wing, during the Fourth Plan period.

शराब का निर्यात

3766. श्री प० ला० बाकपाल :
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राजस्थान में श्री गंगानगर की "केसर-कस्तूरी"

घोर "जगमोहन" नाम की शराब तथा उदयपुर डिस्टिलरी की "घासा" नामक शराब की विदेशों में बहुत अधिक मांग है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की दृष्टि से इन किस्मों की शराबों का निर्यात करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) सरकार को इस का पता नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सकड़ी के बुरादे का उद्योग

3767. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोलैंड के कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने भारत में सकड़ी के बुरादे का उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और किस सीमा तक ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ब० संजीवैया) :

(क) सरकार को पोलैंड के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा इस प्रकार की किसी सहायता के लिये प्रस्ताव के बारे में कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Rubber Board

3768. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rubber Board had recommended a scheme of pension-cum-gratuity for the employees of the Board;

(b) if so, when the scheme was recommended:

(c) whether any steps have been taken for implementing the scheme; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). The Rubber Board proposed in 1962 a scheme for pension-cum-gratuity for its employees. The scheme was accepted by Government in principle in 1963. The details of the scheme have also since been finalised and the necessary gazette notifications will be issued shortly. The delay in finalising the details was due to certain unusual legal difficulties which had first to be resolved before the scheme could be formally notified.

Wagon Repair Workshop at Nangal Dam

3769. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagons sent to Nangal Dam for Fertilizer Factory are unchecked and are again returned daily un-loaded for repair to Ambala;

(b) if so, the reasons for this loss of running empty wagons daily; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a small workshop at Nangal Dam for repair of wagons to avoid such loss?

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

(b) The question of loss due to return of empty wagons does not arise. Covered empties which are not utilised for loading of fertilizers at Nangal Dam are used for loading of Bhabhar grass from stations between Nangal Dam and Sirhind.

(c) No, there is no need.

Show Rooms Abroad

3770. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of show rooms are being maintained by Government through Indian missions abroad in Djakarta, Manila, Tehran and Khartoum; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure on these show rooms since 1962?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) One show room is being maintained at each of the places mentioned.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6058/66].

Despatch of Iron Ore by Mine Owners

3771. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mine owners of Singhbhum and Keonjhar have stopped the despatch of iron ore to Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the effect thereof (i) on steel mills in the public and private sectors, (ii) on iron ore export trade and (iii) on foreign exchange earnings; and

(c) the steps taken to normalise the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Towards the end of 1965, one of the steel mills in the private sector concluded contracts with some mine owners at prices higher than the prices at which supplies for steel mills of the public sector and for exports were being obtained; this led to the general demand from the mine owners for increase in the latter prices also. Some price increase has been given for export ore with effect from 1-1-66 and the generality of the mine owners have

continued their supplies. One section of the mine owners, however, continues to insist on further increase being granted and they discontinued supplies during March. However, that has not affected either supplies for exports or supplies for the steel mills, who have made some direct purchases also. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the public sector steel mills are in touch with the trade so as to ensure continuance of supplies.

Manufacture of Cars

3772. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel manufactured at Rourkela Steel Plant can be utilised in the manufacture of cars; and

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange is likely to be saved thereby?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Some of the categories of steel produced by the Rourkela Steel Plant are already being used in the manufacture of cars. Use of body panel sheets and similar items are being progressively developed.

(b) The value of supply during the current year, from Rourkela Steel Plant to the automobile industry will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores.

Railway Staff

3773. **Shri Yudhvir Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations, Railway-wise, where Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, C.B.Cs., C.P.Cs., or C.G.Cs. are in one and the same scale;

(b) the number of stations, Railway-wise, where S.Ms. perform train passing duties and their subordinates such as C.G.Cs., C.P.C., C.B.C., or H.T.C. are purely supervisory staff; and

(c) the number of stations Railway and Division-wise where S.M. is in lower scale than his C.G.C., C.P.C., C.B.C., or H.T.C., and its impact on the working of the Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

3774. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1387 on the 28th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the police investigation regarding the engineer of the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal who was killed as a result of being struck by a sledge-hammer has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) On the 22nd November 1965, the Police filed a charge-sheet in the District and Sessions Court, Bhopal against a 'B' Grade Artisan of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited. The accused was acquitted by the Court on the 28th January, 1966.

रेलवे विभागों में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षक

3775. श्री राजदेव सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के उन कार्यालयों में जहाँ पर 60 प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षण उस से अधिक कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं, हिन्दी प्रशिक्षकों की नियुक्ति करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौर क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार

की नीति के अनुसार रेल कार्यालयों में इस समय जो स्टेनोग्राफर काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी में भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है, और आवश्यकतानुसार उन से हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी का काम लिया जायेगा। इस समय हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर का एक पद रेल मंत्रालय में और दो पद उत्तर रेलवे में हैं।

हिन्दी टंकन तथा हिन्दी भाषा-लिपि का प्रशिक्षण

3776. श्री राजबेब सिंह क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहां कहीं गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी, हिन्दी टंकन तथा हिन्दी भाषा-लिपि सिखाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, क्या वहां के रेलवे कार्यालयों में विभागीय स्तर पर, इन सब विषयों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों में निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर इस कार्य को कैसे पूरा किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). ऐसे अनेक स्थानों पर, जहां गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा नहीं दी गयी है, हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए विभागीय व्यवस्था की गयी है। इस के अलावा, पश्चिम रेलवे और अजमेर में हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और हिन्दी शार्टहेड में प्रशिक्षण के लिए तथा कोटा, जयपुर और बड़ौदा में हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग में प्रशिक्षण के लिए विभागीय कक्षाएं खोली गयी हैं। कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर, रेलवे और डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिए संयुक्त रूप से इस तरह की प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के सवाल पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

क्षेत्रीय रेलवे में पदाधिकारी

3777. श्री राजबेब सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय

विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलवे में कुल कितने (i) मिट्रिक पदाधिकारी (ii) वक्षता पदाधिकारी (iii) प्रापात्कालीन पदाधिकारी तथा (iv) हिन्दी पदाधिकारी नियुक्त हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (i) 11 (ii) 14 (iii) 8 (iv) कोई नहीं।

नोट—सामान्यतः हिन्दी अनुभाग का काम अन्य अधिकारियों को उनकी ह्यूटी के एक अंग के रूप में सौंपा जाता है।

कोटा जंक्शन पर विस्फोट

3778. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री मुखर्जी सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1966 में कोटा जंक्शन पर दो रेलवे कर्मचारी घायल हो गये थे जब कि बड़ौदा जाने वाली एक सवारी गाड़ी कोटा जंक्शन से चलकर एक फाटक के पुल के ऊपर से जा रही थी और फाटक के पुल के नीचे एक विस्फोटक पदार्थ फटा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1966 में ऐसा कोई विस्फोट नहीं हुआ। लेकिन 12-3-66 को कोटा स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नं० 2 पर पटाखे के फटने की एक घटना हुई थी, जिस में दो रेल कर्मचारियों को मामूली चोटें आयीं। उन कर्मचारियों का

इलाज रेलवे अस्पताल में किया गया ।
पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

दूध बेचने वाले

3779. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धबीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन के
निवास-स्थान तथा गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में
राज्य-मंत्री के निवास-स्थान के सामने दिल्ली
के बाहर से आने वाले 500 दूध बेचने
वाले लोगों ने एक प्रदर्शन किया और यह मांग
की कि दिल्ली से प्रातःकाल 8 बजे 50
मिनट पर छूटने वाली 2 डी० टी० रेलगाड़ी
का समय बदल कर प्रातःकाल 7 बजे कर दिया
जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी शिकायत
की कि केवल उन्हें तंग करने के लिए टूंडला
स्थित नियंत्रक रेलगाड़ियों को देर से छोड़ता
है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या
कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा०
राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 1-4-1966 से लागू होने वाली
समय सारणी में 2 ए० टी० डी० सवारी
गाड़ी का दिल्ली से छूटने का समय 20
मिनट पहले कर दिया गया है । परिचालन
की दृष्टि से इस गाड़ी को इस से पहले छोड़ना
संभव नहीं था और न ही ऐसा करना
सभी रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाजनक
होगा । इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए
भरसक-प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि यह
गाड़ी और दूधियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये जाने

वाली दूसरी गाड़ियां अपने ठीक समय से
चला करें ।

11-3-1966 को मारीपत स्टेशन पर
हुई घटना के सम्बन्ध में टूंडला के गाड़ी
नियंत्रक के विरुद्ध कथित शिकायत की
जांच से पता चला है कि ड्यूटी पर तैनात
नियंत्रक द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही उचित
थी ।

रतलाम रेलवे डिवीजन में रेलवे गार्ड

3780. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धबीर सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केवल उन्हीं
गार्डों को, जिन का कार्य घन तथा जन-सम्पर्क
से सम्बन्धित होता है हर पांच वर्ष के पश्चात्
स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रतलाम
डिवीजन में 'बी' स्केल के गार्डों के मामले में
यह नियम लागू नहीं होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से उन्हें
स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा०
राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Railway Station Enquiry Office, Delhi

3781. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large
number of telephone calls are received
at the Enquiry Office of Delhi Railway
station;

(b) whether there are only five telephones for this purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that five more telephones were sanctioned five years ago but these have not been installed so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. However, the question of increasing the number of telephones at Delhi Main station both for the Enquiry Office and the Reservation Office is being examined by the Railway Administration.

Small Scale Foundries in Kerala

3782. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted a training course for employees in registered small-scale foundries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Training facilities in Foundry Practice for small industrialists and their employees are available at the Government of India Production Centre, Ettumanur (Kerala State). Duration of the training course is six months and a stipend of Rs. 40/- per month is paid to the trainees. It is proposed to impart training to sixty trainees during the current year.

Import of Copra

3783. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the oil

millers in Kerala regarding the import of Copra; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion made in the representation for extending the basic period upto 1964 for allotment of Copra to the Crushers in the Non-scheduled sector has been accepted and, in future allotment of imported Copra to Actual Users through State Trading Corporation as and when made would be calculated on the basis of extended basic period as in the case of scheduled units.

Export Development Councils

3784. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chairmen and Secretaries of Export Development Councils and Commodity Committees was held in Delhi on or about the 21st March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Conference if any?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri (Manubhai Shah): (a) A meeting of Chairmen and Secretaries of Export Promotion Councils was held in Delhi on 21st March, 1966.

(b) This was one of the periodical meetings wherein the problems generally faced by the E. P. Councils in implementing various Schemes and difficulties experienced in promoting exports are discussed. The main recommendations of the Meeting are as follows:—

(i) A Committee may be appointed to consider the items, in addition to textiles, whose exports to W. Europe could be built up sizably through a specialised agency.

(ii) A committee may be set up to simplify the drawback procedure and for making provision

for automatic regulation of rates of drawback with changes in duties.

(iii) Consortia may be formed for the export of complete plants.

(iv) Export Promotion Councils should organise seminars and symposia in important industrial centres to explain the benefits available to exporters/manufacturers and should arrange for follow-up action by local agencies such as the Chamber of Commerce etc.

(v) The question of canalization of exports of Indian films to some regions through Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation should be examined.

Manufacture of Rice-Bran Oil

3785. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been made to manufacture rice-bran

oil in the Union Territory of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the prospects thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Estate in Tripura

3786. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates set up in the Union Territory of Tripura upto now;

(b) the progress made by them;

(c) whether it is a fact that some industrial estates, particularly the Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar, Tripura are at present dwindling; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Two.

(b) The progress as on 30th September, 1965 is as under:—

Name of Estate	Factory Sheds			Units working	Emp-loyment	Prod. half yearly
	Completed	Occupied	Working			
Rs.						
Arundhutinagar Distt. Agartala	19	18	14	14	170	478560 (Reported by 14 units)
Uda pur (Tripura)	14	6	5	2	46	32000 (Reported by 2 units.)

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the Union Territory of Tripura and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Plywood and Veneering Mills in Tripura

3787. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether plywood and veneering mills have been set up by Govern-

ment in the Union Territory of Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of such mills; and

(c) the total amount spent on these so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Government have not set up any such mills in the Union Territory of Tripura. There

is, however, a scheme from a private party for the manufacture of 18 million sq. ft. per annum of commercial plywood at Shantirbazar, Tripura which has since been licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Pulp-Paper Corporation

3788. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to form a Pulp-Paper Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Paper Corporation for the development of Pulp|paper|newsprint industry in the country in the Public Sector, the details of which are being finalised.

Railway Bridges in Mysore State

3789. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received repeated representations for the construction of two railway bridges, one under-bridge and another over-bridge, near railway crossings at Tipture town, Mysore State in place of the existing level crossings;

(b) whether the Government of Mysore are prepared to take up the road work portion of the said bridges;

(c) the estimated cost of these works and the action taken so far on the representations; and

(d) when the works will be completed?

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

(b) There is no firm proposal from the State Government so far.

(c) Under the rules, the Railways take up work on estimates only after the individual schemes are sponsored by the concerned authority, and as such no action on the representations for these particular bridges has been taken so far except directing the complainants to the State Government for sponsoring the schemes.

(d) Does not arise.

Sri Bharathi Textile Mill, Pondicherry

3791. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to investigate into the affairs of Sri Bharathi Textile Mill at Pondicherry has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the committee has recommended that Government should take over and run the said mill; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

Trade Pact with Argentina

3792. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri E. S. Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Viahwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an India-Argentina Trade Pact was recently signed;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the items to be imported from and exported to that country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A Trade Agreement between India and Argentina was signed on the 26th March, 1966.

(b) The Agreement provides for reciprocal extension of most-favoured-nation treatment by the two countries in matters of trade, tariffs and shipping. It also provides for periodical consultations between the two countries for development and extension of trade between them.

(c) The lists of items available for export from the two countries will be exchanged shortly.

Exports to East European Countries

3793. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasdevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of several commodities to the East European and Socialist countries are restricted to 1964-65 quantities; and

(b) if so, which are those commodities and to which countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Due to bad crop in 1965, it has not been possible to provide for increased export targets in 1966 in respect of certain agricultural commodities like oilcakes, tea, rice, pulses, oils and oilseeds, cashew kernels, Tobacco and Coffee. This policy has been accepted by all the East European Countries who appreciated our difficulties in the matter of increasing the targets in 1966.

रेलवे कुलियों का सम्मेलन

3794. श्री बृजराज सिंह :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 तथा 28 मार्च, 1966 को रेलवे कुलियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, और सरकार को एक स्मरणपत्र दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) न तो सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस तरह का कोई सम्मेलन हुआ था और न ही उसे अभी तक कोई ज्ञापन मिला है ।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

इस्पात कारखानों के महाप्रबन्धकों का सम्मेलन

3795. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बृजराज सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 मार्च, 1966 को या इस के आस-पास सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के महा प्रबन्धकों का दो दिन का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में किन-किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई थी ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री जे० ना० सिंह): (क) 26 मार्च, को कलकत्ता में लोहा और इस्पात मंत्रालय के सचिव की

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के महा प्रबन्धकों, बाणिज्य मंत्रालयों और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रतिनिधियों और कुछ दूसरे लोगों ने भाग लिया था।

(ख) इस बैठक में उत्पादन के ढाँचे और 1966-67 में इस्पात के निर्यात की संभाव्यता पर विचार किया गया था।

Platform Shed on Bhatinda Junction

3796. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided at Bhatinda junction for passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no shed on some platforms and passengers have to stand in the scorching heat; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The following facilities have been provided at Bhatinda Junction for passengers—pucca platforms, platform sheds, III class waiting hall, waiting rooms for I and II class passengers, retiring room, foot over-bridges connecting various platforms, enquiry office, refreshment room, benches on platforms, water coolers, latrines and bathrooms etc.

(b) No. It is not a fact that there are no sheds on some platforms. However, the entire area on the various platforms is not covered.

(c) An area measuring 1500 sq. ft. on the Main B.G. platform at Ferozepore end as also an area of 3000 sq. ft. on the M. G. platform has recently been provided with sheds. An additional covering for an area of 1500 sq. ft. has also been sanctioned for the combined M. G. and B. G. platforms.

224 (ai) LSD—5.

Punjab Mail

3797. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days during 1965 when the "Punjab Mail" train reached Bhatinda in time and on how many days it reached late; and

(b) the reasons for late arrival of "Punjab Mail" at Bhatinda?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) During 1965, No. 37 Punjab Mail running from Bombay VT to Ferozepore arrived Bhatinda right time on 145 days and late on 220 days, and No. 38 Punjab Mail from Ferozepore to Bombay VT arrived Bhatinda right time on 318 days and late on 47 days.

(b) Reasons for late running were heavy emergent moves during May, June and September, 1965, heavy rains resulting in breaches, imposition of speed restrictions, alarm chain pulling, foggy weather, and other operational hazards, such as, accidents, signal and point failures, etc.

Manufacture of Railway spares and Components

**3798. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called upon private industrialists in the country to undertake manufacture of Railway spares and components which are presently being imported;

(b) whether Government have offered any assistance and incentive to the industrialists in this regard; and

(c) if so, the response of the industrialists thereto?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6050/66].

Tea Board

3799. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several employees of the Tea Board were chargesheeted and some other suspended in September, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many are being prosecuted and how many departmentally proceeded against; and

(d) the stage at which each case has reached?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For gross misconduct and indiscipline.

(c) None of these employees is being prosecuted; they are being proceeded against departmentally.

(d) After completion of formalities, the departmental enquiries are in progress from 6th January, 1966 against the 10 suspended employees. Cases of 25 other persons chargesheeted, who are not under suspension, will be taken up after completion of the enquiries against the 10 suspended employees.

Derailment on Lumding-Mariani Section of N.E.F. Railway

3800. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Express Goods train was derailed apparently due to sabotage by the Naga hostiles on the 23rd March, 1966 on the Lumding-Mariani Section of the North East Frontier Railways; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is a fact that an Express Goods train No. 905 UP was derailed between Chongajan and Naojan stations of the Northeast Frontier Railway on 22nd March, 1966, (not on 23rd March, 1966) at about 21-45 hrs., due to removal of two fish plates from railway track by unknown persons.

(b) The Government Railway Police Dimapur have registered a case under section 126A of the Indian Railways Act and investigation is in progress. Security measures have also been tightened up in the area.

Manufacture of Seamless Tubes in Punjab

3801. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a project for manufacturing seamless tubes is being set up in Punjab;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) The location in Punjab has not yet been decided.

(c) About Rs. 9 crores.

Processed Food Export Promotion Scheme

3802. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government imposed a cut in the import entitlement of various concerns under the Processed Food Export Promotion Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether representations from the affected concerns have been received; if so, how they have been disposed of?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None.

Manufacture of Tractors in Mysore

3803. Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a licence for setting up a tractor manufacturing factory in Mysore State;

(b) if so, when the factory will be set up; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) A scheme for the establishment of a new undertaking in the State of Mysore for the manufacture of power tillers has been approved.

(b) The factory is likely to be set up during 1967.

(c) The scheme is likely to cost Rs. 1 crore.

Derailment at Kursela Railway Station

3804. Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some wagons of a goods train were derailed at Kursela Railway Station on the Katihar-Barauni section on the North Eastern Railway on the 29th March, 1966;

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

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property?

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

(a) The accident occurred between Katareah and Kursela stations.

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

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 3,500.

Import Policy

3805. Shrimati Akkamma Devi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided on the import policy for 1966-67;

(b) if so, the main high-lights of the policy and the measures envisaged under the policy to ensure regular and timely supply of raw materials and components essential for capacity production by the industry in the country and to realise the increase in production as contemplated in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the estimated effect of this policy on the balance of trade position during the year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The import policy was announced on the 30th March, 1966.

(b) The Press Note dated the 30th March, 1966, announcing the policy and Public Notices No. 41-ITC(P);/66 and No. 47-ITC(PN)/66, dated the 30th March, 1966 and 7th April, 1966 respectively, give the high-lights and other details of the policy.

(c) The overall balance of trade position for 1966-67 will depend upon our export performance.

Exhibition on Exports

3806. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Exhibition on Exports was inaugurated on the 22nd March, 1966 to synchronise with the ECAFE session;

(b) the number of Councils and Associations that participated in the Exhibition; and

(c) the results achieved as a result thereof?

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

(b) 28 organisations including Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, State Trading Organisations etc. participated in the Indian Export Products Exhibition.

(c) The Exhibition was organised primarily to acquaint the delegates/observers of various countries attending the ECAFE Session with the growing range of India's exportable merchandise. During the currency of the ECAFE Session i.e. from 22-3-66 to 4-4-1966, a number of visitors including ECAFE delegates, representatives of foreign Missions in India, Members of Parliament, businessmen and other interested persons visited the Exhibition. The visitors have remarked that the Exhibition was very informative and that they were impressed by the quality and variety of the many new products on display. On the whole, it has created a favourable impression.

Central Silk Board

3807. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have represented that the headquarters of the Central Silk Board should be transferred from Bombay to Bangalore in view of

eighty per cent of sericulture being in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Steel Pipes

3808. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had talks with the Government of Australia for the export of steel pipes; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On an indication of Australian interest for steel pipes, the Rourkela Steel Plant has indicated, through the Ministry of Iron and Steel, to our High Commissioner in Australia, specifications, price and delivery schedule for the required steel pipes. But since then the matter has not progressed any further.

Export of Steel Rails

3809. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are negotiating with the Government of Iran for the sale of steel rails; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No negotiations have been undertaken by the Government of India with the Government of Iran for the sale of steel rails. However, an Indian firm had submitted a tender to the Iranian State Railways for the supply of 30,000 tons of steel rails. Their tender was the lowest but they could not win the same because the length of the rails was not of the desired specifications. Tenders for this supply are to be called again.

Import of Pumps

3810. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Pumps Manufacturers Association have demanded that the import of pumps should be banned; and

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

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

(b) The import of pumps is banned to Established Importers. Application from Actual Users are considered for certain description not indigenously manufactured on the recommendation of sponsoring authorities.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM THE SIALKOT BORDER

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास):

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कल भी निवेदन किया था कि मैं ने इस काल एटेन्शन नोटिस की सूचना ता० 7 को दी थी और प्राज्ञ ता० 15 को उत्तर दिया जा रहा है, इस में इतना विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। कल भी काल एटेन्शन नोटिस के वक्त प्राप ने कहा था कि उस का नोटिस ता० 6 को प्राप ने दिया था। मैं ने इस बारे में देखा था। एक प्राप दिन तो मिनिस्ट्री से उस के बारे में फैक्ट्स मंगवाने में लग जाते हैं और फिर आर्डर-पेपर पर काल एटेन्शन नोटिस होता है, फिर 8, 9 और 10 ता० को छुट्टी हो गई। ता० 11, 12 को दूसरे नोटिसिज रखे हुए थे, सिर्फ एक काल एटेन्शन नोटिस को

प्राप्त होता है, इस लिये इस में देर हो जाती है। प्राप जानते हैं कि ता० 11 को फूड इन्डस्ट्री का काल एटेन्शन नोटिस था, ता० 12 को उड़ीसा के बारे में था, ता० 13 को छुट्टी थी, ता० 14 को उसे रखा गया था।

श्री हरी बिष्णु कान्त (होशंगाबाद): इस के महत्वको देखते हुए दो नोटिसिज ले लिये जायें।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप्ति में लिया जाता है, इस वक्त नहीं लिया गया।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, you were kind enough to state some-time back that a lot of Calling Attention Notices are coming. I admit that all of them may not be so important, but events are taking place in the country wherein some Calling Attention Notices are necessary. In that case, may I request that, if you find that the Calling Attention Notices are urgent, you will be pleased to allow some days at least for such notices?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow questions to be put. I can ask the Minister to lay a statement on the Table. I can do that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रबलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“सियालकोट की सीमाओं पर भारतीय सेनाओं के पीछे हटाये जाने के समाचार।”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House will recall, under the Tashkent Agreement, the armed personnel of the two countries had to withdraw, not later than 25th February 1966, to the positions they held prior to 5th August 1965. These withdrawals were duly carried out. In fact, the U.N. Secretary-General announced the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

completion of these withdrawals on 26th February, 1966.

According to the agreement between the Chief of the Army Staff, India and the C-in-C, Pakistan Army, any doubts about the ground positions, as they existed on 5th August, 1965, were to be settled by mutual discussion between the local commanders. On the international border between the Sialkot District of Pakistan and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, a minor difference of opinion arose over three small areas, the total acreage of which was about 36 acres. Accordingly as required under the agreement between the Chief of the Army Staff, India and the C-in-C, Pakistan Army, the matter was considered by the two local commanders and whatever adjustments in positions were necessary, were carried out in the light of mutually agreed conclusions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 15 अगस्त 1947 की सीमाओं को देखते हुए यह क्षेत्र हमारा क्षेत्र है और हमारे क्षेत्र में अपनी सेनाओं को हटाने और पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं के घाने की बात हमारी सरकार ने मानी है। जब कि आपने पाकिस्तान से कहा है कि यह क्षेत्र हमारा है और पाकिस्तान का कहना है कि यह क्षेत्र हमारा है, तो इस क्षेत्र को विवादग्रस्त क्षेत्र कह कर उन की सेना वहां पर न भावे, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या उस नक्शे को सदस्यों के सामने पेश करेंगे कि 15 अगस्त की सीमा कौन सी थी और क्या संसद् सदस्यों का दल वहां ले जा कर सरकार बताने को तैयार है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These two different positions must be understood in this matter. The action that is being taken now is the follow-up action of the Tashkent agreement, and naturally, these 36 acres, according to the revenue records, are on our side of the international border. There is no doubt about that. So, what action

is being taken is nothing as a result of any settlement of dispute on *de jure* merits. This question is merely one of a follow-up action, of withdrawing the troops to the positions they held actually prior to 5th August, 1965. We are withdrawing to that position. We are not going into the merits—*de jure*—or any legal battle in this particular matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह क्षेत्र हमारा है, झगड़े का कोई सवाल नहीं है, तो फिर उस क्षेत्र से क्यों हटे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरी बात मैं ने यह कही थी कि संसद् सदस्यों के ग्रुप को वहां ले जा कर बताने को क्या सरकार तैयार है तथा वहां का नक्शा यहां पेश करने के लिये तैयार है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि ताशकन्द समझौते के अनुसार 5 अगस्त के स्थान पर घाना चाहिये था, तो क्या यह बात सच है कि वहां पर हमारे बहुत से आफिसर मारे गये और फिर जब दोनों कमान्ड के आफिसरों में बातचीत हुई कि यह जमीन विवादग्रस्त है, उस के बाद पाकिस्तान में अयूब साहब ने अपने भाषण में इस का जिक्र किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका और रूस गई। वहां कुछ पोलिटिकल प्रेशर उन पर पड़ा। क्या यह सही है कि उस की वजह से जो डिजिटन पहले हमारे आफिसरों ने लिया था कि वह भूमि हमारी है, उस को बदला गया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is nothing about pressure from America or any other countries. Really speaking, the question about the actual ground position was raised for the first time when Shri Swaran Singh and other Cabinet

colleagues went to Rawalpindi for discussion. For the first time this point was mentioned there and naturally we answered that the facts will have to be found out. In the light of the discussions between the Chief of the Army Staff, India and the C-in-C, Pakistan, it was decided that these ground positions will have to be ultimately decided by the local commanders looking to the facts as to where the positions were on the 5th August. Naturally this discussion between the local commanders took place and in the light of that discussion, the withdrawals have taken place.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think we have withdrawn, according to the Defence Minister and not according to me, to the 5th August position so far as these small areas in dispute covering about 36 acres are concerned and all this has been done in the light of the Tashkent pact. When we signed this Tashkent pact, did we visualise that we would have to surrender some parts of our territory which we have been holding all these years unilaterally or whether this thing will apply to the Pakistan government also. We have surrendered 36 acres of land to the Pakistan Government. Has the Pakistan Government, according to the Tashkent pact, surrendered any land to us or has the surrender been all along the line on our side?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was no question of surrender of any land under the Tashkent declaration, because the questions of disputes and merits were not considered or conceded in the Tashkent agreement. The Tashkent agreement only provides that the armies and troops should withdraw to the 5th August positions. These are two different things; there was no question of surrender of any land on our side or their side.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I would advise him not to exert himself; he should sit down.

Dr. M. S. Aney: When the first reply was sent by us that our army was on our ground, were not our commanders and others consulted at that time? Why is it that on second thought, the reply was changed so far as the actual position we occupied on the 5th August was concerned?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was no question of first or second thought; it is a process. In the light of the discussion between the two local commanders, whatever adjustments in positions were necessary, they were carried out. (Interruption). There is no question of second thought.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): On the basis of the reports that the Secretary General of the UN received, U. Thant said that the withdrawals had been completed by the Indian and Pakistani forces. After that we heard a statement of the UN observers refuting that there had been complete withdrawal. May I know whether it is in view of that and also Mr. Bhutto's complaint that the withdrawals have not been completed that this withdrawal has taken place or whether it was decided unilaterally? What was the reason? Why was it decided unilaterally?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It was not decided unilaterally. As I said, the actual positions were in doubt in the beginning certainly. There was no question of anybody complaining about it. As I said, the first time we knew of this complaint was when our Foreign Minister with his colleagues went to Rawalpindi. It was mentioned to him that there were some doubts about this matter. We naturally said that we have to go into the facts and the local commanders were asked to find out the position. It was only in the light of that further discussion in this matter took place.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : हिमालय की रक्षा का जब समय था तब यह सरकार पंचशील की रक्षा कर रही थी। अब तक बात साफ नहीं हुई है। इस वक्त सरकार रणरुद्धों की हिकायत कर रही है या कि तालकंद स्पिरिट

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

की हिफाजत कर रही है ? दोनों में से किस की हिफाजत कर रही है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : दोनों की कर रही है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : पांच भ्रगस्त वाले स्थानों पर जब हमारी सेनाओं को वापिस होने का प्रश्न था तब क्या सेना के कुछ उच्च अधिकारियों ने रक्षा मंत्रालय को या भारत सरकार को यह बात भी स्पष्ट रूप से बता दी थी कि वे इसलिये यहां से वापिस नहीं आ रहे हैं कि पांच भ्रगस्त से पहले भी यह जो 36 एकड़ की सीमा है, यह भारत के अपने हाथ में थी, इसलिए यहां से सेनाओं की वापसी का कोई प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता है ? यदि ऐसी बात थी तब अब वापिस प्रकार क्या हम ने दुनिया में अपनी स्थिति को गलत रूप में पेश नहीं किया है और क्या पाकिस्तान का रक्ष इस प्रकार से पुष्ट नहीं होता और हमारी स्थिति कुछ दुर्बल नहीं होती है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, the latter part of the question that the hon. Member put is a series of inferences that he is trying to draw of a certain situation. It is not so. There is no question of anything going against India because India was committed and so was Pakistan committed to withdrawal of troops to 5th August position. There was no question of the army refusing to do certain things or not refusing to do certain things.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : प्रश्न यह था कि सैनिक अधिकारियों ने क्या यह कहा था और आप को यह जानकारी थी कि पांच भ्रगस्त से पहले यह धरती हमारे अधिकार में थी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बात यह है कि आखिरी जो फैसला किया है वह उन की ही राय से किया है । उस के बारे में डिसकशन लोकल कमांडर्स के बीच में हुआ है था । यह डिसकशन दोनों देशों के फारेन मिनिस्टर्स या

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : बात को स्पष्ट बतायें ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : स्पष्ट बताता हूं । पहले कुछ मिसमंडरस्टैंडिंग रही होगी । लेकिन आखिर में जो फैसला किया वह तो दोनों ओर के कमांडर्स के बीच डिसकशन के बाद ही हुआ । उस के ऊपर ही फैसले ने निर्भर किया । मेरे ओर उधर के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर या यहां के ओर वहां के फारेन मिनिस्टर्स के बीच तो यह हुआ नहीं : दोनों देशों के कमांडर्स के फैसले पर ही सब कुछ हुआ है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि यह 36 एकड़ की जो भूमि थी इस के बारे में कोई मिसमंडरस्टैंडिंग थी और उस की वजह से हमारे ग्राम्स कमांडर्स ने कहा कि पांच भ्रगस्त के पहर भी यह धरती हमारी थी । इस वास्ते पहले इस के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ । मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से मालूम होता है कि मिनिस्टर्स ने फैसला नहीं किया है, ग्रामी कमांडर्स की बैठक हुई थी और उस में फैसला हुआ है । ताशकंद भावना की सही तर्जुमानी करने के लिए और दोनों देशों के बीच में शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिए या शान्ति खरीदने के लिए कितनी ओर धरती हमें देनी पड़ेगी ? क्या उस का ब्यौरा आज सदन के सामने रखा जाएगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I would like to make this one point clear. Certainly the Government's decision was to go back to 5th August position. We do not want to withdraw from that position or shelve the responsibility of that. But which was the 5th August position naturally has to be left to the decision of the local commanders.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question is this

Mr. Speaker: He says we have not given any land for that consideration,

it is only in pursuance of an agreement that we had arrived at with that country, which we have certainly respected, that all these things have been settled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this has been completed and no land is to be given?

Mr. Speaker: That question he has already answered.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अभी बताया गया है कि ताशकंद समझौते के मातहत पांच भगस्त की रेखा पर वापिस जाने का हम ने फैसला किया था। 25 फरवरी तक सेना को वापिस हटाने का काम पूरा करना था। बताया गया था कि वह हो गया है और 26 फरवरी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भी यह बात आई और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अफसरों ने कहा कि सेना को पांच भगस्त की सीमा पर वापिस हटाने का काम पूरा हो गया है। उस के बाद यह 36 या 40 एकड़ भूमि का मामला आया। सरकार द्वारा कहा गया कि यह भूमि हमारी है और यहां से हमारे हटने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। बाद में और अब मंत्री महोदय यह कह रहे हैं कि चूंकि इस के बारे में विवाद था और पांच भगस्त के पहले यह भूमि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में थी इसलिए हम हटे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर पांच भगस्त के पहले पाकिस्तान के हाथ में यह भूमि थी तो यह भूमि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में कब चली गई? कश्मीर में युद्धबन्दी हो गई 31 दिसम्बर 1948 की मध्यरात्रि को, इस बीच में और पांच भगस्त 1965 के बीच में कब इस भूमि पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा कब्जा किया गया, इस बात को मंत्री महोदय सदन के सामने रखें। क्या इस बात को पहले कभी लोक सभा के सामने उन्होंने रखा था?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think this dispute arose sometime in the fifties. I have not got the exact date or year with me I think it arose sometime in the fifties. It must be in 1957 or so.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न क्या था? यह भूमि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को हमारे हाथ में थी। फिर कश्मीर में लड़ाई हुई, 21 दिसम्बर, 1948 को युद्धबन्दी हुई : मैंने जानना चाहा था कि उस के बाद कब इस धरती पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मिनिस्टर साह बतला सकते हैं कि यह धरती कब पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में आई?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, I cannot say when it went. But the dispute arose sometime in the fifties. According to the revenue records it is ours.

श्री मधु लिमये : डिस्पूट का क्या मतलब है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में काफी बहस हो चुकी है, और माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि हमारी भूमि के बारे में विवादास्पद शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा। बार बार मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि विवादास्पद है। इस का क्या मतलब है? आखिर में आप दिल्ली को भी विवादास्पद कह देंगे।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Whatever the details may be, there is surrender of a part of our territory. So, will he tell us unequivocally what has happened?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने उन से पूछा था कि इस 40 एकड़ पर कब कब्जा हुआ, लेकिन उस का जवाब नहीं आया।

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members think there has been surrender of territory, what can I do? I can only get the answer. He has answered the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : कहाँ दे रहे हैं?

Mr. Speaker: Members might seek other remedies.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पाकिस्तान ने इस पर कब्जा कब किया यह तो बता सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप एक सेकेन्ड मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । आप मंत्री महोदय से पूछिये (Interruptions)**

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record because so many hon. Members are speaking at the same time.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद) मंत्री महोदय ने विवादास्पद शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है । जैसे आप और शब्दों को हटवा देते हैं उसी तरह से आप इस शब्द को भी उन के वयान से हटवा दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब हटवा में देता हूँ तब आप एतराज करते हैं (व्यवधान) मैं ने आप से कहा कि सप्लीमन्टरी का जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कहां दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तीन दफे दिया । मैं उन से और क्या कह सकता हूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या जवाब दिया है ? पाकिस्तान ने कब कब्जा किया, इस का क्या जवाब दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ को जवाब नहीं देना है । (व्यवधान)**

No Member shall speak unless I identify him and if he speaks in spite of that, it will not go on record. Only the Member whom I call should speak.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो यह कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं देते कि कब कब्जा किया । (व्यवधान)

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): when did the land go?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : चूंकि कमाडारों की बैठक फिर होने वाली है तो क्या उस क्षेत्र को विवादास्पद कर के माना जायेगा या हम ने उस को पाकिस्तान का एरिया मान लिया है ? दूसरे यह कि पाकिस्तान ने कब विजय प्राप्त कर के इस को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया था ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the discussions between the local commanders are concerned, naturally discussions will take place whenever any problem arises. If any further problems arise, certainly they will meet. Problems of different types can arise; it is not merely the questions of territory etc. but the question of patrolling and other details also sometimes arise. The question of certain other ground rules may also perhaps arise. If these questions arise, they will certainly meet to discuss those matters. As far as the question of expression of the word "dispute" is concerned, I did not mean that we are treating it as a dispute. As far as this particular land is concerned, according to us, it is according to revenue records, our land. There is no doubt about it.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: When did it go to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: What the Members are concerned to know is that when the land we claim is ours, when it was that Pakistan claimed that it had passed into her possession and what is the fact.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said I have not got the exact date with me. This question arose some time in 1957 according to my present information, but I have not got the exact date with me.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया । उसमें मैंने यह पूछा था

कि क्या आप इस की विवादास्पद मान कर चलेंगे या पाकिस्तान का एरिया मान कर चलेंगे कमान्डरों की बातचीत में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने कहा है कि यह हमारा एरिया है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): What is the rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do not ask for the rule; you never quote the rule.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेस के भ्रादमी तो कभी भी रूल नहीं बतलाते । उस दिन श्री हनुमन्तैया ने नियम संख्या बतलाई थी । क्या आप के लिये प्रलग नियम हो गये हैं । वह कुछ नहीं जानते हैं लेकिन उन से तो नहीं पूछा जाता है कि नियम संख्या बतलाइये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. A pertinent question was asked by hon. Members here and you also in your wisdom put practically the same question. The question was as to when this particular piece of territory of 36 acres passed into the hands of Pakistan. A specific question was asked. Now, it is open to the Minister to ask for notice or not to disclose the information in the public interest. He has neither claimed immunity on that ground nor has he asked for notice. So, I want your ruling on his whether the question can be evaded by the hon. Minister when repeatedly it has been asked.

Mr. Speaker: A question cannot be evaded. When the Minister says that the information about the date is not with him just at present.... (Inter-ruption).

इस तरह से तो नहीं हो सकता कि आप बोलते जायें जब आप का जी चाहे और जितनी देर चाहे । मैं बार बार कह रहा हूँ

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह जवाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : वह सन्तोषजनक जवाब नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं ने समझा, आप ने कहा कि डेट मेरे पास नहीं है तो आया वह डेट जो कि पूछी जा रही है कि कब यह पाकिस्तान के कब्ज में आया, उस के बाबत आप ने कहा ?

श्री यशवन्त राव बल्लाण : जी हां ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो अब मैं उस में क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बाद में बता सकते हैं ... (व्यवधान) :

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

12.40 hrs.

RELEASE OF A MEMBER ON PAROLE

Shri Biren Dutta

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 12th April, 1966 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Hazaribagh:—

"I am to inform that Shri Biren Dutta, Member, Lok Sabha, has been released from this jail on the 11th April, 1966, at 4.20 P.M. on parole, for 15 days from the date of release."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In regard to this matter, may I point out that normally the House is entitled to have the information about release or arrest or whatever it might be in regard to Members in time. Our friend Mr. Biren Dutta is here—he had been here yesterday and we welcomed him—and yet somehow

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the communication does not seem to have reached you earlier. I feel that this was an occasion of some importance because, taking advantage of your historic ruling on the Umanath case, Mr. Dutta had attended the House. Now, when he came to the House today, we naturally felt that that was an occasion when we could say a few words because it was in pursuance of the facility which has been offered by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. This is not a laughing matter. It is a very serious matter. You, Sir, gave the ruling which has enabled Members of Parliament, whichever Party it may be—anyone might be in detention tomorrow or the day after—to attend the House. This is the facility that your ruling has offered to the Members of Parliament, that if they are released on parole, even then they can attend the House. This was a fairly memorable occasion. Yesterday, we had no notice and I was a little astonished—I was not present for the last few days; when I found our friend here, I was very much overjoyed—that the House and you, Sir, had not been informed of this. I wanted to say how we very much like the Government to go further and make sure that everybody is released before this House rises for its recess. I think from the point of view of your ruling and its importance and from the point of view that this House has a prior authority of receiving intimation from officers of the Government regarding detention or release, they have been in default in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: It is dated 12th April and it was received last evening. I will find out if there has been any delay.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, we are very happy that Mr. Biren Dutta who has been released on parole for 15 days has been allowed to attend the House. But may I say following this that we are very sorry that Shri Umanath who was also released on parole was wrongly prevented from attending the House?

Mr. Speaker: That chapter is over. We cannot take that up now.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of your ruling, Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: We discussed that. That is gone now.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not gone. It raises a fundamental issue.

Mr. Speaker: We discussed that. That cannot be linked up with this. Because Mr. Biren Dutta has come, we take up the case of Shri Umanath. We cannot take that up now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Honshangabad): In that context, may I request you to bear in mind the Chief Minister of Madras referring to what happened here that somebody in the House said something.

Mr. Speaker: That is not before me now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is your ruling, Sir. But he says that somebody in the House said something. It is very improper and very wrong.

12.44 hrs.

RE. STATEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT MADE OUTSIDE THE HOUSE

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल आप से निवेदन किया था कि एक पत्र मैंने आप को लिखा था। आप ने यह कहा था कि उस का जवाब भेजवा देंगे। अभी तक मेरे पास उत्तर नहीं आया। गृह मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं। मैंने अपने पत्र में यह लिखा था कि जब संसद् बैठ रही थी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उत्तर आप को अभी भिजवा देता हूं। अभी दे देता हूं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं आप के द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि संसद् के गौरव की रक्षा करने के लिए नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य जो प्रायः वह पहले संसद् के समक्ष आने चाहियें। जैसे पंजाबी सूबा के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय समाचारपत्रों में आया . . .

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तक कोई निर्णय हमारे सामने नहीं है शास्त्री साहब, नहीं तो मैं आप को इन्फार्मेशन दे देता ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : समाचारपत्रों में आया है

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदय : प्रखबार वाले कुछ भी लिखते रहें ।

Shri Hem Barua: We may say. Shastriji and not Shastri Saheb.

12.45 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Mr. Speaker: I have received a calling attention notice about Delhi bundh. Probably the Minister would be making a statement at 5 O'clock.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Yes; at 5 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Home Affairs will be making a statement at 5 O'clock about Delhi bundh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will Mr. Nanda make the statement or the Finance Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nanda.

12.45½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1966.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 3-E in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1966, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6043/66].

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): On behalf of Shri D. Sanjivayya, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) Notification No. F.2(5)/65-F&CS, published in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th January, 1966, rescinding the Delhi Cement Control Order, 1963.

(ii) G.S.R. 5 published in Pondicherry Gazette dated the 24th December, 1965, rescinding the Pondicherry Cement Control Order, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6044/66].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6045/66].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Kerala Premo Pipe Factory Limited, Trivandrum, for the year ended 31st March, 1965 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Shri Bibudhendra Misra]

- (ii) Review by the Government of Kerala on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6046/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION LIMITED, DELHI, FOR 1964-65

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri Shyam Dhar Misra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, Delhi for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6047/66].

12.46 hrs.

OPINIONS ON SIKH GURDWARAS BILL

Shri A. S. Salga (Janjgir): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. II to the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 3rd September, 1965.

12.45½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the

Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th April, 1966."

12.47 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.47½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

Shri Khadi'kar (Khed). I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to say something about absence of Members. The report has just been presented to the House.

Mr. Speaker: It has been presented only today. When it comes up for adoption, then he might say.

12.47½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): As you and the House are aware, we are behind schedule in the matter of discussion and voting on Demands for Grants relating to different Ministries. You have already fixed 6:00 P. M. on Thursday, the 28th of April, 1966, for putting to vote all the outstanding Demands for Grants. I have received requests from certain sections of the House that the order already announced should be suitably modified so

as to ensure discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to some of the major Ministries, I am examining the whole question with a view to accommodating the requests made by members to me. I propose to inform the Members through the good offices of your Secretariat about the revised order in which Demands for Grants will be taken up. My endeavour would be to advance the discussions on demands of important Ministries to meet the wishes of the House to the maximum extent possible. I have to consult the Ministers concerned also in this regard. Members would be informed about the revised order through Parliamentary Bulletins very soon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Minister has assured us that he will shortly communicate to the House the revised order of the discussion on the Ministries' Demands. In this connection I would like to earnestly request that the Home Ministry's Demands should, by all means and at all costs, be saved from the guillotine. It is now at a precarious stage, on the brink of the precipice so to say, and I hope that will be done. I do not know why the 28th has been fixed for the guillotine. If my computation is correct, the House could very well do it on the 29th instead of 28th, so that more time could be found for discussions.

The House is moving inexorably from the chill of winter to the warmth of summer. Only three Fridays are left for him to get up and make statements of this kind. So I would like him to tell the House as to what has happened to the part discussed motion on the first Annual Report of the Vigilance Commission—it was half-discussed last time. Some time should be found for it in this session.

Mr. Speaker: In the middle of financial business, how can we take it up?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After that, we should find some time.

Before the Demands come to a close, I want to know from you how your talks with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are proceeding—I hope they are proceeding very smoothly—in regard to the Constitutional obligation of this House to scrutinise and examine the estimates of the Rajya Sabha, and the Committee, I hope, is duly examining them and your talks with the Chairman of Rajya Sabha have not failed.

Lastly, I would like to know whether Government contemplate any extension of the session, and if so, we would like to be informed in time, at least three weeks before the close of the session or latest by the end of this month. The papers are full of all sorts of rumours that the session has been extended by one day only and I do not know whether the business will be concluded by that one day's extension.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today, and they will decide what business can be transacted....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shall we know it by next Friday?

Mr. Speaker: Early next week we shall meet and then decide what business can be finished within this time. If there is some proposal to extend the session, Government would inform us just now or some time later.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is one last point that I would like to make. The hon. Law Minister told the House the other day that a Bill to amend the election law was in the offing. We would like to know whether it would be introduced in this session.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We would like that the discussion on the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and External Affairs Ministry should be saved from the guillotine.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That has been saved already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have been told that the 28th April is the last day for the Demands. I also have a feeling, and I equally share the feelings and fear of Shri Kamath that the Demands of the Home Ministry are sure to be guillotined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want to save them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If they are to be saved, let the date be changed. But I have one suggestion to make. We have been demanding in this House in all our speeches that there should be a statement by the Government on the question of the Emergency and the DIR detenus. I would suggest that some time next week some announcement or some statement may be made either by the Prime Minister or by the Home Minister regarding the Emergency and whether it is going to be revoked, because every day in the newspapers we read, and even today we have read that this matter was discussed at the Congress Parliamentary Group meeting, and some Members spoke against it and some Members were in favour. So, we do not know what is happening. There are certain persons in detention, and some of them have been released and some of them are to be released. We know that after all, two years have gone, and since 1962 the people are in jail. This Emergency has become . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not advance reasons or arguments in support of his points . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have to give the reasons; otherwise, you may be able to understand it but my hon. friends opposite will not be able to understand it.

Mr. Speaker: If he gives me that credit, then I am sure they will also understand it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request you to kindly give me one minute. I shall take hardly a minute.

I request that you may not interpret it to them but let me explain it.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment, if the hon. Member is going to enter into arguments and reasons, then I do not know . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not arguing. I want a reply to my question. Let me explain it. Kindly give me just two minutes.

I am only saying that some statement on the Emergency is necessary, because the hon. Prime Minister has made a statement outside this House that the Emergency revocation may be delayed due to such and such reasons. It is high time that she makes a statement in this House regarding the Emergency and declares that all those who have been illegally detained would be released forthwith. That would create a smooth atmosphere.

Secondly, I would like to refer to another matter on which I have tabled a calling-attention-notice, and I would like to know from you what the position in that regard is. Of course, it may be rejected, and you, Sir, in your wisdom may have done it, and I do not bother about it. But the whole thing is that a particular man, a DIR detenu, a Central Government employee is practically on his last legs in the Indore jail, Mr. Bhowmick, and I would request on humanitarian grounds that some statement should be made by the Home Minister about that case.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): The Proclamation in regard to Kerala is in force and Kerala is under President's Rule, and it is the Home Ministry which is in charge of the Kerala State. In view of the importance of the matter, and in view of the fact that there is no legislature in Kerala, I would submit that the discussion on the Demands of the Home Ministry should get precedence and they should start on Monday itself, and I would also request that at least three days' time should be

allotted for the discussion of those Demands.

Secondly, I would like to submit that yesterday I had occasion to meet Shri A. K. Gopalan at the Supreme Court and I found that his health was very bad. That is contrary to the information given by the Home Minister. In view of the fact that he has difficulties in passing urine . . .

Mr. Speaker: All those issues cannot be raised at this stage when we are only considering the business of the House.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: We want to discuss these things on the Demands of the Home Ministry, and we want to censure the Home Ministry on these things.

Mr. Speaker: Wrong use is being made of this privilege and I shall certainly have to reconsider it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत प्रचम्भे और सनसनी की खबर साम्यवादी चीन के बारे में हम लोगों को मिली है, पूरे देश को मिली है कि वहां आजकल कपड़े की राशानियाँ बच्चों के हिसाब से की जा रही हैं जहां कि प्रति व्यक्ति करीब 3 इंच प्रति वर्ष पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय या जो कोई सम्बन्धित मंत्री हैं इसके बारे में पूरी जांच करके यहां बयान दें क्योंकि अगर यह हालत सही है तो उस में भारत की जनता और सरकार के मनोबल पर बड़ा जबरदस्त असर पड़ेगा। मैं आप को खाली इतना याद दिला दूँ कि मेरी बहुत सी कोशिश हो चुकी है इस चीज के बारे में कि यह किसी तरीके से सदन के सामने आये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उस को इंकार किया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि वे इस पर जांच करवायें।

आदलत महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): There is one thing which is very serious. On the 23rd March, when a statement was made here on the so-called Naga Republic Day which was celebrated, there was a discrepancy or contradiction between the statement made by the Prime Minister and that made by the External Affairs Minister. On that occasion, you were prompt enough to tell us that you would enquire into that matter from the Prime Minister and clarify the position. After that nothing was done.

I wrote a letter to you about a couple of days back . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have sent it on to the External Affairs Ministry. I am pursuing it.

Shri Hem Barua: On that occasion it was our wish . . .

Mr. Speaker: I may assure Shri Hem Barua that I am pursuing it.

Shri Hem Barua: We are very happy that you are pursuing it, but then there should be more speed put into the spokes of your wheel.

Mr. Speaker: Now that he has put speed into me, I shall do it.

श्री प्रकाशचर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

मैं दो बातें मन्त्रीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्तावित कमिशन बनता जा रहा है कि पंजाब का किस प्रकार से विभाजन होगा यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय है। संसद जिस समय चला रही हो तो यहां उस पर विचार हो कमिशन को निर्णय देने में संसद के द्वारा सुगमता भी रहेगी। एक तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अवश्य विचार हो क्योंकि अब तक सरकार के द्वारा यह पता नहीं चल सका कि इस में प्रस्तावित हरियाणा की क्या त्रुटि रहेगी? हरियाणा का कितना क्षेत्र रहेगा और पंजाब का कितना रहेगा? दूसरी चीज भी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आप ने एक बार इसी स्थान से यह व्यवस्था दी थी जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष समाप्त हुआ था और सदस्यों ने आप से अनुरोध किया था कि इस पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आप ने यह कहा था कि इस समय चर्चा होने के दो दुष्परिणाम होंगे एक तो यह कि देश के मनोबल पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा दूसरे कुछ ऐसे सैनिक रहस्यों के प्रकट होने की सम्भावना होगी जो कि इस समय प्रकट नहीं होनी चाहिये। अब चूँकि वह स्थिति पीछे चली गई, ताशकंद का समझौता हो कर वह भी टूट गया तो अब इस पर आप अवश्य अवसर दें कि जब इन दोनों बातों पर सदन में चर्चा हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक कोई नोटिस न हो मैं गवर्नमेंट से कैसे कह सकता हूँ ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नोटिस दिए हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस दिये हुए हैं तो वह कंसीडर किये जायेंगे।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I want to know whether with the consent of the House it would not be possible to put off calling-attention-notice till the 29th instant, in view of the fact that we are short of time for some of the Demands. In the interests of the Demands of the Home Ministry I hope the Demands of the Education Ministry will not be left out from discussion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am not trying to flatter you when I say that you have been one of the Speakers who deals very tenderly with things and persons. Now, tenderness and guillotine do not go well together. I would, therefore, request you that no kind of guillotine should be applied to the Demands of any Ministry, and if necessary, you should ask us to sit for longer hours so that we can discuss all the Ministries very thoroughly.

The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is a reader of the *Ramayana*, but in the *Ramayana* nobody has said that you should try to apply the guillotine. Therefore, I would request him also that he should desist from applying the guillotine. We should consider and discuss the Demands of all the Ministries.

My second point is this. As was submitted by an hon. friend here on the floor of the House, we are hearing and we are reading all kinds of things about the Punjabi Suba in the papers. As you have said, and I agree with you, they are not authentic pieces of information which are conveyed to us. All the same, everybody who is connected with this question does not always listen to what is said on the floor of the House. Therefore, Sir, I would submit very respectfully that these things should be discussed on the floor of the House, namely, the formation of the Punjabi Suba, the formation of Haryana Pranth or whatever it is and the setting up of the Boundary Commission or whatever it is called, and all those things should come up before the House. Government should tell us in an authoritative way what the state of affairs is. It is no use, Sir, making people read papers and getting away with rumours, guesses and speculations which are not conducive to the welfare of the country, to the welfare of the Punjabi Suba and to the welfare of Haryana.

13.00 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़ावाय (देवास) : मंत्री जी ने पीछे दो तीन बार यह आश्वासन दिया है कि बीड़ी मजदूरों के बारे में बिल को इस सदन में लाया जायेगा, लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस को कब इस सदन में लाया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तक फिनांशियल बिजिनेस चलता है, तब तक उस को कैसे लिया जा सकता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह भारवासन हैं कि इस बिल को इसी सेशन में ले लिया जायेगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्नी : (सज्जर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सारी बातें सुनते आ रहे हैं, परन्तु सरकार ने अभी तक लोक सभा में यह बिल्कुल नहीं बताया है कि हरियाणा के बारे में उस का क्या विचार है और वह हम को राज्य देगी या नहीं ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): While making his observations, the hon. Member from Gurdaspur kept his hands folded.

Shri Hem Barua: He was also closing his eyes.

Shri Kapur Singh: I did not notice it. I just want to know whether our submissions to you would become more acceptable to you if similar postures are adopted by us.

Mr. Speaker: When I am tolerant to abuses also, then, I have to just be patient with supplications as well.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Home Ministry's Demand is concerned, my hon. friend Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath expressed his anxiety about it; and as I have said, Sir, my endeavour will be to save many important Ministries, and Home Ministry will have the priority amongst them, to be saved from this guillotine. I would very much like my hon. friend's feeling that no ministry's demands should be guillotined, and in that connection he emphasised that this House should sit for longer hours. My hon. friend is aware that we are losing on several days half an hour or even forty-five minutes because there is no quorum even for the House to sit till 6 O'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What has happened to the Minister of State's directive?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That has become chronic and absolutely it has

become so chronic that we are talking about it every day and we are not finding any remedy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Adopt a draconian remedy.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the extension of the Session, Sir, it is not possible for me to say anything today, but I promise that before the scheduled time of the Session, at least a fortnight before, by the end of this month or even earlier, I shall be in a position to inform the House as to whether this Session is to be extended and if so, by how many days. About the statement regarding emergency, as my hon. friend has said. . .

An. hon. Member: Emergency and the Defence of India rules.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If any decision is taken by the Government, Government will certainly make a statement before the House. About Shri Lohia's query, I don't know about the Short Notice Question. Perhaps it is disallowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it being taken up or not, I want to know.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Whenever it is taken up you will see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Emergency has become a mockery in the country; People have been put in jail for several years.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is, discussing the merits, Sir. All that I have said is that as soon as decisions are taken with regard to that, Government will come forward before the House and make a statement about it. About Shri Lohia's query, I have received a letter from Shri Lohia—it is a very sensational thing—and all that I promise is that I have passed it on to my colleague the External Affairs Minister and we shall try to find out. It is very difficult to get any news about China.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
हमारा राजदूत वहाँ है ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have requested my colleague to make enquiry about it and whatever information they will receive, they will place before the House or he will deal with it when the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry are going to be discussed.

About this Punjab affairs, Sir, I do not know because Government has not come to a final decision yet, the matter is being discussed. We are meeting. The Cabinet has been called again today. Some hon. Members mentioned about something having appeared in the Press; we cannot help it. In these days the Press publishes many things.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some Members of the Cabinet leak out those things.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कैबिनेट के रहस्य कैसे प्रकट हो जाते हैं ? इस तरह देश कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : क्या करें ? बदकिस्मती है इस मुल्क की । क्या किया जाये ?

It happens Sir; it has not happened once.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री-मंडल में कुछ भेदिये लोग हैं ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As soon as the decision is taken by the Government with regard to Punjabi Suba, about the details, certainly Statement will be made to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Election Law Amending Bill?

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Not only Punjabi Suba, but Haryana also.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : पंजाबी सूबे के साथ ही हरियाणा मिला हुआ है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha—Next item.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you discussed with the Chairman about the questions of Rajya Sabha Demands? What is the position? It is an important matter.

Mr. Speaker: They are not yet finalised. I have seen him. I have discussed with him. He promised to discuss with his own Members and give his reply.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What about my suggestion about cutting out Calling Attention motions?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Which Calling Attention motion?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Calling Attention Notices should not be taken up.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is for the Speaker to decide.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इमर्जेंसी के बारे में जैनरल बात तो हो गई, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति के बारे में मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन मोटिस दिया है, जो कि जेल में है और चौदह दिन से भूखा मर रहा है । उस के बारे में क्या पोजीशन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के बारे में मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप मिनिस्टर को स्टेटमेंट करने के लिए कह सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अगर वह मर जायेगा तो हत्या उन पर पड़ेगी ।

13.07 hrs.

MOTION re: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FORTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of the discussion which you had with the leaders of the opposition yesterday in your Chamber about the Privilege Committee Report I am bringing forward before the House a

Motion which I hope the House will unanimously accept without any discussion.

Sir, I move:

"That the Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 30th March, 1966 be referred back to the Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to say something, not on the merit of the Report. Either allow me now or when you put the Motion to vote.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting the Motion to the vote of the House now.

डा० राम मोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर आप कुछ बोलने दें, क्योंकि इस के बिना सारा मामला अधूरा रह जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर इस वक्त बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब सब ने मिल कर इस बारे में फैसला किया है, तो इस रिपोर्ट को बगैर किसी कमेंट के कमेटी को वापस भेज दिया जाना चाहिए।

डा० राम मोहर लोहिया : यह तो फैसला नहीं है कि यहां पर इस बारे में न बोला जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के इतिनिधि वहां पर मौजूद थे। वहां पर ही इस बारे में फैसला हुआ था।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या यह फैसला हुआ था कि यहां पर जुबान न खोली जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस वक्त इस पर बहस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं।

डा० राम मोहर लोहिया : मैं आप को इतमीनान दिनाता हूं कि आप के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बारे में आप बेजक कहते रहें, लेकिन यह उसूलन गवज है कि

जब सब ने मिल कर यह फैसला कर लिया है कि इस रिपोर्ट को वापस भेज दिया जाये, तब इस मौके पर इस बारे में फिर से बहस की जाये।

डा० राम मोहर लोहिया : सारे देश में यह बात फैलाई जा रही है कि संयुक्त समाजवादी दल संसदीय प्रणाली को खत्म करना चाहता है। यह बात बिल्कुल झूठी है। चूंकि हमारा तीखा और सीधा विरोध होता है, इसलिये हमारे खिलाफ यह लोग ऐसी बातें उठा रहे हैं। वास्तव में ये लोग सारे कायदे कानूनों को तोड़ रहे हैं और इस प्रकार संसदीय प्रणाली को खत्म कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त इस बारे में बहस नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यहां पर बात नहीं सुनी जाती है, उसी का नतीजा यह प्रस्ताव है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सदस्यों की बातों को सुन लिया जाये, तो समय भी बचेगा और गमतियां भी नहीं होंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने सुन लिया है। सब ने बैठ कर यह फैसला किया है। अब उस के बाद माननीय सदस्य यहां पर उस के बारे में बहस करना चाहते हैं। इस वक्त उस की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो हम कहना चाहते हैं, वह मुम लीजिये। इस वक्त उस फैसले का कोई विरोध नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Now I am putting the Motion to the vote of the House. The Question is. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is no democracy.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 30th March,

[Mr. Speaker]

1966 be referred back to the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The Report is referred back to the Committee. Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Chairman should have resigned.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस तरह के गलत फैसले करने से पहले सदन को . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े अफसोस की बात है। वहां मेरे साथ लीडर्स प्राफ ग्रुप्स बैठे थे और वह यहां भी बैठे हुए हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमय (मुंगेर) : फैमला ठीक है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैमला ठीक है तो ठीक है . . . डा० नायर ।

13.11 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning together with the cut motions moved.

The hon. Minister might continue.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Mr. Speaker, I was yesterday, in the course of my reply to the debate on the Demands of the Health Ministry, referring to the question of family planning. I will add one or two points to what I had stated yesterday and then go on to the general health side.

It was stated by Dr. Chandrabhan Singh that IUCD was not a panacea.

We agree that no one method is a panacea. That is why the Government is using all possible methods available so that we can see results in the form of reduction of the birth-rate in the shortest possible time. IUCD has only one advantage over some of the other method. It is a reversible process unlike sterilisation. We are recommending IUCD for those cases where there is one child or two and the couple may wish to have another, a third child. When couples have three or more children, we advise them on sterilisation vasectomy. If they do not want sterilisation, they can use any of the other methods; and the conventional contraceptives are being used.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the point of view of Government on the controversy regarding I.U.C.D. vs. the contraceptives pill which has been appearing in the newspapers from time to time. So far as the pill is concerned, Government has not accepted it for mass use. The reasons are: firstly, the pill has to be used every day regularly for 21 to 22 or 23 days in the month, and if the woman forgets it for three days, in the month, the effect of the pill disappears. To expect our woman to take a pill every day regularly every month for three weeks throughout the reproductive period of one's life is a little bit too much; our people are not used to taking pills in that manner.

The second reason why we have not accepted it on a mass scale is that there are certain side effects that have been reported in the western countries where they have used these pills for some time. There were originally cases of thrombophlebitis of the leg vein, called the white leg, but of late there have been some eye complications. The fear is that thrombosis of the eye vein has in these cases resulted in loss of eye-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

sight. There are some suggestions in the western countries to the effect that the pill should have a caption that 'you are taking it at your own risk'. Under these circumstances, we feel it is not good for us to use the pill on a mass scale in India.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then the cost of the pill is also quite substantial. Even western countries are finding it a bit expensive, I am told, 7 or 8 dollars a month. Here it may be Rs. 8—10 per month; I believe they are willing to lower the cost of it. But even if it is Rs. 5 and even if we give it to a hundred million women, it means an expenditure of something like many crores of rupees every month. My arithmetic is not so strong; whether it is Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 50 crores, I would not be able to say immediately . . .

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Rs. 50 crores.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Rs. 50 crores is a very big sum and we cannot indulge in this large expenditure. Of course, if we believe that this is the only effective method, we should be prepared to spend the money. If there was nothing else and if this was the very best method available, we might consider it. But there are other methods available.

The fourth reason against the mass use of the pill is that those who recommend the pill themselves say that it should not be used if there is thyroid disease, if there is heart disease, liver disease, kidney disease, diabetes, if there is endocrine imbalance and so on. This means that there should be a very thorough medical examination before the patient can be prescribed the contraceptive pill. If we could have a thorough medical examination of our women, we might as well use the opportunity for giving them the loop which is taken once and then there is nothing more to be done, instead of leaving

it to the chance that she takes the pill every day and does not forget about it. It is a well-known phenomenon that when the pill is stopped, fertility is at the very peak.

All these are reasons which have led us to the conclusion that the pill on the mass scale is not for us. On the doctor's prescription, any woman who wishes to use it can do so. Some of the women are using it in India. But we are not taking it as a mass scale. Loop is given once, and whenever the woman wants another child, the loop can be removed, maybe after 3, 5, 7, 10 years, and she can conceive, and have a baby.

It was stated that we need many women doctors for this programme and 50 per cent of the seats in medical colleges should be reserved for women students. I think that is going to be a little bit difficult. But I may inform the House that wherever admissions are being made on merit and merit alone, women upto 50 per cent and even more are finding admissions in many medical colleges. So I would plead for admissions in terms of merit and merit only, and there is no need for any special reservation of seats of any kind.

I might add that realising that there are many girls from modest families whose parents are not rich but the girls are bright and find admission to medical colleges, we have instituted a system of scholarships. We instituted 500 scholarships last year and we were able to give 481. We intend to give 500 every year so that during the five year plan, we will have 2,500 scholarships. These girls who will be given Rs. 100 per month will serve Government for family planning or any other work that Government may assign to them for the number of years for which they get the scholarship, certainly not for more than that period but within that period. They will have full salaries during their work and Government will have the doctors where they need them. We feel that these girls who are bright and who

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

want to become doctors should be helped to do so without any undue burden on their parents.

A question was asked: 'You are doing all this, but are you getting any results?' We have certain results from certain areas. They show that there is a trend towards reduction of birth-rate in a number of districts. We are pursuing this matter further. Our vital statistics are not so good. But there are certain other techniques by which some sample surveys can be made and the trends tested. We are trying to introduce them and use them more and more so that we would be in a position to say with more confidence as to what is the reduction in fertility rate as a result of our efforts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In Calcutta and other places when women go to these clinics for family planning, they are not taken any notice of. They have to pay through the nose in private clinics in Calcutta and other places. Has the Minister investigated this?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I know nothing of this situation. If the hon. Member will write to me giving details, I will take it up with the West Bengal Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To the best of my knowledge, the West Bengal Government is trying to provide free clinics in a large number of places. Our effort today is that every hospital, every institution where doctors are available, should give free service. The question of payment should not arise in these cases at all.

Now, Sir, to get back to the general health side, may I say that we would like to do a lot of things. I quite realise the difficulties that the hon. Members had narrated yesterday. There is not enough hospital accommodation, not enough of medicines

and not enough of a number of other things. But, may I say, Sir, that we can only do our best within the resources made available to us. In the First Plan the total amount of money made available for health plan was Rs. 140 crores, which was 5.8 per cent of the total Plan outlay and Rs. 101 crores was spent; the shortfall was 28 per cent. In the Second Plan the money given to Health was Rs. 225 crores, which was 4.7 per cent of the total outlay and Rs. 216 crores was spent; the shortfall was something like 4 per cent. The performance was very much better. In the Third Plan we were given Rs. 341.8 crores which was 4.20 per cent of the total plan and we have spent Rs. 353.13 crores. We have spent more than what was allotted to us and have tried to give the best results that we could possibly give. What we will get for the Fourth Plan I am not in a position to say at the present moment. I may say that we had asked for something like Rs. 900 crores for medical care alone. The total demand that we put up before the Planners was to the tune of Rs. 2700 crores and more. Against that, in the first instance we were promised Rs. 1090 crores. Now we are told that it will be Rs. 949 crores. God only knows what ultimately it will turn out to be. We had asked for Rs. 900 crores for the medical care programmes and with that money we hoped to give at least one bed for a thousand population, we hoped to give decent district hospitals with all specialist facilities and we hoped to do a certain amount of good work by way of providing services for school-going children's health, and promote better nutrition, set up services of cancer control, mental health and so on. If we get only Rs. 160 crores as against Rs. 900 crores demand for medical care, how much can we do within that, the House can understand and appreciate. All that I can promise to the House is that we are trying to do our level best to make the best possible use of the money given to us and we are trying

to make one rupee give the results of two rupees, if it is at all humanly possible, by utilising all other resources, by bringing in the private voluntary organisations, voluntary services of Doctors, retired personnel and so on and so forth.

Another point which is very important to be borne in mind is that health in India is a joint responsibility. So far as medical care is concerned, it is in the State sector. The Central Government helps them in evolving certain overall policies, whether it is for communicable diseases control, or for certain other types of services. For specialist programmes, such as tuberculosis control or leprosy control etc., we help them with finances also. So far we have helped the States in medical education, communicable diseases control, family planning schemes, training programme of nurses, indigenous system of medicine, and so on. But so far as hospitals and dispensaries are concerned, the Government of India has not come forward to help the States in that sector. However, knowing the difficulties of the rural areas, the Government of India has tried to help with the primary health centres and the aspect of medical care covered by them. We are also helping the State Governments to integrate the preventive and curative services in such a manner that they try to prevent diseases, promote health and give treatment where it becomes necessary. In that fashion we are trying to get better results for the available resources.

When the Third Plan was ushered in, there were 391 malaria units working in the country and not a single one had completed its job. There was considerable anxiety at that time as to whether they would be able to complete their job or the programme would fail and fizzle out. Thanks to the very good efforts put in by our specialists and thanks to the co-ordinated efforts of the central and the State Ministries through the Central Health Council Resolutions

and the follow-up action, today we are in the happy position wherein out of 391 units as many as 244 have already completed the job and they are in the maintenance phase, which means that 51.8 per cent of the job is completely finished. 160 units are in an advanced stage of consolidation, that is, prior to the stage of completion or entering into the maintenance phase. This makes 34 per cent. From this you will see that almost 86 per cent of the population today is completely protected from malaria, free from malaria and only 14.2 per cent of the job remains to be done. These units are still in the attack phase, but they are mostly in our border areas where we have got to continue the work till our neighbours complete the job from their side.

Similarly, small-pox was raging in the beginning of the Third Plan. During the Third Plan period the programme of small-pox eradication was worked out and taken up. We have vaccinated more than 80 per cent of the population. Some hon. Members were quite anxious and worried that there were cases of small-pox in certain areas. We are aware that there are certain pockets, particularly in the big cities and the Corporation areas where the migratory population is very considerable and where they have not been able to do as effective a job as one might wish. But, in spite of that, may I point out that in the period of November, 1962 to July, 1963 there were 85,496 cases of small pox with 26,394 deaths. In the same period during 1964-65 the number was 25,564 with 7,334 deaths. From this you will see that there has been considerable progress in the programme of small-pox eradication. During 1965 there has been still further improvement. There were something like 6,000 cases with 1500 deaths. This indicates that we are making good progress. May I say, Sir, that it is a continuing effort, which is necessary to keep our gains. All the new-borns must be vaccinated. In that, I beg of my hon. colleagues, the Members of this House and

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through them the State Legislators in their constituencies, to see to it that all the new-borns are continuously re-vaccinated and we do not slip back again into a situation where we may become vulnerable once again by accumulation of unvaccinated backlog.

Similarly, after the Chinese attack when we found that there were a large number of rejections in Army recruits due to trachoma and defective vision caused by trachoma, we took up the trachoma control programme in the whole country. We made concentrated efforts in four or five States where it was very heavily prevalent. The campaign was started in Delhi, Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Gujarat in the beginning and then we moved on to certain other States as well like Kashmir, Mysore, Bihar and so on. During the Fourth Plan we hope that we can do an effective job in completing malaria and small-pox eradication and also completing trachoma control so that we are free from these henceforth, and can direct our energies to other problems.

A number of hon. Members expressed concern regarding leprosy and tuberculosis. We are fully aware that these problems have to be tackled, and may I say that during the Third Plan considerable progress was made, but because there was shortage of money and malaria eradication consumed more funds than were allocated for it, the result was that we were not in a position to do as much for leprosy and tuberculosis control as we would have liked to do.

All the same, may I say that during the Third Plan we have set up 10 demonstration and training centres for leprosy, we have added something like 547 survey, education and treatment units and we have added 45 control units for leprosy work. Moreover, in the Third Plan for the first time we have brought the voluntary organisations into this work, and

there are 30 voluntary organisations which are doing a very good job of leprosy control.

A new thing has happened. We have been continuing our researches, and as a result of researches carried out at the Central Leprosy Training Research Institute at Chingleput, our scientists have found that if we give prophylactic treatment with this drug DDS to the children in the homes of leprosy cases, they do not develop leprosy. Similarly, some other scientists in Africa have found that BCG vaccination protects against leprosy. So, we are now trying to use on both these devices, so that we can protect the children, and if new cases stop coming up, it will be easier to control and treat the cases that we have.

We have at the present moment under treatment something like 8 lakhs of cases, but there are in India to day something like 20 to 22 lakhs and there is a good bit of work that remains to be done.

I am glad to say that one more addition during the Third Plan has been a new leprosy research and training centre at Agra with Japanese assistance. The Japanese Buddhist Mission people felt that as they had been helped by the Christian missionaries to overcome the problem of leprosy in Japan, they would like to help Asia to overcome leprosy, and to start with, they have begun their work in India. I hope and pray that we may get rid of leprosy from India fairly quickly, and we will join them to go and fight leprosy in other countries of Asia so that we can get rid of this disease.

With regard to tuberculosis, we had in the beginning of the Third Plan seven training and demonstration centres. We have 15 now. So, we have added 8. We had 307 clinics, and now we have 427. We had similarly trained 64 workers of various categories at the beginning of the Third Plan,

and by now we have trained 1,234. Another thing that we have started recently is free distribution of anti-tuberculosis drugs. We felt that it was not merely the patient in whose interest the drugs are necessary, but full treatment of known tuberculosis cases is necessary in the interests of the community, because if they can have treatment and become sputum negative, they will not spread the disease to other people. It is necessary for all my hon. colleagues to help us in this programme of domiciliary treatment.

I wish to bring to their notice that domiciliary treatment today is giving as much as 93 per cent success in Madras in the Chemotherapy Centre. Facilities in other places may not be as good and may need to be improved and enlarged. But it is obviously a very successful treatment, and there is no reason for us to lose heart. We can overcome the problem of tuberculosis provided we try and bring all those cases which have cough and fever and loss of weight to the clinics and we see to it that when they are put on treatment they take the treatment for a full year, that they do not drop out when they begin to feel better. In spite of the fact that they do not have to spend any more on the drugs, a number of them do leave the treatment in middle and go away. They need a little encouragement and persuasion, and in this it is not the Government agency but really the voluntary agencies scattered all over, be it in the form of Municipal Commissioner, Panchayat leaders and others who can really keep track of the cases in their own areas. The basic health services that we are developing will also help in this campaign to a certain extent.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): May I know whether this domiciliary treatment is given in the rural areas also, and if so through what agency?

Dr. Sathila Nayar: Tuberculosis clinics are being opened in the district

headquarters in most places, but they are having microscopes installed in the primary health centres so that the sputum can be examined and sputum positive cases and some of the other cases from rural areas who have been diagnosed in the district clinics, can get treatment at the Primary Health Centres. They need not go back to the headquarters for treatment or for repeating the medicines over and over again, the medicines are given to them from the nearest primary health centre. This is the technique of tuberculosis control that we are following. We are doing it for the rural areas as well as for the urban areas, and, as I stated in answer to a question in the last few days, I think it was in the Rajya Sabha, the pilot project that we have started in Delhi wherein we are trying to bring the total number of tuberculosis cases in the Delhi City and villages under treatment is a magnificent experiment and it should open the way for us to control tuberculosis in all other big metropolitan areas, be it Madras, Kanpur, Ahmedabad or any other place.

Of course, in this process it is necessary that the Employees State Insurance, railways and all other agencies that are catering for certain groups of people should also come forward and play their full part. We are taking it up with them, and they are showing interest to move in this direction. I hope the joint efforts will produce worthwhile results during the Fourth Plan.

There is another thing, goitre, enlargement of the thyroid gland; all along the sub-Himalayan belt millions of people suffer from it. We had known about it, but somehow mass production of iodised salt and its distribution had not been taken up. We knew that iodised salt could prevent goitre and cure it, and yet somehow goitre control had not been taken up. During the Third Plan we have taken up mass production of iodised salt at Sambhar Lake and a second plant has been added at Calcutta. We

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are hoping before long to supply the requirements of the total affected population so that within a few years it should be possible to get rid of this disease.

Cholera and filaria are other problems which hon. Members expressed concern about. So far as cholera is concerned, the problem of water supply and sanitation is a very necessary part of cholera control, and I am coming to the problem of water supply in a few moments. What we have provided is that during the Fourth Plan we would like to take up the problem of water supply, sanitation and intensive health education in a concerted manner in the 48 or 49 districts spread over 8 States where cholera is endemic, so that it should be possible for us to do a good job of cholera control, besides making a big thrust forward in leprosy and tuberculosis control during the Fourth Plan.

In the meantime, our scientists have developed certain techniques of treatment for cholera, so that even advanced cases can be saved by giving them certain types of treatment. We have been trying this in Calcutta and it has proved very successful. I hope it will be possible to take it to other places also.

In this connection, I may also mention that for family planning also we are at the moment trying to have an intensive campaign in certain selected areas. We have selected Hooghly District in West Bengal, Kaira in Ahmedabad and Ambala in Punjab. We are taking up Delhi for an intensive campaign from 1st May, and it should be possible for us to show a distinct reduction in the birth rate in these places within a year or so, so that from the experience so gained, we can take the same technique to other areas with dense population. Something that I myself was not aware of previously and I shall share with the House and that is that. Out of a

total of 320 odd districts, there are 47 districts in India wherein lives one-third of India's population. We propose to take up the family planning work intensively in these 47 districts as quickly as possible during the fourth plan so that we can make a dent in the population problem as early as possible.

Hon. Members referred to the difficulties of doctors in the rural areas. At the beginning of the third plan, we had 2013 primary health centres. At the end of the plan, we have 4796 centres. At the beginning there were 416 centres without doctors; at the end the number is 890, so that from 20.7 per cent, the percentage of centres without doctors has come down to 18.5 per cent in spite of the big expansion in primary health centres. I am not saying this is satisfactory; even this 18.5 per cent should disappear as quickly as possible. Further, we want two doctors now instead of one doctor at the primary health centres. I entirely agree with the hon. Members who made the suggestion that the doctors in rural areas must have better emoluments. We are taking it up with the state governments that they must give them some non-practising allowance and some difficult areas or rural areas allowance. More often than not, the housing conditions are not satisfactory and that is an important why the doctors do not like to go and live in the rural areas. The government has taken a decision that it will help them, apart from the construction of the primary health centres, in putting up houses for doctors and nurses so that these people will have a decent place to live in the rural areas. Intensive research was carried out to find out what are the causes that prevent doctors from going to the rural areas. Difficult living conditions were of course there, but another cause which came out very prominently was the intellectual isolation that the doctors suffered from when they went to the rural areas. We are trying to

work out a scheme by which specialists from the district headquarters will go to the primary health centres in the district at certain fixed intervals. There are 85 medical colleges now and the professors and teachers from these colleges can also go and visit these centres once a week, once a fortnight, or at whatever interval it may be, so that these people do not suffer from that intellectual isolation. We also propose to institute certain training programmes so that they can be brought back to the district headquarters for refresher courses and the like. But the thing which will succeed most is the complete integration of the rural service with the general service. Nobody wants to spend a life time in the rural area. If everyone is given a turn of 3 or 4 years, in the rural areas, they will be willing to take it in their turn. We are trying to work out these details with the States Government to find a satisfactory solution. Another answer is that if we have more doctors, some of these difficulties will disappear. We have done a good job in expanding medical education during the three plans. In medical education, in malaria eradication and in several other things we have exceeded the III plan targets. As against 75 envisaged by the III plan, we have 85 colleges; as against the planned admission of 8,000 a year by the end of the III Plan, we admitted last year something like 10,600 medical students. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh and Maharani Gayatri Devi drew attention to the shortage of teachers in the medical colleges. We are aware of this shortage. That is why we are giving as much emphasis as we can to the post-graduate training of our doctors. We hope during the fourth plan we can add thirty more medical colleges and increase the admission by some thing like 8,000, so that at the end of the fourth plan we may have something like 18,000 admissions a year as against 10,000 or so at the end of the third plan. We must give opportunities for post-graduate training and education to at least one quarter,

if not more of this number every year to provide teachers as well as specialists. For that apart from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, we have set up another post graduate institute at Pondichery and we would like to have a number of other regional institutes, one in Hyderabad, one in Maharashtra, one in Madras. But we can have them only if we get the necessary finance. We are taking it up with the finance ministry and as soon as we have their clearance, we shall go ahead with these schemes. But we are not concentrating only on post-graduate institutes. Some of the well-established medical colleges also are being used for post-graduate training. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh said that we should give post graduate scholarships in the 50 well established medical colleges. He will be glad to know that we have already been doing. We set up as many as 43 post-graduate departments during the third plan and we gave something like 1,200 or more post graduate scholarships also during the same period. We have at present post graduate facilities in India for something like 2,000 students for the degree course and 700 or a little more for the diploma courses so that the total facilities are a little less than 3,000. We must double this quantum during the fourth plan. If we want to prevent our young men and women from going abroad in search of higher training, they must have these opportunities within the country. Many of them would like to study in India.

Time does not permit me to go into the details about nursing education and other things. We are trying to do our best to push forward training programmes in nursing and for other para-medical personnel also because we feel that it is absolutely necessary for us if we are to get the results that we want. We have 86,000 doctors in India today and we have only 45,000 nurses. In other countries there are three nurses for

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every doctor; Here it is the other way round. We are doing everything possible to rectify this situation. In a number of states girls are not coming up for nursing training and many of them do not have the requisite educational qualifications for it, especially in States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, certain parts of U.P., Bihar etc. The auxiliary nurse-midwife training is being strengthened and expanded in these areas, so as to give an opportunity to the girls who are fit to take auxiliary nurse-midwifery courses. We are attempting to expand the health-visitors courses also so that they will have some avenues of promotion. They all get stipends. For doctors we had 366 post graduate students at the beginning of the third Plan, and we had 1,222 by the end of the third Plan. During the third Plan we have trained 3,974 post-graduate doctors. There are now 45,000 nurses out of which 27,000 were trained during the third Plan and 18,000 were there already. We hope we can at least another 45,000 nurses and the same number, if not more, of auxiliary nurse midwives during the fourth Plan.

But the promotion of health does not depend merely on providing hospital facilities and training of doctors, etc. There is need for better nutrition; there is need for better health education, and I would agree with some of the hon. Members who had expressed dissatisfaction with the pace of health education. We have had health education bureaux at the Centre and the State levels, but we have not been able to generate the type of movement that is wanted, a mass movement to get rid of some of the age-old insanitary habits. I do not know if it is possible for the healthy people alone to do it. I think the educational authorities and voluntary bodies will have to come into it in a big way, and I also feel that some of the other agencies like the trade unions and individual social workers will also have to come into it in a big way.

Some of the religious leaders also can help in this movement.

How is it that a person may be dying of hunger but if some food has dropped in the lavatory floor, he will never pick it up and eat it? Such a thing is considered dirty and we never do it, whatever happens. But, on the other hand, a fly sits on human excreta and the same fly comes and sits on food; everyone eats that food. The most pious Brahmin eats it and the other people eat it; they do not think what this fly has done and how dangerous it is to eat that food. This has got to be dinned into our people, this feeling has got to be instilled into their mind.

An hon. Member: Catch hold of those flies.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Catching hold of all those flies is not an easy or simple thing.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Take over all those temples where so much dirt is there, and where so many dirty things are practised every day, as for example, in Uttar Pradesh, etc.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is exactly what I am saying. The conscience for cleanliness has got to be roused. A feeling of horror against insanitation has to soak into the minds of our people. We are very clean from the personal hygiene point of view; we bathe, we wash our clothes, but we have not become conscious of the need for environmental sanitation. If the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes can be destroyed, then much can be achieved. Anyway, we hope that with the co-operation of all of you, it will be possible for us to intensify the health education campaign during the fourth Plan.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Out of these nurses, how many will be able to distribute among the rural areas?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We are trying to train them at the level of the district hospitals so that it would be possible to spread them within the districts. Many of the panchayats, etc., are coming forward to look after some of these girls when they are posted in the rural areas and I think this process will go still further.

बीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकराबाद) :
मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं खत्म कर लूँ,
उसके बाद पूछ लीजिएगा ।

Then, Maharani Gayatri Devi said something about water-supply and something about the Employees' State Insurance Corporation not spending the money that they have. My hon. friend the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation is sitting here and he will give the answer on some of those points.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): He is not in charge of the ESI. That comes under Social Security. (*Interruption*).

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Not now. But may I say a word in respect of E.S.I.C. They have a big programme of construction of hospitals, etc., and as soon as that programme is completed, much of the money that they have will not be there any more; it will be finished. The hon. Member also said something about very high standards in some of the ESI hospitals. I am glad there are high standards in the hospitals for the workers and labourers. Moreover, if some hospitals have high standards, they will serve as model for others also to fall in line. People may begin to clamour and ask for higher standards in hospitals. So there is nothing to feel critical about it because of the higher standards in those hospitals.

Then she said that we have given Rs. 20 lakhs to Rajasthan and Rs. 20

lakhs to Maharashtra for water supply and this was not fair. I think she was referring to a special grant that we had, a windfall, so to say, for local development works which had earlier been under the Planning Commission. We got something like Rs. 2 crores or a little over, which we distributed in the different States. Out of this sum, Rs. 20 lakhs were given to Rajasthan last year and Rs. 20 lakhs this year, so that they have Rs. 40 lakhs. But apart from that, Rajasthan was given quite a lot of money for water supply schemes. For instance, their expenditure in the first and second Plans together on water supply was Rs. 185 lakhs. In the third Plan alone, their expenditure on water supply was Rs. 230 lakhs. Over and above that, Rs. 40 lakhs were given to them out of the local development works, which takes the total up to Rs. 270 lakhs, and we gave them another Rs. 5 lakhs out of a grant which came to us from UNICEF, so that their total expenditure on water supply in the Third Plan is Rs. 275 lakhs by now. The proposals for the fourth Plan are in the nature of Rs. 13 crores, and I hope something substantial will come out of it.

Time is running out and so I will not mention some of the other communicable diseases. The question of water supply however, caused concern to a number of hon. Members several of whom have made certain comments and remarks, I would like to bring one thing to the notice of these hon. Members. That is, the Health Ministry does not deal with the totality of water supply schemes. We are in charge of piped water supply schemes or protected water supply schemes for the rural areas. That means wherever it is not possible to have wells dug, there we come into the picture. A number of hon. Members had asked why we are not doing the needful with regard to the requirements of Harijans and tribal areas. The needs of Harijans and the tribal areas are not being looked

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after by us. They are being looked after by the Social Welfare Department. Similarly, the sinking of wells, etc., is not being dealt with by this Ministry but by the Ministry in charge of Community Development. Questions were asked about the drought affected areas and the water supply problems there. That question is also being dealt with by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

If I may just mention one or two other points, so far as this Ministry is concerned, in the first Plan there were 272 schemes in the urban areas that were approved by the Health Ministry. In the second Plan 233 schemes were approved, and in the third Plan there were 519 schemes up to 31st December 1965 which had been approved by this Ministry. Similarly, the amount of money that was available has been spent and there is practically nothing left with us. About 90 per cent of the money that was available has been spent which is more than what has been done in the earlier Plans. The percentage of expenditure was 65 in the first plan, 80 in the second plan as against 90 in the third plan.

14 hrs.

In the rural areas, we have done the best we could with the resources at our disposal. We have spent 95 per cent of whatever was given to us, we have tried to give priority and emphasis to those areas where the conditions are very difficult—hilly areas and such areas where simple wells cannot be dug. We wanted something like Rs. 600 crores for completing this job. But we have been promised about Rs. 120 crores, out of which Rs. 40 crores will go to the Community Development ministry and the rest will be left with us.

Similarly for urban water-supply schemes, the requirements are of the nature of Rs. 1,000 crores or more. With every year that passes, estima-

tes go on increasing. As against the requirement of 1,000 crores, we had asked for Rs. 600 crores. However, Rs. 371 crores is the total that we may expect for water-supply, urban as well as rural, if the promises that have been made are kept and there is no further reduction by the time the plan is finalised.

Some hon. members mentioned the working conditions of scavengers. The provision of implements, etc. to scavengers is dealt with under the Harijan Welfare department which is with the Department of Social Welfare and not with us. But we are vitally interested in seeing that their conditions are improved. For that purpose, we have been trying to discuss this subject every time in the local self-government ministers' conferences. We have worked out patterns and designs for simple water-borne latrines so that there can be installed wherever it is feasible to do so. Wherever it is not feasible, we have worked out certain designs of dry latrines which will be decent and which will not cause hardship to our Harijan brethren. We have presented these designs to the States. The enforcement of these things will have to be done by the local bodies in various places.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): What about protective dresses for scavengers for cleaning drains and night soil?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know about protective dresses. But for going down into the drains, special boots, etc. are provided. Otherwise, generally speaking, special types of dresses will be very inconvenient in this weather. But the method of cleaning should be improved. I am convinced that the only way to solve the problem once for all is to institute water-borne latrines and do away with the dry system. But I am fully aware that it cannot be done overnight; it will take time and that

is why we have worked out improved types of designs for dry latrines.

Shri Priya Gupta: You should give some directive to corporations, municipalities and government departments like railways employing scavengers for removing night soil.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Government appointed the Malkani Committee to go into this problem in detail. Even that committee has now come to the conclusion that improved implements will not solve the problem and the only permanent solution is to have water-borne latrines. I hope it will be possible one day to have these all over the country.

I have already exhausted the time that I had asked for, but there are still a number of points. I would not go into all of them, but I would take a little time to say something on ayurveda, because a number of hon. members felt concerned about it. It is a very sad thing that Shri Vidyalankar went into an all-out diatribe without really trying to understand things. I am afraid it is not emotion or anger that is going to solve the problem of ayurveda, but only a scientific and rational approach. I was very much encouraged to hear Dr. Melkote's unstinted praise for the work that is being done at Banaras. He has gone there and seen the type of work being carried on there, in a scientific spirit, to bring out the best in ayurveda and present it not only to India, but to the whole world. After all, why does anyone think that we are less patriotic than they are? If there are good things in our heritage of which we can be proud, we want to take the credit for that. Why do they think that the doctors are opposed to Ayurveda? Doctors are opposed to blind faith, unscientific approach and quackery.

Shri Shinkre: Does she not know that there are some people in our country who claim English language as their heritage? The very conception of heritage is undergoing such changes in this country that one

wonders what is its exact meaning.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know who claim English to be their mother-tongue, except perhaps the hon. member, Shri Frank Anthony.

So, whatever is good we want to preserve; whatever needs to be built upon, we want to build upon. It was in this attempt that an earlier Health Minister started the system of training and education which has come to be known as the integrated system. The vaidyas raised a hue and cry and said, that was no good. It will only kill ayurveda. A panel was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1962 and they said that they wanted Shudha Ayurveda. They gave a very clear outline as to what type of training they wanted. We accepted their point of view. After all, they are the best judges. We said, "All right; go ahead and work out a syllabus". Now some of those very people, who insisted on Shudha Ayurveda are saying that Shudha Ayurveda is being forced on them. Who is forcing it on them. What is it that they want. Let them make up their mind. The Government of India are leaving it entirely to the States to pursue Ayurveda in any way they like. We are not in a position to enforce uniformity. Of course, we would like to have a Council which will standardise the training programmes. We are working towards the establishment of such a council. In the meantime, we are concentrating on research and higher training in ayurveda. An institute was set up by Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur at Jamnagar years ago. It is worked well for some time. Then, some people said research in ayurveda must be done by ayurvedic methods and that was the end of the research there; it came to a sort of stagnation. So, we started this institute at Banaras under Dr. Udupa, who is a graduate of the Ayurvedic college at Poona. After that, he has studied modern medicine. Under his guidance, Banaras institute is making very good progress. He has drawn a number of bright peo-

ple into it who are working, studying and doing a really magnificent job, as Dr. Melkote has said.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I want to bring one example to the notice of the hon. Minister. There is a school of comparative practice of ayurveda, allopathy and also homoeopathy in one building at Nagpur. That has been going on for some years. Has the Minister read at any time the reports of that body?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I must say, I am not aware of any college of comparative studies going under one roof. If Bapuji Aney will be so kind as to send me that report I will be glad to study it and use it to the best of my ability.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have read it. I did not understand it. I, therefore, want the hon. Minister to understand that.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know of any such institution or its work.

May I say, Sir, during the Third Plan we have tried to go into some of the most urgent and fundamental needs of ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine. For instance, we have introduced control over ayurveda and unani medicines so that people will get what they want, what they are paying for and not some substitute and adulterated stuff. Similarly, we have started control over homoeopathic drugs. Application of the Act was already there but it was not being implemented. It is now being implemented. Apart from that, we have set up the Pharmacopoeia Committee for ayurveda so that the formulae of drugs that are commonly used can all be brought in one place and people will know what drugs they can have and how they are to be manufactured and so on. Apart from the Post-Graduate Training and Research Institute in Indian medicine at Banaras, we would like to have another one in

Tibbia College here in Delhi and a third one at Trivandrum, and efforts are being made to make a move in that direction.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): There is a feeling that your Ministry is mixing up ayurveda and unani and as a result unani medicines or unani colleges are not getting enough attention from you. What about that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I say, Sir, that there is a separate Unani Advisory Committee and a separate Ayurvedic Advisory Committee? We have set up a separate Syllabus Committee for ayurveda and a separate Syllabus Committee for unani. They have worked out their own syllabi. Similarly, there are separate Research Committees and it is on their recommendation that we release the funds. Again, we have set up a separate Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee and a separate Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee. As for the unani colleges, as I said earlier, the unani colleges and ayurvedic colleges are all being dealt with by the State Governments and not by the Central Government. But so far as higher training and research are concerned we are taking interest, we are responsible. We are trying to have something started here in Delhi and also at Aligarh if we possibly can do so.

There is one other thing which is very important. There are a large number of very good plants scattered all over the country. We wanted some kind of a survey, some kind of a scientific study of them. We have set up the Survey of Medicinal Plants in the Alpine and Himalayan areas covering Yamuna, Bhagirathi, Bhilangana and Alakananda valleys and forests of Saharanpur and Dehra Dun, by a unit set up at Hardwar. Similarly, another unit for other Himalayan regions covering Uttarakhand, Kumaon region and Dehra Dun District has been set up at Roorkee. We have also set up a unit in

the south and it is proposed to add some more units in the same manner. Apart from that, it was considered necessary that extensive study be made of some of these herbal medicines, the *jadi-booties*, as Swamiji said yesterday, and for that we have set up composite drug research units. There are vaidyas who try a drug and if they say that the drug is effective, then that drug is taken up by the chemist to study its chemical properties, by the pharmacologist to study its pharmacological properties and by the botanist to identify it and number it as they call it *Pharmacoguesy*. Ten circuits have been set up and they have been doing good work. Apart from that, we have set up the Jawaharlal Nehru Medicinal Plants Garden and Herbarium near Poona at Kothrud. They are also doing good work. We have also a scheme to set up a 500 acre plantation of medicinal plants near Nasik and the Maharashtra Government is helping with lands. Laboratory tests etc. are also being worked out so that a study can be made and the various requirements of ayurvedic and unani systems can be met to the best of our ability.

Something was said about the importance of medical research. I am glad that hon. Members did think of the importance of research and said that no cut should be applied to research. I would like to assure the House that we ourselves are very keen on research and there is no desire at all to take away money from research during the IV Plan period. As a matter of fact, we have been able to do a good deal for increasing the expenditure on research. In fact, when we started the 3rd Plan, the budget for research was something like Rs. 40 lakhs a year. In the last year of the 3rd Plan, it was Rs. 1,06,00,000 and in the coming year it is likely to be still higher, maybe it will come to Rs. 1,50,00,000 or even more. In the meantime a number of other things have been done to encourage research. We have set up, what is known as, a research

cadre. We have also set up certain super-numerary posts in order to enable some of our young people coming from abroad to straightaway start working and not be frustrated because immediately the jobs are not available. We have also taken some of the retired people and we have put them on various types of research schemes, as "emeritus scientists". A number of research activities have been intensified.

Apart from that, the nutrition research work at Hyderabad has attracted world-wide attention. Its work is of a very high quality. Similarly, our research centre in tuberculosis at Madras has attracted world-wide attention. The WHO has published the research done there, as a chronicle. It is a very creditable performance on the part of our scientists. We have started recently a new institute of registry of pathology. We are also setting up an institute for the study of industrial medicine and industrial health. Therefore, I would like to assure the House that research is very dear to us and we are not likely to do anything to injure the interests of research.

Sir, while there may be certain other points which I have omitted, I have tried to answer most of the major points to the best of my ability. I have tried to answer some of the salient points and mentioned the important projects. May I say, Sir, that our effort continues to be to control communicable diseases, overcome preventable diseases, as quickly as possible, and provide integrated curative and preventive service for our people. We try to keep them healthy as far as possible, and when that is not possible we try to give them treatment. For that purpose, Sir, we have improved the administration of the Drug Control Act and the implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. There are far less complaints than there were previously particularly in the field of quality of drugs and the prices of drugs.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the drug trade which has co-operated with us, by and large, in maintaining the prices of drugs, in spite of the fact that the prices of other things have gone up. It is true that we have the Price Control Regulation but it was with the co-operation of the trade that we have been able to maintain the price line. The retailers of Maharashtra have set an example in this matter. The wholesalers allow them a margin of profit of something like 30 per cent. They said that they will take only a margin of 10 per cent. They have voluntarily forsaken a portion of the profit which is permissible to them. I hope this spirit and co-operation of the trade will continue to be with us in the coming years also.

Something was said about the Patents Bill. May I say that the Patents Bill is being dealt with by the Industries Ministry and not by the Health Ministry. We are vitally interested in it and we hope the report of the Joint Committee will come out very soon so that this House will be able to pass that Bill before the life of the present Lok Sabha ends.

May I say that I am most grateful to my hon. colleagues who have expressed appreciation for what little we have been able to do and who have been throughout co-operative in various ways, in making suggestions and in taking up certain responsibilities when we have requested them to do so? I thank them and I thank you, Sir, for giving me so much time.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : काफ़ी समय हो गया अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे एक मिनट का समय दिया जाए जो उन्होंने कहा है उसी के

सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कल कुछ सुझाव दिए थे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं एक मिनट से अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा।

वह जो इतना कर रही हैं मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। आप बड़ा परिश्रम कर रही हैं। कल मैंने आपको सुझाव दिए थे कि आप व्यायामशालाएं खोलने, ब्रह्मचर्य की शिक्षा देने और योगाभ्यास के लिए कुछ यत्न करें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : स्वामी जी कल यहां पर नहीं थे जब मैंने जवाब दिया था। मैंने उस समय कहा था कि हम तो ब्रह्मचर्य की शिक्षा का बड़ा स्वागत करते हैं और इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए स्वामी जी और स्वामी जी जैसे अन्य महात्माओं का सहयोग चाहते हैं, उनकी मदद चाहते हैं।

इसके अलावा, श्रीमन्, जहां तक योगाभ्यास वगैरह का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिये हमारे यहां एक कमेटी है नेचर क्योर की, उसमें योगाभ्यास वगैरह का भी कुछ अभ्यास अनुसन्धान होता है। कई जगह हमने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए व्यायाम केन्द्र खोले हैं, उनमें घासन वगैरह सिखाने के लिए व्यवस्था की है। वैसे व्यायामशालाओं का काम शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन है।

By taking this opportunity, I want to clarify one other point. Yesterday, Dr. C. B. Singh stated that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences had not given any teachers to other medical colleges. That is not correct. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has produced so far 285 post-graduates out of which 64 are teaching in the Institute itself and 221 are teaching in other institu-

tions and medical colleges. Apart from that, 50 teachers at different levels within the Institute have also gone to other medical colleges. The Institute may not have done as much as one would like it to do, but the Institute has certainly played a part in providing teachers to other medical colleges.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have I to put any of the cut motions separately? No. I will put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 41 to 43 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,42,24,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 43—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,75,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 70 to 74 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 71—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 72—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,14,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9, 24,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

श्री बट्टा सिंह (मोगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो मांगें हैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर, एम्प्लायमेंट और रिहैबिलिटेशन की, मैं इनका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

कौन नहीं जानता कि आज हमारे देश में महंगाई का दौर चल रहा है। बड़ी तेज रफ्तार से चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, जिन्दगी की जरूरियात बहुत महंगी होती जा रही हैं और दिन ब दिन जो गरीब है वह ज्यादा गरीब होता जा रहा है। इस सब का बोझ गरीब मजदूरों, किसानों और जो मिलों में काम करने वाले कारीगर हैं उनके ऊपर पड़ता है।

युद्धे खुशी होती अगर बाबू जगजीवनराम जी वहां होते। मैं उनसे कुछ भर्ज करता

और उनकी सेवा में कुछ बातें पेश करता जो उन्होंने स्वयं कही हैं।

धर्म, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : पहुंच जाएंगी।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मुझे यकीन है कि उनकी जगह पर जो मन्त्री महोदय बैठे हैं वह उन तक मेरी बात पहुंचा देंगे।

भ्राज सबसे बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने टैक्सटाइल लेबरर्स की है। कोई 32 हजार के करीब भ्राम्दमी जो कि फैक्टरियों और मिलों में काम करते थे भ्राज बेकार फिर रहे हैं। उसकी वजह हमारी सरकार की निहायत गन्दी और बोदी लेबर पालिसी है। इस सरकार ने कभी दूरदर्शिता से काम नहीं लिया है, और नहीं कभी सरमायेदारों और पूंजीपतियों की मदद करने का रवैया छोड़ा है, जिससे मजदूरों के हितों को हमेशा नुकसान होता है। भ्राज मुझे कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती कि क्यों हमारे 32 हजार स्किल्ड कारीगर बेकार सड़कों पर फिर रहे हैं। यह नतीजा है उस बोनस बिल का जिसमें तरमीम करवाने के लिए इसी हाउस में बार-बार भ्राषाजें उठायी जाती हैं, बार बार कहा जाता है कि इस बिल की नए सिरे से तरमीम करके पूरे बिल को इस हाउस के सामने रखा जाए, और जो उसमें खामियां हैं उनको दूर किया जाए। परन्तु यह सरकार उस वक्त तक कोई कदम उठाने को तैयार नहीं होती जब तक कि स्थिति कण्ट्रोल से बाहर नहीं हो जाती। भ्राज भी ये जो हजारों मजदूर बेकार हैं इन सब की जिम्मेवारी हमारी सरकार के ऊपर पड़ती है।

मैं एक बात और जो भ्राष के जरिए इस सदन से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि बाबू जगजीवनराम जी उन दलित और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के नेता हैं जिनकी हालत भ्राज भी इस भ्राजाद हिन्दुस्तान में, इन्सानों से बदतर है, वे हैवानों की तरह हिन्दुस्तान में ज़िन्दगी

बसर कर रहे हैं। और उनकी देखभाल के लिए जो मन्त्रीनरी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्थापित की थी, जिसका नाम रखा गया था शिड्युल्ड कास्ट एण्ड बैकवर्ड क्लासेज वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट, उस डिपार्टमेंट का कत्तल किया गया। पहले तो वह डिपार्टमेंट होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ था। भ्राषको पता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री का हुक्म, होम मिनिस्ट्री की महत्ता और इम्पार-टेंस कितनी ज्यादा है। होम मिनिस्टर का सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान की सारी राज्य सरकारों के साथ सीधा होता है। होम मिनिस्टर सीधे मुख्य मन्त्रियों के साथ डील करते हैं, परन्तु इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय को, इतनी महत्वपूर्ण समस्या को उन्होंने अपने यहां से उठा कर बाहर फेंक दिया है। कभी उसको ला मिनिस्ट्री के दरवाजे पर फेंक दिया जाता है और अब उसको प्लानिंग कमिशन के दरवाजे पर फेंक दिया गया है। यहां तक कि जब उस महकमे को होम मिनिस्ट्री के घर से निकाला गया तो यह भी न देखा गया कि इसके साथ के जो सम्बन्धित कानून हैं, जो सम्बन्धित सवाल हैं, जिनका सम्बन्ध केवल पिछड़े लोगों के साथ ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों, सैकड़ों और करोड़ों मजदूरों के साथ है, वह भी उन्हीं के साथ बांध कर फेंक दिया गया। इस रिपोर्ट में इस महकमे ने खुद स्वीकार किया है और पहले पैसे में लिखा है कि—

"the work of the Directorate General of Employment and training is reviewed in Volume II. The administration of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme".....

जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम है, जिसका सम्बन्ध करोड़ों हिन्दुस्तानियों की ज़िन्दगी के साथ है—

"and the Employees Provident Funds Scheme was transferred back from the Department of Social Security to this Ministry with effect from January 25, 1966."

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

वह महकमा जिसका सम्बन्ध लेबर के साथ है, मजदूरों के साथ है, उस महकमे को भी, उन स्कीमों को भी, उन पिछड़े हुए लोगों के साथ बांध कर होम मिनिस्ट्री ने बाहर फेंक दिया, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ने, जो साहब सामने बैठे हैं, इन्होंने महसूस किया होगा और फिर यह बड़ा कदम उठाया गया कि इसको वापस लिया गया। आज जो यह स्कीम है इसके अन्तर्गत करोड़ों मजदूरों को, उनकी जिन्दगी में, उनके काम काज में सहायित मिल रही है। मैं इस सदन में मांग करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द यह जो सोशल सिक्योरिटी का डिपार्टमेंट है, जिसका नाम अब बदल कर सोशल सिक्योरिटी रखा गया है, इस को भी इस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ जोड़ा जाये, क्योंकि इनका सम्बन्ध एक दूसरे के साथ बहुत ज्यादा है, बहुत परस्पर सम्बन्ध है और सबसे ज्यादा सम्बन्ध यह है कि उन पिछड़े हुए लोगों का नेता आज इस मिनिस्ट्री का मिनिस्टर है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी मजबूती से और जितनी खबरदारी से वह इन लोगों के हकों की हिफाजत कर सकते हैं और कोई नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि उन में करोड़ों पिछड़े हुए लोगों का विश्वास कायम है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ ऐसी बातों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ जिससे हिन्दोस्तान में, हमारे देश में बदतरी पैदा होती है, जिनसे मिले बन्द होती हैं, जिनसे हर एक राज्य में, "बन्द" का नारा दिया जाता है। ऐसी बातें जो हमारी शहरी जिन्दगी को दिन-ब-दिन नीचे की तरफ ले जा रही हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे बड़ा मामला हमारे सामने डीयरनेस एलाउन्स का है। हमारी सरकार आज तक यह फैसला नहीं कर पाई कि डीयरनेस एलाउन्स के बारे में उनकी पालिसी क्या है। प्रिंस-मील कभी कभी कोई नीति अपना लेते हैं, कभी कोई नीति अपना लेते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह निकलता है कि राष्ट्रीय

पालिसी न होने की वजह से जगह-जगह पर झगड़े होते हैं, मिल मालिकों के झगड़े होते हैं, मजदूरों के झगड़े होते हैं, नतीजा क्या होता है कि देश की जो पैदावार है, वह रुक जाती है। मजदूरों को काम से हटाया जाता है, मिल मालिक मनमानी करते हैं। सरकारी कर्मचारी भी जो हैं, मैं यह बात भी आपके जरिये हाउस में रखना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का अब तक का रवैया हमारे सामने बहुत हानिकारक और निन्दनीय है, क्योंकि वे लोग मिल मालिकों के साथ, जिस काम के लिये उनको भेजा गया है, यानी मजदूरों के हकों की रक्षा के लिये, उसके बजाय मिल-मालिकों के हकों की रक्षा करते हैं। क्योंकि वहां से उनको तोहफे मिलते हैं, सहायित मिलती हैं, जिसके कारण वे अपनी नौकरी से ज्यादा उनके हितों का ख्याल रखते हैं।

डीयरनेस एलाउन्स के बारे में एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप डीयरनेस एलाउन्स के बारे में कुछ फैसला करें, बेशक कोई सतह मुकर्रर करें। आप उसका जायजा ले सकते हैं, जो लिविंग कन्डीशन हैं उसका जायजा ले सकते हैं, लिविंग इण्डेक्स को लेकर कोई सतह मुकर्रर करें, फिर इस डीयरनेस एलाउन्स को सैलरी के साथ मिक्स कर दिया जाये। डीयरनेस एलाउन्स को कायम करते वक्त आप वर्तमान जमाने की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों का ध्यान भी रखें। इससे अगर डीयरनेस एलाउन्स के बारे में सरकार अपना रवैया और पालिसी साफ कर ले तो मैं यकीन से कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में न तो काम बन्द हों, न मजदूरों पर अत्याचार हों और न ही राजनीतिक दल अपने इन्टरेस्ट के लिये उनकी जिन्दगी में जो मदाखलत करते हैं, वह कर पायें।

दूसरी श्रृंखला मुझे यह करनी है कि हमने इसी सदन में इसी सेशन में प्रश्न किया था—
फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के लिये। हमें बताया गया

था कि मालिकों की तरफ़ से और सरकार के जो कारखाने हैं, उनमें सरकार की तरफ़ से मजदूरों और कारीगरों को उनकी जिन्दगी की जरूरियात पूरी करने के लिये, ऐसी चीजें उनको देने के लिये दुकानें खोल दी गई हैं। अगर देखा जाये तो यह बात सिर्फ़ कागज़ों में ही है, दुकानें बहुत कम जगहों पर खुली हैं और जहाँ पर दुकानें खुली हैं उनमें और मार्केट की दुकानों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। जिस भाव चीज बाहर मिलती है, उसी भाव उन दुकानों में मिलती है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि उन दुकानों पर जो चीजें हैं, वे बाहर बाज़ार की दुकानों के मुकाबले कम रेट पर मिलें और जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का जो विचार सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न फ़्राफ़ सोसायटी का है—अगर उन दुकानों पर चीजें सस्ति-डाइरैक्ट रेट्स पर सरकार की तरफ़ से और मिल मालिकों की तरफ़ से, कीमतें घटा कर दी जायें और इस तरह से कीमतों को कम करके मजदूरों की जरूरियातें—जिन्दगी की चीजें पूरी करने में मदद करें, तो यह सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न फ़्राफ़ सोसायटी की तरफ़ सही रास्ता होगा।

एक बात जो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि आपने अभी तक एम्पलाइड की जो स्टेट इन्शोरेंस स्कीम है, उस पर पूरी तरह से धमल नहीं किया है। आप देखें कि पहाड़ों पर जो प्लांटेशन हैं, उनमें काम करने वाले हजारों मजदूर अभी तक इस स्कीम से वंचित हैं। जहाँ तक उनका ताल्लुक है, उनको कोई मेडिकल एड नहीं दी जाती है। जो डाक्टर्स वहाँ जाते हैं वे मालिकों की फैमिलियों की तो खूब हिफ़ाजत करते हैं, लेकिन मजदूरों के बारे में उनका रवैया वही है जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों का होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम के तहत वहाँ डिस्पेंसरीज खोली जायें। आपको मालूम है कि हमारे देश में पहले ही अस्पतालों की बहुत कमी है, कितने लोग रोज़ाना ज़रूरी दवाओं और तीमारदारी के न होने की वजह

से जिन्दगी से हाथ धो बैठते हैं, ये लोग जो बागों में काम करते हैं, जो उंची सतहों पर काम करते हैं, जिनके पास अपनी हिफ़ाजत के लिये सामान नहीं होता, कोई उनको चोट लग जाती है तो उनके इलाज का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि इस मन्त्रालय की ओर से इस स्कीम को पूरे तौर से और मजबूती से जारी करने का प्रादेश दिया जायें।

अभी अभी बाबूजी ने कानपुर में अपने भाषण में बहुत सी उम्मीदें दी थी वक्त्रों को और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के स्वीपर्स हैं, उनकी हालत बेहतर बनाने के लिये, उनकी जिन्दगी ऊंची उठाने के लिये देश भर में एक वेज-बोर्ड कायम किया जायेगा, जो कि उनको अच्छी तनख्वाह और उनकी हालत को अच्छा करने के लिये सुझाव पेश करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह भी बयान उन मिनिस्टर्स के बयानों की तरह है जो कि रोज़ हम पढ़ते हैं, तो मुझे अफ़सोस होगा। मगर मैं यकीन करता हूँ कि बाबूजी उस पर ज़रूर धमल करेंगे क्योंकि यह मांग सिर्फ़ एक ही पक्ष से नहीं है, यह हिन्दुस्तान के सारे लोगों की मांग है, क्योंकि वे लोग वह हैं जो हमारी वह सेवा करते हैं जो और कोई नहीं कर सकता। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसा बाबूजी ने कानपुर के भाषण में उन लोगों को वेज बोर्ड देने का वायदा किया है, वैसे ही और भी हमारे जो कारीगर हैं, मजदूर हैं, जो कि वेज बोर्ड से वंचित हैं, जैसे हमारे ग्राम इण्डिया रेडियो के फ़्राटिस्ट्स हैं, उनकी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, उनको कौन्सल फ़्राटिस्ट्स करके रखा जाता है, न उनको परमानेंट किया जाता है, जो चाहता है तो बुला लेते हैं, न जो चाहता है तो बिदाउट एसाईनिंग एनी रीजन उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए भी कोई ऐसी मशीनरी कायम की जाए, वेज बोर्ड कायम किया जाए।

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

हाउसिंग की बात अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। यह सबसे बड़ा मसला है जो हमारे मजदूरों के सामने पेश आता है। इस मामले में भी हमारी सरकार की नीति बहुत असफल रही है। जो स्कीमें यहां से बनती हैं या तो उन पर अमल नहीं होता है और अगर अमल होता है तो इस तरीके से होता है कि सारा पैसा ठेकेदारों की जेबों में चला जाता है। मजदूरों को न तो अच्छे मकान और न ही रहने के और कोई साधन मुहैया किये जाते हैं। जहां जहां भी चाहे छोटे यूनिट हों या बड़े यूनिट हों, पब्लिक सैक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो, जहां तक मजदूरों के लिए हाउसिंग का ताल्लुक है, उनको मकान देने का सम्बन्ध है, इस काम को टाप प्रायोरिटी दी जाए। जैसे उनकी जरूरियातें जिन्दगी को पूरा करने के लिये मैंने मांग की है कि फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोली जाय वैसे ही उनके रहने के लिये, उनके बच्चों की लिखाई पढ़ाई के लिए, उनकी देखभाल करने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था भी की जाए। उनको अच्छे हाउसिंग दिये जायें और उनके लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट का और उनके रहन सहन का पूरा पूरा इन्तजाम किया जाए। अगर ये बातें पूरी हो जायें तो मुझे यकीन है और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो मजदूर हैं और जितनी राष्ट्रीय भावना उनमें है, उतनी और किसी में नहीं है, उसमें और भी ज्यादा वृद्धि होगी। आपने देखा होगा कि पिछले हमले में पंजाब जैसे सरहद्दी इलाके में मजदूर ने कैसे आपका साथ दिया है। उसकी मिसाल कहीं भी मिलना मुश्किल है। उसके बाद, अमृतसर, बटाला, गुरदासपुर, लुधियाना, फीरोजपुर आदि जितने बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं वहां के मजदूरों को किसी ने नहीं पूछा। मिल मालिकों को तो कहा गया कि अपने-अपने क्लेम दो और उनको पैसे भी दिये गये, उनको मुआवजा भी दिया गया लेकिन हजारों की तादाद में छेहरटा आदि जगहों में जो पाकिस्तानी हमला-बरो न आखिरी रात को बुरी तरह से

गोलियां चलाई थीं और कई लोगों की जानें खतम की थीं और इन मजदूरों ने बड़ी बहादुरी का परिचय दिया था, अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है और वे भी अभी तक भी बेकार फिर रहे हैं। सरकार ने उनकी तरफ कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार इस तरह का पेशा करते हैं, उनकी तरफ पूरा-पूरा ध्यान करे, पूरी पूरी दिलचस्पी लें।

मैं अब एम्प्लायमेंट, जिस को मैं अन-एम्प्लायमेंट कहता हूँ, पर आता हूँ। एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में भी इस सरकार की नीति वैसी ही है जैसी लेबरजं के बारे में है। आपको मालूम ही है कि हमारे देश में जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स-चेंजिज हैं, उनमें आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं उनके जो नौकरी के इच्छुक होते हैं। क्या सरकार ने कभी कोशिश की है कि जो बेकार हो गए हैं उनके लिए भी कोई नेशनल रजिस्टर मेंटेन किया जाए? हजारों की तादाद में आए साल लोग बेकार होते हैं और ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो स्किल्ड लेबरजं होते हैं, जो अच्छे कारीगर होते हैं। क्या कभी सरकार ने उनके आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने की कोशिश की है? क्या उसने उनको काम दिलाने की, उनको काम में लगाने की कोशिश की है? देश की पूंजी ये स्किल्ड वर्कर हैं। उस पूंजी को सम्भाल कर रखने की तरफ कभी भी सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और सरकार का ध्यान जाए।

एक और कटेगरी वर्कजं की है जिनको साल के आखिर में निकाल दिया जाता है। उनकी संख्या भी हजारों में है। मेरा मतलब कंस्ट्रक्शन में लग हुए वर्कजं से है। जब कंस्ट्रक्शन काम खतम हो जाता है तो उन को बगैर किसी नोटिस के, बगैर उनकी जिन्दगी की तरफ ध्यान दिये हुए निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई ऐसा नेशनल पूल, कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाले जिससे स्किल्ड वर्कर जो कंस्ट्रक्शन

का काम करते हैं, जब वे बेकार हो जाते हैं तो उनको काम पर लगाया जा सके। ये बर्कर हैं जिन्होंने भाखड़ा डैम बनाने का काम किया है तथा और बड़े बड़े कामों में हिस्सा लिया है। जब कोई नए काम खुलें तो उनमें इनको लगाने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये, उनके लिए इनमें प्राविजन करना चाहिये, इन में लगाने का उसको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

अब मैं पड़े लिख बेकारों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे हैरानी होती है जब मैं देखता हूं कि डबल प्रजुएट्स रिक्शा चलाते हैं या टैक्सी चलाते हैं या इस तरह की कोई और मजदूरी करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट को उनको ट्रेनिंग देने का, उनको सिखाने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। कोई ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन सरकार को खोलना चाहिये जिसमें वे अपनी तालीम खत्म करके ट्रेनिंग पा कर अच्छे शहरी सिद्ध हो सकें और अपनी जिन्दगी वाइजहत तरीके से बसर कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस महकमे के सुपुर्द ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशन करे जो कि अच्छे स्किल्ड वर्कर तैयार करती हो, जो कारीगर पैदा करती हो। जो मजदूर हटाये जाते हैं, जो कारीगर हटाये जाते हैं उनका भी सरकार ध्यान करे और उनके बारे में भी कोई स्पष्ट नीति अपनाये।

अब मैं पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस क्षेत्र में सरकार बहुत बुरी तरह फेल हुई है। मैं अपने सरहदी सूबे, पंजाब का चिन्तन करता हूं। मेरे साथी जो राजस्थान के हैं उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि हाल ही में पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हमारी लड़ाई हुई थी उसमें उड़ने वालों की वही स्थिति है जो स्थिति कि 1947 में शरणार्थियों की थी। उनके गांव बरबाद कर दिये गये हैं, उनकी जमीन बरबाद कर दी गई है, उनके घर बरबाद कर दिये गये हैं और शरणार्थियों की तरह व गलियों में फिर रहे हैं। उनकी तरफ सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस काम को उसने राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया है। राज्य सरकारें तो कुरप्शन से लदी

हुई हैं। वहां एक एक मन्त्री मण्डल में बीस बीस पार्टियां पैदा हो चुकी हैं। वे नाप्रहल हैं। मुझे एक भी ऐसा प्रदेश आज तक नजर नहीं आया जिसकी सरकार के बारे में मैं यह कह सकूं कि वहां का मन्त्रिमण्डल जनता के हित के काम करता है। मन्त्री महोदय वहां के अपने अपने हित के लिए काम करते हैं और ज्यादातर दिल्ली में रहते हैं और गुटबाजी का काम करते हैं। राजस्थान और पंजाब में हजारों तांग बेघर हुए, बेमकरण सैक्टर में, फाजिल्का सैक्टर में और डेरा बाबा नानक सैक्टर में हजारों लोग घरों से उजड़े हैं उनकी जायदादें नष्ट हो गई हैं और वे बेचारे मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। मुझे एक नहीं दर्जनों ऐसे खत मिले हैं, अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएंस से, अपने हलके से जिनमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि जो हमारे साथ बादे किये गये थे सरकार की तरफ से कि आपको मुभावजा दिया जाएगा, भवेशियों का पूरा का पूरा मुभावजा दिया जाएगा, आपको जमीन को दुबारा आबाद करने के लिए सहूलियत दी जाएगी, उन में से कोई भी वायदा पूरा नहीं किया गया है। यहां तक कि जब वे वापिस गए तो उनके खेतों में जो बम दबाये गये थे वे भी नहीं निकाले गए। यह जो पुनर्वास का महकमा है इसमें जिस रफ्तार से कुनबापरवरी और कुरप्शन बढ़ी है इसकी तो कहीं भी मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात क पर ध्यान दिया जाए कि सरहदी इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, जो अपने घरों से उजाड़े गए हैं, जिनकी जायदादें बरबाद हो चुकी हैं और जो शरणार्थियों की तरह से फिर रहे हैं, उनकी कैसे मदद हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब आप जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हों तो इस मामले पर भी आप रोगनी डालने की कृपा करें।

भूमिहीन जो वर्कर हैं उनके बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जो लैडनैस जेवरज हैं और जो गांवों में काम करते हैं उनकी संख्या भी करोड़ों में है। पहले तो इस सरकार

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

ने किसानों के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है और दूसरे इनको अपने ही रहम पर छोड़ दिया है। उनके नाम के ऊपर बहुत बड़ी धनराशियां बाहर से भी प्राप्त की जाती हैं, यहां से इस सदन से भी बजट में मंजूर कराई जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उस पैसे का दसवां हिस्सा भी उनके ऊपर खर्च किया जाए तो उनकी हालत अच्छी हो सकती है। यह मेरा पक्का यकीन है। लेकिन बहुत दुख होता है यह देख कर कि उनकी हालत दिन-ब-दिन बद से बदतर होती जा रही है लेकिन फिर भी उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जो करोड़ों की संख्या में भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं। उनके बारे में चन्द एक सफ़ज लिख कर हमारी सरकार ने हमें भरोसा दिलाते की कोशिश की है। आपने पेज 75 पर लिखा है :

"It was also felt.....

कितनी कैज्युप्रली, कितना लाइटली इस बात को लिया जाता है। असली हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में बसता है। करोड़ों की तादाद में ये लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। इनके पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं हैं। इनके पास रहने के लिए सदियों पुराने झोपड़े हैं। उनमें पीने के पानी का अच्छा इन्तजाम नहीं है। वहां पर दबाओं का भी कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम नहीं है। उन लोगों की तरफ मैं इस सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। रिपोर्ट में सिर्फ इतना कह देने से—

"It was also felt that granting of free house-sites to the agricultural labour and providing them interest-free loans, if possible.."

—that is also, if possible—

ऐसे जैसे कि उन पर कोई एहसान किया जा रहा है, काम नहीं चल सकता है। मन्त्रियों की अगर आप कार्र देखें तो 70-80 हजार

की एक-एक कार होती है। अगर भूमिहीन मजदूरों को घर देने के लिए कहा जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि हां अगर हुआ तो सोचेंगे। यह बात सुनने के लिए हम यहां नहीं आए हैं। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि वह भारत जो गांवों में बसता है, वे लोग जो गांवों में झोपड़ों में रहते हैं, जो गारे के बने मकानों में रहते हैं, जिनके पास मजदूरी का कोई साधन नहीं है, उनकी हालत सुधरे। अगर उनकी हालत अच्छी हुई तो हिन्दुस्तान की हालत अच्छी होगी। वह असली हिन्दुस्तान है। महात्मा गांधी जी जब कभी उन लोगों के बारे में अपना प्रवचन करते थे तब प्राध-प्राध घंटे तक रोया करते थे क्योंकि उनके सामने हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा बही था।

इसलिये मैं आप की मार्फत मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इन भूमिहीन मजदूरों की तरफ भी खींचना चाहता हूं जो कि करोड़ों की संख्या में आज भी जहाँ हालात में रह रहे हैं जो कि आज से दो सौ साल पहले थी।

मैं इस मन्त्रालय की जो मांगें हैं उनका विरोध करता हूं। जब तक यह हालात दूर नहीं की जायेंगी जिन का मैंने जिक्र किया है, जब तक मेरे सजेन्स पूरे नहीं किये जायेंगे, तब तक मैं एक भी पैसा इस मन्त्रालय को देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improvement in the working of the Dandakaranya Development Scheme. (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rehabilitation of persons uprooted during the recent Indo-Pak. conflict. (3)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for introduction of pension scheme in lieu of provident fund. (4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in persuading the industries to pay bonus to workers. (5)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better safety arrangements for minors. (6)].

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for payment of compensation to refugees from East Pakistan. (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Em-

ployment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to write off loans and debts advanced to the East Pakistan refugees. (8)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper development of squatters' Colonies in West Bengal. (9)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide drinking water to the refugees residing in P.L. Camps and other colonies in West Bengal. (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide jobs and land to the refugees migrated from East Pakistan to West Bengal. (11)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): First of all, I want to thank the Ministry for the scheme that they are going to have and which will really be welcomed by the labour world, i.e., the retirement pension scheme, including family pension. This scheme however, contemplates to cover only those employees who have got the benefit of provident fund scheme. At the moment, the number of employees employed in industries is about 80 lakhs and the number of employees employed in shops is about 20 to 26 lakhs. The Provident Fund Scheme covers only 44 lakhs of employees of this country. No doubt, it is a very welcome scheme, but if a large portion of workers remains without getting any benefit of this scheme, I do not think

[Shri K. N. Pande]

that it would be a justifiable thing. My suggestion in this regard is that the Ministry should first think of covering as large an area under the Provident Fund Scheme as possible. Last year, while speaking on the debate, I requested the Ministry to see that at least the provident fund scheme is spread out to cover the employees employed in shops. These people, even if the working hours are fixed, cannot take the benefit of that because it requires a huge machinery to see that proper working hours are maintained so far as shops are concerned; it is not done and they are required to work sometimes for more than 8 hours, i.e., for even 10 hours. So my suggestion is that the Ministry should think over this matter seriously and should try to cover the remaining portion of the people employed in industries as well as the workers employed in shops, under the contemplated scheme.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the Ministry is about defaulters. About Rs. 2 crores are lying with the employers; they have realised the share of the workers but they have not deposited that as well as their own share with the authorities at the proper place, which they are required to do. Recently I drew the attention of the Ministry to this. The workers have contributed their share; they are under the employers and the employers have got the liberty to deduct the provident fund contribution from their salaries. The employers are to deposit the money with the Government but they have not done it. It is the Government's responsibility to see that the money is deposited at the proper place. About Rs. 2 crores are lying with the employers and the workers are weeping as the benefit is being denied to them.

Some time back, as a result of discussion in this very House, it was decided that, as the workers are not at

fault—because they have paid their contribution—whenever they retire or go out of employment, at least they should be paid their own share as well as the share of employers and a fund was created by the Government. But recently it was decided by the Board of Trustees that, in cases where employers have not deposited the share of the workers as well as their own share, the workers are entitled to get only to the extent they have deposited from their own salaries. This is highly unfair because the workers are not at fault. The scheme is being run by the Government; it is the responsibility of the Government to see that the contribution of the employers as well as the deductions made from the salaries of the workers are deposited at the proper place. If the Government fails to do that, why should the workers lose? I, therefore, want to urge upon the Ministry that the workers should not suffer and if you do so, naturally this will create discontentment among the workers with the result that it will lead to industrial unrest.

Similarly I want to mention here the case of the employees covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme. Here also there are many employers who deduct the share of the contribution of the employees from their salaries but who have not deposited either the share of the workers or their own share, with the result that the Employees State Insurance Corporation is denying to its employees the benefit to which they are entitled. I want to ask how the workers are responsible for this. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that the money is deposited at the proper place and the defaulting employers are strictly dealt with, so that the employers do not remain as defaulters. Meanwhile, till the Government is able to collect money from such employers, I want to request the Ministry to see that the workers do not lose and they are given all the benefits to which they are entitled. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this.

I want to mention here another thing. Although the Labour Ministry is supposed to be a responsible Ministry, to solve the unemployment problem which is not supported by facts, still I request the Ministry to see that the unemployment problem is solved. The area which the Planning Commission covers is so large that I do not think that it is within the reach of this Ministry to cover the entire thing. Anyhow as this responsibility has been given to the Labour Ministry, they should see that the unemployment problem is solved. As the planners envisage, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of new entrants will be 23 million and there is a backlog of about 14 million. This Ministry planners envisage, in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, opportunities are created to absorb this huge force of unemployed people. They should think over this matter seriously because the number of unemployed people is now increasing every year. It is a very dangerous trend and it is very dangerous for a country where the number of unemployed people is already so large. If such a condition continues, then they may turn the whole thing in a different direction altogether and give it a new shape. What is happening in regard to this problem of unemployment? On the one hand we say that there is a huge force of people who are unemployed or who are seeking employment. But on the other hand we find that in several industries the people are going out of employment. For example, I may tell you that at the end of 1965, about 47,000 people had gone out of employment due to the closure of the mills. If unemployment is going to increase in this manner, then I do not know what is going to happen; nobody can forecast it. This is a serious matter which the Ministry has to look into.

15 hrs.

I am thankful to the Ministry for having appointed wage boards for so many industries. Some time back, the question came before the Ministry

of appointing a wage board for the workers employed in the motor transport industry and also those employed in the electricity undertakings. I may give the example of UP in this connection. Recently, the UP Government had appointed a pay rationalisation committee. Here is a very strange thing happening. There was a demand from the workers that their wages should be increased or at least the dearness allowance should be increased in view of the rise in prices. The UP Government appointed a committee called the pay rationalisation committee. That also covers the staff of the secretariat. The scope of that committee extends even to the workers employed in the electricity undertakings. The U. P. Electricity Board is very much emphatic on this point that the recommendations made by the pay rationalisation committee should be applied to the workers employed in the electricity undertakings. The electricity undertakings are going to be owned by the States. Generally, the electricity boards are coming up in every State, and all the electricity undertakings are going to be covered by those electricity boards. So, it will be the Government machinery which will be the biggest employer so far as electricity is concerned. If the condition is so bad in these undertakings, then I am afraid that dissatisfaction will be there among the workers, and that will not be a happy thing for the country. For, most of the industries depend on electricity. If the workers in these electricity undertakings are discontented, then naturally that will have its repercussions in the sense that the factories may close every now and then and the whole working of the industry will suffer. So, I would request the hon. Minister that as early as possible he should think of appointing a wage board for the workers employed in the electricity undertakings, and similarly a wage board for the workers employed in the motor transport industry.

Now, I would like to say something about the ESI scheme. More and

[Shri K. N. Pande]

more areas are now going to be covered by the ESI Act. By a mere order, the scheme is going to be extended to cover certain areas. My request to the Ministry is that before covering a new area under this scheme, the Director-General should visit the area in order to see that the scheme could provide the proper benefits for which it is envisaged.

I might give the example of Mirzapur, in this connection. Mirzapur district has got a hilly tract. Industrialisation is going on there very fast. There are several factories there. There is a chemical factory, there is one aluminium factory and there are also some electricity undertakings having several hundred workers there. The area being a hilly area, some place is at a higher level while some other place is at a lower level. One hospital has been fixed up there, which is at a higher level. The people have to walk a distance of about three miles to reach the hospital from the lower levels. If a patient has to be taken to the hospital, then one has to get a ready ambulance car and take him to the hospital in cases of emergency. The people are crying that they are not getting the benefit. Do you mean to say that this scheme can be extended to cover their families when even the members who are insured are not getting the proper benefit?

The matter was referred to the regional director but he says that this is the proper place for the hospital. He does not care for the inconvenience of the workers. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Director-General should visit these places before issuing an order extending the scheme to cover a new area.

Now, I would like to say something about the application of the labour laws to the undertakings owned by the States. So far as the Centre is

concerned, the laws are applied liberally. I must thank the Ministry for seeing that the laws are observed and enforced properly in the areas for which they are intended. But in the States, nobody is there to take care of the observance of the laws. There are several States which have got some State undertakings where even the Industrial Disputes Act is not applicable. They have not got the necessary machinery. Their cases cannot go to the conciliation machinery. The State Governments do not take care of these things. Even when the things are brought to their notice by us, the Congress Members, not to talk of the Opposition Members, do not care and they do not even hear us. This is the fate in regard to the State undertakings. The States are going to own so many industries in the future. Yet, we find that such things are happening, and even under the laws of the land the workers cannot be protected. If that is going to be the case, I do not know what the fate of such industries is going to be and how the industries will function.

I do not want to comment on these State undertakings and say whether the things are very good or bad. But anyhow, the undertakings or the factories are working and they are earning profits also. But according to some of the provisions of the Bonus Act, the Bonus Act does not apply to those undertakings which are run departmentally. The result is that the large number of workers employed in so many industries owned by the Centre or the States are deprived of these benefits. My suggestion is that the Labour Ministry should do something in this regard; if the Bonus Act cannot apply to those workers, then they should find out some solution such as an incentive scheme etc. so that the people may be encouraged to work. For example, take the case of the railways. If some incentive scheme could be devised on the railways so that the workers could be rewarded if the proper timing of the trains is

maintained, if there is no wastage, if wastage is avoided and so on, then the workers could also benefit thereby. A similar thing could be extended to the defence undertakings also.

Now, I would like to say a word about agricultural labour. We are talking so much about agricultural labour. The agricultural labour is mainly there in the countryside. Even if we pass an Act, and even if we try to cover as large an area as possible under the Minimum Wages Act, if the cultivators are not capable of paying so much I do not think that the condition of the agricultural labour will improve in any way. My suggestion is that unless agriculture is subsidised, the kisans or the cultivators cannot stand on their own legs. Unless the condition of the kisans and the cultivators is improved, the fate of the agricultural labour will remain as it is. The problem cannot be solved by simply talking about it.

We should do some serious thinking in regard to this matter. Recently, there was a conference about agricultural workers.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: A seminar was there.

Shri K. N. Pandey: And some decisions were taken at that conference. But there are difficulties in applying all those decisions to improve the condition of the agricultural workers. I want to urge the hon. Minister to see that another conference is held; let us be practical and let us see that what is possible may be attempted to be done. For, by such conferences, we create new hopes in the minds of the people, and if we fail to apply those decisions on them, then these conferences become fruitless and we are subjected to criticism also in that regard.

Therefore, in order to have a practical solution of the matter, I would submit that we should try to subsidise to some extent the payment to the agricultural workers in an indirect manner so that the condition of the

cultivators may improve and at the same time the agricultural workers also may have a better deal.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Demands of the Labour Ministry at a time when throughout the country, in the different parts of our country, the workers in their hundreds and thousands are protesting against the Government's anti-labour policy due to which the workers are suffering very much and their condition is very badly deteriorating. The Labour Ministry in their Report have mentioned that the total mandays lost during the Third Plan period is less than the Second Plan period, although the number of workers have grown very much. It is true, Sir, because this Third Plan period has witnessed two emergencies in which the workers have sacrificed very much, they have stood solidly behind the Government to protect the country, to save the country from the foreign aggression. But, Sir, it is a very tragic thing that the workers have been deprived of their dues. They had assured through the Industrial Truce Resolution that the wages of workers will not be cut down; their movement will not be suppressed. But, in fact, taking the opportunity afforded by the emergency and the Defence of India Rules the workers are being suppressed by the Government and by the employers. The workers have been stabbed behind their backs due to this emergency, but it is the workers who have done so much sacrifices for the country. As to how they are being deprived of their wages I shall just give you one or two examples only because the time is very short. Firstly, I should like to take up the question of bonus. As the country and the House know the question of bonus was a long-pending demand and we passed a legislation in this House. Before passing this Bonus Act, there was a Bonus Commission which worked on it for more than three years and that report was passed almost unanimously; there was only one dissenting note from the employers' representative and

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the Government bowed down before the employers. The whole unanimous report is washed out and the Government fell on the feet of the employers and passed the Bonus Act in support of the employers' demand. The legislation was framed by the Labour Ministry Secretariat in such a way, in order to give opportunity to the employers to file litigation in the courts. Whatever Act may be passed, whatever amount may be granted, the benefit is being washed away due to this litigation in the courts and for this opportunity has been given by the Labour Ministry's Secretariat. Over and above this, Sir, the budget proposals of the Finance Ministry for the year 1966-67 have also been framed in such a way that the workers will be deprived very much from the quantum of their bonus. I shall read out one part of the article to show how the new budget proposal has hit them. This is obvious because Shri Sachindra Chowdhury was serving the Tatas and Birlas for 30 years and this proposal has come from him and workers are deprived of their legitimate dues. I would like to tell how the budget proposals have come and how the workers are being deprived of their legitimate dues.

Firstly, the abolition of the tax on bonus shares would mean capitalisation of the reserves and calculating return on these earlier reserves at 8.5 per cent instead of the present 6 per cent. This would mean slashing of the available surplus under the Bonus formula. We have made some calculations in relation to some of the leading industrial concerns and the fall in bonus quantum expected through this process is between 18.4 per cent to 27.8 per cent.

Secondly, Sir, for certain industries the Finance Minister has announced new rates of development rebates. These concessions for the industry would go actually out of the workers' bonus, as so-called prior charges.

The third and the most important of all, is the fact that while the employers have now been given a gift of no-dividend tax upto ten per cent the workers are not getting similar benefits from the proposal, because. Sir, the only ground on which the Government upheld Dr. Dandekar's demand for raising the rate of return was that the rate of return of 6 per cent under the LAT formula was non-taxable and that including the tax element, the rate should be 8.5 per cent.

Now the tax on dividend is not there upto 10 per cent dividend. There is therefore a clear case for revision of the Bonus formula and reducing the rate of return on paid-up capital from 8.5 per cent to 6 per cent; and on reserves from 6 per cent to 4 per cent.

If this is not done, workers will not get any benefit from the Bonus Act. That is why our demand is that the time has now come that the Bonus Act should be amended in a proper way. And not only this, the ceiling which is fixed, that is, 20 per cent, must go. There should not be any ceiling. Why should the bigger industries get so much benefit from this Act? As there is no ceiling there are many industries who earn huge amounts of profits and who accumulate those profits, but the workers are not getting good amount of bonus. For example, I would like to mention the names of certain foreign companies like Alcock Ashdown, Braithwaite and Company, Guest, Keen and Williams, Born and Company, etc. Such industries accumulate huge amount of profits. The workers who used to get nine to ten months wages as bonus are now being deprived due to this ceiling which has been fixed. So we demand that this ceiling should go. There should be a Bill brought in this House so that the Bonus Act could be amended properly. If Government does not do it the Government is closing its eyes about what is happening in different parts of our country. Ultimately Government will

have to be forced by the workers to amend this Bonus Act.

Regarding the question of wages, I do not want to repeat certain things, but it has been announced in the Labour Conference and Government accepted the principle that decent wages should be given to the workers. The Labour Conference is being presided over by the Labour Minister. They have accepted the idea that the dearness allowance should be linked with the cost of living index but till now, Sir, this is not done. Under the very nose of our Government here in Delhi, house-rent is being kept at the 1944 level. Whatever was the house rent in 1944, the same house-rent calculation is being made. The same calculation is being made in respect of the dearness allowance. In calculating the cost of living index also, Sir, there is lot of fraud and the Labour Ministry says that there is not enough staff. We do not get any up-to-date data. Whenever we demand, we are being given three-years old data. Instead of putting up a computer machine in the L.I.C. office through which thousands of employers are on the way of retrenchment, why the Labour Ministry is not bringing in a computer machine for the labour ministry itself so that they can give us up-to-date data, so that the workers are not deprived of their legitimate dues? (Interruption) My hon. friend, Shri Yagnik knows all these things very well, how the workers are being deprived. And, not only this, on the question of the Wage Board, I wish to tell something. In the 1957 Labour Conference it was decided that Wage Board should be set up in all industries. To set up a Wage Board the workers have to carry on a long-term struggle, including a general strike. Government was forced to set up a Wage Board. We have got very bitter experience about this Wage Board. I have been working there for more than a year. It is a costly luxury. Nothing is done from the Wage Board. This is my bitter experience, Sir, Government agreed to appoint a Wage Board for the engineering industry in

1957 but it took them eight years to have this constituted and the workers have been fighting for setting up these Wage Boards since 1956-57. When the Board was set up in January, 1965, the demand came for the Board that the question of interim relief should be decided by the Wage Board. Then the workers had to stage a big demonstration before the Wage Board. Then only the Board took a decision. In spite of the workers' representative's pressure, first the employers said that 'we are not going to discuss the interim relief question'. Then they were forced to discuss it. There was discussion and discussion, a lot of arguments. When the question actually came as to how much should be given to the workers by way of interim relief, the employers said, 'We can give only Rs. 2 or 3'. Then the Chairman himself, in order to evolve a unanimous acceptable formula, put forward a proposal. The workers' representative had to accept that formula with great reluctance because he wanted to save the prestige of the Chairman as well as of the Wage Board. As soon as the workers' representative accepted it, the employers' representative said 'We have got nothing to do with this resolution'. They have not accepted it. The report is pending with the Labour Ministry. The Ministry is trembling; it is very much afraid to accept this majority report of the Engineering Wage Board including the independent member in it. The workers are very much discontented. They have decided in several conferences in Bombay, Punjab, Bengal and Mysore that if it is not accepted by Government and if it is not implemented immediately, there will be no alternative left for them but to go on another general strike. So I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that whenever there is a majority decision by any committee or board, that must be immediately accepted and implemented by Government. They should not go on begging the employers 'Please accept it'. Why should Government come in the way? We shall fight it out with the employers if they do not

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implement it. Let Government please not interfere. If the employers do not accept it, we can force them to. We can use the language they can understand. We can go on strike. We can give a slap in their face, as has been done in Bombay. There they said that they could not give a single farthing as bonus this year. Not only that. They did not want to give the dearness allowance of 37 per cent. As soon as the workers gave a slap in their face by a strike lasting 11 days, the employers came round and settled the dispute. Now they are ready to give part of the bonus. We know how to give another slap in their face. Why should Government intervene? We can deal with them. We shall save the prestige of Government as soon as government accepts the majority recommendation of the Wage Board.

Coming to the labour policies of different Ministries of the Government of India, every Ministry, Transport, Irrigation, Railway, Commerce and so on, follows its own labour policy. Then why should we have a Labour Ministry functioning here if they cannot interfere even for reference to a tribunal for adjudication of a dispute. Unless and until the particular Ministry concerned with a particular matter gives its permission, the Labour Ministry cannot interfere in labour matters. This is not at all a happy state of affairs. The Labour Ministry is not able to function at all. Now every employing Ministry is facing serious labour trouble. The Labour Ministry cannot intervene in these matters. So I request the Labour Minister to see that it is able to intervene in these matters in every Ministry wherever there is a labour problem. Coming to the problem of politics in the trade union movement, I am very happy that there is a mention in the Report of a call for an understanding between employers and workers, which is qualitatively different from what they have been accustomed to. It says "Organised labour and management will have to shoulder greater responsibilities in every sphere in

which they come together and this they will be in a better position to do if there is a feeling of unity within the trade union ranks". This is a very good thing. We welcome it. For the first time, we are noticing a little change in the Labour Ministry's report. Shri Jagjivan Ram has returned to this portfolio after 12 years and that is why he wants to enunciate some new policy.

How will unity come about among the rank and file of the workers? It cannot come if Government does not stop boosting the Government-sponsored and employer-sponsored trade unions which all the time try to impose themselves on the workers. We have the glaring example of Bombay. There 200,000 workers went on strike. This is the report of the bourgeois papers; it was a 100 per cent strike. It has proved that the only representative union there is the Girni Kamgar Union. But Government close their eyes to facts and do not recognise that union. This Union has proved by action that it is the majority union enjoying 100 per cent support of the workers. The workers have got confidence in that Union, but Government are not recognising it. Instead, they recognise other unions which have no following at all among the workers.

Similarly take the Bhopal Electrical Workers' Union.....

Shri D. C. Sharma is interfering with the hon. Minister while I am making my points. Kindly direct him not to.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I can repeat every word of what he said.

Shri Mohammad Elias: In the Bhopal Electrical Works, 90 per cent of the workers are organised into one union with Shri Bhowmick as the Secretary. Government have been saying that the Unions should not be manned by outsiders. Here is an Union where there is not a single outsider. The workers have organised themselves under their own leaders who are very young. Shri Bhowmick is only 20 or

25. He is a very young boy. He is now on hunger strike. Because he fought for the cause of the workers, he was put in prison. He is on hunger strike. If something is not done, within a day or two he might lose his life. The most representative Union is not recognised by the management. This is the state of affairs.

Then again, take the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Shri Jagjivan Ram has been Railway Minister. He knows the facts. 90 per cent of the workers are under one Union. Many a time we have pointed out that this most representative Union is not recognised because it is conducted by communists. How can we avoid communists because communists look after the interests of the workers? That is why the workers have confidence in them. If the INTUC also looks after the interests of the workers and if necessary fight the employers or the sake of safeguarding and defending the workers' interests, they will also be liked by the workers. But we find all the time the INTUC unions supporting the labour department and the employers. That being so, how can the workers have confidence in them?

Shri K. N. Pande: Workers have faith in INTUC. We saw it in the recent 'bandhs', which his union was supporting.

Shri Mohammad Elias: There are some INTUC unions in which the workers have got confidence.

Coming to the question of repression, there are hundreds of our workers who are still in prison. They are all sincere and honest workers. Under the D.I.R. what happens is this. A petty Labour Officer takes up the phone and rings up the local Police Station that this worker is creating trouble and he must be arrested. Without any warrant, immediately a Police Officer comes and the worker is arrested and put in prison under the D.I.R. The Government

must see that such things must be stopped and the D.I.R. should not be utilised to suppress the Trade Union movement.

I strongly feel, Sir, that the Technical Institutes should not remain under the Ministry of Labour and they should be put under the Ministry of Education because it is absolutely a matter of technical training. There is a lot of mismanagement in these Institutes. If time would have permitted, I would have given to this House some examples and also all the information.

Regarding the contract labour system, there was discussion in the recent Labour Conference and it was stated that a Bill would be introduced in this regard. But the Bill has not yet been introduced. The contract labour system must be abolished as soon as it is possible; it is very necessary in the interest of welfare of labour. With this I conclude.

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15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.30½ hrs.

HEALTH (PERIODICAL MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA) BILL,* 1966.

By Dr. C. B. Singh

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the medical check-up of the President and the Prime Minister of India from time to time at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the medical check-up of the President and the Prime Minister of India from time to time at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I introduce the Bill.

15.31½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 80, 87 and 176) by Shri Kishen Pattnayak.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में प्रागे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक के पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

15.32 hrs.

HINDU WIDOWERS' RE-MARRIAGE BILL,* 1966

by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : हिन्दू विधुरों के पुनर्विवाह पर प्रतिबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ, श्रीमन्।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Are you married?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the re-marriage of Hindu widowers."

The motion was adopted.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15.53½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION ON (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 59, 66, 158 etc.) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

13.33½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

(Amendment of Articles 75 and 164)

By Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when the House adjourned a fortnight ago, I had drawn the attention of the House to the relevant Articles of the Constitution, namely Article 75 and Article 164, the former pertaining to the Union Parliament, the Union Government, the Union Executive, and the latter to the Executive in the States.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

My Bill seeks to amend both these Articles, Article 75 and Article 164, in order to provide, in order to guarantee, under a full-fledged parliamentary democracy like ours, and the greatest democracy which we hope it will be in the very near future, in order to lay down very healthy, very sound traditions which will be emulated by other democracies of the world and I am sure that every Member on every side of the House will agree that India should provide, should guarantee, should set an example in this matter, should become, may I say, the arbiter of constitutional elegance and the paragon of constitutional and parliamentary manners. Therefore, the Constitution should stipulate, should lay down peremptorily, specifically, categorically, unambiguously and unequivocally that the Prime Minister of the Union Cabinet, of the Union, and the Chief Minister in the States should be an elected member of the Lok Sabha, the House of People at the Centre and the Vidhan Sabha or the Legislative Assembly in the States respectively. Why do I urge this, Sir? Mr. Sharma says, yes. He is perfectly within his right to ask me why I urge this amendment. May I say, Sir, that at the moment the Union Council of Ministers, the Union Cabinet, I mean,

presents a rather dismal picture from this point of view, not from any other standpoint—I am not going into the wider question of Ministers of State, the Deputy Ministers etc.—...Mr. Shukla has walked in and he is walking out.....

Mr. Chairman: Why do you name him alone?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He chose to walk out. His senior Minister is here; but he belongs to the other place.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Which place?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To Rajya Sabha. Whenever this House refers to Rajya Sabha, it is called the other place. You can check it up from the records of the proceedings of this House in the last one decade. The Union Cabinet is rather curiously composed for the first time in India's parliamentary history: Out of 16 members of the Cabinet—this number is not curious—9 are members of the Lok Sabha....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There should be no crossing of the floor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 9 members of the Lok Sabha—may be Navaratnas; I do not know whether they are Navaratnas or Navagrahas—and 7 members belong to the other place.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Saptarishis!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is supposed to be the House of Elders. I do not know whether it is appropriate to call it as the House of Elders, because so many youngsters have been nominated for ulterior purposes.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Your former leader is also there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 7 members belong to the other House. 9 and 7—this is a most atrocious proportion. No other country in the world, no

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

other parliamentary democracy in the world can boast of such a proportion. No other parliamentary democracy shows such an example with regard to their own Cabinet functioning in that country.

Now, Sir, of these 7 Ministers belonging to the other House.....

Shri Warior (Trichur):other place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, other place. I am glad that the hon. Member pointed out this thing. We should be quite correct in our parliamentary phraseology or parlance.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps you need a little help from others.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I welcome help from all quarters, from you too. I am sure it will be forthcoming in abundant measure from you also, as I proceed. You will not be able to take part in the proceedings. If you are down below, you will also support me.

Of the seven members of the other House too, as you are well aware, when they were appointed to the Cabinet, maybe three, perhaps two, were houseless Ministers, houseless in the sense of belonging to neither House.

You remember that in the last House of Commons, when Sir Alec Douglas Home was appointed Prime Minister in succession to Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Harold Wilson quipped, "This is a houseless Home"—or Hume—because he had to come into the House afterwards, he had to be elected to the House of Commons subsequently.

Here, there was one Minister—I am sorry to point out this fact, but there is no casting of reflection on any one, I am pointing out the hard facts and figures which we should not shirk facing, we should face them with the fullest courage and honesty—who was appointed to the Cabinet. He had

been, unfortunately, I am sorry for that, defeated in the last election, and he was appointed to the Cabinet. He should not have been appointed to the Cabinet unless he had been elected to one of the Houses.

Shri Khadilkar: Who is it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think you know it.

This is not such a bad instance. Some years ago you will recall that the founder-leader of the Swatantra Party was the Chief Minister, last-term Chief Minister—he did well, of course, as Chief Minister, I do not deny his capability, talent and what not—but he had been nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council of Madras, nominated, not even elected to the Legislative Council, and he became Chief Minister and carried on the administration for, I think, two or three years in that capacity.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): One year only.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a minor point, whether it was one year or two years. He was there as Chief Minister, a nominated Member of the Legislative Council.

The point I am trying to make out is that we are establishing bad traditions, setting up unhealthy conventions, very unsound traditions which are antithetical to the principles and spirit of parliamentary democracy and to even the letter of the Constitution.

There was another instance in 1952 I believe, when a candidate who was defeated in the election at that time, the first general election, was straightaway appointed Chief Minister of that State, Bombay, the then bigger, bilingual, or rather quadrilingual State.

Mr. Chairman: Why not multilingual?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you for the help, timely help.

He was appointed Chief Minister. It was some time before he got elected to the lower House, the Bombay Assembly.

We are in the seventeenth year of the Republic of India by the grace of God, established by the grace of God and the goodwill and co-operation and sacrifice of the people. We should now make up our mind once for all that henceforth we shall not commit these blunders.

Mr. Chairman: There are two hours allotted for this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: And there are a number of hon. Members wanting to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad to hear it.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He should allow others to support the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has also to reply. So, he will kindly keep the time in mind.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: There is no motion as such. It will be seen later on.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 355 के अन्दर मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ । कामत साहब का विधेयक बहुत अच्छा है । उन्होंने इसको रखा है कि राज्य सभा के मंत्री जो संविमंजल में हैं वे थोड़ा शमिदा हो जायें । कांग्रेस का दो तिहाई बहुमत है । इस वास्ते इसके पास होने का तो सबाल है ही नहीं । लेकिन राज्य सभा का कोई मंत्री यहां मौजूद नहीं है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is the great desire of the House that some Cabinet Minister ought to be here. This is a subject of very great importance, and Government disregards it because they have a majority and we cannot change the Constitution by our vote, and they send a comparatively junior Minister. I have nothing against Mr. Hathi, but he does not belong to the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is not here. None of the other Cabinet Ministers is here. This is a reflection on the House. From that point of view, you can perhaps have it conveyed to the Prime Minister or the Leader of the House that they should do something about it.

Mr. Chairman: It will be conveyed.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is there any whip at all here?

श्री मधु लिमये : कॅबिनेट का राज्य सभा वाला एक भी मंत्री मौजूद नहीं है । इंदिरा जी से लेकर अशोक मेहता और बागला तक एक भी मौजूद नहीं है । कम से कम पाठक साहब तो रहते ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरा निवेदन है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर विचार के समय कोई न कोई मंत्री तो मौजूद होना चाहिये । लीडर आफ दी हाउस मौजूद नहीं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं है, क्लिप मौजूद नहीं है, डिप्टी क्लिप मौजूद नहीं है । हाउस कैसे चलेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: I have taken note of that, and I am taking action with regard to that.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I endorse every word of what Mr. Raghunath Singh has said. It is a sad reflection upon our House and upon parliamentary democracy that the Treasury Benches should be empty, except for this gentleman who is a very dutiful Member of the House.

Mr. Chairman: I am seized of the situation.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am happy that the Bill has evoked so much interest, and rightly so, from Members on all sides of the House, and I do hope that in response to the request made by my hon. colleagues, some Cabinet Minister may appear from somewhere and will be present in the House.

Mr. Chairman: That point is clear. Please be brief.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He will not drop from the ceiling.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was inviting your attention to this rather unpleasant fact, unsatisfactory fact, of the proportion of 9 to 7 in the Cabinet here. What is the position obtaining in other parliamentary democracies of the world?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do not make a long speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will give you full time. The time will be extended by another two hours.

In Great Britain whose Parliament, the House of Commons, is called the Mother of Parliaments, the most ancient democracy from whom we have borrowed much of our Constitution, though not in entirety, there, in Britain, no peer, that means a Member of the Upper House, the House of Lords, has been Prime Minister since the resignation of Lord Salisbury in 1902. In 1923, the question whether it was then possible for a peer to become Prime Minister, was definitely raised. The resignation of Mr. Bonar Law left George V with a choice between Lord Curzon and Mr. Baldwin. The convincing argument was that, in the opinion of many members of the House of Commons, "the time... has passed when the direction of domestic policy can be placed outside the House of Commons." They definitely said that no longer a Member of the other House, the House of Lords, could be

trusted with the direction of domestic policy.

"It was not plain in 1923 that the Prime Minister must necessarily be in the House of Commons."

Then it goes on to say:

"It is however now conceded that the Government owes a responsibility to the House of Commons alone."

Then, we have a similar provision in our Constitution also. Will you kindly see article 75 and article 164? Article 75(3) says:

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

There is also the parallel and corresponding article for the States, article 164(2):

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State."

Is it not a strange irony—may I use another word which is more appropriate—travesty and mockery of the spirit and letter of these provisions of the Constitution if the cabinet is headed or the council of ministers is headed by a person who is not a member of that very House to which the cabinet is collectively responsible, the council of ministers is collectively responsible? Today I am not making any personal reference in this matter. It is a matter of principle, tradition, and good conventions. I am sure that but for this emergency which has become more a shroud than a cloak to cover the cadaverous sins and crimes of the government, but for that there would be by-elections. Even with the emergency on, there is no reason why there should not be by-elections in the country. When the war with Japan was in full swing in 1945, there were general elections in Great Britain; the British government

was carrying on the war against Japan after the fall of Germany, still general elections were held in Great Britain. Here the Government is fighting shy of holding even byelections in the country. I am sure the dignity and the status of the Prime Minister would be enhanced if fighting a byelection, Shrimati Indira Gandhi got elected to this House and came here, as an elected Member of this House, of Lok Sabha; because she is Prime Minister she will displace the Leader of the House also from his position, not that I am against him. But it is in the fitness of things that the Prime Minister should get elected to this House and I am sure she can face a byelection and after winning the byelection come here. I hope in spite of what the government thinks on this emergency at the present moment, you yourself, I am sure, and the Members of your party and the House, of Parliament as a whole will compel the government . . .

Mr. Chairman: At the moment I have no party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When you come down, you will have . . . You will compel the government to hold byelections even if the emergency is not revoked. I hope it will be revoked in response to popular demand. Even if that is not done, there should be byelections and the members of the cabinet should be from this House. I hope, I wish very much even Mr. Hathi comes to this House but it is perhaps too late in the day now, but next year . . .

Shri Hathi: I was.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know I am talking of this Parliament. Next year he will perhaps be in this House.

I was pointing out about the other countries; there are very strict conditions in other countries. In Canada, another Commonwealth country, all ministers in charge of departments of government must be members of the House of Commons—all ministers, in charge of departments. Who can be

members of the other place? Can you guess? Those who are without any portfolio can be members of the other House. I do not mind if one or two ministers without portfolio can be taken from the other House, Rajya Sabha, the other place. In Ireland, the Irish Free State, only the members of the Dail Eireann can be members of the Executive council, that is the cabinet, thus preventing the country—that is how he puts it, it is unfortunate, but it is true and we have to face facts—from making full use of such ability and experience as may be found in the Senate. The Senate is the other House. In spite of that, they have provided that no member of the Senate or the upper House in the Irish Free State can be a member of the executive council. Then comes New Zealand; it has got only one House. In France which has gone through many vicissitudes, there is now no parliamentary democracy as we know it. In West Germany, where there is parliamentary democracy, the federal chancellor, that is the Prime Minister, is nominated.

"The federal chancellor is nominated, as we have seen, by the federal President and must then be elected by the Bundestag."

Bundestag is the lower house; Bundesrat is the upper house, as you are well aware. There also it is the same position. In Canada, Irish Free State, Germany and Britain which are among the important parliamentary democracies, there are provisions guaranteeing that the head of the cabinet, the Prime Minister, is a member of the lower house, House of Commons.

One or two words more and I have done. For the present, I would like to say—I have the right of reply and I will take up some other issues at that time, one or two matters—that there are two amendments to my Bill, one in the name of Shri Yashpal Singh and the other in the name of Shri Vishwanath Pandey. I welcome these amendments, and if the House

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agrees to the amendments, I accept them; I agree to them. I will be glad if the House agrees to the amendment for the circulation of my Bill for public opinion.

One word about the import of the Bill, because it is likely to be misconstrued that this is a sort of reflection, unjust and unfair reflection on the Rajya Sabha, the other place. By no means is it so. Because, whatever may be our likes or dislikes, aspirations or desires, the Constitution has made them unequal; there is no question of equality. We have got respect for each other just as in the wide world, though human beings are unequal, they respect each other. They are unequal. We have regard for them. But I do not think our regard should be carried to a point where it becomes reverence, in the words of the Finance Minister who talked the other day about reverence for the other House. I do not know what he meant by reverence; it is reserved for something much higher, much more than political institutions. Regard, respect, love, affection, yes, but certainly not reverence . . . (An Hon. Member: Consideration).

Mr. Chairman: There is a little line of distinction between the two.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is much distinction, not a little. You will find even in the Rules of Procedure that for certain purposes and for certain committees they have no *locus standi*; they cannot get into these committees. You know that. The Constitution makes it quite clear about their powers in regard to Money bills, financial business, etc. They have not got any financial powers; they do not discuss the budget demands. It is very wise, therefore, that other countries have provided that the head of Government should come from among themselves, from that House to which the cabinet, the council of ministers, is collectively responsible.

16 hrs.

Now, on the question of a motion of no-confidence, as you are well aware, a motion of no-confidence has been moved four times in this House, the Lok Sabha. This House has had the distinction, the third Lok Sabha has had the distinction, of moving a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers not once, twice or thrice, but four times. In the other place, the poor Rajya Sabha—I should not say poor—they have not had the privilege of moving any motion of no-confidence. So, does it not stand to reason that the Prime Minister should be an elected Member of this House?

May I, before I conclude, ask, is there any Member of this House whose soul is so dull—I will not say so dead—who is so soulless and so dull that he will not accept the provisions of my Bill? He will be 'stultifying himself, the House will stultify itself, if the House rejects my Bill which provides that a Member of this House should become the Prime Minister of India. Does it not appeal to you, Sir? If you were down below here, I am sure you will agree. Does it not appeal to all the Members, Members on all sides of the House? Could anybody feel otherwise? I am sorry to say that if the House votes against this Bill, if the House disagrees with this Bill, I will have no hesitation in saying that the House will be stultifying itself.

I would, therefore, urge that, as I have said in my Statement of Objects and Reasons, in no circumstances should the Prime Minister or a Chief Minister be a Member who has been elected indirectly and who has not been elected directly by the people of this country. I therefore move this Bill for the consideration of the House and I commend it for acceptance by all sections of the House, by all sides of the House and by every Member of the House.

Mr. Chairman: There are two amendments, one by Shri Yashpal Singh and the other by Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th September, 1966."

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th October, 1966."

Mr. Chairman: Both the amendments have been moved. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Kamath, as usual, has drawn the attention of the House to a matter of real, vital and significant importance. So far as the basic principle of the Bill is concerned, I think there can be no two opinions, and it will have my support in full.

At the very outset, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that if we were to accept the constitutional amendments that are brought before this House, I think we will have to amend our Constitution almost every month. I have here before me a list. Of course, the Government have amended the Constitution 18 times or more. But the private Members have felt it necessary, on certain vital matters, to bring before this House Bills for the amendment of the Constitution and as I counted the Bills, I found that during 1964, we had about 16 Constitution (Amendment) Bills; so, it is more than one in a month. In 1965, it is the same ratio. In 1966—we are in the month of April—this is the fifth Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): So, you exceed the average this year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are progressing. This indicates that there are certain Bills which are brought obviously with a view to highlighting certain points, to focus the attention of the Government on certain matters, but I think there is great need for us to give some thought to the basic matter, where there is need for an amendment of the Constitution in vital parts, in several respects, after our experience of these 17 years. As a matter of fact, when I went through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, I found that the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had observed, when his attention was drawn during the concluding portion of the debate, that there were certain important matters on which decisions had been taken at that time and they could not go back to review the entire matter. He thought that it would be wise to review the Constitution after five years or so. I think in these matters as have been highlighted by the Opposition—the Opposition may be weak in numbers—the points are not weak. The Opposition's points have strength, and such points, such matters, such subjects as have real strength in them need to be examined. Therefore, I would suggest that a Committee might be constituted to go into all the various constitutional amendments, Constitution (Amendment) Bills, that have been presented so far, and the Government should examine whether there is need for this House to constitute itself, after the next election, into another Constituent Assembly and to have a complete review of the entire matter. There are many other matters such as the State-Centre relationship and others which will have to be given a deeper thought and consideration.

Coming to the provisions of this particular Bill, as I said, while I entirely agree with the basic principle, I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the

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clauses as they have been incorporated in this Bill. I see no justification for a 25 per cent strength of Cabinet Ministers to be drawn from the other House. My amendment to this would be, if on account of any emergency or urgency there is need for somebody to be appointed as a Cabinet Minister from the other House it may be done, but he must seek election within six months; he must immediately vacate his seat if he accepts the Cabinet Minister's position and then he must seek election in the other House.

So far as the Prime Minister is concerned, it is for the first time that we are faced with a very difficult and unique situation. Our minds were really very much exercised at that time, and I feel the only correct thing would have been for the Prime Minister, before she took the oath of office before the President, to have resigned from that House—even before she took the oath. Without being a Member of any House she could be the Prime Minister for six months and then the election should have followed. Some of us did express such an opinion, as a matter of fact, even then. What was thrown in our face was that we are in the midst of an emergency. May be legally it is a valid point; technically, it is a legal point. But I am unfortunately one of those who have been advocating all the time that it is time to do away with the emergency for all practical purposes. Even yesterday, we had a meeting and I have been pleading—it is no secret—on the floor of this House and outside, that if you want to give real meaning to the emergency in the minds of the people, if you want Government to be really aware of its own responsibilities for the sake of the Government, to make them aware of a sense of their responsibility, to let people have complete freedom and be exercised when there is the emergency to consider it as an emergency, it is high time that we did away with the emergency. So, to my mind, there is absolutely

no consideration whatsoever. But, even if it is, technically, as it stands today, an emergency, though certain reasons are advanced for not having by-elections now, reasons with which I am not in agreement, I think the Government should consider this matter and have these by-elections held. Now, possibly I do not want to be absolutely impractical. Now that hardly 8 to 10 months are left for the general elections, I will not force the hands of the government here and now that they should ask all the Cabinet ministers coming from the other House to go in for by-elections now. But it is very significant and important that the Government, the Prime Minister, makes a policy decision that they subscribe to this particular view that they do not want this to be carried any further and they will be doing nothing than what we have been following all the time.

You are possibly aware, Mr. Chairman, that the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had made it abundantly clear to all the Cabinet ministers from the other House that if they were to continue in the Cabinet after the elections, they must contest the elections and come to this House. So, the thinking, the philosophy, the principle, is there. It is now time that the government reiterates and makes abundantly clear that very policy and assure this House and the country that there would be no backdoor entry for the Cabinet ministers and that we will adhere to this very sound principle and policy to which we have subscribed all the time and which the country has held in approbation all the time. I think at present all that is necessary is a clear enunciation of that policy and a commitment by the government. I do not think it would be possible or advisable to pass this Bill as it is, because as I said in the beginning, I do not subscribe to the view that there should be a quota fixed for the other House. I do not subscribe to

the view of such quotas and permits so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I am glad that at least the Leader of the House, after more than half an hour has passed, has chosen to appear and the Law Minister also has condescended to be with us.

Shri Ranga: But without his rose!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I was recalling what the Americans used to say about rapid means of communication which are available these days and which are much improved today. They used to say that the three quickest ways of communication were telephone, telegraph and tell-a-woman. It seems that even though we have got quicker means of communication, we could not communicate with members of the Cabinet and could not persuade them to come here, because—I feel very strongly—and I cannot understand why the House does not seem to take this matter seriously enough—Government seems to think that this is a matter which, being a constitutional amendment, has not the foggiest chance of being passed and, therefore, they can make short-shrift of it. Here is a matter of principle, as Mr. Mathur's speech has made it very clear, how the minds of Congress members are working in regard to the measure which Mr. Kamath has proposed. He might not agree to something suggested in the Bill, but the main point in the Bill that the Prime Minister must belong to the Lower House and the Chief Minister in the respective State must belong to the Legislative Assembly and not to the Upper House, is a matter on which the government's assurances have got to be forthcoming. There is nothing personal about it. Though I said tell-a-woman, there is nothing personal. The Congress administration, whoever heads it, being bad as it is will stink just as badly. It is not aimed against any particular Prime Minister. It is based on a certain principle.

I also wish to say something which Mr. Kamath has referred to and Mr. Mathur in his own way has very strongly mentioned it, namely, the decision of the Election Commission, which unfortunately has come to mean the same thing as the decision of the government, something which we are not going to accept. The Election Commission is a body which should behave differently. The Election Commission in the desire of the ruling party and in the name of the emergency, which to all intents and purposes does not exist, have banned bye-elections. This is a most peculiar state of things. Lal Bahadur Shastri is dead and his seat is lying vacant. Was it not possible for the Prime Minister of India to contest that seat, which ought to be a very safe seat for a Congress candidate, and come to this House? But she does not choose to do so because that would mean that the revocation of the emergency would become a really practicable proposition, which it is. Government is denying that it is a practicable proposition, but it is, in the eyes of the people and in the eyes of genuinely enlightened representatives of Congress opinion like Mr. Mathur, certainly eminently practicable.

The points of principle have been placed by Mr. Kamath. I need not refer to the case of Curzon or Home. There is another instance of Quintin Hogg, who merely aspiring to become Prime Minister gave up his succession to Lord Hailsham, whose son he is. These British precedents are there. Why are we asking for our country accepting the spirit of these British precedents? It is because, if this country is serious about working parliamentary democracy—and, more than us on this side, the government party says it is very serious about parliamentary democracy; I am twitted from time to time as having no very great fondness for parliamentary democracy, and for many respects of parliamentary democracy—I do not have much of a fondness, I can assure

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them—but if government really and truly cares about parliamentary democracy, it is a matter of delicate balance. If that delicate balance is to be preserved in conformity with the principle that the people's representatives should have a real say in the administration, then this kind of thing like the Prime Minister being a member of the representative, elected House becomes a categorical imperative. There is no getting away from it. This is a matter of principle which you cannot get away from.

There have been occasions and already it has happened in this House—it is the Prime Minister's duty to express the sense of the House on formal occasions. In the British House of Commons, this is exactly what is done. I am quoting from Erskine May:

"It is the Prime Minister's duty to express the sense of the House on formal occasions on motions of thanks or congratulations and motions of condolence."

None of us had any objection personally to Shrimati Indira Gandhi leading the debate when we were expressing our condolence as we did at the passing away of Lal Bahadur Shastri. We were not vulgar enough to object to that procedure at that point of time. But it is perverse and ridiculous that this sense of the House is being representatively expressed by some person, who however eminent he or she may be in some other domain, does not belong to this House. This is not a purely legal quibbling kind of thing; it is very important. The spirit of the matter is lost of that kind of thing takes place.

Some of us remember, and certainly the Leader of the House will remember—that in the first Parliament—I think at that time Mr. Kamath also was here—there was a great deal of trouble and hullabaloo over some *farz pas*, some false step having been

taken by the then Minister of Law, the late Mr Charu Chandra Biswas. Mr. Biswas, the then Law Minister, belonged to the Rajya Sabha. I do not want to go into the details of that incident. He was hauled up here and also hauled up in that House. He walked out of this House because that other place, that other shop, had put a ban on him to open his mouth in this House. It went so far—and Mr Satya Narayan Sinha will certainly remember that occasion when in a huff, obeying the directive of the Chairman of the other House representing the Rajya Sabha, Mr. C. C. Biswas, the Minister of Law, walked out of this place. Ultimately an understanding was reached between the Speaker and the Chairman who sat down together. The Government of India represented by Jawaharlal Nehru tried to intervene and a sort of understanding was reached.

Mr. Chairman: Do you mean to say that an hon. Minister functioning here, a member of the Cabinet, could not speak out his mind here irrespective of the above fact because he belonged to that House?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A Minister of the Cabinet, who according to the Constitution belonged to a Council of Ministers, answerable to this House and this House alone and not to the other House, who was driven by the compulsion of his position in the other House, whose discipline he was bound to obey, refused to speak and answer questions and walked out of this House in a huff. This can be referred to. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha is nodding his head in agreement because I am stating a fact. This is the kind of thing which took place, this kind of thing might very well take place later on, this kind of thing has got to be safeguarded against and it should not be allowed to happen.

Sir, I do not have much time and I do not have to talk about the necessity of this measure on which everybody is agreed. Shri Kamath

mentioned about the Chief Ministers. He has referred to the case of our revered leader of the Swatantra Party, Shri Rajagopalachari entering by the backdoor. Shri Mathur has put it strongly that "backdoor entry" into positions of power has got to be stopped. It was said that he got into position as Chief Minister by the backdoor. This has great implications for the future of parliamentary democracy. Already there are indications in the country that these satraps—one day Shri Kamath described Chief Ministers as subedars—are becoming too powerful, and if in addition to the power which they have come to enjoy in the Congress set-up—they dominate discussions at the Centre, they decide who is to be the Prime Minister and who is not to be the Prime Minister—these Chief Ministers, if in regard to the population of their own respective States can say: "To hell with you, I can get into the Council or the Upper House through nomination even and I can be a Chief Minister without having ever been answerable to the electorate", then, Sir, where is parliamentary democracy leading us to? We have had the instances not only of Shri Rajagopalachari—who, after all, has a record which will speak for itself and he does not have to defend his own position—but of other people like the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh or the Chief Minister of the multi-lingual Bombay State or early days. They were thrown out by the electorate and they had the gumption to walk back into the position of the highest power in their particular States. If this kind of thing get constitutional sanction on account, perhaps, of an inadvertent dereliction of duty on the part of the Constituent Assembly which had gone into the serious implications of this matter when putting in those particular clauses but not an additional safeguard about making sure that the Prime Minister should belong to the Lower House and the Lower House alone—it was perhaps an inadvertent omission—this country's parliamentary democracy, this country's demo-

cratic future will be in danger. Because of an inadvertent omission on the part of the Constituent Assembly, this country's parliamentary democracy, this country's democratic future should not be mortgaged, should not be endangered in the way it appears to have been.

Therefore, I feel from every point of view, from the point of view of principle, from the point of view of practical working, from the point of view of parliamentary life in our country, from the point of view of the delicate balance which parliamentary system ought to represent otherwise, we ought to accept the principle of the measure. Let Shri Hathi, instead of saying nothing but at length and in a very gentle fashion, come forward with a definite assurance that Government is going to look into this matter much more seriously, the Government understands the implications of this measure and Government is going to do something about it.

Shri Hathi: You want me to say that or a Cabinet Minister to say that?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not mind. You are there. I do not mind if you say that. It is not that I want a particular Cabinet Minister to say something. You are very welcome to speak on behalf of the Government. As long as we permit you in this House to speak on behalf of the Government we accept whatever you say.

Mr. Chairman: How much time will the hon. Minister take for his reply?

Shri Hathi: It all depends on how the debate proceeds. I will take at least half-an-hour.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, this is a very important Bill. The time should be extended and every Member who wants to speak should be given a chance to express his views.

Mr. Chairman: Let there be a motion.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस बिल के लिए
दो घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time allotted for this
Bill be extended by one hour".

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the
motion to the vote of the House. The
question is:

"That the time allotted for this
Bill be extended by one hour".

The motion was adopted.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं ने पहले
प्रस्ताव रखा है कि दो घंटे का समय बढ़ा
दिया जाये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman,
Sir, I have great regard for Shri Hari
Vishnu Kamath as I have great regard
and respect for that great novelist of
England, Charles Dickens. Both of
them are great artists of exaggera-
tion. Now, Sir, Shri Kamath tried to
paint a very gloomy picture of our
parliamentary democracy. But I can
say, after surveying the parliamen-
tary democracies all over the world,
that our parliamentary democracy is
much better, sounder than and as
effective as any other parliamentary
democracy in the world.

But there is one thing. If the
number of Bills to amend the Con-
stitution is so great, as was referred
to by the hon. Member, it is for the
simple reason that it is the most easy
thing to bring forward a Bill by a
private Member favouring the amend-
ment of the Constitution. It requires
only one additional sentence or re-
quires only the omission of one
sentence. Therefore, if there are so
many Bills it does not mean that our
Constitution has gone to pieces or
that there should be a Commission
appointed or that the Parliament
which will come into being in 1967
should constitute itself into a Con-
stituent Assembly. I think, Sir, here

I find that imagination is running
amuck.

An hon. Member: Shri Mathur is
a level-headed person.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All are level-
headed persons, but sometimes level-
headed persons run amuck more than
anybody else.

I would submit very respectfully,
Sir, that no reflection should have
been cast on our Prime Minister. She
can win any election from any con-
stituency in India at any time, and if
she had not sought election up to this
time it is because of the fact that the
Election Commission has suspended
the by-elections for the time being.
Otherwise, to say that our Prime
Minister stands in the same category
as some Chief Minister of some kind
of State or some Chief Minister of
some multi-lingual, bi-lingual, tri-
lingual or mono-lingual State, is
nothing but a travesty of facts.
Therefore, I think we should not
drag into this picture the great per-
sonality of the Prime Minister of
India who, I think, is by all judg-
ment, capable of not only fighting her
own elections but fighting the election
also of the members of our party and
bringing them to victory in this
House in 1967.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Yet to
be seen.

Shri D. C. Sharma: After having
said that I want to make one point. I
cannot understand one thing. I can-
not understand why our parliamen-
tary democracy is putting so much
emphasis on the defeated candidates.
I tell you, Sir—may you live long and
may you always be victorious.....

Mr. Chairman: In what?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May you always
be victorious in the elections and
everywhere. I submit very respect-
fully that in this parliamentary

democracy of India it is much better to be defeated than to be elected. If you are defeated you become the Chairman of some big corporation, some big commission and, if nothing else, you become the Governor of some State. If nothing else, you become an Ambassador somewhere. Therefore, this is a very unhealthy trend in our parliamentary democracy. I believe that defeated candidates should not have any truck at the hands of the powers that be in this country. They should stand where they are. They have been adjudged by the people; they have been found to be unfit; they have been found to be below par; they cannot represent the people. And yet we find that they are levelled up, upgraded, raised high, which is an unhealthy trend.

The second point that I want to make is this. As was pointed out by a friend of mine, you cannot compare our Rajya Sabha with the House of Lords of Great Britain. You cannot compare our Upper House with the Upper House of a Commonwealth country. There the hereditary principle prevails, more or less. Here you have elections, more or less; of course, there are some nominations. I am glad that the retired Secretary of Lok Sabha has been promoted to the Rajya Sabha. Perhaps, he has been sent there to acquaint the Sabha with better parliamentary procedure and better parliamentary practices there. I do not know why he has been sent there, but I am very happy. Otherwise, I find that most of the Members of Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly and those few who are nominated are persons who are nominated for one reason or other—some person is a social worker, some person is a writer or some person is a parliamentarian. Therefore, you cannot compare our Rajya Sabha with the House of Lords or the Upper House of a Commonwealth country. There is a fundamental difference between the two.

An hon. Member: Which is better?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you were to ask for my opinion, I would say: abolish Rajya Sabha, abolish the Upper Houses in the States. But I am not an Utopian. I take things as they are. A Brahmin always takes facts as they are. Therefore, I would very respectfully submit that this disparity, this differentiation between the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in our country is absolutely unwarranted and uncalled for. We stand on one footing and they stand on a different footing. But, all the same, I would say that, so far as things go, so far as our Constitution stands as it is, and the Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of the People, most of the Ministers who come from the Rajya Sabha are concessional Ministers.

These poles or pillars are there; similarly, they are there. All the same, I would submit very respectfully that almost all the members of the Cabinet, almost all the Ministers of State, almost all the Deputy Ministers, almost all the Parliamentary Secretaries should come from the Lok Sabha, because it is the Lok Sabha that represents the people. The Rajya Sabha people represent this group or that group or this or that State; they do not represent the people (Interruptions). You, Rajas, are having a good time. So, why do you bother about this? You should not be annoyed about it.

I was submitting very respectfully that we are used to quotas, permits and licences in this country and they are helpful for our industrial growth. Similarly, I think the quota system may be useful for our parliamentary growth. Therefore, I would say that 80 per cent of the members of the Council of Ministers should come from the Lok Sabha and only 20 per cent should come from the Rajya Sabha. We should have them only so that they should not feel ignored. George Barnard Shaw used to write prefaces to good plays, and one of the prefaces he wrote was like this "to

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the critics lest they feel ignored". Therefore, I say that 20 per cent of the members in the Council of Ministers may be from the Rajya Sabha lest they feel ignored. So I say: Give them a small place in the picture but do not give them a big place in the picture.

As I said in the beginning, our parliamentary democracy is working very well. But we have to take note of the composition of the Council of Ministers with particular reference to the members from Rajya Sabha in the Council of Ministers. We have to take note of the great advantage which the defeated candidates are getting in this country. We have also to take note of those factors which may not work to the advantage of our parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary democracy is a very tender plant which requires constant looking after; it has to be tended very carefully; it has to be watered with the life-blood of the people; it has to be fertilized by new ideas. So, we have to see to it that those persons who do not represent the will of the people do not have a controlling voice or a dominant voice or a predominant influence in the Council of Ministers in this country.

श्री रामसेवक रावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 साल पुराने प्रजातंत्र के दमियान यह पहली शर्मनाक घटना हुई है कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री राज्य सभा का व्यक्ति बना। इस सदन की परम्पराओं की चर्चा अक्सर चला करती है और यह कहा जाता है कि परम्परायें इतनी मजबूत हो जाती हैं कि वे संविधान का स्थान ग्रहण कर लेती हैं और अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने यह रखूँ कि हमारा संविधान यह कहता है कि पार्लियामेंट अफेयर्स के मामले में हम चाहें तो कंट्रोल दे सकते हैं, लेकिन एक परम्परा बनाई कि नहीं दी जा सकती और इस चीज को लेकर जब यह प्रश्न उठता है तो परम्परा की दुहाई दी जाती है। इंग्लिस्तान का भी जिक्र आ

जाया करता है। इंग्लिस्तान की यह परम्परा है। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस परम्परा को वे 45-50 वर्षों से इंग्लिस्तान में कायम किये हुए हैं कि वहाँ का प्रधान मंत्री लोकसभा का ही चुना जाता है, राज्य सभा से नहीं आता, उस परम्परा को हम तोड़कर उल्टी दिशा में जा रहे हैं, फिर भी हम परम्परा की बात करते हैं।

अगर हम अपने संविधान को देखें तो संविधान में साफ लिखा है--74 इस का अनुच्छेद है--

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions."

और फिर अनुच्छेद 75 का जो तीसरा है--

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

जो प्रधान मंत्री होगा वह कान्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स सहित इस सदन को, लोक-सभा को, राज्य सभा को नहीं, इस के प्रति जिम्मेदार होंगे। लेकिन जिस कान्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स का हैड ही राज्य सभा का सदस्य हो, इस सभा का सदस्य न हो, तो हम तो यह कहेंगे कि यह हैडलेस गवर्नमेन्ट है, कोई है ही नहीं। इस बुरी तरह से इस परम्परा को, संविधान को मान-मर्यादा को, इच्छा को तोड़ा गया है, शायद इस का पैरलल दुनिया में और किसी जगह नहीं मिलेगा। हमारे कामत साहब ने महत्व देते हुए कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री कहीं से भी चुनाव लड़ सकती थीं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उस परिवार की परम्परा रही है कि जिस परिवार का पहला प्रधान कोई पद, कोई स्थान जीता ही नहीं जब तक कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की किसी अफसरी की गद्दी पर आसीन नहीं हुआ। फिर अगर

यह लड़ना चाहतीं तो यह प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से चुनाव जीत सकती थीं और वैसे जीत नहीं सकती थीं। उनका राज्य सभा से लिया जाना

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : गलत है, रांग है।

सभापति महोदय : जो बिल इस वक्त हमारे सामने है और जो उसका मकसद है . . .

श्री रामसेबक यादव : वही कह रहा हूँ। मकसद इसका बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री कोई हो गया और उसका नाम आ जाये तो नाम से आपको चिढ़ना नहीं चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य मैं समझता हूँ हल्ला इसलिए मचा रहे हैं कि वे चाहते हैं कि उनको जरा और जानकारी मिले और मैं उनको और जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : जातियात पर न उतरें।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : जब मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री गद्दी पर बैठी तो इनके पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री थे। उस समय यह मंत्री बनी थीं। उस समय भी फूलपुर से जगह खाली हुई थी। वर्तमान हमारी प्रधान मंत्राणी महोदया आसानी से वहीं से चुनाव लड़ सकती थीं। इन्होंने ने नहीं माननीय विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित जी ने उस खतरे को मोल लिया और वह चुनाव लड़ने के लिए मैदान में उतरी। उस चुनाव को लड़ने में इन्होंने हिस्सा नहीं लिया और उम्मीदवार बनना पसन्द नहीं किया। यह साफ बताता है कि जनता से यह कितनी दूर . . .

सभापति महोदय : मैं धर्ज करूंगा कि इस वक्त हम एक कानूनी नुस्ते पर, एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल नुस्ते पर बहस कर रहे हैं और हम बहुत होशियारी से, बहुत समझदारी

से बातचीत करें। जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं इसका मतलब यही निकलता है कि खास जात के खिलाफ वह बोल रहे हैं। ऐसा मतलब नहीं निकालना चाहिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : मैं श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी की सलाह को शिरोधार्य करता हूँ।

एक बार भी चुनाव नहीं लड़ा। उसके बाद आज फिर यही स्थिति पैदा हुई है। एक जगह खाली है। फिर भी इस्तीफा न दे कर वहां से चुनाव न लड़ने की उस परम्परा को तोड़ा नहीं गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चीज है यह जनतंत्र की स्वस्थ परम्परा के बिल्कुल प्रतिकूल है। इस वास्ते माननीय कामत जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस के साथ साथ एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जनतंत्र की परम्पराओं और मान्यताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं करता है क्योंकि आज हिन्दुस्तान के जनतंत्र के माथे पर चाहे विधान परिषदें हों या राज्य सभा हो, कलंक का टीका बन गई है। कलंक इस हद तक बन गई है कि उन में मतों की खरीद फरोخت होती है, वोट खरीदे जाते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : अदालत का फैसला आपके सामने है। एक कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य हार गये थे। उन्होंने पेटिशन किया था। उनके जो नतीजे थे वे सब के सामने आये थे। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से चाहता हूँ कि जो वस्तुस्थिति है उसको देख कर और उसको मान कर अगर हम चले तो हम आगे कुछ सुधार कर सकते हैं, अन्यथा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

[श्री रामसेवक पादव]

अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में यही चीज सामने आई थी और हम लोग उसका मुकाबला करके आये हैं। आज स्थिति यह बन गई है कि ये दोनों सदन, राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदें, जनतंत्र को मजबूत करने के बजाय, उसको तोड़ रही हैं। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ये जो विधान परिषदें और राज्य सभा है इनको तोड़ दिया जाये और जिस को बैंकडोर अंग्रेजी में कहा जाता है, उसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद चोर दरवाजा है, और इस दरवाजे को बन्द कर दिया जाये। इससे कई खराबियां पैदा होती हैं।

हमारे पाठक जी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनकी बड़ी कद्र करता हूँ। शायद कानून के मामले में वह बहुत जानकार हैं। लेकिन जो जनता की भावनाएँ हैं, जो जनता की इच्छाएँ हैं, जो जनता की जरूरतें हैं, उन से पाठक जी का कभी कोई वास्ता नहीं रहा है। जब किसी कैबिनेट में इस तरह से इनका बहुमत या इतनी अधिक संख्या हो जाये, तो वह कैबिनेट जनता की आकांक्षाओं और जनता की इच्छाओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकती है और उसकी जगह . . .

श्री बे० ना० कुरील (राय बरेली) : कानून अलग है, इच्छाएँ अलग हैं।

श्री रामसेवक पादव : कानून लोगों की इच्छाओं की पूर्ति के लिये बनते हैं। कानून के लिए कानून नहीं बनते हैं। जब इस तरह की चीज चलती है तो लोगों से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रह जाता है। तब सद्भावना, चापलूसी आदि चीजें भर करने लगती हैं। इसकी मिसालें भी दी जा सकती हैं। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के निधन पर जब नेता का चुनाव हुआ तो राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को वोट का अधिकार दिया गया और उन लोगों ने या उन में से बहुत से लोगो ने कांग्रेस हार्ड कमान के उम्मीदवार का समर्थन इसलिए किया कि उन में से एक-तिहाई की छंटनी

होने वाली थी और उनको लालसा थी कि कि हमें टिकट मिल जाए, उस की तरफ उनकी नजर थी। इस तरह से इन चीजों का आज इस्तेमाल होता है। इसी तरह से काउंसिलर का आज इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। डेमोक्रेसी की बात की जा रही है। जब यह बात चल रही थी तो मैंने एक जुमला कहा था और माननीय श्री खाडिलकर हुंसे थे। मैंने कहा था कि डेमोक्रेसी की जगह कहीं हिपोक्रेसी तो नहीं चल रही है। अष्टाचार खूब चलता है। अष्टाचार का हम अन्त करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि कौन लोग चुनाव में आते हैं। पैसे वाले ही तो आते हैं। जो साधारण आदमी हैं वह पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकता है। साधारण आदमी के लिए जो सीधा चुनाव है उसको लड़ना भी मुश्किल होता जा रहा है मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में। इस वास्ते आप को देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से जनता की इच्छाओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है, जनता की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है और इस तरह की जो बुराइयाँ हैं, इनका मुकाबला किया जा सकता है, इनका अन्त किया जा सकता है।

विधान परिषदें और राज्य सभा बिल्कुल अनावश्यक हैं। उनकी जरूरत नहीं है। उनके ऊपर जो खर्च होता है वह बेमतलब होता है। उससे देश का हित नहीं, अहित होता है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे जनतंत्र में स्वस्थ परम्पराएँ स्थापित हों, इस देश में जनतंत्र पनपे तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि लोक-सभा ही अकेली रहे और राज्य सभा समाप्त हो जाये और जब राज्य सभा समाप्त हो जायेगी तो कोटा, चौधार्द, दो-तिहाई आदि का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा और मजबूरन नेता को या प्रधान मंत्री को लोक-सभा का सदस्य बनना पड़ेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Normally senior Members are preferred for

speaking first. You should give a chance to junior persons also.

Shri Raghunath Singh: You are also a senior Member; why should you say that you are a junior Member?

Mr. Chairman: What happens generally is that hon. Members speak and go away. If we take this piece of legislation that is before is very seriously, I wish that Members' not only speak on it but they listen to what is being said later on and not go away. Therefore, my hon. friend, Shri Sinh, should stay on for some time. He may get a chance later.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Normally all the senior Members are given a chance to speak on all the matters and other Members who are back benchers do not get a chance. I request that you should give a chance to back benchers also.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member is desirous of speaking, he might catch my eye.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, I fully share your view that those of us who are interested in the very lively debate that has been raised by this Bill should attend throughout while discussion is going on and I promise, though I have written to you that I have to attend a meeting, I will come back again after some time.

It is said that if democracy becomes dull, it becomes lifeless and my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, in his own way tries to bring some life into democracy by activities on the floor of the House as well as outside.

Mr. Chairman: Deep study too.

Shri Khadilkar: He has raised an important issue, but it should not be construed, though incidentally he may have got inspiration from the present composition of the Cabinet, and I do not think that he wants to highlight that issue and bring forward a constitutional amendment.

An hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Khadilkar: Because, under compelling circumstances, according to me, the present arrangement has been made and I feel that as soon as conditions are improved, the emergency is lifted—and the time is not very far off—the Council of Ministers and, particularly, the Prime Minister would certainly offer herself and get elected to this House.

I support the principle of the Bill; whether it should be by amending the Constitution or by a convention should be left to the House because in Britain, as he pointed out several instances, it is by convention. If you take into consideration the structure of the Indian Constitution and the practice up till now, it is such that the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, has always been a Member of this House, that is, Lok Sabha. Therefore, as to whether this measure needs a constitutional amendment, I have my own doubts. Sometimes I feel the Constitution framers or the founders of our Constitution were, no doubt, inspired with the best of motives to give a Constitution to this country that would meet all the growing needs of the community. But 16 years' experience has shown—my friend Mr. Mathur had just indicated—that there is a need for a complete overhaul and not for a piecemeal amendment.

One day I had a long discussion with the predecessor of the present Law Minister. He also agreed with my view when I stated that the time has come when a small committee should be constituted to review the present Constitution. Why? I stated one or two things. I do not want to repeat all the arguments. Firstly, the Constitution, if at all it is to serve the social objective which we have placed before us, must be an effective instrument in that direction. In my opinion, the social objective of having a socialistic pattern of society needs radical amendment of this Constitution if it is to serve as an instrument of social change through a peaceful and a parliamentary method. He agreed. But nothing happened be-

[Shri Khadilkar]

cause that was a private conversation. As Mr. Mathur said, we are having so many discussions on small suggestions for amendment of the Constitution and that does not satisfy. An overall review is called for.

In America, the amendment of the Constitution is very rare. But the recent publication has pointed out—there is a good publication—how the policy-oriented judges, the judiciary, in that framework, has effectively directed the attention of the Government and the Parliament there so that it has influenced in many ways and supplemented the provisions of the Constitution. In this country, unfortunately, the judiciary, even the Supreme Court, has hesitated on many occasions to play an active role as Justice Frankfurter or others in America have done to play that role, though they have occasionally struck down certain legislations; beyond that nothing has happened. Therefore, Mr. Kamath's Bill highlights that the time has now come for a review.

There is another aspect also. We are watching with a little apprehension the relationship of the Central leadership and the State Governments. It is a matter of concern—I used that word on the last occasion—that a new type of war lordism is developing in this country. The Constitution has meticulously divided the function has the powers between the Centre and the States and there are certain concurrent powers and the residue is with us, that is, without union Government. The inherent jurisdiction, the ultimate, the final, the sovereign authority is vested in us. We are the repository of that authority. With the growing State influence and a certain personality of States, developing, because of the new reorganisation, because of the State chauvinism, on the one side, and the Centre being looked upon as if the Centre is eroding the powers or encroaching upon the powers and the functions of the State Governments, the time has come when a comprehensive review of the Consti-

tution must be taken very seriously. From this point of view, I do hope that it is a welcome measure. I fully share that view. I may give you one instance only. When Chamberlain resigned—he was compelled to resign as he failed as a war leader—there was a serious proposal that Lord Halifax should be the Prime Minister. He stepped down and said in effect—and that was certainly an act of wisdom—as follows:

"I have to lead the nation and we are fighting an all-out war. I am not a fit person for this job. Let Mr. Churchill come in."

Ultimately, Mr. Churchill was elected and he won the victory in that war. Therefore, if you want a proper leadership, if you want to reflect the popular urges and social sanction being built up in the country properly, this House alone can deliver the goods. Take these Committees, the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. Though the Rajya Sabha Members are associated, the Chairman is from this House.

Shri Raaga: He is from your Party.

Shri Khadilkar: Why are you getting frustrated? He is from this House. Therefore, all the financial measures are in our hands. The supremacy of this House has been recognised and enshrined in the Constitution and it should reflect in the leadership and the Council of Ministers. I do not believe in this quota system. Those who have a popular support, those who are in touch with the people, with their aspirations and all that, should alone lead the country and lead the Government and for that it should be a healthy convention. I do not think that a sort of amendment is called for. As it has been the practice for so long, it should be established and under no circumstances, the leader and the majority of the Council of Ministers should come from the other House. They should never come from the other House.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, everyone of the hon. Members who have preceded me has supported the principle underlying the Bill that has been brought before the House by Mr. Kamath.

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Kamath is one of those who was active at the time of making the Constitution. I am not sure whether the lacuna was noticed by him at that time. It should be considered whether it is a lacuna at all. After all, the direction is there that the Council of Ministers is to be responsible to the House of the People and not to the Upper House. So, we should consider whether the direction given in this provision is enough or whether an amendment is called for. In my opinion, the direction that we find in this provision is enough and that by changing the Constitution no further improvement will be made. I think in the provisions of the Constitutions of other countries, there is no definite provision like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I gave the instances of Canada, Ireland and West Germany.

Shri B. K. Das: Mr. Kamath, very scholarly, has been able to show only three instances to us out of so many countries. He has given the instance of United Kingdom where the House of Lords is a hereditary body and not an elected body. In our country, the Council of States, after all, is an elected body, although it is an indirect election, and it cannot be compared with the House of Lords. He is not able to give many instances from the Constitutions of other countries. I may draw his attention to the Constitution of Austria where the provision is this. There are two Houses—National Council and the people's federation akin to ours, i.e., the Federal Council. The members of the Federal Government must not belong to the National Council. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his speech after some time. There is a calling attention to be taken up now.

17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

(ii) STRIKE CALL GIVEN BY THE UNITED CHAMBER OF TRADE UNIONS

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The strike call given by the United Chamber of Trade Unions to protest against the Government's decision to increase sales-tax in the Union Territory of Delhi on the 19th April, 1966."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to make a submission before the Minister makes the statement.

I pointed out in the morning that this call attention notice was based on the report that we got that there was going to be a general strike on the 19th April, as a protest against the increase in sales-tax. We expected the Finance Minister to make the statement. This is not a law and order question. It is a peculiar thing that the hon. Home Minister is making the statement.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): This is a reasonable demand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My call attention notice was addressed to both the Home and the Finance Ministers.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am prepared to shoulder this burden. I have also requested the Finance Minister. He will also come.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The Speaker had made it

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

clear this morning that the Home Minister would make the statement.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The responsibility is collective. Any Minister can make the statement.

Shri Nanda: In reply to Starred Question No. 151, my colleague, Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, had stated in the House that certain proposals for effecting some changes in the existing rates of sales-tax in Delhi with a view to raising additional resources and reducing disparities in the tax rates in this territory and the adjoining States were under consideration.

The question of raising additional resources and bringing about a larger degree of uniformity in the tax rates in the neighbouring States with a view to preventing evasion and mobilising additional resources for the purposes of meeting urgent requirements of defence as well as development, was taken up by the Planning Commission in September 1965. In this context they convened a meeting of the representatives of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh Governments and also the Delhi Administration and made certain proposals which involved adoption of uniform rates of sales-tax on as many as 56 items in all these States and Delhi.

These proposals were discussed informally with the members of the Delhi Advisory Committee. It was urged that Delhi is a predominantly urban area with very little hinterland and that, in any scheme of adjustment of sales-tax rates the distributive character of its trade should be safeguarded. This aspect was carefully gone into at the time of the introduction of Central sales tax in 1957. The rate of Central sales tax on inter-State sales from Delhi was reduced to 1-2 per cent in respect of goods which suffered Central sales tax on their import into the territory and re-exported without undergoing any change in their cha-

racter. At that time the Central sales tax was 1 per cent. In 1963 when the Central sales-tax was raised to 2 per cent, this concessional rate was increased to 1 per cent. Thus, Delhi already enjoys a concession of 1 per cent in so far as inter-State trade is concerned. This concession is proposed to be continued.

It was suggested that parity even in regard to the rates of local sales tax would adversely affect Delhi's trade. After giving due consideration to this aspect it was agreed that in giving effect to the proposals made by the Planning Commission, a concession may be made in favour of Delhi to the extent of 1 per cent in the case of commodities on which the adjoining States would be levying a tax of 5 per cent or less and 2 per cent in the case of commodities on which they will be levying a tax exceeding 5 per cent. This, however, was subject to the existing disparities not being widened. It was also agreed that no tax should be levied on foodgrains in Delhi even though they might be subject to a tax varying from 1 per cent to 2 per cent in the adjoining States.

The question of revising sales-tax has to be viewed in the wider context of the vital national needs of raising additional resources. In pursuing that objective, the special requirements of Delhi have been kept in mind firstly by allowing a concessional rate of inter-State sales-tax on certain types of transactions and, secondly by allowing 1 to 2 per cent disparity in the local sales tax also in respect of a number of commodities.

As I stated earlier, the proposals drawn up by the Planning Commission involve raising of tax on certain commodities not only in Delhi but in the adjoining States also. For instance, Punjab will have to increase tax on 34 items, Rajasthan on 24 items and Uttar Pradesh on 24 items. In the

case of Delhi, the proposed changes will affect 25 commodities but even then Delhi will enjoy a benefit of 1 to 2 per cent on most of these items. I would also like to mention that on as many as 14 items, the rate of tax in Delhi is higher than that in some of the adjoining States. The adjoining States will now increase these rates and, to that extent, this will be an advantage to Delhi.

Per capital expenditure as also per capital income in Delhi are high. The people of this territory should be prepared to make their due contribution towards development expenditure of the territory. It is to be regretted that this fact is not being appreciated that consistent with the national requirements of raising resources, legitimate interests of the trade in Delhi have been safeguarded. I still hope that they will not embark on a course which is neither justified on merits of the case nor conducive to the trade interests or economy of the territory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While appreciating the statement which the hon. Minister has made and while also appreciating his appeal to the United Chamber of Trade Unions not to embark on strike, I would like to ask him one question. If they do not respond as positively to his appeal as he has made, has the Government thought of taking any steps to safeguard the interests of the consumers and if so, what are they?

Shri Nanda: In the first place I would like to point out that it is not United Chamber of Trade Unions; it is Trade Associations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I said, "Trade Unions" because this wonderful Lok Sabha Secretariat has given me this paper where it is written as "Trade Unions".

Shri Nanda: I shall explain now. This question concerns the consumers, it is naturally very important. As I have explained in my statement itself,

when there is need for additional resources, it has to be met and it may be that, in certain cases, there may be something to be paid by the consumers too. In fact, in this case, the articles of common consumption figure in a very small degree and I do not think that there is going to be any significant impact on consumers' expenditure.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सेल्स टैक्स वास्तव में परबंड टैक्स है। इसका नाम गलतों से सेल्स टैक्स रखा गया है क्योंकि कन्ज्यूमर को यह देना पड़ता है। तो क्या यह सही है कि इस टैक्स के लगने से पहले ही सभी भ्रष्टाचारों में यह शायी हुआ था कि कन्ज्यूमर्स कमोडिटीज जो हैं उनका दाम 10 परसेंट से 20 परसेंट तक घालरेडी बढ़ चुका है और इसके बाद और दाम बढ़ने की घाशंका है ? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह टैक्स केवल दिल्ली में नहीं बल्कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी कहा गया है कि पच्चीस पच्चीस कमोडिटीज के ऊपर लगाया जाय तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से और वित्त मंत्री जी से कि क्या यह मुमकिन है कि छोटे दुकानदारों की जो संस्थाएँ हैं और दूसरी भी हैं, उनको बुलाकर दोबारा बातचीत की जाय ताकि यह मीका न हो कि वह तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दें और उपभोक्ता को इसका भुगतान करना पड़े ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गलतफहमी न हो, ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, बातचीत कर रहे हैं कि संसद के सदस्यों और उनको लेकर बातचीत की जाय ?

श्री नन्दा : यह कोसिस बहुत सी हो चुकी है और यह एक, दो परसेंट का डिफेंस रचना यह एक निगोजिएटिव सैटिलमैट था। सब लोग हाजिर थे जब यह बातें हुईं क्योंकि पहले यह फैसला था कि दिल्ली की और दूसरे इलाकों की और स्टेट्स की एक ही केविस होगी। फिर दिल्ली के फायदे के लिए यह कहा गया कि दिल्ली में एक परसेंट

[श्री नन्दा]

दो परसेंट कम रहे और यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ। सब इंटरस्ट्स को बुलाया गया और सब के साथ बहुत सी बातें हुई। वह एग्री कर के गये लेकिन फिर उस में यह परिवर्तन हुआ है। हम ने उस के बाद भी लोगों को बुला कर बातें की हैं और भी बुला सकते हैं और बुलायेंगे क्योंकि हम नहीं चाहते कि इस तरीके से नाहक यह दिल्ली बंद आदि की नीबत आये। यह जो हड़ताल हो रही है इस से किसी को भी फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरा सवाल था कंज्यूमर्स का कि इससे कंज्यूमर्स की प्राइसेज पर एडवर्स एफैक्ट होगा तो माननीय सदस्य का वह सवाल तो बिल्कुल सही है और उस के लिए हमें प्रहितायत रखना है और उस के लिए कदम उठाना है क्योंकि जब तक यह होता आया है कि जब भी हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को डियरनेस एलाउंस देते हैं, पांच परसेंट दिया तो वह प्राइसेज इनफ्लेक्शन में फौरन खत्म हो जाता है। अब इस के लिए खास कदम उठाये जायेंगे और कोशिश की जायेगी कि इसका असर उस किस्म का न हो।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की जितनी भी कर सम्बन्धी योजनाएं हैं उन में छोटे लोगों को काफ़ी तकलीफ होती है जोकि 200 और 300 रुपया माहवार कमाते हैं लेकिन जो बड़ी मछली है वह तो कर के जाल से भाग जाती है जैसे कि कई मामले सामने आये हैं। चमन लाल का मामला आया, डेढ़ करोड़ की चोरी का। चिरनजीत लाल गोएनका का मामला आया जोकि मवा करोड़ या डेढ़ करोड़ की चोरी का था तो यह बड़े बड़े लोग तो बच जाते हैं। यह जो बिन्नी कर है यह . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : विषय के बाहर न बोलिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : विषय से सम्बन्धित बात को लेकर ही मैं बोल रहा हूँ . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Member is making accusations against certain individuals who are not in the House. I submit that it should not be permissible to make positive accusations.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने ही नहीं यह तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है। सदन की कार्यवाही में है। मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Member has any question on this calling attention notice, then he may ask that question.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि सरकार की सारी कर योजनाओं का फायदा मूलतः बड़े लोगों को ही मिलता है। यह जो बिन्नी कर दिल्ली में नया बिठाया जा रहा है उस के फलस्वरूप जो छोटे दुकानदार हैं और जो उपभोक्ता ग्राहक लोग हैं उन को तकलीफ होगी। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस सिद्धान्त को नहीं जानते हैं कि नो टैक्सेशन बिबिघाउट रिप्रेजेंटेशन। दिल्ली में विधान सभा बनाने का जो फैसला है वह विचाराधीन है और अब तक उस के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ तो क्या जल्दी ही इस बिन्नी कर के लगा देने की ? दिल्ली में विधान सभा कायम करने के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक है वह पास होने के पश्चात् उस के बारे में फैसला करने का मौका दिल्ली के नागरिकों और जनता को दिया जाता इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्थगित रखेंगे और जब दिल्ली के राजनैतिक भविष्य के बारे में फैसला हो जायेगा उसी के बाद नई विधान सभा, या कौंसिल बनने पर उस के हाथ में इस फैसले को छोड़ दिया जायेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different matter altogether.

श्री नन्दा : यह बहुत कुछ उस से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कैसे सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है ?

श्री नन्दा : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब अगर मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं उनको जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ । उन के उस लम्बे चौड़े सवाल में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसका कि जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ । उनका यह कहना कि रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं है तो मेरा कहना है कि यहां के कई मेम्बर्स पार्लियामेंट के भन्दर बैठे हुए हैं इसलिए वह सवाल इस के बारे में नहीं उठता है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सब एम० पीज० इस के खिलाफ हैं ।

श्री नन्दा : दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इस को बन्द कर देंगे तो हम इसे बंद नहीं करेंगे । यह चीज चलने वाली है । इसका फैसला है यह चलने वाली है और इस पर भ्रमल होगा सिवाय इसके कि कोई खास किसी कमोडिटी के ऊपर, किसी घाटिकल के ऊपर कोई खास बात कहनी हो तो वह बात भ्रमल है और वह स्टाइट ऐडजस्टमेंट हियर और बेयर किया जा सकता है लेकिन बेयर इज ए लिमिटेड और एग्जम्प्लस । लेकिन यह फैसला हो चुका है और उस पर भ्रमल होना है । रह गयी बड़े और छोटे की बात तो वह छोटे लोगों पर छोटे व्यापारियों पर तो लगता ही नहीं है । थोड़ा बहुत फेर बदल तो किया जा सकता है लेकिन छूट देने की एक हद होनी है । इस के भन्दर 13 करोड़ का कुल सेल्स टैक्स है यहां दिल्ली का । उस में आप समझ लीजिये कि कोई 300-350 करोड़ रुपये की सेल है इनक्रीज जो होगी वह एक करोड़ रुपये की होगी । इस में बहुत सी चीजें लक्जरी घाटिकल्स हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उ. व्यस महोदय, दिल्ली भारत की राज-

नैतिक राजधानी ही नहीं है अपितु विभाजन के बाद दिल्ली इस देश का प्रमुख औद्योगिक केन्द्र भी बनता जा रहा है । गृह मंत्रालय की यह नीति समझ में नहीं आई कि बगल के प्रान्तों में अगर सेल्स टैक्स रेट ऊंचा था तो दिल्ली में भी इस प्रकार से उस को ऊंचा बढ़ा करके दिल्ली के भन्दर आपने इस प्रकार की हड़ताल व भ्रान्दोलनों का भ्रमसर सरकार ने क्यों दिया ? बुद्धिमत्ता इस में थी कि जितना दिल्ली के भन्दर सेल्स टैक्स का रेट था बगल के प्रान्तों में भी उतना ही कम रेट कर दिया जाता जिससे कि बराबर की स्थिति आ जाती । यदि स्थिति यह नहीं है तो भी सरकार फिर दिल्ली, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान को ही क्यों लेती है ? फिर से सारे देश के भन्दर एक जैसी नीति निर्धारित क्यों नहीं करती है ? इन चार प्रान्तों को ही क्यों अपनी चर्चा का विषय बनाती है ? मेरी अपनी निजी राय यह है कि बगैर सेल्स टैक्स देश पर लादे हुए इस में करोड़ों की चोरी होती है और छोटे व्यापारियों का गला भी कटता है क्यों न प्रोडक्शन टैक्स लगाया जाय ? जिससे कि सारे देश को सेल्स टैक्स से मुक्ति मिल जाय । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस दिशा में विचार कर रही है यदि हाँ तो कब तक कोई निश्चय ले लिया जायगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री नन्दा : एक मुझाव प्राया है कि प्रोडक्शन पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाय ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has asked whether there is any proposal.

श्री नन्दा : सजेशन फोर ऐक्शन है । उनका मुझाव है । वह कहते हैं कि कम क्यों नहीं किया जाता है तो मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी जगह भी यह है । यह जो एनक्रीज की गई है यह नहीं है कि यहां ही एनक्रीज की गई है बल्कि उन की भी एनक्रीज की गई है । 4 करोड़ रुपया हर साल उन

[श्री नन्दा]

स्टेट्स को नहीं मिलेगा अगर यह स्कीम
भ्रमल में नहीं घाती है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुवा) : सेल्स
टैक्स के संदर्भ में एक असोसिएशन ने दिल्ली
बंद का नारा दिया है और 19 तारीख को
शायद दिल्ली बंद होगी।

श्री भागवत झा भाजाव (भागलपुर) :
उस में कांग्रेस भी है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उसमें सब पार्टियां
हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के निर्देशा-
नुसार एक राजस्व की वृद्धि का प्रयत्न कर
रहे हैं और उस के संदर्भ में दिल्ली में सेल्स
टैक्स की वृद्धि का आयोजन किया है तो
वैसा न किया जाकर यदि दिल्ली के सेल्स टैक्स
के रेट को कम कर दिया जाय तो दिल्ली के
पड़ोसी राज्यों पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?
दूसरे यह कि भाजकल बच्चों की परीक्षाएँ
चल रही हैं और यदि यह दिल्ली बंद भ्रमल में
आया तो उसका विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षाओं
पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और विद्यार्थियों पर
इसका प्रतिकूल असर न पड़े इसका क्या
प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली के
जो लोग यह बंद वगैरह की बात सोच रहे हैं
वह अपने बच्चों का कुछ न कुछ खयाल
रखेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम सब पार्टियां इस
दिल्ली बंद में शामिल हैं। आप की पार्टी
भी है।

श्री नन्दा : वह ठीक है भाजकल सब
इकट्ठा हो जाते हैं।

श्री भबु सिन्घे : ऐसे कामों में तो जरूर
इकट्ठा रहना चाहिए।

श्री नन्दा : कारण भी सब को मालूम है।
इस में यह जो दूसरी बात थी कि अगर यह
न लगाते तो क्या हुई था ? मैं ने उस के लिए
कह दिया है कि फाइव इयर पीरियड में
22 करोड़ रुपये का फर्क पड़ जायेगा स्टेट्स
के घनद और 5 करोड़ का फर्क दिल्ली में
पड़ जायेगा।

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):
What about the 'bandh'? He has not
replied.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): He
will open it.

17.18 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)
by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Shri B. K. Das: I was mentioning
the case of the Republic of Austria
where there are two Chambers, the
National Council, which is elected by
the people, which corresponds to
our House of the People, and the
Federal Council, the members of
which are elected by the provincial
Diets, which corresponds to our Coun-
cil of States. There neither the Prime
Minister, who is called the Federal
Chancellor, nor the other Ministers
have got to be members of the
National Council which is elected by
the people. The Council of Ministers
is removable by a vote of no con-
fidence by the National Council.

There may be other instances also
where no such compulsory provision
as proposed is there. I think if this
constitutional amendment is accepted
in the way proposed in the Bill, it
will be compulsory not to have a
Prime Minister from the other House.
But if any contingency arises, as it
has arisen in our present case, there
should not be any compulsory provi-
sion like that. Rather, the Prime
Minister should, according to the
direction that is there in the Consti-
tution, seek popular vote at the next

opportunity. I therefore feel that this Bill ought not to be accepted by the House, and the Constitution as it is expected to give us direction that the Prime Minister should belong to the House of the People and not to the other House, and he or she should seek election of the people at the earliest opportunity.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): When Benjamin Disraeli became Lord Beaconsfield, even that great statesman was subjected to the criticism that by the peerage he had disqualified himself from becoming the Prime Minister of England. Even when the great Gladstone retired out of the scene and the Marquis of Salisbury, a great statesman who enjoyed the confidence of a large section of the British people, assumed the office of Prime Minister, there was a good deal of discussion whether it was in the fitness of things that when there was a real parliamentary democracy, a man who was not in the lower House, i.e., in the House of Commons, should at all be qualified to become the Prime Minister of a democratic country.

I think Mr. Kamath's suggestion is quite good, and the first part of his Bill should be accepted that the Prime Minister should be an elected Member of the House of the People. It is not merely in the fitness of things, but really parliamentary democracy will not be working properly if that Member is not responsible to the really elected democratic chamber. The sovereignty of the nation is reflected in the lower House. We have no animus against the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha. It is not a question of any reflection on the present Prime Minister. We are only thinking of establishing a proper convention, putting the Constitution in the proper shape, so that we know that the head of the Cabinet must be in this House, because this is the House which can appoint, which can dismiss the Cabinet. The dismissal can only be really either by a vote of

no confidence, or the second thing which is recognised in *May's Parliamentary Practice*, by demanding a dissolution and compelling the Prime Minister to order a dissolution. How can you compel the Prime Minister to order a dissolution, how can you move a vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister unless the Prime Minister is here, a Member of the House, directly responsible to this House?

Therefore, in the fitness of things, and also having regard to the proper working of a parliamentary democracy, it is essential that the head of the Cabinet should be here. Otherwise, there would be an anomaly. It is not a question of reflection on the other House, but it is absolutely imperative that the Prime Minister should be a Member of this House owing allegiance to this House, and should function really as an integrated part of this organism, because this is the organism which shapes the Cabinet, which shapes the destiny and the tenure of the administration.

Moreover, on financial matters, this House has been given a predominant power, and the financial part of the constitutional prerogative is the most important in a democratic Constitution. Therefore, having regard to all aspects of the matter, financial, political and also administrative, it is desirable that the Prime Minister should be here.

It is really a matter of regret that we cannot find a seat for Shrimati Indira Gandhi for one of the Lok Sabha seats. That would have been proper, and that would have put her on a proper pedestal and would have given her a better status when she is negotiating with other countries, other statesmen of different nations in the world.

Therefore, I am only supporting this first part of Mr. Kamath's Bill. I think it is timely. Without casting any reflection on anybody, without making it a party question, I think

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

all Members of this House should support this measure that in the Constitution we should have a provision that the Prime Minister should be an elected Member of this House and thereby make the democratic organisation more practical and realistic and also in the fitness of things, so that we can have a head of the Cabinet directly responsible to this House and have him or her functioning as an organic part of this machine which is a democratic part of the parliamentary machine.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री कामत को इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने लोकतंत्रीय शासन पद्धति की तरफ पुनः देश का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है और हम लोगों को सावधान किया है कि अगर हमको इस देश में लोकतंत्र चलाना है, तो हमें किस दिशा में जाना चाहिए।

प्राजकल की जो डेमोक्रेसी है, उसका आधार रूसो का वह सिद्धान्त है कि डेमोक्रेसी का मेरुदंड है जेनेरल विल-लोकेन्डा। अगर डेमोक्रेसी का आधार लोकेन्डा है, तो आखिरकार उस लोकेन्डा का प्रतिनिधित्व यहां पर कौन करता है? हिन्दुस्तान में लोकेन्डा वोटों के द्वारा प्रकट की जाती है और हमारा यहां सिर्फ लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, जिनको वोट देकर चुना जाता है। और वोट किस आधार पर दिये जाते हैं? एक मैनफेस्टो होता है, जिसके आधार पर लोक सभा का मेम्बर चुन कर यहां आता है। राज्य सभा का मेम्बर किसी मैनफेस्टो के आधार पर चुन कर नहीं आता है। इसलिए लोक सभा का मेम्बर देश के प्रति उत्तरदायी है। हर एक वोटर हम से पूछ सकता है कि तुम ने देश के लिए क्या किया। देश के प्रति हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। राज्य सभा के सदस्यों की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों के

प्रति है, क्योंकि व राज्य सभा का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, देश का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र को कायम रखना है, तो उसमें लोक सभा को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होना चाहिए।

मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ भी आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि 1957 में पंडित जवाहरलाल जी ने कांग्रेस मैनफेस्टो के टाइम पर कहा था कि जितने कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर हैं, उन सबको देश के सामने जाना होगा और लोक सभा में जाना होगा, ताकि व देश का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकें। उस समय एक एक्स्पोजन रखा गया और वह था पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत का। चूंकि वह बूढ़ थे, जनता के सम्मुख जाने में असमर्थ थे, घूम नहीं सकते थे, इसलिए उनका अपवाद रखा गया।

इसी प्रकार जब 1962 का इलेक्शन आया, तो पंडित जवाहरलाल जी ने फिर कहा कि जितने कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं उन सबको लोक सभा के लिए खड़ा होना चाहिए। उस समय भी उन्होंने एक एक्स्पोजन किया हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम का। वह राज्य सभा के मेम्बर थे और कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर थे। बाद में जब वह लोक सभा का चुनाव हार गए, तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने उनको कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर क्यों नहीं कान्टीन्यू किया? इसलिए कान्टीन्यू नहीं किया कि उनको जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं हो सका था। चूंकि उनको जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं हो सका था, इसलिए उनको इस्तीफा देना पड़ा, जिसके बाद वह गवर्नर बना कर भेज दिये गए। पंडित जवाहरलाल जी ने जो परम्परा कायम की थी, हम उसको तोड़ने पर उतारू हो गए हैं, यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

श्री कामत ने बड़े जोरों के साथ हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में कहा। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री बड़ी स्ट्रांग है। आज कल नक्षत्र और ग्रह हमको गाइड करते हैं। आज-कल जनरल विल या लोकन्ठा हमको गाइड नहीं करती है। लोक सभा के नौ मेम्बर—न ग्रह—उाँ शामिल हैं। चूँकि नक्षत्र और ग्रह हमारी दिशा निश्चित करते हैं, इसलिए राज्य सभा के सर्पति भी हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में शामिल हैं। मैं श्री कामत को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री-मंडल में नक्षत्र भी हैं और नौ ग्रह भी हैं, इसलिए वह बहुत मजबूत है और उसकी चिन्ता उनको नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उमवगे राहु लग गया है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री रामसेवक यादव ने हमारा प्रधानमंत्री जो पर बड़ा आक्षेप किया कि वे इलैक्शन नहीं लड़ी। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक आयुध भी होता है। धर्म तो साधारण तौर से, साधारण समय में, चलता है, लेकिन आपत्काल में आपद्धर्भ के अनुसार चलना पड़ता है। जब वह प्रधानमंत्री चुनी गई, उस समय देश में इमर्जेंसी थी, लिहाजा उनको इलैक्शन लड़ने का चांस नहीं मिल सकता था। उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस का कोई भी सदस्य आपोजीशन के इस चर्लेंज को हमेशा स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार रहेगा।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां एक परम्परा चल गई है। एक सज्जन यहां बैठे हैं जिन्होंने एक मिनिस्टर को हटाया, एक पार्टी लीडर को। वह बेचारे लाबी में टक्कर खाते फिरते हैं और जो सज्जन हारे हैं वह कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं। देश आपसे पूछता है कि उसने किस मनिफेस्टो

पर आप को वोट दिये कि जिस आदमी को उसने जिताय़ा उसका आज कोई स्थान नहीं है लेकिन जो हारा वह मिनिस्टर बना है। आपके पास इसका क्या जवाब है। इस वास्त में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की चीज़ें नहीं होनी चाहियें।

यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने राज्य सरकारों की बातें रखी हैं। एक राज्य का चीफ मिनिस्टर दो बार हार गया, दो बार हारने के बाद उसे गवर्नर ने सदस्य मनोनीत किया और वह फिर चीफ मिनिस्टर बन गया। अगर आप इस तरह से डिमांडेसी के साथ खेलेगे तो डिमांडेसी आपके साथ खेलेगी। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि डिमांडेसी हिन्दुस्तान में रहे, लोकतन्त्र हिन्दुस्तान में रहे तो आपको लोकतन्त्र का आदर करना होगा। अगर आप लोकतन्त्र का आदर नहीं करेंगे तो लोग भी आपका आदर नहीं करेंगे।

यहां पर यह सवाल उठाया गया कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं रहते हैं। कोरम का सवाल रोज़ उठता है। लोकतन्त्र की परम्परा है कि कोरम और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान लोक सभा की उपेक्षा करते हैं, ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बहस के समय उपस्थित नहीं रहते तब अगर हमारे सदस्य भी कोरम नहीं बनाते तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। आप हमारे उपेक्षा करते हैं तो आप हमसे आदर नहीं पा सकते। अगर आप लोक सभा का आदर करेंगे तो हम भी आपका आदर करेंगे। इस वास्ते समय आ गया है कि हम इस और ध्यान दें। भारत-वर्ष में श्रद्धा और पवित्रता के साथ हमें लोकतन्त्र की स्थापना करना है तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने जो परम्परा डाली थी उसका हमको अनुकरण करना होगा। नहीं तो लोग आपको उठा कर फेंक देंगे।

Shri Shinkre: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, frankly speaking, I do not know

[Shri Shinkre]

what has happened or what is happening to this Government of ours, because, the Bill brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Kamath is so moderate in nature that they ought to have shown all hurry and willingness to accept immediately at least the spirit thereof, so that they could run away with whatever concessions Shri Kamath has been willing to give them at this stage. By and large, we see the sense of the most important Members of the Congress party who have spoken that they are against the upper Houses or are even for the abolition and elimination of all Upper Houses. When Shri Kamath was good enough to give, to allow to the Government a concession of 25 per cent of Ministers in the Cabinet from the other House, they ought to have welcomed with all their heart this measure propounded by my hon. friend Shri Kamath.

Actually, this Bill of his represents nothing less than a real challenge to the protestations repeatedly made by the Congress party of parliamentary democracy. If they really care for such an institution called parliamentary democracy, they could go all the way to say that they immediately accept the spirit of this Bill and then act upon it, in due course.

I do not believe that the present Prime Minister of ours did not seek the vote of the people for this House on any apprehension that my hon. friend Shri Yadav has advanced. There is no question whatsoever that within the present political set-up in the country, easily a seat could be found for her and she could be elected to this House. If she did not choose to do so, it is not because she anticipated any defeat, it is because that would have laid down the precedent for so many other things which the Congress party or the ruling party or the Government want to avoid; once they accept the principle that a by-election should take place for the Prime Minister's election, then

by-elections and elections should be held in other places where the ruling party is not so sure that it will win its required number of seats. We are speaking of the abolition and elimination of the other Houses. But we have heard just now—it is in the air—that at least there is one State wherein there is no upper House and that the State is being blessed by the present Prime Minister herself eventually with an upper House, in recognition of the great services that that gentleman, whose name I need not mention, rendered to her in her own recent uplift to her present position. I do not believe such a story, but I sound a warning to the government not to fall into such a trap.

An hon. Member: Which is that State?

Shri Shinkre: My hon. friend knows that it is M.P.

Everybody knows why the ruling party wants the Upper House. Besides making it the back-door entry for so many ministers, it is meant to make the so-called distribution of booties among their own members. I warn them: They must see the writing on the wall. The day is not far when the scales will be turned; most of them will be sitting on this side and most of us on this side will be sitting on that side. They will then repent and resent at that time that the conventions and traditions established by them are playing against them. I warn them once again: Do please realise the signs of the changing times and mend matters when there is still time and be responsible for establishing good traditions of democracy in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the minister require for reply?

Shri Hathl: About half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does Mr. Kamath require?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We took only 7 minutes on the last occasion.

The time has been extended by 1 hour and so it comes to 3 hours. 20 minutes have been taken by the Home Minister. I want about 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; the minister can reply on the next day.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, after very great struggle and heavy sacrifices that the country has gone through, we have been able to establish democracy in our country. Keeping that in view, it becomes absolutely necessary and incumbent upon all of us, to whichever party we may belong, that we must see that this democracy is kept safe, and nothing is done which might in any way hurt or harm or spoil it. Today it is not a question of A, B or C; for the matter of that, it is not the question whether our Prime Minister today could or could not be elected to this House. The question is this. There is no doubt that our founding fathers, the framers of our Constitution can be ranked as high as any that have been produced in any country in the world so far as wisdom, learning and foresight are concerned, even compared to the country which we call as the Mother of Parliaments. So, it is abundantly clear that we must protect the principles of democracy as best as we can.

I honestly and sincerely congratulate my friend, Shri Kamath on having drawn the attention of this House to this important matter. I have been a humble worker in this field for the last 42 years. The goal that we have always been cherishing is democracy with a socialist base. Keeping that in view, we must be able to develop healthy conventions. Keeping in view the present constitutional set-up of our country, without meaning anything and without in any way diminishing the respect or prestige of the Rajya Sabha or of the hon. members serving there, I must very humbly but forcefully say that this House is the representative of the people. Therefore, the majority view of this House can cer-

tainly be said to be the majority view of the country as a whole.

It is not only that. There is one thing more. I must say that whatever is expressed here, if the majority opinion agrees with it, it means the country wants it and it becomes a "must" as far as the democratic set-up is concerned. Keeping that in view, it would certainly be in the fitness of things, in the fitness of our Constitution, in the fitness of our aspirations that our Prime Minister must certainly be a Member of this House. I am absolutely sure about it. I have myself been a worker. I have visited a number of constituencies during the elections. Even for our late Prime Minister, I have gone with pride to Allahabad with a number of other friends to see if we could contribute our mite. If our Prime Minister so desires, she can stand from any constituency in the country. I am absolutely sure she will win. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, that she will be returned by an overwhelming majority. But it is for her, for the Leader of the House, for other members of the Cabinet and for the rank and file of our party to put their heads together and see that these conventions are developed and things are set right.

What happens is this. There are my friends here who place these very things before the people in a very perverse manner with the result that it creates reactions and repercussions that are not at all healthy, not at all helpful in our making the democratic set-up successful in the country.

Keeping that in view, I am absolutely in agreement with the spirit of the Bill. I wish this Bill is either accepted or the Government does something about it. I would be satisfied if at least the first part of it is accepted as was rightly said by my respectful elder Shri Chatterjee. As far as the second part is concerned I doubt whether Parliament will be in a position to pass that piece of legislation which concerns the States

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

as such. Keeping that in view, I lend my full support to this Bill and I wish that something is done to see that this principle is upheld.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले छठारह वर्षों में हम ने अपने देश में केवल संविधान के प्रति आस्था और प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने का ही प्रयास नहीं किया है अपितु भविष्य के लिए कुछ इस प्रकार की परम्पराओं का भी निर्माण किया है कि जिससे आगे आने वाली सन्तति जनतंत्र और लोकतंत्र की रक्षा कर सके। यह हमारे लिए आवश्यक है कि भले ही हमें कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़े, भले ही कुछ व्यक्तिगत इस प्रकार की असुविधायें हों जिनसे अपेक्षित लाभ न प्राप्त हो किन्तु हम आगे आने वाली सन्तति के लिए जनतंत्र का सुगम मार्ग बनायें जिससे भविष्य में उनको किसी प्रकार से भी असुविधाओं का सामना न करना पड़े। श्री कामत ने यह विधेयक उपस्थित करके देश की भावना का प्रतिनिधित्व किया है और इस समय इस संसद् का सर्वोच्चमूल्य समर्थन श्री कामत को मिलना इस बात का प्रतीक है कि देश आज इन्हीं लाइनों पर सोच रहा है कि देश की यह लोक सभा जो जनता की सीधी प्रतिनिधि सभा है इसके सदस्यों में से ही हमारे देश का प्रधान मंत्री बने या हमारे देश की मंत्रिपरिषद् के और सदस्यों का निर्वाचन हो। हम ने अपने संविधान में एक प्रतिज्ञा की है और वह यह कि समाजवादी समाज की रचना हम करेंगे। समाजवादी समाज का जब हम निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो जब जनता के सीधे चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों में से प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्रिपरिषद् के सदस्य नहीं होंगे, अपर हाउस के सदस्यों में से इस देश के मंत्रिपरिषद् का गठन होगा तो समाजवादी समाज की रचना उससे कभी नहीं हो पायेगी। हम अपने मूल उद्देश्य से दूर हट जायेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो प्रारम्भ में ही इस बात का समर्थन रहा हूँ और पहले भी कई बार

इस बात की चर्चा की है कि देश के मन को जाना जाय। देश आज इस बात के पक्ष में है कि राज्यों और केन्द्र में इस प्रकार के इन अपर हाउसेज की कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। यह देश के ऊपर आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी भार है और देश पर प्रशासन की दृष्टि से भी भार है। अंग्रेज की बात तो समझ में आती थी कि अंग्रेजों को कुछ व्यक्तियों को उपकृत करना होता था। इसलिए उसने तरह तरह के मदन बनाये थे। लेकिन स्वतंत्र भारत में आज की सरकार को उसी प्रकार से इस तरह के सदनों को बनाये रखने की परम्परा यह लोकतंत्र के लिए बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप है। अगर इस प्रकार का कोई व्यक्ति है या ऐसे कुछ व्यक्तियों को उपकृत करना है या फिर कुछ व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने हमारे देश के स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम में योग दिया है, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था करनी है तो उसके लिए भी यह कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि राज्य-सभा या विधान परिषदों को बनाये रखा जाय। उनके लिए सरकार ने इस प्रकार के और भी कई विभाग खोल रखे हैं—समाज कल्याण है, खादी कमीशन है, भारत सेवक समाज है, सदाचार समिति है, उस में इनको खपाया जा सकता है। लेकिन देश का लाखों रुपया इस प्रकार अपर हाउसेज बनाकर के उस पर व्यय किया जाय और देश में एक गलत परम्परा का श्रीगणेश किया जाय यह बात कुछ उपयुक्त प्रतीत नहीं होती।

फिर और यह एक ऐसी गलत बात है कि जो व्यक्ति सामान्य चुनाव में खड़ा हो और हार जाय, सामान्य चुनाव में खड़े होने पर जिसको जनता हरा दे उसको फिर पिछले मार्ग से बुलाया जाय, राज्य सभा का सदस्य बनाया जाय और विधान परिषदों का सदस्य बनाया जाय क्योंकि कुछ लोग उनको मिनिस्टर बनाना चाहते हैं। बिना उनको साथ लिए हुए उनकी मिनिस्ट्री पूरी नहीं हो सकती

तो यह तो लोकतंत्र का उपहास है। आज इसका दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जनता यह कहती है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को हम उनकी सेवा के आधार पर रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं, जिनको हम हरा देते हैं, तो फिर उन में कौन से ऐसे गुण आ जाते हैं जो कि उन को पिछले मार्ग से लाया जाता है और मंत्री बना दिया जाता है ?

एक अन्तिम बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। आज इस परम्परा का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है हारे हुए व्यक्तियों को राज्य-सभा का सदस्य बनाकर और मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी पर बिठाकर एक गलत परम्परा का श्रीगणेश ही नहीं कर रहे बल्कि राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों के माध्यम से आप देश के साथ एक अन्याय भी कर रहे हैं जो पिछले तीन वर्षों से पहले प्रायः कम होता था। उस समय राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार पर हावी नहीं थीं। लेकिन इस बार सरकार ने वह स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार पर हावी हो गई हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने मजबूत निर्णयों को राज्यों में क्रियान्वित नहीं करा पाती। इसलिए मैं श्री कामत के इस विधेयक का अनुमोदन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सर्वसम्मत विधेयक को बहिष्मत्ता के साथ स्वीकार करे।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while agreeing with the spirit of the Bill of my hon. friend, I entirely disagree with the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I personally believe that it is not absolutely necessary for us to say everything by every word in the Constitution itself. It is always left to the Members of the House to decide how the leader is to be elected. So, what the senior members of the parties have said could have been stated at the meetings of their respective parties in order to evolve a consensus throughout the country as to how the leader should be elected.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Panditji has made it clear in his speeches.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: The Constitution provides that a leader can be elected, or a Minister can be appointed, even though he is not a member of either House, for a period of six months.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That would have been better.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: That means, the functions and the privileges of parliamentary democracy cannot be construed to mean that the recognised leaders are always necessarily elected by the people in the general elections initially. I can quote a very simple example. You cannot make the anomaly of two types of members—defeated members and the members of the Rajya Sabha. The Members of the Rajya Sabha should in no case have any predominance in the Council of Ministers. Secondly, the backdoor approach of a defeated Member's getting elected to the Rajya Sabha and then becoming a Minister should be stopped. But I go a little further. If by chance a recognised leader is defeated in a single constituency, that does not decide the will of the general electorate of the country as a whole. Suppose a candidate is defeated in one constituency and if he is elected as a leader by a particular House, there is a constitutional provision which says that he must again go before the people for election within six months.

I do appreciate the spirit that having selected one as a leader, he should not retain his leadership by being nominated to the Rajya Sabha or by avoiding election even after six months. There is nothing in the Constitution which says that electing a defeated candidate is a breach.

Let us look at the process of the last 15 years. There might be an occasion that the recognised leader might have been elected in 1952 in one State but this might not have been

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

so in 1957 or in 1962. There are so many examples which I can quote. Shri Nijlingappa and Shri Balwantray Mehta, both recognised leaders, were not elected in 1962 and this very ruling party had to wait for them. So, as in this Bill it is not absolutely necessary to mention everything in the Constitution.

Clause (3) of article 75 of the Constitution does state that the Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lower House. Even in the States they are responsible to the Lower House. As my hon. learned and revered friend, so far as I am concerned, Shri Chatterjee, said, if the Leader of the House is from the Rajya Sabha or from the Upper House, how can we pass a vote of no-confidence; this thing restricts us even to pass a vote of no confidence. Even according to the present constitutional provision, a vote of no confidence can be passed by this House and it will be essential for the Prime Minister to obey it and a vote of no confidence can be passed against the leader also.

Here, I want to quote the British parliamentary democratic practice. Mr. Wilson after the last General Elections in 1964 did appoint Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker as a minister even though he was defeated in the General Elections.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, no.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: I am sorry. Prof. Sharma is not right. I will vacate my seat if I am wrong and my learned professor, Shri D. C. Sharma, has to vacate his seat if he is wrong. Not only this, he was put up in another constituency where he lost and then he had to go out of office. So, there is a constitutional provision; six months are provided for any recognised leader to be leader of the country or a state.

Ultimately what do we desire? Should the consensus or opinion restricted to one local constituency pre-

vail or should an overall opinion, call it a State or the whole country, prevail? Therefore, as far as the Bill is concerned, it does not require to be put on the statute book. We can create conventions and the conventions can possibly be created by the ruling party which we shall do.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री हरि विष्णु कामत को इस सब से अच्छे बिल के लिए मैं बधाई देता हूँ। वह इतना सुन्दर बिल लाये हैं कि उस को बिलकुल बगैर किसी कंट्रोवर्सी के मान लेना चाहिए। जब हम एक तरफ़ राम-राज्य का नारा लगाते हैं तो उस राम-राज्य के सिद्धान्तों पर भी तो हमें अनुसरण करना चाहिए। अब रामराज्य में माता सीता के प्रति एक ज़रा सा शब्द कह दिया गया था लेकिन उस के कारण माता सीता तक तो भी भ्रम होना पड़ा था। जब हम ऐसा नारा लगाते हैं तो सारी जनता का हमारे साथ सहयोग होना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री और माननीय गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ इसी पार्लियामेंट हाउस में जो प्राप की राज्य सभा है इसी में ऐसे लोग नौमीनेट किये जाते हैं जिन्हें यह भी पता नहीं रहता है कि राज्य सभा कौन सी है और लोक सभा कौन सी है? ऐसे एलेक्शंस प्राजकल चल रहे हैं। वे चुने तो जाते हैं राज्य सभा के लिए और आकर बैठ जाते हैं लोक सभा में और उस को लेकर हंसी उड़ती है और एक दिल्लगी होती है। प्राज देश की जैसी स्थिति है उस में विधान सभा की क्या ज़रूरत है? हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि प्राज हमारे देश में 27 करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जोकि 7 घाने रोज़ खर्च करते हैं तो जहाँ 7 घाने रोज़ाना के खर्च के ऊपर गुजर आकात करनी पड़ती हो वहाँ यह विधान सभाओं के सफेद हाथी बांधने से क्या फ़ायदा है? अभी हमारे यू० पी० से ही एम० एल० एज० लोग गये थे

वोट देने के लिए तो 14 एम० एल० एज० के वोट इसलिए खारिज हो गये कि उन्हें यह पता नहीं था कि निशान दाईं तरफ लगाते हैं या बाईं तरफ लगाते हैं। अभी हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का एलेक्शन हुआ था तो उस में भी दो एम० पीज० के वोट इसलिए खारिज हो गये इनवैलिड हो गये कि वे बेचारे वोट डालना नहीं जानते थे। उन से किसी ने पूछा कि जब आप अपना वोट भी नहीं डाल सकते हैं तो आप कानून क्या बनायेंगे? अब उन को कांस्टीट्यूशन मेकर्स कहा जाता है या ला मेकर्स कहा जाता है तो ऐसा होना एक शर्म की बात है। हमारे समाजवाद के ऊपर हमारी डेमोक्रेसी के ऊपर यह सब से बड़ा घब्बा है कि बगैर चुने हुए लोग आते हैं और वे आकर बैठ जाते हैं। अगर जनतंत्र पर आप भ्रमल नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो यह जनता जनादन का नारा क्यों लगाते हैं? क्यों यह कहा जाता है कि जनता का रिप्रेजेंटेशन है? दरअसल वह जनता का रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है। मैं यू० पी० का रहने वाला हूँ। वहां जाता हूँ तो वहां भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक महिला हैं वह भी चुनी नहीं गयी हैं और यहां सेंटर में भी हम महिला प्राइम मिनिस्टर पाते हैं जोकि लोक सभा के लिए चुनी नहीं गई हैं और यहां तो डबल खर्चा हो गया है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर भ्रमल है और हमारे सदन के नेता भ्रमल हैं, दोनों का भ्रमल भ्रमल खर्चा हो रहा है। वह काम जोकि एक व्यक्ति करता रहा है वही काम अब दो आदमियों को यहां पर करना पड़ रहा है और इस तरह से काफ़ी खर्चा भ्रमल भ्रमल व्यक्ति रखने से हो रहा है क्योंकि एक आदमी के काम को दो व्यक्ति कर रहे हैं।

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : काम जरूर भ्रमल भ्रमल कर दिये गये हैं लेकिन इस से खर्चा कोई नहीं बढ़ा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दो व्यक्तियों को वह काम करना पड़ता है जोकि अभी तक एक

व्यक्ति किया करता था। अगर वही प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो और वही सदन का नेता हो तो काम ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से चल सकता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री हरि विष्णु कामत का बिल है उस को बगैर किसी कंट्रोवर्सी के मान लेना चाहिए और हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में जैसा प्राविजन है और जब हम इसे जनता का राज्य कहते हैं तो वास्तव में जनता का राज्य कायम करके भी दिखलायें। मैं ने पहले भी एक दफा यह भ्रज किया था कि मैं ने कोई हाईकोर्ट का जज नहीं देखा कि वह जज तो हो, चीफ जस्टिस तो हो लेकिन उस को फैसला लिखने का कोई हक न हो। मैंने कोई ऐसा प्रिंसिपल नहीं देखा कि वह कालिज का प्राचार्य हो लेकिन उस को पढ़ाने का हक हासिल न हो। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां बठती हैं वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर जरूर हैं लेकिन उन्हें वोट देने का हक हासिल नहीं है वह अपना मतदान यहां नहीं कर सकती हैं। अब यह हमारी डेमोक्रेसी का उपहास है और जनतंत्रवाद की विडम्बना है। जल्द से जल्द इस को खत्म किया जाय और जो बिल श्री कामत ने पेश किया है उस की मैं बाकूई तहेदिल से तारीफ करता हूँ और उन्हें उसके लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह बिल बगैर किसी कंट्रोवर्सी के माना जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिव नारायण ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कामत ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह सराहनीय है . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं अपने मित्र श्री यशपाल सिंह को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे लोक सभा का नेता होने से कोई खर्चा नहीं बढ़ा है और उनको हमने खर्चा बढ़ा दिया है ऐसा नहीं समझना चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं अपर हाउस की बात कह रहा हूँ . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : लेकिन आप समझ-रखिये कि अभी एक ट्रेड इस वक़्त हो गया है। बाहर इंग्लैंड आदि में आप ने देखा होगा कि वहाँ यह कोई अब जरूरी नहीं है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ही लीडर आफ दी हाउस हो बल्कि वहाँ ठीक उसके उल्टा चल रहा है। लेबर गवर्नमेंट जो बनी तो हमने देखा कि वहाँ का प्राइम मिनिस्टर लीडर आफ दी हाउस नहीं है। कोई खर्चा नहीं बढ़ता है वह अलग सदन है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यहाँ इंग्लैंड की नकल नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम तो यहाँ पर रामराज्य लाने की बात करते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे इस वर्तमान संविधान को जिन विद्वानों ने बनाया है यह जितने विद्वान् यहाँ बैठे हैं यह सब लोग उन के जिनियर्स हैं . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: I am not a junior.

श्री शिव नारायण : जिन्होंने यह संविधान बनाया है उन से आज यह सब जूनियर्स हैं। संविधान परिषद् में एक से एक दिग्गज विद्वान लोग थे जिन्होंने कि यह संविधान बना कर देश को दिया है। उसमें पंडित नेहरू थे, उसमें डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद थे, डाक्टर अम्बेडकर थे और भी अनेकों बड़े-बड़े-विद्वान थे जिन्होंने कि यह संविधान बठ कर बनाया है। इंग्लैंड की बड़ी दुहाई मेरे दोस्तों ने दी है तो मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंग्लैंड में कोई रिटर्न कांस्टीट्यूशन मौजूद नहीं है जिस इंग्लैंड की बड़ी गवाही हमारे दोस्तों ने दी है। बेयर इज नो रिटर्न कांस्टीट्यूशन इन इंग्लैंड टुडे। हमारे लीडर साहब ने कहा :—

"The Minister must be of either House, either Lower House or Upper House. Any one can be a

Minister and any one can be the leader."

हमारे उधर के चंद एक दोस्तों ने हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर ग्रीबजेशन किया है कि वह वगैर लोकसभा का चुनाव लड़े प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन कर यहाँ बठी हुई हैं तो मैं लोहिया माहव और उनके अन्य साथियों को चैलेंज करना हूँ कि जहाँ से चाहें वहाँ से हम अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चुनाव लड़वा कर जिता लेंगे और उन्हें साबित कर के दिखा देंगे कि देश और जनता अभी भी हमारे साथ है। जनता उनके पीछे नहीं है। चूँकि आज डी० आई० आर० लगा है इसलिए लाचारी है करना बाई एलैक्शन लड़ा कर हम उन्हें जिता लाते और उनको कोई भी यहाँ पर चुन कर आने से रोक नहीं सकता था लेकिन एक तो डी० आई० आर० लागू है और जनरल एलैक्शन आगामी 9, 10 महीनों में आने वाले हैं इसलिए अभी चुनाव लड़ने की वेंसी जरूरत नहीं थी। जनरल एलैक्शन जल्दी ही आने वाले हैं और उस में अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव न लड़ें तो आप ऐतराज कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी इस तरह की बात कहना और उन पर ऐतराज उठाना एक छोटी बात है और मेरी समझ में इस तरह की छोटी बात उठाना उचित नहीं है।

जहाँ तक संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं का सवाल है हम अपने संविधान का आदर करते हैं। हमारे संविधान ने दोनों हाउसेज को बनाया है। हमारी डेमोक्रेसी की इज्जत सारे संसार में है। इंग्लैंड में भी डबल हाउस है अमरीका में भी है। याद रखिये हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन कोई मामूली कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है कि उस के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाय। यू. यू. डी. डी. कांस्टीट्यूशन कांस्टीट्यूशन में साफ़ दिया हुआ है कि मिनिस्टर दोनों हाउस में से किसी का भी हो, या तो लोअर हाउस का हो या अपर हाउस का हो। कोई भी मिनिस्टर हो सकता है और कोई भी बीडर

हो सकता है। इसलिए आज जो उन पर मेरे दोस्तों द्वारा ऐतराज उठाया गया है वह गलत है। बेशक दम हो तो कांस्टीट्यूशन को धमैड कीजिये तब तो बात ठीक होगी वरना नहीं।

यहां कहा गया है कि ट्रेडिशन की बात मानी जाय। पंडित नेहरू का हवाला दिया गया। मैं भी पंडित नेहरू ने जो कहा था उससे सहमत हूँ और उन्होंने ठीक कहा था। होम मिनिस्टर यहां पर मौजूद हैं मैं आज भी कहना हूँ कि जितने हमारे मिनिस्टर्स हैं जनरल एलैक्शन लड़ कर हर एक को यहां आना चाहिए और अगर वह आम चुनाव नहीं लड़ते हैं तो उन्हें कैबिनेट में नहीं रहना चाहिए। जहां तक श्री कामत के बिल की स्ट्रिट का सवाल है वह ठीक है बाकी उसको लेकर इस तरह की छोटी बातें नहीं उठायी जानी चाहिए। इस तरह के आरोप किये गये मानो हम घबड़ा गए हैं।

“दैहिक दैविक भौतिक तापा,
राम राज काह न व्यापा।”

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मौजूदा प्राइम मिनिस्टर उसी वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन सकती थीं जबकि उन के पिता मर गये थे लेकिन उस वक्त उन्होंने एलैक्शन नहीं लड़ा था। उस के बाद जब मिनिस्टर हो गईं तो फिर आज मौका मिला और वह प्राइम

मिनिस्टर बनीं (व्यवधान) आप छोटी बात कर रहे हैं। यादव जी ने जो इसके बारे में कहा वह गलत बात कही है।

मान्यवर, श्री कामत का जो प्रस्ताव है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन धमैड कर सकें तो धमैड कर दिया जाय और वह एक सुन्दर चीज होगी। इंग्लैंड अमरीका आदि देशों में जो एक नया ट्रेडिशन चल पड़ा है उसे यहां अपने देश में अमल में लाने में हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। वह एक नई चीज लाई गई है और हम उसकी कद्र करते हैं। अगर हाउस इसलिए बनाया जाय। इंग्लैंड में भी बना है। अगर हाउस में बड़े बड़े लोग जाते हैं, जो चुनाव में हार जाते हैं, वह वहां जाते हैं। इंग्लैंड में भी बनाया गया है ताकि जो एलैक्शन हार जाय वह वहां पर पहुंच जाय। इसी तरह से बड़े बड़े विद्वान जो छूट जाय वह वहां पहुंच जाय। इसलिए मैं इन शब्दों के साथ उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply the next day. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 18, 1966/Chaitra 28, 1888 (Saka).