

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. L, 1966/1887 (Saka)

[February 14 to 28, 1966/Magha 25 to Phalguna 9, 1887 (Saka)]



Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. L. contains Nos. 1 to 10)

CONTENTS

No. 9—Friday, February 25, 1966/Phalguna 6, 1887 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

•Starred Questions Nos. 208 to 213 2231—66

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 214 to 237 2266—87

Unstarred Questions Nos. 870 to 887, 889 to 1044, 1046 to 1055,
1057 to 1109 and 1111 to 1146 2288—2486

Papers laid on the Table 2486—91

Re : Absence of Ministers 2491—2503

Business of the House 2503—13

Election to Committee—
Cardamom Board 2513

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1965-66
Statement presented 2514

Demands for Supplementary Grants (Kerala), 1965-66
Statement presented 2514

Estimates Committee—
Ninety-first Report 2514

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill:
Introduced 2515

Motion on President's Address 2515—61

Shri Jashvant Mehta 2515—20

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri 2520—30

Shri Ku. Sivappraghassan 2530—36

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad 2536—44

Dr. M. S. Aney 2544—49

Shri Achuthan 2549—54

Shri Pottekkatt 2554—58

Shri M. Malaichami 2558—61

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Seventy-eighth Report 2561—62

Resolution re. National and Emotional Integration 2562—2614

Shri P. K. Deo 2562—67

Shri D. C. Sharma 2567—71

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta 2571—75

Shri Khadilkar 2575—78

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

	COLUMNS
Shri Balakrishnan	2578-80
Shri Bade .	2580-83
Shri A. P. Sharma	2583-85
Shri Madhu Limaye	2585-89
Shri Raghunath Singh	2589-91
Shri Mohammed Koya	2591-93
Shri Muthiah .	2593-96
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar .	2596-99
Shri Shinkre . . .	2599-2601
Shri B. K. Das . . .	2601-03
Shri V. C. Shukla . . .	2603-09
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad . . .	2609-10
Shri Hathi	2610
Resolution re. Administrative Reforms .	2614-30
Shri Bibhuti Mishra . . .	2614-30
Half-an-hour Discussion re. Food Zones -	2630-46
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri . .	2630-37
Shri Ranga	2637-38
Shri C. Subramaniam . . .	2639-46

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2231

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 25, 1966/Phalguna 6,
1887 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seizure of Goods during Indo-Pak. Hostilities

+

- *208. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any settlement has been found possible of the problem of contraband goods seized by Pakistan and India during and after the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) if so, the nature of the settlement agreed to; and

(c) the total quantity and value of Indian goods and cargo seized and not returned by Pakistan?

2232

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter will be taken up in the Ministerial Conference to be held in Rawalpindi.

(c) The total value of Indian Goods seized by Pakistan during the recent conflict from Indian, Pakistani and Neutral Ships amounts approximately to Rs. 5.4 crores. The value of the Indian goods seized by Pakistan in inland waters in East Pakistan amounts to approximately Rs. 5.14 crores based on claims so far received. These are all tentative figures and final figures will be made up after some time. The quantity of goods off loaded from Indian, Pakistani and Neutral Ships at Pakistani Ports is approximately 32,400 tons. As regards the quantity of goods seized from inland water craft in East Pakistan details are not fully available.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who will be represented at this ministerial conference on behalf of India and on behalf of Pakistan and when the meeting is going to be held?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as we are concerned, Shri Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, Minister of Transport and myself; and correspondingly we believe that our counterparts will be constituting the Pakistani delegation. We are about to leave on the 28th afternoon.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The figures that the hon. Minister has given are tentative. May I know by what time the Minister will be able to give the figures which are exact so far as India is concerned and also so far as Pakistan is concerned, so that the whole

thing can be gone into in a more strict way?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the actual figures are concerned, they are not so important as the items which we are now fully in the knowledge of, because the estimate of the price can vary. The values are only approximate. It is our hope that with the Tashkent Declaration having heralded a new era, all these issues which are many and complex will be resolved satisfactorily.

श्री हुकूम खन् न कदुशाय : पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत का जो माल पकड़ा गया है यह किस प्रकार का माल है ? क्या इस में कुछ लड़ाई का सामान भी है ? ताशकंद वार्ता के समय क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई बातचीत हुई थी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लिस्ट बताई जा चुकी है और कई वफा जो फेहरिस्त है वह रखी जा चुकी है । मैंम्बर साहिबान को पता है कि कुछ शिप है, कुछ चाय है, कुछ ज्यूट है, कुछ फैक्ट्रीज का भ्रलग भ्रलग किस्म का सामान है, प्रोग्राम्ब में जो मैटीरियल घाता है, वह कुछ है । इन सब के बारे में बातचीत होगी ।

श्री बागड़ी : लड़ाई का भी सामान है, यह मैंने पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाय को समझते हैं जो समझ लीजिये । उन्होंने सब चीजें बता तो दी हैं ।

श्री ज़ावेद फिर सिद्धान्ती : इस मामले में जो हमारी घाइनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में काम घाने वाला सामान होता है वह भी है और अगर है तो कितनी राशि का है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमने भ्रलग भ्रलग हिस्से नहीं किये हैं । इन्वोइटिड कैटिरियल जितना है उसकी कम्पलीट फेहरिस्त है । उसके घन्दर बोड़ा घाइनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज का भी माल हो सकता है । लेकिन ज्यादातर इकोनोमिक डिबेलेपमेंट से सम्बन्धित है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What facilities were provided to the exporters and importers whose goods had been impounded by Pakistani to get their name registered and their commodities released?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is also one of the objectives of the conference to restore and normalise trade relations between the two countries so that as in the past we can resume normal trade relations, and we hope that in future technical, economic and commercial relations will further expand between the two countries.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My question was: what facilities were provided to the exporters and importers, whose goods had been impounded by Pakistan, to locate their goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the facilities that are required will be discussed to release the cargoes and restore them to the original owners.

Shri Shinkre: Because no facilities were provided, no details about the facilities are available.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the Indian Railways equipment costing about Rs. 2 crores was loaded in the Pakistani ship, Garden of Karachi, by our officials in London and that ship has now been released by the Suez authorities? In that context may I know whether this Indian railway equipment has reached our country by now and whether any disciplinary action has been taken against the officials in London who had shown preference to the foreign ship, particularly Pakistani ship?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This would not arise out of this question; that is a question of detail. The hon. Member has to address it to the Minister of Railways.

Shri Banga: Has it reached us at all?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that this question relates to what we shall do at the ministerial conference in Rawalpindi.

Mr. Speaker: Has that ship reached here or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Railway Minister may be able to say.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारा सरस्वती नाम से एक जहाज था जिसके बारे में पाकिस्तान कह रहा है कि वह उसका घोरिजिनल घोनर है। सरस्वती नाम को रिसफियर करके उसकी जगह रजिया नाम लिख दिया गया है। रजिया नाम का जहाज जिस के बारे में आज पाकिस्तान यह कह रहा है कि घोरिजिनल घोनरशिप उसका है, हमारा नहीं इस मामले में सरकार की क्या राय है और क्या उस जहाज को वापिस लेने का इंतजाम किया जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसको भी चर्चा की जाएगी।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Although we have hopes and expect that all these confiscated goods will be released and restored to the original owner, may I know what is the position in law regarding the claims of compensation which may lie against both countries from the private owners in view of the fact that there has been a long delay?

Mr. Speaker: Legal opinion cannot be asked, only information about facts.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A high powered delegation is going.

Mr. Speaker: Not law points.

Shri B. Ramanathan Chettiar: Apart from the seizure of goods, what other subjects does the Commerce Minister intend to discuss with his counterpart in Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have said—to restore and normalise trade relations and to expand them in future as good neighbours and mutual friends in the same way as we are doing with the other countries, much

more so with Pakistan because it is so near to us.

Untouchability

+

*209. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Bata Singh:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Untouchability' is still in existence in India even after a number of years since the Parliament banned it;

(b) if so, in what places 'Untouchability' is prevailing today;

(c) what steps Government have taken to enforce the law banning the untouchability in those areas and what were the results of such steps; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take against those who still indulge in 'Untouchability'?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Untouchability has been disappearing noticeably from urban areas, but instances still occur in the rural areas.

(c) and (d). Government have impressed on the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations that they should tighten up the administration of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. A Committee has also been appointed *inter alia* to go into the whole question of untouchability and suggest measures to completely eradicate it. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

श्री बागड़ी : येरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है नियम 41 उपधारा 2 के अन्तर्गत। जो सवाल पूछा गया है उस में चार भाग हैं धर्षातु क्या देश में छूतछात अभी तक खत्म हो सकी है, और यदि नहीं तो कहाँ कहाँ। कानून को लागू करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है और उस के बाद यह कि जो लोग छूत छात करें उनके खिलाफ सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही

है। यह सारे देश का एक बुनियादी सवाल है लेकिन इसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने इतना बोल मोल दिया है कि चारों बातों में से किसी का जवाब नहीं आ सका। मैं इस नियम के अन्तर्गत आपकी शरण चाहता हूँ। हमको बताया जाये कि कानून का कितना उपयोग किया गया और किस प्रान्त में कितने मुकदमे हुए और छूटछात जो है उसका कारण क्या है। अगर इस तरह से अपूर्ण उत्तर प्रश्नों का दिया जायेगा तो लोक सभा का काम कैसे चलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं पहले अर्ज कर दूँ कि एक सवाल किया जाता है उस का जवाब दिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं चन्द दिनों से देख रहा हूँ इसका बहुत ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किया जाने लगा है। पहले पहल तो बर्दाश्त भी किया मैंने लेकिन एक रूल ऐसा मिल गया है कि जो चाहता कह देता है कि मैं रूल 41 में इन्फार्मेशन चाहता हूँ और प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा देता है।

श्री हुकन चन्द कश्यप : आपको अमृतधारा मिल गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमृतधारा या सरल सूटी ...

श्री बागड़ी : यह अमृतधारा या सरल सूटी का सवाल नहीं है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे कह लेने दीजिये। आप यह तो कह सकते हैं कि सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया लेकिन इस नियम के नीचे प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाते हैं तो यह चीज यहाँ पर अलाई नहीं करती। माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे हैं कि कहाँ कहाँ छूट छात है, अगर यह इतना आप के पास हो तो दे दीजिये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: When anybody raises a point of order like this, it should not be attended to.

Shri Shinkre: Let the supplementaries come first.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (सी) भाग का जवाब आ सकता है।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Hon. Members are aware of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I can quote extracts from the annual reports.

Mr. Speaker: That is right.

श्री : आप ल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जब तक पोलिटिकल, स्प्रिंजर से अनटचेबिलिटी दूर नहीं होती तब तक समाज में से वह दूर नहीं हो सकती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने चीफ मिनिस्टर हरिजन हैं, कितने प्रिन्सिपल हरिजन हैं और कितने साधु समाज के मेम्बर हरिजन हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब सरकार कैसे दे सकेगी। आप साधु समाज को भी बीच में लाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : साधु समाज हम में सब से ऊँची जमात मानी जाती है। नन्दा जी उस के भक्त हैं इस लिये इस का जवाब दे दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप कोई और सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री : दासल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने केमेजु ऐसे हैं जिन में अनटचेबिलिटी के लिये पनिशमेंट दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सारे फिगर्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में हैं उसे आप देख लीजिये।

श्री बागड़ी : जो भी पूछते हैं इसके लिये वह कह देते हैं कि नहीं मालूम। इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Are there figures available with the hon. Minister?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, Sir. Up to 1964, I have got some figures.

In 1964, the number of cases convicted are 157; in 1963, 77, and so on. If figures are wanted from 1955, I can give.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या आप बोलते ही चले जायेंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय मजबूर कर रहे हैं जबकि मुकम्मिल न दे कर । जब पूछा जाता है तब भी नहीं दिया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये और कारवाई चलने दीजिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने एक ही सवाल किया है, दूसरा नहीं किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने दोनों कर लिये ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that untouchability is still prevailing in the rural areas, and the number of convictions is very very poor comparatively. I would like to know what arrangement has been made by the Government to provide legal help to the people who are really suffering and who want to get justice.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We are very much aware of this evil that is still persisting not only in the rural areas, but also in the urban areas. That is why in the backward class sector, for the scheduled castes the allotment has been increasing; from Rs. 9 crores in the first plan, it is expected to be Rs. 68 crores in the fourth plan. For legal aid, we have allotted funds to the State Governments to give legal aid to the members of this community to fight this evil. I too feel very strongly about this existing evil. That is why we have appointed in 1965 committee, which I mentioned in the main answer—the Untouchability Committee—which will go into details and submit a report to us, after which we will take steps to eradicate this evil.

श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कछवाय : मैं स्वयं हरिजन हूँ, मुझे इस बात का अनुभव है कि सरकार ने जो कानून बनाये हैं उन के कारण अभी तक कोई भ्रसर इस बारे में नहीं पड़ा है । छूत छात वैसे ही कायम है । तो क्या सरकार कोई वैज्ञानिक ढंग ढूँढ़ने जा रही है जिस में कि छूत छात समाप्त हो जाये । अभी बतलाया गया है कि राज्य सरकारों को पैसा दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारों ने ठीक ढंग से पैसा खर्च नहीं किया है, क्या इस बात की कोई शिकायत मिली है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have not received any complaint as regards nonutilisation of the money meant for this purpose, excepting than we ourselves are aware of the funds not being fully utilised in certain cases, where the matching grant from the State Governments has to be given.

श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई वैज्ञानिक तरीका नहीं बतलाया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये वैज्ञानिक तरीका क्या हो सकता है । मैं खुद सवाल पर हैरान था । क्या कोई कम्प्यूटर लगा दिया जाये इसके लिये ?

Shri Thimmalah: The minister stated that instances of observance of untouchability occur in rural parts. This means that the government is feeling shy of admitting that untouchability exists fully in the rural parts. May I know whether the government is prepared to show at least one dozen villages in any part of the country, in any district of any State where untouchability has completely vanished, so that Members of Parliament may visit those villages?

Mr. Speaker: The question should not be so long. Only the first question need be answered whether government can point out half a dozen villages where untouchability does not exist.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: As the House is aware, the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 is to be implemented by the State Governments. From the information from State Governments, I can say that in Assam Manipur and Tripura it is not a great problem at all and in West Bengal too, comparatively less. In Orissa, it is not so rigid. Even granting that there is not a single State which is free from this evil, we know of certain villages which are free from it and the State Governments are taking steps to give awards to certain villages which do not observe untouchability at all.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the number of prosecutions launched under the Untouchability Act in 1965?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: For 1965 I have not got the figures.

श्री मधु लिमये : जहाँ तक छूत छात का सवाल है, इसकी सबसे बड़ी निशानी यह है कि ग्रामों में हरिजनों के रहने के लिये सब से गन्दा घोर छोटा सा इलाका मिलता है, बरसात में उनमें पानी भर जाता है, साथ साथ पीने के पानी की बड़ी तकलीफ है। वहाँ पर सर्वान् हिन्दुओं के जो कुएं होते हैं, कानून में लिखा है कि हरिजन वहाँ से पानी भर सकते हैं, लेकिन वह भर नहीं पाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देहाती इलाकों में घर बनाने के लिये अच्छी जमीनों आदि की मदद और साथ साथ पीने का पानी देने के लिये सरकार क्या करेगी जिस से कि अस्पृश्यता के जो खतरनाक नतीजे हैं वह खत्म हो जायें।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Sir, the House is aware that the nature of this evil which is prevailing is such that the process of eradication will be a long drawn-out one. That is why from the First Plan onwards up till today we are having special schemes with special funds allotted for attending to this. As regards housing difficulties we are aware of that and that is why we have allocated funds for houses to be built for the Harijans

in certain areas. The problem is so big that it is not easy to tackle it very soon.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that inter-caste and inter-communal marriages will help very much in solving this problem, may I know whether there is any scheme with the Government to help the couples who have entered into marriages on this basis? At least I know in my State there are certain measures taken by the Government. I want to know whether there is any scheme with the Government of India and whether the Government of India have thought about this matter.

Mr. Speaker: To help the couples?

An hon. Member: We are old.

Mr. Speaker: Not Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is no ban on such things from the Government side.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I want to know whether there is any conscientious effort on the part of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: Not by the Government.

श्री मोर्य : जो प्रश्न यहाँ पर हुए छुआछूत के संबंध में और उनके उत्तर जो मंत्री महोदय ने दिये उनसे यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि देश के कोने कोने में छुआछूत हो रही है। जितने भी छुआछूत करने वाले लोग हैं हालांकि वह जानते हैं कि छुआछूत करना एक पुलिस दस्तन्दाजी का केस है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी पुलिस दस्तन्दाजी केस नहीं बनते और वह इससे प्रकट होता है कि जो नम्बर है हालांकि देश के कोने कोने में छुआछूत होती है पर दो सौ चार सौ केस ही छुआछूत के आते हैं, तो इस बात को निगाह में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय लिया है कि हर जिले में जो हरिजन सहायक प्रफ़ेसर हैं उनको एग्जीक्यूटिव पावर भी दाय और उनको केस

चालात करके की शक्ति दी जाय जो कि वहां पर एक दरोगा को दी जाती है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Sir, I again repeat that we have appointed a Committee consisting of mostly of Members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is a proposal to invest those local Harijan officers there with those powers so that they might challan such breaches?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: These suggestions, I am sure, will be contained in the report that we will receive from the Committee. After we receive their report we will give thought to that recommendation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि एक तरफ तो सरकार यह कहती है कि हरिजन आत्मसात कर लिये जायेंगे, मिला लिये जायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ भ्रम भ्रम हरिजन छात्रावास, हरिजन मन्दिर, हरिजन बोर्डिंग हाउस, हरिजन कुएं तैयार किये जा रहे हैं, तो जब यह भ्रमगाव की नीति है तो कब तक आत्मसात हो पायेंगे और सरकार क्यों नहीं रोकती, क्यों मिनिस्टर लोग जा जाकर उद्घाटन करते हैं हरिजन छात्रावासों का, क्यों नहीं वह आत्मसात कर लिये जाते ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The hon. Member is a little outdated. We have already changed the pattern. We do not want any separate hostels for the Harijans. We want general hostels to accommodate Harijan boys and girls. Also, other people from the general public are given scholarships to be housed in Harijan hostels.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the followers of Dr. Ambedkar are not considered Harijans and whenever cases come up in the Board they are asked whether they are Buddhists or Hindus and when they say that they are Jains or they are Buddhists then the cases are dismissed and they are acquitted? Is it a fact that they are not considered Harijans?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The hon. Member, I suppose is not aware that untouchability is practised only in the Hindu religion and Sikh religion. People who belong to other religions do not practise untouchability.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत के अन्दर सैकड़ों सालों से कुछ लोग समाज के मालिक हैं और बाकी समाज के अन्दर जाति-पाति के नाते से उन लोगों की जिन्दगी पशुओं से बदतर है और यही बार बार देश की गुलामी का कारण बना है, तो क्या सरकार इस आकाश और पाताल के भेस के वास्ते, जो कि ऊपर और नीचे हैं उनके भेस के वास्ते और इस छुआछूत के मिटाने के वास्ते जिन कुकर्मों की बिना पर यह छुआछूत है जैसे भंगी का पेशा जिसमें सिर पर टट्टी की टोकरी रख कर ले जाना होता है और या और दूसरे दलित जातियों के काम जिनको कि देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो मानवता का काम न हो, क्या ऐसे कामों को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से करने का और दूसरे जो आर्थिक कमी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले यह सवाल खत्म हो जाय..... (अध्यक्षान).... अब आप फिर कहेंगे कि जब आप बोलते हैं तो मैं टोकता हूं.....

श्री बागड़ी : अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहाँ खत्म कर रहे हैं, कितनी देर से मैं इंतजार कर रहा हूं लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा सवाल है कि क्या ऐसे धंधे जिनसे छुआछूत स्वाभाविक है जैसे भंगी का टोकरी सिर पर ले जाना वगैरह इनके लिये म्युनिसिपैलिटीज वगैरह में ऐसी सुविधा सरकार दे रही है जिससे यह काम मानवीय ढंग से हों, छुआछूत मिटे और आर्थिक असमानता मिट जाय ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In addition to the ceaseless effort on the part of the Government, we should

also receive co-operation from the public to do away with this evil. Because, in spite of the Act, in spite of the special funds we still find the condition continues to be deplorable. Regarding scavengers and sweepers, Government are aware of this evil of carrying nightsoil as headload. The Malkani Committee report refers to this. We are providing funds for having wheel-barrow to carry nightsoil.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has just now stated that there is allotment of some funds for legal aid to these people. Who is in charge at the district and block level for helping Harijans needing legal help?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The district welfare officers look after this.

श्री तुलशोबास जाधव : इस छुप्राछूत को मिटाने के लिए, यह जो अधिकारी लोग जाते हैं वह अधिकारी बड़े बड़े मकानों में रहते हैं, तो जैसे गांधी जी हरिजन बस्ती में जाकर रहते थे उससे लोगों को मालूम होता था कि यह नीच लोग नहीं हैं, यह ऊपर के लोग हैं उसी रीति से ग्राम सेवक से लेकर ऊपर के अधिकारी तक और मिनिस्टर तक उन लोगों में जा कर रहें और उन्हीं के साथ खाना पीना करें, ऐसा इन्तजाम सरकार करेगी या नहीं ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is a suggestion for action.

Release of U.S. Aid Cargo

+

- *210. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utliya:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Bado:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the U.S. request to release unilaterally the U.S. Aid Cargo which was destined for Pakistan and detained by India;

(b) if so, how much of cargo has been released; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of Pakistan thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) We have agreed to release all such Aid Cargoes. Pakistan has also agreed to release all Aid Cargoes irrespective of the country of origin. All our affected importers and exporters have been sending us full details about aid cargoes and other impounded cargoes.

(b) A part of such Aid Cargoes valued at about Rs. 1 crore has been released by us and Pakistan has also released a part of such cargo.

(c) Pakistan and India have welcomed these steps.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the request for release has been received only for US Aid Cargo or for cargo from other countries as well and, if so, which are those countries and what action has been taken on this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It covers all countries, irrespective of destination. Rs. 1 crore worth of such cargoes have been released.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What is the total US Aid Cargo meant for India detained by Pakistan and the categories of cargo.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is generally machine tools and aid for various charitable and educational institutions. The value is about Rs. 2½ crores according to our estimates.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पहले घमरीका ने यह प्रार्थना की कि जो टैंक हमारे जवानों ने अपनी जानों पर खेल कर छीने थे उनका प्रदर्शन न किया जाय और वह प्रार्थना मान ली गई, दूसरे हमें यह कहा गया कि जो सामान पाकिस्तान को भेजने के लिए दिया गया था वह छोड़ा जाय तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी प्रार्थनाएं हैं जोकि मानी जायेंगी और वह किस लिए मानी जा रही हैं ?

र. ध्याश्रम महोदय : अब यहाँ इस से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस वक्त दोनों के बीच मित्रता बढ़ रही है, ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन के बाद में हम आपस में अच्छे पड़ोसियों के से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether US informed us unilaterally and Pakistan was also informed in the same way and they acceded to their request?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; both the countries were contacted and they have accepted it.

श्री इरुलम चन्द कन्निराव : यह जो माल पकड़ा गया था वह कितने मूल्य का था ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह तो कई करोड़ का होगा बाकी एक करोड़ रुपये का माल हम रिलीज कर चुके हैं ।

श्री बड़ें : यह जो य० एस० ए० ने रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि पाकिस्तान को जाने वाला माल छोड़ दिया जाय तो वह माल ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन के बाद छोड़ा गया है या उस के पहले ही छोड़ दिया गया था ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन के बाद ही यह सब कार्यवाही की गई है ।

De-Scheduling of Scheduled Castes

+

*211. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulsidass Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 688 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the recommendations of the Lokur Committee regarding the de-scheduling of certain scheduled castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a strong feeling among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes against the de-scheduling of some of their castes; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have received some representations expressing strong feeling against de-scheduling of communities. The views expressed therein will be taken into consideration while taking final decisions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the report of the Lokur Committee has been submitted and, if so, whether the Committee has recommended de-scheduling of certain castes and what are those castes.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Lokur Committee Report was submitted long time back and there were certain communities suggested to be de-scheduled. This was also placed before Members of Parliament and Ministers in charge of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State Governments. Further meetings are to take place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are those castes?

Mr. Speaker: Unless a decision is taken and unless they are de-scheduled.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission.

Mr. Speaker: There is only a recommendation and unless....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, last session you asked me to go out even on this question. I would only request you this. What are those castes?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have not got the list of the various castes with me.

Shri Ranga: Will that information be supplied to the House later on?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: On the other hand, I can supply the report to Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that almost all the castes starting from dhobis, which are likely to be de-scheduled, have submitted representations and there is a strong feeling in the country that the social status of the Scheduled Castes has not gone up; as such, there should be no de-

scheduling and there should be proper protection; if so, I would like to know the reaction of Government.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I said in the answer to parts (c) and (d) of the question that strong feelings were expressed by the various groups and communities before us. It will not be decided until we meet again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the feeling of Government about it?

Mr. Speaker: She has said, "We have not yet taken a decision". The Government has not made up its mind yet. What else should she answer?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is worse.

Mr. Speaker: It may be worse, but the answer has come.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जबकि रिजर्वेशन 10 साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया गया है तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक गूजर कम्युनिटी के करोड़ों लोग बसे हुए हैं लेकिन उस गूजर कम्युनिटी का एक भी मेम्बर न तो राज्य सभा में है न लोक सभा में है और यह गूजर लोग ही हैं जो कि कश्मीर की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं और जोकि शेख अब्दुल्ला की पार्टी का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं तो यह जो उनके साथ घन्याय हो रहा है, राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में, वह कब दूर किया जायगा और अब जो राज्य सभा में नामिनेशन होने वाले हैं तो गूजर कम्युनिटी का उसमें कोई एम० पी० लिया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उप-मंत्री जी इसका बायदा कैसे कर सकती हैं कि राज्य सभा में उनको नामिनेट करा देंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सदन के सामने मैंने इस तथ्य को रखा कि जहाँ हमने नियम बनाये हैं कि जो अनुसूचित जातियाँ हैं उनको उन की लोक संख्या के अनुपात में सरकारी नौकरी में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए लेकिन पहले वर्ग की नौकरियों में जहाँ हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए 17 प्रतिशत वहाँ मिला है सादे 3

प्रतिशत: और दूसरे वर्ग की नीकरियों में मिला है हिस्सा 7 प्रतिशत: जबकि मिलना चाहिए 17 प्रतिशत। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन अनुसूचियों में से उन का नाम निकालने के पहले क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उन को इस तरीके से दबाया गया है कि असल में अनुसूची को और व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता है और यहां तो अनुसूची से कुछ जातियों को हटाने की बात चल रही है तो क्या इस तथ्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है और उस के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It was too long a question and with too many implications also. About services, if he puts a separate question, I will be able to answer.

Mr. Speaker: The question is that the percentage that the scheduled castes should have been given has not been given. Whereas they are entitled to 17 per cent or so, they have got only 3 or 7 per cent. He wants that rather more castes should be drawn in this schedule instead of de-scheduling any of those.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: First of all, scheduling and de-scheduling of scheduled castes will depend on whether the communities suffer from untouchability or not. As regards scheduled tribes, the criterion under which they become scheduled will be deciding factor. If it still exists, it will be included and if it does not exist, it will be de-scheduled.

About the question of Services, the representation in the Services is 12-1/2 per cent in the case of scheduled castes and 5 per cent in the case of scheduled tribes. I have given answers time and again that they have not come upto the level except in IAS, IPS and IPS where we have reached the target. Also in Class IV—this excludes Sweepers—

श्री मधु लिमये: क्लास तीन को तो प्राप नीकरियां देने हैं।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In Class III and Class IV, there have been slight increases from year to year, but we have not yet reached the target of 17-1/2 per cent and we know the reasons for it. One is education. They should have the basic educational qualification before they can be selected. When they come before the Selection Committee for personality test and others, they are not upto the mark and so, they are not selected. We are taking steps to have centres where they will get the training and acquaint themselves well to get the full quota.

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा एक व्यस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्वेश्चन और में व्यस्था का प्रश्न यहां से आ गया ?

श्री मधु लिमये: पहले प्राप मुझे मुन जीतिये। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जवाब आ गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये: उन्होंने असुश्रुता की जोबान की और असुश्रुता की कोई व्याख्या ही नहीं की असुश्रुता के साथ कुछ बीजे जुड़ो हुई हैं। एक तो छूना, साथ बैठना, साथ खाना, मिठा का दर्जा, नीकरियों में हिस्सा, आदिब दर्जा, तो प्राप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि असुश्रुता खत्म होने के कारण अनुसूचित जातियों का नाम निकाला जा

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब यह फैसला यहां नहीं हो सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये: समय जबाब आ रहा है।

श्री किशन कृष्णाचर: कृत्तव्यता यहां है यहां नहीं है इस का हिस्सा लगाना सरकार के लिए बहुत ही मुश्किल है। जंग पहले सबलों के जबाब में देखा गया है। इसलिए दी ही

मुख्य कसौटी इसकी हो सकती है। एक शिक्षा में तरक्की और दूसरी है आर्थिक स्थिति में तरक्की तो क्या लोकुर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के पहले या अलग से सरकार की तरफ से कोई सम्पूर्ण सर्वे किया गया था इन जातियों के लिए कि इनकी शिक्षा में कितनी तरक्की हुई है और नीवरियों में कितनी तरक्की हुई है? कोई सर्वेक्षण हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था क्योंकि नहीं हुआ था तो यह सब बेमतलब है।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Lokur Committee did not have that much of time to go into all these details. But the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is discussed in this august House every year, gives full details.

श्री मधुलिमये: कहाँ होता है? पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर आठ मल के बाद विचार हुआ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We are sure to have the report for 1963-64 discussed shortly here, when all these points can be raised and then we shall give an answer.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister had called two meetings of the Scheduled Caste Members of Parliament and those were postponed? May I know whether it will be more convenient for the hon. Deputy Minister to call the Members from the different States and take their opinion?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That is true; the meetings to take a decision on the revision of the lists were called on the 9th and 10th December, 1965 and they ended inconclusively, and further meetings were to be held. The suggestion made by the hon. Member to have State-wise meetings is also helpful because the lists are State-wise and not on an all-India basis and we are going to hold state-wise meetings.

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल : कुछ जातियों को सूची से निबालने की बात चल रही है लेकिन मेरा एक बुनियादी सवाल है जो कि एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन के बारे में है। जो ट्राइब्स शिड्यूल्ड हैं वे शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज से बाहर रहने के कारण डीशिड्यूल्ड हो जाते हैं और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज में माने जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कमेटी को इस बात पर भी विचार करने के लिए कहा गया था; यदि हाँ तो कमेटी ने इस बारे में क्या सुझाव दिया है। क्या यह भी सही है कि सब स्टेट्स ने एक ही राय दी है कि एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन को हटा देना चाहिये, क्योंकि उस के कारण आदिवासियों के साथ बहुत बड़ा घन्याय होता है और उनको बैकवर्ड क्लासिज माना जाता है? मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन को जल्दी से जल्दी हटाने की कोशिश करेगी।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We are also very much concerned over the fact that this is being postponed. Even at the inconclusive meetings held on the 9th and 10th December, a decision was reached or rather there was some agreement on this point in regard to the removal of the area restriction, both at the meeting of the Members of Parliament and also at the meeting of the Ministers of States.

श्री मौर्य : शिड्यूल्ड कान्ट्रिज और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्थिक विपन्नता के शिकार थे, सरकारी नीवरियों में उनको अपनी आबादी के लिहाज से ठीक रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं मिलता था इन बात को सामने रखते हुए सत्ताधारी दल ने इसी सदन में संविधान में संशोधन किया और दस साल के लिए उनकी सुविधायें बढ़ा दी गईं। जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था थी और जैसा कि नवो महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा है आज भी छुआछूत हांती है और इन के घनावा देश में कोई भी ऐसी मिनिल्ट्री नहीं है जिस में शिड्यूल्ड कान्ट्रिज और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की परसेंटेंज पूरी हो गई

हो जब ये सब तथ्य सरकार के सामने थे तो फिर क्या आवश्यकता थी इस लोकुर कमेटी को एपॉइंट करने की ? क्या सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई सूचना आई थी ? अगर कोई सूचना नहीं आई थी तो इस कमेटी को एपॉइंट करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन करने में पता चलता है कि इस कमेटी ने उन जातियों को अछूत सूची से—शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से—निबालने की बात नहीं है जो कि बहुसंख्यक हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत देता हूँ सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने की लेकिन तत्करीर शुरू हो जाती है ।

श्री श्रीर्य : अनावश्यक प्रश्न पूछने या शोरो-गुल करने की मेरी आदत नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं शोरो-गुल की शिनायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ । माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें ।

श्री श्रीर्य : एक बहुत बड़ी साजिश की गई है । लोकुर कमेटी ने जो मिफारिजें भेजी हैं, उन के अनुसार विभिन्न प्रान्तों में जिन अछूत कौमों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की लिस्ट से निबालने की बात कही गई है जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल में नवागढ़, यू०पी० में चमार, कुरील, जाटव और घोबी, महाराष्ट्र में महार, ये वही कौम हैं जो सत्ताधारीदल का विरोध करती हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सिवासी साजिश नहीं है अगर है, तो क्या लोकुर कमेटी को एपॉइंट करो वाले लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is a political conspiracy to deschedule some of the Tribes.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: If there had been any such thing the decision on the Lokur Committee's report would have been taken at the Cabinet level, but the fact that it has

come before Members of Parliament belonging to these Castes and Tribes is clear enough proof to show that there is no ground for any such fear which may be entertained by hon. Members.

Shri Maurya: Is it not a fact that the majority communities out of the Scheduled Castes are being scheduled by this Report?

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri Maurya: It has not been answered. My question is: is it not a fact that the majority communities out of these Scheduled Castes are being scheduled by this Report? Yes or no.

An hon. Member: This should be thrashed out.

Mr. Speaker: They can ask for a discussion.

Shri Maurya: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri Maurya: No. My humble submission is: either you do not allow a question or when it is put, ask the Minister to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: I have taken about 7 minutes. I have heard you completely.

Shri Maurya: My question is not being replied to. When the question is allowed, it should be replied to sensibly. The question is not being disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has repeated his question twice. I will ask him to resume his seat. I have heard him with patience and I have got the answer. But again he continues to ask the same thing.

Shri Maurya: I have not got the answer.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri Maurya: What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: There is no such political conspiracy.

Shri Maurya: That is not my question. My question is: Is it not a fact that the majority community out of the Scheduled Castes which are much more politically powerful are being scheduled according to this Report?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the castes be mentioned. Is it a fact that the majority communities are being scheduled? Let her give the names of the castes.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot get all the names.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The criterion for scheduling/de-scheduling is the practice of untouchability.

श्री मधुलिमये : ठीक है लेकिन क्या छमाखू की कोई व्याख्या है ? व्याख्या बताइये ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We are going to hold a meeting of the MPs who belong to these Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

We will take into account their views in the matter.

Shri Maurya: If you do not allow the question to be answered, I will be compelled to walk out of the House. I want yes or no to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मधुलिमये : सदन के नेता क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Conference on Research and Industry

+

*212. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti;**

Shri K. N. Tiwary;

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Groups of the Conference on Research and

Industry have suggested steps to overcome gaps in regard to the highly specialised equipments, so as to make India self-sufficient;

(b) how far greater encouragement has been given to the manufacturing groups using indigenous know-how and elimination of services like project engineering, equipment designing and feasibility studies from foreign collaboration arrangements; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the Working Groups have been considered and whether a list of the projects has been prepared to promote drive for self-reliance?

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

Statement

(a) and (c). The Working Groups have recommended the setting up of technical committees as part of the Development Councils set up by these Ministry of Industry for the different industries. These technical committees should be set up in consultation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and should include representatives of Scientific and Technological Institutions. The nominee of the C.S.I.R. would be the Convener of each technical committee. In regard to industries, not covered by development councils, separate technical committees should be set up by the C.S.I.R. in consultation with the Ministry of Industry. The functions of these technical committees will include measures for expeditious development of Indian know-how and product development.

These recommendations are being examined by the Director General of Scientific and Industrial Research who is taking steps to draw up a list of projects to be taken up as national projects for promoting self-reliance.

(b) In considering applications for industrial licences, Government always give preference to those schemes which do not envisage any foreign exchange liability for purchase of know-how or for payment for engineering services. Proposals for foreign collaboration are generally not approved if the technology involved is available indigenously. While approving foreign collaboration in unavoidable cases, care is taken to see that services like project engineering, equipment designing and feasibility studies do not normally form part of the collaboration agreement.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: In the statement, we find:

"These technical committees should be set up in consultation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and should include representatives of Scientific and Technological Institutions.....In regard to industries not covered by development councils, separate technical committees should be set up by the CSIR in consultation with the Ministry of Industry".

Have the committees been set up, and if so, who are the personnel comprising them, and by what time are the reports expected?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In this conference, 15 working groups were set up and they have made certain recommendations. These recommendations were again considered in a meeting of the conveners and chairmen. Ultimately, they have decided that by 8th March they should indicate the names of industries which could be given priority, which could be treated as national projects. That means, we will execute and implement them with local know-how and indigenous raw materials.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Again it is stated:

"While approving foreign collaboration in unavoidable cases,
2530(A)LS-2.

care is taken to see that services like project engineering, equipment designing and feasibility studies do not normally form part of the collaboration agreement".

What is the quantum of the foreign exchange assistance required to achieve self-sufficiency in highly specialised equipment during the coming years?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is very difficult to give any exact figure of the foreign exchange that is required.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government would outline before this House the programme of substituting imports both of human skills and of raw materials by indigenous skills and raw materials? What is the whole programme, what is the outlay for the programme and in what period of time is it proposed to accomplish this programme?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: As I said earlier, several committees have been constituted, and it would be too premature to give or fix any particular target date before which we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency or self-reliance, but after the reports are received, probably by about the 8th March when these committees will be able to indicate the position, we will be in a position to say.

Shri Shamial Saraf: May I know whether this conference has taken note of the gap between research and its application in the fields and factories, and if so what are the recommendations in this behalf?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, Sir. In fact, as I said, it is with a view to find out the deficiency that these committees or groups have been constituted. Let us wait for the reports.

भित्तिारियों को रोजगार

+

* 213. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या सामाजिक कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सारे देश में कुल कितने भिखारी हैं;

(ख) क्या भिक्षावृत्ति को कानूनी तौर पर अपराध घोषित करने के लिए सारे देश में एक समान कानून बनाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) क्या भिक्षावृत्ति को समाप्त करने तथा भिखारियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार कुछ योजनाएँ बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Precise information is not available as no survey in the matter has been conducted so far.

(b) to (d). The subject falls primarily within the sphere of the States. Some States have passed anti-beggary legislation. Some of these States have what are variously called beggar homes, poor houses or work centres. The Planning Commission set up a group to examine the matter. As a result, a provisional scheme to try out a pilot project in about 40 centres which have tourist attraction or are places of pilgrimage has been drawn up for the 4th Plan. The matter is being further examined in

consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया है कि अभी जानकारी इकट्ठी नहीं की गई है, घाकड़ें नहीं माये हैं। हम ने यह प्रश्न कुछ दिन पहले दिया था, क्या कारण था कि पूरी जानकारी अभी तक नहीं मंगवा पाये?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: A national survey of beggars is not an easy thing. A lot of money will have to be spent.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बाजारों में श्रीर प्लेटफार्मों पर बहुत से भिखारो झूठा उठा कर खाते हैं। क्या सरकार ने उनके लिये कोई विशेष कदम उठाये हैं कि ऐसी घटनाएँ न हों? विदेशी जब यहां यात्रा करते हैं तो यह देखते हैं तथा उससे भारत का झण्डा रूप ले कर नहीं जाते है।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There are beggar homes in each and every State, and whenever beggars are seen roaming about they are rounded up and put into these beggar homes. The State Governments take both penal and....

Mr. Speaker: He is now talking particularly about railway platforms and public places where foreigners also come, and this creates a very bad impression. Is anything being done about that?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फोटो ले लेते हैं।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: As I said, the question of these people being given work will be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Bade: In this socialist pattern of society about which our Government speaks so much, is the Government aware that they have not made any definition of beggar? There are

two sorts of beggars, political beggars and street beggars. Even in Delhi they have not made any survey of political beggars and street beggars.

Mr. Speaker: Any survey about Delhi beggars?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There was a survey made in 1955 of Delhi beggars. Then it was said to be about 3,000 people. Now I think it must have increased at least two fold.

श्री बड़े : मुख्य प्रश्न यह गया है ।
मैंने पोलिटिकल बेगर्स के लिये पूछा है ।

Mr. Speaker: What answer can I get about political beggars?

Shri Hem Barua: May we have a definition from you of political beggars?

Mr. Speaker: All of us are included in that list!

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is the government aware of the widespread feeling that the present proportions of the beggary problem in the country are a consequence of the studied inattention and the utter, calculated, heartless neglect on the part of the government to solve this problem and if so why has the government not implemented the recommendations specifically made by the study group of the Planning Commission, particularly in respect of occupational training and a common law for the country to eradicate beggary?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Planning commission appointed a committee to go into this question of beggary and vagrancy and also juvenile delinquency and the report was submitted to the Planning Commission. The government have formulated certain schemes in consultation with the planning commission and the state governments and something will be done in the Fourth Plan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह बात कैसे समझ में आ सकती है कि सरकार इस भिक्षावृत्ति का उन्मूलन कर के उन लोगों को रोजगार देगी, जब कि 20-22 लाख पापुलेशन का मुल्क डेनमार्क है और वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये भीख में मक्खन और दूध भेज रहा है, जब कि हालैण्ड की गलियों में घन्टी बजाकर हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों के लिये भीख माँगी जा रही है । तो सरकार किस तरह से इन भिक्षकों को रोजगार देगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी ।

श्री बागड़ी : भीख का सवाल गरीबी से ज्यादा जरूरी है और खानाबदोशी और भिखमंगी एक ही जमायत के दो नाम हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय अपनी इस नाग्रहलियत को मानते हुए कि सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में जो भिखमंगी की लानत है, उसके अभी तक धाँकड़े भी इकट्ठे नहीं कर पाई है । लेकिन फिर भी जो आपके तीर्थ-स्थान, आपके रेलवे स्टेशन और बड़े शहरों के बाजारों में भिखमंगी की जो लानत है, इसको मिटाने के लिये बुनियादी तौर पर उनके आवा-धर और उनके रोजगार का कोई प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है और अगर है तो कब तक कर सकेगी ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is a long question.

Mr. Speaker: I also cannot help her in this respect. Is there any scheme before the government to re-habilitate or to re-employ those beggars that are now in the country?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There are a number of beggar homes and work centres in almost all the States. In the Fourth plan we are going to have a number of such work centres. We spent Rs. 156 lakhs in the Third plan; in the Fourth, we are allotting Rs. 3 crores.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी महोदय ने जबाब तो दिया ही नहीं ।

Shri Nath Pal: The hon. Minister in her first reply said that no accurate statistics and data are available. How does one reach the status of beggar? Has any definition been made? Is it the quantum of the income or the factum of begging? As for the quantum of income, according to the latest survey by Dr. Lokanathan, in the rural areas the daily earnings of an Indian rural worker is 13.5 naye paise while some beggars earn more than this. Will it now, therefore, be right to say that perhaps a majority of the countrymen in this country are beggars?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee.

Shri Nath Pal: I want a reply to my question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the criterion—he has asked?

Mr. Speaker: The dictionary can say that.

Shri Nath Pal: You are learned, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Every man has his own deficiencies.

Shri Nath Pal: I want a reply. There must be some criterion about who is a beggar. What makes a man a beggar? Is it the fact that he begs or is it the quantum of daily income?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have two methods of dealing with beggars: those who are need-based and those who need correction. I think whoever begs—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: A beggar is one who goes about and asks for money for his consumption, or a beggar is one who has the lowest income and who cannot sustain himself. What is the criterion?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yardstick, criterion, standard?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is the first one: those who ask for alms.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: What should I do? **Shri Tyagi:**

श्री त्यागी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश में बनारस जो कि एक तीर्थस्थान है वहाँ भी बेगरी का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है जोकि एक तरफ तो बेगरी का कम करते हैं, भोज मांगने का काम करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनके पास बैठना भी खतरनाक है क्योंकि वे जेब काट लेते हैं ?

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is most highly objectionable.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that beggars in our country have recently been encouraged for further begging because of Shri Subramaniam's approach to all countries for aid. I want to know whether they have given encouragement or not.—It should be answered, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: How can this be answered?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are no doubt being encouraged.

Mr. Speaker: He can argue it and say.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ring Railway for Delhi

*214. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of Ring Railway around Delhi;

(b) whether the work is much behind the schedule; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to complete the project in time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) sanctioned project is called "Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities". This project is undertaken mainly to enable goods trains to bye-pass the congested yards of Delhi and New Delhi; but when completed, it will also incidentally help movement of suburban passenger trains over its different links. Earth-work and bridge works on the different alignments are in progress. The overall physical progress is about 46 per cent.

(b) and (c). This project has suffered a slight set back owing to lapses on the part of a contractor whose contract had to be terminated. However, the work is expected to be completed by December, 1967 through fresh contractors.

Indigenous Production

- *215. **Shri Bagri:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Pinen Bhattacharya:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restrict too much dependence on foreign technicians and utilize the

talent of Indian engineers and technicians in the industrial development of the country;

(b) whether Government also propose to restrict the import of raw materials and to evolve substitutes for imported raw materials and indigenous production of machinery components to save foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Government are anxious to make industries more self-reliant and less dependent on foreign collaboration and on imported raw materials. Government are also anxious that the maximum possible facilities should be provided for the training and employment of Indian technicians in industrial undertakings. The following are among the main steps which have been taken with these ends in view:—

- (i) Every effort is made to utilize indigenous 'know-how' and processes to the fullest extent practicable. A proposal for foreign technical collaboration is generally not approved if the technology involved is indigenously available. With this object in view, a representative of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is associated as a member of the Inter-Ministerial Committee which makes recommendations regarding the acceptability or otherwise of foreign collaborations. Arrangements have also been made for close and continuous liaison between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Directorate General of Technical Development. Officers of the Directorate General of Technical Development are thus generally in the know of the results of any research or the working of pilot plant that may have been set up by the various National Laboratories etc.

- (ii) Extension of the period of the foreign collaboration agreement is generally discouraged.
- (iii) While Government permit the employment of foreign technicians in India in cases where this is essential, stress is always made on the training of Indian technicians so that may take over from the foreign technicians as early as possible.
- (iv) Encouragement is being given to the establishment of Indian Consultancy Organisation so as to minimise the need for utilising the services of foreign consultants.
- (v) Stress is laid on the maximum utilisation of indigenous raw materials and components.
- (vi) With a view to reducing our dependence on imported raw materials, efforts are being made to find and promote the use of indigenous substitutes.

Muir Mills, Kanpur

- *216. Shri Warior:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta;
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Bade;
 Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
 Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the early reopening and running of Muir Mills, Kanpur; and

(b) when the Mills are likely to start working?

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

(a) and (b). An Authorised Controller has been appointed for Muir Mill, on 22nd December, 1965. It is hoped

that the mill will start working by the middle of March, 1966.

Manufacture of Small Car

- *217. Shri Linga Reddy:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri Himatsingka;
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri Subodh Hansda;
 Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shri S. M. Banerjee;
 Shri D. N. Tiwary;
 Shri Kajrolkar;
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;
 Shri A. N. Vidyalankar;
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
 Shri Maheswar Nalk;
 Shri Balakrishnan;
 Shri Daljit Singh;
 Shri R. S. Pandey;
 Shri Ravindra Varma;
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel;
 Shri R. Barua;
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
 Shri Basumatari;
 Shri S. V. Ramaswamy;
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the latest stage of the small car venture in collaboration with (i) French and (ii) Japanese firms;

(b) whether the Mysore Chief Minister also had a discussion with the Central Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivaya): (a) to (c). The question of establishment of the Small Car Project is still under consideration.

M/s. Renault of France have furnished a report which is under examination. The Japanese Company which had shown interest in the project has not yet forwarded detailed proposals. The Mysore Chief Minister has suggested that the prototype of a car developed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. may be taken up for commercial manufacture. The Government of Mysore have been requested to furnish full particulars of the scheme. These are awaited.

Manning of Railway Level Crossings

*218. **Shri Hem Raj:**

Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any decision to man the 1,200 railway level crossings in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such crossings to be manned in the different Railway Zones. Zone-wise, with the names of the States in which they are situated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5594/66].

Collaboration with Czechoslovakia

*219. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:

Shri Bade:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has agreed to collaborate with India in the field of engineering and also in supplying complete plants for different industries;

(b) whether Mr. E. Misovsky, Czechoslovak Vice-Minister for foreign trade made a statement in Calcutta to this effect in December last; and

(c) the progress so far achieved in this regard?

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

(c) Major projects set up in collaboration with Czechoslovakia are mentioned below:

1. Foundry Forge Plant, Ranchi.
2. Heavy Machine Tools Project, Ranchi.
3. High Pressure Boiler Project, Tiruchirappalli and Expansion.
4. Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad.
5. 6,000 tons press and Furnaces for the Foundry Forge Project, Ranchi.
6. Additional equipment for Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram and expansion.
7. Tools, Jigs and fixtures.
8. Heavy Plates and Vessels works.
9. Two new machine tools Factories.
10. Foundry Forge, Wardha.
11. 2 X 110 MW. Thermal Power Station.
12. Factory for the manufacture of tractors.
13. Walchand Nagar Industries.

Wage Board for Railwaymen

*220. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether railwaymen have requested Government for the setting up of a wage board for them;

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

(c) when the wage board is likely to be set up; and

(d) if a wage board is not to be set up the reasons for the same?

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

(b) to (d). Pay scales of Railway employees are based on recommendations of successive Pay Commissions which went into the pay structure and conditions of service of Central Government servants as a whole. The Government do not consider it necessary to set up a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen.

ट्रेडरों का मूल्य

* 221. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री व० तेवर :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार नियम ने इस से प्रायतित ट्रेडरों की कीमतें काफी बढ़ा दी हैं;

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

(ग) क्या मूल्य में हुई इस वृद्धि का देश के खाद्य उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साह) :
 (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Use of Soft Coke

*222. Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether the Energy Survey Committee and the National Council of Applied Economic Research recommended that soft coke is a cheap commercial substitute and in view of abundant reserves of these grades of coal which go in the making of soft coke, it would prove the major source for domestic energy;

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise the use of soft coke; and

(c) whether inexpensive and regular movement from the concentrated sources of supply to the consuming centres is contemplated?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Energy Survey Committee and the National Council of Applied Economic Research have not stated in specific terms that soft coke is a cheap commercial fuel. It has been recommended that non-commercial fuel may be substituted by soft coke as domestic fuel.

(b) Relaxation of control on the distribution of soft coke, liberalisation of licencing policy for opening of

soft coke depots, emphasis on coal based industries, advice to State Governments for quick growing plantations and popularisation of cow-dung gas plants, are some of the measures already taken by the Government.

(c) This is being done by moving all the soft coke required by consumers in block rakes of box wagons from concentrated sources of supply to consuming centres.

तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये सुविधायें

* 223. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछावा :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधायें देने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गाड़ियों में विद्यमान भीड़ तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की मुख्य समस्या है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भीड़ की समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है; और

(घ) भीड़ वाले मार्गों पर विद्यमान गाड़ियों में अधिक डिब्बे लगाने तथा और गाड़ियां चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम गुप्त सिंह) : (क) नीति यह है कि वितीय साधनों के अनुरूप तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें ।

(ख) जी हां, कुछ ऐसी प्रमुख गाड़ियों में जो लोकप्रिय हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान गाड़ियों के बालन-खेज बढ़ाने तथा उनमें अधिक डिब्बे

लगाने के बलावा प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चालू की जा रही हैं । फलस्वरूप 1954-55 की तुलना में 1964-65 में बड़ी और मीटर लाइनों पर कोचिंग वाहन किलोमीटर संख्या में क्रमशः 42 और 34 प्रतिशत बढ़ती हुई है ।

Foreign Collaboration

*224. श्री Daji:

श्री P. B. Chakraverti:

श्री K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on the problems of industries held recently in New Delhi has expressed the opinion that industrialists in India have gone in for foreign collaboration and these have been sanctioned by Government even in those fields where know-how was indigenously available; and

(b) if so, whether any analysis of the industrial licensing has been made to find out on what lines the foreign collaboration was needlessly sanctioned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Hon'ble members appear to be referring to the Conference on Research and Industry recently organised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. The Government are fully conscious of the need to utilise indigenous know-how and processes to the fullest extent practicable. In order to promote the utilisation of indigenous know-how and processes in the industrial units set up in the country and in order that foreign technical collaborations are approved only where necessary, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is represented on the Inter-Ministerial Committees which consider (1) applications for the issue of industrial licences and (2) applications for

approval of the terms of foreign collaboration.

(b) Does not arise.

Cement Corporation

- *225. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Ukey:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 Shri Chandak:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
 Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the production programme and targets fixed for the Cement Corporation in the public sector and the resources placed or proposed to be placed at its disposal;

(b) what increase in production is to be expected from each different unit in the private sector during 1966 and during the next 4 years; and

(c) the main features of the licences sanctioned for new units and expansion of the existing units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. S. Jivayya): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5595/66].

Theft of Railway Goods in the Passenger Trains

- *226. Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Shinkre:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the loss due to theft of electric bulbs and other electrical equipment from the Railway passenger coaches every year;

(b) if so, the amount involved during 1965;

(c) whether these equipments are stolen from the yard or from the running trains; and

(d) the number of persons apprehended for such thefts?

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

(b) The net loss works out to Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

(c) Both.

(d) 976.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

- *227. Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Utliya:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

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

(a) whether the report of expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant has been prepared by the Indian technicians;

(b) whether the report has been submitted to Government; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this report has been shown to the West German parties and has been approved by them; and

(d) if so, what kind of assistance they have promised to give for the expansion of this plant?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). A feasibility report for the further expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant has been prepared by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited and has been received by Government a few days ago. The Report is still under examination and has not yet been shown to the West German Authorities. It will be discussed with the West German authorities as soon as the Government of India have taken a decision on the broad features of the Report.

Salem Steel Plant

*228. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Vahwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kajroikar:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Muthiah:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri M. Rampure:

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri Seshlyan:
Shri Rajaram:

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

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Salem Steel Plant Project;

(b) whether the report of the Japanese Experts on the subject has been submitted to Government;

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

(d) if the report has not been submitted, when it is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Government have not yet received the report of the Japanese Team.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Within a month or so.

इंडिया युनाइटेड मिल्स, बम्बई

* 229. श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल तिथवी :
श्री कर्णो तिहवी :
श्रीमती मंमूना सुल्तान :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा 29 नवम्बर, 1965 को इंडिया युनाइटेड मिल्स, बम्बई को अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के पश्चात्, इन मिलों के कर्मचारियों को उन का बकाया वेतन तथा अन्य देय राशियाँ किस तारीख को दी गई थीं;

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मिलों के नये प्रबन्धकों को जो राशि ऋण के रूप में देनी स्वीकार की थी क्या वह राशि इस बीच दे दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) भक्तवर, नम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1965 का बकाया वेतन क्रमशः 10 तथा 23 दिसम्बर, 1965 तथा 22 जनवरी, 1966 को दिया गया ।

(ख) तथा (ग). मिल के अधिकृत नियंत्रक को कोई विशेष राशि देने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई थी । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अब तक उन्हें 212 लाख रुपये के ऋण दिये जा चुके हैं ।

Water Treatment Plant in U.A.R.

*230. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations have reached an advanced stage for the setting up of a Rs. 4.5 crores Water Treatment Plant in the U.A.R. by an Indian firm; and

(b) if so, to what extent the U.A.R. will be benefited by it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A group of Indian firms have quoted against tenders issued by UAR authorities for supply of water treatment plants. The Indian group is still negotiating the deal with the concerned UAR authorities.

नाइजीरिया में चीनी मिल

* 231. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय :

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

श्री हिममत्तसिंहका :

श्री भागवत झा झाजाव :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंलदा :

श्री प्र० चं० बहारा :

श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नाइजीरिया में एक चीनी मिल खोलने का भारत सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य रूप रेखा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य देशों में भी चीनी की मिलें खोलने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी प्रस्तावों की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, हां । सरकार ने युगान्डा की सरकार के साथ उस देश में चीनी का एक कारखाना खोलने के लिये एक करार-ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं ?

(घ) (1) भारत सरकार, भारतीय प्राइवेट पार्टियों के सहयोग से युगान्डा सरकार तथा युगान्डा की पार्टियों के साथ मिल कर एक गन्ना फार्म और फॅक्टरी चालू करने में हिस्सा लेगी जिस से युगान्डा की चीनी निर्माण क्षमता में 50,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष की वृद्धि हो सके ।

(2) भारत का हिस्सा तकनीकी जानकारी देने और चीनी निर्माण करने वाली मशीनों, उपकरणों, फॅक्टरी के लिये बिल्डिंग बनाने का सामान तथा प्रायोजना के लिये भारत से की गयी अन्य खरीदों के संभरण के रूप में होगा ।

Generalment of Barauni-Katihar Parcel Train

*232. Shri Narayan Reddy:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 444 Down Barauni-Katihar passenger

parcel train was derailed on the 14th December, 1965 on the Khagaria and Mansi double line;

(b) if so, how many persons were injured and killed;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) As a result of the accident one person was killed and 10 were injured.

(c) and (d). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow who held a statutory enquiry into this accident has not finalised his report as yet.

Manufacture of Scooters

***233. Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 1965 for the grant of licences for manufacturing motor cycles and scooters;

(b) whether the applications have been scrutinised and whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). 189 applications were received during 1965 for the grant of licences for the manufacture of Motorcycles, Scooters and Auto cycles. All these applications are under detailed scrutiny, which is expected to be completed shortly. The consideration of these applications involves considerable time and attention since a very large number of

applications are involved; many of the applications lacked vital information necessary for their examination and additional information had to be called for; and the applications have to be examined from various technical, economic and other aspects.

Shortage of Scooter and Cycle Tyres

***234. Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of scooter and cycle tyres in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

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

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

Second Class Sleeper Coaches

***235. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce second class sleeper coaches of a new design on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the broad features of these new coaches and when are they likely to be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to introduce Broad Gauge II class seating-cum-sleeper coaches on

all Railways, including Eastern Railway, only on long distance Mail Express trains involving night journeys, in lieu of the existing ordinary full II class coaches where now provided.

(b) The broad features of the new Broad Gauge II class seating-cum-sleeper coaches will be as follows:—

- (i) One half is intended for only seating accommodation for 32 passengers.
- (ii) The other half will be a sleeper compartment, with seating capacity for 30 passengers by day and sleeping accommodation for 22 passengers by night in 11 lower and 11 upper berths, upholstered with foam rubber cushions. Booking of passengers will be restricted to 22 by night in this compartment, permitting 8 additional passengers only during the day.
- (iii) An inter-communication door between the seating and sleeper compartments of the coach will be provided, and there will be an attendant in each coach to look after the convenience of passengers.
- (iv) Other amenities, such as lavatories, washbasins and mirrors outside, luggage room, fans etc., will be provided to specified standards.

The new Broad Gauge II class seating-cum-sleeper coaches are likely to be introduced progressively in about two years' time.

Japanese Delegation on Timber Processing

*236. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Japanese experts on timber

processing toured the timber-rich areas of India recently; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals that the delegation has made to Government.

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of Japanese experts who have specialised in the manufacture of decorative furniture have recently visited Mysore and have also seen some of the forests regarding the availability of timber.

(b) The team has not yet made any specific proposals to the Government.

कपड़ा मिलों के पास कपड़ा जमा हो जाना

* 237. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री प्र० चं० बहम्रा :

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हुंसरा :

श्री धीनारायण दास :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 5 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 65 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितनी कपड़ा मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता तथा सहायक भवनदान दिये गये हैं;

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1965 और जनवरी, 1966 में कितनी मिल बन्द हो गई हैं; और

(ग) कपड़ा मिलों में बड़े पैमाने पर छुट्टी को तथा इन मिलों को बन्द होने से रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शशी कुमारी) : (क) अधिभूत नियंत्रक के प्रबन्ध में रख गये दो कपड़ा मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार ने 50:50 के आधार पर प्रदान किया है। तीन अन्य मिलों को ऋणों के लिये सरकारी गारंटी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। ये मिल, यह ऋण बैंकों से ले सकते हैं, कोई सहायता अनुदान नहीं दिये गये हैं।

(ख) चार कपड़ा मिल दिसम्बर, 1965 में और दो जनवरी, 1966 में बन्द हुए। जिन से एक फरवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में फिर खुल गया।

(ग) (1) सरकार देश में कपड़ा मिल बन्द होने की स्थिति पर ध्यान दिये हुए है। जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होता है। उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 15 के अन्तर्गत जांच कराई जाती है और इस के प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर उपयुक्त मामलों में अधिकार प्राप्त नियंत्रक नियुक्त कर के बन्द मिलों को पुनः चालू कराने के लिये कर्मवाही की जाती है।

(2) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने ऋण की कुछ प्रतिरिक्त सुविधायें देने के लिये हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं जिस से मिल कपड़े और सूत का साधारण से अधिक स्टॉक रख सकें।

(3) सरकार उपयुक्त मामलों में मिलों को सरकारी गारंटी पर ऋण लेने में भी सहायता कर रही है।

(4) तोड़े जाने वाले मिलों के बदले उसी मीके पर नये मिल खड़े करने के लाइसेन्स दिये जा रहे हैं जिस से कि सारे मजदूरों को काम पर लगा लिया जाय।

(5) इस सम्बन्ध में मोटा ब्योरा देने वाला एक नोट (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, रेसिये संख्या एन.टी.-5596/66].

Building at Gudur Junction

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the second floor construction of a building collapsed while work was in progress at Gudur Junction;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the total loss as a result thereof; and

(d) whether the work was entrusted to the contractors or directly done by the Railways?

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

(b) The causes are under investigation.

(c) Rs. 4,000 approximately.

(d) Work was being executed by the local Zonal contractor of the Railway.

Compensation Cases on Railways

871. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compensation cases registered during the year 1965-66 in the different zones for goods lost by Railways in transit, the number of cases disposed of and the number pending during this period;

(b) the amount of compensation paid during the above period; and

(c) the position of such cases during the past three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A statement showing the number of claims received, disposed of and pending and the amounts paid by way of compensation during the three years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 and the nine months ending December, 1965, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5597/66].

Figures of claims preferred and claims repudiated are not compiled cause-wise. The figures in the statement cover both losses, complete and partial, and damages.

Railway Godown at Jhajha

872. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inconvenience caused by the location of Railway godown at Jhajha (Eastern Railway) north of the Railway track and not south;

(b) whether Government are aware that the underground passage leading from the godown to the bazaar (to the south of the track) is flooded during the monsoons;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to shift the godown from the north to the south for the convenience of the users; and

(d) when the decision is expected to come into force?

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

(b) The underground passage referred to by the hon. Member is in fact a Railway culvert, which is meant for drainage. It is also being used as a sub-way for traffic from the goods shed on the north side of the railway line to the local market on the South. During the rainy season the culvert gets flooded and becomes impassable for a few hours.

(c) A proposal for shifting of the goods-shed from the North of the Railway track is under the consideration of the Railway Administration.

(d) As the average traffic on this station is very small i.e. about 3 wagons inward and one wagon outward per day only, this work is of low priority and could not be taken up for want of funds and needs of other priority works.

Neyveli Thermal Power Station

873. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for the setting up of the Seventh 100 M.W. thermal power unit in Neyveli;

(b) whether the progress of construction is according to the schedule;

(c) whether it will be commissioned in March, 1966 as decided earlier; and

(d) whether it is being set up with the Soviet collaboration?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). About 83 per cent of the civil works pertaining to the Seventh 100 M.W. Unit of the Neyveli thermal power expansion (250-400 M.W.) is over and the erection of different sections of this Unit is in various stages of progress. It was originally programmed to commission the Unit with one boiler in March, 1966 and with the second boiler in August, 1966, on the basis of anticipated delivery of all the materials by the last quarter of 1965. It is now seen that due to late receipt of some important drawings and non-receipt of major portion of the electrical equipment and some mechanical equipment, the Unit is expected to be commissioned only by September, 1966.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Loan from the World Bank for Railway Development Programme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to negotiate a loan with the World Bank for the Railway development programme in 1966; and

(b) the details of the development for which the loan amount would be utilised?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The loan is intended to cover the foreign exchange payments necessary for the Railway programme shown in the Budget papers, principally covering component parts of Rolling stock and electrification, signalling, workshop machinery, etc., after taking into account other (bilateral) finance available or expected to be available for meeting the cost of Railway stores and components.

Govindsagar-Jammu Rail Line

875. Shri Karni Singhji:

Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the strategic importance of Jammu and Kashmir, what priority has been fixed to extend the railway line from Govindsagar to Jammu during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the period by which the construction work would be completed?

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

(a) and (b). Surveys for further extension of the rail link beyond Kathua (Govindsar) to Jammu have been carried out and the alternative alignments surveyed, are under consideration. No final decision has so far been taken on the alignment to be adopted, nor about inclusion of the project in the Fourth Plan.

Cochin-Bombay Express Train

876. Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Olavakkote Divisional Railway Users' Consultative 2530(A)LS-3.

Committee (Southern Railway) has recommended the introduction of a daily express train between Cochin and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) The existing through service coaches available between Cochin Harbour Terminus and Bombay have been found to cater satisfactorily to the present level of through traffic offering, except during summer months when special trains are run between Bombay and Cochin Harbour Terminus to cater to the holiday rush. There is not at present sufficient traffic justification for running a full train daily between Bombay and Cochin Harbour Terminus.

Railway repair Workshops in Kerala

877. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a major repair shop in Kerala for carriages, wagons and locomotives during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of such workshops maintained by the Southern Railway with reference to their location; and

(c) the number of new major repair shops proposed to be established in the Southern Railway during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) There are the following five workshops on the Southern Railway dealing with repairs to locomotives,

coaches and wagons of that Railway:—

Name of the Workshop	Location
(1) Perambur (Loco) workshop.	Perambur, Madras.
(2) Perambur (C&W) workshop	Perambur, Madras.
(3) Golden Rock workshop.	Golden Roack, Madras.
(4) Hubli workshop	Hubli, Mysore.
(5) Mysore work - shop.	Mysore.

(c) NIL.

Repair of Road to Prayag Railway Station

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

(a) whether a small stretch of Wellington Road from the level crossing to the north Prayag Railway Station, Allahabad, Northern Railway at a distance of about 200 yards to the South, was constructed by the Railway Administration to replace the pre-existing portion of the road to provide for an extra track;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the road has not been repaired since its acquisition by Government more than 12 years ago; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Railway Administration to put the road in a satisfactory and workable condition?

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

(a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Ram Priya Road near the level crossing at Prayag. Due to expansion of Prayag Yard, some portion of the road in question had to be diverted by the Railway at their cost. As this Road is not a Railway road but a Public road, the responsibility for its maintenance rests with the Road authority concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Derailement at Bakhtiyarpur Junction

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

(a) whether a bogie of the Up Tata-Patna Express was derailed at the Bakhtiyarpur junction on the morning of 23rd December, 1965 on the main line of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident and casualty, if any?

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

(a) The rearmost bogie train No. 87 Up South Bihar Express got derailed.

(b) The accident was due to defect in the track. There was no casualty.

Typewriter Factory in Varanasi

880. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a typewriter factory is proposed to be opened in Varanasi in the near future with the collaboration of West Germany; and

(b) if so, the details of the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A letter of intent has however, been issued to a private party for setting up of a factory in Dulhaipur near Mughalsarai in Varanasi District in collaboration with East Germany. The details of the scheme are awaited.

Khadi Commission

881. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Utilisation Certificate has been submitted by the Khadi Commission since its inception;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to keep a watch over the finances of the Commission?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The financial requirements of the Commission are scrutinised when the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates are examined and also when Government sanctions every quarter release of funds to the Commission. The progress in expenditure, in disbursements to State Boards and institutions and in the submission of utilisation certificates by the State Boards and institutions are examined at the monthly meetings of the Commission which are attended by representatives of Government. When the Audited Annual Accounts of the Commission are received and examined and when replies are drafted for the Public Accounts Committee, the finances of the Commission are again carefully scrutinised.

Loan to Khadi Commission

882. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loan advanced by Government to the Khadi Commission till the 31st December, 1965;

(b) how much loan and interest thereon has been paid by the Commission in time; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to recover the dues?

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

(a) Rs. 65.10 crores.

(b) and (c). Repayment of loans by the Commission to Government will require withdrawal of the loans given by the Commission to the institutions. This will affect the production programme of the Commission as the institutions do not have any working capital. Pending an assessment by

the Commission and Government of the quantum of working fund required by the Commission, the loans falling due for repayment are being renewed to serve as the working fund.

Interest amounting to Rs. 50,08,152 recovered by the Commission from the State Boards and institutions has been credited by the Commission to Government.

According to the terms and conditions for the grant of loans, Government pays subsidy in lieu of concession in interest and credits the amount to make good any short-fall in interest payable by Commission to Government.

Loan to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards

883. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been advanced as loans to the Khadi and Village Industries Boards in the various States by the Khadi Commission till the 31st December, 1965;

(b) what amount has been paid back by each Board to the Commission till the 31st December, 1965; and

(c) what steps are being taken to recover the dues?

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

(a) to (c). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Intensive Area Scheme

884. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Evaluation Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Prof. Rao to study the working of the 'Intensive Area Scheme' of the Khadi Commission;

(b) if so, what are the findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) how far these recommendations have been implemented by the Khadi Commission?

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

(a) At the instance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Institute of Economic Growth agreed to study the working of the Intensive Area Scheme. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of the Institute in collaboration with Dr. Khusró and Dr. Lakshminarayan conducted this study and submitted an Evaluation Report.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5598/66].

(c) The recommendations are kept in view by the Commission while implementing the Integrated Development Programme.

ताड़ गुड़ का उत्पादन

885. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी आयोग ने ताड़ गुड़ के उत्पादन का काम प्रखिल भारतीय सर्व सेवा संघ को सौंप दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(घ) 1962 से 1965 तक (राज्यवार) कितना ताड़ गुड़ पैदा किया गया तथा इस अवधि के लिए इस उद्योग की (राज्यवार) आमदनी तथा व्यय क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपस्थित श्री शफी कुरेशी : (क) से (घ). जानकारी

एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सूदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Price of By-product of Hard Coke

886. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have de-controlled the price and distribution of by-product hard coke with effect from the 15th January, 1966;

(b) if so, whether Government have constituted a Committee in this connection; and

(c) the constitution and functions of the Committee?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee consists of the following:—

- (1) Coal Controller—Chairman.
- (2) One representative each of the following:—
 - (i) Hindustan Steel Ltd.
 - (ii) Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
 - (iii) Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
 - (iv) Durgapur Projects Ltd. (of West Bengal Government).
 - (v) The Railways.
- (3) Two representatives of Hard Coke By-product Producers' Association.

The main functions of the Committee are:—

- (i) to review the prices at which By-product hard coke is sold

by the different coke plants from time to time;

- (ii) to suggest fair and reasonable prices which the producers may charge;
- (iii) to ensure that priority consumers get adequate supply of By-product Hard Coke; and
- (iv) to consider any problems of distribution arising as a consequence of decontrol and reach satisfactory arrangements in regard to them.

Price of Surgical Catguts

887. Shri Murl Manohar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission held an enquiry into the price structure of the surgical catguts;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(c) the total production of the catguts during the year 1965?

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

(b) Tariff Commission's Report is still awaited.

(c) Total production of catguts during 1965 was 215,119 dozen tubes. This figure includes catguts-Plain, chromic and needled Sutures of various sizes and specifications.

बिहारी किसानों से रोहतास तक रेलवे लाइन को बाँटकर करना

889. श्री जगदीश चन्द्र सिन्हा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री 10 सितम्बर, 1965 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 1883 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बीच किसानों से रोहतास रेलवे लाइन को बाँटकर करने के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

इसके संशोधन में डॉ. श्री (श्री शास्त्री): दिल्ली किसानों और शकूरबस्ती के

बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम अनुमोदित हो चुका है और इसे 1966-67 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

Groundnut Crop

890. Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of groundnut has declined considerably this year; and

(b) if so, the effect it will have on the oil industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of groundnut during 1965-66 is expected to be lower by 20-25 per cent than that in 1964-65.

(b) It will reduce proportionately the availability of the Groundnut oil.

Banjara Community of Rajasthan

891. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Banjara" community of Rajasthan is proposed to be included in the category of scheduled tribes;

(b) whether Government propose to bring a bill before Parliament to this effect; and

(c) if so, when and what interim administrative relief is proposed to be given for the uplift of this community?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The

whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration and a consolidated Bill will be introduced in Parliament after decisions are taken in all cases. No interim administrative relief to any community is contemplated at this stage.

Talaimannar-Dhanushkodi Ferry Service

892. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Talaimannar-Dhanushkodi Ferry service for passengers; and

(b) if so, the date on which it is going to be started and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to resume the ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar by the Railways. The Union Ministry of Transport, which contemplates a ferry service in the area shortly, have not fixed any date for commencement of the proposed service.

बिदेशों में भारतीय फर्मों द्वारा 'टर्न की जाब' के ठेकों का लिया जाना

893. श्री मुंडवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 10 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 787 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1965 में बिदेशों में भारतीय फर्मों द्वारा लिये गये 'टर्न की जाब' के ठेकों का व्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : 1965 में बिदेशों में भारतीय फर्मों ने जो बड़ा 'टर्न की जाब' लिया है वह नाइजीरिया में पारेषण लाइनें लगाने का संविधा था।

Ticketless Travel

894. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Maheshwar Lohia:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ticketless travel is on the increase especially among students on the trains touching Delhi Junction;

(b) the number of persons held travelling without tickets during the last one year;

(c) the fines recovered from them; and

(d) the special steps taken by Government to eradicate completely the evil of ticketless travel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Figures relating to Ticketless travel among students are not maintained separately. Taking Delhi Division as a whole, there has been no increase in ticketless travel.

(b) and (c). In Delhi Division 238804 passengers were detected travelling without tickets during 1965 and a sum of Rs. 11,302 was recovered as fine.

(d) Apart from normal ticket checking arrangements, special steps taken to eradicate ticketless travel include intensive surprise and cross-country checks with the assistance of Flying Squads; posting of Travelling Ticket Examiners in plain clothes; checks with the help of Special Railway Magistrates and volunteers of Social Service organisations; incognito checks by officers etc.

Sale of Obscene Literature at Railway Stations

895. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Ramchhwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that obscene literature and magazines are sold at Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop the sale of such literature?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The agreement entered into by Railways with the Bookstall Contractors provides the following clause:

"The Licensor shall have the right of prohibiting the sale or exhibition of any publication of an obscene or scurrilous nature and of any publication to which goods, sufficient and reasonable objection can be shown; and the decision of the Licensor in this behalf shall be final and binding on the Licensees."

Inspections are carried out by departmental officials and members of non-official Bookstall Advisory Committees to check and prevent sale of obscene literature by the Bookstall Contractors. In cases where Contractors are found selling such literature deterrent action is taken against them in terms of the agreement.

In a recent case, however, where the sale of a paper which was considered as being obscene was prohibited, the Punjab High Court has held, on the petition filed by the owner of the paper concerned, that law does not authorise the Railway Board to exclude any publication from sale on its own determination that it is obscene, unless it has been previously proscribed by the Government. In view of this judgment, the ban imposed was withdrawn. The position arising out of this judgment is under consideration.

Old Zari (Gold Thread) Embroidery

896. Shri Vishram Prasad;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Bagri;
Shri Kishen Pattnayak;
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Uttiya:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 730 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed investigation regarding the unemployment of workmen engaged in Zari Industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The investigation regarding unemployment in the Zari Industry of Surat has not yet been completed.

(b) This will be considered after the investigation report is received.

T.A. and D.A. to Members of Lokur Committee

897. Shri Gulshan;
Shri Buta Singh;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of T.A. and D.A. paid to the three Members of the Lokur Committee on the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1965;

(b) the total amount spent by the Committee as a whole including the salaries and allowances of all the staff engaged by the Committee; and

(c) whether the Committee was authorised by Government to tour all over India and incur expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrashekhar): (a) and (b). The three Members of the Committee and the staff who were all Government Officers were performing the duties in addition to their own duties in their respective Departments and

Ministrise. The details about amount spent by the Committee are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes.

Harijan Agricultural Labourers

898. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Harijan agricultural labourers are either unemployed or under-employed in the various states in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to take some steps to provide these workers with agricultural land on long-term lease with a view to increasing food production?

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

(b) The Government of India have a scheme of giving financial assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for resettlement of landless agricultural labourers on land. The Harijan agricultural labourers are also getting the benefit of this scheme.

Harijans

899. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to the grievances of the Harijans in the various States;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the proposals of Government to redress such grievances?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). No such survey has been conducted. However, a Committee has been appointed to go into the question of untouchability as also the problems relating to economic uplift and educational development of Scheduled Castes. Their report will contain an assessment of the needs of the Scheduled Castes. The Committee has not yet completed its labours. Necessary action will be taken when the report is received.

Holiday Camps for Children

900. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to set up holiday camps for children; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, has been implementing a scheme of Holiday Homes for Children since 1958. Under this scheme, the Board sanctions grants-in-aid to voluntary welfare organisations for organising holiday camps for children in the age-group 10-16 and belonging to families with an annual income of Rs. 3,000 or less. The maximum amount of grant, which may be sanctioned for a camp of 15 days for 50 children is Rs. 3,000. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:—

(a) To stimulate real enjoyment and appreciation of outdoor life;

(b) To provide training in citizenship through give and

take of community living in which each camper has a part in planning and carrying out the same programme; and

- (c) To contribute to the physical and social well-being of every participant and to help in the development of qualities as leadership, training, resourcefulness, initiative and self-reliance.

Import of Books

901. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Karni Singhji;
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Heda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been found possible to increase the allotment of foreign exchange for the import of books and magazines during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the extent of such an increase?

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

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs.

U.K. Loan for Industries

902. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) which industries in the public and private sectors have been allowed to make use of the loan of Rs. 5.33 crores extended by the British Government, the agreement for which

was signed in the month of December last; and

(b) the extent to which maintenance imports of industries which mainly depend on British imports will be met by this loan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The following industries have been allowed to make use of the loan of Rs. 5.33 crores signed in the month of December:—

- (1) Automobile.
- (2) Electrical.
- (3) Heavy Mechanical.
- (4) Industrial Machinery.
- (5) Light Mechanical Industries.
- (6) Metals.
- (7) Tools.
- (8) Instruments and
- (9) Textile machinery.

(b) Only a small percentage of the total maintenance requirement of the industries which depend on British imports will be met by this Loan.

Shortage of Baby Milk Food

903. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Baby Milk Food in the Capital and Madras City;

(b) whether a popular brand of milk food is being sold in the black market;

(c) whether Government propose to exercise any check on the distribution of milk food; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Shortage of Baby Milk Food in Delhi and Madras has been reported in the press.

(b) No complaint of sale of any popular brand of milk food in the black market has been received.

(c) and (d). Some of the State Governments have already declared Baby Food as rationed article or have imposed price control.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

904. Shri Warior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

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

(a) whether the detailed project report for the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant during the Fourth Plan has since been received from the Soviet Union;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the expansion Scheme?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The expansion of the Bhilai Steel Project during the Fourth Plan is envisaged in two phases. The first phase comprises the coke and iron making facilities and the second phase that of steel making and rolling facilities. The detailed Project Report for the first phase was prepared by the Design & Planning Department of the Bhilai Steel Plant and scrutinized by the Soviet design organisation Gipromez and certain modifications suggested.

Two preliminary reports, prepared by the Design and Planning Department of the Bhilai Steel Plant for the expansion of steel making and rolling facilities to 3.5-4 million tonnage, were studied by the Soviet side and were discussed with the Soviet team currently in India. As a result of these discussions a Techno-Economic Report

to define the pattern of expansion under second phase is being prepared at Bhilai and after the report is scrutinized and decision taken on the pattern of expansion, a detailed project report will be prepared by the Bhilai Design Organisation.

(b) Under the first phase programme it is proposed to instal one coke oven battery of 65 ovens, one Blast Furnace of 1719 M³ one Sintering Belt of 50 M² Sintering area and a new Sintering Plant with two belts of 75 M² area with associated ancillary facilities.

(c) The estimated cost of phase one expansion (coke and iron making facilities) is expected to be of the order of Rs. 368 million, with a foreign exchange component of 70 million.

Fifth Steel Plant

905. Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri Hukum Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri R. S. Pandey;
 Shri Ravindra Varma;
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel;
 Shri Ukey;
 Shri A. S. Saigal;
 Shri B. S. Tiwary;
 Shri Chandak;
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
 Shri Wadiwa;
 Shri A. K. Gopalan;
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
 Shri J. B. S. Bist;
 Shri J. P. Jyotishi;
 Shri Matcharaju;
 Shri Lakshma Bhawani;

Shri Narasimha Reddy;
 Shri M. Rampure;

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

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant with the Japanese collaboration during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the collaboration?

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided to locate the fifth steel plant at Vishakhapatnam, the sixth steel plant at Hospet in Mysore State and the Alloy Steel Plant at Salem in Madras State;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start on these projects; and

(c) the details of the expenditure estimated along with the foreign exchange involved in each case?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

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

Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

906. Shri Hem Raj;
 Shri Daljit Singh;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri Subodh Hansda;
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia;
 Shri Bibhu Mishra;
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya;
 Shri Linga Reddy;
 Shri Kajrolkar;
 Shri P. K. Deo;
 Shri P. H. Bheel;

Price of Coal

907. Shri Bagri;
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
 Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shri Balmiki;
 Shri Kishen Pattinayak;
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
 Shri Himatsingka;
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
 Shri K. N. Tiwary;
 Shri Narayan Reddy;
 Dr. P. N. Khan;
 Shri Subodh Hansda;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri Madhu Limaye;
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia;
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya;
 Shri Daji;
 Shri R. S. Pandey;
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel;
 Shri Ravindra Varma;
 Dr. Ranen Sen;
 Shri Dinan Bhattacharya;

Shri Basumatari:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Coal Industry to increase the prices of coal;

(b) the reasons for asking the increase in coal prices; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Price increases were requested by the industry from 24-12-1965 to enable it to pay bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and to compensate the industry for the revision of royalty rate in the case of pre-1949 mining leases.

(c) Government have granted a suitable price increase for the industry from 24-12-1965 to enable it to pay bonus pending a cost examination of representative collieries which is under way. In the context of revision of royalty rate, a price increase has been given from 3rd February, 1966.

Railway Line in Desert Area of Jaisalmer

908. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri M. I. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Aazad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for a Railway line in the

desert area of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the mileage of the rail track; and

(c) when the work on the project is likely to be taken in hand and the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). It has been decided to undertake the construction of a 105 KMs long Metre Gauge line from Pokaran to Jaisalmer in the 1966-67 Works Programme. The line is estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores and is expected to be completed in 15 months from the commencement of construction.

Export of Pepper

909. **Shri Bagri:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received various suggestions for increasing the export of pepper; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these suggestions and the annual estimate of the export of pepper?

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

(b) The main recommendations and the action taken on them by Government have been set out in the Government Resolution No. 3/12/65-EP (Agri) on Black Pepper published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of 1st January, 1966. Copies of the Resolution have been placed on the Table of the House on 24-2-1966. The export in 1965-66 is estimated at about 23,500 tonnes valued at Rs. 10 crores approximately.

बर्मा का व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल

910. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री उमः नाथ :
 श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री प्र० च० बरपा :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री राज सहाय पाण्डेय :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अधिकाधिकारियों के साथ व्यापार संबंधी बात-चीत करने के लिए लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल मैमिट के नेतृत्व में बर्मा का एक व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल गत दिसम्बर में भारत में आया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन मुख्य प्रश्नों पर बातचीत को गई, और

(ग) क्या कोई व्यापार संबंधों करार भी किया गया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वार्ता के दौरान मुख्य प्रश्न भारत और बर्मा के मध्य व्यापार की मात्रा के विस्तार की संभावना का था । भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने, बर्मा द्वारा भारत से खरीद में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया । यह जोर इंडीयनरी सामान, रासायनिक वस्तुएं तथा ऐसी ही अपरम्परागत वस्तुओं के संबंध में विशेषतः दिया गया जिन्हें भारत प्रतियोगी कीमतों पर और स्वीकार्य किम्प तथा विनिष्ठियों के धनुरूप दे सकता है । बर्मा के प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने इनके आयातों में रुचि व्यक्त की ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

बोकारो परियोजना प्रतिवेदन

911. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री राम हरल यादव :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
 श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
 श्री नारायण रेड्डी :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्रीमती मैमूना मुहताब :
 श्री परम शिवन :
 श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री बारियर :
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
 श्री हेम बरपा :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री कोस्ता बंकेया :
 श्री लक्ष्मी दास :
 श्री कर्ण सिंहजी :
 श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :
 श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० च० बरपा :
 श्री प्रोफार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
 श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती :
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
 श्री काजरांनकर :
 डा० श्री निवासन :
 श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
 श्री महेश्वर नायक :
 श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :
 श्री बामुदेवन नायर :
 श्री प्रभात कार :

श्री प० ह० भील :
 श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी :
 श्री स० ना० स्वामी :
 श्री रा० बरुआ :
 श्री स० क० गोपालन :
 श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1966 के पहले सप्ताह में रूसी विशेषज्ञों का एक दल भारतीय विशेषज्ञों के साथ बोकारों इस्पात कारखाने के बारे में व्योरेवार बातचीत करने के लिए भारत आया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बातचीत कितने दिन हुई ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने बोकारों के बारे में अपना अंतिम प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है; और उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या तकनीकी समिति ने परियोजना प्रतिवेदन का अध्ययन कर लिया है तथा सरकार को अपनी सिफारिशें भेज दी हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1966 के पहले सप्ताह में सोवियत विशेषज्ञों के दो दल बोकारों इस्पात कारखाने के बारे में बातचीत करने भारत आये थे। एक दल ने जिसके नेता जिप्रोमेज के निशदेक थे, 22 जनवरी 1966 को तकनीकी समिति के साथ बातचीत पूरी कर दी। दूसरा दल, जिसके नेता ट्याजप्रोम-एक्सपोर्ट के उपाध्यक्ष हैं। घाजकल बोकारों के लिए भारत और सोवियत संघ द्वारा साज सामान सप्लाई करने के बारे में बातचीत कर रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठा क्योंकि यात्रा का मुख्य उद्देश्य विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन की जाँच पूरी करने के लिए भारत सरकार

द्वारा नियुक्त की गई तकनीकी समिति की सहायता करना था।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

Use of Grade I Coal for Brick-manufacturing

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

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

(a) whether there has been any restriction in the use of grade I coal for brick-making purposes;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) what quantity of high grade coal has already been so exhausted on account of use in brick-making?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The brick-burning industry has been allowed to use limited quantities of Grade I slack coal, as a temporary expedient, upto 31st December, 1966.

(c) There has been an increase in the production of Grade I coal. While steam coal of this grade is being taken by important consumers like the Railways, an outlet has to be found for the use of slack coal of this grade also otherwise the production of steam coal will be affected.

Scooter Sale and Distribution Control Order

913. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn from time to time towards the several loopholes in the Scooter Sale and Distribution Control Order leading to black-marketing; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Suggestions are received from time to time for making the Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960 more effective. These are examined carefully and adopted wherever practicable. Arising out of some of these suggestions, the Control Order was amended with effect from 29 May, 1965 to provide that intending purchasers can book their orders only with the dealer of the area in which they reside. It was further amended on 29 June, 1965 replacing the Bank Guarantee system by a system which requires every intending purchaser to open a Post Office Savings Bank Security Deposit Account for Rs. 250 and pledge it to the dealer with whom the order is booked.

Defence Needs of Railway Transport

- 914. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment as to the defence needs of Railway Transport, both immediate and long term, has been made;

(b) if so, the precise nature of work to be taken up during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan and subsequent years; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The assessment, planning and programming of defence needs for rail transport, both in regard to Rolling Stock and Fixed installations, is done on a continuous basis and not necessarily confined to five year plan intervals. This is because defence capability and economic potential are closely interlinked and allocation of limited resources to strategic transport facilities in different forms have to be decided and phased suitably to yield the maximum operational flexibility and effectiveness to meet changes in the defence situation as evaluated from time to time. The Railways have by actual performance twice demonstrated the soundness of this flexible approach to planning of facilities—first in the Eastern region in 1962 and next along the Western Frontiers in 1965. On both the occasions the Railways effectively fulfilled the rail transport needs of the Defence forces without disturbing seriously the flow of civilian goods and services.

In planning and programming of railway development schemes for the Fourth Plan due consideration is being given to the Defence needs also. As the economic and defence potentials of the country are interlinked practically over the entire transport system it is not possible to isolate major defence schemes except in the case of new lines of special strategic significance. Such lines are identified in the Railway Budgets from time to time as and when the final decisions are actually taken to build them. In regard to smaller schemes specifically required for military purposes it would not be in the public interest to either identify or highlight them as they form part of the defence plan and strategy.

Re-rolling Mills

- 915. Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansa:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the Report of the Technical Committee to make a rational assessment of the capacity of re-rolling mills has been received and considered;

(b) the extent to which and the nature of the recommendations accepted by Government; and

(c) the present position with regard to the sanctioned and utilised capacity of these mills?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) An Interim Report was submitted by the Technical Committee towards the beginning of this month.

(b) and (c). Recommendations of the Team are under consideration. It may have to be considered further by Government after the Final Report is available.

बिजली से चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ

916. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करण कि :

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद, सोनोपत और गुड़गांव आदि स्थानों को बिजली से चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ चसाने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है, ताकि दिल्ली में काम करने वाले सरकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी समय पर पहुँच सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या औषी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति होने की संभावना है ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Delhi-Cochin through Coach

917. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only sitting accommodation in the Delhi-Cochin coach for third class passengers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to arrange sleeper berths in this through coach?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). At present, one bi-composite First and Third Class coach is running five days in a week between New Delhi and Cochin Harbour Terminus by Nos. 21/22 Southern Express and connected trains. Such bi-composite coaches do not have sleeping accommodation in third class.

Sleeping accommodation in Third class can be provided only by replacing the composite coach by a third class partial sleeper coach. But as the First Class accommodation in the bi-composite coach is well utilized, such replacement will cause inconvenience to through First Class passengers. The matter is under further examination.

Production Centres in Kerala

918. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hand over the production centres and Extension Centres in Kerala State to the State Government and private parties; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to transfer the Production Centres to private management. The possibility of reorganising these Centres with a view to making them economically viable had, however, been under consideration of the Government of India for some time. The possibility of setting up a public sector unit to run these Centres was also examined but at the moment there is no proposal to alter the existing set-up under which the Production Centres are part of the Organisation of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, in the Government of India, Ministry of Industry.

The Government of India took a decision some time ago to transfer the Extension Centres in various States to the respective States Governments. This decision will be given effect to in the beginning of the 4th Plan. The Production Centres and the Extension Centres in Kerala will not, however, be handed over to private parties.

Railway Quarters in Olavakkot Division

919. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the permanent employees of the Railways in the Olavakkot Division, Southern Railway, have been provided with quarters;

(b) if not, the percentage of employees not provided with quarters; and

(c) when the Administration would be able to provide quarters for all the permanent employees?

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

(b) About 55 per cent.
2530(AI)LS-4.

(c) Provision of residential quarters is being done on a programmed basis, subject to availability of funds. Preference has to be obviously given to the housing of essential Railway staff.

Metre Gauge Zone

**920. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish a metre gauge zone in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no proposal for creation of a separate Metre Gauge Zone under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no pressing administrative or operational need to carve out a separate Metre Gauge Zone.

Koyna and Korba Aluminium Project

**921. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Viahwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri E. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Dhuleshwar Moena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether negotiations have started for Hungarian and Russian aid for

setting up the Koyna and Korba aluminium projects by the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.;

(b) whether any consultancy agreement has been signed with the West German firm for the Koyna Project; and

(c) if so, when this was done and whether the detailed project report was obtained within three months of the Agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) For the present, the Koyna Aluminium Project only has been assigned to Bharat Aluminium Company (Private) Limited for implementation. Technical and financial assistance for this Project will be available from West German and other European countries.

The Korba Aluminium Project, which will also be assigned to Bharat Aluminium Company (Private) Limited in due course, will be implemented with the Hungarian and U.S.S.R. technical and financial assistance; an agreement has been concluded with the concerned Hungarian Organisation for preparation of a detailed project report for the alumina plant. Certain parts of this project will however be prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, a Central Government Undertaking. Hungarian financial assistance will be available for this part of the project.

The project report for the smelter and fabrication units of the project is proposed to be prepared by the concerned U.S.S.R. Organisation; negotiations in this respect as well as in respect of financial assistance are under way.

(b) and (c). An agreement was signed on 6-1-1966 between Bharat Aluminium Company (Private) Limited and Messrs. VEREINIGTE ALUMINIUM-WERKE AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT of West Germany. The

project report will be submitted by Messrs. VEREINIGTE ALUMINIUM-WERKE AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT to Bharat Aluminium Company (Private) Limited three months after the return of West German experts who came to India following the signing of the agreement for collection of necessary data. The project report is due to be received by the middle of 1966.

Introduction of Express and Mail Trains

Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce new Express and Mail trains in different zones from the next Time Table;

(b) if so, in which sections such trains will be introduced; and

(c) whether the speed of the new as well as existing trains will also be accelerated from the next Time Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, it is proposed to introduce new Express trains in the time table to come into force from 1-4-66 as under:

Broad Gauge

- (i) An Express train between Madras and Hyderabad.
- (ii) An Express train between Madras and Cochin Harbour Terminus.
- (iii) An Express train between Madras and Howrah—this will run in lieu of an existing passenger train between Khurda Road and Howrah and from the same date existing Madras-Howrah Expresses will be converted into Janata Expresses.

- (iv) A bi-weekly Express train between Tatanagar and Waltair via Sambalpur and Titilagarh.
- (v) Janta Express train between Bombay Central and Viramgam—this will replace an existing train on Baroda-Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad-Viramgam sections.
- (vi) An Express train between Bangalore and Poona—this will replace a passenger train between Miraj and Poona.
- (vii) An Express train between Madras and Tiruchirapalli via main line.
- (viii) A triweekly Express train between Lucknow and Kathgodam from 15-4-66 for the summer season only.

(c) Yes, it is proposed to accelerate some of the existing trains and the journey time of the new trains will also be kept to the bare minimum as necessary for traffic and operational requirements.

Bikaner-Delhi Mail Accident

923. Shri Subodh Hanada:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bikaner-Delhi Mail was derailed between Benisar and Sri Dungargarh stations near Bikaner on the 26th December, 1965;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the loss of life and property involved as a result thereof?

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

(a) The accident occurred between Benisar and Sudsar stations.

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

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 8,580.

Plate and Vessels Project

924. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Czechoslovakia have signed an agreement for setting up a plate and vessels project in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). An Agreement has recently been entered into with M/s. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation and supply of design documentation for a Heavy Plate and Vessels Project. The plant is envisaged to fabricate 23,000 tonnes per annum of heavy plate work and associated structurals. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 13.5 crores and the value of output at full production would be about Rs. 10 crores.

Pig Iron Plant at Katni, M.P.

925. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shrimati Maimooma Sultan:
 Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
 Shri Hakam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri E. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Ulkey:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 Shri Chandak:
 Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a pig iron plant is likely to be set up at Katni in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this plant will be set up at the cost of the Centre or the State;

(c) what kind of assistance the centre is likely to give; and

(d) what will be the total output of the plant?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). An application has been received from Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh for the grant of an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of 300,000 tonnes pig iron per annum. This is under the consideration of the Government. The State Government is yet to submit the detailed project report on the scheme giving inter alia the proposed location of the plant, the process of manufacture, the details regarding financial and technical collaboration etc.

Trade Pact with USSR

928. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri Laxmi Dass:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Tula Ram:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade agreement between India and U.S.S.R. was signed in January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the main features of this agreement?

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

A New Five Year Trade Agreement between India and U.S.S.R. which aims at doubling the existing trade volume between the two countries by 1970 was signed at New Delhi, on January 7, 1966 by Mr. N. S. Patolichev, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade on behalf of his country and Shri Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Commerce on behalf of India. Simultaneously, letters were exchanged on the same day extending the validity of the Trade Agreement of 1963 upto the end of 1970 and detailed lists of goods for exports to U.S.S.R. during years 1966-70 and lists of imports therefrom during the same years were finalised and agreed upon. A Protocol on the Soviet delivery of machinery & equipments during this period on long-term credit basis was also signed by the two Ministers.

The following are the main features of the documents signed:

- (i) the total volume of trade between the two countries which stood at Rs. 500 crores during the 1961-65 (Rs. 250 crores worth of exports to U.S.S.R. and Rs. 250 crores worth of imports therefrom) is expected to reach the figure of Rs. 1300 crores during five years 1966-70 (Rs. 650 crores each way).
- (ii) the volume of trade between the two countries which stood at Rs. 75 crores each way in 1964 will reach the level of Rs. 150 crores each way by 1970. During the intervening period the volume of trade each way is expected to rise steadily to approximately Rs. 110 crores in 1966, Rs. 120 crores in 1967, Rs. 130 crores in 1968 and Rs. 140 crores in 1969.

In keeping with the principles accepted by the U.S.S.R. at the UN conference on Trade and Development, the recent Agreement also provides for a progressive increase in share of purchase of manufactured goods in our exports to that country. By 1970, it is estimated that such share will account for 40 per cent of our total exports to U.S.S.R. Among the products in which the Soviet side has shown interest are: electric lamps, refrigerators, electric fans, machine tools, automobile batteries, room air conditioners, vacuum flasks, linoleum and PVC cloth, pigments, paints and varnishes, steel and wooden furniture, plastic products, woollen, cotton and silk fabrics, garments, woollen and cotton knitwear, shoes, finished leather, machinemade woollen carpets, besides traditional items such as, tea, coffee, spices, de-oiled cakes, raw wool, jute manufactures etc.

On the other hand, the Soviet side has agreed to supply machinery & equipments on long-term credits. U.S.S.R. will also supply under this

Agreement, spares & components needed for maintaining the production programme of various projects set up in India with the Soviet assistance. In addition supplies of essential raw materials needed by Indian industries will be stepped up. These are: ferro-alloys, special steel, tin plates, non-ferrous metals, sulphur, wood pulp, asbestos fibre, besides oil-products, fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, muriate of potash, newsprint etc.

Surplus Coal in Assam

937. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is surplus coal in Assam;

(b) whether 75 per cent of the quota of coal for sale has been given to one Company;

(c) if so, whether Government realise its baneful effect on all other coal mines; and

(d) whether the other coal mine owners have represented to Government for increase of their quotas and if so, whether Government have considered their representations?

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

(b) and (c). The allocations to various collieries in Assam are finalised only after full consultations with all the interests affected. One company was given 72 per cent of the quota of coal for sale, even though its production constituted 80 per cent of the total production.

(d) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the coal producers in Assam and the State Government.

Jute Crop

928. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute crop has been very poor this year; and

(b) if so, what has been its effect on the jute industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the apprehensions of short crop resulted in some rise in prices of raw jute and jute goods the production and exports of jute goods in the country has increased.

Deaths on Railway Track

929. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Narayan Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey has shown that one death occurs on rail track every third day in the Capital;

(b) if so, what steps the Railway authorities are taking to check this; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the main cause of the accidents on the Railway tracks?

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

The following steps are being taken by the Railway Administration:—

(i) at various spots caution boards have been provided;

(ii) at places, frequented by the trespassers, tie-bar fencings

and foot-over bridges have been provided; and

(iii) frequent announcements over microphones requesting public to use foot-over bridges for crossing from one platform to another are made at Delhi and New Delhi Stations.

(c) Yes, detailed enquiries are made by the police with a view to finding out its actual cause.

मुंगेर में बन्दूकों तथा राइफलों का निर्माण

930. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 10 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 773 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुंगेर में काफी समय से उच्च श्रेणी की बन्दूकों तथा राइफलों बनाया जाता रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य में दक्ष व्यक्ति आज-कल कठिन समय व्यतीत कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें सहायता दे कर, सैनिक तथा अर्सेनिक कार्यों के लिए इन बन्दूकों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बा० संजीवय्या) : (क) हां (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यह सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

साहिबगंज और किऊल के बीच शटल गाड़ी

931. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साहिबगंज और किऊल (पूर्वी रेलवे) के बीच एक और शटल गाड़ी चलाने पर विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) किस तारीख तक प्रस्तावित गाड़ी के चलने की संभावना है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

बम्बई-दिल्ली "डी-सक्ल" गाड़ी के साथ जाने वाले टिकट परीक्षक

932. श्री मधु लिच्छे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई-दिल्ली "डि-सक्ल" गाड़ी के साथ जाने वाले टिकट परीक्षकों से कोई शिकायत या आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनकी शिकायतें दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बम्बई नयी दिल्ली वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के साथ चलने वाले चल टिकट परीक्षकों की ओर से कोई शिकायत या आवेदन पत्र नहीं मिला है।

किन्तु, पश्चिम रेलवे मजदूर संघ से एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था जिसमें कहा गया था कि बम्बई-नयी दिल्ली वातानुकूल एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ी द्वारा नयी दिल्ली पहुँचने वाले कर्मचारियों को भाराम करने की सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती। चल टिकट परीक्षक परिचालन कर्मचारी नहीं हैं इसलिए वे रनिंग रूम की सुविधाओं के हकदार नहीं हैं। फिर भी, परिचालन कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जाने पर उन्हें रनिंग रूम में भाराम करने की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। दिल्ली में वर्तमान रनिंग रूम सुविधाएं इतनी नहीं हैं कि परिचालन कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने

के बाद गैर परिचालन कर्मचारियों को जिनमें चल टिकट परीक्षक भी शामिल हैं, भाराम की सुविधाएं दी जा सकें।

फिर भी, नीती के रूप में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि गैर-परिचालन कर्मचारियों की कुछ कोटियों को, जिनमें चल टिकट परीक्षक भी शामिल हैं, ऐसे स्टेशनों पर जहां भाराम की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां या तो उन्हीं इमारतों में या सुविधानुसार दूसरी जगह कई चरणों के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार भाराम घर बना कर, भाराम की सुविधाएं दी जायें।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की बस्तों के पुजों की चोरी

933. श्री हुकम खन् खन्नाय :
श्री बड़े :

श्री बुद्धचोर सिंह :

क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1792 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों के लिए दी गई बस्तों के पुजों की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में दर्ज किये गये 4 मामलों में घन्तर्घस्त अपराधियों को इस बाब गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी भी ?

उद्योग और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री बि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। एक मामले में चुराया गया सामान प्राप्त हो गया था परन्तु अपराधी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सका। दो मामलों पर कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी गई क्योंकि अपराधियों का सुराग नहीं मिला है। चौथे मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

भिलाई कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के लिये बसों की संख्या

934. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्नसंख्या 1792 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के लिए रखी गई 37 बसें पर्याप्त हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बस-स्टॉपों की व्यवस्था काफी दूरी पर की गई है और कर्मचारियों को काफी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ कर्मचारी इन बसों का देर से चलने के कारण अपने काम के स्थानों पर ठीक समय में नहीं पहुंच पाते जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें उस दिन की मजदूरी से ह्रास घोना पड़ता है; और

(घ) क्या उनकी कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बसों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का विचार किया गया है और यदि हां तो कब?

उद्योग और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री वि० ना० सिंह) : (क) भिलाई में यातायात की साधारण आवश्यकता—लोहों को उनके निवास स्थान से काम के स्थान पर सेजाने के लिए चलाई गई बसों की संख्या पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

(ख) यातायात की सघनता को देखते हुये बस-स्टॉप बनाये गये हैं। ऐसी जगहों में जहां यातायात बहुत सघन है वहां काफी नजदीक नजदीक बस स्टॉप बनाये गये हैं

यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये इस बात पर समय समय पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) वर्तमान 37 बसों में वृद्धि करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। चार बसों को बदलने के लिए एक प्रावस्था-भाजित कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। चार बसों के, जिनके लिए आपातक रिपति से पहले आर्डर दिया गया था शीघ्र ही भिलाई पहुंच जाने की संभावना है। प्रावस्थाभाजिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार और बसों के लिये भी आर्डर दे दिये गये हैं।

स्कूटर के पुर्जों के निर्माण

935. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री श्रीकारलास बेरवा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री प्र० च० बरमा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्कूटर के पुर्जों का विदेश से आयात न करके उन्हें देश में ही बनाने की कोई नई नीति बनाई है;

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

(ग) क्या इस तरह अधिक स्कूटर बनाये जा सकेंगे और यदि हां, तो कितने अधिक ?

उद्योग मंत्री : (श्री बा० संजीवैया) :
(क) और (ख). सरकार की निश्चित नीति के ग्रंथ के रूप में देश में स्कूटरों के पुर्जों का अधिकारिक उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देकर स्कूटरों के पुर्जे देश में ही अधिक बनाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 1963 में जहाँ विभिन्न क्रिस्मों के स्कूटरों में देशी हिस्से का उत्पादन 60-75 प्रतिशत था 1965 में बढ़ कर 80-86 प्रतिशत हो गया। अब बहुत थोड़े पुर्जों का आयात किया जा रहा है तथा इन पुर्जों का भी देश में ही उत्पादन करने के लिए क्षमता स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) मुख्य रूप से उपरोक्त कदमों के परिणामस्वरूप पिछले कुछ वर्षों में स्कूटरों का उत्पादन उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता गया है।

1963 .	17,123
1964 .	23,640
1965 .	27,948

कच्चे माल तथा अन्य ऐसी वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए जो देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं पर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में ही अधिकतम पुर्जे बनाने और उनका उत्पादन करने के लिए इस दिशा में प्रत्येक सम्भव प्रयास किया जायेगा।

अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी
को दुर्घटना

936. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री मुन्शीर सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर 1965 के भ्रष्टाचारित प्रश्न संख्या 1772 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 अक्टूबर 1965 को अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के दुर्घटना होने के परिणामस्वरूप जम्मी हुए 9 व्यक्तियों को कोई प्रतिकर दिया गया है;

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या दुर्घटना के समय कुछ यात्रियों का सामान भी चुरा लिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है और रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को यदि कोई हानि हुई है तो कितनी ?

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

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों का इस दुर्घटना में ह्रास था उनके विरुद्ध पुलिस ने आपराधिक कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है।

(ग) और (घ). यात्रियों के सामान चुराये जाने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 2,545 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारी

937. श्री मुन्शीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर 1965 के भ्रष्टाचारित प्रश्न संख्या 1792 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में श्रेणी एक, दो, तीन और चार में प्रलग प्रलग कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनके लिए जिन 37 बसों की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है उनसे कितने कर्मचारी लाभ उठा रहे हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में 1-1-1966 को नियमित रूप से काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 32,055 थी जिनमें 17,83 प्रथम श्रेणी, 42 द्वितीय श्रेणी, 19,569 तृतीय श्रेणी और 10,661 चतुर्थ

श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं। इनके अलावा 18,907 वर्कशार्ज्ड और नान-मस्टर-रोल कर्मचारी हैं जिनमें 11,161 तृतीय श्रेणी के हैं और 7,746 चतुर्थ श्रेणी के।

(ख) इस समय 5,076 कर्मचारी प्रयोजना की बस सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये कारों का नियतन

938. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षबाप :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर 1965 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1793 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन 443 कारों का नयतन संसद सदस्यों को किया गया है उन में से कितनी संसद सदस्यों के पास इस समय मौजूद हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि बहुत से सदस्यों ने अपनी कारें मुनाफा लेकर बेच दी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री डा० संजीवैया) :

(क) मंत्रालय के पास यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में दुर्घटना

939. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षबाप :

क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1773 के

उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में मरने वाले छः व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को अभी तक प्रतिकर न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के नामों का पता लगा लिया है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री चि० ना० सिंह) : (क) मृत कर्मचारों के परिवारों को प्रतिकर देने के लिए कलकत्ता के कर्मकार प्रतिकर प्रायुक्त के पास 41,000 रुपये की रकम पहले ही जमा कर दी गई है।

(ख) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना निर्माणो-निरीक्षक, असंसोल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है जिसने मामले की जांच की थी।

Handloom Export Promotion Council

940. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 510 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the representation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada on the Handloom Export Promotion Council has been taken;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As there is no vacancy at present on the Committee of Administration of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, it has not been possible to nominate the representative of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., Vijayawada on this Committee. A representative of the Society is however, being invited to be present at all meetings of the above Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Handloom Cloth in Andhra Pradesh

**941. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that accumulation of huge stocks of handloom cloth, especially of 'Bleeding Madras' type of cloth, has led to unemployment among the weavers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government either for the grant of loans, free of interest, to the weavers' societies for stocking and marketing or for outright purchase by Government through the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestion for the grant of loans to the weavers societies for stocking and marketing of cloth was received from the Andhra Pradesh Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society, and they were advised to approach the State Government in this connection.

The suggestion of outright purchase by Government through the State Trading Corporation was also made by the above Society and was considered by the Government of India. The Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation of India were asked to purchase substantial quality of this type of cloth. They have already purchased 4.9 lakh yards of this cloth. Besides, the Corporation has also announced a "Special Marketing Scheme" by which the Corporation would purchase standard varieties of Bleeding Madras cloth from Weavers Organisations including Cooperatives and Master-Weavers.

Dantewara-Bhadrachellam Railway Line

**942. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 149 on the 5th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Engineering Report and construction estimates regarding the Dantewara-Bhadrachellam line have been prepared;

(b) whether the Survey reports on this line have been examined by the Railway Board;

(c) if so, what are the points which emerged in the examination and

(d) whether any decision has been taken regarding the construction of the line and the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) to (d). The engineering and traffic

survey reports for this line are under the scrutiny of the Railway Board and a decision regarding its construction is yet to be taken.

Haryana Express

943. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishan Pattinayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana Express, which starts from Delhi and terminates at Sirsa, is proposed to be extended to Bhatinda; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is no traffic justification for the extension of Delhi—Sirsa Haryana Expresses to and from Bhatinda.

निर्यात संघर्षन

944. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम लाल कल्याण :

इस वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन देशों में भारतीय फर्मों के कार्यालय नहीं हैं, जिनका भारतीय माल का निर्यात नहीं किया जाता;

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

(ग) उन देशों को निर्यात बढ़ाने हेतु प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) तथा (ख). भारतीय फर्में, उन देशों में कार्यालय खोलती नहीं हैं जिनको निर्यात किया जाता है तथा जिन देशों को निर्यात की सम्भावनाएं निश्चित हो चुकी हैं। ये कार्यालय परम्परागत बाजारों के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने तथा अपरम्परागत बाजारों को बूढ़ने के विचार से खोले जाते हैं।

(ग) जिन देशों में अब तक भारतीय फर्मों ने कार्यालय नहीं खोले हैं उन देशों को निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये मुख्य कदमों में निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) विदेशस्थित अपने वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा सरकार बाजार सर्वेक्षण कराती है जिसके आधार पर बाजारों की क्षमता के बारे में भारतीय फर्मों को सलाह दी जाती है।
- (2) सरकार को सहायता में, विभिन्न निर्यात सम्बंधन परिषदें, भारतीय उत्पादों के लिये बाजार बूढ़ने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न देशों में बाजार सर्वेक्षण करती हैं तथा ऐसे सर्वेक्षणों के परिणाम हमारे निर्यातकों को उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं।
- (3) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रति सप्ताह एक "इण्डियन एक्सपोर्ट सर्विस बुलेटिन" निकाली जाती है जिस में विदेशों को निर्यात के अवसरों के विस्तृत विवरण दिये जाते हैं।
- (4) अपने निर्यातों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये, इन देशों में से कुछ में, सरकार द्वारा तथा सरकार की सहायता से, व्यापारिक मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों की भारतीय परिषद् द्वारा प्रदर्शनियां भी संगठित की जाती हैं।

रेलों के महाप्रबन्धकों (जनरल मैनेजर्स)
की बैठक

945. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकमचन्द कल्लवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में
30 नवम्बर, 1965 को रेलों के महाप्रबन्धकों
(जनरल मैनेजर्स) की बैठक हुई थी, जो
तीन दिन तक चली; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन
विषयों पर विचार किया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा०
राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। रेलवे
बोर्ड के साथ जनरल मैनेजर्स की बैठक
29, 30 नवम्बर और 1 दिसम्बर, 1965
को हुई।

(ख) इसमें इन विषयों पर विचार
किया गया :—रेलों के परिवहन कार्य की
क्षमता, रेल दुर्घटना समिति की सिफारिशों
का क्रियान्वयन, रेलों पर संरक्षा अभियान,
रेल पथ अनुसंधान के बेहतर तरीके, रेल इंजनों,
खारो डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों का परिचालन
और अनुसंधान, डिजिटलाइजेशन और बिजली-
करण के लिए सुविधाएं और कर्मचारियों के
लिए आयोजन, कारखानों में उत्पादन और
प्रोत्साहन योजना की प्रगति, रेलवे भंडार और
उपस्कर में आत्मनिर्भरता, स्वीकृत रकम से
निर्माणकार्य की लागत अधिक न होने पाये,
इस बात को मुनिश्चित करने के लिए किये
जाने वाले उपाय, रेलवे के संचालन में कार्य
अध्ययन पद्धति का अपनाया जाना, सेवा के
स्तर में सुधार की प्रगति और योजनाबद्ध
निवेश और व्यय में मितव्ययिता।

रेलवे द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाने वाला स्वदेशी
सामान

946. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड रेलवे की आवश्यक-
ता की उपकरणों सम्बन्धी विभिन्न वस्तुओं
के निर्माण में प्रायास किये गये सामान की
बजाय देश में बना सामान प्रयोग में लाने की
संभावना पर विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी विदेशी
मुद्रा बचेगी; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या
निर्णय किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा०
राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). कुछ
समय से रेलवे बोर्ड देश में रेलवे उपस्करों के
निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति का
अनुसरण करता रहा है। देश में रेलवे
उपस्करों का निर्माण विकसित करने और
विशेष रूप से देश में पहली बार बनाये जा
रहे उपस्करों के सम्बन्ध में उद्योगों को
सहायता और सलाह देने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड
में एक 'विशेष विकास सम्बन्ध कक्ष' काम
कर रहा है। उद्योगों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाये
रखने के लिए 19.97 में भारतीय रेल उपस्कर
सलाहकार समिति बनायी गयी, जिसकी
क्षेत्रीय समितियां दिल्ली बम्बई, कलकत्ता
और मद्रास में हैं। इन समितियों में निर्माता
और इंजीनियरिंग संस्थाओं, उत्पादकों और
सम्बन्धित सरकारी विभागों के प्रतिनिधि
रखे गये हैं। देश में रेलवे उपस्करों के निर्माण
की क्षमता विकसित करने की दिशा में इन
समितियों की कार्यवाही बहुत ही उपयोगी
रही है। विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिन स्थिति को
देखते हुए आत्मनिर्भरता अभियान को और
तेज कर दिया गया है और विदेशों से मंगाये
जाने वाले उपस्करों की जगह देशी उपस्करों
के निर्माण की क्षमता तेजी से विकसित करने
के लिए क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन युनिटों में

विशेष अनुभाग स्थापित किये गये हैं। विदेशों से मंगाये जाने वाले उपस्करों पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखा जाता है और केवल उन्हीं उपस्करों को बाहर से मंगाने की अनुमति दी जाती है, जिनका आयात अनिवार्य है।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इस प्रकार की सम्मिलित कार्रवाई का अच्छा परिणाम निकला है और 64-65 में रेलों द्वारा खरीदे गये सामान का लगभग 90 प्रतिशत देशी कारखानों में तैयार किया गया था। आशा है, चौथी योजना के अंत तक रेलवे उपस्करों का आयात केवल कुछ अत्यन्त विशिष्ट या स्वामित्वाधीन मदों तक सीमित रहेगा।

Industrial Development in Bihar

947. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Bihar on December 21, 1965 while inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Bihar Industries Association at Patna; and

(b) how far it is true that the lack of adequate appraisal of the State's needs and requirements by the Centre is responsible for the unsatisfactory situation in the industrial progress in Bihar?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Ministry is not aware of the statement referred to. The Association has, however, forwarded to this Ministry a copy of the Resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Bihar Industries Association, urging the State Government to take up Bihar's case for industrial development more strongly with the Centre. No communication on the subject has been received from

the State Government. An appraisal of the State's needs is always undertaken by the Centre during the discussions about their annual Plans and Five Year Plans with the Planning Commission, in which the representatives of the State Government and various concerned Ministries are associated.

Psychological Test on Railway

948. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pointsmen and Cabin-men of the South Eastern Railway have been subjected to psychological tests to find out common failings resulting in accidents;

(b) whether such tests are being organised as a part of the Railway intensive drive to ensure safety in operation;

(c) whether the psycho-technical cell of the Railway Board has developed apparatus to test certain psycho-physical abilities required in safe performance of duties; and

(d) whether the apparatus has been standardised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Not yet, although this is proposed to be done shortly.

(b) Yes. To start with psychological tests are being administered to the staff of a few railways only.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is being standardised.

Arrears of Electricity Due from Hindustan Steel Ltd.

949. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Dasasathu Debi:

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government have moved the Union Government for the realisation of the arrears of electricity duty of Rs. 1.00 crores due from the Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela;

(b) whether the State Government had at one stage, threatened to cut off the power supply from Hirakud;

(c) whether the State Government desisted from taking this step on the intervention of the Centre, which proposed to settle the dispute by negotiations; and

(d) if so, the result of the negotiations?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 98.5 lakhs was claimed by the State Government as duty payable by the Rourkela Steel Plant on electricity generated by the Steel Plant but the latter, after obtaining legal advice, contended that this amount was not due. The matter has been referred to the Chief Minister of Orissa by the then Minister for Steel and Mines and is under State Government's consideration. However following a threat by the State authority to discontinue electricity supply to the steel plant, the Rourkela Steel Plant had to make a payment of Rs. 65 lakhs in all.

(d) The State Government were apprised of the legal position by the Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited and also by the Government of India. No reply has yet been received from them.

Export of Textiles to U.K.

950. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Beroiah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government has agreed to allow India to export cotton textiles and yarn to the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, how far the terms of agreement have been modified to augment the annual quota of exports, taking into account the growth in the domestic consumption in U.K.; and

(c) whether the British Government has agreed to regulate imports of textiles from the developed countries on the lines suggested by India?

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

(a) to (c). Discussions have been taking place with the British Government with a view to concluding an agreement regarding the export of cotton textiles and yarn to the United Kingdom during the period 1986 to 1970. Pending the conclusion of the agreement, the British Government have allowed an interim quota, equal to half the 1965 quota for cotton textiles and yarn, to be exported during the first half of the quota year 1986. The discussions cover all relevant aspects of the import of textiles into the U.K. including import from developed countries.

Self-sufficiency on Railways

951. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special unit has been set up to keep a watch on the maintenance imports and for advising and assisting the Railways in their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A Development Coordination Cell has been functioning in the Railway Board for some time, for promoting the indigenous development of Railway equipment, and affording help and advice to industries, as necessary, especially for items being manufactured for the first time. In order to accelerate the drive for self-sufficiency, Special Cells have been set up in the Zonal Railways and Production Units for speeding up the development of indigenous substitutes for imported items and for keeping a careful check on imports. A section has also been set up in the Development Cell in the Railway Board, for keeping a check on maintenance imports, and for assisting and advising the Zonal Railways and Production Units, in their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency.

Pulp Unit in U.P.

952. **Shri Bagri:**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to set up a bagasse based pulp unit

in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar region stands at present;

(b) whether any other schemes to set up Agro-Industries in Uttar Pradesh have also been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A team of experts from M/s. Simon Engineering of U.K. and the Cia Industrial de San Cristobal, Mexico, has been entrusted with the work of preparation of a detailed project report, in the U.P./Bihar areas based on bagasse in association with this Ministry, the National Industrial Development Corporation and the Directorate General of Technical Development. The preliminary study made by the N.I.D.C. is being used by this team as basic data. This team is now in India and is visiting prospective sites. Their report is likely to be received by April—May 1966. At present this is the only scheme under consideration.

Silk known as 'Mysore Princess'

953. **Shri Bagri:**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
.. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2238 on the 10th December, 1965 and state the results of experiments made in the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore to explore commercial potentialities of the new variety of silk known as 'Mysore Princess'?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): The field trials of the new race known as 'Mysore Princess' are still in progress. The results will be examined by the Expert Committee of the Central Silk Board after the field trials are completed.

Nepa paper Mills

954. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed an order with a Finnish firm for paper weighing machinery and other plant equipment for NEPA Paper Mills;

(b) whether it will increase the production of newsprint and, if so, by how much; and

(c) when India will become self-sufficient in newsprint?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Nepa mills have placed orders with Wartsila, Helsinki, Finland for Stock Preparation, Paper Machine and Finishing House Machinery only. No order for Weighing machinery has been placed.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is expected that with the installation, commissioning and further alterations to the existing machinery, the production of newsprint will increase from 30,000 tonnes to the planned target of 75,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) No definite date can be given at present, but every effort is being made to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

Sale of Cement

955. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Kappen:

Shrimati Akkamma Devi:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri Man Singh P. Patel:

Shri M. L. Jadhav:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the control on the sale of Cement has been removed in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure its proper and fair distribution to the consumers;

(c) whether those persons will be given preference to purchase cement who had registered their names for the supply of cement with the Civil Supplies Department in Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In pursuance of a suggestion given to them by Government the cement manufacturers have formed the Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation which is now arranging cement distribution throughout the country. The Organisation has assured Government to maintain broadly the past pattern of supplies to all States and different categories of consumers and improve upon it, additional production permitting.

(c) Yes, Sir. It will, however, be necessary for such persons to register their demands with the selling agents of the producers.

(d) Does not arise.

Cement Factories

956. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattmayak:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement factories proposed to be set up in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the States in which these will be set up;

(c) whether Punjab will also be considered for setting up of a cement factory; and

(d) the total increase in the production of cement likely to be achieved by these factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). The target for cement capacity for the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finally fixed. Normally a standard cement factory is for a capacity of 200,000 tonnes per annum and the number of factories on this basis to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan will depend on the target for the Plan period. Applications for grant of industrial licences for setting up cement factories in any part of the country, including Punjab, are considered subject to the adequate availability of raw materials of suitable quality, transport facilities, power etc.

Manufacture of Watches

957. Shri Kishen Pattmayak:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Moema:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 191 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

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

(b) if so, the progress made so far in setting up a factory; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to go into production?

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

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

Directorate General of Technical Development

958. Shri Balmiki:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Karni Singhji:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Supply and Technical Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 458 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the remaining 39 recommendations of the study team appointed in respect of the Directorate-General of Technical Development have since been considered by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which these will be finalised?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). The remaining recommendations are still under consideration. Some of the

recommendations have raised questions of policy affecting a number of Ministries and are being considered in consultation with those Ministries.

Export of Marine Products

359. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian exports of marine products have fallen during 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No Sir; on the contrary there has been a slight increase. Exports during 1965 were Rs. 6.92 crores as against Rs. 6.85 crores in 1964.

Japanese Paper and Pulp Industry Mission

360. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese Paper and Pulp Industry Mission recently visited India on the invitation of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by that Mission to Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No such team has been invited by the Union Government.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टरों और अन्य कृषि उपकरणों का निर्माण

961. श्री ए० ए० डिबेरी :
श्री प्र० ए० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा धाबाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री ए० ए० साहस :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टरों और अन्य कृषि उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिये कारखाने स्थापित करने के निधे केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० डिबेरी) :

(क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि मसौले कृषि ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने की स्थापना उत्तर प्रदेश में की जाये। सभी बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए अभी यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है कि इस कारखाने की स्थापना किस स्थान पर की जाये।

खेती के लिए बिजली से बनने वाले हल बनाने के लिए एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग निदेशक की प्रार्थना विद्वान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर ली है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्ति का और धोरा प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर फेरीवाले

962. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री भागवत झा प्राजाब :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर निजी ठेकेदारों या फेरी वालों द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले पेय और खाद्य पदार्थों की जो घटिया किस्म के और गिलावट वाले होते हैं समय समय पर जांच की जाती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उपरोक्त ठेकेदार स्थानीय रेल कर्मचारियों को पेय तथा खाद्य पदार्थ मुफ्त या कम मूल्य पर देकर उनका समर्थन प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और यात्रियों को घटिया माल बेचने हैं; और

(ग) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शूद्ध और पवित्र पेय अथवा खाद्य वस्तुएं बेची जायें, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा कोई कदम न उठाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। वर्तमान प्रादेशों के अनुसार खान-पान/खोमचे के ठेकेदारों को रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिक्री के लिए अच्छे किस्म की खाने-पीने की चीजें उपलब्ध करनी पड़ती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में वाणिज्य और स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारियों और निरीक्षकों द्वारा अक्सर जांच की जाती है।

(ख) इस तरह के किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। ठेकेदारों से मुफ्त या रियायती दर पर खाने-पीने के सामान और पेय पदार्थ प्राप्त करना रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए मना है।

(ग) ऊपर मद (क) में उल्लिखित जांच के फल-स्वरूप जो ठेकेदार जिम्मेदार

ठहराये गये थे उन्हें या तो चेतावनी दी गयी या उन पर जुर्माना किया गया। कुछ मामलों में ठेके समाप्त कर दिये गये और कुछ अन्य मामलों में उन पर खाद्य अप्रमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे चलाये गये।

Black-listing of Firms

963. Shri Umanath:

Shri Kajorikar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Arab League has black-listed 13 Indian firms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how many of the firms are in the private sector and how many in the public sector;

(c) the impact of this ban on the working of these firms; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. 13 Indian firms are reported to have been black-listed by the Arab League.

(b) In accordance with the Arab League Mandate, any firm anywhere in the world having trading connections with Israel or association with any other firm having trading connections with Israel will be subject to boycott by all Arab countries.

Only one concern viz., Praga Tools Corporation Limited, Secunderabad is in the Public Sector and the rest are in the Private Sector.

(c) The black-listed firms will not be able to trade with any Arab country till their names are removed from the black list.

(d) The concerned firms have been advised to file affidavits clarifying their position so that further steps may be taken to get their names removed from the blacklist.

Trade in Cotton Textiles

964. Shri Umanath:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India criticised the present five-year agreement on international trade in Cotton textiles at the December meeting of the Cotton Textile Committee of the GATT held in Geneva and sought revision of the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the terms of revision, proposed by India; and

(c) whether some countries opposed the revision and if so, the names of such countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the meeting of the Cotton Textile Committee of the GATT held in December, 1965, the Indian Delegation pointed out that the basic Objective of the Long Term Arrangement regarding international trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) had not been fulfilled. The Indian Delegation also suggested convening of the meeting of the Cotton Textile Committee in the early part of 1966 in order to consider whether the arrangement should be extended, modified or discontinued. It also conveyed our readiness to propose modifications that we would wish to be made in the LTA to make it more effective in achieving its Objectives for the consideration of the Committee.

(c) Some developed countries such as U.S.A. and EEC urged continuation of the existing Arrangement for a further period of five years without any modifications.

Iron Ore in Mysore

965. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of rich 'Magnetised

iron ore' is available in millions of tons in the Kudermukh-Gungamoola region of Chickamagalur district in Mysore State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation of the Government of India has under contemplation a Rs. 40-crore programme for the exploitation of the Iron Ore there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any foreign collaboration is likely to be proposed at any stage?

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

(b) and (c). The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited is carrying out the detailed prospecting and exploration of the deposits at Aroli range on the north of Kudermukh which is expected to be completed by the middle of 1966. On the basis of the results of the detailed exploration, a feasibility report for the exploitation of these deposits will be prepared by the Corporation.

(d) A proposal has been received from a foreign party for collaboration in the development of mining and transportation facilities. This is under examination.

Railway Lands

966. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of railway lands leased to the four Southern State Governments for cultivation so far, State-wise;

(b) how much of the lands has been cultivated so far, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for leaving the rest fallow land by the respective State Governments; and

(d) prospects of using the unused lands already leased to these State Governments?

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

	The extent of Railway land leased to the four Southern State Governments for cultivation (State-wise)	The extent of land brought under cultivation so far (State-wise)
	Acres	Acres
1. Mysore	529.746	93.126
2. Madras	1298.200	889.770
3. Andhra	1928.070	1042.090
4. Kerala	258.500	80.970
TOTAL	4014.516	2105.956

(c) and (d). Since the beginning of the scheme in 1942 and upto the end of 1965, plots of land were handed over from time to time by the Railways to the concerned State Governments for purposes of cultivation. As the State Governments allot the lands to individual cultivators, reasons for not bringing the remaining land under cultivation are not obvious to the Railways. Presumably there is no water available for cultivation locally and villagers are not interested in taking over such land.

Textile Study Team

967. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Study Team has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) to (d). It is presumed that the Textile Study Team mentioned in para (a) of the question refers to the Study Team set up on 27-5-1965 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. K. Shah, M.P. to go into the working of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation. The team has not yet submitted its report.

Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation

968. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation is pending before Government;

(b) if so, the scope and purpose of such a Corporation; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Tea Plantations

969. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to take over uneconomic and mis-managed tea plantations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated acreage of such plantations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Trade with U.K.

970. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government has recently revised or renewed the import-export arrangements with India;

(b) if so, what are the details of the new arrangements; and

(c) how far the imports of various traditional items are to be liberalised thereunder?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. However, in the case of imports of cotton textiles into the United Kingdom, the British Government have with effect from 1st January, 1966, brought into effect an interim arrangement pending finalisation of their scheme which is under discussion in the GATT forum at Geneva.

(b) and (c) Under the interim arrangement, the British Government have provided for—

- (i) the Government of India continuing from 1st December, 1965 onwards to restrict by export licensing exports of cotton textiles from India to U.K.,
- (ii) establishing interim quota equal in amount to one-half of the basic annual quota for 1965 viz., 11.5 million pounds for yarn and 195 million square yards for piece goods and made-up goods, of which finished cloth and made-up goods will not exceed 32.5 million square yards;
- (iii) introducing import licensing in U.K. in addition to the existing export licensing arrangements in India.

The final arrangement proposed for the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1970, based on lines similar to the interim arrangement is under discussion with the British Government.

Camera Plant

971. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri B. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan for setting up a camera plant in the public sector is likely to fall through; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Negotiations are still in progress.

बुद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना

972. श्री दशपाल सिंह :
 श्री बागडी :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री उडिया :
 श्री बिन्धाम प्रसाद :
 श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
 डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिन्हा :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री धुलेश्वर मीना
 श्री रामचन्द्र उलाहा :

क्य. सामाजिक कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) बुद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना देश भर में कब से लागू हो जायेगी; और

(ख) इस योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बार्ते क्या हैं और इस पर होने वाले व्यय में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितना प्रशदान दिया जायेगा ?

सामाजिक कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) योजना अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

World Fair at Madras

973. Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Subodh Hanada:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri P. C. Barooah:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation are planning to hold a world fair at Madras in January-February, 1967;

(b) whether Government of India are going to contribute anything to meet the financial outlay involved; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Manufacturers' Organisation is organising the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair at Madras from 22nd January to 28th February, 1967.

(b) and (c). The organisers of the Fair have approached the Government for financial assistance for organising the Fair. As the quantum of the financial assistance required and the detailed reasons therefor were not indicated, the necessary information has been called for from them. On receipt of their reply, the matter will be examined.

Railway-Wagon Assembling Plant

974. Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Subodh Hanada:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Kishan Pattanayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Utiya:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaika:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 465 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to set up a railway wagon assembling plant at some European port; and

(b) if so, when the plant will be set up?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). For the present, the existing facilities in Yugoslavian factories to reassemble our wagons will be utilised.

Imports from U.K.

975. Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Supply and Technical Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 484 on the 28th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress since made in securing delivery from the U.K. suppliers of goods ordered from them on Government account; and

(b) whether the U.K. Government has clarified its attitude towards fulfilment of India's pending orders for (i) tank spares and other military equipment, and (ii) towards the other commercial and non-military transactions which were also blocked?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The latest position is that applications for bulk licences of the value of £5 million and applications for individual licences of the value of £1.73 lakhs are still pending.

(b) On the 30th November, 1965, U.K. Government informed us that pending implementation of para 1 of Security Council's Resolution, licences would not be issued for export of military stores, such as weapons, ammunitions, bombs, combatant military aircraft and its components, army fighting vehicles and their spares etc. We are not aware of any change in this respect.

Public Sector Steel Industry Organisation

976. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent publication entitled "Public Sector Steel Industry—a study of Organisation" by Dr. Prasad, Economic Adviser to the Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(b) if so, his reaction to the findings of the said study regarding the defective working of the system of decentralisation and co-ordination between the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the General Managers?

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

(b) The findings of the Study will be considered at the appropriate time.

Manufacture of Tractors

977. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian DT-14B tractors of 14/20 H.P. have been found economical and best suited to Indian conditions;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme pending, either in the public or in the private sector, for the manufacture of such tractors in India with Soviet collaboration;

(c) whether such a collaboration offer has actually been made by the U.S.S.R. on deferred rupee payment basis and without royalty; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) DT-14B Russian Tractor has been tested at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni and found suitable under Indian conditions.

(b) to (d). No scheme for the manufacture of DT-14B Russian Tractors in the public sector is under consideration by Government. Government have already decided to establish a project in the public sector for the manufacture of a Czechoslovakian tractor falling in the same range for which the Czech authorities had offered assistance and which is one of the projects included in the Second Agreement on Economic Co-operation concluded between the two Governments.

Certain proposals received from private parties for the manufacture of the Russian DT-14B were not approved by Government for the above among other reasons.

Scarce Raw Materials for Small Scale Industries

978. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a total ban on the import of scarce raw materials for the small-scale industries;

(b) whether big industries have been allotted foreign exchange for the import of such materials at the cost of small-scale industries; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Doubling of Delhi-Ambala Railway Line

979. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for doubling the railway line from Delhi to Ambala via Panipat;

(b) if so, the time by which this project will be completed; and

(c) the funds allotted for the same?

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

(a) Of the 197 K.Ms. long section between Delhi and Ambala, the small portion of 3 K.Ms. between Delhi and Subzi Mandi is already doubled. There is no proposal at present for doubling the remaining single line section.

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

Extension of Railway Line upto Jammu

980. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made to extend the railway line upto Jammu and other parts of the Kashmir State;

(b) whether the work is likely to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the total allocation for the project?

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

(a) to (c). Surveys for further extension of the rail link beyond Kathua to Jammu have been carried out and the alternative alignments surveyed are under consideration. No final decision has so far been taken on the alignment to be adopted, not about inclusion of the project in the Fourth Plan.

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports Organization

981. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxi Dass:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 457 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether part-II Report of the study team appointed in respect of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports Organization has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Report; and

(c) whether a copy of the report together with the action taken thereon by Government will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Study Team made in part-II of their report are being considered by a Committee of officers appointed for this purpose. The committee will be able to finish its work shortly. Thereafter a copy of the report together with a copy of the resolution containing Government's decisions on the recommendations will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flying Mail Accident

982. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 471 on the 12th November, 1965 regarding the Flying Mail accident at Sandal Kalan Station on the 12th May, 1965, and state:

(a) whether a final Report on enquiry has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow has not finalised his enquiry report as yet.

(c) and (d). Since certain technical aspects of the case needed a detailed examination which has not been completed so far, it has not been possible to finalise the report thus far. The organisation of the Commissioner of Railway Safety has been requested to finalise the report as early as possible. It is not possible to indicate a firm date by which the final report would be available.

Attempt to Derail Assam Mail

983. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishori Pattanayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Uttiya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on the 12th November, 1965 regarding the attempt to derail Assam Mail near Duliajan Station of the North-East Frontier Railway on the 16th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigation Report has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main findings of the investigation; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) Not yet.

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

Code of Trading Practices

984. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishori Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Uttiya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question 514 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee on Code of Trading Practices between Manufacturers and Exporters;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The report of the Committee on Code of Trading Practices between Manufacturers and Exporters was considered at the 22nd Meeting of the Board of Trade held in Bombay on the 28th December, 1965.

The Board laid stress on the establishment of a sound tradition of business relations between manufacturers and exporters which would ensure that supplies of commodities for exports were expanded and that orders received from abroad were fulfilled satisfactorily and in time, and suggested that the Committee might be asked to give thought to these additional aspects of the problems between manufacturers/suppliers of raw material and manufacturers of finished products for export and between manufacturers of export products and merchant-exporters. The Government have accepted this suggestion and are considering enlargement of the terms of reference of the committee and its composition.

It is expected that the Committee will be able to submit its revised report in about six months.

Accident at Thana on Bombay-Kalyan B.G. Line

985. Shri Uttiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishori Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 519 on the 12th November, 1965 regarding collision at Thana on Bombay-Kalyan B.G. Line and state:

(a) whether the Report of Inquiry into the accident has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken to fix responsibility on the persons concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay who held a statutory enquiry into the accident, has not finalised his report as yet.

Mechanisation of Coal Mines

986. **Shri Utliya:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 777 on the 10th December, 1965 regarding the mechanisation of coal mines and state:

(a) when the remaining 743 coal mines will be mechanised; and

(b) the funds allotted for the same?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Of 743 coal mines, 51 are partially mechanised. There is no scheme, at present, for mechanising the remaining 692 mines, most of which are small units.

(b) Nil.

Derailement near Katpadi Station

987. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine and seven bogies of a train were derailed near Katpadi Station on the Southern Railway in the month of December, 1965;

(b) if so, whether any passengers were injured or killed in the accident;

(c) whether any sabotage is suspected; and

(d) the particulars thereof?

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

(a) Presumably the question relates to the accident to train No. 122 Down Tiruchchirappalli-Renigunta Fast Passenger. The engine and seven bogies of this train derailed between Putalapattu and Pakala stations on 10-12-65.

(b) There was no casualty in this accident.

(c) and (d). According to the finding of the enquiry committee, the accident was due to tampering with track by removal of fish plates and steel keys. The Police are still making investigations to trace the culprits.

Railways Wagon Factory at Raipur

988. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Railway Wagon Factory at Raipur is going on according to the schedule;

(b) when production will start in this factory; and

(c) when the full-rated production will be achieved there?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) December, 1967.

(c) December, 1969.

Foundry Forge Project at Hardwar

989. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Foundry Forge Project at Hardwar;

(b) the country with which the collaboration has been accepted by Government; and

(c) the details of the project and the funds allotted for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A Foundry

Forge Project with an annual capacity of 15,000 tonnes each of specialised steel castings and steel forgings mainly required for heavy electrical equipment is proposed to be set up at Hardwar. The estimated capital cost of the project is about Rs. 21 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 6.3 crores. The value of the estimated output at full production would be about Rs. 13.5 crores. Proposals regarding collaboration arrangement are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Closure of Woollen Mills in Amritsar

990. Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several woollen mills have been closed due to the shortage of imported raw material;

(b) if so, the number of workers rendered unemployed due to such closure; and

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

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

(a) to (c). As a result of the shortage of imported wool and consequent reduction of foreign exchange allocation, a number of composite Woollen Mills are reported to have cut down

their production and some employees are reported to have been retrenched. In order to give relief to Woollen Mills, Government have permitted them to utilise 50 per cent of their installed capacity for production of fabrics made out of man-made fibre/yarn. The mills are also trying to utilise indigenous wool to a larger extent to improve the raw material supply.

H.E.L., Bhopal

991. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal has gone up and if so, to what extent; and

(b) how does the production figures of 1965 compare with those of 1964?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The actual production of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, during 1965 was Rs. 720.39 lakhs worth as against Rs. 434.58 lakhs worth during 1964.

Textile Mills in Maharashtra

992. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra is contemplating to set up 3 textile mills in the public sector to avoid the crisis in the textile industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have approved this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government have applied for industrial licences for setting up three cotton spinning mills in the public sector. The applications are under consideration.

Export of Woollen Hosiery Goods to U.S.S.R.

993. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has placed orders for bulk purchase of woollen hosiery goods in 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Soviet Union, under the Trade Agreement concluded recently, is to purchase from India woollen hosiery goods of about Rs. 2.5 million, and according to information received orders for the above value have already been placed with the manufacturers of woollen hosiery goods.

Doubling of Rail Line from Kharagpur towards South

994. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how far the railway line from Kharagpur towards the south in the South Eastern Zone has been taken up for doubling and the target date by which the work is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Of the 765 K.Ms. long section between Kharagpur and Waltair, double line already exists between Waltair and Vizianagaram (60 K.Ms.) and the work on the doubling of the remaining 705 K.Ms. between Vizianagaram and Kharagpur has been taken up in phases during the period 1961-62 to 1963-64. Of this, 42 K.Ms. from Khurda Road to Barang (35 K.Ms.) and Ranital to Bhadrak (7 K.Ms.) have so far been completed and opened to traffic. The balance is programmed for completion, in stages, by 1969.

Drinking Water at Delhi Railway Station

995. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water being supplied to the Railway colony and Railway station of Delhi Cantt has been declared unfit twice for drinking purposes; and

(b) if so, the action taken, by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Two water samples were sent for test. The first sample was found unsatisfactory, probably due to some impurity having crept in at the time of sampling. The second sample taken correctly in sterilised bottles was found satisfactory. The source of water supply at Delhi Cantt is the deep tube well owned by the Railway and there is no chance of contamination of water from this source.

Controlling of Running Trains

996. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has made some experiment for controlling the running trains from the Centralised Traffic Control office on the various Railways; and

(b) if so, the result of such an experiment?

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

(a) Yes; two pilot projects for controlling running trains from Centralised Traffic Control offices on the N.E. Railway (Gorakhpur-Chupra section) and the N.F. Railway (Bongaigaon-Changsari section) have been approved and the work is in hand.

(b) Part of the Gorakhpur-Chupra section of the N.E. Railway has been brought into commission and the same

is working satisfactorily. Full benefits will be realised after the introduction of this system on the entire section.

Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R.

997. **Shri Kajrolkar:**

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has agreed to export chappals and shoes to the value of several crores to Russia;

(b) if so, whether any delegation has gone to Russia to finalise the deal;

(c) whether it is a fact that on previous occasions Russia rejected the goods and it resulted into heavy loss to the exporters; and

(d) if so, the action taken to avoid such loss in the future?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A delegation comprising of two officers of the State Trading Corporation and three representatives of the Corporation's associate suppliers went to Moscow in December, 1965 to negotiate and finalise the 1966 foot-wear order with the Russian import Organisation in U.S.S.R. As a result of this negotiation a contract for the supply of 8.80 lakhs pair of shoes valued at Rs. 2.34 crores was signed in Moscow on the 14th January, 1966, by the Corporation.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Shoes

998. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation is going to open new units in the Southern States to give incentive to the exporters of shoes and chappals; and

(b) whether Bangalore has been thought of as a centre to induce new comers to enter the field of exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India have conducted a survey of the potential existing in the Southern States for the manufacture of export quality foot-wear. The findings of the survey in respect of measures like opening of procurement centres etc., are under the examination of the Corporation. Bangalore's claims will also be considered alongwith other centres.

Export of Bangles

999. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bangles of Indian design were exported to the tune of Rs. 5 crores to Western countries;

(b) if so, which part of India has exported such bangles; and

(c) whether such export potential is possible in the plastic type of bangles or only in glass type of bangles?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The exports to the Western Countries including U.S. during 1964-65 were to the tune of Rs. 4.19 lacs out of total export of about Rs. 30 lacs worth of bangles to all destinations. There are brighter prospects for export of plastic bangles.

Manufacture of Scooters

1000. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to manufacture a completely indigenous scooter for Rs. 1,850 has 2530(Ai)LS-6.

been forwarded to the Union Government by a Jaipur firm;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A scheme for the establishment of an undertaking for the manufacture of auto-cycles with a capacity of 7,500 Nos. per annum has been received. It does not envisage foreign collaboration or import of capital goods raw materials. The proposed selling price has been given as Rs. 1848. The scheme is under examination, along with schemes received from other entrepreneurs.

Assam-bound Goods seized by Pakistan

1001. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Assam-bound goods booked from the S.E. Railway which were seized by Pakistan in transit during the recent Indo-Pak. conflict;

(b) the steps taken to secure release of these goods and their onward despatch to the respective destinations in Assam;

(c) whether it is a fact that compensation claims have been lodged by the consignors and consignees in these cases; and

(d) if so, the steps which are under consideration to settle these claims and the period likely to be taken to give this relief to the affected parties?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a), (c) and (d). The precise information in this regard is not available. The same is being collected and would be placed at the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

(b) The matter is likely to be discussed between the Governments of India and Pakistan in pursuance of Tashkent declaration.

Newsprint Plant at Nangal

1002. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia;
Shri Bade:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Kindar Lal;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 202 on the 5th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the setting up of the newsprint plant at Nangal in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipment in Punjab

1003. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2280 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to assess the existing capacity required in relation to the prospective demand of the Punjab Government for heavy electrical equipment has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee set up to assess the existing capacity and further capacity required in relation to the prospective demand during

the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans for Heavy Electrical Equipment have been received and are under consideration. The scheme of the Government of Punjab to establish a new unit for the manufacture of electrical equipment will be considered further in the light of the decision taken on these recommendations.

Trains passing through Manmad Junction

1004. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether fast and Mail or Express trains are generally late and cannot connect the branch trains at various junctions which start at the punctual time and the delayed train passengers have to wait for 12 hours ;

(b) whether any complaints have been lodged at Manmad Junction in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The maintenance of connections at various junction stations on the Indian Railways has been generally satisfactory from August, 1965 to January, 1966, except during September, 65 on Western Railway when there was a set back due to breaches and emergency moves.

(b) and (c). Two complaints about missing of connections were lodged on 26-11-65 and 15-12-65. The circumstances leading to the missing of connections were explained to the complainants and action has been taken to increase the authorised detention from 20 to 30 minutes in the case of No. 564 Manmad-Kacheguda passenger for maintaining connection with 6 Up Punjab Mail.

A close watch is also being kept by the Railways about maintenance of connections at various junctions including Manmad.

Properties of Pakistani Nationals

1005. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 487 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the list of properties still owned by Pakistani nationals specially in Meerut district has been finalised with the help of Uttar Pradesh Government; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The details of properties owned by Pakistan nationals in U.P. are being collected by the District authorities.

(b) A decision about the reciprocal return of properties and assets seized by either country will be taken up at the forthcoming Ministerial meeting between the two Governments in terms of Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration.

H.E.L., Bhopal

1006. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the considerations which weigh with Government to continue to have a large number of foreign technicians in the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) the expenditure incurred towards the salary and maintenance of such personnel during the last two years, i.e., 1964-65 and 1965-66 upto date;

(c) whether there is any phased programme for replacing them by the Indian technicians; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Under the provisions of the Technical Consultants Agreement with M/s. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., of the U.K., the

foreign Company have to provide and maintain in India technical specialists in such numbers and on such terms as are mutually agreed upon for work connected with the construction and operation of the factory and for the training centre. The number of technical specialists to be deputed for rendering technical assistance is periodically determined by mutual agreement. The number so determined from time to time is based on the production programme of the factory and the technical processes relating to each specific item of equipment. As new items are being taken up for manufacture every year, continued employment of foreign technicians is necessary till production of such articles is established on a satisfactory basis.

(b) The expenditure incurred towards the salary and maintenance of such personnel during 1964-65 and 1965-66 is as follows:

1964-65	Rs. 41.91 lakhs
1965-66	Rs. 28.50 lakhs
(up to 31st January, 1966)	

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Each foreign technician is engaged for a specific term and competent Indian engineers and technicians are attached as under-studies to each expert and are actually engaged in production design activity. It is expected that when the term of the foreign experts comes to an end, the Indian staff would be in a position to carry out the functions without any assistance. In the switchgear, controlgear and transformer departments, the foreign experts have already been replaced by Indian staff.

Rourkela Fertilizer Plant

1007. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri M. Rampure:

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

(a) whether the modifications which were to be made in Rourkela Fertilizer Plant so as to increase production have now been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps taken to accord high priority to the increase of production of fertilizers so acutely needed in the country?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A number of alternative proposals were under consideration and various authorities concerned had to be consulted. However, a decision was taken in December, 1965 that quotations for two alternative schemes should be invited and tenders have accordingly been called for. These are expected to be received on 21st March 1966 whereafter an early decision will be taken to order the necessary equipment.

(c) Steps have been taken to increase production of fertilisers during the IV Plan by way of establishing additional fertilizer factories and increasing the production facilities available in the existing factories.

Trade with German Democratic Republic

1008. Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Karni Singhji;
Shri P. R. Chakravarti;
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open trade representation with the German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. As we have no diplomatic mission in that country, we do not have a Commercial Counsellor there. However, in order to assist our mutual trade, the State Trading Corporation is considering opening an office there and posting a senior executive of the Corporation with adequate staff.

Trade with Latin American Countries

1009. Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the goodwill for India existing in the Latin American Countries, as found by the Railway Minister during his recent visit, those countries propose to establish trade and diplomatic relations with India; and

(b) if so, when their proposals are likely to be given effect to?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Diplomatic and trade relations between Latin American countries and India are already in existence. The Railway Minister had pointed out that these relations should be strengthened further. The question of expanding our trade and diplomatic relations with the countries in this region is constantly under review.

Chinese Competition in South-East Asia

1010. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is being priced out of the markets of South-East Asia by Chinese cut-throat competition; and

(b) if so the measures taken, or being taken, to meet the situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

High Pressure Boiler Plant near Tiruverambur

1011. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a scheme for the expansion of

the high pressure boiler plant near Tiruverambur recently; and

(b) if so, the cost of such an expansion and other details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Not yet, Sir; the scheme is under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-organisation of Railway Divisions

1012. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganise the various Railway Divisions in the Southern Railway on the formation of the ninth zone;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring the entire railway lines in Kerala under one division; and

(c) if so, where the headquarters of the new division will be located?

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

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

Export of Coking Coal

1013. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to increase the export of Coking Coal from India to other countries; and

(b) if so, its likely effect in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The question does not arise.

Import Licensing Policy

1014. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent conference in Delhi of State Directors of Industries failed to chalk out an import licensing policy for the States; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This point was not considered by the Conference and therefore the question does not arise.

Circular Railway for Calcutta

1015. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have set up a team recently in consultation with the Central Government to make recommendation on the proposed Circular Railway for Calcutta Metropolitan area; and

(b) if so, the specific directions to it from the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have not set up in consultation with the Central Government any Study Team to make recommendations on the proposed Circular Railway for Calcutta Metropolitan Area. However, at the instance of the Metropolitan Transport Team appointed by the Planning Commission, a Study Group consisting of high level experts to be associated with the Team has been set up by the West Bengal Government in order to facilitate the task entrusted to the Team by providing them with all the basic data, such as

present traffic needs, land usage and the changes likely to take place in the pattern and composition of needs and developments over the next 20—25 years. At the discussions held in December 1965, amongst other matters the Chairman of the State Study Group drew the attention of the Metropolitan Transport Team to the scheme for a Circular Railway, and suggested that it may be possible to work out a project which can be implemented without delay to meet the difficult transport situation in the city. This proposal is being carefully examined by the Metropolitan Transport Team along with other possibilities for better mass transport facilities for the Calcutta Metropolitan Area.

Engineering and Hosiery Industries

1016. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engineering and hosiery industry, particularly in the small scale sector, is suffering due to shortage of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the nature of the shortage and the steps taken to mitigate the difficulties?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) In common with units in the large and medium scale sectors, engineering and hosiery units in the small scale sector are also experiencing shortage of some raw materials.

(b) Imported iron and steel and non-ferrous metals are the raw materials in respect of which small scale engineering units are experiencing shortage. Worsted hosiery yarn and nylon synthetic yarn are the raw materials in respect of which the small scale Woollen and Art Silk Hosiery Industries are experiencing shortage.

The distribution and consumption of copper, lead, zinc and tin are now regulated under the Scarce Industrial

Materials (Control) Order, 1965 in order to ensure that the available supplies are put to the best possible use in the national interest, having regard to Defence and other priority requirements. As a measure of interim relief 50 per cent of the quantities of these metals allocated to the States during October 1964—March 65 period have been allocated to the States for November 65—April 66. A foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 176 lakhs for import of iron and steel for the small scale sector for 1965-66 has also been allocated Statewise for issue of import licences to individual units in their respective jurisdiction. With a view to reducing dependence on imports of these scarce raw materials Government are vigorously pursuing the question of import substitution.

The only unit in the country which manufactures nylon synthetic yarn had to reduce its production, due to cut in the electric power supplied by the Rajasthan Electricity Board to the extent of 75 per cent of its requirements. Efforts are being made by the unit to generate its own power to meet half of its requirements and normal production is expected to be resumed by the end of March, 1966. As regards worsted hosiery yarn, the availability of which is limited due to the shortage of foreign exchange for import of wool, Government have under consideration a scheme for production of worsted hosiery yarn mixed with man-made fibres which is likely to increase the availability of the worsted hosiery yarn by about 100 per cent. Import of raw materials for the woollen and art silk hosiery industry is also permissible under the relevant Export Promotion Schemes.

Machine Tool Requirement

1017. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Commission to examine the

requirements of the Machine Tools Industry in the county; and

(b) if so, when this Commission is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The machine tool requirements for the Fourth Plan period have been estimated by a Working Group, in broad categories. For purposes of planning, a more detailed estimate of requirements according to types and sizes of machine tools has been considered necessary. The question how to prepare such an estimate and what agency should be employed for this purpose is under consideration.

Collision at Rudauli Station

1018. **Shri Shiv Charan Mathur:**

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Bade:

Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Basumatari:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 persons were injured, 3 seriously, when a passenger train collided with a goods train at Rudauli Station on the Faizabad-Lucknow section on the 27th December, 1965;

(b) the estimated loss of life and Railway property involved; and

(c) the cause of this accident according to the enquiry held so far?

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

(a) No. Only 7 persons sustained minor injuries.

(b) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 5,375/-.

(c) The report of the enquiry committee is under scrutiny.

Dalli-Rajhara-Dantewada Railway Line

1019. **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Ulkey:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration laying of a Railway line from Dhalli-Rajhara to Dantewada or Jagdalpur to open avenues for the exploitation of the vast resources of the district, especially the iron ore and lime stone; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Feasibility-cum-cost studies of the Dhalli Rajhara to Dantewara railway project have been undertaken alongwith other railway connections in this region. These studies are in the nature of advance action for considering the various alternatives in transport system that would be required for an integrated development of the industrial mining and agricultural potential of the Dandakaranya region.

Supply of Coal to M.P. Electricity Board

1020. **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Ulkey:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Chandak:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

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

(a) whether it is the policy of Government of India that State Governments should tap their own resources;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the M.P. Electricity Board wanted to mine coal, through the State Mining Corporation by which the mining profits would have gone to the Corporation but the mining lease application of the Corporation was rejected for village Bakohi, district Shahdol while Government of India is considering grant of a mining lease to the State Corporation of Assam Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Exploitation of coal resources by the States is allowed if it is consistent with the all India policy and the development scheme forms an integral part of the planned programme.

(b) and (c). In view of adequate production of non-coking coal in the country and its easy availability, it was considered that it would not be advisable grant fresh mining leases in this area. However, the matter is now being re-examined in consultation with the State Government. Proposal of the Government of Assam was approved mainly because of the local demand in the area and the transport difficulties.

Allocation of Tin for Small-Scale Industries

1021. **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ukey:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Chandak:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decrease of 22 per cent in the allocation of tin for the

small-scale industries sector was made during the period April, 1963—September, 1963 as compared to October, 1962—March, 1963;

(b) whether this decrease was applied uniformly to all the States; and

(c) if not, what has been the basis?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) There was a decrease of about 14 per cent in the allocation of tin for the small scale industries sector (including textile accessories units and the cashew nut industry) for the period April-September, 1963 as compared to the period October, 1962-March, 1963.

(b) Uniform reductions during April-September, 1963 were made in the allotment to the States as well as the Textile Accessories and Cashew nut industries after taking into account the requirements from Jammu & Kashmir which were received for the first time during April-September, 1963.

(c) Does not arise.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

1022. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने 1965 में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों पर राज्यवार कितनी राशि खर्च की;

(ख) उस अवधि में आयोग ने राज्यवार कितनी सहायता दी; और

(ग) ग्रामीणों में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग उत्पादों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी): (क) विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

विवरण		
क्र० सं०	राज्य	किया गया खर्च (लाख रु०)
1.	झांध प्रदेश	3.05
2.	असम	0.85
3.	बिहार	0.89
4.	गुजरात	0.48
5.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	0.43
6.	केरल	1.14
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	1.28
8.	मद्रास	1.53
9.	महाराष्ट्र	1.44
10.	मैसूर	2.17
11.	उड़ीसा	0.74
12.	पंजाब	2.48
13.	राजस्थान	2.60
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3.94
15.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	1.81
16.	गोधा	0.08
17.	पहाड़ियां तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	8.48
	योग	33.39

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) (1) निःशुल्क बुनकर योजना चालू करना।

(2) किस्म तथा परिमाण दोनों में सुधार करने के लिये उन्नत धोजारों का प्रचलन।

(3) स्वयं कातने वाले के लिये विशेष सहायता।

उत्तर प्रदेश का निर्यात प्रोत्साहन निगम

1023. श्री बिबबनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एक निर्यात प्रोत्साहन निगम स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में वहां की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का अनुमोदन प्राप्त कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर; और

(ग) इस निर्यात प्रोत्साहन निगम की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। ऐसा निगम स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन की जरूरत नहीं होती। फिर भी हम ने इस प्रयत्न तथा निर्यात संबन्धन के इस कदम की प्रशंसा की है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश निर्यात निगम कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत 10-1-1966 को निगमित किया गया है। इसकी अधिकृत पूंजी 50 लाख रु० है जिसमें से 51 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की होगी और शेष 49 प्रतिशत गैर-सरकारी हिस्सेदारों की होगी।

निगम नीचे लिखे मुख्य उद्देश्यों के लिए स्थापित किया गया है।

(i) उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्यम तथा लघु आकार पर चलने वाले उद्योगों की वस्तुओं को निर्यात बाजारों तक पहुंचाने के साधन का काम करना;

(ii) निर्यात बाजारों के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योगों का संगठन कराना तथा इन उद्योगों के लिये वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा के लिये संस्थाएं स्थापित करना;

(iii) आयात हकदारी शुल्क की वापसी इत्यादि के विषय में विभिन्न निर्यात सम्बर्द्धन परिषदों तथा वस्तु बोर्डों के साथ चलने वाले निर्यातकों के कार्यों का समन्वय करना जिससे कि इन सुविधाओं का ज्ञान अथवा उपलब्धि न होने के कारण निर्यात सम्बर्द्धन प्रयासों में बाधा न पड़े;

(iv) बाजार सर्वेक्षण करा के और भारत तथा विदेशों में कार्यालय, गोदाम इत्यादि खुलवा कर उत्तर प्रदेश में बनी वस्तुओं की बिक्री का सम्बर्द्धन करना;

(v) पुष्ट क्रयादेशों पर निर्यातकों के लिये वित्त की व्यवस्था करना और निर्यात आधारित उद्योगों में वित्त लगाना अथवा भाग देना, और विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिये सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्र स्थापित करना जहाँ निर्यातक ड्राइंगे, डिजाइन, औजार इत्यादि प्राप्त कर सकें।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में निर्यात का वातावरण उत्पन्न करके और उस राज्य से वस्तुएं निर्यात करने का साधन बन कर यह निगम प्राप्ता है कि हमारे निर्यात प्रान्दोलन में कारगर भाग लेगा।

Coal Washery in Private Sector

1024. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered the scheme finally to set up a washery unit in the Private Sector; and

(b) if so when it is proposed to be set up?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Some proposals to set up washery units in the private sector have been received recently and are under consideration of Government.

Powerloom Enquiry Committee

1025. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 195 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Ashok Mehta; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Government's decisions on this are expected to be announced at an early date.

Steel Production Target for Fourth Plan

1026. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 61 dated the 5th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the target for steel production for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finally decided;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) how it is proposed to be achieved?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir. The target for steel production for the Fourth Five Year Plan is still under discussion with the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This could be decided only after the target for steel production for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised.

Pulp, Paper and Newsprint Plants in India

1027. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 5th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the scrutiny of the reports relating to the setting up of pulp, paper and newsprint plants in India; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A team of experts from M/s. Simon Engineering of U.K. and the Cia Industrial de San Cristobal, Mexico, has been entrusted with the work of preparation of a detailed project report, in the U.P. Bihar areas based on bagasse in association with this Ministry, the National Industrial Development Corporation and the Directorate General of Technical Development. The preliminary study made by the N.I.D.C. is being used by this team as basic data. Their report is likely to be received by April-May, 1966.

Third Class Sleeper Coaches

1028. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment propose to attach more third class sleeper coaches to the important trains on the North Eastern Railway from 1st April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the names and numbers of those trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is proposed to introduce three-tier sleeper coaches on Nos. 15 UP/16 Dn Expresses between Siliguri Jn. and Lucknow and two tier sleeper coaches on Nos. 37UP/38 Dn Jogbani-Allahabad Fast Passenger trains with effect from 1st March, 1966. There are no other proposals to introduce third class sleeper coaches on the North Eastern Railway from 1st April, 1966.

Railway Accidents

1029. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents which occurred since 30th September, 1965 (Zone-wise);

(b) the causes thereof;

(c) the loss of life and property sustained by the Railways (Zone-wise); and

(d) the compensation paid by the Railways (Zone-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The number of accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains which occurred on the Indian Government Railways during the period 1-10-65 to 31-12-65 are given in the statement enclose. The causes of the

accidents, loss of life and approximate cost of damage to Railway property sustained therein are also given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5599/66].

(d) Payment of compensation to the victims involved in the accidents is being progressed. An amount of Rs. 1,900/- has been paid as ex-gratia.

Blind Children

1030. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind children of School going age in the country; and

(b) the percentage of such children who have been provided education?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No dependable data is available. According to rough estimates, however, the number of blind children of school-going age may be between 4 and 5 lakhs;

(b) About one per cent of such children are estimated to be in schools.

Singareni Collieries

1031. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given all assistance promised to the Singareni Collieries by the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). No promise as such was given about the quantum of assistance to the Singareni Collieries by the end of the Third

Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 17.73 crores is expected to be provided to the Company by the end of the Third Plan, including a sum of Rs. 13.68 crores in the Third Plan, based on the actual requirements of the Company.

N.C.D.C. and Neyveli Lignite Project

1032. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state the assistance given to the National Coal Development Corporation and Neyveli Lignite Project by the end of Third Plan?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): Funds provided to the National Coal Development Corporation and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation by the end of the Third Plan are expected to be as under:—

(1) National Coal Development Corporation.—Rs. 127.63 crores.

(2) Neyveli Lignite Corporation,—Rs. 143.73 crores.

Mineral Deposits in North Arcot District

1033. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether further investigation is being made to assess the available deposits of zinc and other mineral ores in Mamandur area North Arcot District; and

(b) if so, the estimate of mineral deposits available in the area?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Council for Child Welfare

1034. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 552 on the 30th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Child Welfare have by now rendered the accounts in respect of all grants; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Accounts for further amounts of Rs. 9,663.50 in respect of 1963-64, and for Rs. 81,874.00 in respect of 1964-65 have since been received. Accounts for Rs. 8,431.60 in respect of 1963-64, and Rs. 1,92,779.00 in respect of 1964-65 are still awaited.

(b) Accounts have not been rendered for full amounts as in some cases expenditure against the sanctions has been incurred during 1965-66 and in some cases accounts are still awaited from the State Boards.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों का कल्याण

1035. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**

श्री वे० जी० नायक :

श्री रामेश्वर टाडिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

क्या सामाजिक कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने 7 दिसम्बर, 1965 को हुई अपनी बैठक में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के कल्याण के लिये कुछ उपायों का निर्णय किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

सामाजिक कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्र शेखर) : (क) जी हाँ । केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड की स्थाई समिति की 3 दिसम्बर, 1965 को हुई बैठक में तथा बोर्ड की 27 और 28 दिसम्बर, 1965 को हुई बैठकों में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कल्याण कार्य बढ़ाना सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया था ।

(ख) विस्तृत योजनाएँ, जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में चल रही वर्तमान योजनाओं के प्रतिरिक्त चलाई जायेंगी, राज्य बोर्डों की सलाह से बनाई जा रही हैं ।

दरभंगा—निरमाली सेक्शन पर रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

1036. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28-29 दिसम्बर, 1965 को दरभंगा—निरमाली सेक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के तामुरिया और चिकना स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालगाड़ी के छः डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि समस्तीपुर से राहत के लिये जो गाड़ी भेजी गई वह भी सकती और मानोगाछी स्टेशनों के बीच पटरी से उतर गई और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को चोटें प्रायीं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नाथ) : (क) दुर्घटना 29-12-65 को हुई थी । इस दुर्घटना में 11 माल डिब्बे और एक ब्रेकवान पटरी से उतर गये थे ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी थी ।

सहायता गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने के सम्बन्ध में जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट की छान-बीन की जा रही है।

(घ) रेल दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा जो विभिन्न उपाय अपनाये गये हैं, उनका उल्लेख "भारत की सरकारी रेलों में दुर्घटनाओं की समीक्षा 1964-65" नामक पुस्तिका के अध्याय 4 में किया गया है। यह पुस्तिका माननीय सदस्यों को बजट के अन्य कागजातों के साथ दी गयी थी।

Social Welfare Boards

1037. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Social Welfare Boards at the State as well as Central levels, are "Chairmanned" by women;

(b) who appoints the State Chairmen;

(c) whether the working of the State Boards has been satisfactory; and

(d) if not, whether any change is proposed in the set-up at State levels?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Chairmen of the State Boards are appointed by the respective State Governments in consultation with the Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board.

(c) The working of the State Boards has been generally satisfactory.

(d) Does not arise.

नेपाल को चाय का निर्यात

1038. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में अब तक नेपाल को कितने मूल्य की चाय निर्यात की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल ने चाय के बाग लगाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और नेपाल को चाय का निर्यात 1967 से बन्द कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चाय के निर्यात के लिए नई मंडियां बूँडने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

वाणिज्य नृशालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1965 तक नेपाल को निर्यात की गई चाय का मूल्य रु० 14,58,753 है।

(ख) नेपाल में थोड़े परिमाण में चाय पैदा की जाती है और ज्ञात हुआ है कि इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। किन्तु इसी कारण नेपाल को 1967 अथवा उसके बाद भी कुछ वर्षों तक चाय का निर्यात बन्द होने की आशा नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam

1039. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1898 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report of the Zinc Smelter Plant to be set up at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh has since been received; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Retired Railway Employees

1040. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway Pensioners Association of Bhavnagar Division has represented for the increase in the dearness allowance and pension for retired railway employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that pension rules have not been revised after the introduction of the liberalised pension scheme; and

(c) whether Government have considered the problem of medical relief for the retired railway employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. No dearness allowance is payable to retired employees. Ad-hoc increased in pension was, however, allowed effective from the pension for October, 1963 to persons who are in receipt of small pensions. It has not been possible to allow any further ad-hoc increase due to the difficult financial position.

(b) The rules have been liberalised on a number of occasions since their introduction in 1950.

(c) Yes. The matter is under consideration.

Bus-Goods Train Collision on the Central Railway

1041. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishor Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bus collided with a goods train at a man-

ned level crossing between Allampur Road and Monopad Stations of Dronachalam-Secunderabad Metre Gauge section of the Central Railway on January 1, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of casualties involved;

(c) the cause of the accident; and

(d) the number of level crossing accidents during 1965 as compared to 1964 and the steps taken to minimise them?

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

(b) As a result of this accident four persons were killed and twenty two sustained injuries.

(c) The report of the enquiry committee is under scrutiny.

(d) During 1965 there were 123 level crossing accidents on the Indian Government Railways as against 146 during 1964.

Various measures which *inter-alia* include training and educating the gatemen, insistence on whistling by engine drivers while approaching level crossings, progressive manning of level crossings, provision of lifting barriers and interlocking of gates with signals wherever warranted, and educating the road users through various media about the hazards involved in negotiating the level crossings carelessly etc. have been adopted by the railways to minimise the incidence of level crossing accidents.

Loading of Fish in Wagons at Kalupara Ghat

1042. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway authorities have received several complaints about the shortage of space in wagons and short time given for loading fish in 326 Down train at Kalupara Ghat Station; and

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

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

(a) A few representations have been received by Divisional Superintendent, Khurda Road, for increasing the quota for fish baskets allotted to Kalupara Ghat station. A complaint alleging delay in clearance and other irregularities was also made in a local newspaper. There has been no complaint regarding inadequacy of the stoppage of the train at the station for loading.

(b) A quota of 100 baskets has been allotted to Kalupara Ghat Station for loading fish by 326 Down in the refrigerated fish van for Howrah only. This quota is the highest allotted on the section for any fish loading station. Subject to availability of room in the van, based on booking at previous stations, on a number of days, more than 100 baskets were booked and loaded in consultation with the trade. There is no restriction in regard to loading to other stations nor in loading by other trains. The position has been reviewed and the present arrangements are considered adequate.

Kalmassery Machine Tool Factory in Kerala

1043. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2778 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the examination of cost estimates with particular reference to the foreign exchange required for the expansion of Kalmassery Machine Tool Factory in Kerala State has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

House Rent Allowance to Railway Employees

1044. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2779 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the representation of the Railway employees working outside the municipal limits of Palghat town for house rent allowance; and

(b) if so, from which date they are to receive the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Non-Coking Coal

1046. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

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

(a) the estimated total demand for non-coking coal in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the total estimated production by that period?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The demand for non-coking coal at the end of the Fourth Plan, as estimated in July, 1965 on the basis of the production programmes then envisaged for the various consuming industries is of the order of 77 million tonnes. The estimate is, however, being periodically reviewed in the light of developments in the consuming industries' programmes, and the production of coal will be adjusted according to the actual demand.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plants

1047. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

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

(a) the number of low temperature carbonisation plants established in the country; and

(b) the places where these plants have been located?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). So far, only one low temperature carbonisation plant based on lignite has been established at Neyveli.

Co-operative Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh

1048. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the grant of licences for establishment of spinning mills in the co-operative sector;

(b) if so, when the applications were received;

(c) whether the same have been considered and a decision conveyed to the State Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). Applications were received for the grant of industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment of 4 new cotton cooperative spinning mills at (1) Jabalpur; (2) Ujjain; (3) Chhindwara; and (4) Ratlam. As the cooperative spinning mills require a large amount of financial assistance from the State Government, the Govern-

ment of Madhya Pradesh were advised that they should first get the clearance of the Planning Commission in respect of the necessary financial provisions in the State Plan-outlay. The State Government's proposal for the inclusion of the new projects of cooperative spinning mills in the programme for the 3rd Plan was not agreed to by the Planning Commission and the Commission have informed the State Government accordingly. In the circumstances it has not been possible to issue industrial licences for the establishment of these mills. As soon as the approval of Planning Commission is received for the number of cooperative mills to be included in the State Plan, the industrial licences for the same will be issued.

Alloy Steel for Defence Needs

1049. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have initiated a priority programme for the production of alloy steel and other steel to meet the defence needs of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the final programme; and

(c) how much of steel production has been allocated to the Private Sector?

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

(b) Special efforts have been made to press the major steel plants in the

country as well as other steel producers to manufacture the requirements of the Defence Ministry for special steel as well as the more important requirements of the engineering industry in the country. Full co-operation has been promised. Action has also been taken to speed up the completion of the alloy steel plant at Durgapur. In addition, a technical study group has been set up to assess defence requirements in the forthcoming years more accurately.

(c) A capacity of about 570,000 tonnes of alloy and special steel has been licensed, out of which about 433,000 tonnes is in the private sector.

Co-operative Jute Mill in Assam

1050. Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in granting industrial loans and making available necessary foreign exchange to the Co-operative Jute Mill licensed to be set up in Assam; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

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

(a) and (b). While the application of the Assam Cooperative Jute Mill for a loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation is being favourably considered by the Corporation, the delay in making necessary foreign exchange available to the mill has been due mainly to the present foreign exchange difficulties. Efforts are being made to cover the foreign exchange requirements and it is expected that this will be finalised shortly.

Cement Machinery Parts

1051. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make cement manufacturing machinery parts at the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Plants of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi have facilities for the manufacture of various items of equipment required for cement making machinery. The items of equipment which are proposed to be manufactured for the present are Tyres (about 15 tonnes each), Girth Gear Wheel and Pinion (about 20 tonnes each), Mill Heads (about 10 tonnes each) and Gear Boxes.

Design Work of Durgapur Plant

1052. Shri Mohammad Elias:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have taken any decision on the suggestion of Durgapur Steel Plant authorities that all the design work of the expansion programme of alloy steel plant should be done by the Central Engineering Design Bureau; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). No recommendation or suggestion of the kind mentioned by the Hon'ble Member has been made by the Durgapur Steel Plant authorities, but certain proposals have been made by Hindustan Steel on which Government expect to take a decision shortly.

Ten-Year Plan for Steel Industry

1053. Shri D. J. Nalk:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 632 dated 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed that its programme during the next two Plan periods should include three new steel plants, besides the Bokaro Plant; and

(b) the target of production proposed?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). A perspective plan for the development of the iron and steel industry over 10—15 years is still under preparation. Details of this programme have not yet been finalised.

Filature Silk

1054. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1334 on the 26th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the action taken by Government on the representation of the State Government of Mysore regarding the losses incurred in filature silk in the State;

(b) whether the State Government have stated that they would close down the Filature of Silk if the industry is not subsidised;

(c) whether the Central Silk Board have advised the Government of India to purchase the silk produced in the Mysore filatures and sell the same through the State Trading Corporation; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (d). The Special Committee constituted by the Central Silk Board for examining the representation of the Government of Mysore, in its

Interim Report had, inter-alia recommended that the State Trading Corporation or the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation should purchase the accumulated stocks of filature raw silk with the Government of Mysore. Since these stocks had practically been liquidated by the middle of December, 1965, no action was necessary on the part of Government.

Import of Carbon Black Rubber

1055. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a news-item in the 'Economic Times' (27-12-1965, page 1) to the effect that owing to the non-availability of foreign exchange for the import of carbon black rubber, manufacturing undertakings are forced to cut down their production;

(b) if so, the details of the total requirement of foreign exchange on normal basis and what has been allotted now by the Government of India and

(c) whether any relief measures are being contemplated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. Although there has been delay in the allocation of foreign exchange for import of carbon black and other materials required by the tyre and other rubber goods manufacturing industries, there has been no serious fall in their production.

(b) The normal estimated requirement of foreign exchange for the import of carbon black, rubber and

other materials for the year 1965-66 is about Rs. 8 crores. An *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 1.25 crores (AID and free resources) was made at the beginning of the current licensing period which has since been fully utilised. A further allocation of Rs. 92 lakhs from free resources has been made recently and the same is being utilised.

(c) With the additional allocation of Rs. 92 lakhs now made, it would be possible to permit import of carbon black and other materials to provide some relief to the industry.

विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात

1057. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछबाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने वर्ष 1964 में अमरीका से विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात के लिए 40 लाख डालर खर्च किये थे;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में अमरीका द्वारा आयात की गई भारतीय फिल्मों का मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) अमरीका के प्रतिरिक्त किन-किन देशों को भारत ने विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान किया और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) जी, नहीं। 1964 में अमरीका से आयात हुई फिल्मों का मूल्य केवल 2.52 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के बराबर लगभग 11.98 लाख रु० था।

(ख) 1964 में भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात का मूल्य 0.60 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के बराबर 2.84 लाख रु० के लगभग था।

(ग) 1964 में अमरीका को छोड़कर मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा क्षेत्र के देशों के नाम तथा वहाँ से आयात हुई फिल्मों का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

देश	मूल्य (हजार रु० में)
ब्रिटेन	1,483
हांगकांग	105
अफगानिस्तान	79
अदन	98
जापान	64
स्विट्जरलैंड	9
फ्रांस	14
पश्चिमी जर्मनी	61
अन्य देश	286

Export of Iron Ore from Paradip Port

1058. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore which the Paradip Port is estimated to export annually soon after its operation in October next;

(b) the quantity of iron ore, the Daitari Mines are producing now and will be producing by October next; and

(c) the agencies arranged to carry the quantity of iron ore necessary to meet the export demand?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Paradip Port is being developed to handle

two million tonnes of iron ore annually from 1967. It is expected to handle 1.5 million tonnes of iron ore per annum for export from Daitari Iron Ore Mines from May, 1967 onwards.

(b) At present there is no regular production of iron ore from Daitari mines. Large scale production will start only in March, 1967 after the Ore Handling Plant is commissioned. The mines are being planned to produce on an average two million tonnes per annum.

(c) The Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under the State Government will be responsible for transporting the iron ore from Daitari mines to the Paradip Port for export.

Railway Hospital Nurses and Staff

1059. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for mass transfer of Hospital nurses and staff in general including trade union officials who are Railway Employees serving on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways; and

(b) how many of these belong to class I and class II Railway Services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No mass transfers of staff have taken place either on the Eastern or South Eastern Railways. Staff have been transferred including some trade union officials under the extent orders of periodical transfers. Trade Union officials are not exempted from the operation of these orders.

Some Nurses also have been transferred from Calcutta area to other Divisions for administrative reasons in the interest of service.

(b) None.

Malegaon Powerloom Co-operative Associations

1060. **Shri Kishen Pattinayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Malegaon Powerloom Co-operative Association recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Several representations have been received from Powerloom Associations in Malegaon regarding issue of licences under the Central Excise Rules and about closure of unauthorised powerlooms.

(b) These are under consideration.

Welfare Schemes for Denotified Tribes

1061. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has asked the State Governments to draw up comprehensive schemes for the welfare of the denotified tribes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

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

(b) The State Governments have formulated various schemes for raising the educational and economic level of these tribes. An illustrative list of the schemes is given below. The schemes are further reviewed annually in the Working Groups Meetings consisting of the representatives of the concerned State Governments/Union

Territory Administrations, Planning Commission and the concerned Central Ministries and such modifications as are found necessary in the light of experience gained are made in the programme.

Centrally sponsored Schemes relating to the welfare of Denotified Tribes

I. Education.

- (1) Scholarships, Stipends and grant of tuition and examination fee.
- (2) Supply of Mid-day meals.
- (3) Ashram schools/Residential Schools/Special Schools.
- (4) Hostels (including buildings)/boarding grants.
- (5) Aid to Voluntary agencies (for promotion of education).

II. Other Schemes.

(a) Agriculture

1. Supply of bullocks, ploughs, carts and bulls.
2. Minor irrigation (including irrigation wells).
3. Reclamation of waste land.
4. Contour bunding.
5. Cooperative farming Societies.
6. Subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land.

(b) Animal husbandry/Poultry Farm:

(c) Cottage Industry

1. Production-cum-Training Centres/Industrial Training.
2. Industrial Co-operative Societies.
3. Stipends, Subsidies and loans to trainees.
4. Craft Centres.

(d) Co-operatives.

(e) Rehabilitation/Colonisation/Housing.

(f) Community Welfare Centres/Balwadis/Sanskar Kendras.

(g) Medical & Public Health.

1. Drinking water wells.

2. Mid-wifery Training.

बोकारो परियोजना के परिणाम स्वरूप बेघर हुए लोग

1062. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो परियोजना के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 75,000 व्यक्ति बेघर हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें भूमि और रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं। बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण से कुल 41,300 के लगभग व्यक्तियों के बेघर होने की संभावना है। जनवरी, 1966 के अन्त तक 4,515 व्यक्ति बेघर हो चुके थे।

(ख) बेघर व्यक्तियों को फिर से बसाने का उत्तरदायित्व बिहार राज्य की सरकार का है। बिहार सरकार ने पुनर्वास बस्तियां बसाने की एक योजना बनाई है जिसके लिए कुछ सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी। बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड ने भी कुछ बेघर हुए व्यक्तियों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए योजना बनाई है (एक परिवार में से एक से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं लिया जायेगा) जिससे उन्हें कारखाने के परिचालन सम्बन्धी कामों में रोजगार दिया जा सके। चुने हुए व्यक्तियों के, जो आठवीं पास हैं और जिनकी आयु 17 और 25 वर्ष के बीच है, प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे तकनीकी संस्थानों में की गई है। 176 बेघर व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और 100 व्यक्तियों की एक और टोली को बीघ्र ही भरती किया जायेगा।

Export of Raw Filature Silk

1063. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of the raw filature silk is allowed from Mysore State;

(b) if so, the quantity allowed;

(c) the quantity that still remains to be exported out of the accumulated stocks in the State; and

(d) its effect on the losses so far incurred?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5,000 kgs.

(c) and (d). Out of the quantity permitted for export, only 40 kgs. of filature raw silk have been exported so far. There are however, practically no accumulated stocks of filature silk in the State at present.

केनिया तथा तंजानिया में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

1064. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री २० वं बण्णा :
 श्री भागवत श्व आजाह :
 श्री २० वं सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसबा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री इयामलाल सर्राफ :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार का विचार केनिया और तंजानिया में कुछ औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि विनियोजित की जायेगी; और

(ग) उनका विवरण क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) जी, हाँ। केनिया तथा तंजानिया में एक-एक औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने तबनीकी सहायता देना मंजूर कर लिया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). केनिया में प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक बस्ती का व्योरा तैयार करने के लिए तीन भारतीय तबनीकी विशेषज्ञों का एक दल केनिया में काम कर रहा है। केनिया में काम समाप्त करने के बाद यह दल इसी प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण के लिए तंजानिया जायेगा।

प्रत्येक देश की औद्योगिक बस्ती में कारखानों के 25 स्थान होंगे। प्रशिक्षण सह-सामान्य सेवा केन्द्र के लिए आवश्यक मशीनें तथा औजार भारत सरकार की ओर से उपहार के रूप में दिये जायेंगे।

सम्बन्धित सरकारों द्वारा अनुमोदित उद्योगों को स्वयं स्थानीय उद्योगपतियों द्वारा अथवा ऐसी पार्टियों के सहयोग से जिन्हें वे चुनेंगे, औद्योगिक बस्ती में स्थापित किया जायेगा।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा

1065. श्री बलुमतारी :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने ने 1964-65 में बहुत अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी कुल राशि क्या है;

(ग) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा 1965-66 में विदेशों से कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या इस कारखाने द्वारा अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के बारे में सरकार कोई नई योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

लोहा और इस्पात मन्त्री (श्री श्री० ना० सिंह): (क) और (ख). 1964-65 में भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने ने 8.26 मिलियन रुपये के मूल्य का सामान निर्यात किया।

(ग) 1965-66 में भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के निर्यात से 15.50 मिलियन रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की आशा है जिसमें से जनवरी 1966 तक 10.4 मिलियन रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा बनाई गई थी।

(घ) और (ङ). भिलाई से इस्पात का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए हर उपाय किया जा रहा है। अभीका और मिडल ईस्ट के कई देशों को विभिन्न प्रकार का इस्पात मुख्यतः रेल की पटरी और संरचनात्मक, निर्यात करने की सम्भाव्यता की जांच की जा रही है।

Import of Foreign Films

1066. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes have been formulated in regard to the import of foreign films; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Srinagar Express

1067. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway authorities made

reservations for a two tier sleeper coach in Srinagar Express which left New Delhi on the night of 1st January, 1966 at 9.10 p.m.;

(b) whether it is a fact that no two-tier sleeper coach was attached to it and the passengers were inconvenienced when they could not find accommodation therein;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the reservation fee was not refunded to the passengers; and

(d) if so, the number of reservations made for such a coach, the amount refunded and the amount that was not refunded?

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

(b) and (c). The two tier sleeper coach scheduled to run on 59 Up Srinagar Express was damaged and was replaced by an ordinary third class coach. All the passengers who had obtained advance reservations both for sleeper berths and seats were provided with reserved seats. As such, the question of refund of reservation fee did not arise.

(d) The number of reservations made for sleeping and sitting accommodation was 18 and 45 respectively. Of the former, four passengers claimed refund of the sleeping surcharge tickets at the booking counter itself and the total amount refunded was Rs. 14.00 P. The remaining sleeping accommodation surcharge amounting to Rs. 49.00 P is due to be refunded.

Economy in use of Iron and Steel

1068. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bibhutl Mishra:

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

(a) whether a Committee has been set up and attached to the Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta to recommend economy in the use of iron and steel;

(b) whether this Committee has set itself to the task entrusted to it; and

(c) the personnel and terms of reference of the Committee?

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

(c) The Sub-Committee consists of the following members:

- (i) Shri Nagendra Bahadur—Iron & Steel Controller, Chairman.
- (ii) Dr. B. D. Kalelkar, Senior Industrial Adviser, D.G.T.D.
- (iii) One representative from each of the main producers.
- (iv) Four representatives of Indian Engineering Association to represent fabrication Industry.
- (v) One representative each of Railways, Central Design Bureau/HS—/C.W.P.C. and M/S. Dasture & Co. to represent the Designers.
- (vi) One representative of I.S.I.
- (vii) Executive Secretary, Joint Plant Committee.
- (viii) Shri M. M. Suri, Director, Central Mechanical and Engineering Research Institute.
- (ix) Shri A. C. Chatterjee, Joint Director, Ex-office Deputy Iron & Steel Controller—Secretary.

There are no formal terms of reference of the Committee. The Committee has been asked to examine in detail the recommendation contained in the report issued by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, for effecting economy in the consumption of Structural Steel.

Exploitation of Lignite near Bikaner

1969. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding the negotiations with the Government of German Democratic Republic

about the exploitation of lignite near Bikaner in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether any plan has been made for the entire project?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No firm negotiations were made for exploitation of lignite with the Government of German Democratic Republic.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Russian team of experts have submitted the report on open cast mining of lignite which is under consideration.

Import of Cotton

**1970. Shri R. Barna:
Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government regarding the issue of licences for the import of cotton to different mills in the country; and

(b) the names of the textile mills which have been granted import quotas against users' licences in the year 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Import licences for foreign cotton are issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay, to the cotton textile mills against the quotas allocated to them by the Textile Commissioner.

Quotas to Actual User Mills are given on the basis of past consumption. For this purpose the consumption of foreign cotton by each mill during the calendar year 1960 is taken as the basis. Mills which have started later have been allocated import quotas on the basis of consumption of foreign cotton in subsequent years.

Foreign cotton quotas are allocated also to the mills exporting cotton textiles and yarn on the basis of their exports. Mills retain and consume such cotton to the extent they can

consume it. The balance is sold or transferred by them to other mills. More or less every mill which is technically capable of consuming imported cotton gets some quantities of imported cotton. The Textile Commissioner broadly discusses this with Indian Cotton Mills Federation to evolve basis of distribution of imported cotton from time to time to the Mills.

No separate statistics or details are maintained regarding the import quotas against users' licences. However, the names of all the mills which have received import licences for foreign cotton are given in the weekly bulletin of import licences which the C.C.I. & E's organisation issues every week.

भाप तियाही रेलवे लाइन

1071. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहरसा जिले के संसद् सदस्यों तथा निवासियों ने भाप-तियाही लाइन के बहाल किये जाने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां। सुपौल-भाप तियाही लाइन और इस क्षेत्र की अन्य उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाने के लिए सहरसा जिले के लोगों और संसद् सदस्यों से समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं। हाल में, कुछ संसद्-सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया है कि यदि सुपौल से भाप तियाही तक के पूरे खंड पर फिर से लाइन बिछाना सम्भव न हो, तो फिलहाल सुपौल से कुम्हारगंज तक के भाग में लाइन बिछा दी जाये।

(ख) इस सुझाव के अनुसार पूर्वोक्त रेल प्रशासन से कहा गया था कि वह सुपौल-कुम्हारगंज लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के लिए

शीघ्र ही अभिदर्शन इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण कराये। सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो चुका है। यातायात सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा को जा रही है। अभिदर्शन इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टें जो अभी कुछ दिन पहले रेलवे ने पेश की थी उसकी रेलवे बॉर्ड कार्यालय में जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। इस लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के बारे में शीघ्र निर्णय किये जाने की आशा है।

Land along Railway Tracks

1072. Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land along the Railway tracks allotted during the last three months for growing food-grains under "Grow More Food" scheme; and

(b) the prospects of crops therein and the terms on which the land has been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). For the present rabi season upto 30th June, 1966, about 4902 acres of railway land along Railway tracks have been made available by the Railways free of charge direct to the cultivators in furtherance of "Grow More Food" scheme. It is too early to assess the prospects of crops thereon.

Production of Salt in Orissa

1073. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of production of salt in Orissa during 1965-66;

(b) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to the common salt industries in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 49.7 thousand M. Tonnes for the calender year 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Handloom Products manufactured in Orissa

1074. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of handloom products manufactured in Orissa during 1965-66;

(b) the total consumption of yarn during the same period; and

(c) the total amount granted to Orissa for the development of handloom industries in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The total output of Handloom products manufactured in Orissa during April to October 1965 was 64.38 million metres.

(b) 4.09 Million kilograms.

(c) Central assistance to State Governments will be sanctioned sometime in March 1966. However an allocation of Rs. 28.87 lakhs for Orissa has been made for 1965-66.

Industrial Estates in Orissa

1075. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates opened in Orissa during 1965-66 and

the names of districts where they were opened; and

(b) the amount allotted by the Centre to Orissa for the purpose during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No. industrial estate has been opened so far during the current year. 66 rural industrial work sheds are under construction.

(b) The provisional payment sanctions are issued at the end of every financial year i.e. in the month of March. These sanctions are based on the nine months actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments plus three months anticipated expenditure. The Planning Commission have made an allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the establishment of Industrial Estates in Orissa during the year 1965-66. This allocation will cover the rural industrial work sheds also.

Ambar Charkhas in Orissa

1076. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas actually supplied to Orissa during 1965-66 so far;

(b) the number out of them actually in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 178 (upto 31-12-1965).

(b) 143.

	kgs.
(c) (i) From charkhas distributed upto 1964-65	[49,863
(ii) From 143 charkhas referred to in (b) above	2,268
TOTAL	52,131

Post-Matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

**1077. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and other backward classes for post-Matric studies in Orissa during 1965-66 so far;

(b) the total number of students who applied for these scholarships from Orissa during the same period; and

(c) the dates when these scholarships were paid to the students?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House, as soon as it is received.

Ambar Charkhas in Rajasthan

**1078. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas actually supplied to Rajasthan during 1965-66; and

(b) the number out of them which are actually in operation during the same period in that State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 137 (upto 30th September, 1965).

(b) 137 (as on 30th September, 1965).

Post Matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. in Rajasthan

**1079. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes for Post-Matric studies in Rajasthan during 1965-66; and

(b) the dates when these scholarships were paid to the students?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Posts for S.C. & S.T. on S.E. Railway

**1080. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled up in the lower Gazetted Service during 1965-66 so far on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up so far during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 18.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

1081. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1965-66;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to make up these losses?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The accounting year of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation relating to the period 1965-66 ends only on 31st March, 1966. The full financial details of the working of the Corporation for this period are, therefore, not finalised yet.

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

Small-Scale Industries in West Bengal

1082. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import ceilings for non-ferrous metals for small-scale industries in West Bengal have been slashed down to Rs. 23 lakhs in 1965-66 from Rs. 1 crore 30 lakhs in 1964-65; and

(b) if so, what are the considerations and principles on which this has been done?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No foreign exchange ceiling as such is allotted to the States for import of non-ferrous metals for the small scale industries. Statewise allocation of the total quantity of non-ferrous metals available for distribution to the small scale sector is made in tonnage. The following allocations were made to

West Bengal for 1964-65 and 1965-66:

	1964-65	1965-66
	(in tonnes)	
Copper	1168.0	210.0**
Zinc	901.0	222.9**
Lead	292.3	102.0**
Tin	184.0	45.0**
Nickel	170.0 Kgs@	Nil
Imported E.C. grade Aluminium wire rods	110.0	70.0*

**Allocation made for Nov. 65-Apr. 66 which represents 50 per cent of the allocations made for the period October 64, March 65.

*For 1965-66 period.

@For October, 64—March 65 period.

The cuts in the allocation of copper, lead zinc and tin to West Bengal for 1965-66 were in proportion to the reduction in the over-all availability as in the case of other States. In the case of aluminium wire rods allocations to the States for 1965-66 were made prorata to the revised demands received from them.

(b) Does not arise.

Cashew Board

1083. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to form a Cashew Board; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) It has been decided to constitute a Cashewnut Development Council.

Indian Woollen Mills and International Standards

1084. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are associated with the work of the two specialists deputed by the International Wool Secretariat to help the Indian Woollen mills to reach international standards both in quality and price;

(b) whether it is considered feasible to achieve these objects with the cut imposed on the import of raw wool; and

(c) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

(a) to (c). The International Wool Secretariat is reported to have deputed two specialists at the request of one of the Woollen Mills in Bombay to go into its problems of production and costing in the manufacture of woollen textiles for exports. Government were not associated with the work of the two specialists as it was mainly in regard to the problems of one particular Mill. Government have not also received any report in this regard.

रूसी ट्रैक्टरों की चोर बाजारी

1085. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि गाजियाबाद इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी रूसी ट्रैक्टरों में चोर बाजारी कर रही है; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मधुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गोरखपुर बारबंकी बड़ी रेलवे लाइन

1086. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 27 अगस्त, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 920 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर से बारबंकी तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की प्रस्तावित योजना इस समय किस प्रक्रम में है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना पर कब तक काम आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) 27-8-1965 को प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 920 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित बारबंकी-गोंडा-गोरखपुर मीटर लाइन खंड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की लागत और अर्थक्षमता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए अभी प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन किया जा रहा है । इस लाइन के बदलाव का काम शुरू किया जाये या नहीं इसके बारे में अभी निर्णय किया जायेगा जब उक्त अध्ययन का काम पूरा हो जायेगा और साथ ही रेलों के विकास के लिए कुल जितनी राशि उपलब्ध की गयी है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए इन अध्ययनों के परिणाम पर रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा विचार कर लिया जायेगा ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

बैंकोस्तोबाकिया की सहायता से हवि ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

1087. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री प्र० बं० बरध्वा :

श्री म० सा० त्रिबेदी :

श्री भागवत सा आबाब :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० बं० सामन्त :

श्रीमती आशिषी नियम :

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री 19 नवम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 950 के उत्तर के

सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चैकोस्लोवाकिया की सहायता से कृषि ट्रैक्टर बनाने की योजना के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या ट्रैक्टरों की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का इस बारे में तत्काल कोई निर्णय करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को कब तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री डा० संजीविया) :

(क) से (ग). चैकोस्लोवाकिया के मेसर्स मोटोकोव द्वारा तैयार की जा रही परियोजना रिपोर्ट के 1966 के अन्त तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में जिस किस्म के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है उनसे किसानों को परिचित कराने तथा इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों का भ्रम-भ्रमण सारे पुर्जों सहित सीमित संख्या में आयात करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

मौजूदा कारखानों द्वारा कृषि ट्रैक्टरों का स्थानीय उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है—

वर्ष	उत्पादन संख्या
1963 .	1610
1964 .	3172
1965 .	6318

हाथी दांत का कोटा

1088. श्री ए० सा० बाबुवाल :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान के उन व्यापारियों के, जिन्हें, 1965 के दौरान हाथी दांत के कोटे दिये गये थे, विवरण क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि जिन व्यापारियों को हाथी दांत के कोटे दिये गये थे उन्होंने अपने-अपने कोटे प्राप्त कर लिए हैं; और

(ग) प्रत्येक व्यापारी को कितनी मात्रा में कितने मूल्य के हाथी दांत दिये गये थे ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शशी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ग). एक एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3600/66]

(ख) जी, हां।

Import Entitlement

1089. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import entitlement offered during 1962-63 and 1963-64 did not result in proportionate increase in the export trade; and

(b) if so, what further steps Government have taken or propose to take to see that the export promotion is effected in proportion to the import licences issued?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) This has resulted in substantial increase in exports of our manufactured goods which are given such assistance. The value of import licences issued under Export Promotion Schemes was Rs. 36.69 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 53.39 crores in 1963-64 while the total value of exports during these years was Rs. 713.61 and 793.25 crores respectively.

This upward trend of total exports has continued during the next year (1964-65) with total exports at Rs. 814.56 crores and value of licences issued under the Export Promotion Schemes being Rs. 56.12 crores.

(b) The question does not arise.

Accumulation of Handloom Stocks

1090. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the "Hindu" dated the 31st December, 1965 that the Madras State Government has to retain the sales-tax at more than one point as the Union Government has not agreed to reimburse their loss at a point beyond the first sale;

(b) if so, whether the levying of the sales-tax at more than one point has resulted in the glut of handloom goods in the foreign markets; and

(c) what steps have been taken to dispose of the accumulated handloom stock in order to avail the industry from stagnation and the workers getting unemployed?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have given additional credit facilities to the Madras State Apex Society for marketing of handloom cloth to the extent of Rs. 100 lakhs against the earlier limit of Rs. 70 lakhs. The Madras Government gave an advance of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Apex Society for increased procurement from the Primary Societies. The State Government also allowed additional rebate on wholesale sales of handloom cloth by the Cooperative societies for a period of 4 months from the 1st June, 1965.

Madras-Tuticorin B.G. Rail Link

1091. **Shri M. Malaichami:**
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to a press report in the 'Hindu' dated 31-12-1965 that the cargo traffic at Tuticorin would go upto 2.7 million

tons by 1975-76 and that the traffic generated would justify the proposal for a broad gauge railway link from Madras to Tuticorin via Tiruchirappalli and Madurai; and

(b) if so, whether the construction of the broad gauge railway link would be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan so that the estimated flow of goods to the Tuticorin port is ensured?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Adequate spare capacity is at present available on the metre gauge lines serving Tuticorin Port which could further be augmented by diesel traction and improved signalling. However, the long term rail traffic requirements of the Tuticorin Port as well as of other developments in the region are being evaluated in regard to the commodities, the volume and pace of growth and the characteristics of lead (whether long, medium or short). Depending on the results of these studies the decisions on the best means of providing the requisite additional capacity for the Port as and when required will be taken in time to allow for the physical construction period of new facilities.

Engineering Industries in Bombay

1092. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Supply and Technical Development be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to supply zinc and other scarce raw materials for Kamanis' Group of Engineering Industries in Bombay to prevent lay-off of thousands of workmen; and

(b) why this highly advanced machinery and know-how and skilled personnel is not taken over by Government for production in the Ordnance Factories, especially the Metal and Alloys Section?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghu Ramiah): (a) The supply of zinc and other scarce raw materials to Kamani Group of Engineering Industries as also to other similar units is being regulated under the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order 1965. In view of the current shortage of these materials, their release and utilisation is being permitted to the consuming units on a uniform basis. So long as the shortages last, all units including the Kamani Group of Industries have to share in *pro-rata*.

(b) In view of the position explained in reply to part (a), the question of Government taking over machinery, know-how or skilled personnel from any unit, does not arise.

Paper Plant in Nepal

1093. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported dropping of the proposal by China to set up a paper plant in Nepal;

(b) if so whether Government have offered or propose to offer assistance to Nepal for this project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Government have not so far offered any assistance to Nepal in setting up a paper plant. If and when any proposal for such assistance is received from HMG Nepal, it will be given due consideration.

घाग बुझाने वाले यंत्र

1094. डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटवर्धनक :

श्री रायसेनक यादव :

क्या बाजिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सब है कि नई दिल्ली

में इंडियन कोन्सल्टेंट्स यूनियन के शो रूम में लगाये गये घाग बुझाने वाले यंत्र ने, उस समय काम नहीं किया जब कुछ समय पूर्व उस शो रूम में घाग लग गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकारी घोर अधः-सरकारी संस्थाओं और इमारतों में लगाये गये घाग बुझाने वाले यंत्रों की समय समय पर जांच करने की कोई व्यवस्था है;

(ग) क्या कश्चित शो रूम में लगे घाग बुझाने वाले यंत्र की जांच की गयी थी; और

(घ) यदि हां तो घाग लगने से कितने दिन पूर्व इस, की जांच की गई थी ?

बाजिस्व मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी): (क) जी, नहीं। शायद इसका भाष्य केन्द्रीय कुटीर उद्योग इम्पोरियम से है जिसका प्रबन्ध पहले भारतीय सहकारी यूनियन द्वारा किया जाता था।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) चार महीने और दो दिन।

Heavy Electrical Factory Bhopal

1095. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, which has now completed five years of service is manufacturing Rs. 50 crores worth of hydro and thermal generating equipment; and

(b) the other articles which the factory is now manufacturing?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Heavy Electricals, Bhopal have in hand a manufacturing programme for Hydro and Thermal generating sets of a total value of approximately Rs. 50 crores to be

delivered during IV five year plan period.

(b) The Plant at Bhopal is at present equipped for the manufacture of various items of electrical equipment like Switchgear, Control-gear, Transformers, Capacitors, Traction Motors, Generators and Auxiliary Machines, Industrial Motors, Motors for Steel Plants and rectifiers.

Export of Cattle to Ceylon

1096. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government is to import cattle from India; and

(b) how many applications have been made to the Ministry of Commerce for the import of cattle for slaughter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No request has been received from Government of Ceylon for import of cattle from India during the current year.

(b) No application has been received for the export of cattle for slaughter during the current year.

Shoe Factory in the Public Sector

1097. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of the Government of India to set up a shoe factory in the Public Sector is not favoured by the industrial circle; and

(b) if so, what are their arguments to support their stand?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No serious adverse criticism on the proposal to set up a leather shoe factory in public sector has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

Retirement of Officers in Railway Board's Office

1098. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of Officers of the rank of Section Officers, Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, Joint Directors, Directors and above in the Railway Board's Office who were or are due to retire during the current year and had been refused leave preparatory to retirement; and

(b) the period of leave refused in each case and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Leave preparatory to retirement has been refused in the case of the following officers:

- (1) **Shri M. M. Khan**—Member, Mechanical Engineering.
 - (2) **Shri Shanti Nath**—Deputy Director, Railway Stores (Development).
 - (3) **Shri M. R. Wadhwan**—Deputy Director, Mechanical Engineering (Production).
 - (4) **Shri Amarnath Kapur**—Deputy Director, Traffic (Special Duty).
 - (5) **Shri Gopal Das**—Section Officer.
 - (6) **Shri L. C. Dhingra**—Section Officer.
- (b) **Shri M. M. Khan**—8 months.
Shri Shanti Nath—6 months.
Shri M. R. Wadhwan—6 months.
Shri Amarnath Kapur—6 months.
Shri Gopal Das—6 months.
Shri L. C. Dhingra—2 months.

The leave preparatory to retirement was refused in the public interest.

Boiler quality Plates

1099. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an excessive rejection in the boiler quality plates rolled at the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the rolling of such plates?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Himmatnagar-Udaipur Rail Link

1100. **Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when will the Himmatnagar-Udaipur rail link be opened for passenger traffic; and

(b) whether Government have examined the proposal to extend this rail link upto Vijapur from Himmatnagar?

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

(a) The Udaipur-Himmatnagar railway line is expected to be opened to passenger traffic some time towards the end of March, 1966.

(b) No.

Swimming Pool near New Delhi Station

1101. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was earmarked for constructing the Swimming pool near New Delhi Railway Station and how much money was spent;

(b) what are the charges for bathing in this swimming pool for the Officers, Class III and Class IV employees separately; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the revision of the charges on the basis of their salary so as to bring it within the reach of all classes of employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The original estimated cost of providing swimming pool was Rs. 4,22,300/ approximately. The revised estimated cost of swimming pool and its allied works is approximately Rs. 6.75 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 15/- and Rs. 10/- for the whole season from the employees and dependents of the employees respectively in case they wish to become 'Members'. No different rates have been prescribed for officers, class III and IV employees.

(c) No.

Quarters for Railway Employees in Delhi Area

1102. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway staff on the waiting list for the allotment of quarters in Delhi area separately in essential and non-essential categories and since when they have been awaiting; and

(b) what is the future programme of construction of quarters for Delhi area and whether Government have fixed any target for housing the un-housed workers in view of the acute position in Delhi area?

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

Essential			Waiting list from		
Class III	Class III Artisans	Class IV	Class III	Class III Artisans	Class IV
456	222	137	19-2-63	30-6-58	25-11-59

Non-essential

Waiting list from

Class III	Class IV	Class III	Class IV
8308	1179	2-12-52	28-12-53

(b) 113 Units Type I quarters for Class IV staff, 121 Units Type II quarters for Class III staff are under construction in Delhi Area.

126 Units Type I quarters for Class IV staff have been proposed to be constructed during 1966-67. No target for housing the un-housed staff has been fixed due to the uncertainty of availability of funds for this area in future years.

Medical Facilities to Railway Board's Staff and Officers

1103. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff and officers of the Railway Board are entitled to the medical facilities offered by the C.G.H.S. as also at the Central Hospital of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend this option to other Railway employees of the Northern Railway working in Delhi?

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

(a) Staff and officers of the Railway Board are entitled to the Medical facilities offered by C.G.H.S. Class I & II Railway officers on their temporary transfer to the Railway Board office are, however, given option to retain either the Railway Medical Attendance Rules or the C.G.H. Scheme for the period of their stay in the Board's office.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The staff employed on the Railways are governed by Railway Medical Attendance Rules and

C. G. H. Scheme has not been applicable on the Railways.

Requirement of Zinc, Copper and Tin Plates

1104. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual requirement of zinc, copper and tin plates in the country;

(b) the stock of each of these metals in the country as on the 31st January, 1966; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the requirement of Industries which need these metals for their finished products?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The present annual requirements, according to the Committee on maintenance imports set up in connection with the 4th Five Year Plan, are estimated as under:—

i. Copper	1,20,000 tonnes
ii. Zinc	1,00,000 "
iii. Tin Plates	2,00,000 "

Actual imports during 1964-65 were as follows:—

i. Copper	52,635 tonnes
ii. Zinc	69,952 "
iii. Tin Plates	42,416 "

(b) The stock of these metals as on 31-1-1966 in accordance with the returns received in this Ministry is as under:—

i. Copper	4,750 tonnes
ii. Zinc	13,826 "

iii. Tin Plates—Information is not readily available as this item is not covered by the Scarce Industrial Material (C) control Order.

(c) The indigenous production of Copper is about 10,000 tonnes per annum. The balance of requirements of copper, zinc and tin have to be met through imports depending on the availability of foreign exchange.

Air Conditioned De-Luxe Trains on the Metre Gauge Lines

1105. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce air-conditioned De-Luxe trains on the metre gauge rail lines; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Subject to the availability of requisite foreign exchange for air-conditioning equipment, it is proposed to acquire coaching stock for introduction of bi-weekly Air-conditioned Expresses on one or two important metre gauge trunk routes.

(b) Does not arise.

Industries in the Rural Areas

1106. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to establish industries in the rural areas; and

(b) the progress made so far in establishing Rural Industrial Estates?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Several small industries, such as, village industries, Khadi, sericulture and coir and, to an appreciable extent, handloom, are already located in the rural areas. As regards "small scale industries" their development has so far been, by and large, in or near the cities and larger towns, but some steps have been taken for the promotion of these industries in rural areas also.

The Central Government made special allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs of free foreign exchange for import of raw materials and components licensed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to assist industries in rural areas in the year April, 1964—March, 1965. In addition, foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 1,79,00,000 was made for import of steel for rural industries.

Most of the State Governments have earmarked over 50% of the allotment under State Aid to Industries Act for the grant of loans for industries in rural and semi-urban areas. Some State Governments have also undertaken special schemes for rural industrialization. In this connection, mention may be made of the Panchayat Samiti Industries Scheme in Orissa, the Punjab Government Scheme to subsidize small scale Industrial units in rural areas, and the Maharashtra State Government Schemes to constitute Rural Industrial Boards.

In addition, a reference may also be made to the constitution of a high-level Rural Industries Planning Committee by the Planning Commission in April, 1962, to review the progress of industries in rural areas, advise on problems of policy and planning relating to them and recommend programmes for their intensive development in rural areas including coordinated area and regional plans of development and pilot projects. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, 49 Rural Industries Projects have been taken up in selected rural areas in different States so that effective techniques, methods and programmes could be evolved and extended progressively to other areas which have a large incidence of unemployment and under-employment. Each project area generally covers a population of 3-5 lakhs and consists of three to five complete development blocks. Rapid surveys of 45 of the project areas have already been completed and development programmes are now being

implemented. The object of these programmes is to promote industries based largely on agriculture and other local resources with a view to broadening and diversifying the base of the rural economy.

A number of major industries like steel, aluminium, caustic soda etc. have been established in non-urban areas, thus bringing into existence small industrial townships in the midst of essentially rural surroundings. A number of sugar factories are also located in essentially non-urban areas. Recently some fiscal incentives have also been given to encourage the shifting out of industries from overcrowded areas like Bombay.

(b) Progress made in establishment of Rural Industrial Estates as on 30th September, 1965, is as under:—

Industrial Estates functioning	35
Industrial Estates completed and likely to start functioning in near future	22
Industrial Estates under construction	30
TOTAL	87

Import of Tractors from U.S.S.R.

1107. **Shri Dharmalingam:**
Shri V. V. Thevar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has agreed to supply 2,000 tractors to India;

(b) if so, what kind of tractors are to be supplied;

(c) how these are to be used; and

(d) on what conditions these are to be supplied?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Under the recent Trade Agreement concluded with the U.S.S.R., the Soviet side has agreed to supply Crawler tractors, wheel tractors and other agricultural

machinery, components and spares upto a value of Rs. 1.5—2.9 crores during 1966. The Government of India, keeping in view the needs of the Country's agricultural requirements for different types of tractors, will determine the exact Nos. of each type that will have to be imported.

(b) We have agreed to import only such types of tractors which are not indigenously manufactured and/or fabricated and so far as wheeled tractors are concerned the main supply will be in the 14 HP range.

(c) These tractors will, on imports, be used for agricultural purposes only.

(d) The Soviet Union have agreed to supply tractors and agricultural machinery on deferred payment terms extending to 8 years.

Fire Cases in H.E.C., Ranchi

1108. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested so far in connection with the fires that broke out in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi in 1964;

(b) whether any specific charge-sheets have been prepared against those who have now been kept in custody in connection with the said arson cases;

(c) if not, how long the accused persons are going to be kept in the custody in this way; and

(d) what steps are being taken to expedite such cases?

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

(b) to (d). The case is being investigated by Bihar C.I.D. in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Every effort is being made to complete the investigation and prefer charge sheets as early as possible.

Dharmanagar-Agartala Rail Line

1109. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala town in Tripura; and

(b) when the work is expected to be taken up?

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

(a) and (b). The Chief Minister, Tripura has been pressing for extension of the Railway line beyond Dharmanagar. In view of this and other demands, the Planning Commission has organised a Transport survey of Tripura, Manipur and North Assam. Based on the results of this survey, appropriate consideration will be given to the proposal for further extension of the Railway line inside Tripura, in conjunction with the Planning Commission, while finalising the Fourth Plan proposals.

Manufacture of Instruments

1111. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Director of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation that permission has been accorded to firms manufacturing scientific instruments to seek collaboration with foreign firms which are themselves importing the items from India;

(b) whether permission has also been given to import items of scientific instruments which are not only being produced in India but are also being exported; and

(c) the reasons for issuing the licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Industrial Development of Hill Areas

1112. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hill District Commission has suggested that a separate body consisting of representatives of (i) the Central Government (ii) Assam Government and (iii) Hill Districts, should be constituted to undertake the Industrial development of hill areas;

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

Goods Trains Collision near Bombay

1113. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties involved in the Railway accident near Bombay between the two goods trains on the 24th January, 1966;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the reasons leading to this accident;

(c) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to give compensation to the families of the persons who were killed in the accident?

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

(a) As a result of this accident two persons died on the spot and another two sustained injuries of whom one succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

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

(d) *Ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 500 was made immediately to the family of each of the deceased. Payment of full compensation is under examination.

Salem-Bangalore Rail Line

1114. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 935 on the 19th November, 1965 and state the progress since made in the construction of the Salem-Bangalore railway line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Earthwork in formation and bridge works are progressing well. Linking of track has also commenced. An overall progress of 60% has been achieved upto end of January, 1966 on this project.

Tirunelveli - Kanyakumari Trivandrum Railway Line

1115. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 523 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has since examined the report of engineering and traffic surveys in respect of the railway line from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari and then to Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether it is proposed to include this line in the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) to (c). The survey reports for

this line are expected to be submitted very shortly to the Railway Board. A decision regarding its construction will be taken after scrutiny of the Survey Reports. Construction of this line in the Fourth Plan is dependent on the funds to be made available for new lines. Construction and the priority of this line will merit among various proposals for new lines.

Shortage of Cotton

1116. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious fall in the production of raw cotton in India due to the failure of monsoons this year;

(b) whether there will be less import of cotton from abroad as a result of the foreign exchange difficulty;

(c) whether any raw cotton is coming to India under P.L. 480 this year;

(d) how Government propose to meet the shortage of cotton, if any; and

(e) whether the production of yarn and cloth is likely to suffer as a result of such shortage?

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

(a) According to the latest trade estimates the production of raw cotton in the current year (1965-66) is likely to be slightly less as compared to the production in the previous year. The likely production in 1965-66 is estimated by the trade at 56 lakh bales as compared to 57.50 lakh bales in 1964-65.

(b) Yes.

(c) No agreement for the import of cotton under P.L. 480 has been concluded so far.

(d) and (e). The slight shortfall in the availability of cotton will, if necessary, have to be made good by drawing upon the carry-over stocks.

Retired Pensioners of Railways

1117. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway pensioners have been experiencing great hardships in drawing their pension as they are to draw the same through Accountant-General's office and Treasury through Banks;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow the Railway pension optees to draw pensions through their nearest Railway station or Post Office; and

(c) when this facility is likely to be given to the pensioners?

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

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

Export of Foot-wear

1118. Shri M. R. Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the fresh trade agreement entered with foreign countries for the export of Indian-made foot-wear during the year 1965;

(b) the countries with which the deal was affected for the first time; and

(c) the major concerns in India which have secured the orders for the supply of foot-wear?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have included leather foot-wear as an item in the commodity lists entered into with most of the East European countries. There has been significant increase in the export of footwear to U.S.S.R.

(c) State Trading Corporation farm out the orders to various producers and also six other firms.

Section Officers' Examination in Railway Board's Office

1119. Shri Narasimha Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a number of Railway Board employees who appeared in the competitive examination for Section Officers in May, 1965 and secured as high as 66 per cent marks and had 10 years service at their credit, have not been selected or kept on the panel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the vacancies caused consequent on the selected candidates sent for training are not being filled up by the candidates who have qualified in the examination; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to fill up such vacancies and give chance to those who qualified in the examination to officiate by enlarging the selected list?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). 30 vacancies in the Section Officer's grade were to be filled on the basis of the limited competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in May '65 for promotion to the Section Officer's grade in Railway Board's Office. As the selection was on competitive basis, some staff who secured an aggregate of 66 percent of the marks could not find a place in the selected list. Representations have been received from them that they should be considered for being placed in a panel to be used for future vacancies. There are also representations against the formation of such a panel. These representations are under examination.

(c) Only Stenographers, who have qualified for promotion as Section Officers, are being deputed for training against trainee posts. As a result of this, no vacancies of Section Officers have arisen.

(d) In view of 'c' above, the question does not arise.

Accident near Borgachia Station

1120. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a train of the Martin-Burn Light Railway System dashed against another up-train near Borgachia Station near Calcutta on the 29th January, 1966;

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

(c) the number of persons injured and killed; and

(d) whether any court of enquiry has been orderer?

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

(a) and (b). On 29-1-66 while passenger train No. 9 Up was held up at the Outer signal of Bargachia station, another passenger train, No. 11 Up which was following collided with it.

(c) No one was killed. However, 18 persons sustained minor injuries.

(d) The accident was enquired into by a Committee of the Heads of the Departments of the Railway.

Projects in Calicut and Palghat

1121. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Central Government to start any new project in Calicut and Palghat districts in the light of the survey made by the Geological Department in Kerala during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Handloom Cloth

1122. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Pakistani Conflict resulted in the reduction of export of handloom cloth; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Estates

1123. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates working in each State in the country;

(b) how many out of them are self-supporting;

(c) how many of them are registered in the public sector and private sector separately; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred for building such Estates in the country (State-wise)?

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

State	As on 30-9-1965 Estates working
Andhra Pradesh	16
Assam	2
Bihar	4
Delhi	2
Gujarat	8

South Central Zone

State	As on 30-9-1965 Estates working
Himachal Pradesh .	1
Jammu & Kashmir .	15
Kerala .	8
Maharashtra .	22
Madhya Pradesh .	11
Madras .	21
Mysore .	9
Orissa .	6
Pondicherry .	1
Punjab .	18
Rajasthan .	13
Tripura .	2
Uttar Pradesh	20
West Bengal	3
TOTAL .	182

(b) All the estates mentioned in part (a) above are assisted by Government.

(c) The number of Industrial Estates under each category is as follows:

Govt. owned estates	Estates set up by Coop. Societies and assisted private estates.	Ancillary estates set up by Govt. under- takings.	Estates set up by joint stock companies
151	25	2	4

(d) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

1124. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway lines have been included in the South Central Zone which has been newly formed;

(b) whether it is a fact that Hubli Division and Secunderabad Division are not connected at all; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken to connect the two island zones?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Part of Sholapur (Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge) Division, entire Secunderabad Division (Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge) of Central Railway, major portions of Hubli (Metre Gauge) and Vijayawada (Board Gauge and Metre Gauge) Divisions of Southern Railway and a portion of Guntakal (Metre Gauge) Division of Southern Railway are proposed to be included in the South Central Zone newly being formed.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Sixth Steel Plant

1125. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy. Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Anglo-American experts for setting up of the Sixth Steel Plant and accepted by Government;

(b) whether the location for the sixth plant has been finalised;

(c) if not, when it will be finalised and

(d) the number of plants necessary to meet the internal need of steel in the country?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Fifth Steel Plant. The

Anglo-American experts have preferred the Visakhapatnam site. The Government is considering their report.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

(d) The Fourth Five Year Plan target is still being worked out and the number of plants required would depend on the final target.

Imports and Exports

1126. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total imports and exports in 1950-51, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 (up to January, 1966); and

(b) the percentage of consumer goods and capital goods exported imported during each of the above years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Two statements showing total imports and exports during 1950-51 and from 1960-61 to 1965-66 (upto October 1965) and their percentage distribution into broad categories are Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5601/66]. Figures beyond October 1965 are not yet available. The details of imports are available according to the specified categories namely Consumer Goods, Capital Goods etc. The details of exports on this basis are not available and have been given in the statement according to economic categories namely 'Food drinks and tobacco', Raw materials and products and articles mainly unmanufactured and 'Articles wholly or mainly manufactured' etc. which are on the pattern of U.N.C. publications.

Cottage Match Industry in Madras

1127. Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of the Cottage Match Industry in Satur and Kovilpatti in Madras State on account of shortage of chlorate of potash and phosphorous.

(b) the relief, if any, given by Government; and

(c) the steps taken to restore normal supply of the materials to the cottage match industry?

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

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to help the industry:—

(i) Arrangements to distribute 130 metric tons of Chlorate of Potash per month during three months viz. February, March and April, 1966 have been finalised.

(ii) Arrangements to import 300 tons of Chlorate of Potash from Rupee Area Countries by the State Trading Corporation have been made.

(iii) Import licences for the import of Red Phosphorous for a total value of Rs. 167,612/- have been issued to the match units in South India.

Derailment on the North-East Frontier Railway

1128. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murlil Manohar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lumding-Silchar passenger train got derailed between Maibang and Daotuhaja stations on the North-East Frontier Railway on the 5th February, 1966;

(b) if so, the details of loss of life and property due to this incident as also the possible reasons leading thereto; and

(c) whether any investigation has so far been held into the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The accident took place between Wadrenghisa and Daotuhaja stations on 4-2-66.

(b) and (c). There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 58,000/-

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, has held an enquiry into the accident. According to his provisional finding the derailment was due to a bridge having been blown up by some unknown person or persons and was a deliberate act of sabotage.

Fuel Deposits

1129. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 503 on the 12th November, 1965 about fuel deposit reserves and state:

(a) the facts about the deposits of oil and coal in the world and in India; and

(b) whether the picture about the deposits, quantitatively and qualitatively, calls for any action and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) According to the information available with the Geological Survey of India, the reserves of coal in the world are estimated at about 5 million million tons and the reserves of oil at about 77,000 million tons. In India, the coal reserves are estimated at about 120,000 million tons and the proved oil reserves at about 110 million tons.

(b) The reserves of non-metallurgical coal in India are quite abundant and no specific action is called for in this regard. The reserves of metallurgical coal are, however, limited and hence these are conserved as much as possible by resorting to various measures such as washing and blending. Exploration work to prove new reserves of metallurgical coal have also been taken in hand.

Export of Coal

1120. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Lokanathan's Study Group on export of coal has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Group; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, when the Group is likely to submit its report?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Study Group submitted its interim recommendations on 18-5-65; its final report is now under preparation and is expected by April, 1968. Action taken on the interim recommendations has already resulted in our regaining the Ceylon market, apart from the Burma market which was regained earlier.

Sampling and Rail Tariffs of Coal

1131. Shri Himatsingha:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 150 on the 5th November, 1965 and state the action taken on the suggestions made by the World Bank for lowering of rail tariffs for coal carried in Block Rakes and for more detailed sampling of coal?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): The matter is still under consideration.

Badli Industrial Estate

1132. Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government are charging "economic rent" from the industrial units located in the Badli Industrial Estate (Delhi) for the past two years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot sheds on hire-purchase basis to these units;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from these units to decrease the rent they have hitherto been paying; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi

1133. Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any applications from the units working in Badli Industrial Estate Delhi for making provision for extra land in order to expand their industry; and

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

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

(b) The land near about has not been developed so far. Steps are being taken to develop 36 acres of additional land adjacent to the present Badli Industrial Estate. Applications of these units will be given due consideration at the time of allotment of land after it has been developed.

विद्रोही नागार्घों द्वारा घनसिरी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे पटरी का उड़ाया जाना।

1134. श्री हेम बलघा !:

श्री प्र० च० बलघा।

श्री कोल्हा वेंकया :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री कोल्हा वेंकया :

श्री म० न० स्वामी :

श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 फरवरी 1966 की रात को पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के घनसिरी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट नागा विद्रोहियों ने रेलवे लाइन के एक भाग को उड़ा दिया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विध्वंसात्मक कार्यों को न रोके जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में रेलवे पटरियों की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रभावी उपाय काम में लाये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र सैनिक अधिकारियों के सक्रिय नियंत्रण में हैं और इस बात की जिम्मेदारी भी उन्हीं पर है कि पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के लामडिग-बदरपुर-सिलचर और लमडिग-सीमल गुड़ खंडों में गाड़ियों का परिचायन सुरक्षित

रूप से हो। रेलवे सुरक्षादल के विशेष प्रापातिक दल की 2 बटालियन भी सैनिक अधिकारियों के अधीन कर दी गयी हैं। सैनिक अधिकारी इस सम्बन्ध में कारगर उपाय बरत रहे हैं, जिन्हें बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा।

Medical Facilities to Servants of Railway Employees

1135. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that under the present rules, servants of Railway employees are allowed to get free medical treatment in Railway Hospitals but this facility is not allowed to their old parents as in C.G.H.S. except the widowed mother; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to extend this benefit to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Private servants of railway employees, who are covered by the relevant pass rules, are eligible for medical facilities limited only to outdoor treatment in railway hospitals.

(b) No.

रेलवे बोर्ड से भेजे गये पत्रों पर हिन्दी पते

1136. **श्री राजदेव सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड से हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों को भेजे जाने वाले पत्रों पर भी हिन्दी में पते नगरे लिखे जाने हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभाष सिंह) (क) और (ख). इस

समय बाहर जाने वाले हिन्दी पत्रों के पते प्राप्तोर पर हिन्दी में लिखे जाते हैं। जैसे-जैसे अधिकाधिक कमचारियों का हिन्दी का कामचलाऊ ज्ञान होता जायेगा, बाहर जाने वाले उन प्रपेजी पत्रों पर भी हिन्दी में पते लिखे जाने लगेंगे, जो हिन्दी भाषा क्षेत्रों को भेजे जाते हैं।

Import of Cotton and Silk

1137. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restrictions imposed on the import of certain types of cotton and Silk have affected the textile industry; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The restrictions on the types of cotton and silk to be imported have not affected the textile industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Engineering Consultants for Bokaro Steel Project

1138. **Shri M. Rampure:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 7 on the 8th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since arrived at a decision to associate more steel and engineering consultants from within the country with the Bokaro Steel Plant Project; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter and the Soviet collaborator's view in this regard?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). As has already been stated in reply to Short Notice Question No. 7 in the Lok Sabha on the 8th December, 1965,

the intention of the Government is to associate Messrs. Dastur & Co. with that portion of the design work at Bokaro which will be handled by the Indian organizations. This is subject to a satisfactory agreement regarding fees. The precise scope of work is in process of being settled now in discussion with the Soviet organisation concerned, who have no objection whatever to Dasturco being given the Indian portion of the work.

Over-Production in three Public Sector Steel Plants

1139. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri M. Malaichami:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 3 steel plants in the public sector are faced with the problem of over-production, under-utilisation of capacity and the accumulation of products; and

(b) if so, the circumstances responsible for it and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Of late there has been a certain downward trend in the demand for some items of iron and steel. As the three steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. are working almost to the rated capacity and some of the expansion units have also been commissioned, this has led to some amount of accumulation of stocks of certain items. There are also certain items like pipes in respect of which the internal demand is less than the installed production capacity.

(b) The shortfall in demand seems to be due to a number of factors like restricted availability of foreign exchange for import of essential raw materials, spares, etc., restrictions on import of zinc, current financial stringency and credit squeeze in the market, reduction in expansion programme of railways, etc., etc.

It is expected that this will prove only a temporary phase. The position is under constant watch and possibilities of export are also being considered in cases where production may exceed domestic demand.

Pokaran-Jaisalmer Railway Line

1140. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to extend the railway line from Pokaran to the city of Jaisalmer (Northern Railway); and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

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

(a) and (b). It has been decided to take up the construction of a 105 KMs. long M.G. line from Pokaran to Jaisalmer during 66-67 Works Programme. The line is expected to be completed in about 15 months' time from the date of commencement of construction.

Import of Drugs

1141. Shri Mohammad Elias:

Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently restrictions have imposed on the import of drugs;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the reasons for imposing these restrictions?

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

(b) The list I (Essential list of Drugs and Medicines) of Appendix 19 to the Import Policy Book (Red Book) for the current period has been revised vide Public Notice No. 101-ITC(PN)65, dated 24-11-65, copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—5602/66.]

(c) This has been done with a view to ensuring that the available foreign exchange for import of drugs and medicines could be put to optimum use in importing essential basic raw materials and intermediates for manufacture of drugs indigenously.

Paper-pulp Industries in S.E. Asia

1142. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. Ramen Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that requests have been received from some countries in South East Asia seeking technical know-how and other materials to set up paper-pulp industries in those countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Stainless Steel Factory in Bihar

1143. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. Malaichami:

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

(a) whether it is fact that Government have given necessary permission to M/s. Birla Brothers to set up a stainless steel factory at Patratw in Hazaribagh, Bihar at a cost of Rs. 60 crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). M/s. Birla Gwalior Ltd. have been issued a letter of intent for the production of 36,000 tonnes of alloy construction steel and 4,000 tonnes of alloy tool steels and high speed tool steels. The plant location will be Patratu in Bihar. The total cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 6½ crores

2530(Ai) LSD—9.

Technical Collaboration will be with M/s. Societe Des Forges Et Ateliers Du Creusot (Usines Schneider).

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सहायक इंजीनियर

1144. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्स्पेक्टर ग्राफ बक्स के पद से सहायक इंजीनियरों के पद के लिए पदोन्नति के हेतु जून, 1965 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा एक विभागीय परीक्षा ली गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति चुने गये और क्या इस प्रकार चुने गये व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति कर दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ व्यक्ति जो उक्त परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण नहीं हुए हैं, 'सहायक इंजीनियरों' के पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुमन सिंह) : (क) सिविल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की द्वितीय श्रेणी में नियमित पदोन्नति के लिए बरग का काम 1965 के उत्तराह्न में पूरा हो गया था।

(ख) 9 व्यक्तियों को पैन्ल में रखा गया है, जिनमें से अभी तक 5 व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति हो चुका है।

(ग) प्रत्यायी पदोन्नति के लिए बनाये गये विशेष पैन्ल में पढ़ने में चुने जाने के आधार पर एक व्यक्ति प्रत्यायी का से सहायक इंजीनियर पद पर लगाया काम कर रहा है। उसे प्रत्यावर्तित किया जा रहा है।

Paper Mill in U.P.

1145. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a paper mill is proposed to be set up in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the progress made so far in the setting up of the proposed mill?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

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

Section Officers in the Railway Board's Office

1146. **Shri Seshiyan:**
Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission, after a competitive examination, declared in December, 1965, 30 candidates as successful for the posts of Section Officers in the office of the Railway Board against the vacancies notified to them;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission have not yet been implemented by the Railway Board;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have made ad hoc appointments to these vacancies?

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

(b) to (d). Pending holding of the limited competitive examination and declaration of the results, ad hoc promotions had been made to the grade of Section Officers. On receipt of the results of the examination the

question of consequent adjustments in the cadre of Section Officers is under examination. In fact a number of the successful candidates have since been promoted as Section Officers.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF PALLATHRA BRICKS AND TILES, LTD., SHERTALLAY (KERALA), KERALA STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED AND THE NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Limited, Shertallay (Kerala) 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 Vice President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.
- (2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5576/66].
- (3) Annual Report of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1964-65, 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.

- (4) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5577/66].

- (5) Annual Reports of the National Productivity Council for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5577/66].

RESOLUTIONS RE FORWARD MARKETS COMMISSION, EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS AND TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Government Resolution No. 35(2)-Com (Genl) (FMC)/65, dated the 16th February, 1966 setting up a Committee to review the working of the Forward Markets Commission, Bombay. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5579/66].
- (2) A copy of Government Resolution No. 11 (33) 65-EAC dated the 21st December, 1965 on the recommendations of the Committee to review the working of Export Promotion Councils. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5558/66].
- (3) A copy of Government Resolution No. 26(1)-Tar/63 dated the 19th February, 1966 setting up a Committee to review the working of the Tariff Commission, Bombay. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5581/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., RANCHI AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD

The Minister of Mines and Metals

(Shri S. K. Dey): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—
 - (i) S. O. 81 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
 - (ii) S. O. 341 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5582/66].
- (2) A copy each of the following papers:—
 - (i) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, 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 Corporation. [Placed in Library. See LT-5583/66].
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1963-64. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5584/66].

FINAL REPORT OF STUDY TEAM ON DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): On behalf of Shri Raghuramiah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Final Report of the Study team on the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5585/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD., RANCHI AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, 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.
- (2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5586/66].

Mr. Speaker: Shri Iqbal Singh.—No one? There ought to be someone to act on his behalf. No one is rising.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES, LTD., NEW DELHI, REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS, LTD., PIMPRI AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

Shri Manubhai Shah: On behalf of Shri Iqbal Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New 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.
- (2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5587/66].
- (3) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited,

Pimpri (Poona), 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.

- (4) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5588/66].

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF TEA BOARD, COFFEE (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965, AND AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF COFFEE BOARD, 1961-62

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Administration Report of the Tea Board for the period 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5589/66].
- (2) A copy of the Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1835 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1965 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5590/66].
- (3) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5591/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF ORISSA ROAD TRANSPORT CO., LTD., BHERHAMPUR, DIRECTORS' REPORT ON IT AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Bherhampur, for the year 1963-64, under sub-sec-

tion (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5582/66].

(2) Directors' Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5593/66].

12.03 hrs.

RE: ABSENCE OF MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Guha—Shri J. R. Mehta—No one there to present the report of the Estimates Committee? (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What will happen to the report?

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, may I point out that this is happening again and again? The Prime Minister is also here now. May I point out that this is happening again and again—that the Ministers are not ready with reply to questions, they are not ready with their papers to be laid on the Table, etc. May I point out that in the interest of a better order of business of the House, the dignity and decorum of the House should be maintained? (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Government are yet to find their feet.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would certainly make a request to the Prime Minister that this should be looked into, and also to the Leader of the House that he should look into it: that the Ministers ought to be ready with their briefs here, or at least they must instruct or direct some of their colleagues that they should act on

their behalf and answer the points in time. Then, I did not find Shri Guha to present the report of the Estimates Committee. Also, no other Member was there to lay it.

Shri Hem Barua: What a shame!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is Parliament coming to?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (बेवास): डांचा ही बिगड़ गया है।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): I am very sorry that I came late, but there were questions in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: That contingency can arise. But in case he arrives late, he should have asked some one else, some one of his colleagues, to do it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What will happen to the Report of the Estimates Committee?

Shri Banga (Chittoor): Sir, this is not the first thing of this sort. The other day we took very strong objection to the absence of any Cabinet Minister, when the Deputy Speaker was presiding. There are so many of them 15 of them—and even if the worst possible absenteeism is to be condoned, surely their complete absence cannot be condoned. When we raised the objection, the poor Deputy-Speaker was reduced to requesting the Deputy Chief Whip. He went round. The Chief Whip—I do not know what title they have given him—was also here and he was helpless. We came to know that some of them were asleep, from the gestures they were making to each other. We took objection and when we wanted to leave the House in protest, some of my friends were able to do that, but I was not able to do that because the Deputy-Speaker was not kind enough to extend the courtesy of allowing us to go out without our losing the

[Shri Ranga]

right of Mr. Narasimha Reddy continuing his speech. He was in the midst of his speech and so I was not able to go out. Otherwise, I should have been treated as having gone out. The whole of the opposition went out of the House in protest against this misbehaviour of on the part of the Cabinet.

Earlier also, I drew your attention, Sir, to the fact that we have been feeling that the Cabinet has been making an effort, calculated or in an unconscious manner, to denigrate this Parliament in order to show to the people that they do not care anything at all for this Parliament and Opposition in this House. In the other House also the same thing happened. There the Deputy Chairman was little more liberal to the opposition than the Deputy-Speaker here and there the opposition was able to go out in protest. Therefore, my hon. friend, who has been brought into this House by the Prime Minister as the Leader of the House—Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha—had to apologise to that House and give a promise. But he has not had the goodness to come here of his own accord and offer his apologies to you and to the House and give an assurance here that when the President's Address is being discussed or when any such important question is being discussed, the Cabinet would be kept in evidence here. The House would not be satisfied merely with Ministers of State or Deputy Ministers being present.

श्री हुकम जन्म कछवाय : मदरसा खोला जाए और वहाँ सब को पढ़ाया जाए ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : असल में जिम्मेवारी का पता नहीं है कि किस की है, संसद के नेता की है या प्रधान मंत्री की है । दो काज़ियों में मुर्गा हराय होती है ।

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I am quite aware of the fact that Prof. Ranga wrote a

letter to you and you were good enough to send it on to me. I went to you and expressed my apologies. I was going to refer to that matter, but I was told that Mr. Ranga would raise it in the House. Otherwise, I would have expressed my unqualified apologies.

श्री हुकम जन्म कछवाय : अब माफी मांग लो ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In the other House, the question was raised. We are very sorry. I really plead guilty. What else can I do? All I can say is, in future this thing will not happen once your ruling is there. The other day, I requested you that if you and the House agree that on the occasion of the discussion on the President's Address, if the Ministers of State . . .

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have every right to make an appeal to you and to the House. It is the right of the House to reject it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been already rejected.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not allowed to complete my submission. If Ministers of State who are holding independent charge of their portfolio . . .

Shri Ranga: No, no; a Cabinet minister should be present.

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House just had a talk with me. He wanted that if a Minister of State who was in independent charge of a department was present in the House, the House might just feel satisfied with that.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have considered it. If there would be any

such difficulty, of course, the House would tolerate even that. But is it too much to expect that out of 15 ministers . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 16 now.

Mr. Speaker: Is it too much to expect that out of 15 ministers one might be here at the time of the discussion of the President's Address. This is a very important discussion. When the President had addressed both the Houses of Parliament it is not too much to expect that one Minister at least should be here.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, may I say . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the Leader of the House.

Some hon. Members: Let us hear Shri Hanumanthaiya.

Mr. Speaker: All, right.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, you have been reminding us—and we are grateful to you for that—that Parliament should command dignity and respect from the public and from everybody concerned. I have been here for some time. As you have been rightly remarking, any detraction or deviation from the dignity of the House, detracts the worth of the work we are doing here. Similarly, the neglect that is being continually shown by the ministers to this House equally detracts from the dignity of the House. I am not saying this by way of criticism on anybody in particular. Many a time we are thinking of amending the Constitution in order to guarantee a quorum in the House. As a parliamentarian of some experience I would like to tell you, many of us do not feel like speaking when a Minister of State who cannot give an effective answer is there to reply to the suggestions we make. Unless we feel that here is a minister who will be able to take the suggestions we make, we will not be serious enough to make any suggestions or even speeches. One of the main reasons why we do not have

quorum in the House is that the ministers do not take this House seriously and, therefore, we do not take this House seriously. This is the real position. You will see, when Cabinet Ministers take the suggestion we make seriously the House will be full and with interest. Then members will attend the House and the House will be full. For various reasons, the ministers think that we members here are not worth taking notice of and our suggestions are not being listened to by them. It is primarily the duty of the Government to realise that it is their show that is being enacted on the floor of the House. It is their responsibility to see that there is quorum by their presence primarily and, secondly, from the other side by the members who will have to be responsible to the various measures and policies adumbrated by Government. This is the crux of the problem. This point is not being touched by anyone of us either in this side of the House or on the other. Specially when the President's Address is being debated or the budget is being debated, if the Minister in charge of Planning, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister are not present no self-respecting member will take the proceedings of the House seriously. Therefore, I merely reinforce the weight of your suggestion that this House should be treated by the Government more respectfully and with greater sense of responsibility.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to submit that apart from the Question Hour, we sit for 5 hours every day. The House sits for five days a week and therefore at the rate of five hours a day we sit for 25 hours a week apart from the Question Hour. There are 15 members of the Cabinet. If they can sit only for two hours per day each by turn I think there will be no trouble and the dignity and decorum of the House will be maintained. If they cannot sit for two hours a day each, then the Leader of the House, who is fast becoming a "Minister of apology" should be made to sit here at least when no Minister is available.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I think it is upto the Government to do it. It is up to us also that we should see to it that the Members of the Cabinet sit here and listen to whatever is said by the Members of the Opposition or other Members of Parliament. If they do not sit here, to whom are we speaking?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would like just to add that more than once before the Chair definitely indicated its desire, and the desire of the House also that at least some members of the Cabinet should be present here during these discussions. We have seen earlier how Jawaharlal Nehru used to attend this House much more frequently than his successors. Everybody, of course, cannot be expected to do that. But, at the same time, in the first Parliament we used to notice the Finance Minister almost regularly attending every meeting of this House during the discussion of the budget and all that. It has been given the go by the successors of the first Finance Minister, Dr. Deshmukh.

In this discussion on the President's Address questions like DIR, the emergency and that kind of thing has come up over and over again and I should think that members on this side of the House have a right to see that the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, is present when that discussion is going on. Regarding the Prime Minister—I do not know, she may have preoccupations of a particularly extraordinary sort; she does have some foreign visitors from time to time, but even so I do not understand why she does not happen to be in the House as much as she ought to be. The Home Minister is not here. The Food Minister, who is in the pillory as the Minister of Food Imports and Begging, he is seen here from time to time making statements but as soon as the statement is over he is no longer seen anywhere. The Ministers do not seem to try to come here and listen to the debate.

We are almost at the end of the discussion. I do not know how many hours are left. Today we have Private Members business and we stop at 2.30 or so. Who are all going to speak, we have no idea. We heard the highfalutin speech, which meant hardly anything, by the Minister of Planning. I do not know whether the Home Minister is going to intervene in the debate. I do not know if the Food Minister is going to intervene in the debate. I do not know who from the Treasury Benches are going to take part in the discussion and that sort of thing. The Ministers are not here to listen to the proceedings, to find out whether there are points which require their replies and then participate in the debate. They treat us with the kind of contempt to which we are getting accustomed. We are getting accustomed to the idea that the parliamentary system is somewhat inadequate. In all parts of the country this impression is being produced. Even in Delhi when we try to the best of our capacity to help to remove this impression we find this kind of thing is going on and the Ministers are behaving in this fashion.

Yesterday during the Question Hour a Minister's conduct was in jeopardy. You were persuaded to hold up the proceedings for more than half an hour in order that particular question can be asked and answered. But the Ministers did not turn up. All over the country the Ministers seem to be in the dock, as far as peoples' accusations are concerned, but the Ministers do not even come before Parliament, let alone before the public outside in the country. This is a serious state of affairs which should not be tolerated in the interest of parliamentary decorum and parliamentary propriety.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): In debates such as this, the President's Address the motion of thanks is moved by the Government side. So, some representative of Government must be present

here to hear what is being said on that motion. If it is not done it is an aspersion on the House and on the Chair also.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): इस सदन की प्रसिद्धा और सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा को इस लिए धक्का लग रहा है क्योंकि इस मंत्रीमंडल के बहुत ज्यादा सदस्य राज्य-सभा से हैं प्रधान मंत्री तक. तो एक बात मैं आपके माफ़त उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जल्द राज्य सभा की सहस्यता छोड़कर इस सदन में आयें। वह सदन की नेता बनती हैं या नहीं उससे मुझे मतलब नहीं। स्वयं नारायण जी सदन के नेता रह सकते हैं लेकिन अधिक से अधिक और महत्वपूर्ण मंत्री इस सदन के सदस्य हो जायेंगे तो ज्यादा प्रसिद्धा होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर बहस होती है तो केवल किसी एक मंत्री का सदन में उपस्थित रहना काफी नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि या तो प्रधान मंत्री या सदन के नेता हर महत्वपूर्ण बहस में सदन में उपस्थित रहें, किसी एक मंत्री के उपस्थित रहने से काम नहीं होगा।

और तीसरी बात यह है जैसे कि कल प्रश्नोत्तर के घंटे के समय ठूप्पा, घाघे घंटे तक हल्ला होती रही. अगर सदन के नेता या प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जो कि सदन में मौजूद थे, अगर वह एक पूरा विवेचन उसके बारे में करते तो शायद इतनी झगड़ नहीं होती और काफी बातें हुई हैं, जिनको लेकर हमको बार-बार इन सवालियों को उठाना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हर महत्वपूर्ण बहस में और प्रश्नोत्तर के समय सदन के नेता और प्रधान मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित रहें।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandaur): I would like to make only one submission in this respect. Although

many of these ministers and we have been known to each other for a number of years, some of them have developed the habit that even when an accusation is being levelled and their whole conduct is a matter of discussion before this House, they go on hobnobbing with each other and do not pay any attention to what is being talked on this side. This is a very bad thing. At least when a direct accusation in their faces is being made, they must not go on merely talking about how to consolidate their positions to which they have reached but they must also look to this side and listen to what is being said about them and against them so that they may be able to give a proper reply. It is one thing that they are absent when the President's Address is being discussed, it is another thing that Shri Muthyal Rao runs about to call for them and they are found sleeping in their houses, it is quite another thing that when they are quite awake they do not listen to what is being talked about them. It is too much.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, we cannot but view with grave concern the prevailing state of affairs at the very beginning of a long Budget session. I do not know what the future holds in store in the 10 to 12 weeks more to go. At this rate I do not know what will happen in the coming weeks. I have no hesitation in saying that the apathy, the callousness of the Treasury Benches is apt to eat into the very vitals of parliamentary institutions in our country. I for one would appeal to the Treasury Benches and to the embattled cohorts behind them to realise their responsibility towards democracy, and ensure that respect for parliamentary institutions is maintained and promoted in our country. I do not wish to lay the blame at the door of the Prime Minister for this particular matter. I do hope that she gets the co-operation from her colleagues to which she is entitled. The blame, if at all, should be laid at the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

door of the Member number two—that is the culprit—on the Treasury Benches (Interruption). He is the Leader of the House. For the first time in his lifetime he has taken upon himself, upon his fairly broad shoulders the leadership of the House.

Shri Ranga: It is the Prime Minister who has given to him such a responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unfortunately, she is not a Member of the House and she cannot be the Leader here; that is why I said the other day that she should fight a by-election and come as a Member of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Members should be brief. All that has been said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will be very brief. I am sorry to say that since he has taken over the leadership of the House, from the very first day, this has been happening. Yesterday I made an appeal to you that during the debate on this important matter, during the discussion on the President's Address, if you adopt the drastic remedy which I suggested for the desperate disease—desperate diseases need drastic remedies—if you warn them that the time when there is not a single Cabinet Minister on the Treasury Benches, whether it is half an hour, 15 minutes, 20 minutes, or one hour, will be and shall be debited to the Congress Party account, they will learn.

One more point I would like to make. We have observed during the last three or four years that when the reply comes from the Treasury Benches, issues or matters that we have raised are rarely replied to. I have been watching here for the last two or three days that one or two ministers sit here; sometimes they sit and mope; sometimes they are drowsy. I do not blame them; they work hard, spend sleepless nights and sleepy days. I do not know why they do not take any notes. They should take notes and answer the points that are raised here. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sreekantan Nair.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): After the apology given by the Leader, it should not be a controversial matter. I have been rising time and again to give an entirely different view of the whole picture, but I have not been given any chance.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sreekantan Nair.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I do not want to cast any aspersions on Ministers of the State nor do I want to find fault with the hon. Prime Minister who has got to receive foreign dignitaries like Nkrumah and others. But it is indeed the right of the House to expect that at least the Home Minister or the new Finance Minister who is an unknown 'quantity' for us or the ever present and ever available Leader of the House—any one of the three—must be in the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Sinha has already apologized and he has said that he will try to see that this does not happen again. But I do resent some of the insinuations which have been made and for which there is no justification or ground for coming to such conclusions. I am glad that some of the hon. members have at least conceded that a Minister does have some little work to do besides sitting here. We have full respect for Parliament; nobody is trying to reduce the stature of Parliament or the dignity of Parliament or democracy. We have got the greatest respect for you, Sir, and for what you say to us and for the opinions of the hon. members of the Opposition. Detailed notes are kept and I see them every day to know what every hon. member has said. We are keeping in full touch with what has been said on both sides of the House and we shall try our best to answer all the questions. But groundless charges and the atmosphere sometimes created does not improve the dignity of democracy or of the House. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha.**

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would not like to add to what the Prime Minister has said, but because my friends . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called him to announce the business for the next week.

श्री मधु लिखते : अगर यह सरकारी कार्य के बारे में निवेदन है तो मेरा आक्षेप है। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है आपको सुना होगा।

प्रत्यक्ष प्रश्न : मैं सुन लूंगा। लेकिन यह कोई ऐटोरनी नहीं है कि आपको सुना होगा। मैं सुन लूंगा जब वक्त आयेगा लेकिन यह क्या बात है ?

12.28 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 28th February, 1966 will consist of:—

- (1) Further discussions on the President's Address.
- (2) Consideration and passing of: The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1966. The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1966. The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 1966.
- (3) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1966-67 from 1st March onwards.

(4) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1966-67.

As members are already aware, the General Budget for 1966-67 will be presented on Monday, the 28th February, 1966, at 5 P.M.

श्री मधु लिखते (मुनेर) : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। उस को पूर्व सूचना देना जरूरी नहीं था। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . धारा को नियम संख्या चाहिए ? 376। धीर चाहिए तो 377 भी लीजिए। तो इस की पूर्वसूचना देना कोई जरूरी नहीं था। लेकिन मैं ने समझा कि चूंकि इस में नियम और संविधान के बड़े सवाल आते हैं इसलिए मैं ने इन का जिक्र करते हुए आप को पत्र लिखा था लेकिन आप ने मुझे लिख कर भेजा कि इस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता अब मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे उठता है धीर वह क्या है। धारा इस पर निर्णय करे।

जो कार्य-सूची धार्डर पेपर प्रचारित किया गया है उस में कहा गया है कि सदन के नेता द्वारा वक्तव्य। श्री सत्य नागायण सिंह 29 फरवरी, 1966 को प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के सरकारी कार्य के बारे में एक वक्तव्य देंगे। पिछले गुरुवार को भी यह सवाल उठा था धीर उस की कार्यवाही मेरे पास है। उस में यह कहा गया था : वॉ मिनिस्टर ऑफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स। पिछली बार जो उन्होंने ने वक्तव्य दिया यह विवाद में दर्ज है कि वह संसदीय मंत्री के नाते दिया था। अब की बार की कार्य-सूची में पता चलता है कि वह सदन के नेता की हैसियत से दे रहे हैं। उस के बारे में आप ने भी अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न उठाया, मैं उस को दोहराना चाहता हूं धीर संविधान की धारा को भी आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने ने शायद हवाला दिया "मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस" का। उन्होंने ने जो कहा वह उद्धरण मेरे पास मौजूद है। वह सत्रहवें संस्करण में 299 पेज पर है, मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस में।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"Each week after the programme of business has been arranged, the Leader of the House states the business for the following week in answer to a question put to him at the end of the questions on Thursday by the Leader of the Oppositions, and whenever necessary makes further business statement from time to time. He may also make procedural motions relating to the business of the House."

इस का आधार उन्होंने ले लिया। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इंगलिस्तान में जो इस के बारे में स्थिति है और हमारे देश में है उस में बुनियादी फर्क है। इंगलिस्तान में सदन के नेता के तीन काम होते हैं। जैनिस् की किताब में इस के बारे में बहुत अच्छी तरह विवेचन किया गया है। एक तो काम यह होता है कि जब समारोह होता है उसमें वह नेतृत्व करता है। मेरा ध्यात है कि यह काम इस सदन में प्राप्त करते हैं। दूसरा काम सदन के नेता का यह होता है, मेज से मैं ने उठ कर सुनाया, सरकारी कार्य के बारे में वह निवेदन करता है और तीसरा सब से महत्वपूर्ण जो काम है जब कभी संसद् में झगड़ा होता है, चर्चा के समय कौन मंत्री क्या जवाब दे यह सवाल उठता है। और विरोधियों के द्वारा आपत्तियाँ उठाई जाती हैं। वे जो मंत्री होते हैं उन मंत्रियों पर सदन के हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। उस के सम्बन्ध में छोटे से दो, तीन वाक्य मैं जैनिस् से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। अब आप के सामने हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान की धारा 77(3) है :—

"The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business."

अब इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कोशिश की कि राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा इस के बारे में जो कुछ ऐलान वगैरह निकाला गया है वह

प्राप्त करें। लेकिन उस की कापी मुझ को नहीं मिली। लेकिन यह संसदीय मंत्रालय की पिछले साल की रपट है। मेरे पास है। उस के प्रारम्भ में ही कहा गया है। मेन फंक्शंस पहले पृष्ठ पर दिये गये हैं :—

Main functions: The following functions have been allocated to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs under article 77(3) of the Constitution of India:...."

अब उस में दूसरे और तीसरे अनुच्छेद ये हैं :—

"2. Planning and coordination of legislative and other official business in both Houses;

3. Allocation of Government time in Parliament for discussion of motions given notice of by Members."

इस धारा के अन्दर यानी 77 के अन्दर जो राष्ट्रपति ने हुक्म जारी किया है उस से बिल्कुल सफाई हो जाती है। इंगलिस्तान में सदन के नेता का जो कर्तव्य है उस में जहाँ तक समारोह वगैरह में बोलने की बात है वह तो प्राप्त काम करते हैं। जहाँ तक सरकारी कार्य का ऐलान करने का सवाल है हमारे संविधान में 77(3) धारा के अन्दर राष्ट्रपति ने जो हुक्म जारी किया उस के अन्दर तो यह काम संसदीय मंत्री का है तो संसदीय मंत्री के नाते अगर यह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं तो हम सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं और वह संविधान के मुताबिक भी होगा लेकिन जैसा कि कार्य सूची में लिखा गया है कि अगर यह सदन के नेता के नाते कर रहे हैं तो उस में झगड़ है। मैं ने सारे नियम देखे, हमारे नियमों में, कार्य प्रक्रिया के नियमों में, कहीं भी सफाई से सदन के नेता के क्या क्या कार्य हैं इस के बारे में जिक्र नहीं है। कुछ नियम हैं जिन का कि उल्लेख मैं ने करने पक्ष में किया था जैसा 25 है और भाग्यद 288 है तो उस में यह है कि जब कार्य-सूची निर्धारित की जाती

है तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के नेता से सलाह मशविरा कर के यह काम किया करते हैं। हम लोगों के कार्य के बारे में जब प्रदर्शन करने के लिये जो सलाहकार समिति है उस के सामने कौन कौन विषय आयें उस के बारे में भी आप सदन के नेता से बातचीत करके समिति के सामने विषय रखते हैं कार्य-सूची रखते हैं ताकि इन चीजों पर वह विचार करें। इसलिए बात बिल्कुल साफ होती है। अब संझट यह है कि जैसे कि उस दिन होमी दाजी जी ने कहा सत्य नारायण जी ब्रह्मा, विष्णु महेश बन गये हैं, लेकिन प्रसल में अब यह प्रतीद या चेतक तो नहीं है। इसलिए यह अब दो मस्तिष्क वाले हो गये हैं। तीन मूर्ति तो हैं नहीं। एक संसद् कार्य मंत्री हैं और सदन के नेता।

श्री दाजी (इंदौर) : यह कम्युनिकेशन के मिनिस्टर हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस वक्त उन के संसद् कार्य से सम्बन्धित उन के कर्तव्यों की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। अब वह प्रतीद या चेतक तो हैं नहीं, इसलिये दो मस्तिष्क वाले हो गये हैं त्रिमूर्ति नहीं।

अब मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस सदन की कार्यवाही में इसलिये बाधा उत्पन्न होती है कि संसद् कार्य मंत्री के कार्य को, कर्तव्यों को और जिम्मेदारियों को मिलाया जाता है सदन नेता की जिम्मेदारियों से। तो इस के बारे में सफाई होनी चाहिए। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जो इस सदन की सदस्या होती तो शायद सदन की नेता वह ही बन जातीं और यह संझट नहीं होती। लेकिन इस के बारे में मुझे कोई दखन नहीं देना चाहिए। वह किसी और को बनाना चाहती हैं। तो मुझे मतलब नहीं। लेकिन हमेशा सत्य नारायण जी याद रखें कि 'हद्द' कार्य मंत्री को हैसियत से उन की जो जिम्मेदारी और कर्तव्य हैं उन को सदन नेता की जो जिम्मेदारी है, उन से मिलाया न करें।

अगर दोनों कार्य बढ़ी कर : : : : !
मंत्री उन को देना चाहते हैं तो दोनों कार्य को भलग भलग समझ कर ठीक तरीके से निजाने की कोशिश करें ताकि जब प्रश्नोत्तर का समय हो, बहस का समय हो उस वक्त संझट न हो। इतना ही मुझे आप से निवेदन करना था। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो जैनिम्स को मैं बोझा पड़ूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब क्या बताऊं आप इस को ज्यादा अच्छा समझते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि प्राया प्रेजीडेंट...

श्री मधु लिमये : किस धारा के अन्वय करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जब प्रेजीडेंट ने क्लस बनाये 77(3) के नीचे उन क्लस में यह है—श्री जगन्नाथ राव कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganath-Rao): So far as art. 77(3) is concerned, the President can allocate business to various Ministers because under art. 53, the executive authority vests with the President. But the Leader of the House can discharge such functions as may be allotted to him. Here rule 25 says:

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine."

Therefore, in consultation with the Leader of the House, the business of the House is fixed by you, and under rule 31, a list of business is circulated to Members.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right, so far as consultation is concerned,

[Mr. Speaker]

which we are having, and having very smoothly....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): So far.

Mr. Speaker: There is no dispute about it. Are there rules framed to say whether it would be the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Leader of the House who would just announce this business?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The rules are silent as to the person or the Minister who would announce the business of the House.

That is why the Leader could do it, validly.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Should he demean himself to that level?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The details of the business would be settled in consultation with the Government Chief Whip.

Mr. Speaker: It is correct that the rules are silent on this business, and unless some specific rule is framed, there cannot be any objection to the Leader of the House, if he so desires, to announce the business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Last week you said so.

Mr. Speaker: That I said, last time also. That was my feeling, and therefore I expressed it. But this cannot be a subject of any point of order. No point of order arises.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस बारे में जो बहस होती है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शायद लोग यह समझते हैं कि सदन का बिजिनेस एनाउंस करना एक छोटी सी बात है और इस से लीडर प्राफ़ दि हाउस की तोहीन होती है। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री मधु सिमये : इस में छोटे बड़े का ज्वाल नहीं है।

उप्यज महोदय : यह बात छोटी हो या बड़ी, अगर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहें तो वह एनाउंस कर सकते हैं।

Shri Kamath. Not more than two minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One minute. On a point of information I want to know, in view of a certain invitation that we have received from a former Member of the Rajya Sabha, whether the designation of Leader of the House is synonymous with leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party. Mr. Babubhai Chinai has invited many of us, and he has described him as Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party. I thought the Prime Minister was the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and not the leader of the House. So, is it the same or synonymous?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not given on the Order Paper as Leader of the House, and so I want to know whether it is synonymous.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is by a private party. Somebody publishes something.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not private.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What else is it? Have you been invited by the President?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a former Member of the Rajya Sabha.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): You will recall that I and 8 other hon. Members of this hon. House addressed a letter to you requesting and pleading with you that all legislation should normally be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: That will come afterwards.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: No, Sir. The business for the next week has been announced. No reference has been made....

Mr. Speaker: When that Bill comes we can see whether it is to be referred to a Select Committee or not. It

is not that invariably every Bill has to be referred to a Select Committee.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Ordinarily and normally.

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen when that Bill comes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know only one thing. You are perhaps aware, though we have not given any adjournment motion or calling attention notice, that from 28th February there is going to be a general strike in Bombay which will affect our production. I only want to know from the Leader of the House or Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I do not know what to call him, whether a statement will be made by the Minister of Labour and Employment so that that may avert the situation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (देवास) : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी घगले सप्ताह का कार्यक्रम रखा है। हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग ऐसा है, जो अग्ररवत्ती बनाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन लोगों के लिए कोई विधेयक लाने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं दो विषयों पर चर्चा के बारे में प्रश्न करूँगा। प्राज सारे देश में खाद्य-संकट और भुखमरी का सवाल है, जिस पर बहस के लिए समय देने के लिए कहा गया है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने भुखमरी पर चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दिया है। उस सवाल को घगले सप्ताह जरूर रखा जाये।

प्राज देश में प्रौद्योगिक शान्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। सारे देश में मजदूरों की हड़तालें हो रही हैं और उन के साथ पुलिस के द्वारा दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है। यह केन्द्र का मसला है। इस लिए इस विषय को भी लेना चाहिए।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): The question which Mr. Banerjee has re-

ferred to about the so-called strike called by a section of the workers in this country, relates to the bonus dispute. The Bonus Bill has been passed, it has been enacted into law. Will the Government direct the parties, both workers and employers, that if there is any dispute, they should take recourse to the law instead of resorting to strike?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is he replying on behalf of the Government?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : हमारे संविधान के अनुसार अग्रर राज्य सभा कोई बिल पास करती है और वह बिल लोक-सभा में प्राता है, तो छः महीने में उस पर यहां विचार होना चाहिए। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल राज्य सभा से पास हो कर यहां प्राया और उस को स्वगत कर दिया गया। अब उस को करीब करीब छः महीने हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह बिल इस सदन में उपस्थित किया जायेगा या नहीं, अग्रर हां, तो कब तक।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से जो दो चार बातें कही गयी हैं मैं उन के बारे में प्राफ हूँड क्या जवाब दे सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्यों के विचार हमारे सामने प्रा गए हैं। उन के बारे में सोच लिया जायेगा और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बता दिया जायेगा। जहां तक बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने इस बारे में एजकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से बात की थी। उन का कहना था कि वह सोच रहे हैं कि इस को लाना चाहिए। मैं उन से प्रागे बातचीत कर के इस बारे में जवाब दे दूँगा। मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि इस में प्राज यह सवाल उठाया जायेगा। इस लिए मैं इस वकत कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रौद्योगिक शान्ति और भुखमरी के बारे में चर्चा की क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वह जैनेरल बात है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should reply to my point.

Mr. Speaker: He said he would consider it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He did not say anything.

प्रश्नकर्ता : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वह इस बात इन बातों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : 28 फरवरी को हड़ताल हो जायेगी। उस के बाद जवाब देने से क्या फायदा होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने कह दिया है। मिनिस्टर साहब सोचेंगे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : तब तक हड़ताल हो जायेगी।

12.47 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE CARDAMOM BOARD

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board to be constituted under the said Act."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board to be constituted under the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.47½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1965-66

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1965-66.

12.47½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of State of Kerala for 1965-66.

12.48 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Ninety-first Report

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I am sorry I was two minutes late. I was here busy with the work allotted to me by you.

Mr. Speaker: As is the usual practice, another Member can always be authorised.

Shri A. C. Guha: True, and that was done; but if they do not come, I cannot compel them. I was in this building from 10.20 and busy with the work allotted to me by you, and I was late by only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I am not objecting to that, but some other Member should be authorised to discharge those duties.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, Sir, as I have stated another Member was also authorised. I beg to present the Ninety-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—South Eastern Railway.

12.48½ hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I introduce the Bill.

12.49½ hrs.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jashvant Mehta to continue his speech. Four hours and 35 minutes remain.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): As I was saying yesterday, many speakers from both sides have discussed and expressed their anxiety over the present situation in the country. The question is: what is wrong, and where is wrong? Our country is passing through a critical period. Our planning Minister stated that we have to face difficult economic situation. Monsoon has failed in many parts of the country and food problem is acute. There is around frustration and defeatism, discontent is gaining ground. Large sections of people are worried about the public affairs. The forces of confusion and chaos are raising their heads. The Bengal Assembly incident shows how the wind blows.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On a point of order. Can a Member of

the House sit with his back towards you?

Mr. Speaker: No, he cannot. The Member should not turn his back towards the Chair.

12.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Jashvant Mehta: This incident does not give prestige to anyone. Deterioration has gone deep down in society. The standard of education is deteriorating. Even it is reflected in our national character. Corruption has weakened the fabric of society. On this occasion Members of Parliament who are the cream of society should deliberate and give serious thought on such important issues and try to find out a solution. India an underdeveloped country has to build a new social order and change the present structure of society by democratic way and achieve the goal of social justice. The reports we read about different countries are disturbing. Daily we hear about armed revolutions in different countries of Asia and Africa. The third challenge is by the Chinese dictatorship which also has a different communist approach. On the other hand India has rejected both ways—communist dictatorship or military dictatorship. Parliamentary democracy has come to stay and democratic roots have gone deep down in this country. In spite of being an under-developed country where we have to face economic problems, we have to tackle the whole affairs in a democratic way. It is also a challenge how we can solve this problem in a democratic way because we have to face the problem of poverty, ignorance and inefficiency. Here is a test of the leadership. The people of the world look at us, how we face these problems. Unfortunately, there is a weakness in our democracy. No opposition party is powerful in this country. All the parties are splinter groups and cannot deliver the goods.

*Published in Gazette of India dated 26-2-66.

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

They can only play a collective role. Thanks to the robust commonsense of the people of the country, they had stood against all the forces of confusion and chaos at the time of Pakistani aggression. In the present circumstances of discontent, frustration when no other political party is in a position to deliver the goods, the only solution is the massive industrialisation of the country and modernisation of agriculture with rural industrialisation. This physical revolution will change the face of our country. Our economic situation requires a jolt and a new approach for social change. The common man of the country should feel that the government is responsive to the demands. The failure or success of the government depends upon how the common man's problems are tackled. Many speakers have spoken on the food situation. Food problem is tackled on two fronts—one is production aspect, the other distribution aspect. On the production front, a lot is required to be done. Government have taken up major and minor irrigation schemes and various programmes like fertilisers, seed distribution, etc. but the administrative machinery is not working efficiently. I would like to draw the attention to a major project, the Narmada River Valley Project. In 1948 the government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Khosla to suggest a unified multipurpose development of the Narmada basin. It gave its report at that time. After 16 years in September 1964 another committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Khosla to prepare a master plan of that project and it submitted its report after one year in 1965 September. Yesterday an answer was given that the recommendations of M.P., Rajasthan and Gujarat governments had been received. No progress has been made. Khosla committee stated that Narmada had enough water to meet all the irrigation and the power demands for at least the next 25 years and still

generate large amounts of electric power. The project will irrigate 65 lakhs of acres in M.P. 45 lakhs in Gujarat, 8 lakhs in Rajasthan and 10,000 acres in Maharashtra; the total will be 111.91 lakh acres. It will generate 2 million kilowatt power from Nowagaon project only. But due to difference of opinion among the different States, the project has not been taken on hand. Our demand is that the Khosla commission report should be accepted in toto and the centre should take the responsibility to finance the major project from a loan from any international agency. It is a national project and it should be tackled at the national level. I will solve the food problem of the country and it will change the face of the Central India, M.P., Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. People in M.P. and Gujarat are apprehensive why it is delayed. Government knew that there was difference of opinion before they appointed the Khosla commission. It was a technical commission; the report is now before the government. What are the reasons of delay?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: (Khammam): There are now in the House more Members of the Cabinet—Ministers and State Ministers—than the Opposition Members. Mr. Kamath must be happy.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): One of us is enough to tackle six of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): She has betrayed her profound ignorance.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I know that the hon. Minister Dr. K. L. Rao is making a very sincere effort to bring round all the States. But this is a problem of life and death for the people when such a thing is delayed people are frustrated. So, I request the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission to convene a meeting of

the Chief Ministers of M.P., Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra immediately to take a decision on this project and implement it quickly.

The hon. Food Minister presented the House with a pamphlet on the food situation and in that figures had been given, Government should look into the matter of collecting data of food production; there is need to give second thoughts to the system of collection of data on food production. Government has announced the policy of giving remunerative prices to agriculturists. This should be pursued properly. It will push up agricultural production.

There should be a revolutionary approach in agricultural credit system. The Reserve Bank reports are there.

After that, the G. L. Mehta Committee report is there. A lot of water has flowed in the meanwhile. Still, we have not been able to supply more than 15 per cent of the credit to the agriculturists to meet their requirements. So, an integrated system of short term and long term programmes should be evolved; a card system should be framed and the creditworthiness of the agriculturists should be decided on the basis of the acreage of the land. It should be a simple process.

13 hrs.

The next point is that which has been suggested by most hon. Members, namely, the abolition of the food zones. Our demand is that the deficit States should not be exploited by the surplus States. We want a national food policy; a national food policy should be evolved so that no State, whether deficit or surplus should suffer in anyway. Everybody should get equal quantity of food, and that policy should be implemented by the Centre and the Chief Ministers who do not follow the line of the Centre should be persuaded to fall in line with the National policy. The food zones should be abolished.

When the Government have accepted the crop insurance scheme in principle, it should be persuade as

early as possible. I want also to support those hon. Members who have pleaded for the removal of the emergency and the DIR.

With these words, I close.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार और सरकारी नीतियों का दर्पण होता है। इस में भारत का भूत और भविष्य झांकता है। लेकिन इस बार राष्ट्रपति जी ने जिस तीव्र गति से अपने भाषण पढ़ा प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि उसी तीव्र गति से भारत की समस्याओं का विश्लेषण करते हुए महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं को वह अपनी भाषाओं से प्रोक्षल भी कर गए। उदाहरण के लिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कुछ विधेयकों की चर्चा की है। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने कुछ दिन पहले एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया था और पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने एक भविष्यवाणी प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देते हुए अपने भाषण में उस को महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय कह कर पुकारा था और वह निर्णय था प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की स्थापना। मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की चर्चा तक नहीं की है जिस के ऊपर सारा प्रशासनिक ढांचा खड़ा होना है और सरकार को उस पर कुछ निर्णय भी लेने हैं।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को विशेष रूप से इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय अवश्य लेना चाहिए जिस में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के साथ-साथ एक मंत्री परिषद् सुधार आयोग अवश्य ही। मंत्री परिषद् सुधार आयोग से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि मंत्री परिषद् के जो सदस्य हैं उन की वाणी में दोहरापन न हो। निर्णय लेने और सार्वजनिक रूप में बोलने की उस में एकता होनी चाहिये। उदाहरण के लिये अभी कुछ दिन पहले की बात है कि हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भाषण देते हुए यह कहा था कि काश्मीर भारत का

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

प्रभिन्न भंग है और इस के सम्बन्ध में पीछे हटने का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। लेकिन इसी मंत्रि परिषद् के एक दूसरे सदस्य सार्वजनिक रूप में यह कहते हैं कि वर्तमान युद्ध विराम रेखा को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेखा मान लिया जाए। इसी प्रकार से एक मंत्रि परिषद् के सदस्य कहते हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए और दूसरे मंत्रि परिषद् के सदस्य यह कहते हैं वित्त मंत्री श्री चौधरी कि अभी इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्यों में आपस में इस प्रकार की दुमूंही बातों का होना यह दर्शाता है कि मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्य अपनी जिम्मेवारी को अनुभव नहीं करते हैं। और भी कुछ इसी प्रकार की बातें हैं जिनकी अभी चर्चा हो चुकी है। और भी इसी प्रकार के अनेक वायित्व हैं जिनका पालन मंत्रियों को करना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री परिषद् और सरकार को संविधान की मान्यताओं की भी अवहेलना कदापि नहीं करनी चाहिये। अभी पीछे इसी प्रकार का एक निर्णय लिया गया था जिससे ऐसा लगता है कि वर्तमान सरकार संविधान की मान्यताओं से भी भ्रमण हट कर चलना चाहती है। उदाहरण के लिए जब किसी राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति होती है तो उस नियुक्ति में एक आवश्यक बात यह होती है कि किसी भी राज्य का राज्यपाल किसी राजनीतिक बल से सम्बन्धित नहीं होगा। लेकिन कुछ महीने पहले की बात है कि जो केरल के राज्यपाल थे वह अपने पद पर भी बने रहे और राज्यपाल रहते हुए भाल इंडिया कांग्रेस क्रमेटी के सदस्य भी बने रहे। अगर यह बात सही है तो केरल के राज्यपाल ने जानबूझकर संविधान की अवहेलना की है और गृह-मंत्रालय भी इसके लिए दोषी है। अगर केरल का कोई नागरिक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाकर के केरल के राज्यपाल के उन

दिनों में लिये किसी निर्णय को या निर्णयों को चनौती देता और यह कहता कि यह निर्णय इसलिए वैध निर्णय नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि राज्यपाल ही संवैधानिक दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं थे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसपर काफी कठिनाई आगे चलकर उत्पन्न हो सकती है। गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी है। लेकिन आगे के लिए अगर उसने स्वस्थ परम्पराओं का पालन नहीं किया या स्वस्थ परम्पराओं की स्थापना नहीं की और भारत में राज्यपालों को इसी प्रकार से राजनीतिक दलों से सम्बन्धित रहते हुए नियुक्त करता रहा तो कभी सरकार के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी संकट की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

मैं अब सरकार की दुर्बलताओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। देश के बटवारे के लिए भी भारत सरकार की गुच्छीकरण की नीति ही जिम्मेवार थी। देश के बटवारे से पहले कांग्रेस जिस मनोवृत्ति का परिचय दे रही है भी अब कांग्रेस सरकार देश में उसी मनोवृत्ति को बढ़ावा दे रही है। सब से पहले मैं काश्मीर में जो स्थिति है, उसको लेता हूँ। काश्मीर के संबंध में मुझे इस बात को कहने की आप अनुमति दें कि भारत सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है कि 1948 में जितनी सेनाएँ हमारी वहाँ थी इतनी सेनाओं को काश्मीर में रखा जायगा यह आत्मवाती निर्णय है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सेनाओं को 1948 के स्तर पर लाने की पहले जब स्थिति आई थी तब कुछ और भी निर्णय साफ-साफ हुए थे। एक निर्णय उस समय यह हुआ था कि भारत सरकार अपनी सेनाओं की संख्या तभी कम करेगी जबकि पाकिस्तान की सारी सेनाएं काश्मीर से वापिस चली जायेंगी, काश्मीर में सामान्य स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगा। तब यह उचित समझा गया था कि काश्मीर सामान्य स्थिति बनाये रखने के लिये इतनी भारी संख्या में फौजों को रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं

है। केवल ला एंड ब्राडर को संभालने के लिये सामान्यतः जितनी पुलिस और मिसिटरी है प्रपेक्षित उतनी वहां रहेगी। आज जब कि काश्मीर की स्थिति सुरक्षित नहीं है और काश्मीर की सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों का भय बराबर बना हुआ है ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेना आत्माघाती निर्णय है। लेकिन वह निर्णय और अधिक आत्माघाती निर्णय हो जाता है जब हम देखते हैं कि काश्मीर के अंदर वहां की गवर्नमेंट आन्तरिक वातावरण की सुरक्षा पूरी तरह से नहीं कर रही है। घाए दिन समाचार पत्रों में हम इस प्रकार के समाचार पढ़ते रहते हैं कि भ्रमूक स्थान पर आज लग गई। भ्रमूक स्थान पर आग लगने से डेढ़ सो दूकानें नष्ट हो गईं भ्रमूक स्थान पर विस्फोट हो गया, जम्मू के अंदर जो बिधान सभा का सचिवालय है उसके अंदर आग लग गई, तो जब ऐसी भयंकर स्थिति है इस और स्थिति पर वर्तमान काश्मीर की सरकार काबू नहीं कर पा रही है, तो यही कहना पड़ता है कि तुष्टीकरण के नाम पर ही यह एक राजनीतिक निर्णय लिया गया है वहां की राज्य सरकार आन्तरिक वातावरण को संभालने में जब कि सर्वथा असमर्थ है तो ऐसे में ऐसा निर्णय लेना और यह कहना कि सेनाओं की संख्या की कम करेंगे निश्चय ही आत्माघाती निर्णय है इसको कदापि भी दूरदर्शितापूर्ण कार्य नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

इसी प्रकार में नागालैंड की स्थिति है। नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जब ये शान्ति प्रयास आरम्भ हुए थे उस समय इनकी घोषणा करते हुए इसी सदन में कहा था कि छः महीने में अगर हम किसी उचित निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँचें तो भारत सरकार अगला पग उठाने के लिए स्वतंत्र होगी। लेकिन

उसके बाद वह अवधि बढ़ाई गई, और फिर वह बढ़ती ही चली गई। बढ़ते बढ़ते आज स्थिति यहां आ गई है कि भारत सरकार विवश हो रही है और जो हथुड़े उसके गले में आ कर अटक गई है वह न तो इधर जाते बनती है और न ही उधर जाते बनती है। इधर नागाओं के प्रतिनिधि बातचीत करने के लिए आते हैं और सरकार यह कहती है कि नागालैंड के शिष्टमंडल में बातचीत बढ़ कर रही है। उधर जो नागा आते हैं वे यह कहते हैं कि नागालैंड की जो गवर्नमेंट है वह भारत सरकार से बातचीत करने के लिए आई है, भारत सरकार और नागा सरकार के बीच बातचीत हो रही है। उनके प्रतिनिधि कलकत्ता के एयरपोर्ट पर जब उतरते हैं तो कहते हैं कि स्वतंत्र नागालैंड की मांग के अतिरिक्त और कोई मांग हमारी नहीं है। इसके बिना नागा संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं। इधर बातचीत हो रही है और उधर रेलगाड़ियां अड़ाई जाती हैं, इधर बातचीत हो रही होती है, उधर वहां हवाई जहाजों में विस्फोट होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में पांच साढ़े पांच लाख व्यक्तियों के मुट्ठी भर प्रदेश पर भी आप अधिकार नहीं कर सकते? पिछले दस बारह सालों में करोड़ों और घरों को नष्ट करने के बाद भी अगर नागालैंड पर आप अधिकार नहीं कर पाये हैं और नागालैंड की स्थिति को सम्भाल नहीं पाये हैं। देशवासी आप से कैसे यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि किसी भयंकर विपत्ति के आ पड़ने पर आप देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे? उधर काश्मीर की स्थिति भी बिगड़नी हुई चली जा रही है, इधर नागालैंड की स्थिति बिगड़नी हुई चली जा रही है।

नीसरे तुष्टीकरण के नाम पर इसी तरह पंजाब में आप ने एक नया मोर्चा शुरू कर दिया है। हमारे गृह मंत्री ने एक बड़ी भूल की उस समय जिस समय चौबीस घंटे भी अभी युद्धविरोध हुए नहीं हो पाये थे कि उन्होंने एक ही मांस में संबन्धीय समिति और मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति की स्थापना की घोषणा

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कर दी। उस घोषणा का यह परिणाम हुआ कि पंजाब के हिन्दू और सिख जो दोनों कंधे से कंधा लगा कर पाकिस्तान से एक हो कर लड़ रहे थे और देश के रक्षा प्रयत्नों में जुटे हुए थे, वह दोनों आपस में संसदीय समिति और मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति का अपने अपने जापन भेजने की तैयारी करने लग गये। जापन देने के बाद फिर अपनी गवाही देने की तैयारी करने लगे। अब धमकी देने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दुओं और सिखों की एकता ही नहीं मिट रही शासन के प्रति लोगों की इज्जत भी घट गई। चाहे वहाँ रक्तपात हो या आन्दोलन हो किसी प्रकार का, उसके दायित्व से भारत सरकार बच नहीं सकेगी। उसका उपाय वही था जो सरदार पटेल ने किया था। उसी ही दृढ़ता से अगर इस प्रश्न को प्रारंभ से सुलझाने की चेष्टा होती तो यह प्रश्न सुलझ सकता था। आज स्थिति यह है कि भारत सरकार के दुर्बल ढंग को देख कर पहाड़ी जिनों ने आन्दोलन करना शुरू कर दिया है कि उन को पंजाब से अलग कर दिया जाये, भारत सरकार के इस दुर्बल मन को देख कर जो हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र हरियाणा और उस के आस पास का क्षेत्र है वह कह रहा है कि अगर सारे पंजाब को एकभाषी बनाया जाता है तो हमारे ऊपर भाषा का दबाव किसी भी प्रकार से नहीं सहन होगा। मैं पंजाबी का भी सम्मान करता हूँ और मैं हिन्दी का भी सम्मान करता हूँ। जितनी भारतीय भाषायें हैं वह सब अपनी हैं और सब का समान रूप से सम्मान होना चाहिये। लेकिन सम्मान के साथ मैं यह अवश्य कहता हूँ कि कोई भी भाषा किसी पर दबावसे या धमकी से थोप कर न चलाई जाये। अगर जानांश्र क्षेत्र में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहता है, या इधर का कोई आदमी पंजाबी के माध्यम से सरकारी कार्य करना चाहता है तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं। इसके निचे मेरा एक और भी सुझाव है।

जिस समय पुराना मध्य प्रदेश बना तो पुराने मध्य प्रदेश के पहले मुख्य मंत्री थे श्री रविशंकर शुक्ल। जब श्री रविशंकर शुक्ल के सामने इसी प्रकार का एक प्रश्न आया तो कुछ लोग कहते थे कि हम मराठी के माध्यम से काम करेंगे और कुछ लोग कहते थे कि हम हिन्दी के माध्यम से काम करेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि आप स्वतंत्र हैं—दोनों के माध्यम से काम करें। श्री रविशंकर शुक्ल ने कहा कि सरकार को दस या बीस लाख रुपये ही तो ज्यादा भार पड़ेगा, हम अनुवादक नियुक्त कर देंगे। लोग जिस भाषा में काम करना चाहेंगे कचहरियों में, कार्यालयों में, हम उन को उसकी अनुमति देंगे और दोनों भाषाओं में आवेदन पत्र ले लिये जायेंगे। थोड़े दिन तक वह आवेश रहा फिर सब कुछ धीरे-धीरे रास्ते पर आ गया। जिस प्रकार भी राष्ट्र का उत्थान हो उस को समझने में और करने में सरकार को दृढ़ रहना चाहिये।

आज अगर पंजाब के तुप्टीकरण के नाम पर सारे पंजाब के ऊपर एक भाषा लादी जायेगी तो उसका परिणाम क्या होगा यह आपको निश्चित रूप से पता है। हरियाणा के क्षेत्र में जो ज्यादा बोलक नहीं है, हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र जो ज्यादा वाचाल नहीं है, अगर सरकार का इस प्रकार का निर्णय हुआ तो, हरियाणा के रोहतक, करनाल, महेन्द्रगढ़, गुड़गांव जिलों में, जिस में एक भी घर ऐसा नहीं है जिसका एक नौजवान सेना में न हो, आग भड़क उठेगी। अगर वहाँ आग भड़क गई तो भारत सरकार उसे किसी भी प्रकार सम्भाल नहीं सकेगी। पहले तो सरकार ने इस प्रश्न को छोड़ कर गलती की, लेकिन जब उसने इस प्रश्न को छोड़ा है तो उस को चाहिये कि वह इस पर सावधानी से निर्णय ले। एक के तुप्टीकरण के नाम पर दूसरे के अन्दर असन्तोष पैदा न करे, एक को सम्भालने के नाम पर दूसरे के गले पर छुरी

न रहे। अगर उसने ऐसा किया तो वह पंजाब के साथ ही अभ्याय नहीं करेगी बल्कि सारे देश के अन्दर ऐसी भाग फैला देगी कि जिस प्रकार से पहला सीमा निर्धारण आयोग बनाया गया उसी प्रकार का आयोग फिर स्थापित करना पड़ेगा और देश के अन्दर सरकार दुबारा वह अभ्याय खोलेगी। मैं नहीं कहना कि इस वक्त सीमा का कोई झगड़ा है अगर काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में, नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में और पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में सरकार दोषी है। उसने ऐसा प्रश्न पैदा कर के देश को रक्तपात के द्वार पर ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है जिससे कठिनाइयों का मुकाबला जनता को करना पड़ सकता है। ऐसे वक्त में जब कि सारे देश को एक हो कर और कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर रहना चाहिये या सरकार की नीतियों से स्थिति वहां बिगड़ती चली जा रही है।

मैं अपने भाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की कुछ वह चर्चा करना चाहूंगा जिन्हें वह भूल गये। मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि सन् 1965 समाप्त हो गया है, सन् 1966 आ गया और सन् 1966 की 26 जनवरी का दिन भी व्यतीत हो गया। राज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो निर्णय संविधान में लिया है उस संविधान के निर्णय को व्यवहारिक रूप देने में आप को दुर्बलता क्यों? अगर आप के मन में दुर्बलता इसलिये है कि कहीं किसी राज्य में कोई आन्दोलन इसके विपरीत न उत्पन्न हो तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इस को तीन रूपों में ले कर चलिए। भारतवर्ष में तीन प्रकार के राज्य हैं। एक तो हिन्दी-भाषी राज्य, दूसरे भ्रष्ट हिन्दी भाषी राज्य और तीसरे अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य। जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं उन में संविधान की धाराओं को तत्काल लागू करने में आप को क्या आपत्ति है? आप कहेंगे कि यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है। मैं कहता हूँ कि ठीक है, यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है, लेकिन इन राज्यों में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय हैं

उन में केन्द्रीय सरकार कहां तक अपने दायित्व का पालन कर रही है? अगर हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में संविधान की धाराओं का पालन होने लगे तो वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा जब दो तीन वर्ष में आप दूसरे राज्यों में भी उसका प्रयोग कर सकें। हमारे यहां जम्मू काश्मीर, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, और उड़ीसा यह चार भ्रष्ट हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं उन में भी वह कार्य चल पड़ेगा, फिर धीरे धीरे भ्रष्टों और राज्य हैं, जब वह तैयार हो जायें तब उन में संविधान की मान्यताओं को लागू किया जा सकता है। लेकिन सरकार की ओर से कुछ पता तो चले कि सरकार इस तरह की कोई बात करना चाहती है या नहीं?

26 जनवरी, 1966 व्यतीत हो गई। आज तक हमारी संसद में जो विधेयक प्राप्ति प्राप्ति हैं वह राज भाषा में नहीं प्राप्ति हैं। जब राज भाषा विधायी आयोग बना हुआ है तब ऐसा करने में क्या आपत्ति है? आप दोनों भाषाओं में विधेयक प्रस्तुत क्यों नहीं करते? दोनों भाषाओं में संशोधन क्यों नहीं लाते। इसका संघा अभिप्राय यह है कि सरकार के मन में चोर है। अगर नहीं हिन्दी लानी है तो सरकार दड़ता के साथ घोषणा क्यों नहीं करती कि हम संविधान के निर्णय को बदलते हैं। ऐसा निर्णय लेने के बाद वह देश की प्रतिक्रिया को देखे। जिस समय सरकारी दल के लोग वोट लेने के लिये जाते हैं तो जनता से जनता की भाषा में बात करते हैं। लेकिन जब दिल्ली के पालियामेंट हाउस में और अपने कमरों में आ कर बैठते हैं तो वही पुराना व्यवहार करने हैं। गुनामी का अभिशाप अंग्रेजी आज भी हमारे ऊपर लदा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस प्रकार की स्थिति देश में कब तक बनी रहेगी। सरकार को इस पर कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

मैं यहां पर दो एक बातें अपने भाषण को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाने हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो यह आज

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

की सरकार के दिमाग का नमूना अगर लेना हो तो पत जी की स्टैचू से लिया जा सकता है। आज की सरकार का दिमाग बिल्कुल पत जी का उस स्टैचू जैसा है जो यहां बीराहे पर कपड़े में लिपटा खड़ा हुई है। सात महीने पहले वह प्रस्तर प्रतिमा लगाई गई थी। तारीख भी तय हो गई थी कि कब उस का उद्घाटन होगा। उस समय फिर लड़ाई छिड़ गई जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसका विधिवत् उद्घाटन न हो सका, और उससे बैसें हो कपड़ा खाल दिया गया। पन्द्रह ब्रास दिन वह खुली रही। उसके बाद जिन लोगों का आमन्त्रण भेजे गये थे उन्होंने इस पर ध्यान दिलाया तो फिर दुबारा उस पर कपड़ा लपेट दिया गया। यह सरकार की श्रम का नमूना है कि वह कैसे काम करती है।

जब ताशकन्द घोषणा को देश की जनता से मनवाना होता है या जब कोई इसी प्रकार की और बात मनवानी होती है तब आप श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को याद करते हैं। लेकिन जिस लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने अष्टादह महीनों में देश का मस्तक ऊंचा कर दिया, उसकी स्मृति में आप ने दिल्ली में या देश के अन्दर क्या निर्णय लिया? आज उनकी समाधि राजघाट और नेहरू जी की समाधि के बगल में उपेक्षित हो रही है। सीमेन्ट तक उस पर नहीं लग पाया है। अगर आप लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का कोई स्मारक नहीं कायम करना चाहते तो आप सीधी भाषा में इस बात को कहिये ताकि देश को पता लगे कि आप विशेष व्यक्तियों को ही पूज रहे हैं, कार्यों को नहीं पूज रहे हैं। क्या श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के त्याग, बलिदान और कुर्बानियों में कोई कमा है जो आप उनके प्रति इतने उदासीन हैं? जब श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के लिये आप स्मारक खड़ा कर सकते हैं तो इस बेचारे ने क्या अपराध किया है जो भारत का दूसरा प्रधान मंत्री था जिसके लिये देश के किसी कोने से

आवाज तक नहीं उठी कि उस का स्मारक भी खड़ा किया जाय? यहां पर बाहर से विदेशी लाग आते हैं तब ये महात्मा गांधी और नेहरू जी की समाधियों पर फूल चढ़ा कर चले जाते हैं लेकिन जब आप ताशकन्द समझौते की बात करते हैं तब आप लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को डाल बनाते हैं।

अन्त में मैं विदेशी ऋणों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। विदेशी ऋणों की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि सितम्बर 1965 तक 37 अरब कुछ करोड़ रु० बाहर का कर्जा है, जो ग्रांट हम ने विदेशों से ले रखी है वह 3 अरब कुछ करोड़ रु० है, इसी तरह में पी० एल० 480 का रु० जो हमें देना है वह 14 अरब कुछ करोड़ रु० है। सब मिला कर 55 अरब कुछ करोड़ रु० बनता है। जब प्रत्येक भारतीय पर आज 126 रु० 99 पैसे विदेशी कर्ज चढ़ा हुआ है उस स्थिति में हमारे योजना मंत्री और भारत सरकार और नये ऋण लेने के लिये कह रहे हैं। नाति शास्त्र में लिखा है कि ऋणकर्ता पिता स्वजनस्य शत्रुः। वह पिता सन्तान का सब से बड़ा शत्रु होता है जो उन पर ऋण छोड़ कर जाता है। आप भारत को इस स्थिति में छोड़ कर न जायें कि ऋण आप लेते चले जायें और उस के बाद उसका निपटान करना पड़े भारत की भावी सन्तान को।

Shri Ku. Sivapppraghassan (Pondicherry): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the motion of thanks to our revered President for his gracious address to the current session of Parliament. He has rightly opened his address with a touching reference to the passing away of our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mr. Shastri was, both in life and in death, both in peace and in war, a gentleman who exemplified what it was to be a great and devoted disciple of the Father of the Nation. Mr. Shastri, during his short tenure of office as Prime Minister, was called

upon to bear the heaviest burdens and bore them all very cheerfully. He was a gem of a common man, who when exalted to the highest office of in the giving of this land sought his sanctuary in deep humility. Power sat on his shoulders very lightly, therefore, the whole country and particularly my State, wailed the loss of this great leader, struck dumb by his sudden and sad demise.

श्री ठाकुर चन्द्र कल्याण (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में यणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

There is quorum now. Shri Sivapraghassan may continue his speech.

Shri Ku. Sivapraghassan: Sir, the life of Shri Shastri was a life without a stain and his was a fame without a flaw. Though he has disappeared from our midst, he will live in our hearts inspiring us by his glorious example for years to come and will in the hearts of all peace-loving peoples of the world.

Sir, I have a number of grave problems relating to Pondicherry State and, therefore, I would like to devote the entire time at my disposal to bringing to the notice of this House those grave problems.

1600 workers and their families have been undergoing untold hardships and starvation in Pondicherry for some four months now. This has been consequenced by the closure of Bharati Mill, one of the three textile mills in Pondicherry. I am being daily flooded with telegrams and letters giving the gruesome story of the sufferings of the unemployed workers of the mill. Four long months, Sir, have passed since the mill was closed and the Centre is not seized of the matter and has not considered it in the proper manner. Some kind of interim relief,

some kind of interim subsistence allowance can be in fairness given to them. I am told it is beyond the scope of the State Government to take any direct action in the matter. I am told that an Investigation Commission is now in Pondicherry examining the problem and it will submit a report on the receipt of which the hon. Minister of Commerce will expedite action. Since the Commission is of a judicial character and the matter has become sub judice I am at a loss to go into the details in regard to the matter. But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not convey to the House the grave situation existing there. I call it grave because I have it on good authority that one of the affected workers, unable to maintain himself and his family, deplorably committed suicide a few days ago. I do not think that the Centre is aware of these things and of the explosive situation in the ranks of the labour there. A joint committee of all the Textile Labour Unions there has been formed and is threatening with, I am told, some kind of direct action. Therefore, in the name of democratic socialism, in the name of our proclaimed policy of labour welfare, I urge the Central Government with all the strength at my command to intervene immediately and come out with whatever interim relief, interim subsistence allowance, possible to those 8000 afflicted and hungry souls—workers and their families put together. I also urge in the interest of law and order situation there, which is deteriorating I understand, to expedite steps in the matter for the reopening of the mill and very early restoration of work.

I am now coming to my second point. The lot of the majority of the government employees of Pondicherry State, both pre-merger and post-merger categories, I regret to submit, has received little or no attention at the hands of the Central Government. I grant, Sir, that in a transition, transition from a foreign rule to our own rule, time is a factor to be reckoned with. I grant that it requires time to make the necessary adjustments so

[Shri Ku. Sivappaghasan]

that in the process of our being brought in line with the pattern in the rest of India certain inconveniences are inevitable and have to be endured with patience and understanding. But this question is different. The freedom that we had, the merger we delighted and delight in, raised very high hopes in the hearts of the common people, the poorer sections of my State in particular. Eleven years have rolled on since our territory was merged with India. The question of the service conditions of the employees of the Government of Pondicherry yet continues to be denied reasonable consideration. No doubt, those who were recruited after the *de facto* merger were two or three months ago given some increased rates of dearness allowance, but the question of extending the enhanced dearness allowance to the pre-merger staff is being still dragged on. Not only that, even in respect of the non-gazetted officers of Pondicherry State who were recruited after the *de facto* merger and in the case of a majority of government servants, who have put in more than ten years of service, confirmation still remains unattended to or incomplete. Then there is, Sir, the miserable case, the very pitiable case, of about 50 to 60 temporary employees of the pre-merger staff which has received, in spite of their weepings and wailings, shockingly cold attention at the hands of the authorities concerned. These 50 to 60 temporary employees; who were already started on a poor scale of pay, refused to opt for Madras scales of pay because the corresponding new scales offered to them were exceedingly low. These temporary employees have been asking for increments being sanctioned to them as is being done to other government servants. Under the foreign rule, where they took their appointments, in the natural course of events they would have been made permanent by mere efflux of time and they would have become eligible for increments. Even as late as the 8th of this month my State Government

has addressed the Home Ministry pleading for the sympathetic consideration of these unfortunate employees. In the past 12 years of their service, when cost of living has shot up like anything and life has become a literal struggle for existence particularly for the have-nots, you can easily imagine, Sir, the plight of these 50 to 60 pre-merger temporary staff. Their pay has been static ever since 1954, ever since they were appointed, and allowing this kind of rot to continue there does not behave of us, behave of our Government wedded to the uplift of the poorer sections of the people. I urge the Central Government, particularly the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, under whose benign wings Pondicherry has lately come, to consider their question at least on sheer human grounds and lift them from their depth of misery.

I now come to my third point. Pondicherry had, particularly in the days of our beloved Panditji, the unique fortune of receiving his personal and kind attention. The stamp of his deep concern for us—for us, late-comers into the map of free India—can be seen in many developmental works that have sprung up there and are studded over the entire State, and in the monumental medical college which has come into existence there proudly bearing the name of that beloved leader of ours. The Government of India is, I should say, very generously subsidising us annually so that we could shake off our economic backwardness and come up to the level of the rest of the country. We are extremely grateful for these aids. But the attention given to the industrialisation of Pondicherry has been deplorably disheartening and depressing. No doubt, a few small scale industries have come up there, but the question of setting up some large scale industrial project has time after time been turned down by the Centre. Specifically to state, three years ago a team of experts from the Centre visited Pondicherry and made an on-the-spot-study of the feasibility of setting

up a fertiliser factory in the public sector there, I was even told that conditions were considered favourable enough and accordingly reported. But strangely enough, Sir, perhaps because we are a small State and for that matter an infant State, though that is precisely the reason why we merit special consideration, special nourishment for some time at least, preference went to somewhere else. During pre-merger days Pondicherry was a free port and that provided the commercial classes and the general local population with opportunities of materially thriving well. Now the position is altered and there is no hope for our territory, for our population, unless some large-scale industries both in public and in private sectors are brought into existence there. I know that one of the projects in the view of the local administration is the setting up of a scooter factory and the Government of Pondicherry has already recommended to the Government of India the case of private-sector enterprise with French collaboration for the manufacture of scooters there. The final decision of the Centre is being awaited. I would suggest and plead with the Centre that it is high time the project was taken up by the Government if possible and if necessary in the public sector. Scooters are in extremely short supply in the country and Pondicherry offers abundant scope in all respects for starting a scooter factory there. Facilities like land, water and power are easily available. Skilled labour from within the State as well as from the city of Madras nearby can be easily obtained. We have port facilities as well as rail and road facilities. If the project is set up with French collaboration as contemplated by my State Government, there are people in Pondicherry with excellent knowledge of the French language who can effectively work with French technicians imported for the purpose. I appeal, therefore, to the Government of India, through you, Sir,.....

Shri Warior (Trichur): That is an added advantage.

Shri Ku. Sivappaghasan: I appeal, therefore, to the Government of India, through you, Sir, that no further time be lost in giving the sanction for the establishment of a scooter factory there. That is the way of building up my State, the only way, so that the economy of Pondicherry can be put on a sounder and self-supporting basis.

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत वर्ष भारत की परीक्षा का वर्ष था। पिछले भ्रमस्त में पाकिस्तान ने भारत के अभिन्न अंग कश्मीर पर आक्रमण किया था। निश्चय ही हमारा यह कर्तव्य है, कर्तव्य था और कर्तव्य रहेगा कि हम भारत की अखंडता की हर प्रकार से जैसे भी सम्भव हो रक्षा करें किन्तु कश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण भारत के एक अखंड भाग पर आक्रमण नहीं था यह आक्रमण था हमारी परम्पराओं से आती हुई मान्यताओं पर। यह हमला था हमारी आस्थाओं पर। यह संहारक कार्यक्रम था हमारी आस्थाओं को मिटाने के लिए . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि इस समय सदन में गण-पूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : पुरातन काल से भारतवर्ष में नाना प्रकार के लोग, नाना प्रकार के धर्मों में आस्था रखते हुए चले आ रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान ने समझा कि कूक कश्मीर में बहुमत मुसलमानों का है इसलिए कश्मीर पाकिस्तान के साथ होना चाहिए। यह बिल्कुल ग़लत बात थी हमारे जो निश्चय थे उसके अनुसार और हमारी परम्पराओं के

[डा० महादेव प्रसाद]

अनुसार भी। बहुत पुराने काल से भारतवर्ष में नाना वर्ण के लोग रहते आये हैं। नाना देवताओं की अर्चना करते रहे हैं।

“भारतेषु स्त्रियः पुंसोनानावर्णं प्रकीर्तिताः नाना देवाचीना युक्ताः नानाकर्माणि कुर्वन्ते।”

दूसरी बात यह थी कि पाकिस्तान ने कोई जो समस्या हिन्दुस्तान से सम्बन्धित थी उसको पशुबल से हल करने की चेष्टा की। वह भी हमारी मान्यताओं के खिलाफ़ बात थी और तीसरी बात यह थी कि जैसा कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस चार्टर में दिया हुआ है कि कोई देश दूसरे देश के आंतरिक मामले में हस्तक्षेप न करे। इस सिद्धान्त की भी हत्या करने की कुचेष्टा पाकिस्तान की ओर से की गई। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि पाकिस्तान के जो शासक हैं उन को भ्रम आई और ताशकंद में जो घोषणा हुई उसके कारण हमारी जो मान्यताएं रहीं उनको पुनः प्रतिष्ठा मिली। मैं आप के माध्यम से सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकंद की घोषणा पर बिचार करते हुए इन तीन सिद्धान्तों की, इन तीन आस्थाओं की जिन पर कि आक्रमण हुआ या उसको ध्यान में रखा जाय।

आचार्य कृपालानी ने कल भाषण बेटे हुए ताशकंद स्प्रिट की बात कही। बात सही है कि ताशकंद की घोषणा, वह कोई, जैसे कि राष्ट्रपति ने शास्त्री जी की श्रद्धांजलि के सम्बन्ध में संघटित जो सार्वजनिक सभा रामलीला मैदान में हुई थी, उसमें कहा या कि ताशकंद की घोषणा कोई राजनीतिक मस्तिष्क नहीं है, न कोई यह जो प्रायः दो देशों में समझौता हुआ करता है उस प्रकार का एक समझौता है बल्कि उस में जो भावनाएं हैं उसी की प्रमुखता है।

मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ यह सुन कर . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि सदन में गण-भूति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने देख लिया है सदन में कोरम मौजूद है। डा० महादेव प्रसाद बोलते रहें।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : आचार्य जी ने कल आपात काल की स्थिति समाप्त करने की बात अन्य विरोधी सदस्यों के समान ही कही है। कोई उनके मुंह से एक बात निकल गई, ताशकंद की घोषणा की अर्थात् करते हुए :—

“In a few months you will know where your Tashkant spirit lies.”

अगर यह बात सही है कि ताशकंद स्प्रिट की जो भावनाएं हमारी हैं, जो हमारी मान्यताएं हैं उस पर कोई आक्रमण होने वाला है जैसे वह कहते हैं तो क्या वह जरूरी नहीं है कि आपातकालीन स्थिति अब भी क्रियम रक्खी जाय।

इस सिलसिले में एक बम्बई प्रान्त की घटना का उल्लेख आचार्य जी ने अपने भाषण में कस किया, वह नूरानी जी के विषय में थी। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं नहीं जानता कि वह नूरानी जी मुसलमान थे बाद में उनको खयाल था कि वह तो नाम के बास्ते सिंधी हैं। मैं नूरानी जी के बारे में तो नहीं जानता लेकिन उन्होंने एक पुस्तक लिखी है ‘बो ताशकंद क्वेश्चन’। उस में उन्होंने ऐसी बातें दी हैं जिस से मुझ को तो ऐसा लगता है कि अगर ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में है तो उसे डी० आई० भार० या उस से भी बड़ी किसी नियम में बन्द किया जाना बड़ा आवश्यक है।

मैं आप की आज्ञा से कुछ स्थल उस के इंट्रोडक्शन का पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :—

“Most of the leaders of the Government and political parties, in power or in opposition view with

each other in asserting and reasserting that the accession of Kashmir is final and irrevocable, that the people of Kashmir have voluntarily decided to throw in their lot with the Indian people and that there was nothing to be discussed or done with respect to that issue. With just a few honourable exceptions the press as a whole has joined the same chorus. The natural popular reaction is that Sheikh Abdullah is a traitor and betrayer and an ungrateful person who deserves to be locked in jail."

किन्तु उनकी क्या राय है ?

"The fact of the situation, however, is that what Sheikh Abdullah is stating happens to be largely the truth. The truth is that the problem of Kashmir is not solved. The truth is that the people of Kashmir never had the opportunity of expressing their views on the issue of accession. And the truth is that there will never be peace and stability in Kashmir as long as India and Pakistan continue to quarrel over the issue. These truths may be inconvenient and unpleasant but, as long as they are ignored, Kashmir will continue to be a festering sore in the body politic of India."

यदि भारतवर्ष में कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो इस बात की चुनौती देता है कि कश्मीर भारत में बिलीन नहीं हुआ, कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग नहीं है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ आचार्य कृपालानी से कि क्या ऐसे आदमी को हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर रहने देना चाहते हैं ? कर्तई नहीं, यह एक मात्र उत्तर होगा सबन् के हर कोने से ।

श्रीमन्, जैसे कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है, शान्ति विश्व के लिए और हमारे देश दोनों के लिए आवश्यक है । भारतीय संस्कृति हमेशा शान्ति की पुजारी बनी रही है । हमारा यह तरीका रहा है कि हम सक्षम रहे हैं तो भी एक कदम आगे बढ़ कर शत्रु से अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का ध्यान

रखते हुए शान्ति कायम करने के लिए मुलह की बात करने की चेष्टा की है । भगवान श्री रामचन्द्र ने उस समय जब उन की सेना रावण पर आक्रमण करने के लिए बिलकुल सक्षम थी फिर भी उन्होंने मित्रों से सलाह की कि रावण से इस बारे में एक मुलह की बात की जानी चाहिए । बाल्मीकि रामायण का यह उद्धरण है :—

"बभूव दुर्धर्षतरा सर्वैरपि सुरासुरैः ।
राघवः संनिवश्यैव सैन्यं एवं रक्षसांघे ॥
संमंथ्य मंत्रिभिः संधिं निश्चित्य च पुनः पुनः ।
भ्रान्त्यर्थमभिप्रेक्ष्युः क्रमयोगार्थं तत्त्ववित् ॥"

क्योंकि जैसा कि महात्मा बुद्ध ने कहा :—

"जयं बेरं पसवति दुःखं सेति पराजितो
उपसस्तो सुखोसेति हित्वाजयं पराजयं ॥ "

डा० लोहिया ने ताशकन्द करार पर आशंका की है । उनका कहना है कि इतिहास का भ्रटकल किया जाय । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रटकलबाजियों से राजनीतिक बातें नहीं हल हूषा करती हैं । और यदि बोड़ी देर के लिए हम मान लें कि जिससे हम बात करते हैं वह बाद में जाकर मुकर जायगा तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जिस समय भगवान् कृष्ण दुर्योधन से बात करने के लिए जा रहे थे और युधिष्ठिर ने यह कहा, डा० लोहिया के समान ही कहा, कि मैं नहीं मानता कि आप की बातों को दुर्योधन मानेगा, वह छल करेगा, उस वक्त भगवान् कृष्ण ने जो उत्तर दिया वह उत्तर मैं डा० लोहिया सर्राबे जो संशयात्मा हैं, शंकालु हैं, उनके लिए कहना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री काशी राम मुक्त (भलवर) :
"संशयात्मा विनश्यति" ।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : वह तो कहा ही गया है, परन्तु भगवान् कृष्ण ने यह उत्तर दिया :

जानाम्येतां महाराज धार्तराष्ट्रस्य पापताम्
अवाच्यास्तु धर्मिण्यामः सर्वलोक महीक्षिताम् ॥

[डा. महादेव प्रसाद]

—मैं जानता हूँ कि दुर्योधन कितना पापो है, उसने कितना अन्याय किया है, कितना छल किया है, लेकिन हम दुनिया को दिखा देना चाहते हैं कि शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए हम अपनी तरफ से कोई कौर-कसर नहीं रखना चाहते हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : वह भी डाक्टर हैं और माननीय सदस्य भी डाक्टर हैं। दोनों आपस में समझ लें, लेकिन कहा गया है : "संशयारामा विनश्यति"।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : कुछ दिनों पहले जब ताशकंद समझौते पर बहस हो रही थी, तो डा० लोहिया ने एडगर स्नो के आर्टिकल का उल्लेख किया था। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के समय भी उन्होंने उसकी चर्चा की। कौन से आर्टिकल को उन्होंने चर्चा की, यह पता नहीं है, लेकिन एडगर स्नो का एक आर्टिकल 27 फरवरी, 1965 के "द रिपब्लिक" में निकला था, जिसमें माघो-त्से-तुंग के साथ उनके इन्टरव्यू का विवरण दिया गया था। उस में कहा गया था :

"In another context, it was said that unless Indian troops again crossed China's frontiers, there would be no conflict there."

अगर एडगर स्नो की सब बातों को सही मानें, तो क्या माननीय सदस्य इसको भी सही मानने के लिए तैयार हैं? क्या माघो-त्से-तुंग के इन शब्दों पर, जिन को एडगर स्नो ने रिपोर्ट किया है, विश्वास किया जा सकता है? यह स्पष्ट है कि हर जगह से उत्तर मिलेगा, "कभी नहीं।"

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने ताशकंद घोषणा के विषय में चर्चा करते हुए श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मनोभावना के सम्बन्ध में कुछ घटकलबाजी की। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी जो कल्पना है, वह किसी प्रकार से

बढ़ि में बैठती नहीं है। मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि शास्त्री जी ने ताशकंद में पहुंचते ही जो भाषण दिये, उन से पता चलता है कि उनकी मनोभावना और इच्छा क्या थी। मैं आप का और इस सदन का ज्यादा समय इस उद्धरण को पढ़ कर नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ लेकिन उनके भाषण का जो अन्तिम पैराग्राफ है, मैं उसको पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"A heavy, responsibility lies on our shoulders. The sub-continent has a population of 600 million—one-fifth of the human race. If India and Pakistan have to progress and prosper they must learn to live in peace. If there is constant conflict and hostility, our peoples would suffer ever greater hardships. Instead of fighting each other, let us start fighting poverty, disease and ignorance. The problems, the hopes and aspirations of the common people of both the countries are the same. They want not conflict and war but peace and progress. They need, not arms and ammunition, but food, clothing and shelter. If we are to fulfil this obligation to our peoples, we should in this meeting, try to achieve something specific and positive."

यह खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने वहाँ पर स्पेसिफिक और पाजिटिव परिणाम हासिल किया, जिस से आज भारत और पाकिस्तान का तनाव कम हुआ है और आशा है कि आगे भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध उत्तरोत्तर अच्छे होते जायेंगे। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि हमारे सामने गरीबी, अज्ञान और रोग की समस्याएँ हैं। जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 15 अगस्त, 1947 को ही एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में सन्देश देते हुए कहा था :

"भविष्य हमें बुला रहा है। हम कहाँ जायेंगे और हमारा क्या प्रयत्न होगा? साधारण मनुष्य को, भारत के किसानों

और मजदूरों को स्वतंत्रता और अवसर दिलाना, गरीबों और भ्रष्टानुसार भ्रष्ट करने से लड़ कर उनका भ्रष्ट करना, एक समृद्ध अर्थसत्तात्मक और प्रगतिशील राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना, और ऐसा सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक संस्थाओं की रचना करना, जिन से कि प्रत्येक पुरुष और स्त्री को न्याय और जीवन की पूर्णता प्राप्त हो सके ।”

हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने जैसे इस को और स्पष्ट करते हुए 24 सितम्बर, 1964 को नई दिल्ली में जूनियर वेम्बर्स आफ़ कामर्स को संबोधित करते हुए कहा :

“Freedom was a meaningless word if it did not include freedom of opportunity for everyone, whether he was born in a poor or rich family, to grow to his full height physically and intellectually. This freedom had been denied to a very large section of our people for centuries. To provide freedom of opportunity to all equally, the concept and practice of planning and socialism were necessary. If there was no planning, there would be chaos.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : मुझे बातें तो बहुत कहनी थीं, लेकिन आप के प्रादेशानुसार भ्रष्ट करते हुए मैं वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार गठित की गई है, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ । किन्हीं लोगों ने उनकी मुद्रता को देखते हुए उस पर आपत्ति की है और यह शंका प्रकट की है कि यह सरकार उनके नेतृत्व में सफल हो सकेगी या नहीं । मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सफलता और विफलता का कभी भी मुद्रता से सम्बन्ध नहीं है । सब तो यह है कि मुद्र दारुण का सामना कर सकता है, मुद्र प्रदारुण का सामना कर सकता है, मुद्र के लिए कोई बात अप्राप्य नहीं है, इस लिए मुद्र तोषत्र है ।

मुद्रता दारुणं हन्ति मुद्रता हन्त्यदारुणम् ।
नासाध्यम् मुद्रता किञ्चित्स्मात्तोषत्रतः मुद्र ।।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, the President's Address is under discussion. Our President has been known all over the world as a philosopher. By profession he is a professor and by accident he has become a politician. Therefore whenever he speaks there are more theoretical statements than there are practical solutions. I am glad to find that after referring the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri he has blessed the new ministry of young men. It is expected that the whole House will co-operate with them in order to make it a success.

But one thing of great importance is what he described as the state of things which was existing when Lal Bahadur Shastri was himself controlling the affairs. “Quite deeply distressed by the turn of events which forced us into an armed conflict with Pakistan, he gave an inspiring lead to the nation. Our brave and gallant armed forces have written a new chapter of glory in our history. We honour our heroes, comfort the bereaved and lament the loss of precious lives. People of India have once again demonstrated their unity and solidarity. There was communal harmony throughout the country. Labour showed an exemplary spirit. I mention these things particularly because this is the state of things in which Lal Bahadur Shastri has left India.”

It is the responsibility of the present Government to see that this state of things is maintained and is further strengthened, to see that nothing is done which is likely to disturb the harmony of the people of India, and to replace the spirit of harmony between the labour and their employers which is prevalent today so that the spirit of harmony will effectively avoid a class war. All these things

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

have to be avoided by the present Government if the policy which Lal Bahadur Shastri had started and which was supported by the whole House is to continue for the benefit of this country.

Leaving aside these questions which are of principle, I come to certain practical points. The speech of the President is well known generally as a statement which is the voice of the Cabinet; he becomes their mouthpiece. I am surprised to find that some of the most important events that took place in the country were not mentioned by the President in his speech at all. One of them is the fact that a committee was appointed by the Home Minister to investigate into the question of Punjabi Suba. A Parliamentary Committee has also been appointed to investigate into the question of formation of Punjabi Suba. I was surprised to find that the question of reorganisation of States was raised in a way by the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee and a Cabinet Sub-Committee to investigate into the question of reorganisation of the State of Punjab. I want to make a specific suggestion here. One thing that has come to our notice is that the existence of the present States is a matter of grievance among the people of various States. The people of certain parts of U.P. have shown their anxiety to be separated from U.P. and be merged with Haryana. The people of certain parts of other States also want to be separated from the present States and formed into separate autonomous States.

Shri Bado (Khargone): Like Vidharba.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Yes I am just coming to that.

The principle of formation of States on a linguistic basis is said to be accepted, but I have no doubt that the Government of India have never given

its acceptance to the linguistic principle. Yet, it is a fact that they succumb to the pressure whenever it is brought by the people who insist on the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra.

One of the greatest sources of discontent is the inequality of the States. For example, a State like U.P. excepting Maharashtra and M.P., is three times as big as any other State. The discontent is due to the fact that the people of one or two States having a big majority are in a position always to dominate over other States of smaller size on account of the large number of votes that they command at the Centre. A particular section of people rule over India permanently. This is a kind of grievance which is growing every day and this has been given expression in this House in various ways, directly and indirectly.

Very big questions are involved in the matter of appointment of a committee for investigating the formation of a Punjabi Suba and such a matter had been ignored so long by the Government. I hope that the House will give its proper consideration to the whole thing and will give proper directions when the report of the Committee is received.

I now turn to another point. The President was the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University for some time. It is a Central University. The Convocation of the University was to be held on the 4th of this month, but on account of certain disorders on the 3rd in Banaras, the Convocation has been postponed. The visit of the President to Banaras was also cancelled. Such a big thing has taken place, but no reference has been made about it by the President in his Address. Only the other day Parliament was informed by Mr. Chagla that the Police had indulged in excesses there and encroached on the autonomous right of the University in the campus. I have a copy of

the statement which the Vice-Chancellor of the University has submitted to Government on the events that took place there on the 3rd. I am not going to read the whole thing. I was personally present there on that day; I had gone there for the sake of delivering two lectures on two days in connection with the Madan Mohan Malaviya Memorial Lectures. I had delivered one lecture and the second lecture was to be delivered by me on the 3rd, but it had to be postponed on account of those disturbances. I am not going to make any statement on this to the House, but the report shows that the District Magistrate and the Police did not care to respect the authority of the University in the campus; they broke open the door of the University campus; armed Police force rushed inside and later on beat the students in a most cruel manner. The matter was communicated to the Government of U.P. also and they have thought of appointing one judge to make an inquiry into the conduct of the Police, into the conduct of the Magistrate and into the conduct of the students. As you know, Sir, Banaras Hindu University is a Central University. So, before taking any decision, the U.P. Government should have consulted the Central Government as to who would be the proper man to go into the whole thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Now they are changing the man.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am very glad to hear that. I do not want to make any further comments on that. I wish that what my friend says comes true and proper change is made in the personnel to hold the inquiry.

The third point about which the President feels is food position. I do not want to say much about it. Everybody knows. If only the Government of India had given even one-tenth of its attention to the food problem during the last 15 years instead of concentrating their attention on the heavy industries to be erected all over

2530 (Ai) LSD—11.

the country by taking assistance from foreign countries, be it Russia or the United States, all these difficulties would not have come. If proper attention had been devoted to agricultural industry, on the proper development of which depends the safety of the whole nation, if that industry had been taken care of in a more practical way, I am sure the present difficulties would have disappeared. I know big plans were prepared and many Committees, Zila Parishads and Panchayats were established in the name of improving agricultural position and giving social amenities. But what is the result? Even half the money that was allotted was not properly spent.

It was something gratifying that for some time there was a slight increase in production, but unfortunately the drought which has taken place this year, has disturbed even the small rate of growth which had been registered. That is to say, the progress that we have been making under the present conditions is of such a slender and precarious nature that even a slight change in the climate is enough to disturb the whole thing. It is a matter which is to be reconsidered immediately. Of course, we require some immediate help from outside as a temporary measure. But so far as food is concerned, we must depend upon ourselves. If we take care of that, then the serious discontent against the Food Department, as we see today, will not be there.

14 hrs.

Then, some Members suggested about the immediate resignation of the Food Minister. But that is not going to give you the food. You have got to feed the people and after you have fed them, then we can sit together and think of finding a better way of improving the food position. My point is that practical steps with regard to the storage of food and its proper distribution to the people should be taken up immediately and, at the same time, the Government

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

should pay a greater attention to small irrigation schemes by which the farmers can have local irrigation. Instead of thinking of big schemes, getting the water from Jamuna to some distant place in the south and getting the water from Cauvery to some distant place in the north, small schemes should be taken in hand. Those big schemes should be deferred for the time being. If you do that and take small schemes in hand, that will show immediate results and improve the food position.

With these few words, I conclude by saying that we shall always co-operate with the Government which is led by the leader of a new generation and make the administration more successful and the country more prosperous.

Shri Achuthan* (Mavelikkara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in rising to support the motion of thanks to the President on his address, I would like to deal with the food situation with special reference to Kerala to which State I have the honour to belong and as whose representative I am here.

Though Kerala is one of the smallest States in the country, it is now perhaps one of the biggest problems of the country. People have started calling it a problem State. The State as such has not created any problems, though problems after problems have arisen within the State. Problems are showered upon this tiny State in the south-west corner of the country, sometimes by other States and more often by the Centre. It is now common knowledge that Kerala, probably due to the constant change of colours in the political horizon there, is very much neglected by the Government of India. Kerala, which is very rich in natural resources, is also the biggest dollar-earning State in the country. It is indeed a paradox that such a plentiful State is

thrown into the clutches of poverty and food shortage. When we are producing rubber, pepper, cardamoms, tea, coffee etc. in the hills, cocoanuts, cashewnuts, aracanuts etc. in the plains and monozite, illminiterzircon, in the coastal belt, for the benefit of the entire country, why should the Centre and the surplus States grudge to give us foodgrains?

I am proud to draw the kind attention of this august House to the fact that Kerala is contributing a unique commodity, to all other States without which the effective working of the government machinery, both in the Centre and other States would not have been as it is today. The commodity I am referring to here is the intellectual capacity for which there is no dearth among Keralites. Don't you think, Sir, that to put them into utter starvation is a crime judging from all canons of morality and civilisation? I feel in the name of God, in the name of humanity at large that it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that such a class of people are not extinct from the face of India for want of proper food and clothing.

Kerala felt happy and proud when we heard that Shri C. Subramaniam, former Finance and Education Minister of Madras has taken over charge as the Food Minister in the Government of India. We in Kerala could not see Shri Subramaniam as a person who does not belong to us and who does not know our problems and difficulties. He was sitting there at Pol-lachi on the border line between Kerala and Madras, viewing Kerala with one eye and Madras with the other. We had no reason to think that he was sitting on a fence like a doubting Thomas without tackling the problems of these States. As Madras Minister when he asked us water, we opened the flood gates of Parambikulam and allowed him to consume

*English translation of speech delivered in Malayalam.

as much quantity of water as he and his brothers and sisters in Tamilnad wanted.

Parambikulam is now on the soil of Kerala, the waters of which reservoir have started flowing freely towards Pollachi and Udumal Pettah in Tamilnad. When Coimbatore, the great industrial city of Madras and the capital city of his home district wanted water for drinking we allowed the Siruvani water from the Attapadi valley of Kerala to flow towards the city of Coimbatore to quench the thirst of the people there. I may be permitted to refer to an earlier story, Sir, that waters of the Periyar river in the Highlands of Travancore were diverted towards Madras to turn the barren fields of Ramnad District green and smiling. Our hon. Food Minister, Shri Subramaniam, knows all these facts and when we are starving, when we have asked him for a few ounces of rice, he takes pleasure in sealing the borders between Madras and Kerala and thus preventing the movement of rice across the borders. It has to be remembered that a good portion of rice produced in Madras has been watered by the rivers and reservoirs of Kerala.

The introduction of the State zones in the place of Southern zone is the cause of many of the ills of our State. I, therefore, urge that the State food zones should be abolished forthwith and if at all any zones are found necessary, the southern zone comprising of the Southern States of Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala may be reintroduced.

As a representative of the Scheduled Caste of Kerala, I would like to draw your attention, Sir, to the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not only of Kerala but of the whole country. As a member of the committee on Untouchability, Educational and Economic Development of the Scheduled Castes, I have had and I am having occasions to visit the various States of the country. Though untouchability

is a crime in the eyes of law, I am sorry to report that untouchability is being observed in one form or the other in many parts of the country. Governmental measures for taking action against offenders appear to be quite inadequate. Many officers of the Government who are charged with the responsibility of bringing the offenders to book are either lukewarm or unsympathetic to the cause. Unless and until proper persons with a proper outlook and proper understanding of the problems are put in charge of the work, the removal of untouchability from the entire country is going to take a longer period than anticipated. Mahatma Gandhi took it as one of the greatest problems of our country and he devoted much of his attention and energy to the removal of untouchability which was the most important item of his constructive programmes. But I am sorry to say that the persons who swear by the name of Mahatmaji in and out of place do not pay sufficient attention to this all important programme. They are now in a hurry to do away with the reservations in services and in the other fields allowed by the Constitution.

The great services rendered to the nation by the main architect of the Constitution, I mean, Dr. Ambedkar, is almost forgotten by the people who are now in charge of the Constitution and are in possession of the Government of the country. Otherwise, is it possible to miss the portrait of the late Dr. Ambedkar in the Central Hall of Parliament where the great work of moulding the Constitution of the country was done?

When the names of foreigners are erased and in their place the names of the architects of our national movement are substituted, the name of Dr. Ambedkar should also have found a proper place. In the process involving the replacement of the old statues of the British rulers by those of our national leaders, Dr. Ambedkar should have been given an honourable place. At Delhi from where he contributed most for the moulding of

[Shri Achuthan]

the Constitution, and from where he breathed his last, we should have also remembered him by naming an important thoroughfare, market or public building after him.

I also wish to saw a few words regarding the Harijan Welfare activities of our country. People who have no heart in the matter and who are not familiar with the difficulties of the Harijans are very often put in charge of Harijan welfare activities. This acts as a curse instead of as a boon. Persons with experience in the field are sometimes removed from the field and the experience and knowledge is lost to the country and the people. Money that is earmarked for the welfare of the Harijans is very often spent to provide employment for a few without much benefit to the Harijans. Committees are constituted, appointments made and reports produced. But nobody knows what happens to the recommendations in the reports. Most of them are kept in cold storage.

One other important matter that I want to bring to the notice of this House is the failure of the Government in releasing a stamp in honour of Shri Narayana Guru, one of the greatest social reformers the country has ever produced, in spite of repeated requests from Members of Parliament and leaders of public opinion from within and outside the State. Shri Narayana was a great saint who was mainly responsible for the great social awakening that we witness today in the South and more so in Kerala. The slogans that he gave to the nation years ago, or precisely a century ago, have not lost their charm and significance even today, about eighteen years after the achievement of Independence. Their appropriateness only goes on increasing as time passes by. To a caste-ridden Hindu society, the slogan that he gave was 'Ask not, Tell not, Think not of caste'. Is there any slogan that is more revolutionary than this, aimed at the liquidation of the wretched caste system in India? The

concept of an egalitarian society is also one which one would find reflected in another slogan given by him, namely 'One caste, one religion, one god for man'. In these days when we are thinking of building up a nation and a society which is casteless and classless, is there any slogan which is more revealing and more dynamic than these slogans given by this great saint from the South? When we have released stamps in honour of lesser celebrities whose contributions for building up a stronger and united India, nay the world, were definitely much less than the contributions of this prophet of love, does it not mean that the government of the country is not aware of the great contributions made to the nation by this social revolutionary? Such a one shall not go unknown, unhonoured and unrecognised.

At a time when winds of change are blowing from all quarters all around the world, let us rededicate our energies to the mighty task of consolidating the forces of integration to build up a stronger nation rallying round one banner and marching towards a sound economic goal and thus enabling it to withstand all challenges from within and without.

Shri Pottakkatt (Tellicherry): Going through the Address of our distinguished and philosophic President, I was struck by one fact, namely why there was no mention of the lifting of the Emergency which is choking democracy in India. As a citizen, as a Member of Parliament, let me express my most heartfelt view that there is no need to continue this Emergency even for a day more, especially after the Tashkent Declaration.

Sir, you must be aware of how most arbitrarily the powers under the DIR are being misused by the authorities. In Kerala, a kerosene dealer was conveniently detained under the DIR because the police officer concerned

wanted that licence for his relative. I am not exaggerating. The Supreme Court has found this out and it was there in all the papers. A constable can shut up not only a kerosene dealer but he can detain a Member of Parliament and deprive the constituency of its voice in Parliament.

In India, parliamentary democracy has become a farce. Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad was taken into custody as soon as he landed at the Trivandrum airport. He was not there when the Kerala food agitation was on, and yet he was whisked away from the airport as soon as he landed there.

May I ask what exactly the rationale behind the continuation of this emergency is, unless it be that it is to be used to keep the party in power ever in power? If the borders are to be guarded, a nationwide deprived of civil liberties is uncalled for. May I warn Government that this will create a mental habit that people can be deprived of their civil liberties guaranteed under the Constitution for any length of time and that there would not even be a murmur of protest? In the long run, this will destroy parliamentary democracy in India; the judiciary will become ineffective and that will be a bad day for India.

Now, let me turn to one of the most burning problems of the day, namely the problem of food. Even after eighteen years of freedom, the Congress Government has failed in its primary duty and primary responsibility of feeding the people. They are fed on slogans for which the Congress party is indeed very prolific. Slogans like 'The socialistic pattern of society', 'Avadi socialism', 'emotional integration', 'national integration', 'miss-a-meal' etc. are there in abundance but unfortunately they cannot enter the stomachs of the people. What they can eat is given in ounces, six ounces, five ounces or four ounces, quantities that can be carried in a used postal envelope. This is how this Government in power want to

foster the growing generation. I am afraid that with these ounces we may not create a growing generation but we shall be creating a stunning generation.

For the Food Minister, of course, there are any number of excuses such as climate act of God etc. They are all there to give him alibi. But we all know that crores of rupees have been sunk in these last few years on the Grow More Food Schemes, on fertiliser schemes, major and minor irrigation schemes, tube-well schemes, community development schemes and lastly on package programmes. May I ask why in spite of all these schemes, our production remains almost static over the years? Why are we, in spite of all the schemes, completely at the mercy of the climate and of rains? Is there something totally wrong with the way Government are handling the problem of agriculture, or has it become a habit with Shri C. Subramaniam to rush to Washington for food?

Now, let me come to a few specific problems of Kerala. A well known malady of that State is educated unemployment. A solution to this can be found through greater industrialisation. But in this matter, that State is one of the most discriminated against in India. Even the existing industries get paralysed due to want of power. Kerala can produce power according to all experts in the cheapest manner possible, and yet we are forced to beg for power from neighbouring States, paying a high premium.

The truth is that we earn abundant foreign exchange for India, through cashew, pepper, rubber, tea, coffee, cardamom and such other cash crops. This valuable foreign exchange is used by the Government for industrial expansion in other parts of India. As part and parcel of India, we have no objection to this. Our only claim is that at least a part of this foreign exchange should be used for the greater industrialisation of Kerala,

[Shri Pottekkatt]

one of its pressing needs. If this is not done, the people of Kerala will not forgive the present Government.

Coming to the foreign exchange earnings, may I invite the attention of Government to the fact that we are capable of earning even more? I will take only one instance. If a gigantic scheme of deep-sea fishing is put into execution, investing a few crores, the coastal waters of Kerala can yield fish that can be exported in sizable quantities. Even more fish can be made available to the people here to supplement their diet. At present even what is caught cannot be preserved for want of power and refrigeration facilities. They get spoiled and are used as manure. I want Government to go into this question. Some other Members have also referred to the possibilities of deep-sea fishing off the coast of Kerala. There are some programmes which are already there. But I want these programmes to be expanded in a much bigger way.

Now let me invite the attention of Government to another question that is agitating the people. I want all the students and others detained due to the recent food agitation to be released immediately. There is no reason to put them in jail any longer. I want an inquiry to be conducted into the police excesses. It is now becoming a common practice to let loose police on masses of students, on educational institutions; and not even professors and lecturers are spared. This has happened not only in Kerala, but recently in Banaras Hindu University also. This is another danger signal in India, that the police can enter into any institution and behave as they like. I again request that specific cases of excessive police violence in Kerala should be inquired into. Otherwise, this would mean a licence for the police to do anything in future.

Let me conclude on a note of warning. On very reasonable grounds, the

Kerala people are getting more and more resentful of the Centre, of the Government in power. This is not good for the future of the nation. The repercussions will be far-reaching. It would be to the good of the country, of its future, if the President, the custodian of the rights of the people in every part of the country, takes note of trends like these and advises his Ministers, particularly Ministers like Shri C. Subramaniam, to see that the resentment does not grow among large sections of the people over a long period. The resentment in the mind of the people of Kerala should not be prolonged any more.

Already there is a cry, 'Why should we suffer at the hands of the Centre?' An echo of this sentiment was heard in this House the other day. I am not personally an enthusiast of such a stand. But I consider it my duty to warn the Government—do not create conditions that would make the people think of forging their own destinies without looking to the Centre. That would be a blow to national solidarity and to the Constitution, to the very structure of the Indian Union.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Malai-chami.

Shri Warior: Our group has got a few minutes more. If you will be pleased and if the House will allow it, I would like to make a few points during that time, because, unfortunately, I will not be here on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member called a rees, I have no objection.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President of the Indian Republic for his Address to both Houses of Parliament, and also thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Motion.

The year 1965-66 has been a year of determined action and firm policies, a

year in which we have successfully faced momentous challenges. During his brief but memorable stewardship, our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, has left our country united and determined to pursue our national objectives. Shastriji have an inspiring leadership when we were forced into an armed conflict with Pakistan. Our brave and gallant armed forces have written a new chapter of glory in our history. The nation is grateful to Russia for the part it played in bringing about the Tashkent agreement. The spirit of the Declaration is that violence should be abjured and all disputes settled by peaceful means. This is most significant. Even though the Tashkent Declaration has been accepted by both countries, still our country is facing grave problems which will have to be successfully tackled by the country.

Speeches have been made demanding lifting of the emergency. The emergency was imposed only to defend the country against aggression, both internal and external. When the security of the country is threatened, the Government has no other go but to declare an emergency to meet the situation. When we think of the threatening attitude posed by China on our northern borders and the opposition to the Tashkent declaration in our own country by reactionary forces to weaken the basis of secularism, Government is left with no alternative but to continue the emergency.

When we are following a foreign policy based on non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and peaceful settlement of problems, on the internal front we see frequent resort to violence and destruction of public property. The basic concept of our policy is democratic socialism. That being so, there is no necessity to resort to violence and destruction of public property. There are means available to redress grievances without resort to violence and lawless action. But we find frequent recourse to violence. So Government has no other alternative but to continue the

emergency. The present circumstances are, therefore, not congenial for lifting the emergency. To ask for ending the emergency now is only to advocate lawlessness and violence.

When the war with Pakistan ended with the Tashkent Declaration costing the life of our late Prime Minister, Shastriji, the stewardship of our country fell on the illustrious daughter of an illustrious father, the late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Shrimati Indira Gandhi belongs to the younger generation and she took up the leadership with a pledge to wage a war against poverty disease and ignorance. She has undertaken to keep up the promise to our people of work, food, clothing, shelter, health and education by hardwork and unity of purpose.

It is gratifying to note in the President's Address reference to the marked increase in literacy and education during the three Five Year Plans. The percentage of literacy has gone up from 40 at the commencement of the First Plan to nearly 80 this year. When we think of the future generation and the need to give them due opportunities to share responsibility in a free and independent country, and the need to establish a just social order, the language problem and the necessity to solve it at the earliest possible time could not be brushed aside. Our late Prime Minister, in the footsteps of his predecessor, gave an assurance to the non-Hindi-speaking people that English shall continue as the associate language so long as the latter desired it. To maintain the unity of the country, it is essential to allay the apprehensions and remove doubts. The three-language formula will provide the best solution. An amendment providing for English the status of associate official language will be a cementing factor for the future generation. This is the most appropriate time to give the assurance a place on the statute book.

In the President's Address, agricultural production has been said to have

[Shri M. Malaichami]

gone down mainly due to the failure of monsoons. But the Government was able to tide over the crisis, prevent starvation deaths, by pursuing a vigorous policy of intense procurement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want more time?

Shri M. Malaichami: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might continue on Monday.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SEVENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1966."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In today's list of private Members' business, item No. 5 is a resolution by Shri Karni Singhji.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not on that. Have you got to say anything on the resolution?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to say something about the time allotted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can do it when we take up that resolution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the House is serious about that resolution, I sug-

gest that the other Members should withdraw their resolutions and it should be discussed. I also request Government to come forward with some announcement about the pension.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are any of the Members withdrawing their resolutions? No.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

14.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. NATIONAL AND EMOTIONAL INTEGRATION—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour was allotted, 20 minutes have been taken. Forty minutes are left.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that there are 8 or 9 members who want to speak. Is it the desire of the House that the time should be extended?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): By half an hour.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): At least an hour.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): It requires the whole day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Somebody may move.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the time allotted for this

Resolution be extended by one hour."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by one hour."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo. The Members should be as short as possible.

Shri P. K. Deo: India is a rich tapestry with beautiful fabrics of cultures, races, religions, ethnic groups interwoven to make a beautiful whole. That is India. Unity in diversity is the characteristic feature of India and its continuity is the distinguishing mark of Indian history. Apart from modification of details, it retained its substantial identity throughout the ancient, medieval and modern epochs of Indian history.

Though there are many languages, religions, races, their fundamental attitude towards the oneness of the country and nation has persisted throughout the centuries. The conception of *व्यासेतु हिमालय* India from Rameshwaram to Himachal has been always there. The Vishnu Purana says:

उत्तरे यत् समुद्रस्य हिमशिखरैश्च दक्षिणं
वर्षा नदभारतं नाम भारतीयव संततिः

Every time there was a new contact, either religious or cultural, it was enriched by its new addition which left a permanent impact and at the same time the newcomer got itself assimilated in the mainstream of Indian culture.

To strengthen and quicken the progress of integration, wise men in the past took effective steps. The foot-prints left by them on the sands of time are to be followed in its true spirit by posterity.

The edicts of Asoka preaching tolerance and kindness spread in the various nooks and corners of this country. Shankaracharya established four mutts in the four corners of the country, at Jagannath, Rameshwaram, Dwaraka and Badrinath, and at Badrinath only a nambudri from down south can perform the puja.

Akbar's synthesis of the various religions can be seen in Din Ilahi. All these go to prove that all these steps were very correct steps. Further it is a fact that the British system of administration and the English language helped further integration.

But, alas! the partition of this country gave a big blow to all that had been achieved and the Congress was a party to it. At the call of Sardar Patel over 600 States merged in the truncated India, and the new map of India was redrawn. We played our part in that process of integration, and we cannot reconcile ourselves when we see forces of disintegration raising their ugly head. When we get such distressing reports, we should analyse the cause and try to remedy and we should not crush it by brute force of the party in power.

When something is thrust upon or forcibly given effect to and not left to the national process of assimilation, when the minority is dominated by the decision of the brute majority, when promises and pledges under the Constitution are broken at convenience, when social justice is denied, when two square meals a day are denied to the people, when decisions are made on political considerations and not on merits, then the forces of disintegration are let loose.

14.38 hrs.

[SHRI SHIAMLAL SARAF in the Chair]

If Hindi is left to the process of evolution, in due course it would be a national language of this country, but if it is thrust by brute force, it sows the seeds of disintegration. Why should there be a commotion? If in Israel they can take Hebrew as the national language, we can have Sanskrit and all trouble will cease, but it

[Shri P. K. Deo]

may not be possible at this moment, but it is worth considering.

We should try to examine the various problems in our country in a dispassionate way and not on party considerations. The demand for a Punjabi Suba is a genuine demand. If people of all languages could have a state of their own on the basis of language, it would be wrong to deny the Punjabi-speaking people their Punjabi Suba. It is a matter of great concern to us that such questions are being considered on political grounds. There has not been a dispassionate approach to this problem. Punjabi Suba is being delayed till the coming general elections so that political advantage could be gained by the party in power. Why not allow all ideas, religions and political thoughts and cultures to flourish in their natural way? I like this particular phrase of Mao and so I am making use of it. "Let a thousand flowers bloom". In the process of evolution, all will merge in the main stream of Indian nationalism.

When a proper diagnosis is made of the malady, all figures point at the party in power which, with only 43 per cent of popular backing, comes out in artificial majority in this House, and, being intolerant of the views of the minority, tries to force its decisions, without realising the various reactions and consequences that will follow.

That is why there was such an uproar and commotion in this House this morning because people have started losing faith in this parliamentary democracy as scant attention is being paid to the opposition. That is why quorum bell is being rung so often. Political leaders in the country who could build up effective opposition to the party are being lured away by the offer of jobs, ministerial and gubernatorial, vice chairman of the planning commission, Deputy-Speakership, Rajya Sabha tickets, etc. in order to weaken the growth of opposition in this country. The conference of national integration in 1961 pre-

scribed a code of conduct for the various political parties. This code of conduct was never followed by the party in power.

Mr. Chairman: How much time will the minister take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. C. Shukla): Fifteen minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: You can look at the way in which various objectionable posters and party literature were profusely used in the 1962 election and in the last Orissa elections. The depth of meanness and indecency and the length and breadth of falsehood resorted to is beyond the imagination of anybody. All these things were brought to the attention of the Home Ministry; but they fell on deaf ears. Party tickets, we all know, are often distributed by the party in power on the basis of castes, community. This gives fresh fillip to the process of disintegration. Even though there are constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities and there is a commissioner for them, scant attention is paid to the genuine demands of the minorities. I would draw your attention to the state of affairs of the Oriya in Seraikella Karswan in Bihar: in his report the Commissioner for linguistic minorities says:

"The State Government have not also explained the circumstances under which the number of Oriya medium pupils was reduced by more than 10,000 during the course of one year and the number of Oriya schools were reduced from 57 to 11."

In spite of the assurances in the Constitution, no attempt has been made to safeguard their interests. The Goa question also is there hanging fire. Till now no decision has been taken in this regard even though the verdict of the people in that State has been very clear. The introduction of the zonal system for food distribution is another impediment in the process of national integration. These food zones creating every district as

a unit of its own strikes at the very foot of the integration of this country. Why not have an all India common market where the usual law of demand and supply could decide the distribution of foodgrains to meet the requirements of the people. To me the seeds of disintegration are sown in this country not by any religion or caste or creed but by the party in power which has been persistently following the British policy of divide and rule.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Question.

Shri P. K. Deo: With these words I beg to submit that though I support the spirit of the resolution, I oppose its language.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxer): You oppose the Resolution? . . . (Interruptions).

Shri P. K. Deo: It is not religion or caste, but you people, who are responsible for it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think the most absorbing problem that is facing India today, the most critical phase through which India is passing today is highlighted by this resolution but it is a pity that the Treasury Benches are again empty except for one deputy minister. I believe that the cause of national integration is a cause to which each Indian should be we added, and each Indian should be wedded, and each Member of this House should be wedded. But you can take it what value or importance is attached to the resolution if they have sent my friend **Shri V. C. Shukla** to represent the whole army, battalion and council of ministers that we have got.

Shri Khadilkar: He is the youngest representative of the Cabinet; you have to welcome him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My friend over there was very paradoxical in his speech. All the time he was speaking against communalism. Every minute of his speech was devoted to the

condemnation of casteism; he was very much opposed to regionalism; he did not favour the idea of linguism but after having made that speech he said that he opposed the resolution. If you permit me I will say that I appeal to Philip sober and not to Philip drunk. I appeal to the person who made that speech and not to that person who arrived at that wrong conclusion towards the end. What is the problem facing us today? There are so many walks of life, political, social, educational, business, industrial and commercial. If I am appointed a minister, my first choice would be to have that gentleman as my private secretary or as my secretary who comes from my State; my second desire would be that I should have that man as my secretary or private secretary who belongs to my caste.

Shri Khadilkar: Lady secretary?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If I fail in that also, I would like to have that person to act as my secretary who belongs to that linguistic group to which I belong. You look at the ministerial map of India; I am not talking of the ministerial map of this Central Government. You will find that the worst example is set by the council of ministers in the States; they want to appoint a person who is nearest to them in terms of language, community or caste. When they want to have some officer who would stand shoulder to shoulder with them and think in terms of these ills to which my friend Mr. Sidheshwar Prasad has referred.

It is said that the fish rots at the head and not at the tail; this is a proverb. If our State cabinets set such examples in the choice of ministers, in the choice of officers, in the choice of Chief Secretaries, I do not know what kind of a future, I can visualise for India.

Mr. Chairman, you remember there used to be an hon. Member in this House; he is no more; he was Feroze Gandhi.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; hon. Members should not cross the floor.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I am sorry, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is privileged to do so; he is the leader of the labour party? Now, I submit that there was a very distinguish friend of mine by name Feroze Gandhi, and one day he made a speech at the Congress Parliamentary party meeting, and he said that the Chief Minister of a State happened to belong to one caste, and the Chief Secretary of the State also came from that caste; the Inspector-General of Police also came from that caste; the Director of Industries also came from that caste, and he found that most of the Commissioners in that State came from that caste and many Deputy Commissioners also came from that same caste.

Mr. Chairman: There may be other reasons also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are right, and that is why you have come here—for other reasons.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I think that remark in respect of the Chair is not good.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There may be other reasons. I do not deny that. But how can you think that those other reasons can become the rule and the real reason becomes the exception? That was my humble submission. Therefore, we have to take into account the fissiparous tendencies that are prevailing in our country at this time. Those tendencies are listed in this resolution—communalism and so on. Can anyone deny, whether it is this State or that State, for any other reason excepting for the reason that one particular community should have a dominant voice there that “we want to have new status”? Can we deny that when we have one big person belonging to one caste, we do not want that all the persons who surround him like the ballet girls surrounding the Prima Donna should also belong to that caste? Can we deny that a person somewhere wants to give top priority to a person for a

particular thing for regional consideration? I know a gentleman, a very big person, a Chief Minister of a State, who wanted that all the good jobs should go to the place from which he came. If any industry was to be set up, it should be set up in his home town, and if any person should be appointed he should come from his home town. Therefore, I request that the report of the National Integration Committee over which we spent so much time and money, and in whose discussion so many minutes of ours and our nation's time were taken, should be fully implemented and before it is implemented in the political field, it should be implemented in the educational field in the business field; more so in the educational field. What do the people of Bengal know about the people of Punjab? What do the people of Punjab know about the people of Orissa? The difficulty with our country is this. We are a big country; a country consisting of 480 million people. We are composed of so many linguistic groups and composed of so many caste groups. We have so many different kinds of minorities, and to weld all of them into one national, integrated unit, is the task of our Government. Our Government has not been able to do so and I think this task should start at the Schools—the elementary schools, the secondary schools, at the colleges and at the universities.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall finish now. Do you know that in one of the States of India, the persons of a community cannot join a technical college, cannot join a professional college, cannot get into any service? The result is that as soon as they are born, their mothers pray that those boys and girls should go to Delhi. Delhi, of course, is a good paradise for job-seekers and for every kind of employment. I am glad that they come here. But I may tell you that a committee should be appointed to go into

the grievances of the minorities regarding language, caste and other things, and that committee should give its findings and those findings should be implemented in this country. Unless that is done, I do not know which way our country would be going; whether we would be going towards unity or disunity, towards integrity or towards disruption; towards unity or towards fissiparousness. I say that this is a very admirable resolution and we should give it our wholehearted support.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले तो मुझे यह खुशी है कि आपके सभापतित्व में मुझे पहली बार बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी बघाई के पात्र हैं, जो इस प्रस्ताव को लाये हैं। किन्तु समस्या यह है कि प्रस्ताव भाते हैं, चर्चा होती है, लेकिन उनपर प्रमल कुछ नहीं हो सकता। इसके कारणों में हमें जाना चाहिये और जब इस के कारणों में हम जाते हैं तो सहसा इस नतीजे पर हम पहुँचते हैं कि इस की सब से बड़ी जो जिम्मेदारी है, जो दोष है, वह सत्तारूढ़ दल का है, इसकी सरकार के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता इसकी कबनी और करनी में प्रत्यक्ष बढ़ता ही जा रहा है, वह घटने का नाम नहीं लेता है, यही जड़ है इन सब खराबियों की। इस के लिये दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह कितनी कमजोर होती जा रही है, यह दोनों बातों से ही जाहिर हो जायेगा।

एक समय जब इसी सदन में कुछ बर्ष पहले और सदन से बाहर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि जो भी कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर होंगे, उस स्तर के मन्त्री होंगे, वे सब लोकमभा के होंगे और कहीं से नहीं होंगे, किन्तु ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता यह स्थिति बदलने लगी और यह स्थिति प्रागई कि मन्त्री जो भी हों, वह दामिल राज्य सभा के जरिये से होने लगे और आज तो हमारे

प्रधान मंत्री भी राज्य सभा से हो कर आये हैं। यह सब क्यों हो रहा है? यह इस बात का लक्षण है कि छन्दर ही छन्दर घुन लप रहा है, कमजोरी आती जा रही है, इसलिये देश का इन्टीग्रेशन करना तो दूर है, उनका दल, सत्तारूढ़ दल अपना ही इन्टीग्रेशन नहीं कर सका है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उनकी इन सब कमजोरियों से हमारी कोई भी समस्या हल न हो कर, जटिल होती जा रही है। उदाहरण के तौर पर हिन्दी की राज भाषा की समस्या को ही लीजिये। हिन्दी की राज भाषा समस्या जितनी साधारण लगती है, आज उतनी ही जटिल होती जा रही है। आज नौजवान, जो लोग दक्षिण के हैं, उनकी स्थिति यह बन गई है कि वह यह आवाज उठाते हैं कि हमको हिन्दी नहीं चाहिये, केवल प्रंजो चाहिये और जो पुराने के लोग हैं, हिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं, उन में जाकर देखिये, एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हो गया है, जो अपने बच्चों को प्रंजो के माध्यम से पढ़ाना प्रच्छा मानता है और हिन्दी के माध्यम से प्रच्छा नहीं मानता। सरकार की भी यही हालत है कि अपना काम-काज हिन्दी में करने से हिचकती है और कठिनाई महसूस करती है। एक समय था जब 15 वर्ष की अवधि रखी गई थी, आज वह अवधि 15 वर्षों की समाप्त होने पर कोई अवधि नहीं हो रही, और उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि दिन प्रति दिन ऐसी भावना बनती जा रही है—मैं पिछले दिनों मद्रास की तरफ गया था, उस समय मौका मिला लोगों से बात करने का और हमारे यहां के माननीय सदस्य श्री मोहम्मद इम्माइल मुझे रास्ते में मिल गये, उन से चर्चा हुई तो पता लगा कि लोग यह सोचते जा रहे हैं कि इस देश में हिन्दी को कभी राज भाषा बनना ही नहीं चाहिये था। संविधान में तो यह है कि हिन्दी राज भाषा बनेगी। लेकिन इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए कोई पग नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी जबानी

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

जमा खर्च करने में ही विश्वास रखती है। भीतर से, इस कारण, वह खोखली होती चली जा रही है। अगर आपके भीतर कमजोरी आ गई है और आप समझने लग गए हैं कि किसी भी भारतीय भाषा को राज भाषा के पद पर आसीन करना ही नहीं है, उसको राज-भाषा के पद पर बिठाना ही नहीं; केवल अंग्रेजी ही इस पद को ग्रहण किये रहेगी तो उस कमजोरी को आपको चाहिये कि आज ही प्रकट कर दें। यह आपके और देश के हित में भी होगा।

इसके अलावा और भी कई समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं। प्रान्तों की बदला बदली को चर्चा रोजाना हो रही है। यह बदला बदली जिस तरीके से आ कर रहे हैं, वह आप दबाव में आ कर यह कर रहे हैं जो कि ठीक नहीं। दबाव का तरीका बहुत बुरा है। आपका किसी भी समस्या के प्रति निश्चयात्मक रुख होना चाहिये। जो भी बात आप करें सूझबूझ के साथ करें। जो भी निश्चय आप लें उस पर आप दृढ़ता से अमल करें। अन्यथा जो समस्याएँ हैं वे बढ़ती चली जायेंगी। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप पंजाबी सूबा दें या न दें। देना है तो दीजिये, झुझा से दीजिये, जल्दी से दीजिये। लेकिन सूझबूझ के साथ आप कोई निश्चय लें और फिर उस पर अमल करें। इस तरहसे दबाव और टालमटोल से काम नहीं चलेगा।

15 hrs.

अब आप यह भी देखें कि आपका राजनीतिक स्वरूप क्या हो गया है। किसी तरह से आपने पार्टी के हित की बात सोचनी शुरू कर दी है। आज जहाँ भी वही हालत आपने पैदा कर दी है जैसी हालत प्रदेशों में है। बही दशा, प्रान्तों की सी दशा केन्द्रीय सरकार की होती जा रही है, यह भी उसी

दिशा में चलने लग गई है जिस दिशा में प्रान्तीय सरकारें चल रही हैं। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता यहाँ भी वही बात हो रही है। यह भी सोचने लग गई है कि इस पार्टी को तोड़ना है और उस पार्टी को तोड़ना है। इस पार्टी के आदमी को मंत्री बना दिया जाए, इस महाराजा को लेना है, इसको कुछ और बना दिया जाए, इस पार्टी के आदमी को लेना है, इसलिए इसको कहीं एम्बेसेडर बना कर भेज दिया जाए। यह जो दृष्टिकोण आपने अपना लिया है, यह दृष्टिकोण इस देश को खत्म कर देगा।

इंटीग्रेशन का भी सवाल आता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस इंटीग्रेशन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि इंटीग्रेशन लाने वाली बातों पर अमल हो, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि जातिवाद खत्म हो, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि सम्प्रदायवाद खत्म हो तो हमको अमली बंदम उठाने होंगे। आज हम में से कितने हैं जो इस हेतु अमली बंदम उठाते हैं। आज हम में से कितने हैं जिन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी जातियों को तोड़ा है। जातिवाद को तोड़ने की बात तो दूर उपजातियाँ और बनती हुई चली जा रही हैं, नई नई बिरादरियाँ बनती हुई चली जा रही हैं। खाने पीने का न्योता अगर देंगे तो भी राजनीतिज्ञ लोग हैं वे राजनीतिज्ञों की जो अलग में बिरादरी हैं, उनको देंगे। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में हम जो लोग हैं, इनकी एक अलग बिरादरी बन गई है। जब सभी हम में से किसी के यहाँ किसी का विवाह होना होता है तो हम अधिक से अधिक लोक सभा और राज्य सभा वालों को बुलाने की कोशिश करेंगे। यही सब का दूसरों का हाल है। पहली बिरादरियाँ तो हैं ही ये और बिरादरियाँ बनती चली जा रही हैं। इस वास्ते हम

को यह देखना होगा कि भ्रमल में क्या हो रहा है। भ्रमल में बही हो रहा है जो रातदिन पहले से होता आया है। गरीब जो भ्रामदी हैं वे पिस रहे हैं। गरीब लोगों का तो हाल यह है कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी सी दो सी रुपया महीना तनक्वाह पाता है, जो अपनी लड़की का विवाह करना चाहता है उससे कोई विवाह में पांच हजार की मांग करता है तो कोई सात हजार की मांग करता है। कहां से वह बेचारा गरीब भ्रामदी यह धन लायेगा।

यह सब कुछ क्यों चल रहा है? इसका कारण यह है कि हम कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। जो हम कहते हैं उस में हम विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। जातीयता तोड़ी जा सकती है, इस में हमें विश्वास नहीं होता है। साम्प्रदायिकता समाप्त की जा सकती है, इस में हमें विश्वास नहीं होता है। हम ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। सत्तारूढ़ दल और दूसरे जो राजनीतिक दल हैं वे सब कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ और हैं। जो राजनीतिक दल हैं वे बाहर कुछ नहीं करते हैं। पहले वे बिया करते थे। इसका परिणाम यह है कि सरकार से भी कुछ नहीं होता है (इंटरप्राइज) हमारे मिश्र जी खुद दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखें भ्रन्दर क्या हो रहा है और उनका दिल क्या बह रहा है। मुझे मालूम है कि मिश्र जी भी महसूस करते हैं कि कांग्रेस भी वह कांग्रेस नहीं रह गई है जो आजादी के पहले हुआ करती थी। दूसरे दल भी वैसे नहीं रह गए हैं जैसे पहले हुआ करते थे। आज किसी राजनीतिक दल में कोई नौजवान आता है तो यह सोच कर आता है कि उसका अपना उसके भ्रन्दर क्या बनेगा। उसके भ्रन्दर यह भावना नहीं होती है कि उसे देश के लिए कुछ करना है। यह जो प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है, यह देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है और जब तक इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति पर प्रभु नहीं लगेंगे तब तक श्री मिश्रेश्वर प्रसाद जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस पर भ्रमल नहीं हो सकेगा।

Shri Khadlikar: Sir, this is a very important resolution, because there

are tendencies growing in this country which if properly analysed and diagnosed, one feels whether the unity that we see has any strength or deeper foundation. At the same time, when there is aggression or threatened aggression from outside, we have seen on two occasions that all these tendencies submerge and the people as a whole stand together to face the aggression. This is a most healthy sign, because we should never exaggerate these tendencies. When the Chinese aggression came, the DMK, which was all the time thinking in terms of secession gave up that slogan and all over the country party divisions and other divisions completely disappeared from the scene and with one voice we stood up. That is a very healthy sign to that extent and it has been demonstrated.

But, when we look at the federal life of this country, unfortunately I must confess that those of us who give some serious thought to social and political events in this country feel that the government try to evade it. Not because they have no mind, but all the time there is somehow or other an attempt to evade a decision and the ground is left where petty quarrels will assume bigger dimensions. To give an instance, about a year ago, the late Prime Minister, recognising that these petty quarrels between States regarding their borders or water disputes should not remain lingering for long and should not provide a point of agitation by the people of the respective States, boldly stated that we will soon set up a high-powered judicial committee to which all these disputes will be referred for immediate disposal. I might refer here to the unfortunate border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. I am not worried whether a particular area remains in Maharashtra or Mysore; I am not looking at it from a narrow angle. But in this country when the question of reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis was taken up, sufficient ground preparation was not

[Shri Khadilkar]

made and it was taken up in a sort of emotionally surcharged atmosphere. In Andhra, somebody died during the course of his fast; and all the former decisions were set aside, a decision was taken and a chain of events started. Ultimately, the Centre had to bow before the popular feeling.

There is the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore regarding Belgaum and adjoining areas. My hon. friend there referred to some dispute between Orissa and Bihar or Andhra. All these disputes should be expeditiously settled and steps must be taken in time. This is a caste society and at the initial stage of getting into power, certain pulls are bound to come up. We cannot ignore them. In some States, democracy becomes a caste democracy. Unfortunately, it is bound to happen for some time to come. You cannot evade the issue. It is the responsibility of the central leadership to see that all these tendencies are kept under check and they do not get the upper hand at the highest level—I mean the level of the highest tribunal of the ruling party.

My first submission is all these steps must be taken according to the resolution and some tribunal should be set up to dispose of the cases. There is another grave danger. Now the State leadership is feeling that every State is economically also going to be a separate entity. Yesterday some hon. member quoted what happened in the Bihar Legislature, where the Chief Minister stated that he is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the President or anybody else outside the State. These utterances are very symptomatic and if the Centre does not take immediate steps to check this war-lordism in the States, it will break the economic and, ultimately, the political unity of this country. These are issues where administrative steps can be taken immediately. Then alone we can think in terms of emotional integration. Today, emo-

tional integration has become a slogan, beyond that nothing has been done. Unless you take steps to eradicate the grounds where there are fissiparous tendencies, divisions, conflicts and mutual rivalries, and check the tendency at the State Level, that type of war-lordism which destroyed Chinese unity and paved the way for communism, unless serious steps are taken with democratic ruthlessness at the centre, unless the Government is prepared to take such steps, I do not think the mere passing of a pious resolution will have any effect whatsoever.

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatil): Mr. Chairman, we all want to have national and emotional integration in this country. If we want to achieve the objective of democratic socialism we have to abolish casteism first, because it is casteism that is creating all other evil forces like provincialism, linguism etc. Therefore, casteism is the root cause of all these evils. First of all, you have to cut the trunk of the tree and then all its branches will automatically fall down.

In our country, unfortunately, casteism is deep-rooted. No Indian, nobody in this country, no person is free from this caste feeling. No political party, no religion is devoid of this caste feeling. Even in the elections, when candidates are selected they are selected on the basis of caste. If the majority of voters are Aggarwals, then the candidate selected is also an Aggarwal. If the majority of voters are Naidus, the candidate selected is also a Naidu. No party is an exception to this. Take the example of occupation and work. Occupation and works were allotted on the basis of *varnasrama dharma*. No body so far has been able to change that pattern of occupation and work which was originally allotted on the basis of *varnasrama dharma*. Even after 18 years of our independence nobody has tried to change it. If anybody tries to change this system of occupation and work, if anybody tries to change his occupation

or work, he fails in that attempt. He is never successful in that attempt. For example, if a Harijan, a low caste man, wants to run a tea shop, the caste people will not go and take tea from his shop.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I will take

Shri Balakrishnan: You will take, but what about your community? I know what amount of difficulty we face in the villages. Even now this sort of thing is going on in my village. What I say is, casteism is such a force, to remove which it is very difficult.

Take the case of private industries. If the industry belongs to a marwari you will find that from the management to the watchman all are marwaris. If the industry is owned by a brahman, you will find that almost all the employees from the management to the watchman are brahmans. This sort of thing goes on. Then, where is the equal opportunity of employment for other citizens. Only a few sections of the people belonging to higher castes, because they are fortunate enough in having a few of their persons as industrialists, enjoy all the opportunities of employment. What about the other major section, the poorer section of the society? If at all some low caste people are given jobs in any industry, they are only given scavenging or chaprasi's work. Is it difficult, I ask, to make it a condition in the licence, when it is issued by the Government, that recruitment to posts should be done only through the Employment Exchange or through the Department of Labour of the Government? They go on issuing hundreds of licences to a particular man and he goes on recruiting his own people for the work. Where is the opportunity for the other people?

Therefore, what I want to say is, unless casteism is abolished, there is no chance of our achieving national integration or democratic socialism.

2530 (ai) LS—12.

I want to say a word about untouchability. Unfortunately, untouchability happens to be the pet child of casteism. These two evils co-exist in the country, supporting each other, dividing the people into several classes like depressed classes, backward classes, higher classes and so on. These are the two evils that divide the people, and that is why there is no national integration or democratic socialism. Unless casteism and untouchability are abolished we cannot hope to achieve national integration or democratic socialism in our country.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): सभापति महोदय, श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद का जो प्रस्ताव है उस की कुछ बातों पर तो मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ खास तौर पर इस लिये कि वह इंटिग्रेशन के लिये यहाँ पर मोशन लाय। लेकिन यहाँ पर डाइवर्सिटी में यूनिटी है यह तब प्रतीत हुआ जब कि पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हुई। यहाँ पहले से ही इस तरह की बात चल रही है कि :

“नर्मदा सिन्धु कावेरी गोदावरी सरस्वती पंचनद्या स्वरेत् नित्यं महापातक नाशनम्।
नर्मदा भी हमारी है, गोदावरी भी हमारी है। फिर घागे भी देखिये :

“जम्बूद्वीपे आर्यावर्ते भरतखण्डे”
इस प्रकार का मंत्र है। इस प्रकार की बातचीत चलती है कि मध्य प्रदेश में चूँकि नर्मदा है इस लिये वह तुम्हारी माता नहीं है, गंगा तुम्हारी माता है। वहाँ पर गंगा का जल पवित्र नहीं माना गया। गंगा यू०पी० में है इस लिये मध्य प्रदेश में उस को कोई नहीं मानता है।

सभापति महोदय : कृष्णा और गोदावरी भी हैं।

श्री बड़े : यह सब कबे तब आता है जब पार्लियामेंट आता है। तब महाराष्ट्र

[श्री बड़]

वाले कहते हैं कि नर्मदा का जल महाराष्ट्र के लिये नहीं है। लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सब जगह का जल सब के लिये लिये है। इसमें पालिटिक्स को नहीं लाना चाहिये जब पालिटिक्स को अलग रखा जायेगा तब इस तरह का कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा। माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि यहाँ पर कास्टीज्म है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कास्टीज्म कहाँ नहीं है? क्रिश्चियनिटी में देखिये कैथोलिक्स हैं, प्रोटेस्टेन्ट्स हैं, प्यरिटेन्स हैं। ब्लडी मेरी सेंट आन दि थोन ग्राफ इंग्लैंड। तब 300 लोगों का बरल हुआ था। इसी तरह हर जगह झगड़ा होता है जाति पाँति के ऊपर।

मेरे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये साहब ने यहाँ पर संशोधन रखा है कि चोटी, दाढ़ी, जनेव को निवाल देना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं उन से एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ एक हिन्दू मुसलमान में लड़ाई हो गई। हमारे यहाँ एक आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट थे जिन को अनाड़ी मैजिस्ट्रेट कहा जाता है। वहाँ जा कर मुसलमान ने कहा कि हिन्दू ने मेरी दाढ़ी पकड़ी और हिन्दू ने कहा कि मुसलमान ने मेरी चोटी पकड़ी। अनाड़ी मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि यह दोनों दाढ़ी और चोटी का झगड़ा ले कर आये थे, यही दोनों लड़ती हैं इस लिये उन को काट दो। दाढ़ी और चोटी काट डाली गई।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैजिस्ट्रेट बड़ा क्लमन्ड था।

श्री बड़ : इस के बाद यह हुआ कि बाहर जाने के बाद फिर लड़ाई हो गई और बगैर दाढ़ी और बगैर चोटी के हुई। इस लिये दाढ़ी और चोटी का कोई सवाल नहीं है। लोगों का दिल पलटना चाहिये। मुसलमान सुन्नत न कराये फिर भी वह हिन्दू से लड़ेंगे। इस लिये श्री लिमये ने जो चिन्तित्सा सुझाई है वह ठीक नहीं है। आज हजारों

सालों की हमारी संस्कृति है। उस से उल्टे हम कैसे जा सकते हैं। आज मेरे चोटी नहीं है लेकिन बीज रूप से तो मेरी चोटी है। हिन्दू धर्म जो है उस से कास्टीज्म और रीजनलिज्म को निवालना चाहिये जो कि एक स्टीलफ्रेम बन चुका है। आज कांग्रेस ही इस रीजनलिज्म को लेकर खत्म हो रही है। दक्षिण के सूबे अलग हैं, पश्चिम के सूबे अलग हैं, गुजरात का सूबा अलग है। कांग्रेस के खत्म होते होते सभी सूबे अलग हो जायेंगे। आज जो चीफ मिनिस्टर सूबे का बन जाता है वह कहता है मैं सब कुछ हूँ। जिस कास्ट का चीफ मिनिस्टर होता है उसी कास्ट की बात वहाँ चलती है। और वह फिर चीफ मिनिस्टर को कोई दोष मैं नहीं देना चाहता। अभी इनका जो चुनाव हुआ यू० पी० में उस वक्त भी वहाँ के एक मिनिस्टर जो पंजाब के आज गवर्नर हैं उनको वहाँ भेज दिया था लड़ने के लिए इसलिए कि वह मुसलमान थे। तो कांग्रेस की जो यह गलत पालिसी चल रही है कि लिग्बिस्टिक पालिसी करना और उसी जाति का खड़ा करना इसलिये कि उनकी गद्दी बनी रहे, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसके अन्दर पालिटिक्स घुसने से ऐसा हुआ है। इसमें कोई कास्टीज्म या रीजनलिज्म का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह कास्टीज्म और रीजनलिज्म यह सब खत्म करके क्या आप चाहते हैं कि ट्राइब्स पर आ जायें, कम्यून्स पर आ जायें।

जहाँ कामन वाइफ थी, 25 साल तक एक वाइफ, 50 साल तक दूसरी वाइफ इस प्रकार से सब समाज खत्म करके आपको नीचे स्टोन एज और हंटर एज पर जाना है क्या? मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इंडीपेंडेंस जरूर होना चाहिये। लेकिन वह इस भावना से उसका प्रचार करना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले, आर्यावर्त में रहने वाले सब एक हैं। इस प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम सभी स्कूलों

में रख दिया जाये और लड़कों को बचपन से यह पढ़ाया जाये, उनके मन में डाला जाये कि वह चाहे हिन्दू हों, चाहे मसलमान हों, कोई हों लेकिन आर्यावर्त में रहते हैं और गंगा को पूजते हैं तो वह सब एक हैं। इस प्रकार से इन्टीग्रेशन हो सकता है। लेकिन जिस तरह से कांग्रेस सरकार करना चाहती है उस तरह से नहीं हो सकता। आज यह कांग्रेस का मकान जो है वह जलता जा रहा है, यह डिमेटिलिग हाउस है। इसके टुकड़े टुकड़े हो रहे हैं। इस कांग्रेस के टुकड़े हजार हुए, कोई यहां गिरा कोई वहां गिरा। इस प्रकार की हालत हो रही है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि डाईव सटी में यूनिटी जो है वही कायम रखनी चाहिये। वह जो अनाड़ी मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब थे जिनको लाजवाब मैजिस्ट्रेट और फिर उल्लू लजवाब मैजिस्ट्रेट कहा जाने लगा, ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह चोटी दाढ़ी और जनेऊ निकलवाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री १० प्र० शर्मा : सभापति महोदय मैं भाई सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद को तहे दिल से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव-सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया। मेरे पहले जितने वक्ताओं ने इस विषय पर सदन के सामने अपने विचार रखे हैं, सबसे पहले मैं राजा साहब, देव साहब के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि भारम्भ में जो बातें उन्होंने मानी, अच्छी कहीं, आखीर में उसका निष्कर्ष बिलकुल उसका उलटा निकला।

Shri P. K. Deo: I oppose the language but I support the spirit.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : अगर उन्होंने स्पिरिट का समर्थन किया तो मैं समझता हूं कि प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करना चाहिए। लैंग्वेज तो असल चीज इनमें नहीं है। असल चीज तो स्पिरिट ही है। उसके बाद प्रोफेसर पी० सी० शर्मा ने जो बातें पर सदन के सामने अपना वक्तव्य दिया मैं उनकी एक-एक बात का समर्थन करना

चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सदन श्री १० यह सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेगी जो आज के समय में एक बहुत ही मुनासिब प्रस्ताव है। जबकि देश के अन्दर सूबों के बीच में और आपस में वैमानस्य फैल रहा है भाषा के आधार पर और जाति के आधार पर या धर्म के नाम पर, मैं समझता हूं कि इसका उन्मूलन नहीं तो कम से कम इसके अन्दर में कमी भारम्भ हो जायेगी अगर यह प्रस्ताव सदन स्वीकार करेगा और इसको हम कर्मान्वित करेंगे तो मैं सदन के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूं हमें इस बात को भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि यह भारत जो हमारा देश है जो अखंड भारत था पाकिस्तान बनने के पहले यह साम्प्रदायिकता का ही शिकार बनकर के आजाद तो हुआ लेकिन फिर भी खंडित भारत हुआ। मुझे आश्चर्य मालूम हो रहा था जब हमारे भाई बड़े साहब बोल रहे थे। कुछ बातों का तो उन्होंने समर्थन किया लेकिन कम्युनिज्म का विरोध किया कि कम्युनिज्म तो रहना ही चाहिए। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि देश का बंटवारा अगर हुआ तो इसलिए हुआ कि देश में मुस्लिम लीग और हिन्दू महा सभा जैसी साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ थीं और जो देश के दो बड़े बड़े सम्प्रदाय थे उनको वह विरोधी विचारों में खींच रही थीं और इसी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान में अंधेजों ने दो सौ वर्ष तक राज्य किया। तो मैं कहता हूं कि साम्प्रदायिकता देश से मिटनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं जाति पानि के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सुभाष प्रोफेसर शर्मा ने दिये, मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे वह केन्द्र हो चाहे सूबा हो, अगर एक जाति का मिनिस्टर हो तो उसका डिप्टी मिनिस्टर दूसरी जाति का होना चाहिए और उसका सेक्रेटरी तीसरी जाति का होना चाहिए; जैसे प्रवेश जब हुकूमत आता है तो उनकी और नीतियों का चाहे जितना हम विरोध करते थे लेकिन एक

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

बात उनमें थी कि हिन्दू मुसलमानों के बीच में झगड़े बहुत काफी न फँल पायें या सबको ज्यादा इन्साफ मिल सके इसलिए एक एक पुलिस स्टेशन पर एक हिन्दू दरोगा रखते थे तो दूसरा मुसलमान दरोगा रखते थे। तो मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और जहाँ तक भाषा का सवाल है सभापति महोदय, आज तो हम आँखों देख रहे कि आज देश में क्या हो रहा है। कोई हिन्दी का समर्थक बन जाये तो दुर्भाग्यवश कोई अंग्रेजी का समर्थक बनता है और लोग बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं। हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा माना और फिर अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करते हैं और वह इसलिए कि हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता। Let me complete this point, only this point जो अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करने वाले हैं वह यह कहते हैं कि टेक्निकल साइंस वगैरह का हमारे देश में विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। लेकिन आज रूस में इतना बड़ा साइंस का विकास हो रहा है, अमेरिका में इतना विकास हो रहा है। तो रूस में क्या अंग्रेजी भाषा है? यूरोप के देशों में अंग्रेजी का कोई इतना महत्व नहीं है। अंग्रेजी का इंटरनेशनल फोरम पर तीसरा नम्बर है, तीसरे नम्बर की भाषा मानी जाती है और अंग्रेजी उन देशों में बोली जाती है, यह उन देशों की भाषा है जो अंग्रेजी की कालोनी थे जहाँ अंग्रेजों का राज था। इसलिए भाषा के आधार पर जो झगड़े होते हैं उनको भी खत्म करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा होनी चाहिए, ऐसा विधान में है और इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रस्ताव खाली पास ही नहीं होगा बल्कि सरकार उस पर प्रमल भी करेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मुझे सात घण्टे मिनट बीजिएगा। मुझ खुशी है कि सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी ने यह प्रस्ताव रखकर

मुझे मौका दिया राष्ट्रीयकरण तथा भावात्मक एकता के बारे में अपने विचार रखने का।

सभापति महोदय : पांच मिनट में आप खतम किएगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : सात मिनट कर लीजिए इनके प्रस्ताव का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इनका प्रस्ताव निर्गुण निराकार ब्रह्म की तरह है। उसको जरा सगुण निश्चित और ठोस जामा पहनाना चाहिए और इसी दृष्टि से मैंने अपना संशोधन दिया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि ऐसी साधारण बात न करके कोई ठोस बात हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय करेंगे और मैंने जो तरकीब पेश की है उसको स्वीकार करेंगे। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संसद में, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में और शासन में जब तक अंग्रेजी चलेगी इस देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता और भावात्मक एकता पैदा नहीं होगी। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी की मैं कोई वकालत नहीं करना चाहता। इस सदन में और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में भी जब बंगला में तमिल में तेलगू में और मलयालम आदि भाषाओं में लोग भाषण करने लगेंगे, अपनी दलीलें देने लगेंगे, पैरवी करने लगेंगे तभी जाकर देश का प्रतिनिधित्व यह संसद और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा सरकार कर पायेगी। मैं रूस गया था। वहाँ मैंने देखा कि रूस की संसद में 14-15 भाषाओं में बोलने की इजाजत है और उनके अनुवाद का इन्तजाम है। यहाँ अगर हिन्दो का अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजी का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था है तो 14 भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था भी की जा सकती है। तो हिन्दी किसी के ऊपर आप लादो नहीं। गैर हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों के ऊपर इसको छोड़ दो। लेकिन अगर

कोई बंगला का इस्तमाल करना चाहता है और मैं चाहूंगा कि हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब और रेणु चक्रवर्ती बंगला में बोला करें और इसी तरह मनोहरन साहब हैं, मैं निश्चित रूप से समझता हूँ कि उनको तमिल में बोलने की इजाजत दी जावे तो अंग्रेजी की बनिस्बत तमिल में वह अपनी बात ज्यादा अच्छी तरह कह पायेंगे।

एक तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय और भावात्मक एकता के लिए 14 भाषाओं का इस्तमाल जारी किया जाय और अंग्रेजी को खत्म किया जाय....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या एक मिनट में हो गया ? खैर मैं खत्म किये दे रहा हूँ।

अब जहाँ तक प्रान्तीय झगड़ों और धार्मिक झगड़ों का सवाल है मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ही इन झगड़ों को उकसाती है। अभी बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का विधेयक लाया गया, लड़कों को समझाया नहीं उन को पहले भड़काया और जब आग लगी तो आग बुझाने के बजाय रघुनाथ सिंह जी और उनके सत्तारूढ़ दल के अन्य लोग भाग गये और इस विधेयक को उन्होंने वापिस लिया। इस तरह से पहले आग लगाना, उकसाना और फिर भाग जाना . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हम लोग भाग नहीं गये थे, हम बंठ रहे।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले आग लगा कर उकसाना और फिर मौके से भागना ठीक नहीं है। यह हम लोगों को शोभा नहीं देता है।

एक राष्ट्रीय एके की बात हम करते हैं लेकिन हमारी जो सारी प्रक्रियाएँ हैं वह अलगाव वाली हैं। हमारे संविधान में शायद

44 धारा में लिखा है कि एक समान "सिविल कोड" सारे देश भर के लिए होगा, सभी जाति और धर्म के लोगों के लिए होगा लेकिन हम लोग हिन्दुओं के लिए बना रहे हैं, किसी जाति विशेष को लेकर यह काम होता है। उस से जो बहुसंख्यक जमात है उन के मन पर यह असर होता है कि सब काम हमारे खिलाफ होता है। इससे अल्पसंख्यक लोग और बहुसंख्यक लोगों में जो दीवार इस वक्त बनी हुई है वह खत्म होने के बजाय, टूटने के बजाय वैसे ही कायम रहती है इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है और मैंने अपने सशोधन में कहा है कि अन्तरजातीय और अन्तरप्रान्तीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक जाति व्यवस्था कायम रहेगी। अब तो नई नई जातियाँ बन रही हैं। अब देखिये सरकारी नौकरों की चार जातियाँ हो गई हैं और उन के लिए जो मकान बनाय जाते हैं उन में भी 5-6 जातियाँ हो गईं तो इस से मुझ को ऐसा लगता है कि अलगाव वाली प्रवृत्ति जारी रहेगी और समानता के लिए कोई गहल नहीं होगी।

अन्त में एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त तरह तरह की परियोजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं, प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाये जा रहे हैं। नदी के पानी के बंटबाँके झगड़ों के बारे में विभिन्न प्रदेशों में और राज्यों में झगड़े हैं। हमारी यह खाद्य समस्या जो इतनी पेचीदा बन गयी है उस का भी कारण यह है कि पूरे देश को हम एक मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और एक दूसरे की तकलीफों को समझने और कम करने के लिय प्रयास नहीं करते हैं ? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के द्वारा कोई ऐसी अदालत, कोई ऐसी मशीनरी या समिति बनाई जाय जो इसका फैसला करे जब प्रादेशिक झगड़े आ जाते तो उनको उकसाने के बजाय, जैसे कि पंजाबी सूबे का सवाल है, गोवा का है, पाँडिचेरी का है, तो उन झगड़ों को प्राप्त क्यों उकसाते हैं। उनका निबोड़ निकालने के लिए कोई ऐसी समिति, या निष्पक्ष पक्षों

[श्री मधु लिमये]

की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते जिनके कि जरिए इन झगड़ों का निचोड़ हो और देश में एक राष्ट्रीय ऐका स्थापित हो सके और सब को समान रूप से सामाजिक न्याय मिल सके। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि मेरी तरफी को स्वीकारा जाय।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापित महोदय, श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ने यह जो सुन्दर प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उसके लिये वे घन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। जहाँ तक जातीयता का सम्बन्ध है। जातीयता एक अभिशाप है। भारतवर्ष में प्राचीन काल में जातीयता नहीं थी। अगर आप वेद का अध्ययन करें तो वेद में आप को जातीयता नहीं मिलेगी। जिस समय जातीयता ने हमारे बांगमय में प्रवेश किया देश का पतन प्रारम्भ हो गया। जैसे मैं आप को उदाहरण दूँ। अशोक के समय से लेकर स्कन्दगुप्त तक, बौद्धों का, हिन्दुओं का, दोनों का सन्तुलन था। जैसे आज जातीयता है, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री, वैश्य, और उसके अन्दर भी उपजातियाँ हैं, इस प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव नहीं था। हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर बाहर से हूणों का आक्रमण हुआ, शकों का आक्रमण हुआ और हम लोग जो उनका प्रतिकार करने में सफल हुए तो उसका कारण यह था कि हम लोगों में भेदभाव नहीं था। हम लोग एक स्वर से खड़े होते थे। लेकिन स्कन्दगुप्त के पश्चात् जब कि हम में संकीर्णता आई हम में जातीयता का असर होने लगा। जब कोई विदेशी सेना देश के ऊपर हमला करती थी तो ब्राह्मण सोचते थे। वैश्य सोचते थे। और शूद्र सोचते थे कि युद्ध करना तो क्षत्रियों का काम है, वे युद्ध करें, हमें क्या करना है। इस प्रकार से भारतवर्ष में ऐसी प्रतिक्रिया हुई कि भारतवर्ष के करीब 80 सैकड़ा लोग, 80 प्रतिशत जो आबादी थी उसको भारतवर्ष की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या भारतवर्ष के राजनैतिक उत्थान पतन के सम्बन्ध में कोई हिस्सा नहीं रहा। अगर राजपूत लोग दिल्ली में हार

गये तो सारा देश पराधीन हो गया। अगर युद्ध किया तो क्षत्री लोगों ने किया। बाकी ब्राह्मणों का उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा। वैश्यों और शूद्रों का उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा। इसलिए आप देखेंगे कि जैसे भारतवर्ष में जातीय संकीर्णता का उद्भव होने लगा वैसे वैसे धीरे धीरे भारतवर्ष पतन की ओर चलता गया। महात्मा गांधी पहले एक ऐसे आदमी हमारे बीच में आये जिन्होंने कहा कि जातीयता को हटाना चाहिए। हम लोग भारतवासी हैं। अगर हम लोग हिन्दू हैं तो हम सब लोग हिन्दू हैं। उस में उपजातियों का कोई स्थान नहीं है। इसी प्रकार जैसा कि हमारे एक भाई ने कहा महात्मा गांधी ने बड़ा अच्छा सिद्धान्त रक्खा कि स्वर्ण लोग भी जो अस्पृश्य हैं, हरिजन लोग हैं उनके साथ शादी करें, व्याहृ करें, रोटी बेटी का व्यवहार करें। इसका अर्थ यह था कि अगर हम लोग सभी एक हैं तो एक होकर रहना भी चाहिए।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान में भी कोई ब्राह्मण यह समझे कि मैं ब्राह्मण होने के नाते श्रेष्ठ हूँ, कोई क्षत्री समझे कि मैं क्षत्री होने के नाते श्रेष्ठ हूँ, तो उस हालत में दूसरी जो बाकी जनता है, 80 परसेंट, उस जनता का उसमें क्या योग रहेगा। वह जनता अपने को कैसे भारतवर्ष के लिए उत्तरदायी समझेगी। इसलिए मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। अगर इस देश की 45 करोड़ जनता को जाति और उपजाति आदि में विभक्त कर दिया जायगा तो भारतवर्ष की शक्ति का नाश होगा, ह्रास होगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है इसके सिद्धान्त बड़े अच्छे हैं। हम को जातीयता को त्यागना चाहिए। हम लोग अगर हिन्दू हैं तो तमाम के तमाम एक दृष्टि से हिन्दू हैं। कोई भी हो जो राम और कृष्ण का नाम लेने वाला है और वेद में आस्था रखता है। वह हिन्दू है और हम लोगों की एक जाति है। इस आधार पर हम चले।

यह जातिपांति का रोग मुसलमानों में भी घर कर चुका है। जब यवन हिन्दुस्तान में आये थे। वे एक स्वोयग लेकर देश में आये थे कि हम एक जाति के हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में आने के बाद उनका भी शोष, संय्यद, पठान और दुनिया भर की जातियों में बंटवारा हो गया। मुसलमान कौम भी उप जातियों में विभक्त हो गई। उन में भी ऐसा समझा जाने लगा कि संय्यद का काम तो युद्ध करना नहीं है। युद्ध करना तो पठानों का काम है, वह क या नहीं करें। उनमें जातीय संकीर्णता की भावना उत्पन्न हुई अंग्रेज इस देश में आये। उस समय इन मुसलमानों के हाथ में हिन्दुस्तान का शासन था और इस जातीयता और भ्रमगाव के अभिशाप के कारण वे भी विदेशी का सामना नहीं कर सके। इसलिए अंगर विदेशियों का सामना हमें सफलता पूर्वक करना है और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को बरकरार रखना है तो सारे देश को हमें एक करना चाहिए, ऐक्य स्थापित होना चाहिए यह इस जाति व उपजाति के अभिशाप को हमें अपने बीच में से दूर कर देना चाहिए।

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, I am against communalism—real communalism. But I do not know what meaning the Mover of this Resolution or friends like him give to the word "communalism" which is being used frequently by a class of politicians. So far as I can find out, the word "communalism" is applied to a mental attitude which prompts one group of people to dominate over another group which happens to be smaller. This mental attitude and action prompted by it cannot in the nature of things be indulged in by a small group of people in relation to a larger group. But we often find that a certain class of politicians, not of course the generality of the majority community, wrongly blame the Muslim community also of communalism. The Muslim community, if anything, is the victim of the communalism practised by this set of politicians.

The Muslims in India are a minority because of a distinct culture and religion they are following. Every man and group of men have got the natural right to follow his and their religion and culture, which is a matter of conscience. This is the position of the Muslims of India. Their natural right is clearly and unambiguously recognised and conceded by the Constitution of India. When exercising this natural right recognised by the Constitution the Muslim Minority, as every other minority, wants to be treated with the same honour as the members of there communities.

This equal honour in actual practice means a share in the benefits afforded as in the duties provided by the State in keeping with their strength. Such equal treatment is necessary for the contentment of the people concerned which, in turn, is indispensable for the balanced and all-round progress and development of the country and the people as a whole. To ask for such a treatment is a very just and natural demand and it cannot be dubbed as communalism. But when a minority claims this very just right, politicians because of their own selfishness and aggrandisement become perverse and call this by all sorts of names, carry on adverse propaganda creating ill-will amongst unsuspected people, rousing a spirit of intolerance in their minds.

My amendment refers to this intolerance which is inimical to the advancement, development and the fair name of our country. I, therefore, want that such intolerance should be eliminated from the general body politic of the country. For the present purpose, I do not think one need speak about the holocaust and orgies of violence enacted as a result of evil propaganda and intolerance....

Mr. Chairman: If you are to read all this, why don't you lay it on the Table?

Shri Mohammed Koya: I am consulting my notes. But there is no

[Shri Mohammed Koya]

harm even in the reading of the notes.

I know, even in the British Parliament, Mr. Churchill used to write and re-write several times and read his notes. There is no harm in that.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The reading of the notes is not permissible.

Shri Mohammed Koya: This is not exactly reading of the notes. Even in the British Parliament, Mr. Churchill used to read his notes very frequently. I know something about the procedure of Parliament and I refuse to learn any lesson from Mr. Sharma.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Mohammed Koya: I am concluding.

It is often ignored that the existence of minority and majority communities based on such factors as religion, race, language, etc. is a common, invariable and accepted feature of all the nations and countries of the world. As long as live conscience and freedom of thought exist, minorities and majorities will also exist.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I moved my substitute motion on the 10th December, 1965. I would like to say a few words on this Resolution that is before the House.

National integration is most essential to our country today in view of the threat within the country, that is, from the pro-Peking communists and the threat from without, that is, from China. China has become the greatest menace to India, to South-East Asia and to the entire world. China believes in war and force and is trying to create sabotage, subversion and revolt in the various countries of South-East Asia. Therefore, at this time, all the people of our

country have to stand united and have to feel their oneness in view of this great danger. Mere physical unity is not enough. Unity on the emotional plane is necessary and vital. Emotional integration is more essential and more vital than any other thing. Real integration can be achieved only by the upliftment of all the people of the country, of all the sections of the Indian society, at all levels, political, social, economic and educational. A nation is comparable to the human body. If the human body is to be healthy and strong, all the parts of the body have to be healthy and strong. Similarly, if the nation has to be healthy and strong, all the sections of the people have to be healthy and strong and have to be contented and happy.

At the political level, the Constitution has given equality before the law and equality of opportunity to all the people of this country. It has prohibited all kinds of discrimination on the basis of caste or religion or race or sex. It has also provided for adult franchise which gives the voting right to every adult of India. Since India is the biggest democratic country in the world and since adult franchise has been given to every Indian, it is absolutely necessary that political education should be provided to every Indian and the people should be taught how to exercise the voting right in the best interests of their country and they should not be moved by any other consideration. Political minorities should be protected and all safeguards and all steps should be taken to protect the legitimate interests of linguistic minorities, racial minorities and religious minorities.

At the social level, we find great inequalities. We find undesirable distinctions between the higher castes and the lower castes. Crores of people still suffer from social backwardness. The scheduled castes suffer most today. Untouchability is still prevalent in the country particularly

in the villages. In spite of the prohibition of untouchability in the Constitution and in spite of the Anti-untouchability Act, untouchability has not vanished from the country. The Government should take every step to eradicate untouchability as early as possible in the best interests of our democracy.

To achieve real emotional integration, all the classes and castes should mingle freely in their daily lives and should have a common national outlook and a patriotic approach in all matters. Inter-dining among all castes, high and low, should be promoted. Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged by Government and the public. Preference should be given to candidates who marry outside their castes in recruitment to Government services and public undertakings when they have the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now.

Shri Muthiah: I am concluding in a minute.

At the economic level, there is a great disparity between the rich and the poor. There are a few people at the top who are getting crores of rupees per year and there are the poor people at the bottom who are getting, on an average, only Rs. 300 per year. This wide gap between the rich and the poor should be eliminated if India is to have a real democracy and socialistic society. Government should immediately take all necessary steps to bridge this gap and to create an egalitarian society in the country.

At the educational level, the upliftment of all the people is necessary. Illiteracy should be wiped out. Full and free educational facilities should be given to all the people, especially the backward classes and the scheduled castes and tribes. National unity and integration should be promoted in all educational institutions. In all schools and colleges,

all boys and girls should be imbued with the spirit of patriotism and with the feeling of national oneness that all the people of India, belonging to different provinces and castes, different religions and languages are one nation. The boys and girls in schools and colleges should sing the National Anthem in chorus with devotion every day before the classes begin and they should salute the National Flag on all important occasions with reverence.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri Muthiah: To achieve real integration and unity, all the evils of casteism, communalism, regionalism and linguism should be eradicated. Communal conflicts should completely cease. Communal organisations should be discouraged and communal parties should not be allowed to put up candidates for elections. The Government and the country should stand by secularism at all times. Conflicts between one province and another should cease. All border disputes and water disputes should be peacefully settled. All backward areas should be developed. There should be no discrimination between State and State in the matter of the supply of essential commodities.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri Muthiah: All right, Sir, I wanted to speak on two more points. But there is no time.

श्री श्री ना० बिद्यालंकार (होमियार-पुर): सभापति जी, यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसके लिए ज्यादा समय दिया जायेगा। आपने इस को इतना महत्व नहीं दिया और आपने यह आशा रखी कि माननीय सदस्य पांच पांच मिनट में इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी सब बातें कह दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी इस को अधिक महत्व नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि सिर्फ चन्द मिनिस्टर इस समय हाउस

[श्री प्र० ना० विद्यालंकार]

में हैं। मुझे यह भी अफसोस है कि प्रस्तावक, महोदय ने भी एक बिल्कुल बेजान सा प्रस्ताव रख दिया है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि नैसे-सरी स्टैप्स लिये जायें और कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं दिया।

मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस वषट हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा डिस-इन्टेग्रेटिंग फ़क्टर हिन्दुस्तान को बांटने का सब से बड़ा कारण अंग्रेजी भाषा है, जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान की पड़ी-लिखी दो परसेंट जनता को, जो कि रूनिंग क्लास है, और साधारण जनता को बांट रक्खा है।

मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता मिलने के अठारह बरस बाद भी हमारे देश में कम्यूनल आर्गनाइजेशन का रहना देश की एकता के लिए घातक है। हमारे यहां आज भी जनसंघ जैसी कम्यूनल आर्गनाइजेशन है, जिस के एक मेम्बर अभी बोले हैं जो भारत में हिन्दू राष्ट्र कायम करना अपना ध्येय मानती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन कम्यूनल आर्गनाइजेशन्स पर बैन लगाया जाना चाहिए। हम अब तक भारत माता के विराट स्वरूप के दर्शन नहीं कर सके हैं। हमारे यहां कहते थे, "एकं सद्भिप्राः बहुधा वदन्ति"। बहुतों में एकता देखने की भावना अभी तक हम लोगों में नहीं आ पाई है।

भावनात्मक एकता के मार्ग में एक और फ़क्टर, हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा है। आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसा इतिहास पढ़ाया जाता है, जो अंग्रेजों के द्वारा लिखवाई गई किताबों पर आधारित है, जिन में इतिहास को डिसटॉर्ट किया गया है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, बर्ना मैं आप को इस बारे में डीटेल्स बताना, और मिसालें देता कि हमारे देश के स्कूलों में २० वर्षों को इतिहास के माध्यम से क्या क्या बाँट पढ़ाई जाती है, जिन के कारण उन में यह

भावना पैदा होती है कि हम अलाहिदा अलाहिदा हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने कई दफ़ा कहा है कि इतिहास को नये सिरे से लिखवाना चाहिए। लेकिन अठारह बरस के बाद भी हम इतिहास को नये रूप में नहीं लिख सके और आज भी पुरानो टेक्स्टबुकस चल रही हैं।

हमारे उप-शिक्षा मंत्री बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतिहास की पढ़ाई को बदलने के लिये इन 18 वर्षों में क्या किया? क्योंकि इतिहास और भूगोल हमारे देश की भावनात्मक एकता को बनाने वाले हैं और आज हमारी भावना एक दूसरी तरफ़ जा रही है। मैं इससे समहत हूँ कि भावनात्मक एकता के लिए एट्रिब्यूट और मनोवृत्ति है, हमारे अन्दर भावना है, किस तरह से हम सोचते हैं, परन्तु यह डिपेण्ड करता है हमारी शिक्षा पर और शिक्षा हमारी भावनात्मक एकता बनाने वाली नहीं है, विशेष रूप से इतिहास की शिक्षा।

दूसरी बात जो बनाती है वह है आर्थिक एकता—दे आर मेटिरियल बेसेज आफ यूनिटी—हमारा जो आर्थिक ढांचा है उस से बनती है। लेकिन आज हम डिस्पैरिटी को कहां दूर करते हैं। मैं, सभापित महोदय, कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आर्थिक विषमता रहेगी, आर्थिक विषमता व्यक्तियों के अन्दर, आर्थिक विषमता इलाकों में, इम्बैलेंसिंग इलाकों में रहेगा, तो किसी न किसी रूप से जो अर्न्तयिता की भावना है, यह आती रहेगी। यह इसका बेसिस है, इसका मेटिरियल बेस है, हमारी यूनिटी नहीं बनेगी, हमारे देश के अन्दर यह एकता नहीं आयेगी। इसलिये मैं यह समझता हूँ, सभापित महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव बहुत महत्व का है। इसकी तरफ़ जब तक हम ध्यान नहीं देंगे, हमारे देश के अन्दर एकता नहीं आयेगी। यह एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव है जिसके ऊपर हमारी गवर्नमेंट को

ठोस स्टैपलेना चाहिए, लेकिन प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कोई ठोस स्टैप नहीं बताया है। यह विषय वास्तव में बहुत महत्व का है, नहीं तो हमारी डिस्इन्टीग्रेशन की भावना, घलहदा होने की भावना बढ़ती जायेगी, इसको रोकना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Shinkre: There is no doubt that the Resolution brought forward by my hon. friend, Shri Sidheswar Prasad, is most welcome, but this Resolution is too ineffective to merit serious consideration. Under these circumstances, I welcome your allotment of only five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: All the same, I have accommodated the hon. Member.

Shri Shinkre: I do not think that, by adopting such a Resolution, we will be going forward or farther from where we are. Instead of moving this Resolution, if he had met his own Party bosses and tried to convince them of the necessity of emotional integration in the country and of placing the country before the Party, he would have not only achieved his purpose but also rendered yeomen service to the country as a whole. What we saw very recently in Jaipur is the most glaring illustration of the fact that this ruling Party does not want a national or emotional integration in the country but only wants to hang on to power, no matter in what manner. (Interruption). Why did the AICC not pass any Resolution regarding abolition of food zones. They say that Madras will get angry and Andhra Pradesh will get angry. Andhra has got surplus rice to give to some one but will not give to Kerala. Madras has surplus rice to give to some one but does not give to the starving people of Kerala. The AICC or the Centre does not step in and tell the Madras or the Andhra Government that they must do it. They say that

Andhra will be displeased and Madras will be displeased. What will happen if they are displeased? To whom will it be a loss? It will not be a loss to the nation, but to the Party. Neither Andhra Pradesh nor Madras have ever said that they would go out of this country if the food zones are abolished. Only because the Congress Government do not want that eventually Andhra or Madras, on account of the abolition of food zones, should vote the Congress out of power, they want to placate them and they see that Kerala is starving there.

The same thing is happening regarding several other provisions. I am coming from a small territory, Goa, which has seen only one General Election. The people there want to merge with Maharashtra but the Central Government do not want to take any decision. They say that Mysore will be displeased. If Mysore is displeased, what will happen? Will Mysore try to go out of India? Mysore will be displeased and lost to the Congress Party in the elections.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई): कामराज का नुकसान होगा।

Shri Shinkre: कामराज का नुकसान होगा। just as Mr. Limaye points out. The uppermost need of the country today is for the Government to realise that they have to care for the country first and the Party next and only then the national and emotional integration can become a reality in this country. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: He is not moving it on behalf of the party. You may accept it or reject it. (Interruptions).

Shri Shinkre: They want to combine everything and present the country with a Russian salad that we are seeing in the Cabinet. You can see how divided the Cabinet is. What the country witnessed very recently regarding the election of the Prime Minister is now an example and

[Shri Shinkre]

illustration of the fact that we can never expect any real and sincere effort on the part of this ruling Party regarding national or emotional integration.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Mr. Chairman, our national life today is suffering from certain ills and if we want to remove them, there should be an all-out effort and endeavour on the part of every individual and every political party and other groups. It is no good laying the fault at the door of others. If we look not only to the ruling Party but to other Parties also, we will find that they are also doing the same thing, when they give the tickets, they also look to caste religion and all that. So, it is the duty of every political group and every individual to see to it that all our actions conform to the national interests. Even where we go astray, there are certain methods of doing things by which our national interests may be safeguarded.

We have given to ourselves a Constitution which enjoins on us certain duties. If we follow that Constitution properly and give effect to them, we shall be able to do something in that respect. This Resolution reminds us of those ills that are there, but, of course, there were committees—National Integration Committee, Emotional Integration Committee and all that—to remind us of the steps that should be taken to remove those ills. But we have not yet been able to give effect to the findings of those Committees. Those Committees wanted that our work should begin with an educational process. It might be a slow process but we should look to our education first. If we take up our educational problems first where we have to deal with different things, where we have to deal with different sections of people, and if we guide our education in a way that all sections of people can think that they belong to one nation, and if we can inculcate in them the

feeling of our national heritage, of our common good and the common goal that we have to attain as Indian nation, then, of course, the nation will grow and we shall be able to move as one nation.

At every step when we are thinking of religion, when we are thinking of caste, we are going astray, but when we are thinking of a national goal, of common interest as a nation, we are coming together.

16 hrs.

Mr. Khadilkar, while speaking, has pointed out that whenever there is an Emergency, whenever there is a common danger before us, we unite ourselves, we act as one nation; but in normal times we forget that and other personal interests take the upper hand. To live as a nation, we should see that good-will and toleration become a way of life for us. We should accustom ourselves, and mould our character in such a way that we are always able to think of the national interests first and all other interests only afterwards. Of course, it is not that everybody will give up his religion. It is not that everybody will give up his own language. It is not that the other things will disappear. But if we take them too far, then we go away from the national interest. Therefore, I would submit that we should cultivate those things which would help us in this respect and make us think of the national interest first and forget those ideas which make us indulge in groupism, regionalism etc.

So, the first and foremost duty is to guide our educational system and mould our educational system in such a way that we are able to function as one nation. In other respects also, such as when an attempt is to be made to remove economic disparities, or remove untouchability and so on, we should take very strong steps, and a constant endeavour should be made

so that we can find ourselves as one nation and function as such.

Shri V. C. Shukla: I am very thankful to Shri Sidheshwar Prasad for having brought forward this resolution so that we could have a chance of discussing this all-important subject in this House again. Nobody can dispute the salutary spirit behind this resolution, as we all realise that national integration is one of the most important tasks facing the nation today.

The House would recall that for the first time at the Bhavanagar session of the Indian National Congress, this question of national integration was agitated and a committee was formed then to force the means and to suggest ideas to promote national integration. Before that, the framers of our Constitution had also paid attention to that. If you go through the Constitution, you will see that they have taken ample care to see that the scheme of law in our country and the constitutional provisions in our country all aim towards one nation, thereby forging a spirit of national solidarity.

One of the glaring examples is the constitutional provision relating to abolition of untouchability from this country. The same thing is repeated also in the provision regarding official language for the whole country. The same thing is again amplified in the provision of fourteen national languages for our country. So, it is very apparent that right from the beginning the leaders of this nation have been careful and even very thoughtful about this matter of national integration.

Shri Shinkre: In the beginning only, not now.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Even now, they are.

Shri Shinkre: Question.

Shri V. C. Shukla: I shall try to point out that even now they are.

Even now, whatever national unity we see, whenever there is any threat to our integrity, is not by accident; whenever there is a threat to our country's integrity, we see our people rising as one man.

Shri Shinkre: That is because the danger is common.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Nor is it a strange phenomenon; it is something. . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Minister may please address the Chair.

Shri V. C. Shukla: I am addressing the Chair.

It is not an accident that this kind of thing happens. I claim that all this happens because the administration of this country has been carried on in a national manner and it has been carried on with great care . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Question.

Shri V. C. Shukla: . . . and particularly with the care to keep the unity of this country intact. This has been the corner-stone of the national Government's policy.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri V. C. Shukla: If I had time, I could have given several instances to prove this.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to enumerate the various measures that have been taken by Government to inculcate the feeling of national integration and to promote this feeling in the country.

The House would recall that in June, 1961, the Chief Ministers' Conference first talked about this question. Two months later, again in the Chief Ministers' Conference, this question of national integration was considered and it was decided that later on, in October, 1961, a national integration conference would be call-

[Shri V. C. Shukla]

ed for which it was decided to invite eminent educationists, social workers, scientists and various important people from other walks of life. This national integration conference met under the chairmanship of the late Prime Minister and it took some very important decisions.

Shri Ranga: Then it went into oblivion.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Actually it decided to form two sub-committees, one on communalism and the other on national integration and regionalism. These two committees met several times they examined several witnesses and came to certain important conclusions. This committee on national integration did not make any specific recommendations, because a year after that, there was the Chinese aggression on our country and there was such a demonstration of national solidarity and national cohesion that they thought that it would not be necessary at that particular time to make any recommendations to promote those very things which were so manifest at that time. But the second committee had suggested a few things. One was regarding the amendment of article 19 of the Constitution and certain other things like taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution in the case of anyone contesting any elective office in our country. By the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, Government gave effect to these recommendations of the committee, and they have been accepted by the House and by the country in general.

Then, there were other questions that were considered by this committee. I would like to repeat them so that hon. Members may appreciate what steps have been taken or what efforts have been made by Government in this regard. Then, they gave attention to the question of language. As everybody knows, it is a very volatile question. It is also a very

delicate question, and unless it is tackled in a proper and considerate manner, it is likely that instead of promoting the integration of the country it may give rise to all kinds of disintegrating forces. The sub-committee's recommendations regarding English, Hindi and regional languages were carefully considered and were given effect to in the Official Languages Bill that was passed in 1963.

Shri Ranga: And so wrongly.

Shri V. C. Shukla: After that, whenever this question has arisen or whenever any language dispute has arisen, the formula devised by the national integration conference has come to be of very great help.

After that, several codes of conduct were devised. Some of them were put down on paper, and after that the concerned parties have accepted them. For instance, the code of conduct for political parties is there. There were several discussions about it, and I am glad that most of the political parties have accepted the code of conduct and most of them are adhering to the main rules.

Shri Ranga: What are those rules or what are those items of the code of conduct which are being implemented by the Congress Party? There is no code of conduct for the Congress Party at all and they are observing it more in the breach.

Shri V. C. Shukla: I would say that the Congress Party is the only party which has implemented all the rules in this regard.

Then, there was the formation of a code of conduct for the press. I am glad to say that our press has not only accepted it, but the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference also considered this code of conduct that was laid down by the national integration conference, and they also accepted it. I must say that by and

large during this national emergency, on both the occasions when there was aggression, the press has behaved and conducted itself in the most exemplary manner, and that has also promoted the cause of national integration.

Shri Ranga: It has become a *jo hukum* press. The press is at their feet now.

Shri V. C. Shukla: I would request you to protect me from this running commentary which has no meaning. It is a very unkind kind of parliamentary practice. The hon. Member should not interrupt me unless I yield. But I am not yielding.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend need not yield ground; he has already gained ground.

Shri V. C. Shukla: There were some tendencies towards restricting admissions in technical institutions as well as in universities in various States. At several places, there were local demands to see that only local students got admission into those technical institutions and universities. Because of the formulae devised and efforts made by the Central Government, now good progress has been made in tackling this problem and more and more universities and technical institutions in the country have been opened up for admission on the basis of merit only and conditions like local domicile and other things which were hindering the question of admission being considered on merit, most of them, have been removed. I am sure that in future this process will gain further momentum.

As is well known, this movement of national integration is a psychological and educational process which involves development of a feeling of unity, solidarity, cohesion, common citizenship and loyalty to the nation. This can be brought about not only by our own conduct but also by

proper publicity, propaganda and education. This is being done through various media available to Government.

In the field of administration also, several measures have been taken, particularly in the formation of all-India services. Previously these services were limited to a few fields, administrative fields. But in the last few years, several new all-India services have been created, e.g. All India Forest Service, Indian Service of Engineers, Indian Medical and Health Services, Indian Agricultural Service, Indian Educational Service and several other services. Some of these have been created already, some are in the process of being formed, and some more will be constituted in the future. What I am trying to point out is that this process has started and all efforts, notwithstanding difficulties, have been made and are being made to see that more and more integrating trends are generated in this country which will lead the country towards full national integration.

I am quite aware that a lot has to be done. It is not a small problem; it is a very grave problem. A lot of work will have to be done and it will be done in a continuous manner. We have started on it and Government are alive to this problem. It is very uncharitable to say that Government are trying to tackle this question on a party basis or regional basis or on other petty considerations.

Shri Ranga: What other basis?

Shri V. C. Shukla: It could not be in the interest of any Government; it would be contrary to the interest of any government to tackle any matter in this manner, and if hon. Members who have made criticism think deeply about it, they will know that this criticism arises out of lack of information or out of insufficient information or due just to prejudice

[Shri V. C. Shukla]

I would appeal to hon. Members to keep this matter of national into integration above party considerations.

After saying all this, I would appeal to Shri Sidheswar Prasad to see and appreciate the work that has been done by Government and to withdraw the Resolution.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्र की भावात्मक एकता सम्बन्धी मेरे संकल्प पर 14 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषण दिये और अभी सरकार की ओर से उप मंत्री श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल ने उत्तर दिया। 14 में से स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और जनसंघ के प्रवक्ताओं ने इस का विरोध किया। इस विरोध को सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ ? ऐसी स्थिति में जो कुछ सरकार की ओर से कहा गया उसको सुनने के बाद दो तीन चीजें हैं जिन के सम्बन्ध में मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि क्या सरकार इस बात का अनुभव करती है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता में वृद्धि हुई है, जातीयता में वृद्धि हुई है ? प्रदेशवाद की भावना में वृद्धि हुई है, संकीर्ण भाषावाद की भावना में वृद्धि हुई है ? जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है कि इन्हें समाप्त करने के लिये एक तरफ तो आवश्यक कदम उठाये और दूसरी तरफ इसकी जांच करने के लिये एक आयोग नियुक्त करे ?

अगर सरकार इस संकल्प की भावना से सहमत है तो कोई कारण नहीं दिखता है कि सरकार इस संकल्प को वापस करने के लिये कहे। अभी अभी जनसंघ के सदस्य ने जिस प्रकार से विरोध किया है वसी स्थिति में बड़ी कठिनाई है। क्योंकि संकल्प में तो एक भावना व्यक्त की गई है। जब सरकार को उस से कोई असहमति नहीं है, सरकार इस काम को करना चाहती है, तो सदन के द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन से कांग्रेस सरकार को और भी

शक्ति मिलेगी। इस लिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस संकल्प को स्वीकार करेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मेरा संशोधन प्राप नहीं स्वीकारेंगे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): I was just hearing the arguments and the speech of my colleague.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is something abnormal.

Shri Ranga: This is much better.

Shri Hathl: I think this Resolution is really in complete consonance with the policy of Government...

Shir Ranga: Which is not being followed by Government.

Shri Hathl: Which is being followed.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Hathl: Therefore, it was not necessary again to pass a Resolution in those terms. But if the hon. Mover wants to have it put before the House, and would not withdraw it, we have no objection to accepting the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments by way of substitute motions.

I shall first put substitute motion No. 1 by Shri P. R. Chakraverti to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to creating healthy atmosphere congenial to the

growth of national integration, stringent measures be taken against all fissiparous tendencies arising out of perverse outlook based on communalism, casteism, regionalism, narrow linguism etc." (1)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now I shall put substitute motion No. 2 by Shri Yashpal Singh to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to bring about emotional and national integration in India, the States of India be reorganised and divided into five or six units, so that elements like regionalism, communalism and narrow linguism etc. could be eradicated." (2)

Mr. Chairman: What about substitute motion No. 3 by Shri Balakrishnan? Is he pressing it?

Shri Balakrishnan: Yes. I want to emphasise the need to abolish untouchability.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put this substitute motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original resolution; the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to make India nationally and emotionally integrated and to achieve the objects of democratic socialistic society, drastic steps be taken to eradicate

casteism, untouchability, regionalism and linguism." (3)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House is of opinion that with a view to make India integrated the following steps nationally and emotionally be taken:—

- (a) 60 per cent. of jobs in all sectors should be reserved for persons of backward classes including Harijans, Adivasis, low castes of Hindus, backward sections of minorities like christians, Muslims, women etc.;
- (b) Programme like inter-caste and inter-religious feasts, and festivals like Raksha-Bandhan should be encouraged on a wide scale;
- (c) Educational and cultural institutions having the religious or caste denomination should not be given Government aid directly or indirectly;
- (d) Social campaign should be launched on official and unofficial levels against sacred thread, choti, beard etc.;
- (e) Special opportunities should be afforded in Government services to those who marry in a different caste or community; and
- (f) Inter-State disputes regarding plans, borders etc.,

[Mr. Chairman]

should be decided by an
impartial tribunal on the

principles of justice and
equality.' (5)

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2']

[16.28 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Limaye, Shri Madhu

Mate, Shri]

Warior, Shri

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati

Alva, Shri Joachim

Aney, Dr. M. S.

Balakrishna, Shri

Bhakt Darshan, Shri

Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.

Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal

Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala

Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai

Chuni Lal, Shri

Daljit Singh, Shri

Das, Shri B. K.

Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.

Dubey, Shri R. G.

Harvani, Shri Anwar

Jadhav, Shri Tulashidas

Jaggiwan Ram, Shri

Kajrolkar, Shri

Kappen, Shri

Kedaria, Shri C. M.

Khadilkar, Shri

Khanas, Shri P. K.

Kindar Lal, Shri

Kripa Shankar, Shri

Lalit Sen, Shri

Laskar, Shri N. R.

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Maniyangadan, Shri

Matcharaju, Shri

Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mukane, Shri

Muthiah, Shri

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.

Ram Sewak, Shri

Ranga, Shri

Ranga Rao, Shri

Rao, Shri Jaganatha

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sharma, Shri A. P.

Shashi Ranjan, Shri

Shinkre, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Sidheswar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shrimati Ramduluri

Sinhasan Singh, Shri

Snatsk, Shri Nardeo

Subbaraman, Shri

Swamy, Shri M. P.

Thengal, Shri Nallakoya

Tiwari, Shri K. N.

Tiwari, Shri R. S.

Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.

Wadiwa, Shri

Mr. Chairman: The result of the
division is: Ayes 4; Noes 53.

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: There is another
substitute motion No. 6 which has
been moved by Shri Muthiah. Shall
I put it to the vote of the House?

Shri Muthiah: I withdraw my
motion.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Mem-
ber leave of the House to withdraw
his substitute motion?

*The substitute motion was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put
amendment No. 4 to the vote of the
House. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

after "communalism" insert—
"intolerance towards mino-
rities."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I put the re-
solution to the vote of the House.
The question is:

"This House is of opinion that
with a view to make India nation-
ally and emotionally integrated,
necessary steps be taken to eradi-
cate all disintegrating forces,
namely, communalism, casteism,
regionalism, narrow linguism, etc.,
from every walk of our life."

The motion was adopted.

16.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी): सभापति
जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"इस सभा की राय है कि देश में तत्काल
समाजवाद लाने के लिए और पंच-
वर्षीय योजना के सफल निष्पादन के
लिए सरकार को अपने प्रशासनिक

डाबि में अविलम्ब प्रामूल परिवर्तन करने चाहियें।”

मेरा यह प्रस्ताव बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और खास तौर पर इस समय इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। अठारह वर्षों की स्वाधीनता के बाद आज ऐसा लगता है कि देश की प्रगति और विकास के लिए जितना काम हम करना चाहते थे, वह हम नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हम अपने देश में विद्यमान कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर सके हैं। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, इसका कारण यह है कि हमने अंग्रेजों से स्वाधीनता कान्ति के द्वारा प्राप्त नहीं की, बल्कि हमने स्वाधीनता प्राप्त की मुल्ह और समझौते से। इस अवस्था में अंग्रेजों ने हम लोगों को राज्य सौंपने समय हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा कर दिया और देश का जो भाग हम लोगों के हाथ आया, उसमें उन्होंने यह शर्त लगाई कि उस समय जो उनके हुक्माम और कारकुन थे, अगर उन्होंने स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई के दौरान अंग्रेज का साथ दिया हो और हमारी स्वाधीनता की...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I raise a point of order. It is this. I fully agree with the contents of the resolution of Shri Bibhuti Misra. But you are aware that the Administrative Reforms Commission has been already appointed. Now that this resolution has been moved by the hon. Member, let it be postponed for the next session. Let him move this; it might stop here. Otherwise, we might prejudice the functioning of the Commission. Therefore, my submission is that you may kindly think it over: whether such a discussion will help the Administrative Reforms Commission or whether the discussion could be postponed to a later date.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has moved the resolution. He has started his speech. Let him speak and then we shall see.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): My submission is even if the resolution is adopted, what will be its affect or its result

Mr. Chairman: At the present moment we cannot say anything; it is only being moved now. Let us hear the Mover and then we will see.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमको राज्य सौंपते समय अंग्रेजों ने यह शर्त लगाई कि उनके जिन हुक्माम और कारकुनों ने हमारी स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई के विरुद्ध कार्य किया था, तो भी हिन्दुस्तान की नई सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न करे। अंग्रेजों ने उन सरकारी हुक्माम, आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और बलास 1, 2 तथा 3 के अधिकारियों को—बलास 4 को मैं नहीं लेता—केवल इसलिए नियुक्त किया था कि वे इस देश में अंग्रेजी राज्य को अच्छी तरह से चलायें और यहां अंग्रेजों की प्रभुता को बनाए रखें। आप को याद होगा कि इन आई० सी० एस० और अन्य सर्विसों के लोग कई बार डेलीगेशन में बिलायत जाते थे और वहां की सरकार को कहते थे कि अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान की स्वाधीनता दे देते हैं, तो हमारा क्या होगा। हमको याद है कि हमारे ही मूके के एक अधिकारी यह बकालत करने के लिए गए थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की स्वाधीनता न दी जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनका नाम क्या है?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उनके नाम से हमें कोई मतलब नहीं है।

स्वाधीनता के बाद इस तरह की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में राज्य को बसाने के लिए जो कालोनियल सर्विस रखा गई थी, उसने प्रशासन के डाबे में ठीक तरह से फिट इन नहीं किया, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि हमारा राजकाज अच्छी

[श्री विभूति निश्र]

तरह से नहीं चल सका है। हमारे दोस्त, श्री मालवीय बैठे हुए हैं। प्लानिंग की कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में मैंने उनको कहा कि लैंड रिफार्मज के सेमिनार की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि हमने लैंड रिफार्मज का जो उसूल कायम किया है, उसको कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए, न कि सेमिनार पर पैसा बर्बाद करना चाहिए। वह मेरे परम मित्र है, लेकिन वह मेरी बात नहीं माने। फिर मैंने उनको एम्पलबी रिपोर्ट से पढ़ कर सुनाया कि जो, लिट्रल-माइंडिड आई० सी० एस० लोग हैं, उनसे काम नहीं हो सकता है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे पटेल साहब कांई प्रोफेसर का दिमाग नहीं रखते थे और यद्यपि वह बैरिटर थे, लेकिन उनका साधारण दिमाग था। उन्होंने जो काम करके दिखाया है, वह किसी और से होना मुश्किल है। इसी कारण से हमारे आई० सी० एस० और अन्य सॉविस के लोगों से हमारे प्रशासन, विकास और गांवों तथा कारखानों की पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम नहीं हो सका।

आपको याद होगा कि कुछ वर्षों की स्वाधीनता के बाद रूस ने हिटलर जैसे दुश्मन का मुकाबला किया और इस तरह से मुकाबला किया कि हिटलर के हरा कर दुनिया में समाजवाद के नारे और नाम का कायम रखा। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इसका कारण मैं आपको लेनिन की किताब "स्टेट एंड रेवोल्यूशन" से पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

"After the revolution the State machinery should be smashed."

The meaning is that the new administrative apparatus for the execution of new goods and new society is needed.

The old civil service's outlook and attitude is not helpful. They lack initiative and no responsibility is fixed. Ideologically they are hostile to the goal of socialist society. They come from upper classes and upper castes.

Their main aim is to eat, drink and make merry.

लेनिन ने जब राज्य लिया तो उसने सब पुराने हुक्काम को हटा कर नये नये आदमियों को रखा, जिन को नई सोशल वेलयूज और आर्थिक नीति पर आधारित देश और राज्य का निर्माण करने में विश्वास था। इसी का नतीजा है कि आज रूस दुनिया में अव्वल नम्बर पर है।

इस के विपरीत जब हमने स्वधानीता प्राप्त की, तो उन्हीं पुराने आदिमियों को रखा। हमारे जब आई० सी० एस०, अन्य सर्विसिज के अधिकारी और हमारे राज्य-तंत्रका संचालन करने वाले जो लोग थे, वे चाहते थे कि राज-काज चलता रहे और हम आराम से रहें। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे राज्य-तंत्र में लोअर मिडिल क्लास के लोगों, नीचे के लोगों, लोवर स्टेट के लोगों को नहीं लिया गया। इसी का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज तक हम किसी भी प्लान में, किसी भी काम में; उस हद तक सफल नहीं हो सके, जिस हद तक हम आशा करते थे। हमारे नेता जवाहर-लाल नेहरू ने जो योजना बनाई थी, पहली योजना, दूसरी योजना, तीसरी योजना, जो अब 31 मार्च को खत्म होने जा रही है, लेकिन इन योजनाओं को काम में कौन लायेगा। वह मशीनरी तो हमारे हाथ में होनी चाहिये, वह मशीनरी आज हमारे हाथ में नहीं रही। जिसका नतीजा हुआ कि हम को इस योजना के द्वारा खाने-पीने के मामलों में अभी तक पूरी स्वाधीनता नहीं हो पाई है। हम को अभी तक सब को शिक्षा देने की स्वाधीनता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है, ताकि हम सब को फ्री एजुकेशन दें सकें। हम को दवा-दारू में इतना सामान मिल सका कि सब को हम दवा-दारू दे सकें और फ्री मामले में इतने मकान नहीं बना सके कि बे-घरवाले को मकान दे सकें,

और ये पाँचों चीजें समाजवाद के लिये बसिक चीजें हैं। इन पाँचों चीजों को 18 वर्ष के बाद भी आज हम सब को नहीं दे सके।

चैयरमैन साहिब, हिन्दुस्तान जो सामान पैदा करता है, अगर हम उनकी कैलोरीज का बटवरा 2300 कैलोरीज में कोई आदमी जिन्दा रह सकता है, अगर उस 2300 कैलोरीज का बंटवारा करें तो पाँच करोड़ आदमी ऐसे होंगे जिनको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा, जो कि मर जायेंगे वगैरह खाये-पीये। यह पैदावार की हालत है। घर की हालत यह है कि बहुतों के पास रहने को घर नहीं है, शिक्षा की कौन पूछे। जिसको शिक्षा मिलती है, शिक्षा मिलती है थोड़े से ऊपर के आदमियों को, जो आई० सी० एस० हैं उन के बच्चों को या जो आई० सी० एस० हो रहे हैं, उनके बच्चों को। सेठ, साहूकार, पुराने जमींदार और इसी क्लास के हमारे देश के चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के नेता, चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता हों, चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता हों, इन में जो अपर के स्टेटस के आदमी हैं, इनके बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में सेन्ट एग्जिवियर में पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन आम आदमी के नहीं पढ़ते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो शिक्षा पद्धति आज हम ने अपने यहां चलाने के लिये रखी है, उस के लिये एक्शन-ओरियण्टेड आदमी नहीं मिले। नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज 18 वर्ष के बाद हमारे ऊपर दो हमले हुए—एक चीनी हमला हुआ, उस चीनी हमले का हम मुकाबला नहीं कर गये। दूसरा हमारे ऊपर पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ। हम खुशी मनाते हैं लेकिन जरा सोचिये 45 करोड़ आबादी हमारी है और 10 करोड़ आबादी पाकिस्तान की है। रेशियों के हिसाब से देखिये, 700 वर्गमील पर हमने कब्जा किया और 192 वर्गमील पर उसने कब्जा किया था। 45 करोड़ के सामने 10 करोड़ की कोई कीमत नहीं है। इसका क्या कारण? इसका कारण यह है कि

हमारी जो मशीनरी है, जो शिक्षण पद्धति है वह राज के लायक नहीं है। इस का यह भी कारण है कि हम ने इन आराम तन्त्र लोगों को, इन आऊट-बेटेज लोगों को इस काम के लिये रखा, और साथ ही हमारे नेता भी उसी मिजाज के थे। हमारे देश में धंधेजों के जाने के बाद शासन तन्त्र का जो जूआ हमारी पार्टी के नेताओं पर पड़ा, वे भी उसी क्लास के आदमी थे और हमारी पार्टी में भी जो आम आदमी हैं उनको राजतन्त्र में घाने का मौका नहीं मिला। कम में क्या हुआ? कम ने इन लोगों को हटाया, और हटाकर के आम आदमियों को लिया, उन्होंने उत्साह से काम किया और उत्साह से काम करके दुनिया को दिखला दिया। चैयरमैन साहब, आज चन्द्रमा पर उसका जहाज उतर रहा है, हो सकता है कि कुछ समय के बाद चन्द्रमा पर वह कब्जा कर लेगा। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो हमारा शासन यन्त्र है, उस में परिवर्तन की सख्त जरूरत है।

हमारे यहां एक आई ने हमसे बतलाया, शायद बैनरजी साहब चले गये, उन्होंने कहा कि जय देसाई कमिशन बना है तो इसकी क्या जरूरत है।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : मैं बैठा हूँ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हमारी बात को सुनिये। और दो आईयों ने भी पूछा था तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि देसाई कमिशन जो बना है, यह तीन चीजों पर जाँच-पड़ताल नहीं करेगा। एक तो पी० एण्ड टी० पर जाँच पड़ताल नहीं करेगा, दूसरे डिफेंस पर जाँच पड़ताल नहीं करेगा, तीसरे एक्सटर्नल एफेंस पर जाँच पड़ताल नहीं करेगा और चौथा मैं भूल रहा हूँ, लेकिन तीन तो निश्चित हैं। तो इस स्थिति में मैं पूछता हूँ अपने उन मित्रों से कि हमारा प्रस्ताव जायज है या नाजायज है।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : थिल्फुल नाजायज नहीं कहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब आप बोले तो मैं नहीं बोला, अब आप मेरी बात सुनिये । ये कहते थे कि मेरा प्रस्ताव पेश हो जाय और पेश हो जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव को अगले सेशन में लिया जाय, क्योंकि देसाई कमीशन बहाल हो गया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देसाई कमीशन इन तीन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं देगा क्योंकि यह उनके जूरिडिक्शन से बाहर की बात है, लेकिन हमारा प्रस्ताव इन सब चीजों को कवर करता है । इसलिये मेरा प्रस्ताव जायज है और मेरा प्रस्ताव इसी समय पास होना चाहिए और इससे देसाई कमीशन को मदद ही मिलेगी।

सभापति महोदय : कितना वक्त लेंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : तीस मिनट तक तो सब लोगों को समय मिलता ही है, उस में जो बाधाएँ लोगों ने की हैं, उनको और शामिल कर लीजिये ।

चीनी हमले के वक्त, चैयरमैन साहब, हमारे एक जैनरल साहब की बात चली थी, कुछ इन्क्वायरी भी हुई, रिपोर्ट भी आई, लोग कहते हैं कि वहाँ से भाग गये, जो हो, भगवान जाने क्या बात थी । रिपोर्ट हमें देखने सुनने को नहीं मिली, लेकिन थोड़ा सा धक्का लगा, इतना ज्यादा लगा कि हमारे नेता जवाहर लाल जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी तकलीफ से वह जल्द से जल्द गुजर गये । आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि सब जगहों पर हमको अपने प्रशासन में जल्द से जल्द परिवर्तन करना चाहिये । हम ऐसा प्रशासन बनयें जो देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करे । यदि हमने ऐसा नहीं किया तो हमारा प्रशासन कमजोर पड़ता जायेगा । 18 वर्ष के बाद भी आज इन चीजों में कमी रह गई है । सरकार ने देसाई कमीशन को बहाल कर दिया है, यह चीज हम लोगों ने कांग्रेसों से सीखी है । एक एडवार्डरु कमेटी के बाद दूसरी को बहाल करते हैं, तीसरी को करते हैं, चौथी को करते हैं, फिर श्री एलबी सात समुद्र

पार से आये, रिपोर्ट दी, एक मैनन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकली, टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकली, तीन-चार रिपोर्टें हमारे पास हैं, इतनी रिपोर्टें होने के बाद भी हमारी सरकार ने एक और कमीशन को बहाल कर दिया । पता नहीं कुछ लोगों को प्रभावित करने के लिये कमीशन बनाये जाते हैं, किस काम के लिये बनाये जाते हैं, कमीशन बने तो सारे यन्त्र को देखने के लिये बने । इस समय तीन-चार ऐसे यन्त्र हैं जिनका देखा जाना बहुत जरूरी लेकिन उनके कामों को यह कमीशन नहीं देखेगा ।

एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में आज बड़ा खर्च होता है । एक देश का हम को भी अनुभव है । मैं विलायत गया था । मैंने देखा कि जितना वहाँ खर्च होता है, उतना शायद ये बीकानेर के महाराज बैठे हैं, इनके यहाँ भी खर्च नहीं होता होगा । मैंने इनका भी घर देखा है । जितना विलायत में एक्सटर्नल मिनिस्ट्री का खर्च है उतना राजा-महाराजाओं का भी खर्च नहीं है और इस पर जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिये । यहाँ गरीब का पैसा लगता है । चैयरमैन साहब, हमारे नेता महात्मा गांधी का नाम मोहन दास कर्मचन्द गांधी था । जब वह हमारे जिले में गये तो उनको कर्मवीर गांधी कहा जाता था । उन कर्मवीर गांधी नाम उनके काम करने की वजह से पड़ा, वह काम करते थे लेकिन हम काम नहीं करते हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को अपने यन्त्र में ऐसा सुधार करना चाहिये कि जो यन्त्र जल्द से जल्द जवाब दे सके और दूसरे स्ट्रेक्चर हमारा ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जो स्ट्रेक्चर एक्शन-ओरियन्टेड हो । तीसरी बात यह है कि जो आदमी भावे वह उसी क्लास के भावे जिस क्लास की सेवा हमें करनी है । हम को गरीबों की सेवा करनी है । हमारे यहाँ बड़े-बड़े सेठ, साहुकार, धनी लोग आ जाते हैं, तो इन से हमारा राज-तन्त्र नहीं चलता है । मासवीय जी जा रहे

हैं, ये गरीब क्लास के हैं। जो राजतंत्र है, यह मेरी पार्टी के हाथ में है, कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में है। मैं शुरू से ही कांग्रेस का सदस्य रहा हूँ मरने तक इस का सदस्य बना रहूँगा चाहे कुछ भी क्यों न हो जाय। 1920 में मैं इस में शामिल हुआ था। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि आज भी राजतंत्र राजाओं, महाराजाओं, सेठों, साहुकारों, वकीलों, डाक्टरों, प्रोफेसरों इत्यादि के हाथ में है। जनसाधारण के हाथ में नहीं है इन में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो शहरो में रहने वाले हैं। इनको गांवों का कुछ भी पता नहीं है। इनको यह पता नहीं है कि गाँवों में क्या होता है, वे कैसे होते हैं। यहाँ आकर वे हमारे मिनिस्टर बन जाते हैं, बहुत बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर जाकर आसीन हो जाते हैं उनको आप इन जगहों तक पहुँचायें, इसमें किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन इतना तो आप देखें कि क्या वे इन जगहों पर फिट इन होते हैं या नहीं, क्या जिस पद पर उनको लगाया गया है, उसका अनुभव उनको है या नहीं। मुझे इस बात पर कोई एतराज नहीं है कि अगर इंडस्ट्री का काम है तो वह काम किसी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को सौंप दिया जाए। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि खेती की देखभाल का काम ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में सौंप दिया जाता है, जिनके पास न तो कोई खेत होता है, और न ही खेती का उनका कोई अनुभव होता है। ऐसे लोगों को मिनिस्टर बना दिया जाता है। इसका ही यह नतीजा है कि अठारह बष के अनुभव के बाद भी, अठारह बरस के प्रयत्नों के बाद भी हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सके हैं, हमारा देश इस स्थिति में नहीं पहुँच सका है कि वह आगे बढ़ सके।

आप कमिशन वगैरह बेशक बिठायें। लेकिन इस बात को आप देखें कि क्या कमिशन बिठाने की वास्तव में आवश्यकता है या नहीं। किसी को प्रोवाईड करने के लिए आप कमिशन या समितियाँ न बनायें।

इससे पैसा भी जाया होता है और श्रम भी। अगर आप को लोगों को प्रोवाईड करना है तो आप उनके लिए पब्लिक एसोसिएशन खोल दें, उनको खाने पीने के लिए दें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि कोई बिल्सी धाया है और उसको बूँक आप को प्रोवाईड करना है, इस वास्ते कोई समिति या कमिशन आप बना दें। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ जो आपका प्रशासनिक यंत्र है वह ऐसा होना चाहिये जो कि आपके जो सिद्धान्त हैं उन में विश्वास रखता हो। आजकल देखने में आता है कि इन सिद्धान्तों में उनका विश्वास नहीं होता है। निष्ठा नहीं होती है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। निष्ठावान आदमियों को आप रखें।

मैंने एक बार कहा था कि बी० डी० घो० जो लोग हैं उनकी आपने बहाली कर दी है। हमारी स्टेट में भी उनकी बहाली गई है। लेकिन उनके पास जायें तो कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। गरीब आदमी दिन भर वहाँ इकट्ठे रहते हैं, वहाँ बैठे रहते हैं लेकिन बी० डी० घो० साहब कोई बात उनकी नहीं सुनते हैं। मैंने एक बार कहा था कि ये भी छोटे नवाब हैं। हमारे देश में एक सज्जन है, एक कारकुन है, चीफ मिनिस्टर है, श्री डी० पी० मिश्र। वह मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं। उन्होंने बी० डी० घो० को पोस्ट ही उड़ा दी है।

श्री के० डी० बालाबोय (बस्ती) : वह भी मिश्र है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह भी मिश्र है, मैं भी मिश्र हूँ। मिश्रों को भ्रम होता है। लोग उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

एपलबी रिपोर्ट में पेज 7 पर यह लिखा है :

"This heritage from simpler days points rather in these directions towards the tendency to carelessness and profligacy."

[श्री विमूति मिश्र]

हमारी इस तरह की हैरीटेज ही कहां रही है कि हम को जनता के लिए काम करना है। जो लोग भरती किये जाते हैं उनकी इस तरह की हैरीटेज ही कहां रहती है। उनमें यह भावना ही कहां रहती है कि उनको जनता के के लिए काम करना है, जनता का सेवा करनी है। अगर कहीं बांध टूट जाता है या किसी गरीब के घर जाना होता है तो ये लोग वहां जाना भी पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजाओं के लड़के, ब्राह्मणों के लड़के गरीबों के घर कैसे जाय, जब यह हैरीटेज ही उनका नहीं होता है। आज भी मैं देखता हूं कि किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां जाना होता है कुछ दर्द कहने के लिए तो उसके कमरे के बाहर पर्दा लगा रहता है और बाहर चपड़ासी बँठा रहता है जो कि अन्दर किसी को घुसने नहीं देता है। अगर किसी तरह से उसको वहां जाने का मौका मिल जाता है तो उसकी बात वह सुनता ही नहीं। और बेचारा गरीब आदमी निराश हो कर लौट आता है।

एपलबी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 6 पर यह लिखा है :

"The only objective test of efficiency is survival."

टेस्ट हमारा क्या है ? कैसे हम सरवाईव करें ? क्या हमारा जो आबजर्जिव या उसको हम अठारह साल में भी प्राप्त कर पाये हैं ? क्या हम अठारह साल के बाद सरवाईव कर पाए हैं। हम खशियां मनाते हैं कि हमने पाकिस्तान को पीट दिया। लेकिन आप देखें कि उसने 192 वर्गमील हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया था। अब वह एक इंच हमारी भूमि पर भी कब्जा न कर पाता और हम उसकी भूमि पर कब्जा कर ले। तब तो आप कह सकते हैं कि हम सरवाईव

कर गए हैं अन्यथा नहीं। तब तो यह कहा जा सकता था कि हमारी एफिशेंसी बढ़ गई है, और यह बात समय में भी आ सकती थी। एपलबी आप देखें कि कहां से आया। कितना पैसा उस पर खर्च हुआ। वह घूमा फिरा। उसने खायो पिया। फिर रिपोर्ट दी। लेकिन हमारी सरकार के दिमाग में उसकी बात बात भी नहीं आई।

उसने आगे लिखा है :

"At almost all the levels of the public services it seems to be too much assumed that one person of a certain "class" is equal to another person of that class."

एक क्लास के आदमी दूसरे क्लास के बराबर हं जायें यह तो हमारे यहां है ही नहीं। हम लोग किसी के यहां जाते हैं तो वहां पर यह लिखा पाते हैं कि टाईम के बारे में पहले एप्वाइंटमेंट लीजिये। अब आप देखें कि कितने आप के यहां अफसर हैं, कोई मंडर सेक्रेटरी है, कोई डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी है, कोई ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी है, कोई एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी है, कोई सेक्रेटरी है, पता नहीं कितने अफसर है। ये तो एक डिपार्टमेंट में होते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जितने डिपार्टमेंट हैं उतने ही ज्यादा ये अफसर आपके पास हैं। जरूरत इस बात कि है कि शासन तंत्र की आप सिमप्लीफाई करें, काम काज को आप आसान करें और ऐसा प्रोसीजर निकालें जिससे लोगों का कुछ दर्द आसानी से दूर हो सकें, लोगों की जो मुश्किलात हैं, उनको आसानी से हल किया जा सके।

आप यह भी देखें कि हमारे यहां क्या प्रोडक्शन है और क्या कंजेशन है। इसको भी नोट कर लेना जरूरी है कि जितना हम प्रोडक्शन करना चाहते हैं उतना हम प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारा उत्पादन जरूरत से बहुत कम है। इसके विपरीत हमारी

जो जनसंख्या है वह दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जनसंख्या का भार बढ़ता हुआ चला जा रहा है। उस हिसाब से हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फिरोजाबाद) : जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का प्रशासन से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं आपका ध्यान भीष्म पितामह ने जो कुछ शान्तिपूर्वक में, महाभारत में कहा है, उसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राजा चाहे तो स पृथ्वी को स्वर्ग बना सकता है और भ्रगर जा तो नरक बना सकता है। यह राजा का काम है कि कितने पैदा करने की इजाजत दे और कितने न पैदा करने की इजाजत दे। उसका काम है कि कितनों को खिलाये और कितनों को न खिलाये। चतुर्वेदी जी ब्राह्मण हैं और ब्राह्मण होकर वह ऐसी बात कहते हैं। महाभारत में क्या लिखा है इसका वह भूल जाते हैं। राजा के ये सब काम हैं। हमारे देश की पैदावार तो बढ़ती नहीं है खाने वालों की तादाद बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हमारे सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब भ्रा गए हैं। वह बेचारे क्या कर सकते हैं। वह कहाँ से लायें खाने के लिए। भ्रगर मेघ नहीं बरसता है, भ्रगर वर्षा नहीं होती है, भ्रगर सूखा पड़ जाता है तो वह क्या कर सकते हैं। वह तो खाद दे सकते हैं, बीज दे सकते हैं। मेघ तो वह नहीं बरसा सकते हैं। लेकिन इतना तो शासन कर ही सकता है कि घाबादी हमारी न बड़े। हम ब्रह्मचर्य रखें, समय से काम लें। कहने की मतलब यह है कि इस तरह की जो बातें हैं इन पर भी हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं है। अब मैं थोड़े से सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मिश्र जी, बात यह है कि जो प्लांट ग्राफ घाईर है, उस को भी हमने डिसकस करना है। इसलिए आप एक घाघ मिनट में समाप्त कर दें और बाकी जो आपकी बोलना है वह घाईदा बोले।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं एक सुझाव तो यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग सरकारी कामकाज करने के लिये रखे जायें उन को ठीक तरह से ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए। ऐसा करने से वे अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर सकेंगे।

प्रशासनिक ढाँचे को आप राशनाइज करें और जो प्रोसीजर है इस को आप सिपल बनायें। जो कारकुन आप रखें वे ऐसे छुट्टी जो निष्ठा से काम करने वाले हों। शोभा बशने वाले घादमी आप न रखें। आप बड़े बड़े डिप्टी घादरी रख लेते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि वे काम करने वाले व्यक्ति भी हों। जो जनता की सेवा करने में विश्वास रखते हैं उन को आप रखें।

अब मैं रिक्लूटमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की मैं दज्जत करता हूँ। लेकिन आप यह देखें कि उस में कौन कौन से लोग हैं। बड़े बड़े लोग उस के मेंबर हैं। गरीबों की तरफ से देखते ही नहीं हैं। सभी बड़े बड़े लोगों का यही कायदा है। उन के यहां हम लोग नहीं जा सकते हैं। भ्रगर जायेंगे तो लिख देंगे। कि यह घाया घा सिफारिश करने के लिये। लेकिन उन के स्टेटस का घादमी, उन के मुकाबले का घादमी जाता है और सिफारिश भी करता है तो कुछ नहीं लिखा जाता है। इस तरह की जो चीज है, यह दुस्त होनी चाहियें। बड़े बड़े और घनी वर्ग के घादमी ही उस में नहीं घाने चाहियें। उस में मैपोटिज्म के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिये। भारी भर्नाजावाद वहां नहीं चलना चाहिये। घाई० सी० एस० के यहां कोई घाई० सी० एस० का अफसर बेंरोकटोक जा सकता है और उस का काम भी हो जाता है। घर पर वह जाना चाहें तो घर पर भी जा सकता है। लेकिन हम जैसे लोग नहीं जा पाते हैं।

अब एक नयी श्रेणी बनी है घाई० ए० एस० अफसरों की। ये भी कमोबेश घाई० सी० एस० की जाड़ तोड़ के हैं। कारण यह है कि ये लोग भी उमी लैगेसी के हैं। वही इन के

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

प्रोफेसर रहे हैं। यह बात भी है कि सौ में से अस्सी आई० ए० एस० के अफसर दिन में सोते हैं। किसी आफिस में जा कर आप देख लो। महाभारत में पूछा कि साहब, आदमी क्यों मर गया तो जवाब मिला कि इस लिये मर गया कि दिन में सोया था। हमारे सरकारी नौकर भी दिन में सोते हैं तब उन से क्या फायदा होने वाला है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : रात में काम करें तब क्या हो ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : रात को काम करें तब दिन में सोयें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रमोशन तब होना चाहिये जब कोई अच्छा काम करे। जो होशियार आदमी हो उसे प्रमोशन मिलना चाहिये। सर्विस में जो भी अच्छा काम करे, पूरा काम करे उस का प्रमोशन जरूर होगा यह भी होना चाहिये।

एक और बहुत बड़ी बात यह है कि यू० पी० एस० सी० ने जो अंग्रेजी को कायम रक्खा है उस को हटा देना चाहिये। जो रीजनल भाषा हो उस को रखना चाहिये। मैं दावे से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो अंग्रेजी जानने वाले हैं उन्होंने पिछले अठारह वर्षों में क्या किया ? मैं चैलेन्ज कर के पूछता हूँ कि किस फ्रंट पर कुछ काम किया गया है ? फूड फ्रंट पर, एजुकेशन के फ्रंट पर, एपीकल्चर के फ्रंट पर सोशलिज्म के फ्रंट पर उन्होंने क्या किया ; अभी हमारे यहाँ अंग्रेजी का ही राज्य चलता है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी जानने वाला क्लास यह सोचता है कि हम अंग्रेजी जानते हैं इस लिये हमारा काम होना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के इम्तहान वगैरह जो हैं वह रीजनल लैंग्वेज के मीडियम से होने चाहियें। और इसी तरह से लोगों को बहाली मिलनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपनी तकरीर आज बन्द कर दीजिये। आप 28 मिनट ले चुके हैं। आप का जो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है उस को भी दूसरे दिन लेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I raise a point of order? First, let me state the relevant rule.

Mr. Chairman: His speech is not finished yet. On the next day when this item is taken up, this point of order also will be taken up.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मेरा एक अमेंडमेंट भी है।

17 hrs.

FOOD ZONES*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनोर) : सभापति जी, देश की खाद्य स्थिति के खराब होने का मुख्य कारण जहाँ हमारे देश में खाद्यान्नों का अभाव है वहाँ उस का एक मुख्य कारण दोषपूर्ण वितरण प्रणाली और खाद्यान्नों को बनावटी दीवारों भी हैं। केरल की हालत पर अभी दस दिन पहले काम रोको प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते हुए मैं ने खाद्य मंत्री से कहा था और चेतावनी दी थी कि यदि इस स्थिति को जल्दी नहीं सम्भाला गया तो जो घटनाएँ केरल में हो रही हैं वह दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी फल सकती हैं। अभी दो दिन पहले बंगाल विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् में जो दृश्य उपस्थित हुए हैं उन से हमारे खाद्य मंत्री अच्छी तरह परिचित होंगे। इस के साथ अगर अभी भी यह स्थिति नहीं संभाली गई तो मैं दुबारा चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह प्राग केरल या बंगाल में फैली है वह अगर दूसरे प्रान्तों में फैल गई तो यह पालियामेन्ट हाउस भी उसकी लपट से बच नहीं सकेगा। देश की स्थिति इतनी खराब होने आ रही है

खाद्यान्नों के क्षेत्रों को समाप्त किया जाये इस सम्बन्ध में कभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने समाचार पत्रों में देखा था कि जयपुर कांग्रेस में बहुत बड़े बहुमत से इस विषय पर बल दिया गया था कि खाद्यान्नों के जोनों को समाप्त किया जाये। समाचार पत्रों में यह भी था कि संसदीय कांग्रेस पार्टी की निजी बैठक हुई थी। उस में भी इस बात पर बल दिया गया था कि खाद्यान्नों के क्षेत्रों को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। इसी प्रकार से देश के जितने भी दूसरे राजनीतिक दल हैं, जन संघ है, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी है, पी० एस० पी० है, और अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता तो हमारे देश की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भी इस पक्ष में है कि खाद्यान्नों के जो क्षेत्र हैं वह समाप्त होने चाहियें क्योंकि उनसे देश में बहुत विषम स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि जनतन्त्र की दुहाई देने वाली इस सरकार में कौन ऐसा तानाशाह बैठा हुआ है जो इतने प्रबल जनमत के होने पर भी फूट जोन्स को कायम रखे हुए है।

खाद्यान्नों के जैव को बनाये रखने का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि एक ही देश के भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के भाव हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बतलाता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर गेहूँ का भाव 56 रु० प्रति क्विंटल है, लेकिन वही गेहूँ उत्तर प्रदेश में आकर 85 से 90 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तक बिकता है और महाराष्ट्र में उसी गेहूँ का भाव है 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल। चने का भाव पंजाब में 55 रु० से लेकर 58 रु० तक है जब कि दक्षिण भारत में उसी चने का भाव 125 से 150 रु० क्विंटल तक है। चावल के सम्बन्ध में मैं बतलाता हूँ कि जो चावल आंध्र में 80 रु० क्विंटल है मद्रास में वही चावल 85 रु०, मैसूर में 120 रु० और केरल में 200 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तक बिकता है। जब दूसरे देशों में भारत की खाद्यान्न की स्थिति बिगड़ने के कारण भीख मांगने की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और दूसरे देशों के छोटे छोटे बच्चे हमारे

देश में खाद्यान्न भेजने के लिये घन इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, उस समय इन फूट जोन्स के बने रहने से खाद्यान्नों की कितनी हानि हो रही है जरा इसको भी तो देखिये। आज भिन्न भिन्न मंडियां और भिन्न भिन्न नगरों में हमारे देश का करोड़ों मन गल्ला सड़ रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये पंजाब के जो मोटे मोटे आंकड़े मुझे उपलब्ध हो सके उन को बतलाता हूँ। पंजाब में इस समय लगभग 15 लाख मन गेहूँ रुका हुआ है, 40 लाख मन चना रुका हुआ है और उसी पंजाब में मक्का और बाजरा लगभग 25 लाख मन रुका पड़ा हुआ है। आज पंजाब में खाद्यान्न का जो भाव है उसी हिसाब से सारे खाद्यान्नों का मूल्य ले लिया जाये तो करीब 16 करोड़ रु० से ऊपर का खाद्यान्न पंजाब में बेकार पड़ा हुआ है।

यह हालत वहां पर तब है जब नई फसल आने की तैयारी कर रही है। पुरानी फसल का जितना भी खाद्यान्न है वह पंजाब की मंडियों में और किसानों के घर से बाहर नहीं आ सका है। यह आंकड़े तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की अपनी रिपोर्ट में हैं कि पंजाब के लुधियाना जिले में पिछले साल 50 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक फसल गेहूँ की हुई है। लुधियाने की जो सब से बड़ी मंडी मोंगा की है वहां से कुछ लोग आये थे उन्होंने अपने गेहूँ का नमूना दिया है। अगर आप उचित समझें तो मैं उसे टेबल पर रख दूंगा और अगर नहीं तो खाद्य मंत्री जी को दे दूंगा जिस से पता लग जायेगा कि आज किस प्रकार लाखों मन गल्ला वहां सड़ रहा है। जब हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न के अभाव के नाम पर दूसरे देशों के छोटे छोटे बच्चे झोली फैला कर भारत के लिये भीख मांग रहे हैं। पंजाब के लोगों का विचार है कि नई फसल आने को है और पुरानी फसल का गल्ला निकल नहीं पाया है। वह तो यहां तक कह रहे हैं कि जो गेहूँ सरकार बाहर से मंगवाती है उसका किराया लगाने के बाद जिस भाव पर भारत में वह गेहूँ पड़ता है उसी भाव पर उन का गल्ला

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

खरीद लिया जाय। अगर इतना ही कर दिया जाये तो कम से कम व्यापारियों और किसानों को सन्तोष हो जायेगा।

अब पंजाब के साथ साथ में दूसरे प्रान्तों की स्थिति भी आप को बतलाता हूँ। राजस्थान में अजमेर और दूसरे व्यापारिक नगरों की क्या स्थिति है? उसके बारे में मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है जिस को मैं खाद्य मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ। उस पत्र में लिखा हुआ है कि राजस्थान में 30 लाख बोरी चना इस समय रुका पड़ा है। अगर एक बोरी को ढाई मन तक भी मान लिया जाये तो 75 लाख मन चना राजस्थान में रुका हुआ है। राजस्थान में चने का भाव 45 से 50 रु० तक है। लेकिन जब वही चना साथ में लगते हुए गुजरात में बिकता है तो 110 से 120 रु० तक बिकता है। अब आप ही अनुमान लगाइये कि खाद्यान्न के जोन देश में कितनी विषम स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में 5 लाख मन चना रुका पड़ा है। इस का दुष्परिणाम इस समय यह हो रहा है कि उन राज्यों की सरकारें व्यापार करना शुरू कर देती हैं। बाद में फिर दूसरी सरकारें भी ऐसा ही करना शुरू कर देंगी। पंजाब की सरकार ने 39 रु० क्विन्टल मक्का खरीदा लेकिन उस को उस ने मुनाफे पर बेचा। नागपुर में उस ने उसी मक्का को 80 रु० क्विन्टल बेचा। अर्थात् सेंट पर सेंट मुनाफा कमाया महाराष्ट्र से। पंजाब सरकार ने 56 रु० क्विन्टल पर चना खरीदा लेकिन पंजाब सरकार वह चना बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को 90 रु० पर बेच रही है। अगर व्यापारी मुनाफा कमाये तो वह फोरन डी० ब्राई० ब्रा० में आ जाता है, लेकिन अगर सरकार मुनाफा कमाती है दूसरी सरकार से तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कानों पर किसी प्रकार जूँ नहीं रेंगती है।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): If the merchant does it, it is profiteering, but

if Government does it, it is sacred duty! This is sheer profiteering, Sir.

सभापति महोदय : एक चीज है। यह एफ० ओ० ब्रा० पंजाब है या एफ० ओ० ब्रा० बंगाल है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट से आज बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट पंजाब में खरीद रही है उस में ही इतने मुनाफे का भाव है यह मैं कह रहा हूँ। जो इस प्रकार से मुनाफा कमाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है उसका दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि राज्य सरकारों के अन्दर एक संकुचित मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है। एक जगह चावल का स्टॉक जमा है और दूसरी जगह बगल के राज्य के लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। इसी का दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार में भोपाल से छत्तीसगढ़ में, जो कि उसी राज्य का एक भाग है अन्न नहीं पहुंच पाया। जब छत्तीसगढ़ में आन्दोलन हुआ तब मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने विवश हो कर एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में उसके भेजने की बात स्वीकार की।

मैं जिस प्रान्त से आता हूँ, अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, उस प्रांत की बात मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ। वहां पर एक जिले से दूसरे जिले की सीमा जहां मिलती है वहां पर बैरियर्स बने हुए हैं। वहां से अन्न दूसरे स्थान में नहीं जा सकता। मुरादाबाद का गेहूं मेरठ नहीं जा सकता और मेरठ का गेहूं बुलन्दशहर नहीं जा सकता। यह वह देश है जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करता है। लेकिन भले ही सारा देश भूखों मर जाये पर एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर खाद्यान्न नहीं जा सकता है। सारे देश में आज यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। इस का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि पहले तो खाद्यान्न को बड़े बड़े व्यापारी रोका करते थे लेकिन अब जो समूह किसान हैं, जिन के पास बड़े बड़े फार्म हैं उन्होंने भी गल्ले

को रोकना शुरू कर दिया है और भाज गल्ला उन के पास भी रुका पड़ा है। तीसरा इसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि हमारे समाज में भ्रष्टाचार, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और पुलिस जो सीमा पर एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर गल्ला पास कर देती है इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति इतनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है कि गल्ला चला जाता है दूसरी ओर। पंजाब से उत्तर प्रदेश में, गुडगांव से कोसी की मंडी में गल्ला जाता है। सड़क से भ्रष्ट गल्ला पाव हो तो पुलिस ट्रक वालों को पहचानती है कि इस प्रकार के ट्रक वाले इस तरह 'का' माल ले जाते हैं। पुलिस के साथ उनकी सांठ गांठ रहती है। लेकिन जो बेचारे उनको कुछ पैसा नहीं दे पाते वह पकड़े जाते हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद की ओर गेहूं ले जाते हुए यहाँ के सीफ कमिश्नर ने पकड़ा था। लोग सड़ों पर गठरी रखकर शाहदरा के रास्ते ले जाते हैं। ऊंटों पर और दूसरे प्रकार से इस तरह का गल्ला भेजा जाता है।

एक यह पत्र मेरे पास आया है पंजाब के किसी एक बड़े फार्म के मालिक ने भेजा है। हीरा फार्म है शायद, फिरोजपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का। यह भी मैं आपको देना चाहूंगा इससे भी आप पता लगायें। यह लिखता है कि भ्रष्ट यह कोशिश सरकार की रही कि हम गेहूं और चना अच्छी अच्छी बीजें उत्पादन करें और हमें अपने उत्पादन का अच्छा पैसा न मिलने तो कल का भ्रष्ट हम मूंगफली और कपास जैसी कैश क्रॉप पैदा करने लगे उधर हम अपनी प्रवृत्ति को मोड़ दें तो सरकार हमको उसके लिए दोषी नहीं ठहरा सकती। फिर तो खाद्यान्नों की स्थिति कल को और भी बिगड़ती चली जायगी।

एक बात सबसे अन्त में कहकर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। सम्भावित जी, यह कहा जाता है कि खाद्यान्नों के जोन समाप्त हो जाने से जो भ्रष्ट का भाव महंगा हो जायगा उसको रोकने का क्या उपाय है। देश के कई नेताओं और कॉर्पोरेट प्रेसीडेंट

तथा शायद है कि खाद्य मंत्री के मस्तिष्क में भी यह बात है। मैं दिल्ली शहर का उदाहरण देता हूँ। दिल्ली से बाहर का नहीं। जब तक दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों के जोन नहीं बने उस समय नवम्बर सन् 62 में गेहूं 38 रुपये से 41 रुपये क्विंटल तक और नवम्बर 1963 में 47 रुपये से 49 रुपये क्विंटल तक था। लेकिन जब जोन बन गया तो 61 में गेहूं का भाव 95 से लेकर 100 रुपये क्विंटल तक और 65 में 4 से 76 रुपये क्विंटल तक हो गया। हो सकता है यह जोन जब आप समाप्त करेंगे तो एक बार भाव फिर ऊपर को जाय ? जैसे गुड़ से आपने कंट्रोल समाप्त किया था कंट्रोल समाप्त करते ही उत्पादक को कुछ पैसे ज्यादा मिलेंगे फिर जब गुड़ का भाव जाना शुरू हो गया तो कीमत हर प्रान्त में निश्चित रूप से एक स्थान पर आ गई। इसी प्रकार जब सीमेंट से कंट्रोल हटा तो उसका परिणाम यह है कि भाज सीमेंट लोगों को मिलने लगा। जो पहले ब्लैक के अन्दर 21 और 22 रुपये बोरी मिलती थी भाज वह बुराई से भी भ्रष्ट मिलती है तो 11 और 12 रुपये तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलती है। लेकिन देशांको मिलती तो है, लोग अपना काम तो चलाते हैं। तो मेरा अपना कहना यह है कि भ्रष्ट यह खाद्यान्नों के क्षेत्र समाप्त कर दिये जाय तो लाखों और करोड़ों मन गल्ला जो देश की मंडियों बेकार पड़ा हुआ है वह सड़ेंगे नहीं। उत्पादक को ठीक पैसा मिलेगा और देश के अन्दर जो खाद्यान्नों के अभाव की कृत्रिम स्थिति पैदा हो गई है यह कृत्रिम अभाव की स्थिति नहीं रहेगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार बार बार चेतावनियाँ सुनने की आदत न डाले और अपनी ज़ाम को खाद्य मंत्री जी मोटी न बनायें। जनतंत्र के अन्दर विश्वास करने वाले खाद्य मंत्री जनतंत्र की आवाज को एकदम मुझे और यह घोषणा करें कि देश में खाद्यान्नों के क्षेत्र समाप्त किये जा रहे हैं।

सम्भावित सहोदय : (श्री मिहानन सिंह से) आपका नाम नहीं है इसमें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :
मैंने भेजा है। मैंने हिन्दी में लिखा है, शायद
आप पढ़ न पाये हों।

सभापति महोदय : हिन्दी थोड़ी बहुत
मैं पढ़ सकता हूँ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :
मैंने अपना नाम भेजा है।

सभापति महोदय, जो प्रकाशवीर
शास्त्री जी ने कहा उसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं
है जिसके ऊपर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया
है। मैं वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री को 33 वर्षों से
जानता हूँ और उनके जेल जीवन से जानता
हूँ। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि डेमोक्रेसी की
प्रोपिनियम हो, जो जनता की आवाज हो,
उसको वह न सुन सकें। जो खाद्य स्थिति
हमारे देश की है...

सभापति महोदय : स्पीच आप नहीं
दे सकते। वक्त कम है। सवाल आप कर
सकते हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सवाल मुझे
नहीं करना है।

Shri Ranga: I think the hon'ble
Minister is aware of the onset of
what is known as the belt area.

If he does not know I would like
him to make enquiries about it. These
belt areas are small Keralas, between
district and district as my hon. friend
has put it, between state and state.
My own constituency is suffering be-
cause it is the border of Mysore and
Madras. In these border areas stretch-
ing over ten miles between these two
States people who live there continue
to suffer, suffer more than the Kerala
people. Besides, the headloaders as
they are called, carry 50-60 lbs. on
their heads from the nearest markets
to the local people and supply it to
them and some others also carry these
loads as payments received for their
agricultural labour in the outside

areas and carry it to their own homes.
These people are now being troubled
by the local police and local revenue
authorities.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. DEO in the Chair.]

Would the government see that this
system is abolished and the head-load-
ers are not unnecessarily troubled in
this way. If they just wish to prevent
smuggling from one area to another,
they may have their own police or-
ganisation just on the border without
unnecessarily troubling these people
in these so-called belt areas of ten
miles. It affects the people not only
of the villages but also of towns, im-
portant places like Adoni, Palamener,
Ponganur Madagasira and so many
other places on the border.

Would the government put an end
to these belt areas? Also would the
government not close their mind to
the demand for the abolition of the
zonal restriction but keep an open
mind and begin to withdraw these res-
trictions in progressive stages, first of
all removing them between district and
district and also abolish these belt
areas and increasing the quantum of
foodgrains that may be carried by
agricultural workers and other peo-
ple also on their heads from place
to place and would they introduce, in
the place of a kind of monopoly that
they now have, a kind of a compe-
titive system and allow their co-ope-
rative stores and the private traders
and through their foodgrains corpora-
tion also, introduce an element of
competition so that the consumers
could be protected. I am giving
these suggestions pending the decision
of the government which we expect
would be taken very soon for the abo-
lition of the zonal system.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Which of
the different States are surplus, which
self-sufficient and which deficit; and
if so, in what ratio to their own popu-
lation they are surplus, sufficient or
deficient?

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): In the agricultural prices commission's dissenting note these matters were pointed out that there would be these difficulties about the working out of a single zone system. I want to know whether after the experience of several months, about a year or so now, what was pointed out in the dissenting note has come to be true or the experience has proved otherwise? What is the experience of the working of this system?..(Interruptions.)

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) :
जो प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने बात कही, वह हर प्रान्त में बात है। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है है मिनिस्टर साहब से कि जैसे महाराष्ट्र में कम्पल्सरी प्रोक्वोरमेंट, इस्ट्रीब्यूशन और जो जो काम करते हैं और जो किसी और को करने नहीं देते जिससे लोगों के पास मंडी में गल्ला ले जाने का कोई कारण नहीं, सब गल्ला सरकार के पास आता है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो रूत बनाया है कि 5 एकड़ तक कोई लेवी कम्पल्सरी नहीं है इसे 10 एकड़ तक सरप्लस में से 60% और 10 से 15 एकड़ तक 65 परसेंट जो सरप्लस है उसमें से लेगे और हर घादमी के लिए इंडिक्विटल गल्ला रखने का इन्तजाम किया है ऐसा 50 एकड़ तक किया तो इस रीति से सब प्रान्तों में व्यवस्था हो जाय जिससे कि गल्ला किसी जगह पर खराब न हो और यहाँ इधर उधर भाव ज्यादा न हो, ऐसा इन्तजाम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हर प्रान्त को कह कर या घाडर देकर क्यों नहीं करती ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am quite aware of the feelings, not only of some of the hon. Members but also the feelings outside that the zonal system should be examined thoroughly and, if necessary, some changes should be made. The point for consideration is this: first of all, is there a food problem or not, and whether we have sufficient food grains to feed our people, or we are functioning in a deficit

economy. Some people—I do not know for what purpose—have been emphasising that there is absolutely no food problem and that it is because of the zones and the defects in the distribution system that all the difficulties are arising. With great respect to them, I would like to submit that, if we take the production figures during the last five years, except for a spurt last year, we have been producing at a lower level than the last of the third Five Year Plan. On the other hand, the population has been increasing at the rate of almost 12 millions every year. Therefore, during these five years, there has been an increase in population by about six crores, against which the increase in production is almost nil. We have been working, for some time, if any, below the level of the last year of the third Five Year Plan. Therefore, to suggest, as some hon. Members have suggested, that production has increased along with the population—I respectfully submit—is not correct. It may be that we may not be able to evaluate our production even to a million tons, but broadly, the trends are known. Therefore, I beg to submit that we are functioning in a deficit economy as far as food is concerned.

In this deficit economy, how to manage the situation is a matter for consideration by the Government and indeed for the country as a whole. It is not as if we have a perfect system or the best system against which we have chosen one of the worst systems. It is not so. In trying to find out how to manage this deficit economy, we have four to five alternatives. The first alternative which could be considered would be free trade throughout the country; free movement, and the market condition to adjust according to the demand and supply, and whoever has got the purchasing capacity will be able to purchase and whoever does not have it, he will have to fall under. We could leave it to the free trade to function in the best way possible and say, "we are not concerned with it; it is market operation—laissez faire, and

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

therefore demand and supply laws will function and therefore we can leave it at that." Or, we can go to the other extreme, saying that we shall procure every procurable surplus from every producer, and then taking into account what we are able to procure, we shall have and equitable distribution on system throughout the country making an average and then distributing according to manual labour, child or an ordinary adult.

Now, either of these things is not possible in the present circumstances. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri argued that if it is left to free trade, the producers also are likely to get a fair price. We have experience of free trade. Our experience is, unfortunately, the producer is compelled to part with his produce soon after the harvest, because he has got so many demands and pressures. It is the trader who is able to get it in a free trade, and on that basis, the producer not only suffers immediately after the harvest, one is able to get the highest price only when there is scarcity, the lean period. Sometimes, it is not merely the natural lean periods, but for the purpose of higher profits, even artificial scarcity and lean periods are created by the traders. The philosophy of trade is to make as much profit as possible and the best trader is he who makes the highest profit. You cannot blame him. So, we came to the conclusion that we cannot allow free trade to function.

Is it possible to have monopoly procurement from every producer? In a deficit economy, that would mean trying to find out what is the surplus with every producer. Who is to estimate the surplus? Not the Secretary or the Minister. Ultimately the lowest officer with the assistance of perhaps the village official has to find out how much a person has grown, what is the area, what is the estimate of produce, what is the estimate of his requirements and what is the surplus.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is no excuse.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have functioned in a system of monopoly procurement in Madras and I know what difficulties it leads to. All the big fish escape and ultimately it is the smaller and middle producer who suffers. All sorts of difficulties arise. So, we have to find a *via media* between the two. Any sort of control is irksome. I agree. In the present context, we have to find out which is the best amongst the alternatives available.

Another way of doing it would be to have a national levy on every big producer having 2 or 3 or 5 acres, according to the productivity of the area and the consumption pattern. Then, if we procure on that basis, we will be able to control the market with some quantities of grains available with us. On that basis, we can get certain quantities into the hands of the Government and have controlled distribution, particularly in the urban areas by cordoning them off and leave the rest of the country as a free zone with market conditions functioning as best as possible. We can have some fair-price shops in the semi-urban areas and also in rural areas wherever there is scarcity. That is another way.

Yet, there is a refinement in this levy. Instead of spreading it out throughout the country and trying to find out who is the big producer in every village, we can concentrate in the surplus districts. There are 52 surplus districts in foodgrains. We can concentrate on them, try to get certain quantities, have controlled distribution, cordoning off cities, have fair-price shops and informal rationing. For all these purposes, we can find out what would be the requirement and we can operate that also.

Another alternative is, instead of leaving the whole country free and allowing scarcity pockets to develop without any plan and allowing move-

ments from one area to another freely, we can have zones, not necessary State zones, but bigger zones and allow free movement within those zones. This was also operated. But when scarcity conditions are acute, unfortunately the zones have no executive authority which can function within these zones of three or four States. For instance, we had the southern zone consisting of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala. If we have to see that there is either control of movement or control of prices, unless in all the areas it is possible to control it, having control in one area and no control in another area leads to distortion. This is what happened in the southern zone. We had a maximum price fixed. That maximum price was enforced in Andhra. That maximum price was enforced in Madras. But as far as Kerala was concerned it was interested only in getting more rice from the other areas. Therefore, they shut their eyes even though a decision was taken with regard to enforcement of the maximum price. Therefore, the flow of rice was from the surplus States to the State of Kerala and the surplus States immediately got into difficulties. When it is a zone with more States there is no executive authority to function within the zone. The executive authority is confined to each State. The result is that Madras State cannot function in Kerala nor can Andhra State function in Kerala. Therefore, there is no executive authority in these zones. Unless there is greater co-operation between all the States and they strictly enforce all the rules and decisions agreed upon, it leads to great difficulties.

It is in that context that we had to break it. The other alternative is to have States as zones, and then on that basis try to find out the production of each State, see how much is produced there, see what has been the pattern of consumption there, assess its surplus as best as possible and assess the deficit as best as possible. It is not as if when we have State zones the integrity of the country is broken.

Shri Ranga: What else?

Shri C. Subramaniam: What happens is, instead of trade moving the surplus from one State to another the surplus is moved from State to State. For example, Andhra rice is still going to Kerala, not by free trade but on the basis of Government to Government. Andhra rice is still being consumed in Kerala. Madras rice is still being consumed in Kerala. In the same way, Andhra rice is consumed in Madras, but it is done on a Government to Government basis, on a State trading basis. This is how it happens. But I do agree that in this also unless the State Governments, particularly the surplus State Governments, realise their responsibility and deliver the surplus available with them it leads to difficulties. It has led to difficulties.

What I want to impress upon the House now is, it is not as if we just chose off hand one alternative. We have experienced the various alternative systems and ultimately, having considered every alternative, the Chief Ministers and the Ministers here chose this system. I do not say it is a perfect system. But what is the alternative? People now say, abolish the State zones. But what next? You will find as many suggestions as there are individual members in this House, or at least as there are parties in this House. Shri Vasudevan Nair would say, abolish the zones but have monopoly procurement.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Yes (Interruptions).

Shri C. Subramaniam: Monopoly procurement would mean not only State zones, not only district zones, not only taluk zones but even village to village zones. Otherwise there cannot be monopoly procurement (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We are not against zones.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is not understood at all. Even if they understand it they are not prepared to accept the implications. It is not

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

abolition of zones they are pleading for they are pleading for introduction of zones village-wise. That should be understood. What is to happen after abolition of zones is a confused picture, as far as I am able to get the advice from the various parties. Sometimes it is said, have an all-party committee for solving the food problem. What happens is each party is polarised with regard to these views. How am I to evolve a national policy?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri made the point that there are large stocks available with the merchants in Punjab. Even if it is not as much as it is represented, I do agree that significant quantities are there. What do they want? I am prepared to purchase them at a reasonable price. We cannot allow them to take the stocks to other States and sell at a higher price. Having purchased them at controlled rates from the producer the merchants want freedom to take them away and sell at an exorbitant price. If they do that we are penalising them and that is why it becomes difficult.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): Do not allow the grain to rot.

Shri C. Subramaniam: About the belt area, once the zones are there, just as we used to have belts when prohibition was introduced, it becomes inevitable. That will be there. The question is whether we should abolish the zones or not.

A question was put with regard to the recommendations of the Agricul-

tural Prices Commission. We have accepted them. We were asked about our experience in working it. There has been difficulty in the working of that. Whether the other alternative would have worked better is a matter which has to be taken into consideration.

The Maharashtra compulsory procurement and levy was brought into the picture. That is all inevitable in a controlled economy. Therefore, we are now in the process of examining it. As pointed out even by Shri Ranga, it is not as if overnight we can change the system. It will only lead to chaos. If it is not good, what is the next alternative we want to adopt is the most important thing. That will have to be examined. Even after taking a decision, the change-over cannot be made overnight; it will have to be planned and brought about gradually. That is accepted even by Shri Ranga. What is important is not the abolition of zones but what is the next alternative. An expert committee is going into it and its recommendations will be coming soon. We shall examine it and, as soon as possible, we shall consider the other alternative. I hope that other alternative will be a better one and not a bad one.

17.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 28, 1966/Phalguna 9, 1887 (Saka).