

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## THIRD SERIES

*Volume LII, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)*

*(March 16 to 29, 1966/Phalguna 25, 1887 to Chaitra 8, 1888 (Saka))*



*Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)*

*(Vol. LII contains Nos. 21-30)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 25, 1966/Chaitra 4, 1888  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Administrative Powers to Public  
Undertakings

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\*772. Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give more administrative and technical powers to the Government Undertakings in order to give them a free hand in their operations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exercise an overall control over the functioning of the Government Undertakings in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). It has always been the policy of Government to delegate sufficient administrative and technical powers to Government Undertakings to enable them to function effectively on a commercial and autonomous basis. There is no proposal at present to do anything more by way of delegation of powers or to examine the over-all control over the functioning of Government Undertakings.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी और गैर सरकारी जो उद्योग हैं उन के भन्दर खर्च का बहुत बड़ा भन्तर है ? क्या इस खर्च को कम करने का सरकार का कोई विचार कर रही है, और कर रही है तो कौन से तरीके अपना रही है, जिससे फिजूलखर्च बन्द हो ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): We are taking all steps necessary to economise. Sometimes we appoint evaluation committees and Parliament also has appointed a committee to go into the public sector undertakings.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो सरकारी घन्घे हैं उन के भन्दर प्रक्रियाओं की रोक है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रक्रियाओं की मरोड़ से जो देरी हो जाती है उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या तरीके अपना रही है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is not correct to say that there are restrictions. In fact with regard to appointments we had delegated powers to the heads of public sector undertakings to make appointments upto Rs. 250 and then with regard to expenditure also if they are sanctioned schemes they can go upto Rs. 10 lakhs extra and in the case of Hindustan Steel it can go upto one crore.

श्री बिधान प्रसाद : पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स को बहुत सा सामान विदेशों से कंट्रोल्ड रेट पर मिलता है, इसके बाद भी ज्यादातर पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स में नुकसान रहता है। इसका क्या कारण है ? और यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरह फायदे में चलें, इस के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो जनरल सवाल हुआ। यहां तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और टेक्निकल पावर्स का सवाल है।

**श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद :** इन पावर्स के बावजूद भी तो लास होता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लास का सवाल दूसरा है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार को इस बात का खयाल है कि रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० अफसर इन उपक्रमों में जाकर भर जाते हैं और उन के अन्दर कुकुमत करने की बू है, सेवा करने का माहा नहीं है, और वे इस काम को चलने नहीं देते? क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई स्ल बनाने का विचार कर रही है कि रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० अफसर लोग यहां न भावें बल्कि वे लोग भावें कि उनके अन्दर सेवा करने की भावना है?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya :** We cannot completely ignore ICS and IAS officers who are retired. Suppose they are good and at the time they were in service they have shown imagination and a sense of duty for the nation and they are interested in the development of the country, we should not ignore that.

**Shri Ranga :** I do not know whether this Ministry is responsible for appointing managing directors. Has the attention of the government been drawn to the recommendations made by the public undertakings committee deprecating frequent changes in the personnel of these managing directors and suggesting that once they are appointed they should be kept there, provided they show minimum efficiency, for a minimum period of five years.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya :** It is correct that General Managers and Chairmen are appointed by the Government. I also agree with the hon. Member that frequent changes would certainly cause dislocation and the undertakings will suffer. But sometimes they become necessary; changes become ne-

cessary under extraordinary circumstances, but that should be an exception.

**Shri Warior :** In view of the fact that the Finance Ministry is always coming in the way of sanctioning and is delaying sanctions for the expenditure of these public undertakings, do the Government consider the point of giving more powers to the public undertakings' authorities themselves in matters of finance?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya :** Yes, Sir. We have given, and we are progressively giving more and more powers.

**Shri Hem Barua :** May I know if it is not a fact that the net profits made by some of these public undertakings during 1964-65 are much below what they made during the previous years, and Prof. Galbraith has also said that the public sector undertakings in India should take profit as the motive to achieve things, and in that context, may I know if this failure to acquire profits is the result of the failure on the part of the Government to delegate technical and administrative powers to these undertakings?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra :** The hon. Member probably is referring to the report that was placed in the House yesterday about the NEPA Mills which has registered a fall in profit; it was not a loss, but profit in the year 1964-65. I made enquiries this morning. The fall in profit was due to the fact that overhauling of the machinery was necessary, because of which it had to close down for a time.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam :** May I know whether the Government has realised that unless some incentive is given to the workers in the public undertakings and to the officers of the public undertakings, this sort of no profit and slow progress will always continue, and if the answer is in the affirmative, what particular steps are the Government going to take to give some encouragement and incentive?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I always believe in giving incentives to workers and in fact, in the Bhopal Heavy Electricals, in many shops, we have introduced the incentive system and the production has improved and the earnings of the workers have also improved. We would like to introduce this gradually.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know what say the hon. Minister has in determining this question regarding the delegation of administrative powers, because to my knowledge, the 60 and more public undertakings are distributed under more than six Ministries and each Minister has his own way; when Shri Subramaniam was there, he delegated much more powers, but they are being taken back now. So, is there any agency which is co-ordinating and if so, how the hon. Minister plays any part and what norms have been laid down?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** There is a Bureau called the Bureau of Public Enterprises, and this coordinates the work relating to various Ministries. Presently, I am asked to look after this work, and I hope we will be able to co-ordinate this work and have some uniformity with regard to the delegation of powers to various public sector undertakings.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I think it becomes really embarrassing for us. The Bureau of Public Undertakings used to be part and parcel of the Finance Ministry so far. The Minister of Industry had never anything to do with it. Now, we understand it has gone to the Cabinet Secretariat under the Prime Minister. Again, the Minister of Industry has never anything to do with it. My first question is, has he been appointed by the Prime Minister under the Cabinet Secretariat, to look after this Bureau and what co-ordination they have so far effected regarding this particular issue. Are they going to do something about it?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is correct that when it started the Bureau of Public Enterprises was in the Department of Co-ordination in the Ministry of Finance. Now, it is under the Cabinet Secretariat. The Prime Minister has asked me orally to look after this work, especially answering questions in the Lok Sabha, and statutorily probably action will be taken soon.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What action has been taken so far?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered it. I do not think there is anything more to ask.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Do I take it that before this question was tabled and the Prime Minister asked him to look after this work, nothing has been done?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says written orders also will soon be given.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I do not care whether the written orders are given or not. What I am concerned about is whether this particular matter has received any particular attention or not.

**Mr. Speaker:** Steps would be taken now.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what is the nature of the overall control which is exercised by the Minister of Industry over the undertakings and how this overall control is being coupled with the delegation of powers?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** May I clarify the position? After all, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has not been put under me in a statutory way. Orally I am asked to look after this work, especially after this question. Unless the Bureau of Public Enterprises is transferred to the Ministry of Industry, the Minister of Industry cannot take any steps.

**Export of H.M.T. Machines**

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**\*773. Shri Subodh Hansda:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:****Shri M. L. Dwivedi:****Shri P. C. Borooah:****Shri P. R. Chakraverti:****Shri Basappa:****Shri J. B. S. Bist:****Shri R. S. Pandey:****Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which the H.M.T. machines are exported;

(b) whether these are also exported to U.S.A., U.K., West Germany and Japan;

(c) if not, whether any attempt was made in this regard?

(d) whether the Managing Director visited some of the countries in this connection; and

(e) the expenditure incurred on his visit (including the foreign exchange component) and the results achieved as a result of his visit?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) and (b). H.M.T. Machines have so far been exported to West Germany, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, Nigeria, New Zealand and Nepal.

(c) H.M.T. are exploring the possibilities of exporting machine tools to other countries, including U.S.A., U.K. and Japan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rs. 20,832, including foreign exchange component of Rs. 9,400. The visits were exploratory. Contacts have been established with selling organisations abroad and agents have been appointed in Australia and New Zealand.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The minister stated that the HMT machines are

exported to a number of countries. Can we have an idea as to how far these machines have been able to capture the market in those countries and how far they are competitive in price as well as in quality?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** The HMT machines entered the export market since 1962-63. It has been in a very small way so far. This year we have orders in hand for about Rs. 26 lakhs. So far as prices are concerned, in order to capture the market and be competitive, we have to reduce the prices to a great extent, sometimes even by 50 per cent.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Was it very necessary for the managing director to visit these countries just to set up agents there? Could it not be done through our Embassies or Trade Commissioners in those countries?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** These are complicated and sophisticated machines. The managing director is an expert and he has to go and establish trade relations.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether any complaints in the mean time have come about the quality of the goods we are exporting and if so, whether there will be any inspection before the goods are exported?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** No complaints have been received.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May we have an idea about the value of the exports of these machines annually to these countries and whether they are exported as we manufacture them or we get orders from foreign countries for certain types of machines which we cater to?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** We do not manufacture them as we get orders. We are trying to find a market for the machines that are being manufactured. So far as the export value is concerned, the order outstanding is for Rs. 32.58 lakhs. For 1965-66 the figure was of the order of Rs. 4.70 lakhs.

श्री प्र० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एच० एम० टी की वाचेज यहां बनती हैं और विदेशों में भेजी जाती हैं तो विदेशों में इनका क्या मूल्य मुकर्रर किया गया है और जो टोकियो में यह वाचेज बनती हैं उसके मूल्यों से क्या कम्पेरिजन इसका है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The internal price of Citizen is Rs. 94, that of Janata Rs. 89 and Sujata Rs. 99, and when we export we sell them at Rs. 37.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I have asked the price at which they are sold in other countries.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Rs. 37.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a glut of finished goods....

Shri Ranga: The Minister of State said that there is a reduction of 50 per cent....

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I said about HMT machines and this is about watches.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a glut of finished products resulting from fall in the domestic consumption of machine tools; if so,.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I find that I am helpless in this respect. I have asked hon. Members to remain silent. I am hearing this voice frequently.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that there is a glut of finished products resulting from the fall in domestic consumption of machine tools; if so, may I know the extent of accumulation and what steps Government have taken so that HMT production is patterned to avoid this sort of glut in future?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There has been a glut, I was told by the Managing Director a few days back. When I asked him, he told me that up to now about Rs. 2 crores worth of machines are lying with the companies because there is a glut in the market, but he hopes that because of many reasons like absence of raw materials and non-availability of foreign exchange components this will not occur in future.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether watches similar to those manufactured by HMT are manufactured in Japan also and they are sold at Rs. 40 to Rs. 50; if so, how they are able to obtain foreign exchange?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Foreign exchange we are not getting for the manufacture of these watches. Therefore, we have taken up this question of exporting watches and earning foreign exchange. If we export one watch we will earn foreign exchange which will be adequate to purchase spare parts and components enough for about 3 or 4 watches.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: May I know how much foreign exchange you expect to earn by these exports?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: By exporting HMT machines we propose to earn about Rs. 5 crores and, ultimately, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, we want to earn about Rs. 11 crores per year.

Shri R. Barua: May I know if by the scaling down of foreign exchange the growth potential of this industry is being affected?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Yes, Sir; it has been affected. (Interruption).

सरकारी कार्यालयों को आयातित माल का संभरण

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\* 774. श्री प्र० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री प्र० च० बरूआ :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात काल के कारण विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा विभागों को आयातित माल के संभरण में कितनी कटौती की गई है ; और

(ख) ऐसी कौन-कौन सी आयातित वस्तुएं हैं जो देशी स्रोतों से उपलब्ध हैं और देश में उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद भी जिन्हें विदेशों से मंगाया जा रहा है ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी के पहले कितने मूल्य का सामान मंगा कर के दफ्तरों में दिया जाता था और अब उसकी क्या स्थिति है ?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** Sir, this is a question that should have been answered by the Department in charge of Printing and Stationery. Unfortunately, we tried our best, but since this has come to us in our way we had no other alternative but to say that we are collecting the information.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रप्यस महोदय, इस प्रश्न की सूचना डेढ़ महीने पहले दी गई थी इसलिए जो मंत्री संबंधित थे उनको धन्यावांछें या और इसका जवाब मिलना चाहिए था ।

प्रप्यस महोदय : मैं वह सारी इन्फार्मेशन से लूंगा । अब आप दूसरा प्रश्न करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभाग के मंत्री महोदय के परामर्श से क्या आपके मंत्रालय को पता चला है कि एमर्जेंसी के फलस्वरूप जो कटौती की गई है तो 1966-67 के साल में कितने माल का इम्पोर्ट दफ्तरों के लिए किया जायगा ?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** All this information we are trying to collect from various departments. Unless we get the information we will not be able to say whether they have cut down.... (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** How long would it take? Should I put it for some other day?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will it be all right if I put it for next week?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Next week will be too early.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will two weeks be all right?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I will hold it over and put it again on the list after two weeks.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Sir, I want to understand one thing. Emergency was declared a long time ago and the idea of the cut on account of the emergency is to make sure that the cut is productive of good results to the country. There is no evaluation of the results of whatever cut was made or not made by the Government, and they have to wait for information to be given.

**Mr. Speaker:** The leader of the Communist Party would realise, if I am told that the information is not with the Government, I can only ask them to get the information. I will put it up again on the list. I have promised to do that.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** But the House should express its displeasure over this kind of proceedings.

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक ऑप्टिकल फैक्टरी की स्थापना

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\* 775. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व जर्मनी के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश में एक ऑप्टिकल फैक्टरी स्थापित करने का निश्चय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether any assessment has been made of the requirements of the country? Are we meeting our requirements from indigenous sources or we are importing?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** Firstly, we have been importing. Secondly, it has not been decided. The letter of intent has been granted to the U.P. Government and they are having negotiations as regards the terms of the collaboration.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether this "No" means no proposal at all or there is a proposal? If there is a proposal, at what stage is it?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** The letter of intent was granted on 12th October, 1965 to the Government of U.P. They are now having talks with their collaborators, Messrs. Carbon Chest of Japan.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इस कारखाने के लगाने के लिए जो

मैसर्स कारबन चैस्ट ग्रुप जापान से बातचीत कर रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए भारत सरकार ने कितने फारेन एक्सचेंज की स्वीकृति दी है और क्या क्या मशीनरी वहां से लाने का विचार है ?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** When the U.P. Government themselves are conducting the negotiations and they are not complete, it is not possible for us to give any information.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedy:** What sum of money has been earmarked now? Not what will be earmarked after the negotiations.

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** After the collaboration agreement is finalised we will be in a position to know what is the foreign component of the capital. Then we will allot it.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the existing optical institutions in the country have any surplus capacity and, if so, that will be fully utilized?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** We have a precision instruments factory at Lucknow and a National Instruments Factory at Calcutta. So far as this instrument is concerned, there is no such factory.

**Shri Subodh Hanada:** May I know whether in the new project the production pattern will be like that of Durgapur for manufacture of optical glass?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** They have said that they will have more sophisticated machines than what are being produced in India.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Has any survey been made to find out the gap between our requirement and indigenous production and how long it will take for us to become self-sufficient?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** We are importing about Rs. 60 lakhs to 75 lakhs worth of optical goods per year. That, I take it, would be the gap. Government is laying stress on wiping out this gap as early as we can



**Shri P. C. Borooah:** What is our annual requirements of optical goods? What is our indigenous production and by the installation of this factory to what extent will our requirements be fulfilled?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** Our requirement of optical goods has been assessed at Rs. 1 crore. As I said, our import is of the order of Rs. 60 lakhs to 75 lakhs. Therefore, the indigenous production would be about Rs. 25 lakhs.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र:** श्री मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोई ऑप्टिकल फैक्टरी लगाने की सरकार आवश्यकता नहीं समझती तो क्या यह सही है कि ईस्ट जर्मनी इस व्यवसाय में सब से अधिक समुन्नत है और वह हम को सामान देने के लिए तैयार है और जो सामान यहां हिन्दुस्तान में इस कारखाने के लगाने से जो हमारे यहां बनता है वह विदेश से जो मंगावेंगे उस से सस्ता पड़ेगा और अच्छा होगा ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** When negotiations are going on with a particular firm we do not consider negotiations with any other firm from East Germany.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** क्या सरकार को आज तक किसी ने यह बात बतलाई है कि जितना पैसा इन ऑप्टिकल फैक्टरियों के ऊपर खर्च किया जाता है उस से आधा भी अगर सिप्रेट और डालडा के बायकाट के प्रचार के ऊपर खर्च किया जाय तो इन ऑप्टिकल फैक्टरीज के लगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं महसूस होगी, कोई जरूरत ही ऐतकों की नहीं रहेगी और इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये फौरन एक्सचेंज के हम बचा सकेंगे ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Banerjee.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there is an optical factory under the Defence Ministry in Dehra Dun itself and whether this factory is also likely to be set up in Dehra Dun so as to have close co-operation with the already existing unit.

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** I have got a list of the firms that have been

licensed but I do not find any firm in Dehra Dun....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I did not say that there is a firm; I said that there is an ordnance optical factory in Dehra Dun and I want to know whether it will be located in Dehra Dun to have co-ordination.

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** This will also be a Government factory, the Lucknow Precision Instruments Factory.

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether the collaboration is in respect of technical know-how; what exactly is the scope of collaboration?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It will be for technical know-how and for import of raw materials.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Is it not a fact that the Punjab Government are for the setting up of an optical factory in the Punjab State and Government turned down the request of the Punjab Government? What were the reasons for turning down the request of the Punjab Government and for setting up this factory elsewhere?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have no idea. I will require separate notice.

RE. Q. NO. 797

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Sir, Question No. 797 may be taken up along with it

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be a different thing. It cannot be taken up with this.

H.M.T. Unit at Hyderabad

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\*776. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fifth unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools at Hyderabad has been commissioned;

(b) if so, the cost at which it has been completed; and

(c) the special features as regards its production and the capacity installed?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs. 775 lakhs. The actual cost will be available only after the project is completed.

(c) The factory is designed to manufacture annually 1000 numbers of single and special purpose machines including transfer lines, gear cutting and gear hobbing machines worth Rs. 5 crores a year. The transfer lines would be suitable for the automobile industry.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** What is the cost of installation of these machines in this factory, how much will be indigenously fabricated and what are the imported ones?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** The foreign exchange component is Rs. 200 lakhs.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In reply to a previous question of mine the hon. Minister said that there was a glut of finished products resulting in the fall of domestic consumption of machine tools. What steps have been taken for increasing the capacity so that this glut cannot form in this unit?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** It is only a temporary phase and, I think, in another three or four months the position would improve and there would be a great demand for these machines.

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** एच० एम० टी० के कारखाने के लिए जो स्थानों का चयन किया जाता है जैसे कि हृदगाबाद, पिजोर या अन्य स्थान हैं तो यह किस आधार पर किया जाता है और क्या यह सत्य है कि एक ऐसी फैक्टरी लगाने के लिए ज़ांमी के लिए भी प्रयोजन आया है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** After all, in the matter of selection of sites we

have to go by the opinion of the technical personnel. In fact, they have recommended for the location of one plant in U.P. and another in Madhya Pradesh also.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know by what time the goods to be produced worth Rs. 5 crores will be produced, according to the time schedule—in the first year of installation or in the second year; what is the time schedule after which full production will be available?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** Construction is going on according to the time schedule. The estimated production during 1966-67 will be Rs. 175 lakhs and it is expected that full production will be reached by 1969-70.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Could we know whether this factory entirely depends upon indigenous raw materials or it has to import raw materials from outside; if so, what are the raw materials imported?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have already answered that question. We want to have enough foreign exchange. Therefore, we are exporting machines and are earning foreign exchange.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** We are establishing in different parts of the country different units. May I know what are the conditions which are fulfilled before the establishment?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have answered the question earlier. We sent a team of technical officers; they visited various parts of the country....

**Mr. Speaker:** That will do. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या इस के उत्पादन और प्रतिष्ठापित समता सम्बन्धी विशेष बातों के लिए विदेशी टैक्निकल विशेषज्ञों की भी सहायता ली जा रही है ?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** So far as construction is concerned, no foreign technician is there. We are now at the construction stage.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस कारखाने के लिए उत्तर

देश में एक स्थान चुना गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का वह कौन सा स्थान है, जहाँ यह कारखाना लगाया जायेगा ?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** No place has been located.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री द्विवेदी को उत्तर देने हुए उन्होंने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह कारखाना लगाया जायेगा ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी किसी जगह को सिलेक्ट नहीं किया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश में तो लगाया जायेगा, लेकिन कहाँ लगाया जायेगा, इस के लिए माननीय सदस्य कोशिश करें ।

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether this factory at Hyderabad will be a fully independent organisation or will it be dependent on the HMT, Bangalore, and whether this factory will be producing the whole machine or they will be producing components for the machines produced in Bangalore?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It will be a complete unit. It will not produce components for the other factories. It will produce machines and also spare parts.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** May I know how many persons have been employed in this unit and how many of them have been housed?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** At the moment 1100 or 1200 are employed. The housing colony has not yet come. We have earmarked Rs. 50 lakhs for this.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** How many of them....

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** They have not yet commenced construction. Rs. 50 lakhs have been earmarked for housing colony.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Can the hon. Minister give an approximate number as to how many of them are likely to be housed?

**Mr. Speaker:** How would discussion go on like this?

**Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh:** May I know what are the kinds of tools which are proposed to be manufactured in this HMT factory?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** This has already been answered.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Minister gave us to understand earlier on the floor of this House that HMT would have a branch in each State. If it is so, how is it that you are having the earlier branches only in those areas which are already developed and are completely ignoring those areas which are underdeveloped? Is this the Government's policy? I want to know whether he will stand by the promise given by him earlier.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** We are going to establish one HMT unit in U.P. and one in M.P. Apart from these, we are establishing another machine tool factory at Ajmer in Rajasthan; and another at Bhavnagar.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I am not asking for Rajasthan; I am asking whether they will stand by the undertaking given that each State will have a branch. What is the policy in the matter?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Ultimately it will be our endeavour to see that these are spread all over India. Probably each State will have one or two.

#### Import of Books

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- \*777. **Shri Karni Singhji:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri Lilladhar Kotoki:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which the stringent cut imposed on the import of

books and periodicals from abroad on account of paucity of foreign exchange is likely to continue; and

(b) whether this cut is applicable even to the import of technical books so acutely needed by the various institutes in India?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The cut has since been restored.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Do Government have any proposals to encourage printing, under licence, at cheap rates in India of books and magazines which are much needed? This will also save foreign exchange.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That proposal is under the consideration of the Education Ministry.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Do Government have proposals to take under the public sector mass translation and printing of technical and other much-needed books in Hindi and regional languages on similar lines to what Mr. Shankar has done with children's books with great success?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** In different States this translation is going on. Even in the Central Education Ministry, this is going on. But this would not arise out of the main question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that a substantial percentage of foreign exchange allocated is devoted by the book trade to the import of trash literature, particularly sex literature—"shilling shockers" as they are called—may I know whether Government, while allocating an increased foreign exchange to the book trade, which is a most welcome thing, have earmarked any percentage of this allocation for the import of technical books and another percentage for the import of trash literature?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We have done this exercise. 50 per cent of the imports will be for text-books and technical books for the universities on a new system of coupons which will be

issued directly to the Universities by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education. Out of the balance, only 10 per cent will be permitted for fiction. We do not distinguish between one type of fiction and the other; there has not been any possibility of defining what is trash and what is not trash. So, I hope the House will forbear on that point.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** ग्रामी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह ग्रन्थी किताबों और बुरी किताबों में फ़र्क नहीं जानते हैं। मैं उन का ध्यान इस तरह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 'मैन घोनली', 'कानीवाल' और 'मोडोड पेपरवर्क्स' इत्यादि पब्लिकेशन्स की लाखों प्रतियाँ हिन्दुस्तान में घाती हैं, जिन का ज्यादा सम्बन्ध सिर्फ़ निर्बसना नारियों की तस्वीरों से है। ये पुस्तकें दिल्ली के फूटपाथों पर ग्राम बेची जाती हैं। इस सब से ग्रन्थी किताबों का प्रायात नहीं हो पाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि 'मैन घोनली' और 'कानीवाल' जैसी किताबों की माँग को पूरा करने वाले हिन्दुस्तान में भी निकल आए हैं, जैसे सरदार दुर्लभ सिंह, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार करेगी कि ऐसी पब्लिकेशन्स का प्रायात बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाये, ताकि ग्रन्थी किताबें विदेशों से आ सकें।

**Shri Hem Barua:** That was what I meant by trash literature.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion that Government might consider.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई एकाउंट है कि कितनी पुस्तकें निर्माण के लिए, अर्थात् इंजीनियरिंग या मेडिकल साइंस के लिए और कितनी टाइम पास करने के लिये घाती हैं।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** टाइम पास करने के लिए कोई नहीं घाती है। डेढ़ करोड़ घाती हैं टेक्निकल सबजेक्ट्स के बारे में और बाकी डेढ़ करोड़ में से बालीस परसेंट, अर्थात् तकरीबन 1,20 लाख जेनेरल लिट्रेचर,

मैगजिन्स और न्यूजपेपर्स बरीरह आते हैं और 10 परसेंट बे किताबें आती हैं, जिन को क्रिश्चन कहते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य एक लिस्ट बना दें कि कौन सी किताब अच्छी है और कौन सी बुरी है, तो हम उस को देखेंगे।

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Why should the hon. Minister go by his list?

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** प्राधी लिस्ट तो मैं ने दे दी है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** भेज दीजिए।

**Shri Hem Barua:** I wanted to give him a list.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might give that list to the hon. Minister afterwards.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether Government are aware that as far as the mid-engineering courses are concerned, text-books are not available within the country, other than at the university level, and also at the level where no university courses are being taught, and if so, whether some attention has been given to them so that our technicians at the lower level are able to get text-books?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As regards the type of technical books and codified literature which the universities or educational institutions would like to import, we shall enable them to do so.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** Apart from books for the universities, may I know whether Government have got any programme to ease the situation in regard to atlases for the boys in schools, as these are not available in India?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, that is a good suggestion.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन में पुस्तक विजेता संघ ने इस तरह का कोई प्राबेदन पत्र दिया है कि सरकार विदेशी

पुस्तकें न मंगाए, हम उसी कीमत पर उन पुस्तकों को छापने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैं ने पहले कहा है कि यह एक अच्छी सजेशन है कि जिस पुस्तक का कापीराइट न हो और जिस की पांच सौ से ज्यादा प्रतियां चलती हों, उस को हम छापने की कोशिश करें। जैसा कि मैं ने बताया है, इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

**कोयले का मूल्य**

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\* 778. **श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :**

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :**

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

(क) क्या श्रमिकों को बोनस देने के उद्देश्य से कोयला उद्योग में कोयले तथा कोक के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) इस राशि को मिल मालिकों से, जो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा के कोयले की खपत करते हैं, वसूल करने के बजाय छोटे उपभोक्ताओं पर यह भार लादने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) दामों के बढ़ाये जाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi):** (a) to (c). The prices of coal and coke are controlled by the Central Government in pursuance of clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945. The payment of bonus is an obligation to be discharged by the industry under the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. In order to enable the industry to secure funds to pay bonus, a price increase of 40 paise per tonne of coal was granted on the 24th December, 1965. This price increase has been allowed by the Government and not 'raised' by the industry.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला खानों में भाज काफ़ी तादाद में कोयला पड़ा हुआ है, जो बिकता नहीं है, क्या उस के लिये सरकार यह प्रयत्न करेगी कि वह कोयला बांबों में पहुँच सके और वहाँ जलाने के काम में धा सके ? क्या इस के लिये सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री सं० प्र० मेहवी :** इस के ऊपर विचार हो रहा है । अभी फूड-मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ मीटिंग हुई है, जो आपने कहा है उस पर गौर हो रहा है ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मजदूरों को बोनस का लाभ मिले, इस के लिये कोयले की कीमत बढ़ाई गई है—पिछली बार मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि यह बात सही है । क्या सरकार इस बात को देखेगी कि कोयले का मूल्य बढ़ने के बाद भी उन को बोनस मिला जा नहीं, तथा उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में बोनस मिले, तथा उस में विलम्ब न हो, क्योंकि कोयले का मूल्य इसी लिये बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

**श्री सं० प्र० मेहवी :** नहीं ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं है । बोनस जो बढ़ाया गया है, वह तो एक्ट के अन्दर बढ़ाया गया है और उसी की वजह से मूल्य भी बढ़ाये गये हैं ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** यह असूल कि कीमत बढ़ाकर बोनस दिया जाय, यह तो उचित नहीं है । इस तरह से तो श्रमर मिल मालिक या क्लाय भिल मालिक भी कहेंगे कि पहले कीमत बढ़ाओ, फिर बोनस देंगे । बोनस तो जो वे प्राफ़िट कमा रहे हैं, उस में से मिलना चाहिये ।

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** The price of coal today is controlled, and in the conditions of the industry today, the colliery-owners are having grave difficulties. That was why it was found that it is not possible for them to pay the bonus unless some allowance was

made by Government to provide for it by increase in the price.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे कोयले का मूल्य बढ़ाकर बोनस दिया जायेगा, इस से तो महंगाई और बढ़ेगी और फिर उस महंगाई को रोकने के लिये आपको फिर कीमत बढ़ानी पड़ेगी । आखिर यह जो गोरखधंधा है, क्या सरकार इसके लिये कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं कर पाई है, यह जो क्रम है, कि दर बढ़ाते चलो, यह कब तक चलेगा ?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Dearness is something indivisible, and I do not believe you can discriminate one sector from the other.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** महंगाई क्या ऐसी बात है कि दिखाई नहीं पड़ती । बाख़ों से मंत्री जी नहीं देखते होंगे, परन्तु वैसे तो दिखती होगी ।

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** He is casting aspersions.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** The Minister stated that this increase in price was sanctioned on 24th December, 1965. Is he aware that although this price increase was granted three months ago, the bonus on account of which the increase was allegedly granted has not been paid upto today? How is it that they follow this process of increasing the price without checking whether it is actually put to the purpose for which it is supposed to be put?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The hon. Member will appreciate that the price increase was given not with retrospective effect.

**Mr. Speaker:** The complaint is that it has not been actually paid.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Three months have passed.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The bonus is being paid. The Minister of Labour has

discussed this question with the owners.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** No, it is not being paid; they say it may be paid next month.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The hon. Minister has stated that the position of the collieries is such that it was necessary to increase the coal price to pay the bonus to the workers. What machinery have Government got to check up whether the collieries are making less profit or enormous profit or they are not running at a loss? Do they check their balance sheets?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Cost accountants on behalf of the Ministry of Finance are now inquiring into the cost of production of a representative section of collieries in the country; their report is expected very shortly.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** He has said that they are examining and inquiring. But earlier he said that the collieries' condition is such that they cannot pay the bonus. So, without concluding the enquiry, how did Government come to this conclusion that they are not in a position to pay.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There is also a recurring study continually made by the Coal Controller's office into the position of the collieries and their cost of production.

#### Expansion of Panna Diamond Mine

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\*779. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

**Shri P. B. Chakraverti:**

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

(a) whether the Panna Diamond mine, the main supplier of the industrial diamonds, is proposed to be expanded with the collaboration of a British firm;

(b) whether the said firm has submitted a project report;

(c) if so, whether Government have given their approval; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Hungary has agreed to provide a plant for the treatment of diamonds?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi):** (a) to (c). The Panna Diamond Mines consists of two prospects—Ramkheria and Majhgawan. On the basis of further prospecting carried out in the Ramkheria area, the Consultants M/s John Taylor & Sons of U. K. have prepared a revised Project Report. This Report is under consideration of the Government.

The development of the Majhgawan Mine had been recommended by them earlier. This Scheme has been sanctioned by Government and is under implementation.

(d) Yes, Sir. An offer for the supply of a treatment plant for the recovery of diamonds at Majhgawan has been received from a Hungarian Trading Company. The offer is under examination.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** यह जो प्रोजेक्ट उन्होंने दी है, इसके मेन-फीचर्स क्या हैं, जो ग्रन्डर कन्सीडेशन हैं ?

**श्री स० घ० मेहता :** इस वक्त जो प्रोजेक्ट उन्होंने दी है उसमें 90,000 कैरेट डायमण्ड निकालने के लिये थर्ड प्लान में था, उसको ही फोर्थ प्लान में निकालने की तजवीज की गई है ।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** अभी तक इन खानों से कितना डायमण्ड निकाला जाता था और इस स्कीम के लागू होने के बाद से कितने डायमण्ड की उत्पत्ति हुई और उसकी वैल्यू क्या है ?

**श्री स० घ० मेहता :** इन खानों से ज्यादा डायमण्ड नहीं निकला था । पिछले साल 1,397 डायमण्ड — वजन 813.51 कैरेट निकले, सन् 1964 में करीब 3386

निकासे गये जिनका वजन 1299.49 कैरेट था। मैं हाउस को यह बता दूँ कि काम हो रहा है और उम्मीद है कि भगले सालों में इन से और डायमण्ड निकलेंगे।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** यह एक-जिकियुट होने के बाद कितना डायमण्ड निकलने का अनुमान है ?

**ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :** यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है।

The estimate is that out of the Ramkheria mines there will be a production of 11,250 carats of diamonds per annum, and from the Majhgawan mines 22,500 carats of diamonds per annum.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Is it not a fact that the implementation of the Majhgawan field and the prospecting programme of the Ramkheria mines have run very late now, that they could have been started earlier if the prospecting work had been expedited, say, a couple of years back?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The consultants, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons of London, who are experts in the subject, suggested further exploration before the mines could be developed.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Is it not a fact that this is the second or third time that Messrs. John Taylor & Sons have admitted their failure and suggested another prospecting?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I do not know, Sir.

**श्री रा० स० तिवारी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रामखेरिया और मजगवा—इन दो हीरों के खदानों को सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है, इन दो खदानों पर अभी तक कितना खर्चा हुआ है, और इनमें कितने हीरे पाये गये हैं। श्रीमान्, मैं इन खदानों में गया था, वे मेरी कांस्टीचुएन्सी में हैं।

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**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप खदानों में गये तो कैसे वापस आ गये ?

**श्री रा० स० तिवारी :** जब पूछा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि भविष्य पर इसकी भ्रामदनी निर्भर करती है, अभी कोई भ्रामदनी नहीं है, लाखों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है, जब कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ काम नहीं हैं, उनको फायदा हो रहा है।

**Shri S. K. Dey:** A total amount of Rs. 145 lakhs has already been spent in preliminary work of study, drilling and development of the mines, and a certain quantity of diamonds has been extracted in a preliminary way only. Full production has yet to start.

**Shri Bade:** Is it a fact that due to that collaboration with the British firm in M.P. the old diggers, old persons dealing with Panna diamond have expressed great resentment and they say that they will be put to great loss? Has the Government received any complaint from these persons?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There is no collaboration with anybody. We are only taking consultant services. We have no knowledge at the moment of any serious complaint from anybody.

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** When will full production be started in the mines?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** By the end of 1967 according to present estimates.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if prospecting for diamonds is being done in other States also and if any market in foreign countries had been found for these diamonds because in India people have lost all interest in diamonds?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am not aware that people have lost interest in diamonds in India; people are interested in all gems.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know when the last prospecting survey was made of the Panna mines and with



what result and whether the Government is cognisant of the fact that because of lack of scientific approach and lack of application of resources, the Government of the country has lost very considerably because these mines have not been exploited at all scientifically?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I cannot account for what has happened in the past. I can only say that it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has been doing general survey of the country and intensive exploration that is indicated is now being conducted for the past few years.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mrs. Reddy must be interested in diamonds.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** I want to know whether the government has taken an overall survey of the whole of India and apart from this Panna and other known diamond areas, any other part of the country is going to be prospected. Is the government going to do anything?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There is the general survey for all mineral sources which is being conducted all over the country for all kinds of minerals. I cannot say at the moment that there is any other source of diamond of sufficient quantity.

मुगलसराय से आगे के स्टेशनों के लिए  
कोयले की बुकिंग

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\* 780. श्री डा० ना० तिबारी :  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :  
श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :  
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
श्री प्र० चं० बबरा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 में मुगलसराय से आगे के स्टेशनों

के लिये कोयले की बुकिंग बंद कर दी गई थी;

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

(ग) बुकिंग कितने दिनों तक बन्द रही ?

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

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : दिसम्बर मास में जो कोयले का निर्यात मुगलसराय द्वारा हुआ इससे पिछले सालों में उसकी तुलना में वह कम हुआ या ज्यादा हुआ ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : घसल में 1965 साल के करीब-करीब हर महीने में, तीन महीनों को छोड़कर ज्यादा निर्यात हुआ है । 1964 के दिसम्बर मास में जहाँ 1157 वैंगज मुगलसराय से इधर आई वहाँ 1965 में 1370 वैंगज आई । इससे साफ है कि 1964 की तुलना में 1965 में ज्यादा वैंगज आई ।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : 1963-64 में कितनी वैंगज मुगलसराय से इधर आई और 1964-65 में कितनी आई ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि 1964 के तीन महीनों, जून . . .

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : मैं ने पूरे साल का पूछा है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पूरे साल का फ़िगर्स मैं टेबल पर रख दूंगा ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Indrajit Gupta.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I had tabled a totally different question and that had something to do with the railways' purchase of coal for loco sheds. It had been clubbed along with this question.

I do not understand the meaning of it. I have nothing to ask.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will find out.

**श्री भागवत शा अजाव :** शब्दावली का चाहे जो अर्थ हो या उत्तर चाहे कुछ भी हो, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि 1965 के दिसम्बर महीने में मुगलसराय होकर कोल के यातायात पर किसी भी प्रकार का अवरुद्ध लगाया गया था ?

**श्री राम सुभग सिंह :** किसी भी प्रकार की बात को तो मैं मान सकता हूँ क्योंकि उसमें यह बात भी आती है कि अग्निकोश किसी स्टेशन पर कंजेशन हो जाए तो वहाँ की लदाई बन्द हो जाती है। लेकिन यह सबाल बुकिंग बन्द करने के बारे में है। मैं ने कहा है कि बुकिंग बन्द कहीं नहीं हुई है। लेकिन जिन स्टेशनों पर अग्निकोश में देर होने की वजह से कंजेशन हुआ उन स्टेशनों के लिए अग्निकोश लदान थोड़े दिन के बाद शुरू किया गया।

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** In order to have continuous supply of coal beyond Mughal Sarai, the Railways proposed to have dumps beyond Mughal Sarai. May I know whether these dumps have been provided and whether the action is going on well?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Actually, that is a matter which largely concerns the State Governments. Whatever procedure they follow, the Railways will be happy to accept that, and some of the State Governments were having the dump system, but now some of them have given it up.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Hansda, Shri P. C. Borooah....Next question.

#### Exhibition in Allahabad

\*781, **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exhibition 'India 1965' was held in Allahabad;

(b) if so, the nature of the articles displayed in the exhibition; and

(c) the public reaction thereto?

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

(b) A fair range of engineering, manufactured and consumer goods were displayed at this Exhibition.

(c) The public appreciated some of the exhibits.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** इस एग्जीबीशन में खादी का कौन-कौनसा सामान लाया गया था और गांधी जी जब जीवित थे उस वक्त चर्खे, करघे वगैरह जो इस्तेमाल होते थे वे भी दिखाये गये थे और अब इन में जो प्रगति हो चुकी है, उन को भी दिखाया गया था तथा इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें भी दिखाई गई थी ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** इस प्रदर्शनी का मुख्य हेतु सिर्फ खादी की प्रदर्शनी करना नहीं था। फिर भी खादी का स्टाल अच्छा था। खादी के लिये हम ने जयपुर में जो एग्जीबीशन की थी उस में काफी विस्तृत तरीके से सब दिखाया गया था।

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या यह सही है कि रूस में जो ट्रेक्टर बन रहा है वह बहुत सस्ते में बन रहा है ? क्या सरकार ने भी ऐसा ट्रेक्टर बनाया है और अग्निकोश बनाया है तो क्या उसको भी इस एग्जीबीशन में दिखाया गया था या नहीं दिखाया गया था ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** कहां से कहां आ गए ? कहां रशियन ट्रेक्टर और कहां इलाहाबाद की यह एग्जीबीशन।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the Government has any plans, apart from holding sporadic exhibitions in one or two places,—whether the Government have a large plan for holding such innovations which would give rise to indigenous

innovations throughout the country and, if so, what are the details?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are spaces of exhibitions in this country practically every day; in one or other part of the country exhibitions are being held. We do not really at the Central Government level, hold any local exhibition. This is all the work of local enterprises.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Only to emphasise indigenous innovations; that is all.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes; we do that.

**श्री भागवत झा अजाद :** इस एग्जीबीशन के बारे में जानने और सुनने का अवसर प्राप्त होने के बाद मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एग्जीबीशन के लिये क्या विशेष अवसर था और किस बात पर इस में बल दिया गया था और क्यों सिर्फ कुछ एक आइटेम्स जनता को पसन्द आईं जैसे आपने स्वयं कहा है और जैसा कि मैंने भी सुना है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** चूँकि वहाँ कुम्भ मेला लगा था इसलिए वहाँ के लोगों ने सोचा कि एग्जीबीशन की जाए। बारह साल में एक बार कुम्भ आता है। इस वजह से वहाँ के स्थानिक लोगो ने, जनता ने और आल इंडिया उत्पादक मंडल ने यह कहा कि वहाँ एग्जीबीशन की जाए। हम ने खाली उनकी इमदाद ही की थी।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** उस एग्जीबीशन में जो मशीनरी वगैरह प्रदर्शित की गई थी क्या वह बिक्री के लिये भी थी ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यह तो बताया है कि सब बिक्री के लिए था। लेकिन इस एग्जीबीशन की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं थी।

## Study regarding Pig Iron Complex

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\*783. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**  
**Shri A. S. Saigal:**  
**Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**  
**Shri Wadiwa:**

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 798 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since taken final decision on the feasibility of study by M/s Kulijian Corporation (I) Private Limited regarding the establishment of pig iron complex; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** May I know whether this Corporation recommended any particular site in Madhya Pradesh?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** They had recommended the Katni area as one of the sites in Madhya Pradesh.

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** What action is Government going to take on that recommendation?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** It is still under examination. The overall decision will be taken when the Government takes a decision to put up a blast furnace complex.

## Extension of service to Members of Railway Board

\*784. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Additional Members and Members of Railway Board have been or are being given extension of service during the current year; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). So far this year only Chairman, Railway Board has been granted extension of service for one year from 22nd January, 1966. Extensions of service are granted in the public interest and each case is decided on merits after taking into consideration the requirements obtaining at the appropriate time.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** According to the existing rules, people in technical departments are to be granted extension. May I know why technical officers, particularly the Member (Mechanical Engineering), was not given extension in this case?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As I stated in the main reply, each question is examined on merits and that was also examined.

12.00 hrs.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

जहाज द्वारा भेजे गये सहायता सामान का पाकिस्तान द्वारा छोड़ा जाना

-1-

S.N.Q. 12. श्री गुलशन :

श्री वें० बेकंटासुब्यया :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार जहाज द्वारा भेजे गये उस सहायता सामान को भारत के लिये छोड़ने को सहमत हो गई है जो उन्होंने हाल ही के संघर्ष के दौरान जब्त कर लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब छोड़े जाने की प्राप्ति है ?

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

(b) The procedural details involved in the release of Aid Cargoes are being examined at present by the Governments of India and Pakistan.

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस सामान के भ्रलावा कोई और भी सामान है, जैसे कि पिछले अधिवेशन में रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि लाहौर को जो रेल के डिब्बे गये थे उन को पाकिस्तान ने जब्त कर लिया था, जिसके छोड़ने के बारे में मैं भी पाकिस्तान ने कुछ कहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो कुछ सवाल मैं है अगर उस के बारे में कोई बात पूछनी हो तो आप पूछ लीजिये।

**Shri Ranga:** What is the value of this cargo and is there any counter-vailing cargo belonging to them on our side which we may have to hand over to them in exchange?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We have our 111 consignments costing Rs. 2.78 crores. Likewise their consignments will cost us perhaps Rs. 1.30 crores.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if it is not a fact that the Government had decided unilaterally to release U.S. aid cargo to Pakistan at the behest of the US Government, and if so, may I know whether our Government have ascertained either from the Pakistani source or from the US source if a similar request was made by the US Government to Pakistan to release our cargo?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is what was contained in my answer. It was not at the behest of any one or the other government; both the countries have agreed to release the aid cargo. In what manner to do it i.e. the procedure, is still under consideration.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It was reported very clearly in headlines in newspapers that the Government of India have decided unilaterally to release US cargo, because the US Government

have requested the Indian Government. My quarrel is, why should you have decided unilaterally to release it?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am giving the latest position. Each aid-giving country's government approached both the countries, and both the countries naturally took credit by saying "we are doing it on our own". There is complete reciprocation. The aid cargo held by each of the countries will be released after the procedure is finalised.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know what are the main features of the accord arrived at between the countries and what are the main issues which are now being discussed between the countries and whether there was any intervention by any friendly countries to secure the accord?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The main thing under discussion is whether the goods must be directly handed over to the country or whether it should go back to the donor country, and the recipient country must receive it from the donor country. We are wanting a straight and easy route rather than this circuitous route.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What about friendly intervention?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** So many people tried to help.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माल रोका गया था उस में जो खराब हो गया है उस का मुआवजा देना या जो हानि हुई है उस की पूर्ति करना स्वीकार किया गया है ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह:** कारगो पहले घाये तब तो प-1 चले कि वह ठीक हालत में है या नहीं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या कोई इस तरह की बात हुई है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** नहीं, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि हमारे सरस्वती नाम के जहाज को रोक कर के पाकिस्तान ने उस पर रजिया नाम लिखवा लिया है, और आज वह किस पोजीशन में है । वह सरस्वती नाम का जहाज वापस आ रहा है या नहीं ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यह तो एड कारगो की बात हो रही है ।

**श्री बड़ :** मेरे मित्र श्री कछवाय ने जो प्रश्न पूछा उस के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि डैमेज की बात नहीं हुई है । लेकिन भ्रखबारों और समाचारपत्रों में यह बात घाई है कि पाकिस्तान ने डैमेज मांगे हैं और आप ने देना कबूल कर लिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है ।

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Sir, as the hon. House will appreciate, Indo-Pakistan questions are very specific and have got to be answered specifically. This particular question relates to aid cargo, and what I said holds good for aid cargo. Both the countries have agreed to release aid cargo to the respective countries and the procedure is being finalised.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Export of Jute Goods

\*782. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our export of jute goods to the various countries has decreased;

(b) the existing level of export of jute goods to various countries; and

(c) the steps taken to boost up the export of our jute products?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) and (b). The value of exports of jute goods in 1965 at Rs. 184 crores showed an increase of Rs. 23 crores over 1964.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5902/66].

#### **Import of Cotton**

**\*785. Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to centralise the imports of foreign cotton;

(b) if so, the details of the centralised agency; and

(c) how the traders and established importers have reacted to this move?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Shortage of Scarce Raw Materials in West Bengal**

**\*786. Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
.. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of big, medium and small scale industrial units in West Bengal have exhausted their quotas and stocks of non-ferrous metals like copper, brass, lead, tin and zinc and are facing a serious crisis as a result thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to modify the provisions of the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken to relieve the present shortage by imports from rupee-payment countries and by import substitution?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) The import of non-ferrous metals is included in the Trade Plan for 1966 with East European countries. Steps have also been taken to substitute non-ferrous metals as far as possible by aluminium which is indigenously available.

#### **Export of Iron Ore to Japan**

**\*787. Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps to increase the annual export of iron ore from 12 million tonnes to 20 million tonnes have been decided upon between the Government of India and the visiting Japanese Economic Mission;

(b) whether this decision also envisages integrated development of iron ore mines and the linking of mines with ports; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Discussions have been held on the 11th March, 1966 with members of the visiting Japanese Economic Mission about ways and means of further increasing exports of Indian iron ore to Japan on a long-term basis. With the prospect of Japan's imports of iron ore increasing to 66 million tonnes within a few years, we expressed our intention to raise if possible the quantum of our exports of iron ore to Japan to about 30 million tonnes. Apart from the arrangements already being imple-

mented for export of 6 million tonnes through the port of Visakhapatnam, of ore from Kiriburu and Bailadilla, their special attention was drawn to the likelihood of shipments of 2 million tonnes commencing from Daitari mine in Orissa via Paradip Port from 1967, the plans being finalised for the modernisation of port facilities at Mormugao to develop capacity of 8 million tonnes with built-in possibility of expanding to 12 million tonnes, the prospecting in progress on the large magnetite deposit in Kudremukh of Mysore State near the proposed new port at Mangalore, and the possibility of opening a second port outlet at or near Kakinada for additional exports of Bailadilla ore. The Japanese Mission agreed to study these possibilities, which might enable India to supply a substantial proportion of Japan's iron ore requirements on sustained basis.

#### **Delay in completing Steel Projects in Durgapur**

**\*788. Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been delay in completing the Alloy Steel Project at Durgapur and expansion scheme of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to avoid such delay in future; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was a proposal to instal a Ferro-Alloy Plant at Durgapur and if so, the present position thereof?

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

(b) In the case of the Alloy Steel Plant, it is difficult to pin-point responsibility for the delay, since a number of parties were involved viz. the Equipment suppliers, the Consul-

stants, the plant management, the Structural fabricators and the Site Contractors. In addition, unusually heavy rain in 1964 resulted in slowing down of site work.

In the case of Durgapur Steel Plant expansion, delay in the commissioning of Blast Furnace No. 4 occurred on account of an accident to the Big Bell. There was also some delay in the commissioning of the coke ovens. The delay well, however, be utilised for relining of Blast Furnace No. 1. All concerned both in the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant have been advised to profit from the experience gained and to avoid similar delays in future. A closer watch on progress is also maintained to see whether remedial action cannot be taken in time.

(c) Yes, Sir. As a review of the requirements of ferrochrome indicated that the schemes already licensed would be sufficient to meet the anticipated demand of this item in 1970-71, if all of them materialise it was decided that the question of setting up the Plant in the public sector may be re-examined if it is found that any of the schemes already licensed does not make good progress. This re-examination is proposed to be done by the middle of this year.

#### **Foundry near New Delhi with Japanese Collaboration**

**\*789. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Himatsingka:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Kobe Steel Company (Japan) has signed an agreement with M/s. U.P. Steel Ltd. of India for the setting up of a foundry near New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Plant is proposed to be set up at Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Agreement provides for rendering technical assistance in the erection and operation of the Plant and providing necessary technical know-how, and also for training of Indian technicians. For all these services the Indian company will pay a suitable fee to the foreign company. A small minority participation by the foreign company in the equity capital of the Indian company is also envisaged.

#### **Change in Monetary System in the United Nations**

**\*790. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 21 developing countries, including India, have challenged the right of the group of ten Nations to decide the change in the world's monetary system in the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the broad features of their suggestions?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Twentyone developing countries including India submitted to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its special session in New York in January-February, 1966, a joint Memorandum on International Liquidity, wherein they have emphasised the need to take decisions concerning the international monetary system in the widest possible forum, and not by a restricted group of countries, inasmuch as such decisions affect the entire international community.

(b) The Memorandum, while emphasising the above principle as also the need to find solutions to the problem of international liquidity which take into account the interests of both developing as well as developed countries, broadly endorses the findings and recommendations embodied in the Report of the Group of Experts on International Monetary Issues appointed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and also makes

a few other suggestions in the same direction.

#### **Import of Dates from Iraq**

**\*791. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has imported dates from Iraq in February, 1966;

(b) if so, whether the consignment has been found to be unfit for human consumption; and

(c) if so, who was responsible for this, the Iraqi Date Company (the exporter) or State Trading Corporation (the importer)?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Out of 35,300 baskets of dates imported by the State Trading Corporation during the months January/February, 1966, about 580 baskets have been found to be unfit for human consumption after most rigorous inspection by Port and Municipal health authorities. In perishable commodities like dates, a certain amount of decay in transit, handling and storage is normal and is inescapable. When viewed in this context this represents a small percentage and it is rather difficult to fix responsibility on any one.

#### **Public Sector Undertakings**

**\*792. Shri Himatsingka:  
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal that public sector undertakings should aim at 12 per cent return on the capital employed;

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

(c) whether the proposal has been made in view of the Venkataraman Committee's recommendations; and

(d) how far this proposal will benefit the Government?



**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) There is no specific proposal as such under consideration of the Government, requiring public sector undertakings to aim at 12 per cent return on capital employed.

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

#### **Report on Salem Steel Plant**

**\*793. Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri S. Kandappan:**

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

(a) the progress made by the Japanese team in submitting its report on the Salem Steel Plant to Government;

(b) the recommendations made in the report;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the establishment of the Salem Steel Plant for alloy steel and special steel; and

(d) whether the plant will be ready during the Fourth Plan period?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) The report of the Japanese Survey Team on the Neyveli-Salem Steel Project is expected to be received in a few days.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This is under consideration of Government.

#### **Damage to Railway Property in West Bengal**

**\*794. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bogey of a Calcutta-bound electric train on the Sealdah-Ranaghat Section was burnt and another completely damaged when a mob set fire to them near Badkulla Station next to Krishnanagar City Station during the recent food agitation in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the cost of the damages caused thereby; and

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property during the agitation period?

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

(b) Rs. 1,60,000 (approx.).

(c) The total loss to railways serving in West Bengal has been estimated at Rs. 54.29 lakhs, approximately.

#### **Trade with Yugoslavia**

**\*795. Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Hilmatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic and trade agreement has been signed between India and Yugoslavia as a result of the discussions which took place in Delhi between the Government of India and the Yugoslavian Delegation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) A Protocol on the talks on expansion of trade and economic relations between India and Yugoslavia was signed on 18th March, 1966 by

H.E. Mr. Dzuverovic, Foreign Trade Minister of Yugoslavia and Minister of Commerce. Decisions were also taken about the pattern of commodity exchanges between India and Yugoslavia during the year 1967. It is expected that the level of trade both ways in 1967 will be about Rs. 460 million as against the level of about Rs. 380 million in 1966.

It was agreed that good potential exists and can be developed for exchange of engineering components and end-products in various fields of industry and particularly in respect of manufactures in the two countries under the same license from West European Countries.

Both countries have agreed to set up joint ventures in both countries and for joint marketing of the products, thus manufactured in third countries. The agreement also contemplates setting up of ventures with joint participation in third countries to help the development of such countries as desire aid from India or Yugoslavia.

#### **Rice ration to Railway employees in Darjeeling District**

**\*796. Shri Priya Gupta:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no arrangement has been made to provide rice ration to the Railway employees in the Darjeeling District; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The supply and distribution of foodgrains to the railway employees in the Darjeeling District is the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) No complaint has been received from any Railway staff by the North-east Frontier Railway Administration

regarding the non-availability of rice in Darjeeling area.

#### **H.M.T. Unit at Pinjore**

**\*797. Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanction to set up the second unit at Pinjore of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has been given in order to raise production; and

(b) if not, whether this will not affect the planning of the H.M.T. in the setting up of the sixth unit as well as the other units planned for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir. But a revised estimate is still under consideration.

(b) On the above basis there may be some delay in the commissioning of the second stage of the Pinjore Plant (6th unit). The programming of the remaining units planned for the Fourth Plan period, is under the consideration of HMT's management.

#### **Metallurgy**

**\*798. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Bibhut Mishra:**

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a paper submitted to the working group on Metallurgy by Dr. B. R. Jajhawan, Director of National Metallurgical Laboratory, suggesting that India could save foreign exchange worth Rs. 100 crores by stepping up the production of minerals and ores;

(b) whether Government endorse his suggestion that a number of metal-

lurgical plants should be started to process raw minerals and ores;

(c) the steps taken to use geological, geo-physical and geo-chemical techniques in larger volume; and

(d) whether research work has been undertaken in designing and manufacturing geo-physical equipment and developing field methods?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). Government are aware of the suggestions made in the paper submitted by Dr. B. R. Jijhawan and generally agree with them.

(c) The Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines, the two agencies of the Central Government for undertaking exploration and proving work, have been strengthened in successive Five Year Plans to undertake large number of geological, geophysical and geochemical investigations all over the country. The Government is fully aware of the need to step up exploration and proving work and it is proposed to further expand the Geological Survey of India for this purpose during the Fourth Plan period.

(d) Research work is being carried out in the Geological Survey of India and the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, to design and manufacture geophysical equipment and to develop field methods.

**साइसेंसों का दिया जाना**

- \*799. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :  
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :  
 श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :  
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :  
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
 श्री बसुमतारी :  
 श्री ज० ब० सिंह बिष्ट :  
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
 श्रीमती रामकुमारी सिन्हा :

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :**

**श्री प्र० चं० बहघ्रा :**

क्या उद्योग मंत्री 19 नवम्बर, 1965 के भूतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 958 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उद्योगों को लाइसेंस देने की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने वाले प्रस्तावों पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवय्या) :** (क) और (ख). इन प्रस्तावों पर अभी सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

#### **De-scheduling of Industries**

\*800. **Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering a proposal regarding de-scheduling of eight industries from the licensing list;

(b) if so, the names of the Industries and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). Some proposals for the liberalisation of industrial licensing are under the consideration of Government. As soon as a final decision is taken, details of the proposed liberalisation will be announced.

**Loss of M.M.T.C's. Iron ore at Madras**

\*801. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore weighing about 1,16,724 tonnes due for export

by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was found missing at Madras;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the ore was lost and who was/were responsible for this loss; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those responsible?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The annual verification carried on the 31st March, 1964 by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation revealed shortage in the iron ore stocks held at Madras Harbour to the 1,16,724 tonnes which is 5.5 per cent of the total quantity handled during the period April, 1962 to June, 1964 i.e., in 27 months. Shortages in the handling of bulk commodities like iron are inevitable as in the absence of weighing facilities, wagons are loaded on weight/volume ratio basis which at best can be an approximation. Besides, variation in the density of the ore supplied through different loading points and inaccuracies in the weight/volume ratios and also variations between the book figures and the physical stock, due to defective load-line and consequent short loading also contribute to the shortages. Because of these factors, a shortage upto 2 per cent of the quantities handled during a year is considered a normal wastage.

(c) Disciplinary action has been initiated by the Corporation against the officials concerned in consultation with the competent authorities, for not revising the weight/volume ratio from time to time.

**Flag Station at Telwa Bazaar near Simultala Eastern Railway**

**2760. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations about making Telwa Bazaar, a point 5 kilometers to the east of Simultala on Eastern Railway, a flag station on experimental basis;

(b) whether Government are aware

that Telwa Bazaar is a big business centre and has a population larger than that of Simultala; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make Telwa Bazaar a flag station on an experimental basis for 319 Up and 320 Down Moghalsarai—Howrah passenger trains?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal to open a flag station at Telwa Bazaar, which would be about 2.6 kms. from Simultala, has been examined and could not be accepted as it has been found financially not justified and operationally difficult.

**Guide Lines for Private Investment Abroad**

**2761. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guide lines for private investments abroad;

(b) if so, the main points in the guide lines; and

(c) the reasons for the issue of the same?

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

(b) The following guide lines are being followed in granting approval to Indian investors to participate in Joint Industrial ventures in foreign countries:—

(i) Government approves of such schemes provided Indian investment is generally limited to value of indigenous machinery, equipment, tools, structurals etc. required for the new ventures.

(ii) No large cash remittances for investment abroad are allowed except for incidental expenses.

(iii) Where the Indian party is in a position to supply machinery etc. to a greater value than his equity participation, Government welcomes such a scheme as the excess machinery etc. could be sold for foreign exchange.

(iv) Government of India favour association of local parties in foreign countries; also local development banks, financial institutions and local Governments.

(v) Government also favour Indian parties providing in their agreement for intensive training facilities to nationals of the country of investment.

(c) The above guide lines have been laid down to facilitate investment by Indian industrialists in joint ventures abroad on lines commensurate with the Government's policy of extending co-operation to the developing countries in their developmental programmes.

#### Foreign Collaboration

**2762. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee report concerning the various Collaboration agreements by India with foreign countries has been submitted;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be submitted; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee?

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

(b) The report is likely to be submitted in the next two or three months.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are—

(i) to study the restrictive effect of the existing foreign colla-

boration agreements between Indian and foreign concerns, on the exports of products manufactured by the industrial units set up under such agreements;

(ii) to suggest as to how and in what agreements modifications may be secured so as to enable exports of such products; and

(iii) to recommend any changes in policy that may be necessary in drawing up the collaboration agreements in future from the export angle.

#### Graphite Deposits in Kerala

**2763. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Graphite Deposits have been discovered in Thodupuzha Taluk, Ernakulam District by the Geological Department of Kerala State;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to investigate the location of Graphite deposits in Nedumagad Taluk of Trivandrum District;

(c) whether it is a fact that some deposits of Graphite have been found in Kuttichal and Vellamgad areas in Kerala;

(d) whether Vellamgad deposits are of high grade; and

(e) when government propose to begin taking out these deposits?

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

(b) The State Department of Geology has already conducted some investigations in the area.

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

(e) It is understood from the Government of Kerala that they are making a request to the Geological Survey of India to conduct detailed drilling investigation. The question of exploitation of these deposits could be considered only after the investigation is completed.

**Ilmenite Deposits in Kanya Kumari**

**2764. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of Ilmenite are found at Kanya Kumari;

(b) whether this can be used for titanium and pig iron; and

(c) if so, the action being taken for its utilisation?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Yes Sir. The sands at Manavalakurichi in Kanyakumari district in Madras State contain ilmenite and other minerals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is understood from the Government of Madras that a private entrepreneur has been granted a letter of intent to set up an industrial undertaking to manufacture Titanium products and pig iron utilising the ilmenite sands at Manavalakurichi:

**Shifting of Railway Crossing near Sardarshahr station**

**2765. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Collector, Churu District (Rajasthan) has requested for the upgrading and shifting of the "D" class Railway crossing about a mile away from Sardarshahr Railway station; and

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

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

(b) Necessary plan for shifting of the level crossing at KM. 41 1/2 has been sent by the Railway to the State Government for approval. As soon

as the plan is approved by the State Government and their acceptance to bear the costs as required under the extant rules is received, the Railway will take up the work for execution.

**Export of Cycle Tyres & Tubes**

**2766. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of replenishment for tyres and tubes of cycles to be supplied to the manufacturers/exporters has been drawn up;

(b) whether it has been drawn up only in respect of Dunlop Company; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Following reasons may be enumerated for restricting the scheme to tyres and tubes manufactured by M/S Dunlop Rubber Company:—

(i) Brands of cycle tyres and tubes other than Dunlops are freely available and exporters are free to fit them on the cycles exported by them. No need, therefore, was felt to extend the scheme to other brands.

(ii) Overseas importer of cycles, by and large, insist on the bicycles exported from India being fitted with Dunlop tyres and tubes, presumably because of their popularity. Manufacturer exporters, therefore, asked for the replenishment of Dunlop Tyres and tubes only.

(iii) Dunlop Rubber Company have an export obligation under Industrial Licence for expansion of their production capacity. It was considered that by exporting cycles fitted with Dunlop tyres and tubes, more foreign exchange would be earned than by exporting only tyres and tubes to fulfil export

obligation. In fact, under these arrangements exports of cycles have increased sizeably.

#### **Welfare Centre in Kerala**

2767. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of modern welfare Centres functioning under the Harijan Department in Kerala;

(b) the number of trainees who have completed their courses; and

(c) the number of them who got employment in the Government or semi-Government firms?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and it will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

#### **Ancillary Industries in Kerala**

2768. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up ancillary industries in Kerala in connection with the Oil Refinery at Cochin port;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal;

(c) whether the high-level technical committee has made any observation in this regard; and

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

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

(b) An Asphalt Drum Manufacturing Plant is being set up as part of the refinery itself. A Thermal Power Station for 50 MW is also being set up to utilise refinery fuels. The possibility of establishing other industries based on feedstocks from the refinery in its vicinity is being studied.

(c) and (d). It is not clear to which high level committee the Question relates. Hence it is not possible to provide the answer.

#### **Supply of Railway Passenger Coaches to Burma**

2769. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

**Shri Murlj Manohar:**

**Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into an agreement to supply 33 fully furnished Railway Passenger Coaches to Burma;

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

(c) when the consignment is expected to reach Burma?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) M/s. Commercial and Industrial Exports Ltd., Calcutta have secured tender for the supply of 33 Numbers Metre Gauge with Vestibules to the Union of Burma Railway Board.

(b) The total cost of the contract is £458207 sterling.

(c) The delivery is to commence in May, 67 and will be completed within three months.

#### **Electric Bulb Manufacturing Plant in Kerala**

2770. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

**Shri Warlor:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been entered into with the Japanese firm Thoshiba for the establishment of an electric bulb manufacturing plant in the Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b) The final agreement is yet to be entered. Ap-

proval has been accorded for:—

- (i) Financial participation:—The foreign company can subscribe upto the extent of 49 per cent.
- (ii) Remuneration:—Free shares to the value of Rs. 1,42,850 (app.) within the 49 per cent participation has been permitted. Royalty payable is as follows:—

Item of Manufacture	Royalty (subject to taxes)
(a) Fluorescent lamp and parts thereof	3% p. a.
On export of the above items.	5% p. a.
(b) G. L. S. lamps & part thereof.	2% p. a.
On export of the above items.	4% p. a.

#### Tharakan Committee Report

2771. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Industry \* be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Tharakan Committee Report on the problem of starting various industries in the coastal areas of Alleppey district; and

(b) if so, the decision thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

#### Production of Cigarettes and Bidis

2772. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cigarettes manufactured in India in the year 1964-65;

(b) the total quantity of cigarettes imported;

(c) the total quantity of 'Bidis' produced in 1964-65; and

3007 (Ai) LS—3

(d) the increase or decrease over the quantities produced or imported in 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The production of cigarettes in the country during the year 1964-65 was 48009 million pieces.

(b) Cigarettes of the value of Rs. 96,000 were imported during the year 1964-65.

(c) The production of Bidis in the country during 1964-65 was about 202400 million pieces.

(d) There was an increase of 7206 million pieces in the indigenous production of cigarettes during the year 1964-65 over the production in 1963-64. There was also an increase of Rs. 23000 in the value of cigarettes imported during 1964-65 over the imports during the year 1963-64. So far as Bidis are concerned, the increase in production during 1964-65 was about 26400 million pieces over the production during 1963-64. There has been no import of bidis.

#### Export of Lemon Grass Oil

2774. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Lemon Grass Oil exported in the year 1964-65, and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the quantity which was purchased and exported by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). All exports of lemongrass oil are on STC's account. The quantity exported and purchased by STC is as follows:—

	Exported (Tonnes)	Purchased (Tonnes)
1964-65	1020.68	732.63
1965-66 (upto 15-3-65)	524.58	0.86



### New Trains in the South

**2775. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce four new trains in the South from 1st April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details of the new trains and their timings?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Of the new trains to be introduced in the time table to come into force from 1st April, 1966, eleven pairs will serve stations in Southern India. Details and timings of more important of these services are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5903/66.)

### Assistant Personnel Officers

**2776. Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Assistant Personnel Officers (Class II) in the Railway Departments have since been thrown open to staff of all branches, including those for whom avenues of promotion exist in their own branches;

(b) if so, whether this procedure will not reduce the opportunities of promotion to the staff of the Personnel Branch and Welfare Inspectors who have no other avenues of promotion; and

(c) the number and categories of staff affected by the above procedure?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). No. The staff belonging to departments other than Personnel Branch were already being considered for selection of Assistant Personnel Officers on some Railways but as the procedure followed on different Rail-

ways were different, orders were issued by the Railway Board to adopt uniform standards for eligibility of staff for promotion as Assistant Personnel Officers.

(c) Information regarding the No. of staff in different categories who were not eligible previously but have now been made eligible for selection as Assistant Personnel Officers is being collected from Railway Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House.

### रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाना

**2777. श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :**

**श्री कांबळे :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले (जिला मुख्यालय) और दारव्हा (तहसील) के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली नहीं लगाई गई है जबकि यवतमाल और दारव्हा शहरों में बहुत पहले बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अभी तक बिजली न लगाई जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राय सुजन सिंह) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यवतमाल और दारव्हा रेलवे स्टेशन यवतमाल-अचलपुर खण्ड पर हैं । यह खण्ड सी० पी० रेलवे कम्पनी के स्वामित्वाधीन है लेकिन इसका संचालन मध्य रेलवे करती है । यदि कोई ऐसा कार्य शुरू करना हो, जिस पर 1000 रु. से अधिक पूंजी खर्च आता हो, तो करार की शर्तों के अधीन उस रकम की व्यवस्था करने का दायित्व सी० पी०

रेलवे कम्पनी का है। सी० पी० रेलवे कम्पनी की सहमति से रेल प्रशासन यवतमाल और दारव्हा स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है।

#### खादी प्रामोद्योगों का विकास

2779. श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :  
श्री कांबले :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुटीर उद्योगों तथा खादी प्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितना धन दिया गया ;

(ख) इसमें से अब तक कितनी रकम खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये नियत की गई राशि का पूरा उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेलिये संख्या एल० टी० 5904/66]।

#### Yelahanka Station

2780. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway gates on either side of Yelahanka Railway station in Bangalore District, on the Bangalore-Gauribidanur Railway line mostly remain closed;

(b) whether the agriculturists are finding it very difficult on account of the permanent closure of the gates; and

(c) whether Government propose to give relief to the ryots by regulating the Railway gates by appointing Railway Watchmen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There exist two level crossings on either side of Yelahanka Station. The gates of the above level crossings are kept open as far as possible and closed only for passage of trains. During certain parts of the day the gates have to be kept closed for longer intervals due to heavy traffic at the station.

(c) The Railway has taken necessary steps to ensure that the gates are kept closed for the minimum possible time consistent with the need to pass rail traffic with safety. The question of providing gate-keepers exclusively for these level crossings is also being examined.

#### Scarce Raw Materials

2781. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state how far it is true that the Scarce Raw Material Group of the Defence Ministry has agreed to release some stocks of non-ferrous metals for civil needs?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): There is no Scarce Raw Materials group in the Ministry of Defence. A Sub-Committee of Economic Secretaries (Group on Scarce Raw Materials) considers the question of release of scarce industrial materials to various organisations including Defence oriented industries (scheduled units and small scale industrial units) according to priorities assigned to them. Some stocks of these scarce raw materials have been released to meet the civil needs as indicated below.

2. On the promulgation of the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order 1965, on 14th September, 1965, parties holding stocks of copper, lead, tin and zinc, were allowed to consume the same upto 30th October, 1965 at the rate of the average of their three months consumption prior to 14th September, 1965.

3. Since November 1965, the parties holding stocks of these non-ferrous metals are being allowed to consume the same for a period of six months @50 per cent of their entitlement during the period of October 1964 to March, 1965. Allotment of copper and zinc for rolling into sheets and circles for manufacture of utensils has, however, been totally banned. In the case of small-scale industries, even the established units having no stocks are being allowed to acquire and consume the materials at the same rate to enable them to run their factories| business.

4. In addition, units both in the scheduled and small-scale sectors are being given extra allotment of controlled scarce industrial materials for execution of orders from the Defence Department, D.G.S. & D. Railways, P. & T. Departments and Government of India Undertakings. Recently the Defence Department have agreed to spare for the time being, 500.00 tonnes of copper on loan to the Railway electrification authorities from stocks earmarked for Ordnance factories.

#### Development of Sericulture

2782. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the implementation of sericultural programmes during the Third Five Year Plan ;

(b) the amount allotted to the sericultural States in India State-wise and the amount spent by these States so far;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure; and

(d) the amount allotted for the development of sericulture during the fourth Five Year Plan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):** (a) Rs. 7.03 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5905/66].

(c) The reasons for the shortfall in expenditure are as follows:—

(i) The delays in the execution of construction programmes by the States Public Works Departments;

(ii) Emergency declared during the second year of the Third Plan and the consequent severe cuts imposed by the State Governments on sericultural developmental programmes; and

(iii) inadequacy of the implementing machinery of the States Sericultural Departments to cope with the additional work incidental to development activities.

(b) The allocation for the Fourth Plan has not been finalised so far.

#### Untouchability

2783. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) when the Commission on the eradication of untouchability is expected to submit its report;

(b) whether Government have submitted any facts or figures to the Commission about the prosecutions launched and convictions obtained for practising untouchability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The Committee will submit its report as early as possible. They have, however, been requested to submit at least an interim report by the 30th June, 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़ा गया माल

2784. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1965 से 13 फरवरी, 1966 तक कराची बन्दरगाह में पाकिस्तान ने कितने जहाजों से भारतीय माल जब्त किया है ;

(ख) वे जहाज किन देशों के थे ; और

(ग) इस मामले से सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुमाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख). कराची में पाकिस्तान द्वारा जब्त किये गये भारतीय माल के पाने वालों द्वारा हमें दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे जहाजों की संख्या 24 है। इनका व्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

ब्रिटेन . . . . .	3
सं० रा० अमरीका . . . . .	7
इटली . . . . .	2
प० जर्मनी . . . . .	2
हालैण्ड . . . . .	1
नार्वे . . . . .	2
यूनान . . . . .	1
पोलैण्ड . . . . .	2
पू० जर्मनी . . . . .	1
बुगोस्लाविया . . . . .	1
भारत . . . . .	1
पाकिस्तान . . . . .	1

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बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन

2785. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा के सोग समय समय पर इस बात की शिकायत करते रहे हैं कि बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई पूछताछ कार्यालय तथा टेलीफोन न होने के कारण उन्हें बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी शिकायतें दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राजू शुभम सिंह) : (क) जी हां, कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ख) बांदा में एक अलग टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने का पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं है। मालगोदाम में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है और इसका एक्सटेंशन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में दिया गया है। इन दोनों स्थानों में जनता द्वारा टेलीफोन पर की गयी पूछताछ का जवाब दिया जाता है। सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में डाक और तार विभाग के सीधे टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करने का भी विचार है।

#### Coal Demands of Railways

2786. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(ग) पाकिस्तान द्वारा जब्त किये गये माल को छुटाने के प्रश्न को उस सरकार के समक्ष उठाया जा रहा है।

(a) whether it is a fact that only a few collieries have lately been placed in a monopolistic position to supply

the coal demands of the Indian Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that formerly there existed a system of pro-rata purchase of coal on the basis of actual raisings of the collieries; and

(c) if so, why that system has since been abandoned and bulk orders placed with a few collieries monopolising the business?

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

(b) Yes. Such a system, entitling every colliery with a minimum monthly production to participate in the supply of coal to the Railways existed when the procurement of loco coal was under the Coal Controller.

(c) Under the system of pro-rata purchase of coal, the number of collieries supplying coal was considerably large making inspection very difficult. Consequently, the quality of coal supplied to the Railways deteriorated, resulting in increase in consumption and cost, besides adversely affecting operation. The need for reducing the number of collieries supplying coal to the Railways to facilitate effective check on the quality by proper and adequate inspection, for ensuring efficient combustion, and economic use of fuel has been stressed by successive Railway Fuel Committees. A limit of 250 collieries had been considered as an optimum figure by the Expert Committee on coal Consumption on Railways (1958). It is in furtherance of this objective that the pro-rata purchase had been given up.

At present loco coal is obtained from about 250 collieries. The supplies are governed by a contract which provides for deterrent action including elimination from the loco coal programme in the event of consistent loading of poor quality coal by any colliery and as such there is no question of any colliery or collieries monopolising loco supplies.

### Export of Safety Razor Blades

**2787. Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made by Government to explore the export market for Indian safety razor blades;

(b) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has made any suggestion in this regard;

(c) if so, which are the markets available for the export of safety razor blades; and

(d) whether any exports have already been made to these countries?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The Engineering Export Promotion Council, set up and aided by the Government for promotion of exports of engineering goods, has sent out a number of study teams and trade delegations over the last few years to South East Asian, African & European countries who have, *inter alia*, made a study of the export possibilities of razor blades. The state Trading Corporation of India has also played an important role in promoting exports of Indian blades to East European countries.

(b) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has, in a recent study of the export prospects of the safety razor blades, *inter alia* suggested that whereas S.T.C. may explore all avenues for promoting long-term exports to East European and other rupee payment countries, the Engineering Export Promotion Council may explore opportunities in other market particularly in the Middle East, Africa and South East Asia. In this context, the Institute has suggested the initiation of market surveys in areas like Aden, Saudi Arabia, South Vietnam and Malaysia.

(c) and (d). Exports of Indian razor blades are already being made to more than 40 countries including the countries in respect of which the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested further market surveys, although the exports have been mainly to U.S.S.R. A statement showing exports of razor blades for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-5900/66].

**उड़ीसा में छोटे टूट्टरों का निर्माण**

**2788. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :**

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7-8 हास पावर के छोटे टूट्टरों के निर्माण के लिए उड़ीसा औद्योगिक विकास निगम की योजना का सरकार ने अनुमोदन कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कारखाना कब तक तैयार हो जायगा और इसमें कब से निर्माण-कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) उड़ीसा के प्रतिरिक्त और किन किन स्थानों के लिए आशय-पत्र (लेटर्स आफ इंटेंट) दिये गये हैं ?

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बा० संबीध्या) :**

(क) उड़ीसा औद्योगिक विकास निगम, भुवनेश्वर को 7-8 अश्वशक्ति वाले बिजली से चलने वाले 12, 000 हल प्रतिवर्ष बनाने के लिए एक 'आशय पत्र' जारी कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) इस समय वह सम्भावित तारीख बता सकना संभव नहीं है जब से इन में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की संभावना पार्श्व जाती है ।

(ग) बिजली से चलने वाले हलों का निर्माण करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अन्य

पार्टियों को भी आशय / प्रयोजन पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं :—

- (1) मे० बी० एस० टी० मोटर्स लि०, बंगलौर,
- (2) मे० जे० के० काटन स्प्रिंग एण्ड बीविंग मिल्स लि०, कानपुर,
- (3) मे० हैदराबाद प्रल्विन मेटल वर्क्स लि०, सनतनगर, हैदराबाद ,
- (4) उद्योग निदेशक, पंजाब,
- (5) उ० प्र० औद्योगिक विकास निगम, कानपुर ।

#### **Export of Steel Pipes manufactured at Rourkela**

**2789. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

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

(a) whether any negotiations have been finalised with any foreign country for the export of steel pipes manufactured at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **International Hide and Allied Trades Improvement Society, England**

**2790. Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a member of the International Hide and Allied

Trades Improvement Society, England;

(b) if so, whether India participated in the last meeting of the Society; and

(c) the decision taken in the meeting which have been implemented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Central Leather Research Institute, Madras and Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers Association, Calcutta are members of the International Hide and Allied Traders Improvement Society, England;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) does not arise.

**दिल्ली के रिहायशी क्षेत्रों में बेश्याबूति**

2791. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शिकरे :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या समाज-कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में बेश्याबूति पर सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने के बावजूद कुछ रिहायशी क्षेत्रों में कुछ बेश्याबूत अपना व्यवसाय चला रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन बेश्याबूतों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्र शेलर) : (क) से (ग). स्त्रियों तथा लड़कियों के अनैतिक पण्य दमन अधिनियम, 1956 में, जो दिल्ली में प्रवृत्त है, बेश्यालय चलाने, मकानों का बेश्यालयों के रूप में प्रयोग करने की अनुज्ञा देने, बेश्याबूति से जीविका कमाने, किसी स्त्री या लड़की को बेश्याबूति के लिये मूढ्मा करने, फुसलाने

या उस से बेश्याबूति करवाने, किसी स्त्री या लड़की को ऐसे स्थान में रोकने, जहां सार्वजनिक स्थानों के पास बेश्याबूति होती हो तथा किसी ऐसी परिस्थिति में दलाली के विरुद्ध विशिष्ट उपबन्ध हैं, पर इस में बेश्याबूति को विधे-याश्रित अपराध नहीं बनाया गया है जब तक कि उसका आचरण किसी सार्वजनिक स्थान के पास न किया जाये ।

राजधानी के रिहायशी क्षेत्रों में बेश्याबूति के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण/जनगणना नहीं की गई है ।

इस अधिनियम के उल्लंघनों पर विधि के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है । इस संबंध में विधि प्रवृत्तन करने वाले संगठन को शक्तिशाली बनाया जा रहा है ।

**भोपाल रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग कार्यालय**

2792. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री शिकरे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग कार्यालय के पदाधिकारियों ने नेहरू छाप सिक्कों को, इसके प्रचलन के दिन से लेकर 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक लेने से मना किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण नेहरू छाप सिक्कों के जारी किये जाने के बारे में जानकारी न होना है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें अन्य स्थानों से भी मिली हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भोपाल स्टेशन के एक सहायक बुकिंग क्लर्क द्वारा

जवाहर लाल नेहरू छाप वाले सिक्के को लेने से इंकार करने की केवल एक घटना हुई थी। उसे यह पता नहीं था कि यह सिक्का बंद मुद्रा है। मामले को प्रधान बुकिंग क्लर्क के नोटिस में लाये जाने पर सिक्का स्वीकार कर लिया गया।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सबाल नहीं उठता।

पाकिस्तान से मेवों का आयात

2793. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री शिकरे :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन लोगों को, जिन्हें पाकिस्तान से मेवे आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस तो दिये गये थे किन्तु जो उस देश के साथ संघर्ष हो जाने के कारण मेवे आयात नहीं कर सके, कुछ अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह)

(क) तथा (ख). 10 सितम्बर, 1965 से पाकिस्तान के साथ होने वाले व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ आयातक पाकिस्तान से ताजे फल (न कि मेवे) आयात करने के लिये आयात लाइसेंसों का उपयोग नहीं कर सके। इसी प्रकार सपर्यक्त प्रतिबन्ध लागू करने से पूर्व कुछ आयातकों को पाकिस्तान से ताजे फल मंगवाने के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिए जा सके। ऐसे आयातकों की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए ईराक से खजूरों का आयात करने के लिए उन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गए हैं।

## Export of Tea

2794. श्री P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated export potential of tea this year; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the export of tea?

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

(a) During 1965, export of tea is estimated at 199.46 million kgs valued at Rs. 114.98 crores.

(b) The promotional activities of the Tea Board in foreign countries, both by way of generic campaigns to promote consumption of tea as a beverage and uninational efforts to promote the image of Indian tea abroad, are being continued and intensified.

To promote the consumption of tea in U.K., which has shown a tendency to remain static, Government of India have, in collaboration with the Government of Ceylon and the U.K. tea trade, organised an intensive 'Drink More Tea' campaign which involves an outlay of £ 600,000 a year.

In participation with other producing countries and local trade, generic promotion has been under-taken in U.S.A. Canada, West Germany, France and Australia through the Tea Councils in the respective countries.

The measures undertaken to promote the image of Indian tea include extensive consumer sampling through participation in exhibitions, tour of tea vans, store demonstrations, merchandising, public relations and advertising.

As an incentive to tea exporters, tax credit certificates are allowed at the rate of 2 per cent on export of tea in bulk and 5 per cent on export of tea in packets. Green tea exports are also allowed tax credit at the higher rate.



Recognising the need for increasing the production base as a long term measure to achieve substantial increase in exports, Government have extended various concessions to the tea plantation industry, like development allowance for new planting and replanting and renovation of machinery in the tea factories.

#### **Andhra Cement Works, Vijayawada**

**2795. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**

**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

**Shri Ulkey:**

**Shri A. S. Saigal:**

**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**

**Shri Chandak;**

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**

**Shri Wadiwa:**

**Shri Parashar:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Andhra Cement Works, Vijayawada used limestone from Jaggayyapet deposits;

(b) whether this limestone was found to be of a grade too poor for cement; and

(c) whether on account of this, they had to take lease near piduguralla?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). The firm has reported that the limestone from the Jaggayyapeta deposits is of superior quality, purity being over 85 per cent and suitable for cement manufacture. It appears that originally the firm quarried substantial quantities of limestone in Jaggayyapeta area, but later switched over to Nadikudi—Piduguralla area. The firm has reported that it is now drawing limestone from both the areas.

#### **Andhra Cement Works**

**2796. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**

**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

**Shri Ulkey:**

**Shri A. S. Saigal;**

**Shri R. S. Tiwry:**

**Shri Chandak:**

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**

**Shri Wadiwa:**

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

(a) whether any recent studies have been made regarding the limestone from Jaggayyapet deposits to determine the suitability for the steel plant; and

(b) whether this has been recommended by BASIC for the proposed plant at Vishakhapatnam after any such study?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh are reported to have conducted preliminary investigations regarding the availability of limestone near Jaggayyapet.

(b) The British American Consortium have said that subject to further detailed working this area may prove suitable for exploitation for the purpose of a steel plant.

#### **Alternative Jobs for Surplus Staff under the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta**

**2797. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the surplus staff working in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta have been provided with equivalent alternative jobs;

(b) if so, number of those provided jobs; and

(c) whether their pay and other service conditions have been protected?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) to (c). So far only 92 persons have been declared surplus from the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. All of them have been absorbed in equivalent posts in other Central Government Offices. The last pay

drawn and other service conditions, except seniority, have been protected.

#### Arrest of Railway Workers on the South-Eastern Railway

**2798. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some office workers of South-Eastern Railway arrested under D.I.R. have since been released;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the specific charges against them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) 2 Office staff arrested under D.I.R. were released.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1 case, the arrest was under Section 41(5) D.I.R. and Section

11 of the West Bengal Security Act. The 2nd one was arrested under section 30 of D.I.R.

#### Cottage Industries in Uttar Pradesh

**2799. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cottage industries under the administrative control of his Ministry have been organised for the benefit of the people belonging to the backward classes and Scheduled Castes of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the total amount given so far during the aforesaid period and the details thereof?

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

(b) Rs. 58,500 (upto 22-2-1966) as detailed below:—

Scheme/Industry	Amount	
	Grant	released Loan
Ambar Charkhas	6,000	..
Rehabilitation of weavers	5,000	..
Traditional charkhas	5,500	..
Fibre	..	11,500
Leather	13,000	17,500

#### Social Policy Resolution

**2800. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1549 dated the 30th November, 1965 regarding Social Policy Resolutions and state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report from the Planning Commission about the Social Policy Resolution;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto and when it is likely to be brought up before Parliament?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chadrasekhar):** (a) The question of a statement on 'Social Policy' is under study in the Planning Com-

mission. It is intended to deal with this question suitably in the outline of the Fourth Plan which is currently being formulated and which will be placed before the Parliament in due course.

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

#### Japanese Floating Fair

**2801. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Japan's Floating Fair was held in India at several places;

(b) if so, the places where it was held;

(c) the articles exhibited at such places; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Madras, Cochin, Bombay and Calcutta.

(c) The exhibits of the Japanese Floating Fair were arranged in the following main sections:—

- (a) Economic Co-operation—Working Together for Prosperity;
- (b) and (c). Industrial Plants;
- (d) Iron and Steel;
- (e) Metals and Metals Products, Ships, Bearings, Sewing Machines;
- (f) Precision Machinery;
- (g) Bicycles, Automotive Parts and Accessories;
- (h) Automobiles;
- (i-l) Electric and Electronic Equipment;
- (m-o) Textiles, Chemicals, Sundries, Personal Ornaments etc.
- (p-r) Industrial Machinery, Small Scale Plants;
- (s) Industrial Machinery

(d) While appreciating the high standard achieved by Japan in industry and commerce, Government welcome such display in the interests of mutual goodwill and trade development between the two countries.

#### **Production of Steel**

**2302. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the production of steel in all the Steel Plants had increased in 1965;

(b) if so, the details of production in each plant in each category of finished products; and

(c) whether this is according to the production targets?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5907/66].

(c) Yes, Sir, generally.

#### **Production of Instant Tea in India**

**2303. Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the production of instant tea in India;

(b) when the commercial production thereof is expected to begin; and

(c) which companies are heading towards the production of such tea?

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

(a) and (b). A factory for the production of instant tea has been set up in Kerala in which trial production has already been started. The factory is expected to go into commercial production shortly.

(c) The instant tea factory at Munnar in Kerala has been set up by M/s Tata-Finlay Ltd., Bombay. One other company, viz. M/s. Food Specialities Ltd., New Delhi is also expected to set up a factory for the manufacture of instant tea in Choolay, Madras State.

#### **Indigenous sources of Sulphur**

**2304. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) the steps devised to tap the indigenous sources of sulphur; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). The

Geological Survey of India carried out investigations for elemental sulphur in Andaman Islands and Jammu and Kashmir and for Pyrite and pyrrhotite (ores of sulphur) in Mysore, Rajasthan, Madras and Bihar. No indigenous deposits of elemental sulphur of commercial importance are however available. A Finnish Process for the extraction of elemental sulphur from Amjhore pyrites deposits in Shahabad district of Bihar is at present under study by the Pyrites & Chemicals Development Company Ltd. Pilot Plant tests carried out with Amjhore pyrites by M/s. Outokumpu Oy in Finland have indicated the technical and economic feasibility of the process. A proposal to send a small group of technical personnel to discuss with M/s Outokumpu Oy in Finland, the terms and conditions on which their cooperation will be available for the preparation of the Project Report as well as for the setting up the sulphur smelter, is under consideration of Government.

#### Import of Railway Equipment

2805. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the Railway equipment imported during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) when the Railways would be self-sufficient in manufacturing the Railway equipment in the country?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). The value of the Railway equipment imported during the last five years was as under:—

	Ra. (Crores)
1960—61 . . . . .	19.79
1961—62 . . . . .	17.04
1962—63 . . . . .	38.09*
1963—64 . . . . .	35.00*
1964—65 . . . . .	35.18*

\*Increase in the imports for these years as compared to 1961-62, was due to increased import of diesel and electric locomotives and to a pro-

gressive increase in the total purchases from Rs. 208.14 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 320.23 crores in 1964-65.

Nearly 90 per cent of the Railways' total purchases in 1964-65, were from indigenous sources. For steam locomotives, freight wagons, passenger coaches, mechanical signalling and train lighting equipment, track material etc., not only has self-sufficiency been achieved, but, also, the country is now in a position to export. The manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives has also started at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, and at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works respectively, with a progressively increasing indigenous content. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan import of Railway equipment will be confined to only a few items of a very specialised or proprietary nature.

#### Corruption Cases on Northern Railway

2806. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending on the Northern Railway as on the 31st December, 1965?

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

Number of cases pending as on 31-12-65. 545

Nature of these cases:

1. Acceptance of illegal gratification including cases of disproportionate assets. 71
2. Cheating of passengers at the booking windows. 29
3. Misappropriation of Government Money and Stores. 125
4. Falsification of records. 23
5. Misuse of Railway passes and P.T.Os. 45
6. Climbing of False T. A. 15
7. Misuse of Railway property and labour. 8

8. Under weightment and mis-declaration of consign-ment including cases of other commercial irregu-larities. 82
9. Carriage of without ticket passengers. 8
10. Fraudulent payments. 5
11. Possession of undeclared and excess cash on per-sons by commercial staff on duty. 53
12. Impersonation, obtaining employment by conceal-ing antecedents and/or presenting wrong infor-mation, including cases of misconduct. 45
13. Excessive issue of Railway material. 16
14. Acceptance of material below specification. 20

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Total 545

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#### Industrial Production

2807. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the industrial production in the country during the first nine months of 1965-66 and how it compares with the production during the correspond-ing period in the previous two years.

(b) the estimated achievement in regard to the industrial production this year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to counter the declining trend in the industrial production?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Data regarding indices of industrial production are available only for the first 7 months of 1965-66. Judged by the General

Index, industrial production has risen by about 6% during April—October 1965, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Over 1963, the increase is of the order of 13%.

(b) It is estimated that industrial production during 1965-66 as a whole will not show an increase of more than 6%.

(c) The declining trend is notice-able principally in the category of industries depending on imported components and raw materials. Efforts are, therefore, being made to mini-mise the impact on production of the shortage of foreign exchange for imports of components and raw-materials by adopting the following measures:

(a) Technical possibilities of import substitution have been identified and implemented in a number of industries.

(b) It has been Government's constant endeavour to devel-op to the fullest extent prac-ticable indigenous production of raw materials in short supply or substitutes there-for.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase our exports and to import indigenously non-available essential materials required for the maintenance of industry under the various Export Promotion Schemes.

#### Forged Licences

2808. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Customs authorities have charged a reputed firm of watch sel-lers and importers in Calcutta with importing watch parts worth Rs. 3 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether the import was done through forged licences;

(c) whether a dismissed employee of the export and import control office in Delhi smuggled out some

licence forms and supplied these to the party; and

(d) the name of the firm?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (d). Information was received that small value of imports of watch/time-piece parts had been made at Calcutta through forged import licences. The matter is under further investigation by the C.B.I. and it would not therefore be in the public interest to give further details at this stage.

#### **Looting of Train from Banda to Kanpur**

**2809. Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers travelling in the train proceeding from Banda to Kanpur were looted by the goondas in the train in the last week of December, 1965; and

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

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

(b) The Government Railway Police Banda have registered a case under Section 392 I.P.C. Four accused persons were arrested, out of whom 3 were identified. Of these 2 were subsequently released on bail and third is in jail. The case is still under police investigation.

As a preventive measure passenger trains on Banda-Kanpur Section are being escorted by armed guards of Government Railway Police.

#### **Distribution of Non-Ferrous Metals**

**2810. Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a statement as reported in the

*Economic Times* dated the 29th December, 1965 (page 1, cc. 2-3) that "some relief will be given soon" to industries affected by the curbs on the distribution of non-ferrous metals; and

(b) if so, the relief proposed to be given in this regard?

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

(b) Some liberalisation has been effected in the Scarce Industrial Materials Control Order, 1965, as indicated below:—

- (i) All forms of virgin metal scrap and metal recovered from them have been decontrolled.
- (ii) Import entitlement under the Export Promotion schemes is allowed to be freely used.
- (iii) Advance allocations on the basis of the recommendations of the Export Promotion Councils are being made to those units who have firm export commitments subject to the condition that they will replace this quantity used for such export through their import entitlement.
- (iv) Imports of scarce materials made under the National Defence Remittance Scheme as well as through the import entitlement which the manufacturers may obtain from third party exporters are also being allowed to be used freely.

#### **Centralised Traffic Control System**

**2811. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1778 on the 3rd December, 1965 regarding the

Centralised Traffic Control System and state:

(a) whether the Centralised Traffic Control System has been introduced at the remaining stations of Gorakhpur Chupra section (North Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, the total amount already spent;

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative the causes of delay; and

(d) the progress made so far in increasing the speed of the Passenger trains and Goods trains on this line after the introduction of the Centralised Traffic Control System?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Not yet.

Out of a total of 23 stations, Relay Interlocking, which is the first stage of Centralised Traffic Control has been commissioned at 18 stations from Gorakhpur Cantt. (Exclusive) to Daronda (Inclusive) (excluding Bhatni Jn. and Siwan Jn.).

Full Centralised Traffic Control has been commissioned at eight stations from Gorakhpur Cantt. (Exclusive) to Ahalyapur (Inclusive).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain imported equipments are under shipment from the U.S.A.

(d) Full benefits will be assessed after the introduction of this system on the entire section.

~      इस को सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

2812. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में अब तक रूस को कुल कितने गज और कुल कितने मूल्य के पोपलिन, तौलियों, रुमालों तथा अन्य प्रकार के सूती कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार रूस को सूती कपड़े के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) सोवियत रूस को अप्रैल 1965 से नवम्बर 1965 तक की अवधि में हुए सूती कपड़े का निर्यात निम्न-लिखित था :—

	मात्रा	मूल्य (लाख रु० में)
पापलीन	75.72 लाख मीटर	108.73
तौलिए	1.56 लाख कि० ग्रा०	10.80
रूमाल	33.38 लाख (संख्या)	6.51
अन्य प्रकार के सूती कपड़े	—	139.28
योग		265.40

(ख) भारत-सोवियत व्यापार योजना में सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिये की गयी व्यवस्था को 1966 के लिये बढ़ाकर 350 लाख रु० कर दिया गया है। 170 लाख रु० (लगभग) मूल्य का सौदा कर लिया गया है तथा और वार्ता की जा रही है। राज्य व्यापार निगम, जोकि पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों के साथ व्यापार करता है, के बम्बई कार्यालय में एक निवासी निदेशक तथा एक प्रतिरिक्त प्रादेशिक निदेशक की नियुक्ति कर सुदृढ़ किया गया है ताकि विदेशी खरीदारों की पूछताछ पर तत्काल ही ध्यान दिया जा सके और यथा-समय सुपुर्दगी के लिये निर्यातकों / निर्माताओं से निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा सके। सूती वस्त्र निर्यात सम्बर्द्धन परिषद् द्वारा सोवियत रूस के लिये एक सूती वस्त्र नामिका बनाई गयी है ताकि सोवियत रूस को होने वाले हमारे

निर्यात के लिये एक संगठित प्रयास किया जा सके ।

**Export of 'Madras Bleeding' Type of Cloth**

2813. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**  
**Shri Laxmi Das:**  
**Shri Balakrishnan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of export of 'Madras Bleeding' type of cloth during the last two years;

(b) the countries that import this cloth;

(c) the attempts made to find out new market to clear the accumulated stocks; and

(d) the quantity of stocks of cloth for which there is no market?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5908/86].

(c) It is proposed to intensify by greater publicity exports to European countries for Bleeding Madras fabrics and garments. Exporters who have been given quotas for export and have exhausted those quotas are being given additional quotas for export to Europe.

(d) 5 million metres (approximate).

**Accommodation at Delhi and New Delhi stations**

2814. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a paucity of accommodation at New Delhi and Delhi Junction Stations for storage of parcels (both inward and outward booked parcels); and

(b) if so, the steps the Railway Administration have taken in this connection?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) The Northern Railway Administration are examining proposals to provide additional storage accommodation to the extent feasible both at Delhi and New Delhi.

**Running Allowance to Parcel Despatch Clerks**

2815. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parcel Despatch Clerks (P.D.Cs.) who are performing the duties of running staff, are being denied running allowance and provision of quarters in the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Parcel Despatch Clerks are not running staff and as such they cannot be paid running allowance. They are provided with quarters in their turn.

**Watches to Railway Running Staff in Delhi Division, Northern Railway**

2816. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that watches have not so far been supplied to the running staff in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No. 50 per cent of the running staff have already been supplied with watches and the remaining staff will be supplied watches as soon as



the supplies from Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, on whom the indent has been placed through the DGS&D, materialise.

(b) Earlier, pocket watches which were imported, used to be supplied to the running staff. In view of the tight foreign exchange position, it was decided to switch over to two varieties of HMT wrist watches—one variety being with chain at one end and the other one with strap only.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Uniform Committee, the Railway Administration decided in November, 1964, to increase the number of categories of staff eligible for watches from 5 to 35. It took some time to decide the type of watch to be supplied to each category of staff and this delayed procurement action. Efforts are, however, being made to have the supplies expedited.

#### **Restoration of Normal Transportation of Goods and Passengers**

**2817. Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have resorted to normal transportation of goods and passengers to run the wheels of industry and trade which was disrupted during the recent hostilities between India and Pakistan; and

(b) the names of the Railway stations in the border States where the normal Railway schedule has not been resumed so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes, except for non-resumption yet of services on Valtola-Khem Karan and Gadra Road-Munabao sections of Northern Railway, Bongaon-Petrapole section of Eastern Railway and of Indo-Pakistan trains that used to run prior to the recent hostilities.

#### **Yarn for Handloom Weavers**

**2818. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate amount of yarn is not made available at present to the handloom weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Export of Salt**

**2819. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production as well as the export of salt has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) While there has been a steady increase in the production of salt during the last few years and also in the export of salt till 1964, there was a slight decline in its exports during 1965.

(b) Slight fall in exports during 1965 was mainly due to the fact that shipments of salt to Japan which is our major importer of this commodity had to be suspended during September-October, 1965 owing to the Indo-Pak conflict.

(c) Following are some of the important steps taken/being taken to increase the export of Salt:—

1. Measures are being adopted to increase the loading rate at the Bedi group of ports and

at Kandla Port. The present rate is very poor and is a handicap in the way of our exports.

2. Steps are also being taken for dredging the creeks and gulf of Kutch etc. to enable the ships to anchor near the cast to cut down leads.
3. Steps are being taken to improve the quality of salt. A quality control and pre-shipment inspection scheme for salt has been introduced.
4. Import entitlement upto 10 per cent of f.o.b. value of exports is being granted against export of salt.
5. All exports of salt by sea are exempted from levy of cess.
6. The Government of Gujarat have reduced the port charges on salt meant for export.
7. No 'Royalty' is imposed by the Gujarat Government on salt meant for export.
8. A specialist group has been formed to explore the possibilities of manufacturing special varieties of refined salt required by certain foreign markets like Nigeria.

#### Allocation of Spindles

2820. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of spindles of textile mills in the various States for the next year will be increased; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**  
(a) and (b). The programme for allocation of spindles to the textile industry during the Fourth Plan period has not yet been finalised.

#### Iron Ore Mines in India

2821. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the total quantity of iron ore fines at present available in India; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to utilise these iron ore fines?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Detailed assessment of the total quantities of iron ore fines (which include both the natural fines like blue dust underlying the hematite iron ore deposits and the fines produced during the process of mining, particularly mechanised mining of lump ore) available in the country has not so far been made. (For a particular range of deposit in Goa, a preliminary assessment was made by the Indian Bureau of Mines in 1962-63 according to which the inferred reserves of iron ore fines in Goa are of the order of 250 million tonnes).

(b) Iron ore fines can be utilised for steel production after suitable agglomeration (subject to technical feasibility and overall economic consideration). For the utilisation of iron ore fines, sintering plants have already been established at the steel plants at Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Bhadravati and Rourkela. A sintering plant is also being installed at the Durgapur Steel Plant. Sintering of iron ore fines is also contemplated for the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant. Feasibility studies are being undertaken for the pelletisation of iron ore fines in Bailadila (Madhya Pradesh), Kudermukh and Bellary-Hospet (Mysore). A pelletisation plant with a capacity of 0.5 million tonnes per annum is being set up by a private firm in Goa. Letters of intent have also been issued to two private firms in Goa and one in Orissa to enable them to take suitable steps to set up two additional similar pelletisation plants in Goa and one in Orissa.

### Industrial Cooperative Societies in Orissa

2822. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the number of Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning in Orissa as on the 31st January 1966 and their production capacities?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): As on 31st January, 1966, there were 1,812 Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning in Orissa and their total production capacity is about Rs. 15 crores per annum.

### Production of Three-Wheeler Vehicles

2823. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the three-wheeler vehicle industries has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The production of Three-wheelers during 1965 went down, to some extent, as compared to the production during 1964, as the following figures indicate:—

Year	Production
1964	4181 Nos.
1965	3565 "

(b) The fall in production was primarily due to the reduced allocation of foreign exchange to the Industry.

(c) Every effort is being made by Govt. and by industry, within the limits of the situation, to maximise the indigenous content of the vehicles as rapidly as possible so that within the available foreign exchange, production may increase.

### Production in Manganese and Iron ore Mines in Orissa and Bihar

2824. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in manganese and iron ore mines in Orissa and Bihar has gone down during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) As the financial year 1965-66 is not yet over, accurate figures for production attained, during this year, have not yet been compiled. But the trend of production from April, 1965 to January, 1966 indicates clearly that the production of both manganese and iron ore in Orissa and Bihar during the year 1965-66 would be higher than in the previous year, 1964-65.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Import of Sanforised Cloth

2825. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of sanforised cloth during the year 1965;

(b) whether the indigenous decolourised cloth can meet the demand of the imported cloth; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the import of such cloth?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Accident near Nunkhar Station**

2827. Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Dharmalingam:  
Shri Narayan Reddy:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 34 Down Janata train crashed into 41 UP Siwan-Gorakhpur passenger near Nunkhar Station on the Gorakhpur-Bhatni section on the 27th January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details of the casualties and compensation paid, if any, to the passengers injured in the accident?

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

(b) In this accident no one was killed. However, 27 passengers sustained minor injuries. No claim for compensation has been received so far.

**Litigation aid to Tribals in Tripura**

2828. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been provided to the Union Territory of Tripura for granting litigation aid to the tribals for fighting their cases in the court during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the amount ear-marked for it; and

(c) the number of tribals who received litigation grants in 1965-66?

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

(b) Rs 600.

(c) No requests for such grants were received.

**पेट्रोलियम जेली के लिए लाइसेंस**

2829. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम जेली के लिये लाइसेंस देना बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये देश में काफी निर्माण क्षमता है ।

**Winter Uniforms to Railway Staff**

2830. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that winter uniforms for the year 1965-66 have not so far been supplied to the staff in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) The steps the Railway Administration have taken to expedite the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. A large number of eligible staff have already been supplied with winter uniforms.

(b) There has been some delay in the supply of winter uniforms to the remaining staff as the placement of the contract for stitching of 1965-66 uniforms was delayed on account of the delay in finalisation of the terms and conditions thereof.

(c) Garments are already under fabrication and supply is expected to be complete before the end of March, 1966.

**Dearallment near Jasidih Station,  
Eastern Railway**

2831. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;  
Shri Murli Manohar;**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a third class bogie of the Howrah-bound Amritsar Mail derailed near Jasidih about 323 km. from Calcutta on the main line on the 10th February, 1966;

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

(c) the total loss of Railway property as a result thereof?

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

(b) The accident was due to failure of mechanical equipment.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,700.

**Return tickets for Pathankot**

2832. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that return tickets for Pathankot are issued at the rate of 1-1/3 fares for First and Second Class travellers and at the rate of 1-1/2 fares for Third Class travellers;

(b) if so, the reasons for charging more fare from the third class passengers; and

(c) when this anomaly will be done away with?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is being looked into.

**Pension to Employees of Government Undertakings**

2833. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of giving pension benefits to the employees of the public undertakings on the same basis as it is granted to other Central Government and Railway employees; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Electricity for National Coal Development Corporation**

2834. **Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Dr. Ranen Sen;  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation is purchasing electricity from the Bihar Electricity Board or proposing to purchase it against the provisions of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who are responsible for such a condition; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such condition in future?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) The Damodar Valley Corporation Act enjoins that no person shall without the permission of the Corporation supply electrical energy in the Damodar Valley at a pressure of 30000 volts or more. The National Coal Development Corporation has, however, been drawing power from the Bihar State Electricity Board at 11000 volt, for construction/development period, in respect of various projects. As the National

Coal Developmet Corporation's demand has increased above 3000 volts. they are carrying on negotiation with the Bihar State Electricity Board and the Damodar Valley Corporation for finalising arrangements for the additional power.

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

#### Export of Cigarettes to Nepal

**2835. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal have imposed new custom duties on Indian cigarettes;

(b) if so, whether this additional imposition of custom duty is likely to affect Indian export of this commodity to Nepal; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

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

(c) At this stage, it is not possible to gauge the extent to which the new customs duty imposed by Government of Nepal is likely to affect exports of Indian cigarettes to Nepal.

#### Number of Working Coal Mines

**2836. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of working coal mines in India has come down during 1965;

(b) if so, the number of mines working at the beginning and at the end of 1965 and also the mines working at present; and

(c) the reasons for the closure of coal mines?

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

(b) In January, 1965 the number was 827, while in December, 1965 the number was 839. Figures for subsequent periods are not yet available.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Tea Gardens in North East India

**2837. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problems of supply and distribution of fertilizers to tea gardens in North East India were discussed at a Conference held in Calcutta in February last; and

(b) if so, the main decisions taken at the Conference?

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

(b) The main conclusions arrived at the meeting were as under:—

(i) A programme of movement of Sulphate of Ammonia allotted to the tea industry for 1965-66 was chalked out with a view to completing the supply to the tea gardens by end of March, 1966.

(ii) In order to avoid short-despatch, the procedure for calculating the weight of bags of fertilisers was reviewed and measures were suggested for its improvement.

(iii) Matters connected with prompt despatch of Railway Receipt to the consignee and reimbursement of under charges paid by the consignees at the destinations were discussed and appropriate measures were suggested to mitigate the difficulties on this account.

(iv) On the representation of distributing firms for increase in their distribution margin on fertilisers, it was agreed to consider the matter on receipt of details of the distribution margin with full justification for its increase.

### दुसाध जाति

2838. श्री लाटन चौधरी :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या समाज-कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुसाध जाति हरिजन जाति है और उसे हरिजनों को दी जाने वाली सभी सुविधाएं मिलती हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस जाति के अधिकार भारतीय गृहलौकिक राजपूत (दुसाध) महासभा के रूप में पंजीयन के पश्चात् भी उसे सभी सुविधाएँ मिलती रहेंगी ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में दुसाध जाति तथा उड़ीसा में दुसाध जाति अनुसूचित है। इन राज्यों में उन्हें वे सभी रियायतें प्राप्त हैं, जो अनुसूचित जातियों को दी जाती हैं।

(ख) जब तक यह जाति अनुसूचित मानी जायेगी, तब तक इसे रियायतें मिलती रहेंगी।

### Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Indore

2839. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade union leaders have offered to run the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Indore;

(b) if so, the conditions attached for running the Mills; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). No offer has been received either by the State Government or by the Government of India from the trade union leaders to run the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour

Mills, Indore. However, such an offer is reported to have been made to the High Court, Indore, where liquidation proceedings are pending.

### New Bhopal Textiles

2840. Shri Kajrodkar:  
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Bhopal Mills Ltd., Bhopal a cloth manufacturing concern employing about 2000 workers, closed down with effect from the 15th February, 1965 owing to "financial crisis" according to a notice put up at the mill gate; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take control of the mill under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). New Bhopal Mills Ltd., Bhopal, did not close down and is working. It was taken over by the Government of India under Section 18-A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, and placed under an Authorised Controller for a period of five years, with effect from 11th February, 1966.

### Inclusion of Vannan (Washermen) Community in the List of S.C. Communities

2841. Shri M. P. Swampy: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum signed by Members of Parliament was submitted to the Central Government, urging the justification include Vannan (Washermen) Community from Madras State, in the list of Scheduled Caste Communities; and

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

**The Deputy Minister of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum was received from several Members of Parliament.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

#### **Supply of Raw Materials to Small Scale Industries in Delhi**

**2842. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale industries in Delhi are starving for raw materials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such industries get hardly 35 per cent of their requirements through Government help and for the rest they have to depend on black market supplies for which they have to pay exorbitant rates, even up to 500 per cent more than the controlled price; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Small Scale Industries in Delhi as well as in the other States are not getting their full requirements of raw materials particularly due to the acute foreign exchange shortage.

(b) According to a Report of the Survey Team of the Delhi Administration the small scale industries in Delhi secure about 35 per cent of their requirements through Government assistance and have to depend on the open market for the rest. The information yielded by the Survey also shows that the industrial units have to pay exorbitant rates in the open market, rising at times to 500 per cent of the controlled price. No specific complaints on this point have however been received by the Delhi Administration.

(c) The industries are being advised to switch over to indigenous substitutes and simultaneously to boost up their exports in order to earn foreign exchange sufficient to meet their requirements of imported raw materials.

#### **Extension of Railway lines upto the Borders for Defence Purposes**

**2843. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 197 on the 12th November, 1965 regarding the extension of Railway lines for defence purposes towards the frontiers and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). It has been decided to take up construction of a 105 KMs long MG line at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 crores from Pokaran to Jaisalmer in the State of Rajasthan in the 1966-67 Works Programme. Due consideration will be given to other proposals also of the Defence Ministry for new lines for defence purposes as and when received.

#### **Import of Cloves from Tanzania**

**2844. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade agreement signed with Tanzania includes the import of cloves by India;

(b) if so, whether cloves is such a necessity that foreign exchange should be spent on it;

(c) how much foreign exchange per annum is involved in the import of cloves from Tanzania; and



(d) if cloves are bought against barter, what items are included in such barter arrangement?

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

(b) Cloves are used in Ayurvedic medicinal preparations and also as one of the spices. Besides, the items covered by the Trade Agreement are mutually negotiated and agreed upon having regard to the respective trade interests of the two countries. Tanzania is interested in selling their cloves which are not produced in India and our domestic requirements have therefore to be met entirely by imports.

(c) The Trade Agreement provides for the import of cloves valued at £ 0.25 million (Rs. 33.3 lakhs).

(d) No barter arrangement for cloves has so far been concluded.

#### Processing of Hair

**2845. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pact for processing hair has been signed between India and Hongkong; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. State Trading Corporation have concluded a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. Lion Rock Trading Co., Hongkong for the establishment of a human hair processing and wig manufacturing unit.

(b) The Agreement will be valid for a period of 5 years and the foreign firm will be paid a royalty of 5% subject to Indian taxes, on annual export sales turn over, payable in ten half yearly instalments.

The foreign firm in turn will provide technical assistance to State Trading Corporation and will assist the Corporation in procuring necess-

ary plant and machinery from foreign countries and in marketing the finished product. They will also train the Indian personnel.

#### देहरादून एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में भोजन-यान

**2846. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

**डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिन्घवी :**

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में जो भोजन-यान (डाइनिंग कार) कोटा से जाते हुए लगती है वह वापसी में कोटा में ही कट जाती है जिसके कारण चाय बहुत देर से मिलती है तथा भोजन भी शाम को 6 या 7 बजे मिलता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस गाड़ी से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों तथा संसद-सदस्यों से इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या सरकार इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये अब इस भोजन-यान (डाइनिंग कार) को कोटा के बजाय सवाई माधोपुर से लगाने और वापसी में सवाई माधोपुर पर ही काटने का विचार कर रही है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). इस समय कोटा और देहरादून के बीच के यात्रियों की निकासी के लिए कोटा में हटाये जाने वाले भोजन-यान की जगह कोटा से देहरादून तक के लिए एक स्लिप कोच लगाया जाता है। चूंकि यह गाड़ी बम्बई सेंट्रल-मथुरा खंड पर अधिकतम अनुमत डिब्बे लेकर चलती है; इसलिए कोटा से आगे भोजन-यान को चलाना सम्भव न होगा। इसके अलावा, भोजन-यान को गाड़ी के बीच में लगाना

पड़ता है, इसलिए सर्वाई माधोपुर में उसे गाड़ी में लगाने/हटाने के लिए अतिरिक्त शॉटिंग समय की आवश्यकता होगी, और फलस्वरूप गाड़ी की रफ्तार कम हो जायेगी। ऐसी परिस्थिति में देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में कोटा से सर्वाई माधोपुर तक भोजन यान की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है। जो यात्री रात का भोजन जल्दी करना चाहें वे दारा रेलवे स्टेशन पर, भोजन यान में चढ़ सकते हैं और भोजन करने के बाद कोटा जंक्शन पर उतर सकते हैं। डाउन दिशा के जो यात्री रात में देर से भोजन करना पसन्द करते हैं, उनके लिए कोटा और सर्वाई माधोपुर स्टेशनों पर भोजन पटुंचाने की व्यवस्था है। इन खान-पान विभागों द्वारा अग्र दिशा के यात्रियों को सुबह की चाय और नाश्ता देने का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में यात्रियों से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। हाँ, श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा, संसद्-सदस्य से एक सुझाव मिला था कि भोजन यान की सुविधा कोटा से सर्वाई माधोपुर या गंगापुर सिटी तक बढ़ा दी जाये। इस सुझाव पर विचार किया गया था, लेकिन उपर बताया गयी स्थिति को देखते हुए उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

### Tariff Commission

**2847. Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up two committees to review the working of the Tariff Commission and the Forward Markets Commission;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of these Committees; and

(c) when the Committees are likely to submit their reports to Government?

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

(b) Copies of the relevant Resolutions are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5909/66].

(c) Within six months.

### Paper Factory in Madhya Pradesh

**2848. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a paper mill in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh) in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Some proposals for the establishment of Pulp Paper units in Dandakaranya area, which comprises of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh and Korapur District in Orissa, are under consideration. The matter is at exploratory stage and no final decision has been taken so far.

### Anti-Corruption Officers on Western Railway

**2849. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Anti-corruption Sub-Inspectors of Western Railway have been transferred to their parent departments contrary to the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such orders against the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee Report not to transfer Anti-corruption Officers to their parent Departments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Trainees at Jamalpur Railway Workshop

**2850. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trainees are being trained at the Jamalpur Eastern Railway and other workshops for the Institution of Mechanical Engineer's Examination (London) and each trainee has to pay Rs. 200 in foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact the UPSC do not recognise this examination but recognise the equivalent examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) which is considered by it as on a par with the Engineer's degree; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop trainees from appearing for this examination with a view to saving foreign exchange?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Special Class Apprentices are being trained at the Indian Railway School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Jamalpur. They are required to pass either the AMIME (London) Examination or

AMIE (India) Examination. Those who appear for the AMIME (London) Examination are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 293.50 as fees with the Chartered Bank. Other apprentices trained at Jamalpur and other workshops are not required to pass any outside examination;

(b) The UPSC recognise both the examinations conducted by the London and Indian Institutions;

(c) Does not arise.

### Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

**2851. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses constructed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala during the year 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the total provision made and the expenditure incurred thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The information is as under:—

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Scheduled Castes	400	237	230 (Proposed)
Scheduled Tribes	32	75	80 (Proposed)]
(b) The information is as under :—			
	1963-64 (Rs.)	1964-65 In Lakhs	1965-66*
Scheduled Castes			
Provision made	4.00	4.50	1.80
Expenditure incurred	4.09	4.32 ]	2.00
Scheduled Tribes			
Provision made	1.50	1.50	1.10
Expenditure incurred	1.35	1.40	1.10 ]

\*The year 1965-66 is not yet over and hence estimated figures are given.

### Co-operative Societies for S.C. and S.T. in Kerala

**2852. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies started for the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala during the Third Plan; and

(b) the total number of societies functioning in Kerala, District-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) During the

Third Five Year Plan, it was proposed to start 50 Co-operative Societies for the Scheduled Castes and 20 for the Scheduled Tribes. The progress made in this respect is as under:

- (1) Out of 50 societies for the Scheduled Castes, 20 societies were opened upto the end of 1963-64 and 3 were to be started during 1964-65. The actual position will be ascertained from the Kerala Government.
- (2) In the case of Scheduled Tribes, only one Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society was started during 1964-65.

(b) The total number of co-operative societies functioning in the State for the Scheduled Castes was 306 upto the end of 1964-65. Similar information in respect of the Scheduled Tribes is, however, not readily available. District wise information is also not readily available. This will be collected and laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Industrial loans to S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Kerala

2853. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of industrial loans distributed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether there are any Industries commissioned in Kerala as a result of disbursement of these loans;

(c) if so, the names of such industries; and

(d) whether there is any machinery to check up the utilisation of such amount given to the Scheduled Castes?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) to (d). The requisite information has been called

for from the Government of Kerala and it will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

#### India Electric Works Limited, Calcutta

2854. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India, Electric Works Limited, Calcutta, has given a very poor performance during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the Company?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). It is, no doubt, true that the company, under the Government management during the past three years has not been able to show better results. This is, however, largely due to the fact that its affairs and its financial position were so bad at the time the Government were forced to step in and assume control. Various measures are being considered now with a view to making the company not only viable but to enable it to show better financial results within a reasonable period.

#### बैंगन में माल की लवाई

2855. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यः बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी व्यापारी को बैंगन में घटने वाले को लाने के लिये अधिक समय देने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि इस समय उसे दिया जाने वाला समय बहुत कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि उल्लेखित भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) माल-डिब्बों में माल के लदान के लिए वर्तमान समय-छूट पर्याप्त समझी जाती है और इसमें किसी तरह की ढिलाई करने से अन्ततोगत्वा लदान के लिए डिब्बे कम उपलब्ध होने लगेंगे ।

**रेलवे स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म**

**2856. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन स्टेशनों के दोनों ओर प्लेटफार्म बनाने का है जिन पर गाड़ियों के मेल होते हैं तथा जहाँ एक ओर ही प्लेटफार्म बने हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन स्थानों पर स्थायी रेलवे फाटक बनाने का है जहाँ से सैकड़ों मोटर ट्रक तथा गाड़ियाँ प्रति दिन रेल की पटरी पर से गुजरती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) आमतौर पर उन सभी स्टेशनों पर जहाँ सवारी गाड़ियाँ एक-दूसरे को कास करती हैं और नियमित रूप से ठहरती हैं, वहाँ क्रासिंग गाड़ियों के लिए अलग-अलग प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था है । केवल अमहत्वपूर्ण छोटे स्टेशनों पर, जहाँ यातायात कम होता है, यह व्यवस्था नहीं है । ऐसे स्टेशनों पर भी, यदि प्लेटफार्म ऊँचा हो, तो दूसरी गाड़ी आमतौर पर प्लेटफार्म ग्राइड पर ली जाती है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक समपार पर फाटक लगाना न तो सम्भव है और न व्यावहारिक । वास्तव में अन्य प्रगतिशील देशों की रेलें भी इस तरह का उत्तरदायित्व नहीं लेतीं ।

महत्वपूर्ण और व्यस्त समपारों पर फाटक लगाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में रेलें और राज्य/सड़क प्राधिकारी मिलकर निर्णय करते हैं और ऐसा करते समय सड़क की किस्म और सड़क तथा रेल दोनों प्रकार के यातायात की मात्रा आदि का ध्यान रखा जाता है । आमतौर पर ऐसे काम की लागत में रेलों के साथ-साथ राज्य/सड़क प्राधिकारी को अपने हिस्से की रकम देनी होती है ।

(ग) जहाँ तक भाग (क) का सम्बन्ध है जिन क्रासिंग स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म की आवश्यकता है वहाँ निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्लेटफार्म बनाये जा रहे हैं बशर्ते उनके लिए रकम उपलब्ध हो । जहाँ तक भाग (ख) का सम्बन्ध है आरम्भ में भारतीय रेलों के बिना चौकीदार वाले लगभग 1200 समपारों पर फाटक बनाने और चौकीदार रखने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जा चुका है ।

**टिकट निरीक्षक**

**2857 श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पानीपत, जींद, नरवाना तथा कैथल स्टेशनों पर कुछ टिकट निरीक्षक यात्रियों से पैसे लेकर उन्हें रसीद नहीं देते हैं और क्या मंत्रालय में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) क्या इस सेक्शन पर चलने वाले कई टिकट निरीक्षकों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर किये जाने वाले भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) जींद-पानीपत खण्ड के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की केवल एक शिकायत मिली थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित शिकायत की जांच हो रही है ।

### Import-Export Trade Control Rules

**2858. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving violation of import and export trade control regulations investigated into/ detected during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far;

(b) the loss of foreign exchange estimated to have been involved therein; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange found to have been diverted to non-licensed items?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhal Shah):** (a) The number of such cases during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far, is 70 and 43 respectively.

(b) The loss of foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 83,91,992.78 as proceeds against past exports was involved in 25 cases out of 43 pertaining to 1965-66 as mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(c) No case of diversion of foreign exchange to non-licensed items has been involved.

### Selection of Stenographers on the North-Eastern Railway

**2859. Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during July-August, 1965 a selection for the posts of Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 210—425 (A.S.) was made on the North-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, how many posts were vacant; and

(c) how many candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were taken?

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

(b) 107

(c) None

### Bucket Manufacturing Industry

**2860. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the bucket manufacturing industry in the country has been hit hard due to non-availability of zinc; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make zinc adequately available to the manufacturing industries concerned?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). The bucket manufacturing industry has been experiencing difficulties due to non-availability of zinc or galvanised steel sheets. As zinc is a scarce industrial material, which has to be imported, it was decided, in view of the emergency and the necessity to conserve it that no allotment would be made to the bucket industry for the purpose of galvanising buckets. The manufacturers were also advised to adopt suitable indigenous substitutes such as aluminising painting etc. However, to relieve the immediate difficulties of the industry particularly due to large accumulation of buckets made from black sheets released earlier, it has been decided to release zinc for six months' consumption on the basis of 50 per cent of their previous year allocation.

### Leave Reserve Staff at Delhi Main and New Delhi Stations

**2861. Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leave reserve staff, class III and IV in

Parcel Office, Delhi main and New Delhi Stations, have not been provided according to the prescribed percentage;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the Railway Administration propose to tak for providing the above staff?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Clerical Staff in the Compensation Claims Dept.**

**2862. Shri Buta Singh:**

**Shri Gulshan:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

**Shri P. H. Bheel:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seniority of clerical staff working in Compensation Claim branches at Delhi, Jodhpur and Bikaner is going to be merged; and

(b) if so, the target date by which it will be finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Clerks Grade I of the Accounts Department of Indian Railways**

**2863. Shri Buta Singh:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

**Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2272 on the 10th December, 1965 regarding senior clerks Grade I in the Indian Railways Accounts Department getting less pay than their juniors and state:

(a) the total number of cases in which this anomaly exists in case of Clerks Grade I of the Northern Railway. Division-wise and Branch-wise;

(b) the result of removing this anomaly; and

(c) whether all arrears will be paid as was done in the case of Accountants and those persons, who qualified in Appendix II-A, Examination?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The details of the cases are as under:

Name of unit	No. of cases.
1. Divisional Accounts Office, Delhi . . . . .	14
2. Divisional Accounts Office, Ferozepur . . . . .	5
3. Divisional Accounts Office, Lucknow . . . . .	1
4. Divisional Accounts Office, Bikaner . . . . .	4
5. Divisional Accounts Office, Moradabad . . . . .	3
6. Workshop Accounts Office, Alambagh Lucknow . . . . .	1
7. Workshop Accounts Office, Bikaner . . . . .	3
8. Traffic Accounts Office Jodhpur . . . . .	3
9. Traffic Accounts Office, Jullunder . . . . .	26
10. Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi Kishangani . . . . .	22
11. General Accounts Branch, Hdqrs. Office . . . . .	22
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>104</b>

(b) Orders have since been issued to remove the anomaly.

(c) The pay of the senior shall be refixed from the date the junior was

promoted but actual benefit would be allowed from 2-2-66 as has been done on the civil side.

**Clerks Grade I in Northern Railway Accounts Department**

**2864. Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 203 on the 5th November, 1965 regarding Clerks Grade I in the Northern Railway Accounts Department and State:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of three employees their seniority was determined in the year 1957 under the extant rules;

(b) whether their seniority has been lowered down in the year 1961; and

(c) if so, the action taken to remove their hardship?

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

(c) This cannot be termed as a hardship as the posts were created retrospectively from 1-4-1956 and the persons already qualified before the date of occurrence of vacancies had to be given preference in the matter of confirmation and seniority over these 3 employees who qualified after 1-4-1956. This conforms to the general principle laid down in the ex-CRA's letter No. 93CRA/E/30 dated 4-8-1931 viz: the senior most eligible person on the date of occurrence of a vacancy should be considered.

**Stay of Assistant Accounts officers of the Northern Railway at Delhi**

**2865. Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 225 on the 5th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the total number of Assistant Accounts Officers of the Northern 3007 (ai) LSD—5.

Railway who have been posted in Delhi for the last:

(i) 15 years.

(ii) 10 years, and

(iii) 5 years;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government that such Officers should not remain at particular station continuously for such a long period; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to bring down the number of Officers referred to above?

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

(i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Five.

(b) and (c). The policy of the Government is that Officers should not be normally retained at one place for unduly long periods. Transfers are periodically made keeping in view the administrative requirements.

**Extra Train on Lohian Khas-Ferozepur Section**

**2866. Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations from public were received for introduction of an extra train on Lohian Khas—Ferozepore section of Northern Railway.

(b) if so, the action taken for introduction of the additional train;

(c) whether any request regarding the change of time and stoppage at certain stations of the train on Lohian Khas-Ferozepore section has been received; and



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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The request for change in the schedule of Nakodar-Lohian Khas—Ferozepur Passenger with a view to its earlier arrival at Ferozepore Cantt. could not be complied with on account of operational difficulties involved. Requests for additional stoppages of 3 JF and 6 JF trains at Mahalam, of 6 JF at Talli Saida Sahu, and of 2 NLF at Mallanwala Khas have all been complied with.

#### **Northern Railway Central Hospital**

**2867. Shri Gulshan:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Omkar Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of patients who died in the Northern Railway Central Hospital (Medical side) from 1st January, 1962 to 28th February, 1966;

(b) the number of (i) Gazetted (ii) Class III and (iii) Class IV persons out of them;

(c) whether it is a fact that Medical Superintendent has issued instructions that no Railway doctor can issue costly medicines to the patients without his permission; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) 260.

(b) (i) 3 including members of families.

(ii) 72 including members of families.

(iii) 165 including members of families.

(c) and (d). Administrative instructions exist to regulate the use of potent drugs in the outpatient department, to prevent over prescribing and untoward effects that may occur on administration of such drugs without adequate investigation or expert consultation. No deserving case is ever denied the use of drugs required to cure or alleviate the suffering of patients.

#### **Industrial Collaboration with Iran**

**2868. Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri Rameshwar Tamtia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and Iran are finding ways and means by which both the countries can develop greater economic and Industrial Collaboration;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) whether any experts are being sent to Iran or any team is expected in India from Iran; and

(d) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard.

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. Apart from industries for manufacture of non-ferrous semis, bicycles and trailers being set up by Indian industrialists in Iran in collaboration with their Iranian counterparts, a refinery at Madras is being set up by Government in collaboration with the National Iranian Oil Company and an American firm;

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present; and

(d) Does not arise.

**Trade Delegation from Poland**

2869. **Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Polish Trade Delegation visited India recently;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. They are still here.

(b) No, Sir. The negotiations are in progress and will be concluded shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

**Production of Khadi in Maharashtra**

2871. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Khadi produced in Maharashtra during 1965 and 1966 so far, separately; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon and the estimated cost of Khadi produced during the above period?

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

1964-65: 16.06 lakh sq. metres

1965-66: 1.90 lakh sq. metres  
(on the basis of the reports received so far)

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Supply of G. C. Sheets to Maharashtra**

2872. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of G. C. Sheets for Maharashtra during 1965-66; and

(b) the quantity allotted and actually supplied to that State during the same period?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) 23,865 tonnes, as stated by the Maharashtra Government.

(b) During 1965-66 no general allocations of G. C. sheets were made to any States under the 'States Pooled Quota'. Total despatches of G. C. Sheets from indigenous production and imports during 1965-66 (April, 1965 to October, 1965) to the Maharashtra State amounted to 7,361 tonnes which included 605 tonnes of black corrugated sheets. Later despatch figures are not readily available..

**Stainless Steel for Maharashtra**

2873. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of Maharashtra for stainless steel during 1965-66; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually supplied to that State during the same period?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) The requirements of Maharashtra of stainless steel for 1965-66, as stated by the Director of Industries, Bombay is 1846 tonnes valued at about Rs. 110.22 lakhs; but the real requirement is likely to be considerably less.

(b) Information is not readily available.

**Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Agriculturists in Maharashtra**

2874. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and actually spent on the welfare of the

agriculturists belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to Maharashtra for the said purpose during 1966-67?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Maharashtra Government and it will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

#### New Trains

**2875. Shri Daljit Singh;**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam;**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey;**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from the 1st April, next, 53 new Railway trains are being introduced on all Railways;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether a new train from Delhi to Nangal Dam or extension of the existing Express train up to Delhi direct has been considered in view of an old demand to reduce the rush; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes. A statement showing the particulars of trains to be introduced/extended with effect from 1-4-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-15910/66].

(c) Yes.

(d) The quantum of through traffic moving at present between Delhi and Nangal Dam is not such as to justify running of a full train between these points. Besides non-avail-

ability of requisite line capacity on Delhi—Ambala Section and of terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi preclude introduction of such a service.

#### Weightment of Box wagons loaded with coal

**2876. Shri S. C. Samanta;**  
**Shri Subodh Handsda;**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the discrepancy in the weightment of box-wagons loaded with coal weighed at different 100-ton weigh-bridges and in different positions i.e. stationary and in motion at the time of weightment; and

(b) if so, whether Government have appointed any expert to examine it and to suggest improvement?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No reports of discrepancies in the weightment of BOX wagons loaded with coal and weighed on different 100-tonne weigh-bridges have come up to the Government. There may be a small difference between the weight recorded by a wagon in motion and a wagon while stationary, which is unavoidable as, when traffic is very heavy, it is not practicable to take the weights after making each wagon stationary.

(b) No.

#### Cement Factories in Maharashtra

**2877. Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued to Maharashtra State for the establishment of cement factories in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Development of Industries in Mysore State

**2879. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector industries started by the Central Government at Bangalore in Mysore State and the amount invested in each of these industries;

(b) whether the State Government of Mysore has invested any amount in these industries and if so, by how much;

(c) whether there is any profit earned and if so, how much (Industry-wise) and how much of it has been paid to the State Government; and

(d) whether there is any expansion programme in these industrial concerns and whether the products produced in these factories are exported and if so, the details thereof?

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

### Development of Sericulture in Mysore

**2880. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of sericulture in Mysore during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount so far utilised under the various schemes of sericulture out of the amount allotted and the reasons for the shortfall if any;

(c) the schemes executed during the Third Plan under the various heads; and

(d) the number of people engaged in sericulture?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):** (a) Rs. 125 lakhs.

(b) Schemewise expenditure is not available. However, a sum of Rs. 93.66 lakhs is expected to be utilised at the end of the Third Plan period. The reasons for shortfall in expenditure are—

(i) The delays in the execution of construction programmes by the State Public Works Department; and

(ii) Emergency declared during the second year of the Third Plan and the consequent cuts imposed by the State Government on sericultural developmental activities.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5911/66].

(d) About one million persons.

### Second Cable Factory

**2881. Shri A. S. Saigal:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Rananjay Singh:**  
**Shri Wadiwa:**  
**Shri Lakhmu Bhawan:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical study has recently been made for the establishment of a second Cable Factory in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, whether any recommendation has been made in that study for the location of the factory; and

(c) The recommendations thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The recommendations are under consideration.

### Trade with West Germany

2882. **Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce has noted with disappointment that a very large quantity of West German imports from India comes through U.K.;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have pointed out that such import trade amounted to Rs. 5.9 crores in 1964; and

(c) if so, whether they have requested the Government of India to investigate into this?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in their information circular dated 16th February, 1966 have referred to the indirect export of Indian goods to West Germany through the U.K.

(c) No, Sir.

### Export of Iron and Steel lying at Public Sector Plants

2883. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering a proposal for exporting certain categories of iron and steel which are lying undisposed in the public sector Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to the countries to which it is to be exported and the approximate time by which it will be exported?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). Government have been allowing substantial exports during 1964 and 1965

of various kinds of steel. The exports are made possible partly due to the quantities which are surplus to our requirements, and partly by some sacrifice of internal consumption. The same policy is to be continued in 1966-67.

Steel has been exported to Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Rhodesia, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, U.A.R., U.K., Vietnam (South), West Germany and a few neighbouring countries like Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The exports are made as and when the orders are booked from the importers in foreign countries.

### Import of Nickel Anode

2884. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some restrictions have been imposed on the import of Nickel Anode necessary for electroplating; and

(b) if so, whether minimum needs of small scale industries are going to be met in an equitable manner and the steps taken in that direction?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir. Nickel Anode is not allowed to be imported as indigenous manufacture of this item has started.

(b) Virgin nickel is however being imported by the Minerals and Metals Corporation against the foreign exchange ceiling allotted to the small scale sector for import of nickel from time to time. The total quantity of nickel expected to be available for the small scale sector is periodically distributed to the States in as equitable a manner as possible. The State Directors of Industries have been asked to bulk the requirements of the small scale units who require nickel anodes and advise the M.M.T.C. to release the quantity of nickel involved to the indigenous

manufacturer of nickel anode after making necessary arrangements with the indigenous manufacturer for converting nickel into nickel anodes and releasing them at reasonable price to the Small Scale Units. Due to the difficult foreign exchange position no foreign exchange ceiling has so far been made available to the small scale sector for import of nickel for the year 1965-66.

12.06 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

## LATEST SITUATION IN THE MIZO HILLS DISTRICT OF ASSAM

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The latest situation in the Mizo Hills district of Assam."

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Sir, I am happy to take the opportunity afforded by this Call Attention Notice to inform the House of the quickly improving situation in the Mizo Hills district of Assam since 3rd March when the Army moved in to deal with the armed Mizo gangs which had embarked on their misguided adventure. Between 3rd and 6th March, the advancing column from Silchar cleared the road blocks, secured Chinluang and Kolosib and linked up with Aijal. The situation in the town almost immediately came to normal and the functioning of the Government offices was resumed. The communication between Silchar and Aijal was also restored. What little resistance was put up by the armed Mizo gangs was effectively countered by our troops. On 7th March, Lalnunmawia, Vice President of the Mizo National Front, sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mizo Hills district offering to have peace talks with the Government.

The Deputy Commissioner sternly rejected the suggestion and demanded an unconditional surrender of Mizo National Front workers to Government within 24 hours. Another letter was received by the Deputy Commissioner from one of the Mizo National Front leaders that as the top leaders were away, a reply to the Deputy Commissioner's letter asking them to surrender would be sent later. The troops entered Lungleh on 13th March and Champai the next day and Dimagiri was cleared of armed Mizos on the 17th March. The situation in the Mizo Hills district has now considerably improved. All the important posts and towns have been rid of the influence of the armed Mizo gangs and the Mizo National Front volunteers have either gone into hiding in jungles or are trying to escape into Pakistan or Burma. Mopping up operations are now continuing and it will take some time before the whole district could be said to have been cleared completely of all anti-national elements.

Meanwhile, on 6th March 1966 the Mizo National Front was declared an unlawful organisation under rule 32 of the Defence of India Rules. This was done as the Central Government was satisfied that the Mizo National Front is an organisation "which is, and whose members and the persons in control whereof are, indulging in activities prejudicial to the security of the Mizo district in the State of Assam and of the adjoining parts of the territory of India". Under this order, any one who manages, promotes or attends the meetings of this organisation, publishes any notice or advertisement relating to such meetings, invites persons to support the organisation or in any way assists its operation, becomes liable to prosecution and the maximum punishment of seven years and fine. The order further empowers the Central and the State Governments to notify and take possession of the places used for the purpose of the Mizo National Front and the movable property found at such places and to forfeit the funds

[Shri Nanda]

of the Front. The State Government dropped one lakh leaflets in the Mizo district to apprise the population of this fact and to warn them not to take part in any unlawful activity.

I am sure the House will join me in congratulating the Security Forces on a good job well done in the face of difficulties of terrain and other initial handicaps which were, however, swiftly overcome. Mention must also be made of the large number of patriotic Mizos who rendered assistance to the military and civil authorities in various ways and made the operation the success that it has been. There should be no doubt in any quarter that while every effort has been and will be made to attend to genuine needs in regard to economic development, social welfare, etc., elements which may nourish a hope of overawing or overthrowing lawfully established Government would be stamped out by every means at our disposal.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Government servants from the rest of India serving in the Mizo Hills were put in chains and thrown into concentration camps. A Colonel of the Mizo National Front has stated—may I read out what he has stated in Hindustani?

**Mr. Speaker:** He does not need my permission. But he might straightforwardly ask the question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He came and said:

“तुम लोगों को कुछ तकलीफ हुआ क्या ? फिकर मत करो । आज हम लोग आजाद हो गया । इधर पाकिस्तान हो गया । सेना लोग भी आया है हम लोग को मदद करने के वास्ते । लेकिन अभी तुम लोग को नहीं मारेगा । किसी का खून लेकर आजादी मिले तो ऐसा आजादी हम लोग को नहीं चाहिए । हिन्दुस्तान सरकार ने हम लोग को बहुत धोका दिया । जब उन लोग को आजादी मिला तब वायदा किया था कि हम दस साल के

बाद तुल लोग को मिजो लोग को आजादी दे देगा । लेकिन आज 18 साल हो गया । आजादी नहीं मिला । इसी के वास्ते आज हम लोग जबर्दस्ती से आजादी छीन लिया ।”

Have I read it wrongly, Sir? The way hon. Members are laughing....

**Mr. Speaker:** They are eagerly waiting for the question. He has already taken five minutes. Now he might ask the question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In the context of this, (a) since this statement of the Colonel of the Mizo National Front of Assam pinpoints the involvement of Pakistan and China in the recent rebellion, may I know whether Government have held any probe into this matter and have established the involvement of Pakistan and China in this rebellion, and (b) since the hon. Home Minister has stated that the conditions in the Mizo Hills have stabilised and normalised, may I know whether our Government are going to negotiate for peace or for political settlement of the problem with the Mizo people, as they are doing with the Nagas at present?

**Shri Nanda:** I will take up (b) first and submit that there cannot be any kind of political negotiations with the people of our own country. About involvement, some answer had been given earlier about what appeared to us to be some kind of movement from Mizo District to Pakistan and return of those people after training and with weapons.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, he has not replied to my question. Since the statement pinpoints the involvement of Pakistan and China in the rebellion, may I know whether Government have held any probe into the matter to establish the veracity of this statement of the extent of Pakistani and Chinese involvement in the rebellion.

**Shri Nanda:** We are continually probing into all such things.

**Shri Hem Barua:** With no effect.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षराय (देवास) :**  
मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा भारतीय पुलिस के जवानों का अपहरण किया गया और उसमें से अनेक लोगों को मारा गया तथा कितने लोगों का अपहरण किया और क्या यह बात सही है कि उन्हें वहाँ से पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया ? यदि हाँ, तो कितने लोगों को और कितने हमारे जवानों को मारा ?

**Shri Nanda:** I have some figures. The question is about persons who may have been missing or kidnapped. On our side it is one officer, 5 JCOs and 192 other ranks. The presumption is many of them would still be in various places because of the difficulties of communications and that they may be making their way. I cannot say definitely as to what the position is.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षराय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी एक बात का जवाब नहीं दिया । कितने लोगों का अपहरण करके उन्हें पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया ऐसी सूचना सरकार के पास है क्या ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** किसी को पाकिस्तान भेजा ऐसी सूचना है क्या ?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir; there is information about one or two that we have received.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** May I know whether the arms seized from the Mizo rebels has established that their origin was Pakistan and Shri Laldenga, the Mizo leader, and his followers are now camping in Pakistan? In this context may I know whether Government considers.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Now will everyone ask.....

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Sir, you allowed four questions to Shri Hem Barua. Why should you deny me?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Hem Barua has become the model.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** I also come from Assam. May I know whether Government considers it a breach of the solemn declaration given by India and Pakistan in Tashkent? Has Government taken up this matter with USSR and in the UN Assembly; if so, what is the reaction?

**Shri Nanda:** There is no question of the UN Assembly but we have communicated with Pakistan regarding this matter. As to the arms, the arms which we have taken possession of, it seems, do not bear any marking; therefore, we are still finding out what their origin is.

**Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):** May I know whether it is a fact that Government had intercepted a letter from Shri Laldenga or other leaders of the Mizo National Front addressed to President Soekarno of Indonesia seeking his assistance; if so, whether this letter or letters show that there has been any encouraging response from the other side?

**Shri Nanda:** I cannot say "intercepted", but we have discovered a copy of such a letter in a hide-out. It was seized by our forces. Other material was also found there. There was a copy of a letter purporting to have been addressed to the President of Indonesia.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order, Sir. Since it is a very serious matter, a letter from President Soekarno to Shri Laldenga, he should satisfy us if he has taken up the matter with the Indonesian leader.

**Shri Nanda:** It is not from but to; whether it has gone at all is another question.



**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Sir, the other day the Foreign Minister referring to this very report of the hon. Member over there had said that it is not true and that it was very indiscreet and wrong on the part of the hon. Member to have mentioned it because of the delicacy of the internal situation of a country of which we may or may not approve; it should not be mentioned particularly in Parliament. Now the Home Minister, whose colleague, I hope, Shri Swaran Singh, the Foreign Minister, is, makes a statement which does not quite coincide; at least, there is no co-ordination in essence between the two.

**Mr. Speaker:** What has been discovered must be told to the House.

**Shri Nanda:** I presume, Sir, that the hon. Member knows the difference between "to" and "from". I might explain that the question was whether any letter from the President of Indonesia has come here.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय (सलेमपुर) :** जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया है उससे यह मालूम होता है कि वहां का वातावरण सन्तोषप्रद है लेकिन जैसा कि अभी समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है उससे साफ होता है कि मिजो फ्रंट के जो लोग हैं वह सक्रिय हैं और अपने विध्वंसकारी कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं और जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में निकला है कि शिलांग से सिलचर जो रोड है उसको मिजो फ्रंट के लोगों ने विध्वंसकारी भस्त्रों से उड़ा दिया है और वहां का यातायात ठप हो गया है तो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्री नन्दा :** मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि सब आपरेशंस खत्म हो गये हैं। अभी भी वह लोग हैं और उनकी कुछ कार्यवाही होती है थोड़ी बहुत। सड़क के ऊपर उन्होंने कोशिश की मगर बहुत थोड़ा सा नुकसान हुआ। ज्यादा नहीं हुआ।

**श्री राम हरल्ल यादव (भ्राजमगढ़) :** क्या यह बात सही है कि अभी जिस मामले का जिक्र किया गया था 21 मार्च को कुछ मिजो फ्रंट वालों ने सड़क को उड़ा दिया था तो क्या वहां पर उन लोगों के पास कुछ ऐसे हथियार मिले हैं कि जो पाकिस्तान और चाइना के बने हैं ?

**श्री नन्दा :** उसमें कुछ डाइनामाइट बगैरह वहां रखा हुआ पकड़ा गया है लेकिन उसमें पाकिस्तान की कोई बात नहीं थी।

**श्री स्यामी (देहरादून) :** जरा चीन की तरफ से भी घ्रांख खोलियेगा।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): I am happy to know after hearing the Home Minister that the Mizo rebels have been successfully suppressed. I would like to know whether, along with the suppression of the rebels, the grievances also have been suppressed or whether Government will look into those.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered already.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He has not said anything about....

**Shri Nanda:** This revolt has nothing to do with grievances. This was for independence, for separation from India. So far as grievances are concerned, I have stated on another occasion that numerous steps have been taken and will be taken.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** फौजी कार्यवाही की सफलता पर खुशी मनाने के बजाय क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस समस्या का स्थायी हल निकालने की दृष्टि से इन सूझावों पर विचार किया है जैसे कि कच्चार के इलाके के चाय के बागवानों का हस्तक्षेप तथा सीमावर्ती इलाकों में फौजी और गैर फौजी लोगों को बसाना और मिजो के इलाकों के विकास के लिए जैसे कि स्कूल, सड़क, पीने के पानी आदि बड़ी योजनाएं बनाना।

श्री नन्दा : दड़ी योजना जो हमने बनाई है वह बता दी जाती जो और चीजें हैं और समस्याएं हैं उन के भी सुझाव हैं .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने पूछा है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उस पर भी गौर किया जायगा । डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : गृह मंत्री जी का बयान आप के पास है ? उस में करीब करीब बीच में जब वह कह रहे थे कि पलटन आगे बढ़ती गई तो आखिर में यह कहा :—

"The area has been cleared of Mizos."

यह शब्द आये हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जरा गृह मंत्री जी और आप भी उस के ऊपर गौर करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आया है या नहीं आया है ? उन्होंने यह उच्चारण किया

...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें जो जवाब देना होगा वह बाद में दे देंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह शलती उन से अनजाने हुई और उन के दफ्तर ने भी हो सकता है लापरवाही में ,की लेकिन यह शलती बड़ी खतरनाक थी । मीजो विद्रोही और मीजो देशभक्त दोनों में हमेशा फर्क करना चाहिए । नम्बर एक

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है । उन्होंने उन की तारीफ की है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेहरबानी कर के आप उन की सफाई के लिए मत कहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सफाई की क्या बात है उनके स्टेटमेंट में आया है कि हम उन की तारीफ करते हैं जोकि हमारी मदद करते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह वाक्य मैं आप से पूछ रहा हूं वह वाक्य क्या गृह मंत्री की जहां उन्होंने कहा है "The area has been cleared of Mizos." आप उन से पढ़वाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह खड़े होकर बोलते क्यों नहीं हैं ? चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं उन्हें खड़े होकर बतलाना चाहिए कि यह वाक्य है या नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह वाक्य उन्होंने पढ़ा है टेप रेकार्ड मंगवा कर सुन सकते हैं ।

"The area has been cleared of Mizos." (Interruptions).

You may not try to tell me what he meant. What did he say? आप मूझ से अंग्रेजी बुलवा कर पाप मत कराइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Nanda: "Almost all the important posts and towns have been rid of the influence of the armed Mizo gangs....".

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं साहेब उस में है । अभी टेप रेकार्ड मंगवाना पड़ेगा ।

"The area has been cleared of Mizos."

Shri Nanda: "Mopping up operations are continuing and it will take some time before the whole district could be said to have been cleared completely of all anti-national elements."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मीजो का कहा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह बयान आप ले लीजिये उन से ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा सवाल यह है कि कुछ बदनसीबी ऐसी रही है कि भारत सरकार को हमेशा ऐसे देशभक्त मिलते हैं जो कम तेजस्वी होते हैं और विद्रोही ज्यादा तेजस्वी होते हैं, कारण इसके कुछ भी रहे हों, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने कभी सोचा है कि उस से कौन सी गलतियां होती हैं कि जिसके कारण सरकार के भक्त लोग तो नरम होते हैं और बेमतलब जैसे आदमी होते हैं और जो विद्रोही हैं वह तेजस्वी बन जाते हैं, अगर यह सच है तो इस को दूर करने के लिए वह कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जो उनका वाक्स आपने रैफर किया है वह मैं ने देख लिया है । उस में है :

"....and Dimagiri was cleared of....

—not all Mizos, but—

"....armed Mizos."

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : टेप रिकार्ड भी मंगवा सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा था और जिसे आप ने रैफर किया था वही मैं ने पढ़ दिया है तब अब क्या दिक्कत रह जाती है ?

\* डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा ठीक है जाने दीजिये बाकी मैंने ही ऐसा नहीं बल्कि कई लोगों ने वैसा सुना था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जब मैंने वह उनका बोला गया वाक्य पढ़ दिया है तब भी आप कहे चले जा रहे हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है मैं उसे छोड़ देता हूं और मैं माने लेता हूं आप की बात ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सवाल करना हो तो कर लीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या भारत सरकार कभी इस पर गौर करेगी कि जो सरकार के भक्त लोग हैं इन सीमावर्ती इलाकों में वह तो मध्यम किस्म के लोग होते हैं और विद्रोही तेजस्वी होते हैं तो इस का क्या कारण है और उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कुछ सोचा है ?

श्री नन्दा : बड़ा फिलासिफिकल क्वेश्चन है कि जो विरोधी होते हैं वह तेजस्वी होते हैं । दरअसल विरोधी जो होता है वह आगे आता है और लड़ाई करने को सामने आता है जबकि मदद करने वाले पीछे से मदद करते हैं (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सवाल का जवाब नहीं दुआ । गृह मंत्री जी ने जो कहा उसके माने तो यह हुए कि हम लोग तेजस्वी हैं और आप बिलकुल मध्यम आदमी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस हो गया । डा० सिंघवी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शेष अग्रदुस्ला जैसे तेजस्वी विरोधी रखो और सादिक जैसे मध्यम लोग बदले में रखो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तेजस्विकता मुझ पर नहीं चलानी चाहिए । कुछ रहम कीजिये ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): We must in all fairness congratulate the hon. Minister on his firm handling of the situation. We would like to know whether it is a fact that the hard core of the leadership of the Mizo National Front has avoided and escaped arrest or apprehension, and with these persons spearheading the Mizo National Front Movement, certain forces of subversion and disaffection playing their part in it, and certain foreign complexities having been found in this, whether it is a fact that

these persons who have avoided arrest are still at large and they have gone underground recently, and if so, what Government propose to do about them.

Secondly, may I know also whether Government propose to study this matter in all its implications also in terms of how this came to arise, whether there was neglect on our part or there was only foreign complexity which gave rise to this armed revolt?

**Shri Nanda:** It is a long question requiring a statement by itself. But part of it was covered earlier in the discussions. There are those leaders underground. I mentioned about the mopping operations in my statement. Every effort will be made to see that we get hold of them. I may add that the Mizo Union which is a large body was approached by the Mizo National Front people for collaboration, but they have declined to do so and they have told them that they are not going to join. There is a large body of Mizos who are thus entirely with us.

12.27 hrs.

#### RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे विशेषाधिकार प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ? मैं ने एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया था । कल प्रधान मंत्री जी जब सदन छोड़ कर चली गईं तब आप ने उस के बारे में दो निवेदन किये थे . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप इस तरीके से बीच में दखल मत दीजिये ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** एक वाक्य मुझे कह सेने दीजिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप इस तरीके से खड़े मत हो जाया करिये जब तक कि मैं कंसट न दूं ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** भूखूरी बात छप जाती है । आप ने जो कहा था वह बात भूखूरी छप गई है । उस के बारे में मुझे निवेदन करने दीजिये । आप ने यह कहा था . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इजाजत नहीं देता ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या आप मुझे एक वाक्य कहने का भी मौका नहीं देंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इजाजत नहीं देता ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** सब को दे देते हैं तो मुझे ही क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? भूखूरी बात छप जाती है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं आप को कहने की इजाजत नहीं देता ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** क्या मुझे कुछ कहने का आप मौका देंगे

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जी नहीं ।

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION SETTING UP A CENTRAL WAGES BOARD FOR LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS INDUSTRY

**The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government Resolution No. WB-19(2)/65 dated the 21st March, 1966 setting up a Central Wage Board for the leather and leather goods industry. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-5895/66].

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I want to make a submission.....

**ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD. AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON WORKING THEREOF ORDER UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT**

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers:—

- (1) (i) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5896/66.]

- (2) The Order published in the Goa, Daman and Diu Government Gazette dated the 6th January, 1966, rescinding the Goa, Daman and Diu Cement Control Order, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-5897/66.]

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to make a submission on item 3 of the Order Paper. The hon. Minister of Labour and Employment has laid on the Table a copy of the Government Resolution regarding the setting up of a Central Wage Board for the leather and leather goods industry. I want to know whether it will also cover the small tanneries or only the leather and leather goods industry.

**Shri Jagivan Ram:** It will cover tanneries also.

**Mr. Speaker:** If any hon. Member wants to ask something about any statement that is going to be made and is included in the order paper, he must give it in writing in advance so that the Minister might come prepared.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I will give it in writing at 10 O'clock on the day.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION**

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Bombay, for the year 1964-65 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-5898/66.]

**STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH LOWEST TENDERS WERE NOT ACCEPTED BY INDIA SUPPLY MISSIONS**

**The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramalaiah):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Supply Mission, London, and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half-year ending the 31st December 1965. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-5899/66.]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD; AUDITED REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF RUBBER BOARD**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Qureshi):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1964-65 [Placed in Library, see No. L9-5900/65.]

- (2) Audit Report and Statement of Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1964-65 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-5901/66.]

12.32 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return

herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March 1966, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

12.32½ hrs.

#### PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1966, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 15th February, 1966.

12.33 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### NINETY-SECOND REPORT

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** I beg to present the Ninety-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport-Mormugao Port.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** On behalf of Shri Satya Narain Sinha and with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 28th March, 1966, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of:

Law

Parliamentary Affairs

Works, Housing and Urban Development

Petroleum and Chemicals  
Transport and Aviation.

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक घण्टे का डिस्कशन हम ने काफ़ी दिनों से दिया हुआ है। लोकुर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर जो सवालित किये गए थे, हम उस के बारे में घण्टे-घण्टे का डिस्कशन चाहते हैं। कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज का डीलमि-टेशन हो रहा है और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की सीटों का फ़ैसला हो रहा है। रिजल्ट यह हो रहा है कि कानपुर और कई दूसरी ज़ैनेरल कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी बनाया जा रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जहाँ तक हाफ़ एन-घावर डिस्कशन का ताल्लुक है, उस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य मुझे लिखें। इस वक़्त मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो कहें।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** मैं आप से निवेदन करला चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझ से निवेदन करने का यह वक़्त नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब के स्टेटमेंट के बारे में जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, वह कहिए।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** बंगाल में खास तौर पर फूड सप्लाय के बारे में कुछ ऐसी स्थिति फिर उत्पन्न हो गई है कि . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य बतायें कि अगले हफ़्ते वह कौन सा प्राइम डिस्कशन के लिए चाहते हैं।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** बंगाल के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है कि बातचीत करने से कोई फल नहीं निकला है। सुना जाता है

कि राशनिंग का कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया है । इस बात की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए कि बंगाल में दोबारा गड़बड़ न हो । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि फूड मिनिस्टर साहब भ्रगले हफ्ते बंगाल की फूड सिचूएशन के बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दें ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** शासकद समझौते के बाद से राजस्थान और पंजाब की सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तानी सेनायों काफ़ी भारी मात्रा में जमा हो रही हैं । क्या सरकार उस स्थिति के बारे में हाउस में कोई चर्चा करने के पक्ष में है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर इस बारे में किसी मोशन का नोटिस दिया गया है और वह मंजूर हो चुका है और उस को भ्राना है, तब तो माननीय सदस्य यह मवाल कर सकते हैं, वर्ना नहीं ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में कोरम के बारे में जो रोज़ का संकट बना रहता है, क्या सरकार उस के बारे में कोई विधान लायेगी ।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** मानोपलीज कमिशन की रपट के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रस्ताव पर अपने नाम दिये हैं । जो समिति इन प्रस्तावों पर विचार करती है, उस ने भी इस को मंजूर किया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भ्रगले शुक्रवार को सरकारी कार्य में एकाधिकार आयोग की रपट पर चर्चा का समावेश किया जायेगा ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुखाबाद) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के दफ़्तर से मुझे पता चला कि आप ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा, विज्ञान, संस्कृति संस्था—यूनेस्को—द्वारा छपी गई किताब "मनुष्य का इतिहास" को ले कर एक घाघ घंटे की बहस के लिए

शिक्षा मंत्री को बहुत भ्ररसा पहले लिखा था, क्योंकि इस बारे में किये गये सवालों के उन के जवाब कुछ भ्रघूरे या भ्रसत्य रहे । भ्रभी तक वह बहस मुझे नहीं मिल रही है । वह बहस बहुत भ्रच्छी होगी इतिहास शास्त्र की दृष्टि से । उस के भ्रलावा पहली दफ़ा लोक सभा में कोई निखालिस विद्वत्ता की बहस होगी । भ्रगर उस को जल्दी लाया जाये, तो भ्रच्छा हो ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुत बेहतर ।

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** I am called upon only to answer Mr. Limaye's question about the Monopolies Commission. As has been stated already, we can consider taking it up only when any motion or resolution is admitted by you, and that too only after the financial business is over, not earlier.

**Mr. Speaker:** The food situation might also be considered.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** The Food Demands will come up on the 11th and 12th.

**Mr. Speaker:** They say it will be after a long time. Some statement might be made.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** I will convey it to the Food Minister.

**श्री के० वें० मालवाय (वस्ती) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore):** May I submit to you that in West Bengal there has been a charge made that the promises which have been made by the Centre have not been fulfilled? This is clearly stated? Now, on this question we are in a very great quandary as to what the position is. The Central Government must make it clear because the State Government has stated that what you have promised you have not given them, and the quantum they

have promised today, 24 hours ago they said they could not give, so that the whole question must be cleared.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** I will convey it to the Food Minister, and I think he will make a statement as early as possible.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिमर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ आप को और इस सदन को इतिला देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य, श्री बुद्ध प्रिय मौर्य, लोक सभा में संयुक्त समाजवादी दल में शामिल हो गए हैं।

**श्री के० बे० मालवीय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस वक्त कोई जैनेरल सवाल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

**श्री के० बे० मालवीय :** मैं मानोपलीज कमिशन के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ, जिस का जिक्र अभी किया गया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस के बारे में जवाब आ गया है।

**श्री के० बे० मालवीय :** जवाब से यह साफ़ नहीं हुआ है कि क्या सरकार मानोपलीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहम के लिए तयार है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब मैं एक और आइटम को भी ले चुका हूँ, तब माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे हैं।

**श्री के० बे० मालवीय :** मैं पहल ही खड़ा हुआ था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी गलती हो गई।

**श्री के० बे० मालवीय :** गालिबन आप की ही गलती हो गई है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुत दफा हो जाती है। उसे सहार लेना चाहिए।

**श्री के० बे० मालवीय :** जब हमारी गलती होती है, तो आप पकड़ लेते हैं।

12.37 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long would the Minister take for his reply?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** About 40 minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** One hour and 35 minutes are there. That means that by 2 O'Clock we must finish. At 1-15 I shall call him.

Shri Sheo Narain.

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल सरकार से यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि देश की खेती की डेवेलपमेंट के लिए छोटे-छोटे इम्प्लीमेंट्स और प्रोज़ार, जैसे ट्रैक्टर वगैरह, मंगाए जाने चाहिए। सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिए हमें छोटी-छोटी मशीनें मंगानी चाहिए, ताकि हम तालाबों से पानी निकाल कर सिचाई का काम कर सकें। अगर देश इंडस्ट्री का डेवेलपमेंट कर सकता है, तो वह खेती को विकसित और उन्नत करके ही कर सकता है। यदि सिचाई के लिए छोटी छोटी पम्पिंग मशीनें हम को दे दी जायें, तो हम अपने गांवों में फूड प्रोबलम को हल कर सकते हैं।

आज बंगाल के लोगों की तरफ से फूड के बारे में आवाज उठाई जानी है। हर छठ सातवें दिन यह सवाल यहां पर आता है। सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने पर यह बड़ी प्रोबलम हल हो सकती है। आज शिकायत यह है कि पानी तो है, लेकिन किसान उस पानी को उठा कर अपने खेतों में नहीं पहुंचा सकते। हमारे काममें मिनिस्टर जापान और दूसरे कंट्रीज में जाते हैं, जहां छोटे छोटे इम्प्लीमेंट्स देखने को मिलते हैं। मैं

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

3007 (ai) LS—6.



[ श्री शिव नारायण ]

उनसे रक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह उनको चीपेस्ट वे में मंगा कर देश को दें। अगर हम भ्रष्ट के संकट को हल कर लें, तो हमारे देश की एक बहुत बड़ी प्राबलम हल हो जायेगी।

इस देश में मछली की बहुत डिमांड है। बंगाल मछली के भरोसे जिन्दा रहना चाहता है। हमारे गांवों में बड़-बड़े तालाब हैं। उनकी ठीक तरह से खुदाई करके उनमें मछली की इंडस्ट्री का विकास किया जा सकता है। उससे काफ़ी इनकम हो सकती है और देश का भ्रष्ट संकट हल हो सकता है।

इसके बाद मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। खलीलाबाद हैडलूम का सेंटर है। मैं उसको एक छोटा मैनचेस्टर बनाना चाहता हूँ, अगर मंत्री महोदय हमारी मदद करें। श्रीमन्, मुझे इतिहास का विद्यार्थी होने का गुमान है और आज मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्री में हम इतने डेवेलप्ड थे कि हमारे देश की बनी हुई साड़ियाँ अफ्रीका की बड़ी-बड़ी मेमें मंगवाती थीं। हिन्दुस्तान से ढाका की मलमल विदेशों में जाया करती थी। मैं कामर्स मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करूंगा कि मलमल की बढ़िया साड़ियाँ इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, रशा और अन्य देशों में भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाये, जिस से हमारे देश की आमदनी बढ़े। आज हमारे देश के सामने फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का बड़ा प्रश्न है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने का मसाला हमारे देश में मौजूद है। सरकार टी, प्रायल और रुई की इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवेलप करे और किसानों को काफ़ी पैसा दे, ताकि वे उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकें।

इस समय जो प्रतिबन्ध और कंट्रोल हैं, उनको हटा दिया जाये। ये कंट्रोल हमारे रास्ते में हिमालय पहाड़ बने हुए हैं—वे

हमारे रास्ते में रोड़े बने हुए हैं। फूडप्राबलम को हल करने में ये कंट्रोल एक हिंडरेंस हैं। सरकार ने फ्री मूवमेंट रोक रखी है, जोकि सबसे बड़ी हिंडरेंस है। मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से पुरजोर शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस को हटाये, अपोजीशन वाले नहीं कह सकते, लेकिन मैं कांग्रेस का एक मेम्बर होने के नाते फ़र्ज समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट से कहूँ कि वह इसको हटाये।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : माननीय सदस्य क्या खाद्य समस्या पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : आप जरा तमीज़ से बोलिये।

मैं अपील करूंगा कि आप रुई पर से कंट्रोल हटा दें ताकि किसान को बेनिफिट हो सके। मैं अपने किसान भाइयों से कहता हूँ कि यह समय आन पड़ा है, जब सेर भर का गेहूँ बिक रहा है, सेर भर की दाल बिक रही है, अगर ऐसे समय में किसानों के खपड़े नहीं बन सकते, तो फिर नहीं बन सकते। आज सारे देश के लोग लगे हुए हैं कि उन से माल छीना जाय लेकिन यह गवर्नमेंट उन को मदद दे रही है और इसके लिये किसान सरकार का अनुगृहीत है।

शुगर का प्रश्न बड़ा भारी है। चीनी की मांग मुल्क में भी है और विदेशों में भी है। चीनी विदेशों में भेजने को मैं बेलकम करता हूँ। मैं गांव में रहता हूँ, एक किसान हूँ और गन्ने की खेती करता हूँ। मैं फौरन कन्ट्रीज में भी रहा हूँ, आज क्यूबा में गन्ना मिलवाले किसान के खेत पर से ले जाते हैं, लेकिन हम को गन्ना मिल में ले जाना पड़ता है, वहां जा कर कहना पड़ता है कि परमिट दीजिये, तब गन्ने को मिल में ले जाते हैं और फिर भी उन बेचारों को पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है।

मुझे इसी सिलसिले में एक बात याद आई है, आज कानपुर में नंगा नाच हो रहा है, मैं मनुभाई शाह से कहूंगा कि वह वहां जा कर स्थिति को देखें—11,000 आदमी वहां भूख से परेशान हैं, उनको पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, आपको उन गरीबों की मदद करनी चाहिये। अगर यह सरकार गरीबों की मदद नहीं करेगी, तो इस सरकार की मदद के लिये गरीब लोग नहीं आयेंगे। आज गरीबों की बदौलत ही गवर्नमेंट बनी हुई है, आज कोई भी कैपिटलिस्ट इस गवर्नमेंट का मददगार नहीं है, किसान और गरीब ही मदद करते हैं। इस लिये मैं उन तीन मिलों के नाम बताता हूँ—

1. म्योर मिल ।
2. न्यू विक्टोरिया मिल
3. महेश्वरी जूट मिल ।

इस देवीजी की मिल में ऐसा गड़बड़ घुटाला है कि मैं कह नहीं सकता। गरीबों का पैसा ये लोग नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे यह भी कहूंगा कि आप अपने कमिश्नर से भी कहें कि वह भी ठीक रहें। मैं उन से भी अपील करता हूँ कि मुल्क के नाम पर, देश के नाम पर, जब कि हमारे चारों तरफ लड़ाई के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं, बंगाल में षड्यन्त्र हो रहा है, देश के कोने-कोने में षड्यन्त्र हो रहा है, भाग गई रेणु चक्रवर्ती, मैं अपने अप्सरों से अपील करता हूँ कि आप गवर्नमेंट से सहयोग करें और वहां की हालत को देखिये, हर जगह कलकत्ता न बना दीजिये। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट चीज है, इस पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मुझे खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कई चीजों में काफ़ी मदद की है, कई चीजों जैसे आयलसीड आदि, में 80 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, लेकिन मैं अपील करता हूँ कि 100 परसेंट हो, तब गवर्नमेंट का नाम बढ़ेगा और आप और हम आगे जा सकते हैं, ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं। आप

नौजवान आदमी हैं, आप 18 घंटे काम कर सकते हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के नौजवान विद्यार्थियों से कहा करता हूँ कि जो लड़का 18 घंटे नहीं जागेगा, वह जवाहर लाल नेहरू नहीं बन सकता, इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि मनुभाई शाह भी 18 घंटे जागेंगे, तभी वह आगे जा सकेंगे।

मैंने अपील की है कि हमारे यहां जो छोटी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उन को प्रोत्साहन दें। मगहर में खाद आश्रम है, उस की मदद करें तो हम आपको बढ़िया कपड़ा, खादी, और चावल दे सकते हैं। मैं बखिरा के बत्तनों के लिये कह रहा हूँ, पुरानी इंडस्ट्री है, उस को प्रोत्साहन दें तो हम आपके बड़े अनुगृहीत रहेंगे और मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी वाले आप का प्रहसान मानेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to lend my support to the demands of the Ministry of Commerce.

In the developing economy of a country, the economy is to be export oriented. Naturally therefore the question often arises: what to export, why to export, when to export and how to export. These are naturally the questions before the ministry that is presided over by Mr. Manubhai Shah. Even today from the list of export items, I find that eighty per cent are traditional items. May be the impact may be changed as far as export in these items to different countries is concerned, but the fact remains that 80 per cent are traditional items. From the figures I find that out of Rs. 807.5 crores, Rs. 641 crores are for traditional items. A lot more will have to be done to step up the export of non-traditional items. I must congratulate the minister and the ministry on what they have done. Attention is being paid to the processing industries as well as the manufacturing industries, and goods that we manufacture are also exported. With regard to that certain things have to be done, for instance, reorganising the

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

whole structure of administration, from secretariat downwards. They have now divided the work between the different divisions and each division is responsible for a separate region in the world. They have set up a board of trade, export-import advisory council, commodity boards, etc. Over and above that, institutions like the state trading corporation, the Indian standards institution which is doing wonderful work, are there. I have had some experience of this institution and it is co-ordinating the work in a commendable way. I congratulate the government and the ministry on the character of its work. To this day there is not a single recommendation of this institution which had been rejected here or outside the country. Institutional finance had been made available to exporters and manufacturers. A corporation has also been set up to look after handloom and handicrafts and so forth. Risk insurance also is covered. Necessary facilities that could be envisaged have been made available for the exporters. Naturally our countrymen today should have been sufficiently educated by now as to what facilities are available and why we should export and what we should export. With all the development that has taken place in the country I am one with the minister of commerce when he expressed the desire the other day that we should lay full emphasis on agricultural products. Our trade and our exports also depend very much on that. About that I will say a little later. Mechanisation of metallic ores should be done to reduce costs. So much has been said about the cotton industry. It is difficult for us to stay in competition. The quality control has been introduced. Preshipment inspection is there. Incentives and entitlements are also there. I am not speaking in detail now. These are really correctives that will take us to the desired goal. Then there is the training and research service within the country. We find that in foreign markets technological device

and mechanical device are all being introduced. Several committees have been set up and I have had the honour of working in a couple of them. They have been doing very well. I do not mean to suggest that we have reached the final goal. In order to reach that objective, the steps taken are very much appreciated. Government should see that no hesitation is shown in achieving that.

Trade delegations, both Government-sponsored and privately sponsored, have gone to certain places, and not only have they surveyed markets but also found out markets for our exports and tried to see how we can introduce our industries there and how we can have some sort of export orientation in those countries. I wish that more and more of our items of machinery are exported to other countries.

I am told that by the end of the third Plan period, our achievement would be Rs. 3,811 as against Rs. 3,700 crores. The target has been exceeded. This is an achievement which has been obtained in spite of great difficulties. We have had three aggressions during the period from 1962 to 1965. In 1962-63, there was the Chinese aggression; in January-February, 1965, there was the Pakistani aggression in Kutch and again in September-October of last year, there was the Pakistani aggression. The entire machinery had gone out of gear. Secondly, there was continuous drought for two years and production of foodgrains and plantation crops suffered. Food imports,—a big item—had to be made, and raw materials like jute also had to be imported. Keeping in view all these aspects, I must heartily congratulate the Minister and the Ministry on their achieving the objective in spite of the fact that so many difficulties have had to be encountered, and some were foreseen and some were unforeseen.

I come to the fourth Plan period for which the target is Rs. 5,100 crores. I personally feel it is not a small but it

is a very big target to achieve, and to achieve it, it will mean a Herculean effort on the part of the Ministry and all others who may be directly or indirectly helpful in that regard. Therefore, the Government as a whole has to be very cautious about these things. They have to see that no bottlenecks in any form or any shape appear anywhere in the entire working of this Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** I will take a few minutes more, Sir, because I have seen that from yesterday very little has been covered, and I will now hurriedly go through my points.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** The time should be extended.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Therefore, to achieve the target, some corrective measures are to be introduced both in the matter of agriculture and industrial output. One thing I wish to remind the Minister about; I made the point last time also but he did not agree. I shall repeat it today. Now, a lot of industrial fervour has been created in the country and a number of things have come up, and that is drying up today for want of two or three things. I am glad that the Finance Minister assured me on that subject the other day, on my repeatedly asking him about the components and spareparts and also the necessary raw materials. We have to import these now in a appreciable measure. You have to earmark something for that.

Then there should be co-ordination between the policy making body and the executing body, in the matter of implementation of the policies of the different sectors of the Ministry. There must be full co-ordination in this matter. Then, in order to achieve our industrial objective in the coming fourth Plan, we also want foreign exchange. The main source of foreign exchange, apart from aids and loans, is our export and export drive. We must be absolutely clear that we achieve this as best and as quickly as

we can. Our success will depend on the emphasis that we ought to give both on reasonable prices and on quality. The prices have to be competitive, and the quality must be high.

A month or two back, I happened to be in Southeast Asia. Two things I found there. The people were complaining, the importers there were complaining that they are not getting our goods in time and that they are not getting the goods of right quality. I know the Ministry is taking steps to rectify this. About import substitution, a lot can be said. I need not go into the details of it owing to lack of time. I only mention it. Then, the labour costs should be reasonable. Unless we see to it, simply asking the labour to go on working will not do. Immediate attention should be paid to this aspect.

Then there is the question of power shortage. It has also proved a deterrent today in relation to our agriculture, industry and other things. Then there is low productivity. Then there is sales organisation. From my experience of what I have seen elsewhere in the world, I have to suggest that our All India Radio must take up commercial broadcast and that will immensely help our export drive. I hope the Government will kindly take note of it.

One thing more: I know there must be a lot of publicity given. The Film Institute at Poona is doing a number of things. I had an occasion of visiting it in connection with the hon. Minister's committee. I feel that foreign publicity, particularly through the films and other media, would be a very important thing. The Director of the Institute at Poona agreed with my suggestion that commercial films with an export bias should be introduced as a subject of study. I hope the Government will take note of this also.

With these few suggestions, I lend my full support to the Demands for Grants under this Ministry.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

giving me this brief opportunity of participating in this discussion. I would first like to welcome the hon. Minister and to welcome particularly and most heartily the conferment of Cabinet rank on him. It was I think overdue and long delayed. I would like to preface my submissions in this discussion by saying that licensing procedure and licensing machinery seem to be afflicted with various deficiencies and are the subject-matter of a number of very serious complaints into which the hon. Minister must look in a satisfactory way.

I would like to say that there is a widespread feeling—and on a perusal of some of these matters, I have been fortified in my saying that the feeling is legitimate—that discretion is being exercised in an arbitrary way; that there is no check on the arbitrary exercise of discretion, and that the committee system lies completely prostrate and has proved itself an utter failure. The hon. Minister is well known for his dynamism. I share the enthusiasm for his abilities and the admiration which this whole House has on different occasions shown to him, but I am sure the hon. Minister would realise that it is in this very vital field of licensing particularly because of the scarce foreign exchange resources in our country that a number of allegations arise. Of course, sometime the people, when they are completely in despair and despondency, go to the length of alleging corruption which may or may not exist, but the point is that these allegations arise out of despair and frustration and out of a sense of injustice having been perpetrated on certain people.

12.58 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I do not want to expatiate on this somewhat unpleasant aspect of the working of the Ministry at any length, but I do want that the Minister should himself look at this matter both from

the point of view of the machinery and the procedures, from the point of view of procedures in terms of original consideration, in terms of consideration by the committees and in terms of appeal procedures. These should be looked into by the Minister and he should find out as to why it is that these procedures have failed to give the kind of satisfaction that ought to be available to those who deal with this Ministry.

I would like in this connection to point out that it was brought to my notice, and I had occasion to write to the Government in this connection sometime ago, that when it came to importing of stallions from abroad, a committee, on which by and large certain military officers and persons interested in military affairs were serving, secured these licences for certain people because they were interested people, because they were people who are well-known. (Interruption). I had written to several Ministries in this connection. I shall bring these facts to the attention of the hon. Minister also on another occasion, because I do not want to name this. But it came to my notice that this was done largely because certain military officers were interested in securing the licences so much so that people who had been established importers for years before that, were not given these licences. What is more, we are trying to build up.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would like to inform the hon. Member that military imports are not made by us.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: These are imports of stallions for horse-breeding, coming under his Ministry, by the Controller of Imports and Exports.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are concerned with the servicing agency for imports. The actual imports of horses are controlled by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The difficulty arises only because many times, the Chief Controller of Imports, who is only a

postmaster for various Ministries, is blamed for reasons which are not within his competence.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It was for this reason that I had written to the Food and Agriculture Minister who deals with animal husbandry and horse-breeding. It was for this reason that I had written to different Ministries. I am sure something can be done. I am not saying that this is the only case. It seems that some people, because of their established position in society were able to exercise their influence in securing the scarce resources of the country without regard being had to develop a particular part of the country, without regard being had to considerations of fairness and justice. I have full faith in the minister's willingness to look into it and his readiness to rectify the wrongs. So, I would not make any further issue out of it. He should either appoint a committee or go into this matter himself. I am not a great believer in committees.

13 hrs.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The Mathur Committee was meant for this purpose and they went into all the procedures. We have accepted all their recommendations.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** In spite of that, unfortunately, these complaints subsist and the procedures are found unsatisfactory. That is why I am making this plea that the minister might himself look into it.

The existence of idle capacity is becoming larger and larger every day because of lack of maintenance imports and because licensing at one time was proceeded with on an unco-ordinated and unplanned basis. These lotus-eaters have now to be made to work for the national economy. I would like to know what appreciation government have to the incidence of the extent of lotus-eating in our industries, the idleness in our industries and what they propose to

do about this. I welcome, particularly, the emphasis being placed by the government on a massive programme of import substitution. I would like the minister to tell us briefly in his reply as to what this programme is. He has spelt it out on many important occasions outside this House and in the House also. I would like to know what he hopes to achieve by this programme of import substitution.

As I said this morning, I would like that something should be done to release the latent energies of the people to give a fillip to indigenous innovation, whether it is in terms of holding exhibitions throughout the country, which the minister said are being held, but which are not being held sufficiently purposefully in order to release the indigenous innovation in this country to bring it to fruition and to bring it to bear upon our national economy.

It seems the restrictions that it is necessary to impose on the re-export of certain commodities that we export are not imposed and it seems the minister is not aware of the fact that these facilities which are provided by us are being abused in certain quarters. This should be looked into.

Lastly, I am myself a believer in Khadi and I do wish that Khadi should be encouraged, helped and assisted in every possible way. It seems the economic factors which can contribute to making khadi a self-sustaining and self-helping movement, standing on its own legs, are not being sufficiently made to operate. I would like the minister to tell us what he proposes to do about making khadi a far bigger and more important movement for the common man in this country and to make it a self-sustaining and self helping movement.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Sir, I have no time to congratulate at length the hon. minister, Mr. Manubhai Shah, on his appointment as Cabinet Minister. I whole-heartedly support Dr. Singhvi in his remark that energetic and dy-

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

namic as Mr. Shah is, this was long over-due.

The report of the Ministry of Commerce for 1965-66 is a well brought out document. It is a record of good performance of the ministry, for which the hon. minister and his ministry deserve unreserved congratulations.

It is heartening to note that although there is fall in export in the latter part of the third plan period, exports during the entire period of the Plan have exceeded the target. It is in the level of Rs. 3811 crores while the plan target was between Rs. 3700 to Rs. 3800 crores. It is all the more commendable that in spite of dislocation caused to the country's economy by the two foreign aggressions, once in 1962 and another in 1965 followed by a bad monsoon failure last year, this result has been achieved.

Although our overall export position is satisfactory, the same for imports is not so. The imports of Rs. 1383 crores in 1965 were higher by Rs. 50 crores than that in 1964, which accounts mainly for failure in the agricultural sector. There was more of food imports and also of agricultural raw materials like raw jute, etc

It would, therefore, appear that agriculture is playing a vital role in our foreign trade. It is a matter of regret that in spite of our having spent more than Rs. 4000 crores in the development of agriculture during three plans, we are yet far from self-sufficiency. In the third plan alone, our adverse trade balance will exceed Rs. 2000 crores. In the fourth plan, the export target has been fixed at Rs. 5,100 crores. It is with considerable difficulty that we have been able to reach a figure of about Rs. 3800 crores during the third plan. To reach the figure of Rs. 5100 crores during the fourth plan, the export figures have to be exceeded by about Rs. 260 crores annually.

It may be difficult to reach the target fixed, unless some corrective mea-

sures are immediately taken. Agricultural production should be undertaken on a commercial scale and agriculture should be treated as an industry.

In industry proper incentives are to be given and the necessary climate conducive to an expanding base is to be created. The crux of the problem is the urgent and imperative need to step up production all round.

About 80 per cent of our exports belong to traditional items which are exported without any major compensatory export assistance. Only 17 per cent of the total exports require to be given special assistance in the form of import entitlements. About 3 per cent of our total exports are allowed allied import allowance. In such circumstances, our exports can be increased to an appreciable extent, if we can have greater production.

But the more important factor is our capacity to produce goods at competitive prices with comparable qualities. Our products suffer from high costs due to the higher costs of labour, industrial raw materials, power and lower productivity, etc. Unless these handicaps are removed, our exportable products will continue to be handicapped in the export markets.

Our Embassies abroad have not been able to show a good account of themselves in promotion of our export for they are inadequately staffed; persons appointed lack the requisite qualifications and the statistics which are available regarding foreign trade are not up-to-date.

Coming to individual items, I would like to confine myself to tea, because I have no time to deal with other items. It is found that the export duty from tea exports in 1965 declined by as much as Rs. 9 crores compared to the previous year. The industry on an average earns about Rs. 130 crores worth of foreign exchange a year and

contributes more than Rs. 35 crores to the national exchequer and makes no demand on foreign exchange. These facts by themselves ought to rouse the government's attention to the vital importance of the industry. True, it has been favoured with some relief in the union budgets for the last two years. But the quantum proposed is inadequate, considering the needs of the industry at the present moment. The benefit of Development Allowances for planting was likely to be more than offset by increase in the corporate taxation proposed in the same budget.

The major trouble faced by the industry is the declining profit, arising from a continuously rising cost. While industries in general earned in 1963-64 a profit of 9.3 per cent on capital after payment of taxes, that for tea companies dropped to an all-time low of 4.9 per cent. The average sale proceeds rose by less than 50 per cent between 1950 and 1963 but the cost of tea per lb. rose by over 80 per cent. Evidently this has resulted in reducing the competitive power of tea in the international market. It is natural, therefore, that India's share of world tea export has been gradually going down. Not only in the interest of the industry but also in that of the economy as a whole, vigorous steps are necessary to put it on a sound footing.

The industry's plea for increase in the quantum of tax credit concessions for exports from 2 per cent to 5 per cent and the inclusion of tea industry in the scheme for a draw-back of excise duty deserves the Government's sympathetic consideration.

Adequate funds have also to be provided for the replanting of the old tea areas and extension of planting to fertile areas. There is a scheme for giving loans for this purpose operated through the Tea Board. A sum of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned for this purpose as early as in 1962, but up till now, out of these Rs. 5 crores, not

even one-fifth has been disbursed with the result that against a target of planting 24000 acres of new area per annum only 6000 acres have been brought under new plantation during these four years. Unless we carry out our extension work properly, it will not be possible for us to achieve the target of 1000 million pounds by the end of the Fourth Plan and 1200 million pounds fixed for the Fifth Plan. So it is very important that these extensions must be carried out and for this all help should be given by the Government. When the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5 crores, it has not been taken advantage of and only one-fifth of it has been disbursed during these four years, it demands inquiry. It is said that the stringent terms of the scheme are responsible for this slow progress. The *pari passu* arrangement with the commercial banks for security against such advances has been a complete failure. It has not been effective. I would request the hon. Minister to see whether the terms of the scheme are stringent, and if they are stringent he should see that the terms are made liberal without any further loss of time. At least the terms should be liberalised to this extent that loans are given on the personal guarantee of the directors or partners as has been done in the case of some other industries.

Sir, as you have rung the Bell. I do not want to take any more time of the House. I have nothing more to say except to repeat my request that the hon. Minister should look into the condition of the tea industry and see that all help is given to it so that it is able to keep up its high position in the world market.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यापार मंत्री ने अपनी रपट में निर्यात के बारे में घांकड़े दिए हैं। तीन चीजों के निर्यात की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। दो चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन की निर्यात करीब करीब दोगुनी बढ़ गयी है। जैसे काजू है। जहाँ दस साल पहले 14 सत्ता 14



### [श्री मधु लिमये]

करोड़ का काजू निर्यात होता था इस साल 29 करोड़ का हुआ है। इसी तरह हीरे। ये करीब तीन करोड़ 80 लाख के निर्यात होते थे दस साल पहले, लेकिन पिछले साल 14 करोड़ 80 लाख के निर्यात हो गए। तो उन के बारे में और ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इन दिनों में इटली वालों ने कोई एक मशीन तैयार की है जिस से काजू साफ करने का काम हो सकता है और क्या पूर्वी अफ्रीका के लोग इस मशीन का अब इस्तेमाल करने वाले हैं? यदि यह बात सही है तब तो इस का नतीजा होगा कि दो, चार, पांच साल के अन्दर इन देशों से जो हम कच्चा माल लाते हैं और यहां से पक्का कर के अमरीका, रूस और दूसरे देशों में भेजते हैं, तो फिर कच्चा माल आयाता में आयात नहीं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी से यह कच्चा माल हिन्दुस्तान में जो आता है वह बन्द कर के यहां की पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम तथा अन्तर्गत खपत को रोक कर निर्यात के लिए इस चीज का इस्तेमाल करने का कोई काम सरकार करने वाली है?

जहां तक हीरे वगैरह के निर्यात का सवाल है, मुझे पता चला है कि विलायत के देशों में जैसे नीदरलैंड, बेलजियम आदि में हीरे बनाने का काम बहुत होता है, लेकिन चूंकि श्रम का मूल्य यूरोप में बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है, इसलिए इस उद्योग में तरक्की करने का मौका हम लोगों को है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें मजदूरों को प्रशिक्षण दे कर उन की कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई स्कूल या कोई योजना वह बनाएंगे? क्योंकि दस साल में अगर हीरे का निर्यात करोड़ 80 लाख से 14 करोड़ 80 लाख आप ने बढ़ा दिया है, तो इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण अगर दिया जाएगा तो मेरा खयाल है कि

इस का निर्यात करने में और भी तरक्की वह कर सकते हैं।

और तीसरी जो चीज है उस के बारे में मुझे खेद है कि निर्यात बढ़ा है ऐसा मैं कह नहीं सकता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कृत्रिम रेशम की चीजों की ओर। अब मंत्री महोदय जवान, उस्ताही, काफी सावधान और चानाक भी हैं। इस बात की ओर उन का

एक माननीय सदस्य : “बालाक” से आप का क्या मतलब है?

श्री मधु लिमये : “क्लेवर”। अंग्रेजी बोलने से आप को सन्तोष होता है। जब मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलता हूँ तो आप लो म आक्षेप उठाते हैं। क्या आप मोग चाहते हैं कि मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलना छोड़ दूँ लेकिन मैं तो वह करने वाला नहीं हूँ।

श्री सोनावने (पंढरपुर) : “बालाक” के बजाय आप “होशियार” शब्द इस्तेमाल करते तो ज्यादा ठीक होता।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो अपनी अपनी राय है।

तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। इस बारे में मैं ने दो सालों की रपट देखी है। यह पिछले साल की रपट है। इस में पृष्ठ 68 पर एक मात्र वाक्य है :

“The exports of rayon/synthetic yarn fabrics during 1964 were 70.2 million metres valued at Rs. 8.26 crores compared to 81.1 million metres valued at Rs. 9.45 crores in 1963.”

इस साल भी यही कहानी है। इस में भी केवल एक वाक्य इस के निर्यात के बारे में है :

“The exports of rayon/synthetic fabrics during 1965 are placed at

37.7 million metres valued at Rs. 4.41 crores compared to 70 million metres valued at Rs. 8.21 crores in 1964."

तो दो साल के भ्रन्दर, कृत्रिम रेशम का निर्यात घाघा हो गया है। उस के तो कुछ कारण होंगे। अब कुछ कारण तो इन्होंने बताये हैं। लेकिन मुझे खबर मिली है कि इस के लिए जो कच्चा माल आयात किया जाता है उसके बारे में काफी गड़बड़ी हो गयी है। तो कुछ प्रश्न मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ और उन का ध्यान भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि काटन टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन स्कीम के भ्रन्दर पालिस्टर यार्न आयात करने की इजाजत टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को न पूछते हुए गलती से दी गयी है? यदि दी गयी है तो यह किस की गलती है? क्या यह आयात के लाइसेंस जब दिए जाते हैं तो उस वक्त यह आश्वासन मांगा जाता है, क्या इस की यह शर्त होती है कि जो कच्चा माल वही मंगाए जो खुद उस का पक्का माल करने के लिए इस्तीमाल करे और बाहर के लिए कृत्रिम रेशम का कपड़ा निर्यात किया जाए। अगर यह बात सही है तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मधुसूदन गोबर्धन दास एण्ड कम्पनी नाम की एक कम्पनी है, जिस ने कई सूती मिलों के लाइसेंस पचास, पचपन प्रतिशत या उससे ज्यादा मूल्य देकर खरीदे हैं और वह उसका इस्तीमाल कर रही है। अब यह बिल्कुल साफ बात है कि सूती कपड़े की जो मिलें हैं वे इस तरह के कच्चे माल का इस्तीमाल नहीं कर सकतीं। तो कई ती मिलों ने इसके बारे में शिकायतें की कि इस तरह के लाइसेंस क्यों दिए गए। तो मुझे पता चला कि बम्बई के जो कस्टम्स कलेक्टर हैं उन्होंने इस माल को रोका था लेकिन यहां से जो

सेंट्रल बोर्ड ऑफ कस्टम्स और एक्साइज है उस के किसी बड़े अधिकारी ने बम्बई में जा कर या किसी मन्त्री ने बम्बई में जा कर कलेक्टर पर दबाव डाला कि मधुसूदन गोबर्धन दास एण्ड कम्पनी को यह माल दिया जाए। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय जांच करें। और इसके लिए कोई उन को ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। यह जो माल मधुसूदन गोबर्धन दास कम्पनी ने आयात किया उसको वह अपने कच्चे में से लें और सचमुच रेशम का कपड़ा बनाने वाली जो मिलें हैं उनको उचित दाम पर दें ताकि निर्यात के काम में उन को सहायता मिले। अब यहां काफी दफे चर्चा हुई है कि दिल्ली में ऐसे मध्यस्थ लोग, बीच बचाव करने वाले लोग हैं जो मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, उद्योगपतियों से भी सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और व्यापारियों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और इसलिए काफी घांधिलियां पैदा होती हैं। अब एक ऐसे ही मध्यस्थ के जरिये यह सारा काम हुआ है? दूसरी घटना इसी मधुसूदन गोबर्धन दास कम्पनी के बारे में मैंने सुनी कि दो तीन साल पहले या हो सकता है चार साल पहले पांडिचरी के लिए एक लाइसेंस दे दिया गया था 50 लाख का कच्चा माल साने के लिए। उसके लिए शर्त थी कि इस के ऊपर कोई विदेशी मुद्रा अंच नहीं होगी। तो इस लाइसेंस को इनके जरिये—मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता, बाद में मन्त्री जी को बताऊंगा—इन्होंने अपना जो प्रभाव है उस का इस्तीमाल कर के मधुसूदन गोबर्धन दास कम्पनी को यह लाइसेंस दिया और इस कम्पनी ने एक दूसरी कम्पनी के माफत जिनका नाम है वी० पी० पटेल एण्ड कम्पनी, प्रिन्स स्ट्रीट, बाम्बे-3, इनके जरिये विदेशी मुद्रा गैर-कानूनी ढंग से खर्च कर के यह माल मंगाया है और उस के ऊपर इन लोगों ने काफी पैसा कमाया है। तो निर्यात के बारे में मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय अपने जवाब में इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देंगे और जैसे कि हीरे की निर्यात और कानू

[श्री मधु लिमये]

की निर्यात बढ़ा रहे हैं इसी तरह इन बातों की जांच करके और जो मिलें वगैरह हैं उन का आधुनिकीकरण कर के इस निर्यात को भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

अन्त में, इनका मंत्रालय जो बहुत व्यापक है इसके ऊपर तो बहुत बोलना पड़ेगा लेकिन इस वक्त सूती कपड़े की मिलों का मामला सामने आया है। उस के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा। कहा जाता है कि काफी कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ है, बेचा नहीं जा रहा है। उस के कई कारण हैं, लड़ाई हुई, इस वक्त अकाल की स्थिति है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह घनश्यामदास बिरला की एक तकरीर मेरे पास है और यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि इस सरकार के ऊपर बिरला सेठ का कितना प्रभाव है? तो अपने भाषण में उन्होंने कहा है, यह जो ज्यादा कपड़ा पैदा हुआ है उस के बारे में कुछ कहा है। यह उन का भाषण है इंडियन मर्चेन्ट्स चैम्बर के सामने जो 25 फरवरी को उन्होंने

"If you have got heavy stock, well, deal with it. Sell it up. But to think of reducing production is a crime in my opinion. And that was one of the things privately suggested by one of the Ministers at that time. I say it is a crime to cut down production. It does not matter if the mills have to sell at a lower price."

मुझे पता नहीं कि बिरला सेठ स्वयं अगर कपड़े का दाम गिर जायगा तो अपने मिलों का कपड़ा सस्ते में बेचेंगे या नहीं। कहने के लिए तो कह देते हैं। लेकिन मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मचमुच किसी मंत्री ने इस तरह का सुझाव मिल मालिकों के सामने दिया या कि अगर वह कपड़ा बेच नहीं पाते हैं तो वह अपने पैदावारे को बटायें या मिलों को बन्द रखें या छटनी करें,

मजदूरों को हटायें। यह हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा उद्योगपति जाँ है और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सब से प्रभावशाली है। उसने एक मंत्री के बारे में कहा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मही स्थिति क्या है?

अभी कपड़े का जाँ मसला है उस के बारे में बम्बई में एक हड़ताल हुई। इस हड़ताल के बारे में परिस्थिति बहुत विचित्र है क्योंकि हड़ताल वापस ली गई कुछ आशवासनों को लेकर। तो मैं जानना चाहता था कि ये आशवासन क्या हैं? क्या हड़ताल शुरू होने के पहले यह आशवासन नहीं दिये जा सकते थे? यदि यह बात नहीं है तो इस हड़ताल के पीछे जरूर कोई रहस्य है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मिल मालिक चाहते थे कि हड़ताल हो जिस से कि कपड़े की पैदावार घटेगी और उन को अपना माल ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा कर बेचने का मौका मिलेगा? तो हड़ताल इस के बारे में भी वह सफाई करें।

नागपुर में केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो औद्योगिक विकास और नियंत्रण का कानून है उस के मातहत एक मिल को चलाने का काम सरकार कर रही है। मेरा ख्याल है उस का नाम है माडेल मिल और उस माडेल मिल में और दूसरी टाटा की मिल में हड़ताल चल रही है। जहाँ तक मुझे पता चला है इस सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित मिल में जो मजदूर हैं उन को जो तनखाह दी जाती है उस में सरकार के जो व्यवस्थापक हैं उनके द्वारा कटौती की गई है। तो उस के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ और अन्त में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्टेट बैंक के खिलाफ यह आरोप लगाया है कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र की सरकार गारन्टी देने के लिए तैयार हैं

लेकिन फिर भी मिलों को चालू करने के लिए और मजदूरों को काम दिलाने के लिए जब कभी सुझाव दिया जाता है स्टेट बैंक कर्जा देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जब किसानों का सवाल आता है तो कर्जा नहीं मिलता है, मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं है तब कर्जा नहीं मिलता है, तो आखिरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र के जो क्रेडिट इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं उन का क्या कर्तव्य है, क्या कर्ज है, उन का क्या काम है इसके बारे में भी मैं व्यापार मंत्री से सफाई चाहता हूँ। अब आप मौका थोड़ा और देंगे तो मैं और भी कुछ कहूँगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Manubhai Shah.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The time should have been extended. It is a very important demand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If you want to extend for every demand it is not possible.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House for the very comprehensive debate lasting these two days.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** But only for four hours.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am in the hands of the House. You should have asked for more time. We would have been happy to have more discussion.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** In future this Ministry should be allocated more time.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** If the hon. Member tells the Business Advisory Committee I would be glad.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक मैं निवेदन करूँ कि व्यापार मंत्रालय का कार्य-क्षेत्र इतना बड़ा है, पार्लियामेंट में आने के पहले तो इतना बाहर से पता नहीं चलता है, तो इतना ही समय आप देंगे तो किन किन चीजों पर हम बोल पायेंगे ?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are in your hands. We are entirely in your hands. I would personally prefer, the longer the debate, the better.

**An hon. Member:** At least we can extend it upto 3.30 P.M.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Compared to the first two plans since independence, when our average export for five years of the First Plan, for the quinquennium, was Rs. 3,000 crores and it continued to be the same in the second quinquennium, during the Second Five Year Plan period, the Government had decided to put in the greatest emphasis on exports and they decided that in the Third Five Year Plan we must make a real, strong and intensive effort on the export front. Therefore, for the first time, the target for export was raised to Rs. 3,700 crores, and if possible, to Rs. 3,800 crores. This itself in a country with so many problems in the fields of production, distribution, population and a stage of development which makes the economy sheltered, was a really difficult and a very big job. However, I am glad to say that we have reached this target and we may end up the Third Plan with something like Rs. 3,820 or Rs. 3,830 crores. It is gratifying to note that though in our Third Five Year Plan we had to pass through several and numerous difficulties and could not fulfil our targets and where commodities and production which really go to make exports were under various types of man-made distress and nature-made distress, the exporters of this country have been able to fulfil the targets. This is perhaps, the only sector—the export sector—which has fulfilled its targets for the Third Plan.

Having said that, I must say that we are not at all happy that this figure has been reached. Whatever be the intention of raising it by Rs. 700 crores or 800 crores in the Third Plan—at that time it was very difficult to envisage that we can reach it—the needs of the country are so much and

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so many and in so many diverse fields that instead of giving a complacent feeling because we have reached the target, we have to bestir ourselves to see that exports are made more dynamic. Because, when all is said and done, ultimately it is the foreign exchange element in the national economic bill which will finally determine the rate of growth in all sectors of our economy. I have said this on several occasions while dealing with matters of export and import. Therefore, I do not want to labour that point here. But I do wish that the climate has now been created, the consciousness has spread throughout the length and breadth of this great country and the institutionalisation of the various means and procedures and institutions to promote export have now been fully stabilised we are, therefore, poised to take up new challenges, we shall not only fulfil the target of the Fourth Plan of Rs. 5,100 crores at the end of five years but, if possible, we should do much more than this, in order to cover up the wide gaps which continuously arise due to heavy pressure of demand on imports on one side and the desire of the country to develop in all sectors of economy on the other.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for giving the right emphasis on agriculture. As a new country—even though old in years we were young in our freedom—when freedom was achieved by our patriots and this nation in 1947 we started on the new road to economic progress and economic revolution. If one is an objective student of Indian and human history he can say that if any developing country—and now there are nearly 80 nations which have won their freedom after India became free and many of them due to the pioneering work by the Indian people for the political emancipation of the people of the whole of Africa, Latin America and Asia—if any country has got the real revolution of the people, revolution made by the people for the people it is India which can claim that.

While we are passing through difficult times sometimes we under-rate what our past generation has done or our present generation is doing. In our case we have the continuous habit of self-analysis, which is good. But if it is overdone, it is not good. Self-introspection, as long as it is identification of weaknesses and of pointing out of new paths for future, is welcome. But if self-introspection becomes a matter of grouse and self-denigration, I think it is more a vice than a good quality. It should be avoided. In our country there are some people like that. I would urge upon those doubting Thomases, those who always try to denigrate their own country, to look to the past. Therefore, this time in my speech before the Import-Export Advisory Council I was very particular in giving broad highlights of the growth of economy in different sectors between 1956 and 1965.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** We did not get time to highlight that, unfortunately.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** If you look at the position between 1956 and 1965 you will see the tremendous progress that the nation has made, thanks to both the private sector and the public sector of this country, which is there for every one to see, both in terms of absolute statistics and in terms of the qualitative growth of human personality and human development that has taken place in every walk of life in this country. As I had occasion to say the other day, we are a country which has been only 18 or 19 years young where every year 25,000 to 30,000 young people come out of the portals of the engineering and technological institutions and colleges besides 20,000 overseers, sub-overseers and technical diploma-holders. These are the rich sons of the soil, salt of the earth, who will build the new India in the years to come, decades to come, because they represent the repository, capital formation, which a nation wants in order to harness the physical, geographical, agri-

cultural, marine and various technological resources of our country. That is what I have to mention regarding the growth which has taken place.

Coming to the various weaknesses and the weak points, because we are really concerned with the results for the future, having known what the past was. I must say that while we have made considerable progress industrially and technologically in making things from a pin to a locomotive in this country, we have now to concentrate for a little while more on agriculture. I am glad that most of the hon. Members made this point that agriculture, plantations, minerals and fisheries are fields where the inputs of foreign exchange are comparatively minimal, less than the potentialities they would contribute in terms of export promotion, human welfare and satiation of the economic aspirations of the people. These are the sectors to which we should give our concentrated attention for the next 5 or 10 years so that we can have a harmonious blend of industrial technology on one hand and agricultural advancement and advancement in plantations and minerals to make one whole human body, the national body, from which the national economy gets nutrition from all her constituent elements. That being our aim, in our import policy in the coming years as emphasized by hon. Members, we shall be giving greatest attention and the highest priorities to the imports and manufacture of pesticides and insecticides, to the import and manufacture of agricultural equipments, tractors and pumps, diesel engines and various other things, imports and manufacture of trawlers for fishing boats and various other things like ship-building, port reconstruction and mechanisation of ports and so on. Dr. Singhi and other hon. Members were concerned that the basic inputs and import have to be properly done. I can assure him and the House that it is properly looked into.

I am now coming to the wider question of imports. Several hon. Mem-

bers have stressed the need for import substitution. May I remind hon. Members that import substitution has been the foundation of the industrial policy of India over the last 19 years. It is not as if innovation starts today. Innovation started in this country when we became free, when the energies of the people were released from foreign bondage. From that time onwards the people of this country started looking into production, what he can make here, what part of the components he can make here and substitute it by the innovation of the local genius. Innovation does not mean that foreign technology is abjured. Science and technology have no frontiers. They have lost all narrow national frontiers. They are not the prerogatives of any one particular country. The frontiers of knowledge are much wider, as wide as the world. Therefore, something which is local, which is indigenous, blend it with something which is from the other countries of the world, is a part of import substitution or innovation. That is what we have done. You take any machinery, any plant, coalmining equipment, tea planting equipment, textile mill machinery or any type of machinery, from practically less than Rs. 10 crores worth of annual production fifteen years ago, we have today started producing industrial machinery and complex technological equipments worth Rs. 535 crores. Last year the production of capital goods and equipment, machine-building industries of every type, electrical and mechanical machine tools and equipment and various other heavy machinery has come to Rs. 535 crores. This year it may come to Rs. 600 crores. It has to be remembered that this has been the result of the theory of import substitution and import rationalisation over the years. Some years back it was impossible even to conjure that we can make textile mill machinery. The other day I went to Jaipur to open the Poddar Textile Mills of which 65 per cent of the machinery, the most modern and up to date machinery, be it in the carding or blow

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room section or any other section, was manufactured within the country. Very soon 85 per cent of the textile machinery will be manufactured here. So also for sugar mills. Regarding cement factories we practically make 93 to 94 per cent of the machinery indigenously. Therefore, I can assure hon. Members that import substitution will be ever aggressively pursued, because there is no end to human endeavour. Nobody can say that we have reached the desired end, but certainly we are in the right direction and we will concentrate our attention on that. Therefore, we have appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. We are awaiting the report of the Committee. Every attention is being paid in every Ministry to this matter of import substitution.

**Shri Warrior:** Have you got similar cells in all Ministries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, Sir; import substitution is a basic thing in all Ministries.

**Shri Warrior:** We have got complaints from other Ministries.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am grateful for your suggestion; but it is being done by every ministry and co-ordinated by the Director-General of Technical Development and by various ministries combined. There is no lack of co-ordination or lack of will; there might be some omission here or there which I am prepared to admit.

We have published a booklet, I hope, hon. Members have got a copy of the annual statistics of exports and imports in which we have shown to serious students of research on science and technology as to what we are importing so that they can study it. We can give them more details and then they can tell us, "Here you can do this or here you can save this", because we are wanting to save every pound, shilling and pence or every dollar and cent that we can by avoiding imports of those things which we can make here.

Therefore that is fundamental and I would like to invite the co-operation of the whole country—industrialists, businessmen and the two august Houses of Parliament—to undertake a serious and detailed study of these statistics so that we can get wiser in future. Over and above the efforts which we in the Planning Commission, the Government and the Ministry are already making, this will be a further augmentation of these efforts.

Some hon. Members rightly mentioned about the dissatisfaction on import licences. We are in the know in this matter; for years we have been hearing this and several machineries have been devised over the years. The latest, the Mathur Committee Report, which is in two parts—the first part was implemented and the second part is coming before the House very soon was also a further step in this direction.

But may I clarify that the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports is not the authority of an arbitrary character nor has he got any powers, *Suo motu*, that is, on his own motivation he cannot either allow an import or reject an import. The Red Book is a combined effort of all the Ministries of the Central Government in consultation with the people of the business interest concerned which puts down the annual policy as to what is allowed to be imported and what is not allowed to be imported. He is merely your vehicle, the agency of this august House, to carry out that policy. I think, several times I have apologised on his behalf here because my Ministry looks after this organisation. We are sorry when we have to say "No"; nobody likes to say "No". As long as we can say "Yes", we would not like to say "No". But when the resources are Rs. 1,400 crores and the import applications are for Rs. 2,000 crores, we have to say "No".

In that respect also, when we have to say "No", there are several appeals. There is an appeal at the licensing port authority's level; there is an appeal at the CCIE level and in the last 1½ years we have started institution of appeal at the Ministry's level—not at the Minister's level because it is impossible for the Minister to look into all the applications; it has got to be looked into in a quasi-judicial-executive manner in great detail. The Additional Secretary in my ministry is the chairman of a committee. (*Interruption*).

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The complaint is that these appeals are never really considered as appeals—it is just like an appeal from pole to pole—and it is said, "It is regretted that the decision cannot be revised" That is the routine reply given normally.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They have to give the reasons. If there is no money, there is no money. But what I am saying is that what I want to avoid is preference, arbitrariness, selectiveness or some influence. I am prepared to stand and take on behalf of Government all the blame for saying "No" when we have no money, but I am certainly at one with the whole House and every individual in this country that if A has been favoured compared to B under a current policy, I will see to it that the officer concerned is thoroughly punished and the redress is made of the injustice done to an individual. That is what I am talking about. At the executive level all forums of appeals have been well established.

Over and above that the control order is within the jurisdiction of courts. So many suits are filed against us and I am happy about it. In a democratic country the courts are there to put the executive right. The whole concept of jurisprudence or common justice is underwritten in our constitution, our procedures and codes. Therefore we always welcome that.

Where a party is aggrieved and his repeated appeals have given no satisfaction to him, as the hon. Member says, it is always open to him to go to the courts. Just as against Her Majesty the Queen of England, since the advent of democracy, hundreds of suits are filed and debated by the courts and those decisions honoured by the executive, here also I can say whenever a court, any level of the court, has set aside the judgment of the CCIE or anybody of the Ministry, we have always been happy to abide by the verdict of the court. That forum also exists over and above the executive level that I mentioned.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** It should be expeditiously dealt with.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Let him examine some of the appeals, study this matter more intensively and come to the House resatisfied that these appeals are rejected not because of any extraneous considerations or lack of considerations but that they have been pondered and no arbitrary action has been found to be taken.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I can say that it is a continuous thing which I and my predecessors have exercised; but I am open still further and if any hon. Member at any time of the day or night, any time he chooses, writes a letter to me or meets me and tells me, "Here is a thing which he wants me to look into," I am at his disposal. That is all that I can say.

More than that, I am for an institutional reform. I do not want that individuals alone should sit in judgment. The procedures themselves must be satisfactory. Therefore we are continuously streamlining the procedures.

But the House has to bear with us. The real difficulty is that grievances can arise by favouritism, but grievances can also arise because of shortages.



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The demand of this country on internal and external resources is so enormous, the present aspirations of the people in this country have risen so fast that all we can do still further is still falling short of what the saturation point of satisfaction really comes to. Therefore the House should bear with us. The point has to be explained to an entrepreneur or to a person who wants something that it is not within the Government's miraculous power to grant everything.

For instance, the hon. Member said about stallions or horses to be imported. I am certainly your servant for the purpose. He could have dropped me a line on that. Even though it is another ministry, I have not abrogated all my authority conferred upon me by Parliament on various ministers in this country to examine whether the stallions were correctly imported or not. There cannot be much foreign exchange involved in it.

**Shri Sonavane:** Why not dispense with all these imports of stallions etc.?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is another matter. That is import substitution by producing or breeding horses here.

**Shri Sonavane:** Use your intelligence in that behalf so that we can save so much of foreign exchange.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Whether the stallions should be imported or not is another matter; but, maybe, to generate a new breed you do need perhaps import some.

**Shri Sonavane:** For gambling purposes?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No. It may be gambling or it may be racing. The whole generation of horses has to be maintained to the highest tempo. But I am not going into the merits of the matter, whether the horses are to be imported or not. It is for the

House to decide; but having decided it, I am with hon. Member that there should be fairness in whatever the licensing procedure should be. I would invite your very valuable co-operation in this respect kindly to write to me. Even though it may not be directly under my ministry.....

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** Is horse-trading on a large scale?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Very small; I do not think it can be more than a few horses here and there. We really do not import many horses. It was not only in connection with this but Shri Sheo Narain mentioned yesterday about some difficulty of import so I am taking it as general question. Wherever there is distress felt, I am in your hands to examine it. I also seek the co-operation of the hon. House in seeing that the difficulties of the nation are explained in turn by hon. Members to their constituents and to the various people in the country.

Then, questions arose on various matters which require a clarification by me. Yesterday, Shri Dandekar mentioned about the East European countries. I do not mind if he has any nostalgia about it or any ideological inhibition. Even the countries which he admires and which I need not name are all rushing to do trade with the East European countries. I know of a very great country in the western bloc which had kept in Peking an exhibition of industrial products for 12 long months and four ministers of the Crown went there.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** You have named the country.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are many countries with the Crown. There are Crown countries and crownless countries in many parts of the world. Four ministers went there. We do

not go there, but they went there—even various neighbours who vie with each other on ideological grounds. Trade cultivates common friendship because it is only an exchange of the resources and the wealth which we share in common for the benefit of humanity. Therefore we should be bereft of any partiality.

He mentioned about the unit value. It is only in the open street that you can go and find out what is the value today of black pepper which is being exported and what it was when these East European countries were not buying it. The reason is simple. When you buy in bulk, you tend sometimes to increase the price; also, they are more intimately concentrated with bulk purchasing organisation, unlike the market operation where you buy the lowest and sell the highest. That is the philosophy of market operation. It is not the philosophy of the centrally-controlled economies. I am not adumbrating any economic theory. What I merely say is that this charge is entirely false that the East European countries buy here at lower prices and our terms of trade with them are not favourable. This is what he had mentioned. You again read his speech where he tried to prove that he was not quite convinced that we were having favourable terms of trade. I submit that we are having even a favourable edge regarding this trade. I am not arguing on this basis. I am saying that I am putting them on the same level as any country in the world. Whether it is rupee or dollar or sterling, whether it is a rupee payment country or a convertible currency country, as mentioned in the Ministry's report, we consider all alike and we are wanting to trade with every part of the world, i.e. with the whole world.

What is our trade today compared to the population which this area enjoys on the gamut of mankind? The proportion of our trade with the whole world is just *pro rata*. They Command

15 to 16 per cent. of the world's population. The statistics are there. Our trade is on the same basis. We had neglected in the centuries past because we were under foreign domination; we were not masters of our own country. The hon. Members opposite want that we should still remain under that type of illusion or some opiate influence of certain other countries. We have no such illusions. We are friends to the whole world. Here is the United States of America which is helping us; here is the great Soviet Union which is helping us; here is the United Kingdom which is a great friend of ours; here is Czechoslovakia which is helping us. Without destinational preferences, we want to trade with the whole world to mutual benefit and the national interest of India being supreme in that direction.

**Shri Tyagi:** The Commerce Minister should be a good salesman.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Mr. Tyagi has always a partiality for me. So he always says good words. What I was saying was this. Shri Dandekar also mentioned about balance of trade in the East European countries. He was very very touchy or anxious that Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 11 crores in seven years' total should not be adverse. It is only accounting. I have explained to him even at the cost of interruption that this is purely accounting because it takes a long time to settle accounts through banks. But the very fact that nothing is allowed to be converted through a convertible currency that the payment agreement is frozen, the rupee is blocked here under which alone transactions are done, should satisfy the hon. House and the hon. member who is very particular about this that always a balanced trade continues under bilateral pacts with these countries. But he was not saying anything about countries with which we have Rs. 90 crores adverse balance of payment every year—not at the end of 7 years, 11 crores; he made some totals; I do not know how he

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made the totals; sometimes it is 3 crores and sometimes it is 7 crores; whatever it is, he was very much concerned with those countries who buy our goods in kind and give their machinery and equipment and goods to us in the same manner as we get from the other countries; he was not concerned with the countries with whom we have an adverse balance of payment of Rs. 50 or 90 or 100 crores per year; but he was concerned with countries which have been enlarging the trade with us to mutual benefit—plus or minus 11 crores or 5 crores. I would invite the co-operation of the members. Let us not go into ideological grounds on this matter. If the price of import is high, we are prepared to negotiate to bring it down; if the price of export is low, whatever the country, we are prepared to say that we will have support price or floor price or something. If there are any imports which are not being done from one direction and are being allowed from another, then we can certainly correct that matter. He said that everybody in the bazaar says, "if you want to import something, go to the rupees area; you will get". That is a fallacy. As far as the countries which give credit and free foreign exchange are concerned, we have certain elements of basic character to maintain the sterling position or the balance of payment position or the reserve position. Now with these East-European countries, trade is a little more flexible because they would buy as much as we could sell to them if we buy something from them. Therefore, we say, "all right". Here our ceiling from the free foreign exchange or the credits given by friendly countries is now only allocated to different sectors and we do not have any elbow room left. If you have a commodity which is allowed to be imported under the import policy and if you can find an East European source, we will certainly talk to them; they will buy something more from us and, therefore, the balance of trade will be

maintained. This is easy flexibility and this should not be misunderstood as any relaxation of import policy in four of any particular set of countries. This is what I want to draw the attention of the hon. member to. Once for all, this dialogue should be over. That is why we have devoted a full chapter on this. All are friendly countries. Why should we discriminate in the open forum of this august House against one country or the other unless there is a specific case with relation to one country or the other; then we have really to examine our best interest, whether our interests are being hurt or are being promoted. But far and generally I would request the hon. House that trade with all friendly countries who are assisting us, whether they are western or Pacific or Atlantic or East European, should have the common support of the House. Where there is a mistake, we can clear it up. Otherwise, as a general policy, our international approach to trade without any barriers of ideology should have, if I can say and request the hon. Members, the full support of the House.

14 hrs.

Then he has mentioned about export promotion schemes. I would like to say again what we have re-emphasized in our reports. The import entitlements have been misunderstood by some. The concept behind this is not compensatory; the concept behind this is service; it is a service concept. If you want to promote the export of manufactured goods—in this there is an import input—unless you give priority to the exporter who exports that, you will find him in this great scarcity of foreign exchange completely weak, emaciated and incapacitated and he will not be able to produce goods in time and of the right type that you want. As a matter of fact, this concept can be further extended. Nobody should be allowed to import unless he exports and earns; it is a long term process. At least every manufacturer should return a part of

his import input to the nation by way of export. This is what I said in the address to the last meeting of the Council. Should we not decide as a nation? The Established Importers or the Actual Users, i.e. some preferred people in the country come to the Government every time and say, "give us this foreign exchange" and the whole House, in the name of industrial development and economic growth, wants that to be supported without any word to be said, "will you kindly make yourself self-financing to the extent of 25 or 30 per cent" Are you not having the obligation to the nation to produce your goods and utilise your inputs in the best possible manner so that you help us earn something? It is not necessary that every unit should do it. I know some firms would say, "how can everybody do it". I do not believe that. Certainly you can buy somebody else's exportable goods and help the nation to earn a part of the foreign exchange.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** Is the hon. Minister aware that, recently, some members of the Public Accounts Committee went to Bombay just to enquire whether some exporters got import licences and sold them in the black market?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, I would not like to bring it here; that is an august body. There have been complaints here every time why only of these Rs. 50 crores covered by the export promotion schemes: there is this Rs. 1400 crores import on which I should be concerned about foreign exchange. Under the export promotion schemes at least, there is no black-marketing. This is allowed under the law to be sold at market prices. At least in other cases there is an obligation, the legal obligation that he shall consume it in his own factory; the A.U. licence is insisting on this; it is already 80 or 85 per cent. of our import distribution—about Rs. 1100 crores; A.U. licensing makes it obligatory on the entrepreneur to whom the licence is given that he shall use it in his own factory and not

sell it. Here is a set of people who promote the production of exportable goods; we give them import inputs so that they produce the goods for export and he gets some concession—Mr. Dandekar mentioned that he gets 1-1/2 times or double. It is true because the attraction of sheltered market is ready so great. Why should I, as a manufacturer, when I get a manufacture licence from the CCI&E for Rs. 3 lakhs, take any care to sell my goods abroad? I get it as a matter of right because the established policy of Actual Users is there. Now that person who does not co-operate with the Government gets all the A.U. licences; he can sell it in black market. The hon. members—some of them—may not feel worried about it whereas an exporter who is given the full authority to sell and transfer it to the other people is being looked down upon. Let us connect the focus on export promotion. If you want this mighty effort to grow it should have the blessings, understandings and intellectual support of the entire House and the entire country. Where there are difficulties, we shall never put up with them; we shall see to it that malpractices of any character, whether it is exporter or importer or manufacturers or individual or established importer, are put down. That is why we brought the Bill which this august House passed to make an enactment for the compulsory punishment of six months or two years. This is necessary when we have a major problem of this nature where manufactured goods will have to be promoted if you really want to grow to the world stature in regard to export. This country can be viable in the world economy only when the export of this country is Rs. 2000 crores per year. It may take 10 years or 15 years. But it is not a day dream. Here, there is every possibility that this country can do it and make it up. We have got capacity in agriculture and in industry to do it; but for that we have to get full support and intellectual understanding from every side of his House. As Shri Bade pointed

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out, some few people might have done something wrong. There might be a little difficulty here and there. We shall punish all such wrong characters and also try to remove such difficulties that exist now. But, on the whole this export promotion scheme which operates on the manufacture goods front only—that is why this 20 per cent business is there—has to be promoted on the theory that the exporter who manufactures and exports goods or exports the otherman's manufactured goods should be given the necessary import inputs on a basis of priority as against those who do not co-operate and export at all. That is how the import entitlements have been devised. As I have already mentioned, there is this compensatory element in this in order to see that the vacuum created by one portion of goods going out which is now being taken advantage of by those who manufacture goods but do not export, by the non-exporting manufacturers is off-set. That is why this built-in arrangement is made—twice equal to the import inputs. As my hon. friend, Shri Sanjivayya pointed out, for every watch exported by HMT, the import input being Rs. 10 and Rs. 37 is the FOB price—he can make 4 watches out of this export of one watch. That is the whole advantage. We return to him double and the other half comes to the nation. There is no export promotion scheme in which 50 per cent, 25 per cent, 15 per cent or 10 per cent not retained by the central treasury. That was my explanation for this. Black-marketing and other things will be there in a country which is scarce in many respects. There are many ways to do such things. Even grains which have no import content are not sometimes sold at the price which this House considers as fair price. Sugar sells at a high price; oil sells at a high price. In my humble view these two issues should be kept separate. The abuses will not be tolerated in any sector, whether export, import, manufacturing,

industry, local trade or whatever it is. As far as as promotional effort is concerned, the schemes have been well-conceived which are yielding results, which are leaving us some residue, over and above doing export promotion. By far and large, the trade and industry have fully appreciated them. We have also given the schemes in full detail in the Report.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :

जितना कुछ भी आप कह रहे हैं मैनूफैक्चर्ड गुड्स के बारे में कह रहे हैं। लेकिन जो एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट हैं और जिस से रा मैटीरियल ले कर फिनिश्ड गुड्स तैयार की जाती चाहे एक्सपोर्ट के लिए या इंटर्नल कंजम्पशन के लिए वह यह फील करता है कि उस के जो संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं कोल रहा है, उस को जो कीमत मिलनी चाहिये मिलों से वह नहीं मिल रही है। वह यह फील करता है कि उस का फेयर प्राइस नहीं मिलता है। इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय रोशनी डालें तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I was saying from the very beginning. Shri Tiwary was not there when I was adumbrating about agriculture, when I first started. We are primarily concerned with staple commodities, agricultural commodities, minerals, plantation commodities like tea or jute. I would even go to the extent of saying that the necessary import inputs should be saturated to this sector even to the exclusion or reduction of import inputs of the manufacturing industry. I for one am prepared to go to the extent of suggesting that the entire requirements of agriculture or of raw cashew-nuts, or of tea or of iron ore or of other mineral ores should be first given to them so that the nation can advance in those areas which are basic. I was merely mentioning that the export promotion schemes have been thoroughly explained in the Ministry's Report and full explanations have been given for those schemes which are helping to promote exports. My test to find out

the success of such a scheme would be this—whether such an export promotion scheme leaves any residue of foreign exchange to us or not, whether in the last analysis such a scheme gives any employment to the people through that industry or not. We may take the diamond industry about which Shri Madhu Limaye said something. It is a traditional industry in which more than 3 lakhs of people are employed in Jaipur, Cambay, Salem, Coimbatore, Tuticorin, Rajasthan, etc. Many entrepreneurs are there in this industry. We are importing raw and rough precious stones and diamonds because our country does not produce them. They are re-cut and made into jewellery. Its export was previously to the extent of 3.8 crores which has now gone up to 15.58 crores. As this is a potential line, in future it may be doubled or trebled. Therefore, import inputs.....

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इसी के सम्बन्ध में, हीरों के निर्यात के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि यहां के करीगरों और मजदूरों की ट्रेनिंग का भी गवर्नमेन्ट को इन्तजाम करना चाहिये ।

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are so many training schemes for this purpose. The Handicrafts Board has got a training programme all over the country for this purpose. I would not go into all these details. We are recognising the master craftsman. We are giving them awards. We are also instituting a system of Guru and Shishya, so that the past traditions are properly honoured. The master craftsman will be having 10 or 20 students in different crafts. I hope the House will excuse me if I do not go into so many of these details, which are germane to the issue but which are covered by the broad policies.

14 hrs.

Now, I shall come to Textiles, about which several Members mentioned. May I say, Sir, that India today is the biggest cotton textile producing country in the world. We started as num-

ber 5 in 1947. As a result of the march of freedom, the march of progress, the march of industrial development of this country sustained over the last 19 years, we have today nearly 600 fullfledged textile mills including spinning mills. We produce nearly 8,200 million yards of cloth and we may go upto 10,000 million yards. It is true that old age takes its toll. As in the case of human beings, it is also true of machinery. There are mills which are 100 years, 50 years, 40 years old.

**Shri Sonavane:** What about rejuvenation?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Rejuvenation of the person who can rejuvenate himself. But, there is old age beyond which rejuvenation cannot work. We are doing that in the case of mills wherever it is possible.

**An hon. Member:** What about the hon. Minister?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am not so old. That is why I am kicking. Where the unit has become bad and where it is not likely to give any return, we have got to close it. There are in all 21 mills in that category in the whole of the country out of this gamut of more than 600 mills which have 16 million spindies, 2 lakhs and 10 thousand looms in the organised sector, 2.8 million handlooms and more than 3, 4 lakhs of powerlooms. At one time they were 40, 45 closed mills but we have been gradually reducing and reducing and we have brought it to 21. Out of this, the Central Government runs 11 mills and the mill to which my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, referred and to which Shri Madhu Limaye also referred has also been taken over by the Government of India. We are waiting for the finance from the State Bank of India and we hope to get it soon. We have appointed Shri Kapur, a senior officer of the U.P. Government as the authorised controller. There was a suggestion that

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we are partial to one jute mill. I can assure the House on my behalf and on behalf of my colleagues in the Government that none of us is interested in any jute mill. If somebody comes to me and we discuss about it, that should not be misconstrued as any collusion. After all, we are here to discuss such issues. If my colleague hears something about a jute mill, he is right in feeling that he should talk to me about that. That does not mean he is interested in that mill. For that we have already appointed a Committee to go into that. A Company Law Board Survey Committee has been appointed for Maheshwari Devi Jute Mill and we hope to get their report in the next few days. It is our intention to take whatever action is necessary on the basis of that report. If the finding is that the present management is not good, as has been alleged, I can assure you, Sir, that without any fear of contradiction and categorically we shall take over the mill immediately. We are not interested to continue it under the same management.

**श्री राज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :**

जो मिलें ठीक नहीं चलती हैं, और उन को आप टेक ओवर कर लेते हैं तो उन को चलाने के लिए आप सर्विस के आदमी रख लेते हैं, आई० सी० एस० या आई० ए० एस० के आदमी रख लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के लोगों का आप केडर क्यों नहीं तैयार करते हैं ताकि अगर कहीं बंगलिंग हो तो उन में से इन मिलों को चलाने के लिए आदमी रखे जा सकें ?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We have taken over a man from the trade, Mr. Maroo who was running the Indu Mills, Bombay. I can assure the House that wherever we have got the talent for running such mills, we have taken them over in order to see that these mills are run alright and they make profit; otherwise this House will hammer me out if they are not making

profit and run at a loss. So far we have not incurred any losses. I can assure you that we shall closely examine any unit before taking over and see whether it will redound to the credit of the Central and the State Government if they run them. Of course we may run them for some time under a loss to the exchequer in the interest of production and in the interest of employment, so that by closing them we may not cause serious unemployment problem. For a few lakhs of rupees more, I can come to this august House and say that I want a little more money to run these mills. But such a thing has not happened so far. I can assure the hon. Members that there is no influence working here or anywhere else so far as Maheshwari Devi Jute Mill is concerned which would prevent us from taking it over temporarily under the Industries Act and then run the Mill ourselves. But what I am concerned at is to see that the mills restart working. I would not agree to the charge made by an hon. Member yesterday—I forget whether it was Shri Warior or somebody else—who said that there was a large lay-off. Certainly, the need for rationalisation is obvious, and it has also been the policy which has been accepted by the Indian Labour Conference that when we renovate a mill or we expand a mill we do not cause any serious unemployment for the people who are employed there even though it is rationalised. That is the pattern on which we are going. Anyway, if there is any serious lay-off anywhere due to any malpractice by the employer, I would request the co-operation of the hon. Members to bring that to our notice, and we can certainly look into it.

As a matter of fact, we have been licensing mills freely. Where we find that a unit is closed and is not workable, we declare it as scrap, but then it is my assurance to the House that the capacity required for absorbing the entire working force shall be

approved by us at the same location. The point is that it should not cause local unemployment. Instead of a mill closed at Sholapur, it is no use giving a licence for setting up one in Delhi. My hon. friend Shri Sonavane, I think, was going to draw my attention to this matter; it is no use giving a licence for a mill in Delhi instead of that, because the Sholapur labour cannot be transferred to Delhi, and I can say that it would not render any help to the Sholapur Mill employees if unemployment is caused there, by our giving a licence for a mill in Delhi. We are licensing to the Maharashtra Government and also to any entrepreneur that could come forward to absorb the entire working force in that area so that no unemployment and hardship are caused to the workers there.

**Shri Warlor:** But the State Government of Kerala did nothing at all to bring back the Sitaram Mills which was gutted a few years back into production.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The hon. Member is raking up old cases. As regards that mill, I think it is better that I do not go into that now. I know that mill so well, and I think the Kerala Government were wise in not running a completely dead horse and bringing discredit to themselves thereby. But I can tell him that we have licenced 12 new mills....

**Shri Warlor:** The hon. Minister may scrap it and put up a new mill instead.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are prepared for it. Even now, I can give this assurance that wherever an existing unit is dead or scrapped or burnt up and cannot work or wherever an existing unit is worth being scrapped and it is not correct in national interest to run it, we shall licence to either a private individual or the State sector or the Central sector; and we have a programme in this regard. In fact, my hon. friend

Shri Ranga asked us yesterday why this question of taking over the management was there, and why these mills were taken over in the public sector. I may tell him that we do so for this reason. Where a private entrepreneur is not ready to come forward and go to a backward area like Etawah or Eastern UP or certain backward areas of Bihar or Assam or Manipur or Tripura or NEFA and so on, to provide employment to the people in those areas, we do this. Therefore, I would say that we are prepared to meet the situation.

Regarding khadi, I do not think that I should take much time of the House. Since the chairman of the Khadi Commission is very keen on this, we are closely examining whether any of the units in the Khadi Commission . . .

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बरेखा (कोटा) :**  
बहुत घोटाला है ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** खोट तो उस में लिखी हुई है ।

The whole concept of khadi is that just as we give protection to the mill industry against foreign imports by imposing customs duties and giving them subsidy here, likewise, the handloom and the khadi industry also has to be protected by this House and the people of this country in the interests of employment which today we are not able or are not in a position to offer by any other alternative sources.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवात)**  
हैदराबाद खादी बोर्ड में क्या हुआ ?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I can say this only. I do not know so many details as the hon. Members know. But I can say this; wherever the Khadi Commission or the Central Government finds that a State Board or even a few centres run by them are not being run in a proper manner, whether in terms of accounting or in terms of economics,



[Shri Manubhai Shah]

I can give this assurance that we shall get that matter examined thoroughly; if necessary, we shall close those centres or take over the work of that board; we are not worried about the State Board non-cooperating with us, because we can take it over. As a matter of fact, the other day, in the informal consultative committee attached to my Ministry, this suggestion came, and I said, and with the permission of the chairman of the Khadi Commission, that we would be prepared to appoint a reviewing committee of the Members of Parliament, the representatives of the State Khadi Boards and the representatives of the Khadi Commission headed by the chairman and certain other knowledgeable people.....

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** It is a good idea.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:**....so that they can harmonise the relations. If there are any deficiencies found in the working of the Khadi Commission, and if the relationship between the State Board and the State Government or between the Central Government and the State Boards and the State Governments, with respect to khadi is lacking in any better co-ordination, that committee can give us the necessary advice, and we shall be at the disposal of the House in regard to any suggestions that could be made. But I must say this, and I pray for this, that as far as khadi is concerned, it is a built-in concept of the ruling party, that we are going to support khadi, whether other people like it or not. The millions of people in this country in the villages and cottages cannot be allowed to become unemployed only in the craze for some automatic machines or in the craze for some textile mills or because of the craze of some people thinking that khadi is being supported by adverse means or adverse reaction or it is being subsidised. If it is said for the sake of

economy that the subsidy is being granted through the nose....

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Why does my hon. friend restrict it to the ruling party alone? It is a national policy.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** खादी बोर्ड परवरिश बोर्ड बन गया है। जो लोग खादी पैदा करते हैं उन को कुछ नहीं मिलता।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यह बहुत अन-चैरिटेबल रिमार्क है। जिस में हम पले हैं, जिस पर सारा मूवमेंट चला है। khadi was the livery of the Indian freedom movement.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं स्वयम् खादी बनाता हूँ, मुझे अनुभव है कि मुझे कितना मिलता है इस में। मैं खुद बुनकर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि दूसरों को कितना मिलता है और हम लोग कितना कमाते हैं।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** ठीक है, यह सब बातें हैं। लेकिन देखना तो यह है कि आप के पास खादी का कोई आल्टर्नेटिव नहीं है, हैंडलूम का कोई आल्टर्नेटिव नहीं है। चूँकि अमरीका और जेकोस्लोवाकिया से हमें ज्यादा अच्छा माल मिल सकता है या जापान में एक लड़की साठ लुम्स चलाती है, इस-लिये यहां भी ऐसा कर दिया जाये, इस से सत्यानाश हो जायेगा, लाखों आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** माननीय मंत्री समझे नहीं। वह खादी का विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज खादी का जो इन्तजाम है वह बहुत खराब है। उस के बारे में वह कह रहे हैं।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** इन्तजाम को ठीक करने के लिये प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

I am in the hands of the House for improving the working of the Khadi Commission and the Khadi Board. That was why in the informal consultative committee when this idea came up we readily accepted that we could review it and harmonise the relations in a better way and in a more integrated manner wherever defects were found. But often the basic concept gets lost many a time in the various details. The basic concept of khadi and village industries and decentralised industries is in-built into the economic philosophy of the ruling party which had the privilege of making this country free from foreign bondage and which has had the privilege of having the country industrialised, making the progress of the country possible. (Interruptions) Anyhow, that can be a matter of opinion.

The last point that I would deal with is about cotton, because otherwise my hon. friend Shri Rane would say that I have not touched it. May I say this that during the days which he was recalling with great nostalgia, the floor price was only Rs. 400? Now, the price is Rs. 877 for the Virnar Basic staple. My hon. friend will concede that Government have been conscious of the needs of the grower; and in regard to the ceiling, the concept was Rs. 530. but now the ceiling price is Rs. 1109 per candy. I can say this without any fear of contradiction that this is the highest price for cotton of the same spinnability and the same staple and the same physical characteristics anywhere in the world. We cannot give more than that and the prices have been ruling at the ceiling. I agree with the hon. Member's suggestion that one of the growers' representatives may be there on the Import-Export Advisory Council; we shall welcome him there because for the other agricultural commodities the representatives are there. So far as cotton is concerned, we had so many other forums, and so we did not think of having a representative there, but we can invite a representative in respect of cotton also. But the

point is that whether it is tobacco or cashewnut or jute or cotton or black pepper or oilseeds, our prices are some of the highest in the world. I have already dealt with the position in regard to cotton. As regards jute, I have explained here many a time that compared to the price charged by our neighbour, our price is 50 per cent or 100 per cent higher. They give a subsidy to their jute goods, but we do not do so. They give them 20 per cent or 30 per cent import entitlement or bonus vouchers as they call it and try to undercut us. As against that, our jute industry this year has exported about Rs. 184 crores worth of goods as compared to about Rs. 161 crores last year, and during the next year it would go up to something like Rs. 200 or 205 crores.

**Shri Ranga:** Our iron and steel prices are the highest. Our sugar prices are the highest. All our prices are high. What about the inflation?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is due to the sheltered economy which we have with a large and growing population. Those are different features which I would not like to cover at this stage. But what I say is this that the growers' interests are being fully looked after; and wherever there is any variety where any hon. Member who is a greater expert in that particular line can draw our attention to it, we can help. I want to give this assurance to Shri Rane because yesterday he was mentioning all the time that as far as the growers' interests were concerned, they were not being looked after.

**Shri Bade:** Cotton is the weakest point.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Cotton is the strongest point. The prices are ruling at the ceiling and not at the floor. We intervened this time when the prices were sagging further; so, we purchased Bengal Deshi, and automatically the price of other cotton got supported at 10 per cent lower than the ceiling but higher than the floor; in between the ceiling and the floor we

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penetrated the market and we purchased it, and the prices were supported thereby.

I may mention to this House that productivity in the methods of science and technology is what our Indian agriculture needs in addition to the inputs of a financial and economic character which we have already built into the price support schemes.

If there are any deficiencies in any crop, we are prepared to have a second look at it and see to it that the farmer gets a reasonably better price; I cannot say that it will be an absolutely correct price or economic price or this price or that price, but it will be a better price.

**Shri Ranga:** What about handloom weavers? There are huge stocks lying. New duties are levied now by the budget this year. They are all complaining everywhere.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I wanted to finish in 40 minutes, but the hon. Member goes on putting questions.

As regards handloom, a special marketing operation is on. We have promised the Bleeding Madras manufacturers that the Government will purchase 3—4 million yards. Already one million yards are in our warehouses. The inspectors are examining Bleeding Madras. It was not our fault. They should not produce in anticipation of the American demand.

**Shri Ranga:** What about the new duties?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** My hon. friend Shri Bhagat and the Finance Minister have already dealt with that. I can assure this House that as far as handloom is concerned, we are very watchful. Wherever there is accumulation, we give rebate. Last year, we extended rebate, as the hon. Member knows, by 15 days, in many places

by one month. If there is still accumulation, we are prepared to look into it. But bring it to our notice, and do not kindly generalise.

**Shri Ranga:** You know it only too well. The highest duties are put on it.

**Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti):** What is the reason for the declining export of Bleeding Madras to America?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is true. Export of Bleeding Madras to America is in decline because it has been somewhat out of fashion. It went on for 5 or 6 years. Now we have to innovate new designs, new constructions, new structures so that it can be made attractive.

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :**  
घाट सिल्क फैब्रिक का इम्पोर्ट क्यों ठिकलाइन कर रहा है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि इस में दाम बढ़ गए ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** पोलिस्टर यार्न के बारे में जो मैंने बातें कहीं उस का भी खुलासा करना चाहिए ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** पोलिस्टर यार्न का भी खुलासा कर दूँ, हरएक चीज़ का खुलासा करूंगा तो पांच घंटे में भी पूरा नहीं होगा ।

As far as art silk fabrics are concerned, in the recent years when the exchange situation became difficult, this was a sector where we could not give high priority, so that the pulp and other raw materials of the industry instead of coming in under normal actual users' imports had to be allowed only against exports. We knew this would lead to a fall in exports, but we have to make a choice which is whether we shall give more fertiliser to tea which is

giving us foreign exchange or to jute or to cotton or we shall give full foreign exchange to rayon pulp for rayon factories. Shri Limaye is correct in saying that the exports have fallen. The local cost has gone up. But I do hope that with the revised scheme which we have now put into operation, which has been appreciated by the industry, may be over a year or two, we shall again make up for the fall.

As far as the polyester fibre is concerned, that consignment has been caught, if the hon. Member does not know. We are prosecuting the persons who might have misused it. It is a technical breach; I will not say it is a moral or legal breach. But it is a breach. It was not meant to import that particular type of fibre which is banned; it was meant to import only staple fibre or viscos; they have got polyester. This is a sort of what one may call bad thing. They will be penalised.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हाँ, तो उस को जरूर पेनलाइज करेंगे । जरा साफ इन्तजार करें । यहाँ कोई किसी का मामा चाचा या भांजा नहीं है । जहाँ कोई गलती पकड़ी जायगी उसी को हम सजा देंगे ।

But what is necessary is that a mole-hill should not be made into a mountain. The correct perspective should be kept. This nation has achieved many things on the production front, on the agricultural front, on the educational front, on the export front. We have still many heights to conquer. I can say that the march is long and the road is arduous, but this country and this Party are determined to see that we put this country on its world stature in as short a time as possible.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Any cut motion to be put separately?...No. I will put all of them together to the vote of the House, that is, cut motions Nos. 17—51.

*The cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 113 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

*The motion was adopted.*

*(The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.)*

#### DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

#### DEMAND NO. 2—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,03,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

#### DEMAND NO. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,54,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

**DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 38,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

**\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (KERALA), 1966-67.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Finance Minister.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** These Demands for Grants on Account are to be put by you, Sir, to the vote of the House.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (Calcutta Central): Since there is a Parliamentary Committee on Kerala and since so far we are completely in the dark as to how it has proceeded, I had suggested earlier to the Speaker, and he appeared at the time to reciprocate and say that something should be done about it that in so far as the formulation of these Demands for Grants are concerned, the opinion of that Parliamentary Committee should be made known to the House. But as far as I am aware, it is not being done.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is a vote on account. The Kerala Budget will come later.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** If we vote the grants, what is the good of having some discussion later?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Budget will come later.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** It is coming very late, in May. When the vote on account was being taken, we thought we would get a chance to speak on several subjects. Yesterday, you were hurrying me to close on the supplementary demands. Because they were supplementary demands, I did not go into all the items. All the items are covered in this vote on account. Should we not get an opportunity now to speak on immediate, urgent problems? We can wait till May for discussion of general problems.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If he wants, I can allow him a few minutes. The Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala) for 1966-67 are now before the House.

**Shri Warior:** Yesterday, when we debated the supplementary demands for grants for Kerala, we were not able to speak on all the various problems in detail or even touch upon the very urgent and immediate ones.

The first thing I wanted to say while speaking in detail was that normalcy must be restored in Kerala as soon as possible. The point is that if we had a popular Government in Kerala, I think by this time normalcy would have been restored there. But Government here has not taken any action. 135 students were arrested and some of them are still languishing in jail.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His own colleague, Shri Vasudevan Nair, had suggested that there should be a discussion on these matters. These things can be raised when the general budget of Kerala is discussed.

**Shri Warior:** At that time, the idea was that the general budget would come almost along with this vote on

account. But now it has been shifted to the last.

As I was saying, students had been arrested, some are released on bail, others are still in jail. In these circumstances, how can they appear for their university examinations which are already starting? The Government has not done anything about it. We had demanded of Government in the consultative committee to do something about it. They had promised, but on going back they have forgotten everything. That is why we have to raise the matter again and again and again until the Government do something in that respect. Students are languishing in jail, some are on bail, the examinations are approaching, the magistrates are demanding their presence always; in these circumstances, how can they appear for their examinations? In the Punjab, much more had happened, but because there is a popular government there, all the cases were withdrawn. But in Kerala we are left to the whims and fancies of a few bureaucrats sitting there on whom there is only technical and nominal control; there is no popular control at all. So I must bring this matter to the notice of Government here which is responsible for that. We have no legislature, no representative government there. So the Central Government ought to have taken immediate action and restored normalcy there.

There was a dispute about the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Senate and the Syndicate and the Governor...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What has that got to do with the vote on account?

**Shri Warior:** These are the problems of the State.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The problems are there, but what has that to do with the vote on account.

**Shri Warior:** But they are carrying on the Government. We do not want this Government to be carried on like

this. That is the whole point. We want to tell them certain things.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is merely vote on account. When the Demands come, all these things can be said.

**Shri Warior:** That is later, but immediate action can be taken. Mr. Jain, a few hours before relinquishing his office, made the Vice-Chancellor who had to retire and who had a dispute with the Senate....

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** He should have raised this point yesterday. He can do it again.

**Shri Warior:** It could not be raised simply because it was not in the Supplementary Demands.

The point is this Vice-Chancellor, the present incumbent, had to retire. The Governor was retiring a few hours after his retirement, but before his retirement, the last Governor, Mr. Jain, gave this Vice-Chancellor an extension of three years. The plausible plea is that there will be no aspirant for the Vice-Chancellorship for a smaller period of one year or less than one year. But, there are hundreds of people who will take it up. In this country there is no dearth of competent hands for Vice-Chancellorship. When this particular person had a dispute with the Senate, why should he be put above the Senate? Why was this man foisted there against the unanimous opinion of the Senate? That is the second point.

The next point is that about four lakhs of people are unemployed, and this Government is sitting quiet here doing nothing about that. All the important factories have closed down. I want to know what this Government is doing there, why we should pass this vote on account, why we should pay the establishment if the Government is not running properly. What problems are they tackling? Instead of

[Shri Warior]

tackling these urgent, immediate problems of production of our factories where four lakhs of people are laid off, what is this Government doing? We do not have a Government at all. Instead of doing that, they are making new policies, changing policies which will have a lasting effect on the people's life in Kerala.

For instance, reservation. Who advised them to take away the reservation of the people? The newly converted Christians from backward communities are now denied any reservation. Who asked them to do that? A popular Government could have done that. Why cannot this Government wait for that? So many points are there.

Then about the price paid for the levy of paddy. Recently it was raised. Mr. Govinda Menon told me that it was raised to Rs. 4. Which agriculturist can give at Rs. 4 after spending Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 on cultivation?

Then there is this TTK business again. The Public Undertakings Committee has specifically noted that the sole selling agency of Travancore Titanium Products should not be given to Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. Over and above that, the Travancore Titanium Products is meeting all the expenses of sale, transport, godown charges, warehousing charges, all things, and Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. is there to cash their cheques. It is not my contention, it is the contention of a committee which has gone into it, and it is not only an important parliamentary committee, but a committee which was presided over by a very eminent man by the name of Shri P. Govinda Menon, who is at present unluckily a Minister.

An hon. Member: Luckily.

Shri Warior: Unluckily for us and luckily for you.

So, these problems must be tackled immediately if this vote on account

itself is to be justified. That is my contention. I believe that the Government will give more attention to these matters.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I would draw the attention of my colleague, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to all the points that have been raised.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): There are many other points to be raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You might write to him.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President on account out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. I to XXXIV, XXXVI to XLI, XLII to XLIX, LI to LIII and LV."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants, on Account, in respect of the State of Kerala, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,100 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax."

**DEMAND No. II—LAND REVENUE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,21,300 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Land Revenue."

**DEMAND No III—EXCISE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,98,900 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Excise."

**DEMAND No. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,200 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Taxes on Vehicles."

**DEMAND No. V—STAMPS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,300 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Stamps."

**DEMAND No. VI—REGISTRATION FEES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,200 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Registration Fees."

**DEMAND No. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,300 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of State Legislature."

**DEMAND No. VIII—ELECTIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,300 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Elections."

**DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,89,700 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Heads of Estates, Ministers and Headquarters Staff."

**DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,59,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of District Administration and Miscellaneous."

**DEMAND No. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,41,400 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of



Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Administration of Justice."

#### DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,88,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Jails."

#### DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,28,200 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Police."

#### DEMAND No. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,600 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous."

#### DEMAND No. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,600 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Scientific Department."

#### DEMAND No. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,52,700 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of University Education."

#### DEMAND No. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,02,74,500 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of General Education."

#### DEMAND No. XVIII—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,01,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Technical Education."

#### DEMAND No. XIX—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,13,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Medical."

#### DEMAND No. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,51,400 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Public Health."

**DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,400 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Public Health Engineering."

**DEMAND NO. XXII—AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,47,100 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Agriculture."

**DEMAND NO. XXIII—FISHERIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,56,400 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Fisheries."

**DEMAND NO. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,54,100 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Rural Development."

**DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,43,000 be granted to the

President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Animal Husbandry."

**DEMAND NO. XXVI—CO-OPERATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,45,600 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Co-operation."

**DEMAND NO. XXVII—INDUSTRIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,19,600 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Industries."

**DEMAND NO. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,51,900 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

**DEMAND NO. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,73,400 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Labour and Employment."

#### DEMAND NO. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,96,700 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Harijan Welfare."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,29,600 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Statistics and Miscellaneous."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,60,400 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Irrigation."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,80,500 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Public Works."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXIV—PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,500 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Ports."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXVI—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,600 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Famine."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXVII—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,25,300 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Pensions."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,34,900 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Stationery and Printing."

#### DEMAND NO. XXXIX—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,19,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Forest."

**DEMAND No. XL—MISCELLANEOUS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,75,100 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Miscellaneous"

**DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,400 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments."

**DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,89,700 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Health."

**DEMAND No. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement."

**DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,38,100 be granted to the

President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

**DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,75,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Irrigation."

**DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,10,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works."

**DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,06,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works."

**DEMAND No. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,52,300 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Ports."

**DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,08,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Forests."

**DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,500 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Commuted Value of Pensions."

**DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,51,900 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading."

**DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,88,800 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government."

14.42 hrs.

**KERALA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1966\***

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I introduce the Bill.

On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25-3-66.

+Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

services of a part of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund the State of Kerala for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1, 2, 3 the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.44 hrs.

# **DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS—Contd.** **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 62 to 64 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

## **DEMAND NO. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of Ministry of 'Information and Broadcasting'."

## **DEMAND NO. 63—BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Broadcasting'"

## **DEMAND NO. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

## **DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**Shri M. B. Masani (Rajkot):** I wish to speak in support of my cut motion No. 7 of which I have given notice. The cut motion reads as follows:

"Undesirable expenditure of public funds in a poor country like India on the development of Television."

In the few minutes at my disposal I would like to concentrate on this issue, though there are many other interesting issues about broadcasting and allied subjects which will have to wait for another time.

So far as Television is concerned, the point I would like to make is that it is not and should not be a matter for party debate. This is a matter where the whole House and its Members should bring their minds rationally and intelligently to bear on a new technique which is being made available in the world of communications.

Let me make it clear at the outset that we on these Benches have no objection whatsoever to the introduction of television services in India. On the contrary, we welcome them, because they would enrich life, particularly the life of those whose lives lack drama in the villages in the countryside, by entertainment and information, which is not otherwise available. And similarly, it would enrich life by bringing the process of adult literacy and even better education through these audio-visual techniques. In a country as illiterate as this, audio-visual techniques have great importance of an educative nature, as also for information and entertainment purposes.

But having said that, let me also say that we are very strongly opposed to the use of public funds of any nature whatsoever for this purpose. So far as we are concerned, there are two fundamental propositions that apply

to television: (i) that television services should not be provided by government; and (ii) that there should be no financing from public revenues.

So far as the first proposition is concerned, I can say that it is by and large common ground to members of all parties in this House judging by previous debates and I am very glad to see that in its recent report, the Committee on broadcasting and information Media, which is popularly known as Chanda Committee, has itself come to this conclusion that government should not provide television services; and that they should have nothing to do with the All India Radio and the present set up. Let me just read one or two sentences from their Report. At one point, in para 58, the Chanda Committee report says: "Television services must not be considered by the people as an instrument of the Government of the day as All India Radio is widely regarded today." Para 60 says: "Formation of a Television Corporation under an Act of Parliament would not imply any abrogation of Parliamentary accountability and of review by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings". It goes on to say that it would only imply that there would be no interference in the day-to-day administration of the Corporation. It goes on to say in para 61: "There was complete agreement among the experts who appeared before us on the desirability of keeping television outside the purview of detailed control by Government. Further, there are certain activities which do not lend themselves to rigid bureaucratic control and television is undoubtedly one of them". Then again in para 64, it goes on to say: "There is also a political consideration which cannot be lightly dismissed, more so in a Federal government. If some of the States come to be controlled by parties other than the one in power at the Centre"—that is likely next year—"television would be exposed to stresses and strains which are best avoided."

Therefore, so far as this point is concerned, the Chanda Committee Report, we on this side and most other hon. Members of this House are agreed that there must be separation from All India Radio and an autonomous body to run television. My own experience, the little experience of the Delhi evening programmes on television put out by All India Radio, bear out the Chanda Committee's scepticism about the confidence of All India Radio to run these services. These services, whenever I have seen them, have been amateurish. The programmes put out by the Delhi Station are insipid and, I am sorry to say, highly biased in favour of the Congress Party. Yet this programme, which goes to 700 Delhi families in this capital, costs this country several lakhs of rupees and the poor taxpayers throughout the country, in the villages, are asked to pay so that these 700 pampered families in Delhi who can own a set might be subsidised out of the public revenues. This is scandalous. The staff which puts out this very inferior programme is oversized and the Chanda Committee has described it as grossly over-staffed. It consists of 271 people for a miserable, footling service of this kind for the city of Delhi. Therefore, the first conclusion is that neither AIR nor Government are competent to run television. The Chanda Committee quite rightly says that the television of the future should not inherit an inept, uneconomic and outsized organisation. It is an enlightened Report and I would like to complement the able Chairman of that Committee and the members of this Parliament, of both Houses, most of whom make up that committee. It is a very enlightened document. (*Interruptions*).

I hope when the Minister replies to this debate on Monday he will take us into his confidence and tell us what the Government's stand is on this major recommendation of the Committee that television should be run by an independent auto-

nous corporation and not by AIR as an organisation of Government. I hope he will be able to come to us and accept that conclusion, which will be almost universally satisfactory to this House.

I come to the second point, Finance, which is a more controversial point. The Chanda Report goes on to make it clear that the capital expenditure on this project will be colossal and, in particular, it will need very heavy foreign exchange. The Chanda Committee proposes to meet the problem in this manner. It says that the capital cost should be met by loans from a foreign consortium or foreign collaborators for the foreign exchange component and the rupee costs should be met by the Indian Government. Unfortunately the Committee gives no estimate of the costs. I saw in the *Statesman's* editorial of 27th February an estimated cost during the Fourth Plan of Rs. 50 crores, but how much of it is rupee cost, I do not know. Maybe, the Minister can enlighten us. This much is clear that the I & B Ministry's own proposals, which were prior to the Chanda Committee Report provided for an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores during the Fourth Plan from the public revenues and Rs. 100 crores to be put as a burden on the tax-payer over the next 25 years by which time, according to them, the whole country would be covered. I believe the I and B estimate to be a gross under-estimate and I would request the Minister not to be fooled by it.

Now, Sir, here we must part company with both the I & B Ministry and the Chanda Committee. This is a bankrupt country today. Our Prime Minister has gone abroad last night to ask for help, to help this country out of its bankruptcy because if that help does not come we shall have to default on our obligations. Our Government does not have the money to provide drinking water facilities in the villages of this country... (*Interruptions*). Drinking



[Shri M. R. Masani]

water is not available in a large number of villages in this country. We cannot provide food and have to go abroad for good also. Schools and hospitals are in short supply. We have not been able to carry out the Directive Principle of our Constitution that there should be free and compulsory primary education within ten years of Independence. Is this a country that can spend Rs. 50 or 100 crores of the tax-payers' money when the children of the poor, the poorest themselves are going without the bare needs of life, on what is after all relatively a luxury? Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar is perfectly correct when he says, he said recently that this was "a criminal misuse of public revenues." Therefore, my Party will vote against these grants when they are put to vote on Monday.

Does it mean that what I am saying involves that there should be no television in this country? My answer is a clear "no." What I say does not mean that television should be postponed or dropped for the present. There are other ways of financing television, and the whole world has been doing so in those ways. Take the case of other countries, the United Kingdom, for instance. There are the BBC and the Independent Television Authority competing for public favour. The BBC relies exclusively on licence fees while the ITA relies on advertisements. Neither of them get any public revenue and the tax payer does not pay for them, either the BBC or the ITA service. In the United States and many other countries the entire revenue of the television services comes from commercial films and commercial broadcasts. In Italy, Germany and Canada they have both the licensing fee system and the advertisement system. But in all those countries the taxpayer is not touched and no part of the taxpayer's money goes into financing television service. In Britain, they gave loans but the loans

have been repaid by now. If these rich countries do not mulct their tax-payers for television services, is there any conceivable reason why our country, poor and destitute as this is today, should launch out into spending crores of public money, tax-payers' money on this luxury? It is true that in India licence fees will not suffice because the number of well-to-do people who can own sets is limited. But there are, even so, two ways out by which television can be a self-financing proposition in India today.

The first is the model of the United States, where the field is left for private enterprise. We have the CBC, the NBC and the ABC, very fine corporations giving excellent programmes of information, entertainment and education. Professors who are friends of mine lecture on philosophy and on every conceivable subject without any cost to the schools, without any cost to the universities, and educate people about the subjects that they are concerned with. There is nothing wrong with commercial broadcasts and commercial television. Today in the United States it has produced the finest television services in the world and the most developed. I am glad to say that even the Chanda Committee, despite its hesitation in certain respects, says this:

"Experience elsewhere has shown that the acceptance of advertisements to accord with the programme policy of a television organisation does not bring it even remotely under the control of commercial interests nor does it lead to the presentation of material which is in questionable taste."

With that, Sir, I hope that this controversy as to whether commercial television is good or not comes to an end. Therefore, the first alternative is to follow the United States' experience which has been copied throughout Latin America and even in our

own continent, in the Philippines, Thailand, Iran and other countries quite successfully.

I am aware that although what I suggest does involve a certain measure of government control and regulation, the obsessions that have been planted in the minds of the people by those who have been ruling the country unfortunately for the last eighteen years have so distorted our public opinion that our public opinion is too backward perhaps to appreciate the progressive nature of this kind of system. I notice that the Chanda Committee, therefore, has perhaps wisely and in a statesmanlike way made compromise.

Before the Technical Committee appointed by Government on TV, certain offers were put. There was an offer from Thomson Television International, Ltd., London, and another from the Nippon Electric Co., Tokyo, both of whom said that they would lay on television services in India for profit without any cost to the Government. They have been turned down by the Technical Committee on purely doctrinaire, ideological grounds. They went wrong. I would like to suggest even now that these parties be invited again and much more careful consideration be given to the merits or demerits of these offers. In any event we stand for competition and we on these Benches are opposed to monopoly in any service of this nature.

Even if the current prejudice is too strong for my enlightened hon. friend opposite to accept the first alternative, I would place before him a second alternative which should be much more acceptable. It has been brought forward by the Chanda Committee, namely, a Statutory Corporation created by an Act of this Parliament, modelled on the Independent Television Authority in Britain with the necessary modifications. That is the second alternative. It is true that the Chanda Committee says that the rupee finance for the capital expendi-

ture for setting up this Corporation and the television apparatus should come from Government. At that point I would like to part company with that Committee. As I said, we are opposed to any rupee grant from this Government. I am quite sure that this rigid limit of seven years within which the benefits of television are to be carried to every nook and corner of this country should go. There is no reason why it should not be longer. Why not television take fifteen years to reach everyone in India? What is so sacred about seven years? If this time-limit were abolished, as I suggest it should, there is no reason why this new autonomous corporation should not be self-financing.

First of all, all licence fees should be given to the Corporation. Secondly, some time should be reserved for adult education and school programmes which the Ministry of Education and other educational authorities may utilise and for which they must pay like all other consumers of time. The cost of these programmes will be negligible and, instead of spending the money on schools or in some other way, that money will be spent through the Education Ministry's grant.

Then, the Corporation should be free to accept sponsored programmes and advertisement following the practice which the Chanda Committee has rightly described as "almost universal." For this purpose, they may need foreign collaboration, whether for capital or revenue expenditure. How it should be got is a matter of detail. It could be got in the form of equity holdings by the foreign participants or may be in the form of loans from those who supply the equipment and those who manufacture sets in India. But whatever it may be, what I am suggesting to you are ways in which the entire burden can be lifted from the shoulders of the tax-payer and the television services can be run on a self-sufficient and self-financing basis.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Then the last question remains, and that is, will it be possible to make it self-sufficient? I believe it can. It is on record that in 1964-65, the British Exchequer got no less than £34 million as tax and levies from the Independent Television Authority and the programme companies without spending a penny of public money. The ITA got nothing from the British Government or the tax-payers. But from a simple, developing profit-making service, they were able to pay taxes and levies to the extent of £34 million in one year, in 1964-65. That shows that, even if it is not quite so prosperous, our own proposed Corporation, I believe, should be able to make both ends meet.

I do hope that the hon. Minister, when he replies to the debate, will share his reactions with us, to all that I have said, and also to the Chanda Committee Report, and I hope he will do so with an open mind, free from the ideological fetters that unfortunately bind many of his colleagues.

In any event, whether he responds or not, we on these Benches are going to oppose every single rupee of the tax-payer's money which is misused by the television service in Delhi or elsewhere. We shall vote against them, because we believe that we must have a sense of proportion. Television is a good thing, but there is such a thing as a priority. There is such a thing as putting first things first, and there are a hundred things in India that deserve priority, so far as public funds are concerned, over Television.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हम्मीरपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी हमारे दोस्त श्री मिनू ममानी साहब ने टेलीविजन का एक स्वतन्त्र कारपोरेशन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में अपना तर्क प्रस्तुत किया है और चन्दा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया है। मैं समझता

हूँ कि चन्दा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट टेलीविजन का कारपोरेशन बनाने के उद्देश्य से बिल्कुल मानने योग्य नहीं है। उसका कारण है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उनका यह सुझाव कि इन को प्राइवेट हाथों में कारपोरेशन बना कर दे दिया जाय मैं देखता हूँ कि इस देश में हमने सत्ताचार-पत्रों की छपाई के बारे में देखा कि पूँजीपतियों के हाथों में होने के कारण इस देश की जनता का भला नहीं होता और वे इस देश की भाषा और इस देश की जनता का हित नहीं चाहते हैं। इस देश के अंग्रेजी प्रसार इस देश की जनता की भावनाओं को नहीं समझते हैं और देश की भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैंने देखा कि उससे जनता का लाभ नहीं होता।

मैंने देखा कि बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में मोटर कार बनाने के कारखाने हैं विदेशों में जो कार 4 हजार से लेकर 7-8 हजार रुपये में मिलती हैं वहीं कार इस देश में 17-18 हजार रुपये में मिलती हैं और इसी तरह से चन्दा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार टेलीविजन का कारपोरेशन बना देने से इस देश में टेलीविजन जनता के लिये दुष्ट हो जायेगा यह एक निरर्थक चीज़ होगी।

दूसरा तर्क मेरा यह है कि यदि यह कारपोरेशन बना दिया जायगा तो वह संसद् के प्रति उत्तरदायी नहीं हो सकेगा और संसद् यह चाहेगी कि ऐसी संस्था संसद् के नियन्त्रण में रहे और उसका एक एक पाई का खर्च हमारी देख रेख में बोते ताकि हम उसमें सबाल पूछ सकें नुकता चीनी कर सकें और सुधार कर सकें।

मेरे दिमाग में एक बात यह भी है कि यदि यह कारपोरेशन पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में दे दी गई तो टेलीविजन में शिक्षा तथा मनोरंजन का काम उसमें क्या होगा बल्कि दलबन्दी और गुटबन्दी का काम होगा कारपोरेशन एक विशेष के पक्ष में जायेगा

और फेबरेटिज्म में बह जायेंगे और विशेष कर पूँजीवादी समाज जो इस देश का है वही इसका लाभ उठायेगा और गरीब जनता इसका लाभ नहीं उठा पायेगी ।

तीसरे इससे क्या होगा कि जब उनको सरकार से पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो वे व्यय को पूरा करने के अलावा भागीदारों के लाभ ही लाभ की बात सोचने कमाने की बात सोचेंगे । इस लिये विज्ञापन देना बढ़ा दिया जायेगा खाली व्यावसायिक बातें ज्यादा होंगी और इतनी ज्यादा होंगी कि जनता अब जागेगी और न इनसे स्कूलों को लाभ होगा और न जनता को लाभ होगा । वे विज्ञापन के जरिये जनता के लिये एक धाँखा छड़ी की चीज बनती चली जायेगी । यह ठीक है कि उस पर नुक्ताचीनी जरूर हो सकती है लेकिन नुक्ताचीनी करने में कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता क्योंकि वह जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदार नहीं होगा । कारपोरेशन सिर्फ अपने लिये जिम्मेदार है जिस तरह से पूँजीपति अपने लिये जिम्मेदार होता है । कार की कीमत आज बढ़ती चली जा रही है लेकिन इससे क्या होता है सरकार उस पर कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकती और कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं कर पाती इसलिये जरूरी है कि छोटी कार बनाने का पब्लिक सेक्टर में कारखाना खोला जाय तब इनका दिमाग ठीक होगा ।

मैं मसानी साहब के इस तर्क से सहमत हूँ कि टेलिविजन पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा खर्च करना ठीक नहीं है परन्तु यही कारण है कि सरकार ने उसको अभी बड़े पैमाने पर प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है बल्कि वह उसको धीरे धीरे बढ़ा रही है जब यह बढ़ जायगा तब सरकार इसका उत्थान इसका पालन पोषण जितनी जिम्मेदारी से कर सकती है उतना प्राइवेट मन्था नहीं कर सकती । परन्तु यदि टेलिविजन कारपोरेशन के हाथ में चला जायगा तो उसका अविष्य इस देश में बिगड़ जायगा ।

इसलिये मैं और मेरे साथी जो कांग्रेस के हैं और जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं वह इस कारपोरेशन की राय के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और मैं मन्त्री महोदय से चाहूँगा कि उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उन सब दृष्टिकोणों पर जनता की राय लें । इसलिये मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि ऐसी रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय लिया जाय तो सोच-समझ कर लिया जाय और जब तक जनता की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधियों की भावनाओं का समन्वय न हो जाय तब तक मिनिस्ट्री ऐसा निर्णय लेने से बाज धाये । इस किस्म का कारपोरेशन बनाने का मैं बिल्कुल विरोधी हूँ ।

15 hrs.

दूसरी बातें जो इस मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत हैं उनकी तरफ यह अब मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । सूचना मन्त्रालय एक ऐसा मन्त्रालय है जिसमें स्थायित्व अभी तक नहीं आ पाया है । इसमें स्थायित्व का आना बहुत जरूरी है । बार बार छः छः और आठ महीने में मन्त्री बदलते रहते हैं । मन्त्री ही नहीं सेंसेटरी भी बदलते रहते हैं । सेंसेटरी ही नहीं आल इण्डिया रेडियो के जो डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं वह भी बदलते रहते हैं । इतनी जल्दी जल्दी बदलियाँ होने से यह होता है कि कभी भी स्थायित्व की बात नहीं हो पाती है । नीति जो एक बार तय हो जाती है वह नहीं चल पाती है । सब काम इसी तरह से हो रहा है जिसके कारण जनता को सन्तोष नहीं हो पाता है । मैं इस बात की तारीफ करता हूँ, मैं इस बात की प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो ने संकट के समय में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है । लेकिन अगर उसमें स्थायित्व भी होता और उसमें सूझ बूझ वाले अधिकारी होते तो बहुत अच्छा होता ।

आकाशवाणी हो या सूचना विभाग हो या प्रेस इनफार्मेशन ब्यूरो हो या पब्लिकसेन्स डिबीजन हो इन सब के अन्दर जो मुख्य

## [श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

विचारधारा है वह यह है कि वे यह समझते हैं कि जनता तक अगर पहुँचना है तो केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा के माध्यम से ही पहुँचा जा सकता है। वह यह समझते हैं कि इस देश में केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा ही एक मात्र ऐसी भाषा है जिसके माध्यम से जनता तक पहुँचा जा सकता है। बाकी की जितनी भाषायें हैं, तमिल है, तेलुगू है, मलयालम है, गुजराती है, बंगला है, असमिया है, हिन्दी है, इन भाषाओं के माध्यम से काम करने के लिए सूचना मन्त्रालय ने अभी तक कोई सराहनीय कदम नहीं उठाया है। वे यही समझते हैं कि अंग्रेजी के जरिये सब काम हो सकता है। मैं अंग्रेजी के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। वह भी चलनी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हिन्दी के माध्यम से, तमिल के माध्यम से, तेलुगू के माध्यम से और हमारे देश की जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, उनके माध्यम से भी यह काम होना चाहिये। आज यह हो रहा है कि जो समाचार यहाँ से जाते हैं प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया की मार्फत या दूसरे सूत्रों के द्वारा वे अंग्रेजी में ही जाते हैं और बाद में जा कर उनका अनुवाद किया जाता है। हिन्दी में अगर कोई मन्त्री बोलता है या हम लोग बोलते हैं उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके जो नोट लिये जाते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में लिये जाते हैं और अंग्रेजी में उसकी रिपोर्ट भेजी जाती है। उसका अनुवाद फिर जाकर प्रेस इनफार्मेशन ब्यूरो आदि में दूसरी भाषाओं में होता है। यहाँ पर ये मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में जाती हैं। वहाँ पर उसका हिन्दी तथा दूसरी भाषाओं में अनुवाद होता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बात कही जाती है उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत अर्थवा उल्टे अर्थ उसके हो जाते हैं क्योंकि पहले उसका एक बार मूल से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद हो जाता है और बाद में फिर अंग्रेजी से भाषा में अनुवाद होता है। क्या हमारी जो देशी भाषायें हैं, उन भाषाओं में ये समाचार नहीं जा सकते हैं? क्या उनमें ये समाचार मूल रूप से तैयार नहीं हो सकते हैं? फिर उनका अगर आप चाहें तो अंग्रेजी

में अनुवाद करा सकते हैं। यदि ये अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से तैयार होंगी; एक विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से तैयार होंगी और फिर देश में जायेंगी तो जितने समाचार पत्र देश में हैं हमारी अपनी भाषाओं के, क्या वे तरक्की कर सकते हैं वे तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। यही कारण है कि वे तरक्की कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। मौलिक रूप से हम उनको समाचार अपनी भाषाओं में देने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस आंग शीघ्रातिशोघ्र ध्यान दिया जाय। मैं कह चुका हूँ कि मैं अंग्रेजी के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। इसको भी आप चलायें। लेकिन मूल रूप से समाचार भारतीय भाषाओं में आने चाहियें, हिन्दी में आने चाहियें, जो इस देश की भाषायें हैं उन में आने चाहियें, जो भाषायें हमने संविधान में स्वीकृत की हैं, उनमें आने चाहियें। संविधान में कहा गया है कि हिन्दी देश की भाषा होगी। भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में भी स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दी के अलावा अंग्रेजी भी चलाई जा सकती है। English may continue in addition to Hindi. स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दी के अलावा अंग्रेजी भी चलाई जा सकती है। लेकिन मन्त्रालय का काम यह हो रहा है कि English may continue, Hindi may or may not be used, the other languages of the country may or may not be used. यह जो है यह संविधान के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध है। जो अधिनियम इन सदन ने पास किया है, उसके विरुद्ध है। हिन्दी के लिए और देश की सारी भाषाओं के लिए जो बात कही गई है उस पर आप अमल करें, उन भाषाओं को आप जागृत करें, उन भाषाओं के यूनिट्स आप फैलायें, उन भाषाओं के कर्मचारियों की आप अधिक संख्या बढ़ावें और अंग्रेजी के जो कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं, उनको आप कम करें और उनकी जगहों पर भारतीय भाषाओं के कर्मचारी लगायें। मूल रूप से आप हिन्दी में तथा दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचार देने का प्रबन्ध करें और बाद में

उनका अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद हो। मौलिक रूप से आपका सब काम हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से हो। यही भाषा आपको जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए काम में लानी चाहिये। यही भाषा माध्यम बननी चाहिये। मौलिक रूप से भारतीय भाषाओं में सब कामकाज होना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि केवल हिन्दी में हो। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि सभी भाषाओं में हो। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तब ही मन्त्रालय कुछ सफलता प्राप्त कर सकता है अन्यथा देश की जनता के पास पहुंचने में आप समय नहीं हो सकते हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि जनता की सरकार है, जनता के द्वारा है और जनता के लिए है। लेकिन जिस सरकार की भाषा जनता की भाषा नहीं है, जिस सरकार का कामकाज जनता की भाषा के माध्यम से नहीं हो सकता है या जो जनता की भाषा से कामकाज नहीं चलाती है और वह जनता तक उस भाषा में पहुंचना चाहती है जिस भाषा को जनता नहीं समझती है, तो कैसे हमें सफलता अपने प्रयासों में प्राप्त हो सकती है। मौलिक रूप से हिन्दी और देशी भाषाओं के माध्यम से आप जनता तक पहुंचेंगे तो आपकी बात को जनता समझ जाएगी। इसलिए चाहे आपकी प्लान पब्लिसिटी हो या पब्लिकेशन डिबी-जन हो या कोई भी दूसरा विभाग हो वे सभी अपने प्रयत्नों में असफल हुए हैं और केवल इसीलिए असफल हुए हैं कि आपने जनता से सहयोग की अपील की है लेकिन अपील आपने जनता की भाषा में नहीं की है, उस भाषा में की है जिसको जनता नहीं समझती है। हमने जनता को सहयोग लेने के लिए बड़े बड़े साइन बोर्ड सड़कों पर लगाये हैं लेकिन अधिकतर अंग्रेजी में लगाये हैं। हमने बोर्ड लगाये हैं कि सुरक्षा के लिए जनता धन दे। लेकिन वे साइन बोर्ड अंग्रेजी में होते हैं और उनको जनता समझ नहीं पाती है।

श्री मृणाल राव (महबूबनगर) : हिन्दी में भी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यहीं कहीं तमिल, तेलुगू, मलयालम आदि में हो सकते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी में बहुत अधिक है। अधिकांश अंग्रेजी में है। सड़क पर चलने वाला आदमी अंग्रेजी नहीं समझता है। अंग्रेजी के लिए आपको अगर इन साइन बोर्डों को लगाना हो तब तो बात अलग है लेकिन यदि आप इन को साधारण जनता के लिए लगाना चाहते हैं तो आप को चाहिये कि जनता की भाषा में इनको आप लगायें, जनता के पास उसकी भाषा में पहुंचें। आप इंग्लैंड में अंग्रेजी में साइन बोर्ड लगायें कि हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा में वे अपना योगदान करें, सुरक्षा कोष के लिए धन दें तो वे तो समझ लेंगे लेकिन इस देश के लोगों से आप चाहते हैं कि वे आपके साथ सहयोग करें, आपके इन प्रयत्नों में वे आपको सहयोग दें तो आपको इस देश की भाषा में उन तक पहुंचना चाहिये। लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। यह कितनी विडम्बना की बात है।

विदेशों में भी हमारे भारतीय लोग रहते हैं। वे भी भारतीय भाषाओं में कार्यक्रमों को सुनने के लिए तरसते रहते हैं। मुझे पता चला है कि उन कार्यक्रमों को जो थोड़ा बहुत प्रसारित भी किया जाता है रह कर दिया जाएगा या बहुत ही कम कर दिया जाएगा और अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रम बढ़ा दिये जायेंगे। मैं फिजी गया हूँ, आस्ट्रेलिया गया हूँ, हांगकांग गया हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि वह भारतवासी भी रहते हैं और वे हिन्दुस्तान के रेडियो से देशी भाषाओं के कार्यक्रम सुनने को तरसते हैं। वे भारतीय भाषाओं में कार्यक्रमों को सुनना चाहते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि विदेशों के लिए आल इण्डिया रेडियो से जो भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रोग्राम होते हैं उनको कम न किया जाए बल्कि उनको बढ़ाया जाए। अंग्रेजी को समझने वाले लोग जरूर होते हैं यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन सभी विदेशों में लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं और उनको आप अपनी भाषा में कहेंगे तो वे विदेशों में भी आप की कद्र करेंगे। मैं कहूँगा कि यह जो

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दासत्व की भावना एक विदेशी भाषा के प्रति है, इसको सम्पाप्त किया जाए। इसको किसी भी तरह उचित नहीं समझा जा सकता है।

आपने देश भर में बहुत से ट्रांसमीटर लगाये हैं। छोटे छोटे ट्रांसमीटर लगाये हैं। किस आधार पर आप उन को लगाते हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। कहीं से कोई सिफारिश आ जाए, कोई प्रभाव आ जाए, तो ट्रांसमीटर लगा दिये जाते हैं वरना नहीं लगाये जाते हैं। ट्रांसमीटर ऐसे क्षेत्रों में आपने नहीं लगाये हैं जहाँ उनकी आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में भी विचार करें। वह देखें कि कौन से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ पर एक प्रकार का आचार-विचार है, एक प्रकार की संस्कृति है, एक प्रकार के लोग हैं और वहाँ पर ट्रांसमीटर खोले जायें। वज्र में अभी तक कोई केन्द्र नहीं खोला गया है। खोलने का विचार कर रहे हैं। रामपुर में जो केन्द्र खोला है वह संस्कृति का उल्लेखनीय केन्द्र है। बुंदेलखंड में कोई केन्द्र नहीं खोला है। उसकी उपेक्षा की गई है। वाराणसी में या अन्य जगह ट्रांसमीटर लगे हैं वे रिलेइंग स्टेशन ही हैं। मूल रूप से कोई कार्यक्रम वहाँ से प्रसारित नहीं होते हैं। सब से बड़ी बुनियादी बात यह है कि उन पर बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर आपने लगा दिये हैं। उन इंजीनियरों का खर्चा बढ़ गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन इंजीनियरों की क्या आवश्यकता है। अगर वहाँ उनकी आवश्यकता तो प्रोड्यूसर और दूसरे कार्यकर्ता भी तो आप लगायें ताकि उन स्थानों से मौलिक रूप से जो समाचार आवि हैं तथा दूसरे कार्यक्रम हैं वे भी प्रसारित किये जा सकें। ट्रांसमीटर खाली रिलेइंग स्टेशन नहीं होने चाहिए। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तभी तरक्की हो सकती है।

जो आकाशवाणी आदि में कर्मचारी-हैं उनके बारे में मैंने पिछली बार भी आपसे

कहा था। उनकी तरफ कुछ आपका ध्यान दिलाया था। इस वर्ष फिर मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ कि उनकी सर्विस कंडीशन पर आप गौर करें। खास तौर से आकाशवाणी के तमाम जो केन्द्र हैं उनमें जो प्रोग्राम एंज-किटव वगैरह हैं उनकी ऐसी दुर्दशा है कि वह बेचारे न तो कुछ कह सकते हैं और न ही उनकी सुनवाई होती है। यहाँ पर अपने भाषण के द्वारा मैं आपका ध्यान उनकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनकी ओर आप ध्यान दें। इनकी संस्था दिल्ली में करीब डेढ़ सौ है और सारे देश में चार सौ है। उनकी सर्विस कंडीशन पर आप दृष्टिपात करें और सुधार करें।

आकाशवाणी की जो भाषा नीति है उसमें आपको जल्दी जल्दी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जो नीति एक बार बन चुकी है उस पर आपको कायम रहना चाहिये। उस भाषा को सभी लोग समझने लग गए हैं। बार बार भाषा नीति पर विचार करने के लिए कमेटी बना दी जाती है और यह उससे पूछा जाता है कि कैसी भाषा हो। जो भाषा काफी पहले से चली आ रही है और जो आगे भी चलती रह सकती है वह क्या कोई बुरी भाषा है। देश भर के लोग उसको समझते हैं। फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि पब्लिक के पास पहुंचने के लिए कौनसी भाषा होनी चाहिये। क्या पब्लिक अखबार नहीं पढ़ती है। समाचार पत्रों की जो भाषा है वह परिभाषित भाषा है। स्कूलों में जो भाषा पढ़ कर बच्चे निकल रहे हैं या निकल चुके हैं वह भाषा क्या कोई दूसरी भाषा है? फिर यह कैसे कहा जाता है कि संस्कृतिकरण है या पशियनीकरण है। आप उसमें बार बार परिवर्तन न करें। उसमें आप सुधार करें, उसको अच्छा करें। लेकिन बार बार परिवर्तन भाषा नीति में नहीं होना चाहिये। बार बार परिवर्तन करने की नीति की लोग सराहना नहीं करते हैं, इसकी वे बुराई करते हैं।

अन्त में अच्छे कामों के लिए मैं मन्त्रालय को तारीफ करता हूँ। भाकाशवाणी के पब्लिकेशन डिवाइजन के और अन्य जो इसके विभाग हैं, उनमें काम करने वाले लोगों ने जो अच्छा काम किया है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। विशेषकर लड़ाई के जमाने में उन्होंने जो काम किया है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। साथ साथ मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर विचारा लिया जाए, उन पर गौर किया जाए और उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश की जाए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move the motions to the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirable expenditure of public funds in a poor country like India on the development of Television. (7)]

**Shri K. K. Warior (Trichur):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in the newsprint of Government in favour of big Newspapers. (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in the advertising policy of Government in favour of big Newspapers. (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Question of price page schedule of Newspapers. (13)]

3007 (ai) LS—9.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give more encouragement to language papers. (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implications of governmental decision regarding television. (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Recent Government decision regarding a temporary ban on the remarkable Bengali film "Neel Akasher Neechey". (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-implementation of the recommendations of the re-organisation committee for engineering services of A.I.R. (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[New practice of employing foreign engineers for installing transmitters in India as turn-key projects which Indian engineers had been doing all these years. (18)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement import substitution wherever available, particularly in utilising foreign credits. (19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Disregard of technical and economic considerations in establishing new radio stations. (20)].



[Shri K. K. Warior]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of security and strategic dispersal of new high power short wave transmitters. (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect shown in not establishing any radio stations at Madurai and Cochin, two of the important and main cities of the South. (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite on highest priority the strengthening of the Trichur Transmitting station with at least a 200 K.W. transmitter. (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of a full fledged studio centre at Trichur. (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Proposed agreement with U.S.S.R. for high power transmitters. (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of the S. C. Samanta Evaluation Committee. (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for enacting a comprehensive Press and Registration of Books statute repealing the existing out of date enactment. (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more foreign exchange for import of Newsprint. (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to take proper action on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Press Enquiry Commission and Monopolies Enquiry Commission (29).].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Question of near monopoly position of the P.T.I. in dissemination of news. (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give equal if not more facilities to representatives of language papers. (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the implementation of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers. (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expansion of Film Institute of India and wider publicity to attract more trainees. (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Institution of more scholarships to Indian students to take up training in the Film Institute of India. (34)].

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I have gone through the report of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry with due care and caution. This report, like any other report of its kind, is sullen and dry in details and does not focus any attention on the basic facts that confront this ministry. I am very unhappy to say that this ministry is relegated to a second rate position and even the time allotted for the discussion of its demands is limited to four hours. On the other hand, with so many departments under this ministry—it is almost like an empire—it is very difficult to do proper justice to all the departments, because the time is very limited.

I would take up external publicity first. The purpose of these external broadcasts by the All India Radio is to focus a correct image of India abroad. But what image of India is there today abroad if not the image of hungry, poor and famished country? In the context of it, I would say that the responsibility of the external broadcast has gone up very high. Now, if you turn over the pages of the handbook published by the BBC for 1966 you will know in what deplorable state our external publicity is and you can also compare that with the magnificent strides other countries, equally under-developed like us, like China, Egypt, North Korea and Cuba have made. BBC has listed 12 countries as major broadcasters and in this list of 12 countries, unfortunately, India does not find a place whereas North Korea finds a

place and Cuba a place. My I tell you, Sir, that in 1950 China had only 66 programme hours per week in respect of external broadcasts but by 1965 China increased the number from 66 to 937. China, according to this BBC handbook is only second to the Soviet Union in the matter of external broadcast. About North Korea and Cuba, they have 200 hours of external broadcast whereas India has only 160 hours of external broadcast. To illustrate what scant attention is paid in this respect, I would like to cite one instance. I read a very illuminating article by Mr. Kushwant Singh. He was with the AIR people. There he has narrated a short fine incident. One day the announcer for the French service of the All-India Radio did not turn up in time. The engineer on duty immediately went up to the mike and said: "This is the French service of the All India Radio. I am sorry our announcer has not turned up and I speak no French. Here is some Hindustani music for you. I hope you will enjoy". The trouble was, the French listeners possibly listened to this Hindustani music, but there was no reaction from their side. Either the French listeners are inert in their response or they do not treat our external broadcast with the seriousness it deserves. Otherwise, what should be the reason for there being no reaction from their side. I must congratulate the engineer on duty for his presence of mind and ingenuity. If he had not that presence of mind, if he had not played that Hindustani music, possibly it would have ended up in a sort of confusing state of affairs.

Another thing is, for our external broadcasts we utilise the service of short waves. In this age of transistor revolution short waves are becoming very speedily out of date. We want medium wave transmitters. The Government tells us that they are going to have a medium wave transmitter of 1000 kilowatts from Soviet Russia very soon and that would go

[Shri Hem Barua]

on the air by 1968. Why do you forget that Egypt, a country that is equally under-developed as we are, has already switched on to a 5000 kw medium wave transmitter. In this respect I want to ask the hon. Minister one question. I am very unhappy that he has taken over this. He did so well in shipping. From shipping to broadcasting is a very bad transmigration, I should say. But whatever that might be, are you in a position to tell us that with that 1000 kw. transmitter you would be able to serve the purpose to counteract Chinese propaganda in South-East Asia? These countries are paying a lot of attention so far as Asian and African countries are concerned—Egypt, Cuba, China and all those countries. But, unfortunately, we have neglected those countries.

Then, I do not understand this appendage "all" affixed to "All India Radio". After 18 years of freedom do you have to emphasise the allness of our country, the unified pattern of our country, by affixing the word "all" to "All India Radio"? Is there any radio in the world which is known as "all so-and-so"? Do the American people call their Voice of America, "Voice of all America"? Do the people of England call the BBC as the "All British Broadcasting Corporation"? I had recently been to Singapore. The radio there is known as "Radio Singapore". Therefore, I think this "all" does not reflect the correct image of India. If you want to project the correct image of India in the context of today, I think this "all" should be removed from "All India Radio", and this "All India Radio" should be re-named as "Radio India". I hope our hon. Minister would look into it and do it.

Then, I feel the All India Radio needs liberation from the bureaucratic hands. I hope the hon. Minister would excuse me if I compare the All India Radio with an old spinster aunt who keeps prejudiced eyes always on her young nieces whenever

she sees them in the company of some young smart men.

An hon. Member: Young men like the hon. Member!

Shri Hem Barua: Not like me; there are younger people.

Like that, the All India Radio does not welcome new ideas, and in order to enable this institution to welcome new ideas I think it must be liberated from the hands of the bureaucrats. In that connection, I would suggest—we have been suggesting year in and year out—that the All India Radio should be converted into a corporation judged entirely by professional and creative standards. If it is allowed to function like this under bureaucratic control things would be very bad, as things became very bad when Shri mati Indira Gandhi was a candidate for the Prime Ministership. The role then played by All India Radio was criticised in a statement by certain Members of the Opposition. Under bureaucratic control, I do not think it would be able to carry the psychological warfare against our enemies. It failed on several occasions. Even during the Pakistani aggression some of the features that the All India Radio put up were horrible. One was about Sargodah. It was also fictional in character, in the sense that it was said in a very pompous way: "Here was an air pilot who crashed down on the radar detector disobeying the orders of his squadron commander". Ultimately, what happened was, after a few days Air Marshal Arjun Singh had to come out with a statement that nothing like that happened, because it amounts to a blot on the discipline of the defence forces. I know, when Shastriji died, within a few hours VOA came down and was able to produce a feature whereas our people could not. Likewise, during the recent Indo-Pak conflict the AIR was not prompt in getting actual recordings from the actual battle-field when the shooting war was on and the

features that were produced on Dograi and Burki were only after a month or something like that.

There was a feature called "Requiem for a Cathedral". It was in such bad taste that the *Times of India* was forced to comment on it on 18th October, 1965 saying:

"AIR should be very careful to avoid crude propaganda even unconsciously in some of its feature programmes and talks...."

Don't you think this is rather a very harsh statement on the performance of the All India Radio?

I think the television is in the offing. When the television comes it would be a corporation. My suggestion is that both AIR and television, that is already in the offing, should not only be under corporations but they should also have commercial programmes in order to earn finances for our nation-building projects.

Then I will come directly to another thing. I do not understand the mind of this Ministry. Eight years after it was granted a "U" Certificate and four years after the Chinese aggression, all of a sudden the Ministry woke up and banned a Bengali picture called *Neel Akasher Neeche*, based on a novel by Mahadevi Varma, simply because of the fact that the hero of that book is a Chinese *Bhikri-walla*. And why have they done it only for two months? The way in which Government functions, would it be possible for them to make up their mind whether to ban it permanently or not within a brief period of two months? The Chinese are inimical to us and we have been focusing attention on that. But, at the same time, I would refer the hon. Minister to a speech made by Shri Nehru at Shantiniketan in 1963 where he said that we should react but we should not react in terms of fear and hatred.

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):** I may say for the benefit of the hon. Member that the ban has been revoked.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is very good. Thank you very much. Otherwise if we continue like this one day suddenly we will end up by banning Tagore's *Kabuliwalla* if our relationship with Afghanistan unfortunately worsens.

Now I must say a few words about the Song and Drama Division. It should have a separate wing or department for folk culture like folk dance, folk music etc. I would say this much also. The Song and Drama Division is doing good work. During the Pakistan aggression I was fortunate enough to see some of the scenes represented by this department entitled "Ham Tum Aur Woh". Somehow I liked it and it left some impressions in my mind. In one sentence, it can be said that they are propaganda and yet they are not propaganda.

I only wish well by this Ministry. This All India Radio or this Ministry fights a very serious battle, and that is a battle for the minds of men. It is not like other battles for territories; it is a battle for the minds of men. Since it fights that battle, I hope and trust that under the new leadership it will fight this battle more courageously and more vigorously.

श्री बि० सि० चौधरी : (मधुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जैसा कि श्री माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस मंत्रालय में आये हैं यह इस मंत्रालय का सीमावर्ष है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय एक महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, इसका जितना जन-सम्पर्क है, इसका जितना जनता से सम्बन्ध

[श्री दि सि चौधरी]

है, जनता की जितनी इसमें रुचि है उतनी शायद ही किसी और मंत्रालय में होगी। आज इस मंत्रालय का प्रसार से रहा है। गांव गांव रेडियो पहुंच रहे हैं। गांव गांव में इसकी आवाज पहुंच रही है। यह इन आंकड़ों से भी प्रकट होता है कि किस तरह से जनता की रुचि इसमें बढ़ती जाती है। सन् 1963 में 37 लाख रेडियो थे। वह बढ़ कर 1964 में 43 लाख हो गए और ऐसा अनुमान किया जाता है। रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि 50 लाख रेडियो इस दिसम्बर में तक हो गये हैं। तो इस से जो प्रगति हो रही है। इससे यह मालूम होता है कि जनता की रुचि इस तरफ बढ़ रही है।

इसी तरह से एक और बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे देखने को मिली 35, इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा प्रदर्शनियां की गई उनमें 1 करोड़ 69 लाख आदिमियों ने उनको देखा। अब आप देखें 1 करोड़ 69 लाख आदिमी इन प्रदर्शनों को देखें तो इससे अधिक जनता की रुचि का और क्या प्रमाण हो सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे वह संगीत हो, साहित्य हो कला, व्यापार उद्योग इतिहास, राजनीति, शान्ति, युद्ध, शिक्षा विकास, विज्ञान आदि कोई भी क्षेत्र क्यों न हो, उस सबका इससे सम्बन्ध है। इस मंत्रालय के प्रति सरकार की विशेष रुचि रहनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी अनुभव करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से और मंत्रालयों में प्रगति हो रही है उसके अपेक्षाकृत इसकी प्रगति अधिक है और मैं धीरे धीरे यह भी अनुभव कर रहा रहा हूँ कि हमारे आधुनिक युग में, विज्ञान के युग में, इसका एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसके समर्थन के साथ साथ कुछ बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मैंने इस में देखा कि 30 लाख फोल्डर और

पोस्टर छापे गए इस तरह जो फोल्डर और पोस्टर छापे जाते हैं बहुत कम उनका प्रचार हो पाता है क्योंकि यह कहीं आफिस में रह जाते हैं या ब्लाक के स्तर पर रह जाते हैं और इनकी जो भाषा होती है वह इस तरह की होती है कि ग्रामीण साधारण जनता उसे समझ नहीं पाती है। अगर वह इस तरह से सरल बनाये जायें और गांव सभा को पहुँचाये जायें, सीधे गांव के स्तर पर भेजे जायें तो बहुत कुछ लाभ हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि द्विषेदी जी ने कहा माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि हमारे ब्रज क्षेत्र में लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ लोग ब्रज भाषा बोलते हैं। ब्रज भाषा का क्या महत्व है मैं समझता हूँ हमारे सब लोक सभा के सदस्य और हमारे सब देशवासी इसे जानते हैं। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि वह कितना महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र की संस्कृति, और कला महत्वपूर्ण है। वहां कृष्ण भगवान पैदा हुए, उनकी प्रेरणा लेकर के न केवल मथुरा में, न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में बल्कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में उसका प्रचार होता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्रजभाषा के क्षेत्र में जो कला की और संस्कृति की प्रेरणा पायी जाती है उससे आप देखें तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर किसी के अन्दर कोई प्रेरणा, किसी के अन्दर कोई रस पैदा होता है तो उसी ब्रज के कृष्ण का नाम लेकर, उसी भाषा के रसिया को गाकर और वहां की होली और रासलीला देख कर अगर उस क्षेत्र की बातें सुनने को मिलें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एक तरह से बड़ा रस आने लगेगा। हम यह भी अनुभव करते हैं कि रस ही नहीं, हमारे जो सैनिक हैं वह इसको सुनेंगे तो उन सैनिकों के अन्दर जोश आयेगा महिलायें सुनेंगी तो उनके मुँह पर मुस्कराहट आयेगी और मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि उनकी

रस की बातें सुनकर के बुड़ों में भी कुछ उत्साह और जोश पैदा होगा और हो सकता है उनका बुड़ापा कुछ ज्यादा दिन के लिए हट जाय। तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि माननीय मंत्री इस मांग के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें कि वहाँ रेडियो स्टेशन होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। रेडियो स्टेशन की मेरी ही मांग नहीं, बहुत से लोक सभा के सदस्यों की मांग है, बहुत सी संस्थाओं की मांग है, जनता की मांग है, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि देश की मांग है। इसलिये देश की इस मांग और जनता की मांग को वह विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखें। मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन अनुदानों की मांगों का जवाब देंगे तो घोषणा करेंगे कि वहाँ ब्रज क्षेत्र में या ब्रज क्षेत्र के मुख्य स्थान मयुरा में जहाँ की मांग तमाम देश से पहुँची है, वहाँ पर रेडियो स्टेशन होगा।

दूसरी प्रार्थना मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप और समय लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री वि० सि० चौधरी : जी हाँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप सोमवार को जारी रखें।

15.29 hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

## EIGHTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri M L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Sir,  
I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-second Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1966."

The motion was adopted

15.291-2 hrs.

# RESOLUTION RE: FREE MOVE- MENT OF FOODGRAINS IN THE COUNTRY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Tan Singh on the 11th March, 1966:—

"This House is of opinion that the system of compulsory monopoly procurement and all zonal and other barriers to the free movement of foodgrains throughout the country be abolished immediately."

1 hour and 20 minutes are left. Shri Bishwanath Roy may continue his speech.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार जब इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा था उस वक्त मैं सदन का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता था कि सरकार द्वारा एकाधिकार बमूली की प्रथा ऐसी नहीं है जिससे किसी किसान को नुकसान या हानि हो। वह उनकी रक्षा के लिए भी है। उनकी आर्थिक रक्षा के लिए उसका उपयोग होता है। सम्भव है कि इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक महोदय के वहाँ अधिक अन्न होता हो और उनके वहाँ के किसानों को शायद अन्न बेचने का ही अवसर आता हो। लेकिन देश के अन्य भागों में ऐसा अवसर भी आता है जहाँ

[श्री विश्वदाय राय]

पर कि उत्पादन बढ़ने पर भाव गिरते हैं और तब सरकार को उचित मूल्य किसानों को सुलभ करने के लिए भाव निर्धारित करके स्वयं उनसे भन्न खरीदना पड़ता है। एक बार नहीं अनेक बार ऐसा हुआ है। पिछली बातों को दुहराने के बदले मैं अपने उत्तरप्रदेश की भव की बात कहूँ तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा और तर्कसंगत रहेगा। इस वर्ष भालू का उत्पादन उत्तरप्रदेश में सबसे अधिक हुआ है। इतना इससे पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। रोजगारियों ने, व्यवसायियों ने भाव बिलकुल गिराये इससे बीच में सरकार को भाना पड़ा। सरकार सहकारी समितियों द्वारा उचित मूल्य पर भालू खरीद कर मद्रास और दूसरे प्रदेशों को भेज रही है। जाहिर है कि अगर इस तरह बीच में सरकार दखल नहीं देती और यदि यह प्रथा नहीं रहती तो किसानों पर, भालू उत्पादकों पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता। अगर वह अधिपत्य व्यवसायी वर्ग के पास होता, जो भालू का जो रोजगार करते हैं उस व्यापारी वर्ग के हाथ में अगर इसका अधिपत्य होता तो साधारण किसानों को भालू उत्पादकों को हानि उठानी पड़ती। आज देश में जो भन्न संकट विद्यमान है उसमें खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन जैसे भी हो सके तत्काल बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। उस खाद्यान्न की कमी को दूर करने के लिए किसानों को जो जी तोड़ कर परिश्रम करना है उसमें एक बड़ा धक्का लगता क्योंकि जाहिर है कि खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन तभी किसान बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास करेंगे जब कि उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिले और उनकी उपज का उन्हें उचित मूल्य मिले। आज जीन स्टुर्ट का समय नहीं है जो लंदन के उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के एक एकोनामिस्ट हुए हैं और जिनका कि यह विचार था

कि केवल उत्पादन और मांग के आधार पर समाज की व्यवस्था चलती है। लेकिन आज वह चीज नहीं चलती है।

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

यही नहीं कि वह हमारे जैसे समाजवादी देश में न चलती हो बल्कि अमरीका या जो अन्य जो पूँजीवादी देश कहे जाते हैं या जहाँ बिलकुल आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता है वहाँ देखा जाय तो उधर भी किसी न किसी रूप में वहाँ की सरकार को और वहाँ के राज्य को कुछ अधिकार रहता है, एकाधिकार भी कुछ रहता है वहाँ की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को कंट्रोल करने के लिए। आज अपने देश भारत में तो आर्थिक व्यवस्था प्लांड है—नियोजित है। हम लोग इस बात के लिए बचनबद्ध हैं कि देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करनी है। हर पाँचवें वर्ष देश के हर बालिग को वोट देने का अवसर मिलता है और एक सच्चे प्रजातंत्री रूप में देश का शासन कार्य चलता जाता है। देश के एक छोटे से छोटे गांव के साधारण किसान से लेकर बड़े से बड़े करोड़पति और अरबपति देश की शासन व्यवस्था चलाने के लिए अपने प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव करते हैं और जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से कार्य चलाया जाता है। निरंतर सरकार द्वारा हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने का प्रयास हो रहा है ताकि कुछ दिनों के बाद यहाँ पर समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना हो सके। एक ऐसा विचार लेकर चलना कि सरकार को एकाधिकार न हो और बिलकुल वह समाप्त कर दिया जाय एक ऐसी बात है जैसे यह बात है कि अपनी नींव तो एक सुदृढ़ तरीके से न बनायें और उसके ऊपर बड़ी इमारत ऐसी बनायें जो गिर जाय। जाहिर है कि ऐसा बही कर सकता है जिसके

विचारों में स्पष्टता न हो। देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था के साथ धार्मिक व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में भी दिमाग में स्पष्टता न होने के कारण कोई ऐसी बात कर सकता है। जब एक बार संसद् ने धार्मिक व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में समाजवाद की स्थापना के लक्ष्य को मान लिया तो वह सारे राष्ट्र का लक्ष्य हो जाता है वह एक किसी वर्ग विशेष या किसी दल विशेष का ही लक्ष्य नहीं रहता है। ऐसी दशा में जब भारत का लक्ष्य समाजवाद निर्धारित हो चुका है तब बिलकुल सरकार के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करना और कुछ व्यवसायों के अधिकार को स्थापित करना आज बीसवीं शताब्दी में उचित नहीं लगता है। आज इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आये यह मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है।

दूसरी तरफ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा वह तो आखिर सिद्धान्त की बात है या बड़ी योजना की बात है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में भी हम को बाहर से माल लेना ही पड़ता है। हो सकता है कैनाडा और अमरीका जैसे एक प्रायः देश में जहां उपज काफी होती है और प्रादमी कम है वहां पर अन्न का बाहुल्य हो वहां पर उनकी आवश्यकता से अधिक पैदा होता ही हो लेकिन एशिया के देशों में और भारत जैसे घनी आबादी वाले देशों में बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। ऐसी हालत में यह कहां तक उचित होगा कि हम सरकार के अधिकार को तो समाप्त कर दें और कुछ व्यवसायों के अधिकार को स्थापित होने का अवसर दें? उस हालत में विदेशों से जो भी हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार होता है उसको हम किस आधार पर स्थापित कर सकेंगे? कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथ में इस सारी व्यवस्था को देना और जिस रूप में यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है उसे अगर मान लिया जाय

तो जिस धार्मिक व्यवस्था और समाजवादी समाज बनाने को हम कृतसंकल्प हैं उस पर एक आघात पहुंचेगा।

अब यह हो सकता है कि राज-धान के किसी भाग में जिसकी चर्चा प्रस्तावक महोदय ने की थी अन्न का बाहुल्य हो लेकिन देश के अनेक भागों में अन्न की कमी है और इस वर्ष तो खाद्यान्न की स्थिति और भी विषम है। इसके कारण देश में जो असन्तोष व्याप्त हो रहा है उसे यह विरोधी दल वाले और उभारने की कोशिश करते हैं और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जो जो दुःख कांड हुए हैं वह सभी के सामने हैं। अब जाहिर है कि कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में अन्न पहुंचाने के लिए अगर विदेशों से हमें अन्न पूरे तरीके से नहीं मिलता है तो कैसे काम चलेगा? चाहे वह राजस्थान हो चाहे पंजाब हो जहां भी अन्न उस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता से अधिक है तो वहां का अन्न सरकार लेकर उन भागों में पहुंचायेगी जहां पर उसकी कमी व आवश्यकता है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): ब्लैंक से बेचती है सरकार।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : ब्लैंक से बेचने की जो बात है तो वह माननीय सदस्य ज्यादा जानते होंगे। मैं तो उन क्षेत्रों से आता हूँ जहां अमातौर पर अभाव रहता है और सदा ही बाहर से अन्न मंगाना पड़ता है। यह बात नहीं है कि वहां के लोग काम नहीं करते हैं, वह काफी मेहनत मशकत करते हैं लेकिन आबादी इतनी घनी है कि एक वर्गमील में 1100 से कुछ अधिक व्यक्ति हैं। यह भी नहीं है कि वह कुछ पैदा नहीं करने। हमारे वहां के लोग चीनी बहुत अधिक पैदा करते हैं, वे खुद तो खाते ही हैं साथ ही औरों को और इनको भी खिलाने रहे हैं शताब्दियों से। लेकिन चूंकि आबादी वहां पर काफी घनी है इसलिए वहां अन्न का अभाव रहता



[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

है और बाहर पर आश्रित रहना पड़ता है। वहां पर ब्लैक नहीं होता है बल्कि जहां मशकार पर कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के द्वारा या राजकीय दुकानों द्वारा, कंट्रोल्ड शोप्स द्वारा विदेशों से मंगवाये हुए अन्न का वितरण कराती है। ब्लैक तो वहां पर होता है जहां उद्योगपति हैं, व्यवसायी हैं और हैडक्वार्टर पर ऐसे स्टॉकिस्ट हैं जो थोक का व्यापार करते हैं और जो लोग उनके यहां रहते हैं ब्लैक वे लोग करते हैं। ब्लैक सरकारी दुकानों द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है जो जनता में गल्ला कंट्रोल्ड नेट पर देती हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि भारत के एक हिस्से में जहां पर अन्न अधिक पैदा होता है और उसमें प्रस्तावक महोदय का वह भाग है जहां अधिक गल्ला उपलब्ध होता है वहां सरकार उस भाव से उन्हें कुछ कम देती है जिस पर वह वहां बेच सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार यह भी तो करती है कि उस गल्ले को इस तरह से इकट्ठा करके दूसरी जगहों पर जहां अन्न उपलब्ध नहीं है वहां उचित मूल्य पर जनता को सुलभ करती है। अब यह कहें कि सरकार उन्हें कुछ कम देती है और उससे ज्यादा उन्हें व्यवसायी देते हैं तो वह यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि देश के उन भागों में जहां अन्न की कमी है वहां की जनता को सरकार उचित मूल्य में अनाज सुलभ करती है जबकि व्यवसायियों के हाथों द्वारा ऐसा होना सम्भव नहीं है। यह जो सरकार द्वारा एकाधिकार है यह सारे देश और समाज की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित रखने के लिए किया जाता है।

प्रस्ताव के दूसरे हिस्से में प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जोनल और दूसरी बीरियस हटाने की मांग की है। अब सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है और हो सकता है

कि वह किसी हद तक हट भी जाय। सरकार को नियंत्रण और जोन आदि की व्यवस्था समूचे देश के हित को ध्यान रख कर करनी पड़ती है। अब चीनी का ही मामला ले लीजिये। मैं इस पर इस समय अधिक नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जब चीनी का उत्पादन कम था तब नियंत्रण और कंट्रोल रखना था ही। अब चूंकि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है इसलिए हो सकता है कि सरकार उस के बारे में नई नीति बनाये। यहां पर समय नहीं है कि मैं अधिक उस पर कहूं लेकिन जॉस हटाने की बात भी सरकार ने एक तरीके से मानी है और उस पर वह विचार कर रही है। उस के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन करने की बात हो रही है। अनेक बार इस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। इसलिए फिर जब अबसर मिलेगा तब मैं कहूंगा कि चीनी पर से कंट्रोल बिल्कुल खत्म किया जाय या न किया जाय। किसी न किसी तरीके की इस में ढील करने की बात कांग्रेस दल के लोगों ने भी मानी है लेकिन यह कि बिल्कुल किमी तरीके का नियंत्रण न हो इस बात को स्वीकार करना मैं समझता हूं वह एक ऐसा कदम होगा जो आगे चल कर देश को हानि पहुंचा सकता है। जिन के हित की बात प्रस्तावक महोदय कर रहे हैं उन्हीं को नुकसान हो सकता है। अब यह बात दूसरी है कि जॉस का रूप आगे क्या हो, बड़ी बड़ी जॉस हो जायें लेकिन सरकार के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने का जो प्रस्ताव है यह देश के लिए समाज के लिए और गरीब किसानों के लिए, उन 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण किसानों के लिए जो गांवों के रहने वाले हैं उन के लिए बड़ा अहितकर होगा और वह उन के लिए हितकर नहीं होगा इसलिए मैं इस मौजूदा प्रस्ताव का विरोध कर रहा हूं।

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution, which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Tan Singh, has got two basic aspects. One is the zonal restrictions which have been put on wheat, rice and other grains in the country and the second aspect is that of leaving the entire trade in foodgrains absolutely free, whether to be done by Government or to be done by private individuals. First I would like to say a few words regarding zonal restrictions. It is true that ours is such a big country that there are bound to be different kinds of conditions prevailing at the same time in the country. In certain areas there will be surplus foodgrains and in certain areas there will be deficit. Now, it would be advantageous in one set of circumstances and conditions to have restrictions on the movement of the foodgrains, while it will not be advantageous for having these restrictions on different set of circumstances and conditions.

Now, Sir, at the moment, as we have seen, I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to a particular and specific example which is today prevailing in the Punjab markets. There is enough of surplus gram and wheat. The result is....

**An hon. Member:** Maize also.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Maize also. The result is, the prices have been fluctuating to such a length that ultimately the farmer has started feeling, or, rather having a very strong feeling, whether it is proper and advantageous for him to grow wheat in the coming season.

It is the responsibility of the Government to provide foodgrains to the consumers. It is also the responsibility of the Government to see that whatever little incentives you have already given to the farmers are properly guarded and safeguarded, so that it should not have adverse effect on the agricultural production of our country.

Sir, I have been able to discuss this matter with the Punjab ministers also; and I also pleaded before them that it is the first responsibility of the Punjab Government to enter the market immediately and buy whatever surplus gram, maize or wheat is existing in the country which is having adverse effect on the market prices. But they were rather reluctant to do this on the Government level. I would therefore suggest to the Central Government that the Central Government should see that such conditions should not be allowed to prevail, and if such conditions have come to exist, they must take immediate steps to see that the condition does not further deteriorate.

Regarding the removal of zonal restrictions I would start from wheat and coarse grains and then go to rice. Now, there has been a rather agreed and unanimous demand all over the country that zonal restrictions should be removed. Now there are arguments which can be for or against this; and it will not be possible for me to go into the arguments. I would only say this, that this year and in the coming year our condition regarding wheat is going to be—if not much better—at least a little better than it was last year. Now, I ask: Why can not Government take a bold decision and start with the wheat and the coarse grains and remove all the zonal restrictions which are now existing in the movement of these foodgrains in the country? With this serving as a sort of basis, basis of the experiment, then our bigger or major difficulty always is in regard to rice. Then, after the experiment we gain regarding wheat and coarse grains as a result of the change in the zonal restrictions, we can later on also think about either removal or continuance of the policy which we are now adopting as far as the restrictions on rice are also concerned.

In this connection I would say, Sir, that apart from the very large section of the congress party feeling about the zonal restrictions, organisations

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

like the Farmers' Parliamentary Forum where certain hon. Members of this House are also there, have, after thorough examination, also come to the decision that the zonal restrictions on wheat and coarse grains should be removed immediately.

Sir, regarding the idea of leaving the trade of the foodgrains absolutely free in our country, I would not like to agree with the Mover of the Resolution, for the simple reason that India is a perpetually deficit country in the production of foodgrains; and I do not share even for a single minute, the assurances, repeated assurances, given by the hon. Minister that India is going to be self-sufficient after five years. I do not agree with that at all even for a single minute. We are going to face this problem. We will face this problem as long as we do not do something drastic to check the rate of growth of our population, and, at the same time, giving more incentives for increasing agricultural production in this country.

Now, Sir, since we are going to be always deficit in foodgrains, our Government, a Government which has been put into power by the people of this country, could not allow the private individuals and the private traders to play havoc with a commodity like foodgrains in this country.

Sir, why is it not possible to leave the foodgrains trade absolutely to the private individual? We have seen that with the little manipulation or introducing more finances in the market or withdrawing the loan finances from the market they can play havoc with the market prices of foodgrains in this country, for which ultimately the consumers are going to suffer. Producer is going to suffer and there is going to be absolute chaos as far as the trade regarding the foodgrains is concerned.

Sir, I would also at this time appeal to the Government that while the Government feels its responsibility to

import foodgrains from other countries, Government should also be more responsible and more anxious to see that whatever grain is produced in this country is properly procured, properly stored, and in respect of whatever deficit is left, we should try to see that every year that deficit is reduced and it should never be allowed to be increased.

Now, Sir, in the past also I had been pleading rather strongly that to put the trade of the foodgrains on the right lines, it is very necessary for the Government to have once for all, some final decision. Let us not do it in a half-hearted way. If the Government feels that it is proper for the Government to have monopoly procurement programme, they should have monopoly procurement programme being implemented in every State by the State Governments. If the Government does not feel that the time has come when there should be monopoly procurement programme, then, let it be voluntary procurement being organised by the co-operatives, State Governments and other organisations.

With these words, Sir, I support part of this Resolution as far as the removal of the zonal restriction is concerned, but I should express myself strongly, that I am not willing to agree with my hon. friend that the trade of foodgrains should be left absolutely free to the private individual.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** He does not say so.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time he would like to take for intervention.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनौर)  
इसके लिए कुछ समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** Fifteen to twenty minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Tan Singh, how much time will you take for reply?

**Shri Tan Singh (Barmer):** Fifteen minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Fifteen plus fifteen minutes—that is, half-an-hour. I have got a list which shows that there are ten Members remaining who are anxious to speak. So, I think, we should restrict ourselves to seven minutes each. It will be better. If any hon. Member wants a minute more, he may have it. I think it will be better if we have seven minutes each, ordinarily.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** कुछ ऐसे भी मेम्बर हैं, जिन्होंने नाम नहीं भेजे हैं।

**An hon. Member:** Time may be extended.

**Mr. Chairman:** Ordinarily seven minutes, and maximum, one more minute. Shri Bade. Please restrict yourself to seven minutes.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है : "इस सभा की राय है कि अनिवार्य एकाधिकार बसूली पद्धति और देश भर में खाद्यान्नों के निर्बाध रूप से लाने-ले जाने के मार्ग में समस्त क्षेत्रीय तथा ग्रन्थ प्रतिबन्धों को तत्काल समाप्त किया जाये।" मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूँ।

पहले मध्य प्रदेश को सरप्लस स्टेट कहा जाता था, लेकिन खान बनने के बाद हमारे यहां से चना गुजरात को भेजा गया और जबार महाराष्ट्र को भेजी गई, जिस के कारण हमारे यहां बहुत कठिनाई उत्पन्न

हो गई। मैं ने देखा है कि महाराष्ट्र में खान की वजह से लोगों को भनाज नहीं मिलता है और वहां भुखमरी हो रही है।

पहले खान बनाए गए। उस के बाद जिलेबन्दी की गई। उस के बाद तहसील-बन्दी की गई और फिर टप्पाबन्दी की गई। इस वजह से भनाज एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में नहीं जा सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश में गुना में गेहूं पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन वह बैस्ट निमाड़, खारगोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में नहीं जा सकता है। एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट से दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट को मूवमेंट बन्द करने से यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि एक जगह के लोग भूखों मरते हैं और दूसरी जगह गेहूं सड़ रहा है। पंजाब में गेहूं सस्ता मिलता है और वे चाहते हैं कि इसको बाहर लेजाकर बेंचे, खाने के वास्ते दें, लेकिन सरकार तैयार नहीं है। केवल फूड मिनिस्टर साहब घड़े बैठे हैं और कहते हैं कि पंजाब के काश्तकार और वहां के व्यापारी ब्लैक-मार्केट कर के फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। इस वास्ते उनको इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री भी अपना रास्ता देख रहे हैं कि कब ये हमारी शरण धार्य और जिस भाव में सरकार उम भनाज को वसूल करना चाहती है, उस भाव में वसूल कर सकें। इस का एक और परिणाम सामने आया है कि व्यापारी भनाज को खोरी से एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भेज रहे हैं। 500 रु देते हैं बाडर पर और एक टुक एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में चला जाता है, बाडर पर पुलिस बैठी रहती है लेकिन भनाज चला जाता है, इस प्रकार से ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और भ्रष्टाचार शुरू हो गया है। जितने जितने कानून सरकार बनाती है, उससे भ्रष्टाचार का मार्ग खुल जाता है।

इस के साथ एक और दोष भी सामने आया है जितने हमारे यहां छोटे छोटे व्यापारी

[श्री बड़े]

ये जो अपना माल साकर बाजार में बेचते थे, वह बन्द हो गया है। 20 लाख ऐसे छोटे छोटे व्यापारी थे जो इस तरह से अपना धन्धा करते थे, वह भाज बन्द हो गया है, लेकिन जहाँ काश्तकार अपना अनाज व्यापारी को अपनी ओपड़ी में ही बेच दिया करता था, भाज उसको 10-20 किलो या फिर आधा क्वीन्टल अनाज लाकर तहसील स्थानों में जाकर बेचना पड़ता है और फिर पैसा लेने के लिये उसको तीन चार चक्कर लगाने पड़ने हैं और फिर आधा क्वीन्टल जो सेबी से प्रोक्योर-मेंट होता है उसका पैसा लेने के लिये उसको कई दफा जाना पड़ता है। शासन यह चाहता है कि एकाधिकार कर के सब व्यापारी अपने हाथ में लेकर लोगों को भूखा मारे इस से बुरी सरकार दूसरी कोई नहीं हो सकती। गांव गांव में शहर शहर में लोग इस सरकार को कोस रहे हैं कि यह किस प्रकार का कांग्रेस शासन है जो लोगों को भूखा मार रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूखमरी से मीते नहीं हुई है, ऐसा वहाँ के राजस्व मंत्री ने कहा है। जब हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में यह सवाल आया कि भूखमरी से मर गये हैं तो कहते हैं कि भूखमरी कोई डिजीज नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह कोई डिजीज नहीं है लेकिन उसमें रिकेट्स होता है, गण आता है, और कई बीमारियाँ पैदा होती हैं, हो जाती हैं लेकिन यह ठीक है कि एलौपैथी में भूखमरी कोई बीमारी लिखी हुई नहीं है। इस लिये विधान सभाओं में लिख देते हैं कि भूखमरी से कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई, लेकिन ये मृत्यु भूखमरी से नहीं हुई तो किस चीज से हुई, अनाज खाने को नहीं मिला तो उससे बीमारी हो गई और वह इस सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण हुआ।

राजस्थान विधान सभा में भी इसी प्रकार का उत्तर दिया गया कि टोंक में भूखा होने से मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

यह सब कांग्रेस शासन की गलत नीति का परिणाम है क्योंकि खाद्य मंत्री अपनी नीति पर घड़े बैठे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हम जोन सिस्टम को नहीं तोड़ेंगे, तहसील बन्दी नहीं तोड़ेंगे। बड़े कलेक्टर अपने अपने क्षेत्र में मुगल बादशाह हो गये हैं, जो उनके मन में धाये बैसा करते हैं और सरपंच अगर वहाँ जाते हैं तो पदों के अन्दर कलेक्टर साहब बैठते हैं और कहते हैं कि अनाज नहीं है। अगर वह मिलने के लिये कहते हैं तो कह देते हैं कि फुरसत नहीं है और चपरासी उनको वहाँ से निकाल देते हैं भाज जनता कहती है कि ये सब लोग पैसा खाते हैं, तो इसमें नाराज नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ एक आदर्श है, श्री राम ने, जब सीता के बारे में लाछन लगा दिया गया, तो उन्होंने सीता का त्याग कर दिया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप अपनी पत्नी का त्याग करें, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि अपनी कर्सी छोड़ कर गांव में चल और अपनी पत्नी को या एम० पी० की पत्नी तो वहाँ खड़ा किया जाय क्यूँ में अनाज लेने के लिये, तब आपको सही परिस्थिति का ज्ञान होगा। जो गरीबों का अन्न है, जैसे मक्का, ज्वार, बाजरा यह तो उनको मिलना ही चाहिये।

स्वर्गीय श्री किदवाई साहब ने क्या किया था ? उन्होंने एकदम कन्ट्रोल को छोड़ दिया था, हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि उस वक्त उन को बहुत अच्छा पोरियड मिल गया था, इस वास्ते वह सबसेम-फुल रहे। लेकिन मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप कन्ट्रोल छोड़ दें तो अनाज ही अनाज हो जायगा और भाज जो 20 लाख छोटे छोटे व्यापारी बेकार हो गये हैं, जो अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट उन के अन्दर बढ़ती जा रही है, वह दूर हो जायगी और यह जो भूखमरी भाज हो रही है, वह दूर हो जायगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Rane,

**Shri M. R. Krishna (Paddapalli):** I am also standing.

**Mr. Chairman:** But the hon. member has not given his name.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** I thought I would catch your eye.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is possible both ways. (Interruptions) Mr. Rane.

**Shri Rane (Buldana):** I stand to support the abolition of food zones immediately. The Food & Agriculture Minister has appointed an expert committee to go into this question and the Government is awaiting that report. But from the trend of thoughts of the Government during the last month, I am afraid the expert committee will give an opinion that the zones should continue in the interest of the country. This is my apprehension and this is based upon the trend of thoughts of Government during last month.

I wrote a letter to the Food Minister on the 8th July, 1964 and I pleaded with him that, without the abolition of the zones, the question of food shortage cannot be solved. The zonal system was introduced in 1964, either in April or May, and that was, with a particular purpose. Many members might be remembering this that in this House, there was a cry that the prices were soaring high. In order to arrest the rise in prices, the food zones were created, but they have not arrested the prices. My submission is that the shortage of food was created by this zonal system. There is a proverb that a remedy should not be more dangerous or detrimental than the disease. This zonal system has proved to be a remedy which is more dangerous and it has created all sorts of difficulties about the food situation. What is the position today?

In one State, a consumer can get wheat at the rate of Rs. 50 per quintal, bajra at about Rs. 42 per quintal and maize at about Rs. 39 or 40 per quintal. If you go to Maharashtra, a deficit State, you will find that a con-

sumer gets wheat at the rate of Rs. 150/- per quintal and bajra and maize also for more than Rs. 100/- per quintal. Is it equality? Was it meant to create such an inequality in prices or even in distribution? I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister last year and to the Food Minister in 1964 that, in Maharashtra, a person gets two or three kilos per month; that means, about ten tolas per day, while in some other States, a man gets ten kilos per month per head. This disparity in distribution, disparity in prices, and all these problems are created by the zonal system. So I plead with the Minister that the zones should be immediately abolished. The Maharashtra Government is pleading this from the very beginning and the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee has pleaded all along that the zones should be abolished. Some few days back, the Praja Socialist Party in Maharashtra has demanded reorientation of the food policy and their demand is that the zones should be immediately abolished. My submission is that this is a psychological moment to consider this issue of abolition of food zones. The Government can at least consider the question of abolition of wheat zones or jowar zones or bajra zones. If the Minister is very keen and intent on keeping the rice zones, we do not mind, because the majority of States are not rice-eating areas. Rice is a staple food in Andhra, in Madras, in Kerala, in Bengal and in Orissa. But the rest of the country can eat wheat, maize, bajra, jowar or some other coarse grains. When we are now getting 10 millions tons of wheat from America, this is the most psychological moment for abolishing at least the wheat zones. This is my submission.

16 hrs.

I want to place before the Minister that we must take a lesson from the past. When Shri Munshi was our Food Minister, when we were faced with this question, I shall read out a few lines from what he stated in February, 1952 in the provisional Parliament.

[Shri Rane]

"I must frankly tell you . . .

He told the members of the provisional Parliament

"...that a part of our difficulty is created by inter-State bans. In surplus States there is a natural tendency to utilise internal productions for their own people at low price by easy procurement or restricted export. The marketable surplus remains unprocured and therefore unavailable for exports. If the inter-State zones are removed, all the marketable surplus would be available."

My submission is that this happened in 1952 when the ration and the zonal system were there. Mr. Munshi was faced with the same question with which now our present Food Minister is faced. In 1957 when Mr. A. P. Jain was the Food Minister he also introduced it. But he also failed in his attempt. The zonal system has failed continuously and I submit that the zonal system should be immediately abolished

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : सभापति महोदय, जोनल सिस्टम को हटाने के लिये इस हाउस ने बार बार रिक्वेस्ट किया है और फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद है कि उन्होंने इस बात का वादा किया है कि वह इस बात पर विचार करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर जल्द से जल्द विचार होना चाहिये। अगर चावल की कमी है तो कम से कम जो कोर्स ग्रेंस हैं, जैसे चना, मक्का और इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में जोनल सिस्टम जल्द से जल्द हटाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि यह गरीबों के खाने हैं, और गरीबों की तादाद 85 फी सदी है। जोनल सिस्टम की वजह से इन के भाव जहां यह चीजें पैदा नहीं होती, बहुत ज्यादा हो गये हैं और जहां पैदा होती हैं वहां यह भाव गिर रहे हैं।

दूसरा सुझाव मुझे यह देना है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी मिक्सड एकानमी की है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के पास अभी तक कोई ऐसी मशीनरी नहीं बन पाई है जो गांव गांव में दुकानें खोल सके और लोगों को इन चीजों को, इन खाने की चीजों को मुहैया कर सके। इसलिए जब तक इस का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो जाता, यह जटु जरूरी है कि मिक्सड एकानमी के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट ने जो फूड ग्रैन कारपोरेशन बनाया है वह भी जिस तरह से अन्य व्यापारी बाजार में जा कर चीजें खाने की खरीदते हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से खरीदें। इस से फायदा यह होगा कि कम्पिटिटिव मार्केट होने की वजह से ऐप्रिकल्चरिस्ट को अच्छी प्राइस मिल जायेगी और सरकार को बफर स्टॉक मिल जायेगा। इसलिये जिन प्रान्तों में अभी तक फूड कारपोरेशन नहीं बनाया गया है वहां पर उसे बन जाना चाहिये।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि चूंकि अबसर यह कहा जाता है कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होती है जिस की वजह से होर्डिंग होती है, इसलिये होर्डिंग के ऊपर जितनी निगरानी और कड़ाई की जा सकती है की जाये, लेकिन फूड ग्रैन का मुवमेंट जो एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त को होता था उस को बन्द न किया जाये। इस से देश की इंटिग्रिटी खत्म हो जाती है। देश के लोग समझते हैं कि वह एक देश के बाशिन्दे नहीं हैं, बल्कि वह बंगाल के बाशिन्दे हैं, बिहार के बाशिन्दे हैं। इस तरह से सारे लोग अन्य अन्य प्रान्तों में बटे हुए हैं। नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के ख्याल से इस को जल्द से जल्द खत्म किया जाये।

यह सरकार 18 वर्षों से है। सपोर्ट प्राइम पहली बार घान, गेहूं का किया, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने अन्य किसी खाद्यान्न की नहीं तय की। मैक्सिमम प्राइस फूड ग्रेंस की नहीं होनी चाहिये, उस की मिनिमम प्राइस रक्खी जानी चाहिये और वह सपोर्ट प्राइस

होनी चाहिये। हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर ने इस के लिये जो कदम उठाया है उस के लिये उन को धन्यवाद है। अब तक किसी भी फूड मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा नहीं किया जैसा सुबह्यम साहब ने किया। लेकिन फिर भी अभी बहुत से ऐसे प्रेन्स हैं जैसे मेज़ है, ग्राम है या दूसरी चीज़ें हैं, सिवा व्हीट राइस के जिन सीरियलल्स की कीमत गवर्नमेंट ने तय नहीं की है। गवर्नमेंट अभी तक इस के बारे में एन्क्वायरी कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन यह कि यह एन्क्वायरी जल्द से जल्द खत्म होनी चाहिये और इस मामले में कास्ट ग्रॉफ प्रेडिक्शन ठीक हो जाना चाहिये और सपोर्ट प्राइस किसानों को मिलनी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट की मोनोपोली का सवाल है, लोगों ने कहा कि कोऑपरेटिव के जरिये और दूसरे जरियों से इस का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। यह चीज पब्लिक सेक्टर में आनी चाहिये, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नहीं रहनी चाहिये। मेरा धपना अनुभव यह है, और हाउस में भी यह बात आई है कि हो सकता है कि कहीं की कोऑपरेटिव अच्छी हों, लेकिन जनरली हम लोगों का, जो कि देहात में रहते हैं, इम्प्रेसन यह है कि जितनी बंगलिंग प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले करते हैं उस से कम बंगलिंग पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले नहीं करते हैं। इस लिये सारी चीज़ों की दबा कोऑपरेटिव ही है, इस में मैं गिश्वास नहीं करता।

मेरा निवेदन तो यह है कि सरकार को इस बात से डरना नहीं चाहिये कि जोनल सिस्टम हट जाये, कंट्रोल हट जाये तो चीज़ों के भाव बढ़ जायेंगे। बार बार यह बात बोहराई गई है, लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि कंट्रोल से तरह तरह की बुराइयां समाज में आ जाती हैं इस लिये उस को हटा देना चाहिये। किदबई साहब ने हिम्मत कर के अपने बक्त में उसे हटा दिया उस से भाव बढ़े, लेकिन वह भाव ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं रह सके क्योंकि कम्पिटिशन में भाव

उठते और गिरते रहते हैं। फूड प्रेन ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है कि जिन को दो चार, पांच या सात साल तक रख लिया जाय। वह साल भर में खराब हो जाते हैं, इस लिये कोई भी व्यापारी साल या छः महीने से ज्यादा उसे अपने पास नहीं रख सकता। इस लिये इस भय का दिमाग से निकाल देना चाहिये और जितनी जल्दी हां सके इस पर फैसला कर के कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये।

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that some very strong sentiments and expressions of opinion have come from some of our Members on the other side, Mr. Rane, Mr. Malhotra and now Mr. Tiwari. Sir, let there be no misunderstanding in regard to this Resolution. This Resolution is not opposed to mixed economy. We are also as much for it. The difference between the Government's side and ours is that we believe in mixed economy but they put too much stress on it; we put too much stress on the freedom side. That is the only main difference.

The second thing is we stand for the fixation of minimum price for all foodgrains including coarse grains and for pulses, gram and so on. We want the Government to play its effective role there. From what has fallen from the lips of my friend, Mr. Malhotra and Mr. Tiwari, it is clear that the Government has not been playing its role as effectively as it should in regard to fixation of minimum price at a reasonable level and maintenance of it. That is one of our charges. But that is not germane to this particular resolution. When we say that there should not be monopoly procurement, we only want that mixed economy should have its operation and that Government should also procure foodgrains through the Food Corporation, and help the Food Corporation to have sufficient funds from Government, from the Reserve Bank, from the State Bank and the commercial banks also so that it would be able to extend its operations over the whole



[Shri Ranga]

of India in respect of all the foodgrains and also pulses and make as many purchases as possible, and in that way it would be possible for them to prevent the merchants from playing mischief with the peasants. We know that the merchants are just as much capable of exploiting the peasants and playing mischief with them as the Government would do if they alone were to have the monopoly. Therefore, we do not want either the Government or the Food Corporation on the one side or the merchants on the other side to be the only purchasers or the only customers so far as the peasants are concerned. The peasant must have the freedom to make a choice between the Food Corporation on the one side and the ordinary merchants on the other. Let them compete with each other so that the farmers would have the necessary incentive and they would be able to have proper prices for themselves. But even then, there would be a danger of the prices going down too low as it happened in Gujarat and also Rajasthan because of over-production in certain areas. That is why we want that the minimum also should be maintained.

I am very glad to find that there is a general consensus on the side of the Congress also in favour of the removal of these zones. My hon. friend opposite who hails from Kerala ought to be able to know more fully than many others the rigours and the awful consequences of the zonal system that we have had. There is the need for appointing a committee now. There was a time when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, when I was also one of his colleagues in some of the highest committees, when I was asked to take up some responsibility. I said that I should have the freedom to remove those controls which were there at that time, but he was not willing. That was one of the reasons why I left the Congress then. Then, we went out and we defeated the Madras Government, the Congress Government that was there. And what was the

result? We insisted upon Rajaji being the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister of that State the Congress Party itself did that, and he took courage in both his hands and removed controls with the help of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai sat by the side of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and managed somehow or the other Shri Jawaharlal Nehru as well as the whole system in the country, and gave a boon of freedom for the people from those controls. Did the country go to dogs then? Was there starvation? And did the prices go sky-high as they are now going? Were there the kinds of struggles that we have now had in Kerala and Bengal only the other day? No. On the other hand, the prices came down and yet they remained at a sufficiently remunerative level; the peasants did not suffer and the consumers did not suffer; the only people who suffered were the corrupt officials and all that huge administration that they had built up in the name of the so-called controls.

Therefore, what we want now is not that there should be complete freedom for the traders; no, we do not want that. We do not want Government alone to be the agency having the monopoly procurement either thereby perpetuating the kind of exploitation that is going on on our peasants in all those areas where there is surplus production and also the exploitation of the consumers in other areas.

Secondly, we want freedom of movement. When we ask for this freedom of movement also, we are extremely anxious that these check-posts must be removed. If freedom of movement were to be brought in, I can assure Government that things would improve. Let them hand over charge in regard to this particular matter for three to six months to me, and I would be able to show them that there is a real solution, not merely from the Swatantra side but from the side of commonsense in this country, which is now expressing itself from the Cong-

ress Benches as well as from everywhere else. We would be able to assure our people of freedom from exploitation by the Government officials and the check-post officials and the police and such other people who are running this rig now on the one side and also the merchants on the other.

**Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti):** May I bring to the notice of the hon. Member that when Rajaji was the Chief Minister of Madras, there were starvation deaths in Madras?

**Shri Ranga:** I do not know for how long my hon. friend has been in politics. If he were to refer to the papers of those days, he would be able to see that that is not correct. I may tell him that what he has said is not correct and is not true. There were no starvation deaths. It is true that some allegations were there, but it was proved to the hilt that there were no starvation deaths. So, what is the use of my hon. friend's saying this kind of thing? Were there starvation deaths in other States whose Governments were also their own Governments? It was their own Government in power in all those States. Rajaji also was their leader at that time; only now he happens to be my leader. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Balakrishnan:** I was also a Member at that time, and he was also a Member.

**Shri Ranga:** What we want is just this. We want complete freedom of movement for the foodgrains to move on the roads and also on the railways, for the Government as well as the Food Corporation on the one side and also the private traders on the other, and also consumer's co-operatives and panchayat samitis on the third side. But what is happening now is this. As my hon. friend Shri K. N. Tiwary has also said, consumers' co-operative societies are also not the proper solution. We have had the scandals in regard to them in Rajasthan, in Delhi, in Punjab and other

places, and we are seeing now what the Congress Members of Legislatures have themselves been saying in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan etc. in regard to the BDOs.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Members should try to conclude now.

**Shri Ranga:** I would conclude by saying that this is a resolution which ought to be treated as embodying the consensus of the public opinion that today prevails amongst most of the Congress people and most of us here who stand from the Swatantra Party, and also, as Shri Rane has said, even the PSP, the only difference that there might possibly be to some extent in some limited area might arise from some of our communist friends. but I hope that they would also see the writing on the wall that these zonal controls have brought all this misery, and that monopoly procurement and all that kind of thing to the extent that they have been there have not yielded good results but bad results.

Therefore, it would be best for the Government to remain loyal, so far as this particular problem is concerned, to their own profession of mixed economy, and to have the courage to allow competition from free trade even while developing their own Food Corporation and its activities in respect of all the foodgrains and providing minimum price protection for all the foodgrain producers.

**Shri Bade:** They will remove the barriers when the elections will be there.

**Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli):** Mr. Chairman: Shri Tan Singh's resolution says that compulsory procurement and zonal barriers should be abolished immediately and free movement of foodgrains throughout the country should be allowed. As an ideal this is all right, and neither the Government nor the people would object to this. I stand for the abolition

[Shri Muthiah]

of the zonal restrictions and for the free movement of foodgrains ultimately, that is, at the proper time and not immediately. The question is one of time. The question is whether compulsory procurement and zonal restrictions could be abolished immediately and free movement of foodgrains could be allowed throughout the country now. Does the present food situation warrant it? What are the consequences that would follow if such a step is taken? All this should be dispassionately considered by every hon. Member of this House. Such a step can be taken if food production in India is commensurate with the demand if imports have become unnecessary and if sufficient stocks are always available with Government and if the traders have become more responsible towards the common man and care for their welfare more than for their profits. But today these conditions do not exist. The country's production is quite inadequate to meet the demand. The food grains productions in 1965 was unusually low, because of the total failure of rains in many States and the worst drought experienced by them in recent history. The production in 1965-66 was 75.9 million tons whereas the production in 1964-65 was 88.4 million tons. The shortfall in 1965-66 is estimated to be about 14 to 15 million tons. There was a great shortfall in rice production also. There were near famine conditions in several States such as Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra. Relief works were started in these States to provide work and bread to thousands and thousands of people. The country is far away from self-sufficiency in food production. The Third Plan target of 100 million tons has not been achieved. The population is growing fast at the rate of more than a crore a year. Government has a special responsibility to feed the people since our State is a socialist state, a welfare state, and since our objective is the establishment of a democratic and socialist society.

Imports were necessitated by food scarcity conditions in 1965-66 and 1966-67. In 1965-66, Rs. 290 crores worth of foodgrains were imported. We have received generous help from the USA which has authorised 6.5 million tons of wheat and coarse grains for 1965-66 under PL 480 and has promised substantial quantities for 1966-67. The rice imports in 1965-66 were of the order of 7.83 lakh tonnes. But for 1966-67, import of rice has become impossible since rice is not available in foreign countries.

All these imports mean a drain on our foreign exchange. But starvation of the poor people of the country has to be stopped at any cost by Government. No responsible government can shirk this responsibility. The traders in India, I submit, cannot fulfil this great responsibility. I feel that it is risky to entrust this to them in the particular conditions that obtain today. Traders generally are not quite public spirited; they care for profits more than for the welfare of the poor people.

Mr. Chairman: He cannot say that of all traders.

Shri Muthiah: Most of them. Most of the traders have mainly the profit motive in mind. In conditions of extreme scarcity, they will hoard stocks and push up prices and profiteer very much at the expense of the common people. For example, traders in Punjab and Rajasthan are today holding back huge stocks of food grains brought from producers at control rates in order to sell them at exorbitant prices later. Traders in Punjab are holding back about 70,000 tons of wheat and 1,00,000 tons of gram. Hoarders in Rajasthan are holding back 60,000 tons of gram. Huge surplus stocks of rice and wheat in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab and

coarse grains in Rajasthan are with traders now. Government are concerned at this and are making great efforts to buy these stocks and distribute them to the deficit States, to needy people. Government are trying to build up stocks by internal procurement. For this purpose, the Food Corporation of India has been set up. The Corporation is purchasing foodgrains from surplus States. The purpose of zonal restrictions is only to restrain the private traders from exploiting the situation of shortage and to help government procurement in surplus States. But unfortunately, the surplus States are not co-operating with the Centre in procurement. The States are moved by parochial considerations. Take, for example, Madhya Pradesh's 'no' to the Centre regarding Central procurement there. This is a serious handicap; without the active and full co-operation of the States, the Centre cannot fulfil this great responsibility of feeding the poor people, of procuring and distributing foodgrains through ration shops and fair price shops.

Can the Centre abolish the present zonal system and build up its own machinery? This problem is worrying the Central Government. They have set up an expert committee to examine possible alternatives to the present zonal system, the procurement system and distribution system. Government have an open mind in the matter and are prepared to do whatever is best for the common people of the country....

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up. Shri S. N. Das.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das (Dabhanga):** The Resolution under discussion is so very general in character in the present circumstances of the country that it cannot be fully supported. The food situation in the country at present is very critical and there is a shortage of production. We

have been importing very large quantities of foodgrains from other countries. Under such circumstances, to remove all barriers to the free movement of foodgrains and remove all controls on distribution, sale, price, procurement etc. will be detrimental to the interest of the consumers of foodgrains, especially the very vulnerable sections of society.

This question is being discussed throughout the country. It is being considered and debated here and outside. A very large section of people are against the zonal system. Here in this House, some hon. Members have supported it. But my opinion is that in this critical situation the country is faced with in respect of foodgrains availability when we have to depend very much on imports from abroad, it will not be in the interest of the country to abolish restrictions or barriers or the procurement policy of Government. This question requires very careful consideration. I am glad Government have appointed a committee to go into the matter. By a Gazette notification dated 15th March, the Committee has been appointed.

In this connection, I would say that in 1957 the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee was appointed by Government under the chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta. They went into the question thoroughly and suggested the establishment of a foodgrains price stabilisation organisation. Although that organisation was not set up, Government has brought into being the Foodgrains Corporation. The working of the Corporation has not been quite successful.

In this regard, I only suggest that because of the shortage of foodgrains in our country, some sort of control is necessary, some restrictions are essential. Which restrictions should be removed is to be considered very carefully by a special committee. Its report may be discussed by this House and we can come to our own conclusions. Here I would quote one commendation of the Asoka Mehta

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

Committee (p. 86, para 75 of their Report);

"We would like to emphasise here that until there is social control over the wholesale trade, we shall not be in a position to bring about stabilisation of foodgrain prices. Our policy should, therefore, be that of a progressive and planned socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains."

Considering the way some of the very large number of traders have behaved in this country, I think if Government do not put restrictions or barriers at strategic places and areas, the country will be faced with a disaster, because there are very large areas in the country which are deficit in production. If zonal restrictions are removed, though it may provide some facilities, it may create difficulties also.

Therefore, this Resolution should not be accepted. As Government have already appointed a Committee to look into the matter, this Resolution should be withdrawn. Government should be given the opportunity of considering the report of that Committee. The House could also consider that report and could come to its conclusions with regard to this very important matter which is engaging the attention of the whole country.

With these words, I oppose this Resolution because it is too general to be accepted in present circumstances.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) :  
सभापति महोदय, श्री तन सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। उस की भावना और उस की स्प्रिट के साथ यद्यपि सारा देश है मगर जो उनके प्रस्ताव में यह शब्द हैं :—

"This House is of opinion that the system of compulsory mono-

poly procurement and all zonal and other barriers to the free movement of foodgrains throughout the country be abolished immediately."

यह जो उन्होंने इम्पीजिएटली ऐबोलिस्ट कहा है यह बहुत साइंटिफिक नहीं है। उन से हम लोग पूरे सहमत नहीं हैं। जैसा कि श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी ने बतलाया और हम लोगों ने भी देखा कि देश में खाद्यान्न की विषम स्थिति चल रही है और जिसके बारे में पोप साहब को कहना पड़ा और यह जो खाद्य संकट है यह केवल भारत में ही नहीं अपितु साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के सभी देशों में खाद्य स्थिति नाजुक हो रही है और यह सही है कि यू० एन० ओ० की जो फुड एपीकलचरल रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें उन्होंने इन चीजों को बताया कि हालत यहां की इतनी भ्रष्ट नहीं कही जा सकती है। मगर यह बात सही है कि गांव गांव में लोग इस बात की चर्चा करते हैं कि कुछ न कुछ भ्रंश में फूड जोन्स का एवालिशन होना चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, सरकार को इसकी शुरुआत तो करनी चाहिए।

Let us have a beginning. At the last Jaipur Congress also, our Food Minister Shri P. G. Menon was present, and he saw the atmosphere in the Congress, and we came to the conclusion that a beginning should be made.

इसलिए हम लोगों को इस बारे में शुरुआत तो करनी ही चाहिए, बिगनिंग तो करनी चाहिए। कोर्स ग्रेन्ड के बारे में जो कानूनी भ्रष्टाचार है, उस में कुछ न कुछ ठीक देनी चाहिए, तभी हालत थोड़ी बहुत सुधरेगी। लेकिन यह काम हम सरकार पर छोड़ दें कि इस के लिए कौन सा आपरटून मोमेंट है, कब यह काम शुरू करना चाहिए।

प्रणोक मेहता कमेटी के निर्देश पर हम लोगों ने फूड कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना की।

पाई साहब उस के बेयरमैन थे, लेकिन पूरा सहयोग न मिलने के कारण उन को हटना पड़ा। यह स्थिति विचारणीय है।

श्री रंगा और कुछ और माननीय सदस्यों ने किदवई साहब का हवाला दिया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि परिस्थिति बिल्कुल बदल गई है और पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ गई है। यह ठीक है कि इरिगेशन को पोटेंशल को पूरी तरह से यूटिलाइज करना चाहिए और बेस्टलैंड को ख़त्म कर के फ़र्टाइल और कल्टीवेबल लैंड बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन जब तक हम अपनी जनसंख्या को कब नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम इस समस्या को पूरी तरह हल नहीं कर पायेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी का सच्चा अर्थ यह होता है कि जनता की आवाज़ को सुना जाये और जनता में केवल पढ़े-लिखे अर्थ-शास्त्री ही नहीं होते हैं, बल्कि यहां जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन की बात को भी विचारना चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री तनसिंह, ने यह प्रस्ताव बहुत एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट वे में रखा है। यदि वह इस को वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए रखते, तो सारा सदन उन की भावना के पीछे होता।

मैं चाहूंगा कि फूड मिनिस्टर साहब बराबर स्थिति को देखते रहें और वह इस बारे में कोई बिगनिंग करें, लेकिन समय और स्थिति उन्हीं को निश्चित करनी है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : सभापति महोदय, जिन कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है, उन को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और जिन्होंने इस बारे में लीपापोती की है, उन्होंने कांग्रेस टिकट लेने के लिए ऐसा किया है और मैं उन का विरोध करता हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने समय को देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है

कि ख़ोनबन्दी के सिस्टम को हटा दिया जाये। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से और पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं ने अपने यहां देखा है कि कोटा-चम्बल डैम पर काम करने के लिए मजदूर ट्रक पर बंदी जाते हैं। मैं आप को एक दफ़ा का किस्सा बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे लोग दोपहर को खाने के लिए रोटी बांध कर अपने साथ ले जा रहे थे, तो उन को चौकी पर रोक लिया गया और उन की रोटियां वहां ही रुकवा ली गई। यह कितने शर्म की बात है सरकार के लिए कि बेचारे मजदूर अपनी रोटी भी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं ले जा सकने हैं। यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

कोटा और बूंदी की सीमा पर जो घेती होती है, उस में घाघा खेत कोटा में है और घाघा खेत बूंदी में है। जब किसान अपना माल बूंदी से कोटा को लाने लगे, तो बूंदी वालों ने उस अनाज को जब्त कर लिया और उस को कोटा में नहीं भ्राने दिया। यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि एक ज़िले से दूसरे ज़िले में अनाज नहीं लाने दिया जाता है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की पाबन्दी से भ्रष्टाचार, चोरबाजारी, रिश्वतखोरी और डाकुओं को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। शायद यह सरकार इस पाबन्दी को तब हटायेगी, जब इलैक्शन नज़दीक आ जायेगा। विशेषज्ञ समिति भी शायद इसी बात का इन्तज़ार कर रही है। लेकिन इस पाबन्दी की वजह से बेचारे किसान बड़ी मुसीबत में फंसे हुए हैं। इस लिए इस स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार को इसे जल्द से जल्द हटा देना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां कलैक्टर ने आज्ञा दी कि गांवों से अनाज इकट्ठा किया जाये। हर एक तहसीलदार ने तीन-तीन हजार बोगियां इकट्ठी कर लीं। लेकिन सरकार के पाम इन बोरीयों को लाने के लिए एक पैसा भी

[श्री श्रीकार लाल वेरवा]

वहीं निकला । किसान अपने भनाज को न तो बाजार में बेच सकता है और न ही सरकार उस को खरीदती है । इसलिए चना सड़ रहा है और गेहूँ जहाँ का तहाँ पड़ा हुआ है ।

राजस्थान में संकट-कालीन स्थिति है । ऐसी जगह जिलेबन्दी की गई है, जिस के कारण यह अवस्था है कि कोटा में भनाज पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन वह जैसलमेर में नहीं जा सकता है । अगर जा सकता है, तो कलेक्टर या खाद्य मंत्री की परमिशन से और वे ऐसे भ्रादमी को परमिशन या परमिट देते हैं, जो उन को बोटों या चन्दे से सहायता दे सकते हैं ।

“राजस्थान पत्रिका” में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि राजस्थान के टोंक जिले में नौ भ्रादमी भूख से मरे । अगर यह जोन-बन्दी तोड़ दी जाये, तो सरकार कमी वाली जगहों में भनाज के ट्रक तुरन्त भेज सकती है, लेकिन अपनी इस नीति के कारण वह मजबूर है ।

सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि किसानों के पास जो भनाज है, उस को हम स्टोक कर लेंगे और अमरीका से जो भूसा आता है, वह किसानों को खिलाया जाये । प्रश्न यह है कि अमरीका के भनाज का स्टोक क्यों नहीं किया जाता है और क्यों न हमारे यहाँ जो भनाज पैदा होता है, वह लोगों को खिलाया जाये । लेकिन सरकार के पास न पैसा है और न स्टोक करने के लिए साधन हैं । इस के बावजूद वह ग्रांडर कर देती है कि हम पहले स्टोक करेंगे और उस के बाद पब्लिक को खिलायेंगे । यह कितने शर्म की बात है ।

सरकार भनाज को खुला करे, ताकि किसान को अपने उत्पादन का उचित दाम मिले । अगर एक व्यापारी पांच पैसे ज्यादा से लेता है, तो उस को एरेस्ट किया जाता है

और उसका लाइसेंस छीन लिया जाता है । कोटा, राजस्थान से 40 रुपये के हिसाब से लिया गया चना गुजरात में 89 रुपये के हिसाब से बेचा गया । मध्य प्रदेश में चना 48 रुपये में लिया गया और 105 रुपये में गुजरात में बेचा गया । मक्का राजस्थान से 38 रुपये में खरीदा गया और मद्रास में 78 रुपये में बेचा गया । इस तरह से यह सरकार ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग कर रही है । एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सरकार ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग नहीं करती है, लेकिन क्या यह ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग नहीं है ?

इस तरह जोनल सिस्टम बना कर सरकार खुद तो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करती है और बेचारे बिचौलिये को बदनाम करती है । वह उस को न एरेस्ट करती है और न उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लेती है और इस के बीच में किसान पीसा जा रहा है । वह भनाज को बाहर नहीं निकाल सकता है और सरकार उस को खरीदती नहीं है । भ्राज किसानों को पैसे की जरूरत है । भनाज भाने वाला है । शादियों का टाइम चल रहा है । इस प्रकार वे लोग बड़ी मुसीबत में हैं ।

सरकार ने स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून बना कर लाखों सुनारों को बेकार कर दिया । लेकिन उस का नतीजा कुछ भी नहीं निकला, क्योंकि काम वैसे ही चल रहा है । उस कानून के द्वारा बेचारे सुनारों को पीसा गया । जोनबन्दी कर के किसानों को पीसा जा रहा है । इस से प्रकट होता है कि सरकार के सारे कानून रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंकने के काबिल हैं । वह प्रांच मीच कर कानून बनाती है और फिर अपनी हठ पर धड़ी रहती है ।

माननीय मंत्री, श्री मुद्गहाण्यम, ने कहा है कि हम अन्न के मामले में दस साल में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ 125 लाख टन भनाज

की कमी है, जो कभी पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। जहां तक प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, वह हर साल ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच लाख टन बढ़ता है। इसलिए आत्म-निर्भर होने के लिए कम से कम पच्चीस साल तो चाहिए हों।

सरकारों को जोनल सिस्टम को तोड़कर ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जहां भी भनाज की कमी हो, वहां भनाज भेजा जाये, किसानों को अपने उत्पादन का उचित दाम दिया जाये और भ्रष्टाचार, चोर-बाजारी और रिश्वतखोरी को बन्द किया जाये। तभी इस देश का उद्धार हो सकता है और आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त हो सकती है।

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** I stand here to oppose this resolution. The reason is very obvious, because most of the programmes which the Government rightly introduced have become failures because the Government officials do not take these programmes very seriously and sincerely.

**Shri K. Manoharan (Madras South):** Including Ministers.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** If procurement is entrusted to Government officers, one thing will definitely happen, and that is harassment of the small cultivators. The big cultivators, whether they produce wheat, rice or anything, will be able to get away, and they will conceal a lot of their produce in spite of the fact that the Government agencies know what amount of production has come from that particular field. Therefore, if this monopoly procurement is adopted, it will be really harmful to the small cultivators. Any Tahsildar will just send a note from his office asking a small cultivator to give a particular quantity of foodgrains, even when the grains produced may not be enough for his own consumption. Therefore I oppose this on the ground that Government officials will not be very sincere in implementing it, and secondly on the ground that it is going to harm the small cultivators.

We always try to have very big things without seriously thinking how to put them into action. Monopoly procurement may be all right but until and unless we tackle the more important things like land reforms, it will be impossible to have enough food production in the country. Added to this, PL 480 has really made the government officials and even the people who are dependent on agriculture to become a little slack. That was to help us to build buffer stocks but now it has become a permanent thing and so long as this continues the people and the government will not take things seriously. We have enough wheat and our main problem is rice. The rice producing areas are not being catered with fertilisers and other requirements. Without meeting these demands, I do not know how government is going to procure enough food. In some areas of Andhra, fertiliser is distributed at the rate of 1 Kg per acre to a cultivator. The main rice-growing areas are treated like this. If it is true, I cannot understand how sincere government is in enhancing food production. Land is available in some places, land reforms have been introduced. Government do not attach importance to some of their programmes. They just distribute some land to a fellow who cannot cultivate even one-tenth of what he has. Government thinks that the moment a man gets land he would produce grains. It would be just impossible from him to produce enough food crops from that land, unless credit facilities are provided. Government should allow credit facilities to small farmers and provide some common facilities. For instance, a small cultivator may not be in a position to own a pumping set or sprayers for pesticides and other kinds of things. These common services should be provided. People have started eating more because some of them are getting good salaries. In addition to that, we find from statistics, that even rats eat more. Six rats now eat one man's food. Formerly ten rats used to consume one man's food. I am told that there are 500 million rats in the whole



[Shri M. R. Krishna]

world and many experts say that unless we control this kind of things it will be impossible for government to have enough food to provide for the people.

**Mr. Chairman:** You must conclude now. Five minutes are over. The hon. Minister .... (Interruptions). The demands for agriculture and other things are coming. You can say there these things.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): The House wants that the time should be extended. You can extend the time.

**Mr. Chairman:** If your party Member wants just five minutes, I have no objection. He can take five minutes.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) :** सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने, इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस के दौरान कहा कि देश में अन्न की गम्भीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है, यह स्थिति आज सारे देश में फैल गई है। हिमालय से कन्याकुमारी तक सारे देश में, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र में लाखों आदमी आज भूख से मर रहे हैं। मगर हमारा आरोप सरकार पर यह है कि सरकार की कोई अन्न नीति नहीं है। न तो यह सरकार पूरी तरह से जोन को हटाती है और न पूरी तरह से कन्ट्रोल करती है। इस की हर पालिसी चों-चों का मुरब्बा है, न इधर और न उधर। इसलिये आज जो जोनल रेस्ट्रिक्शन जगाई गई है, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस के हटाने के बाद उनकी हालत क्या होगी? क्योंकि सरकार का कन्ट्रोल न व्यापारी पर है न सरकारी अधिकारियों पर है, किसी पर नहीं है, क्योंकि इसकी अन्न नीति पूरी तरह से फेल हो चुकी है।

आज जोनल सिस्टम के अन्दर लोग आमन्त्रित परेशान किये जाते हैं। कई

माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि सस्ता गल्ला खरीद कर राज्य सरकार दूसरे राज्यों को महंगे दामों पर देती है, इस तरह से ये खुद इस में प्राफिट करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहां के बहुत से लोगों को पकड़ कर इन्होंने जेलों में बन्द कर दिया है, इसलिये कि वे चोर-बाजार में घान बिहार से उत्तर प्रदेश ले जा रहे थे। जब कि वहां पर इनके पुलिस के लोग बैठे हैं और हजारां मन अनाज बिहार से उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी सीमाओं को पार करके जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह जोनल व्यवस्था तब तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकती, जब तक सरकार पूरी तरह गल्ले का व्यापार अपने हाथ में न ले। आज न तो सरकार यह व्यापार पूरी तरह से अपने हाथ में लेती है और न ही इसे छोड़ती है। अभी-अभी भालू 6-7 ६० तक पहुंच गया और वहां सरकार ने यह एलान किया कि जिन जिलों में भालू ज्यादा होता है, वहां सरकार भालू खरीद करेगी, दो-तीन दिन से यह सब हो रहा है, आज किसान ने जो रुपया भालू और गन्ने की पैदावार में लगा रखा है, वह उसे नहीं मिल रहा है, पहले तो ये रोक लेते हैं और जब इस तरह से कम दाम में गल्ला महाजन के हाथ में चला जाता है, तो उनके लिये छूट कर देते हैं कि वे ले जा कर बेचें, इस तरह से उनको दुगना, तिगुना और चौगुना मुनाफा होता है। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि सही मायनों में गल्ले के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले।

अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि विरोधी इन बातों से फायदा उठाते हैं, कोई कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भुखमरी नहीं है, बल्कि एशिया में भुखमरी है, मुझ को एक कहावत याद आती है, एक लड़का फेल हो गया, जब उस से पूछा गया तो कहता है कि मैं भकेले ही फेल नहीं हुआ, स्कूल में सारे सड़के फेल हो गये हैं। हमारे यहां करप्शन नहीं है, रूस में करप्शन है। रूस की बात

करते हैं, चीन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ चीन की बात कौन पूछता है, आप इस मुल्क को खाना देने के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। आप बताइये कि यहाँ पर भुखमरी क्यों है, इसलिये है कि आपकी कोई भ्रष्ट नीति नहीं है और आप ने देश को भूखा मारने का प्रोग्राम बनाया है, जान-बूझ कर यह प्रोग्राम आपका चल रहा है। बातें बड़ी-बड़ी आप बनाते हैं, काम कुछ नहीं करते हैं। इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि या तो ज़ोनल सिस्टम हटाइये, नहीं तो आप के अधिकारी पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं।

मुझे मालूम है कि एक राज्य के कलेक्टर ने 25 हजार रुपया महाजनों से लिया, इसलिये कि दो दिन तक अनाज मत आने दो, हम को अनाज ख़ूब महंगा करके बेच लेने दो। आपकी भ्रष्ट नीति लोगों को मजबूर करती है, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो हो रहा है, उससे आन्दोलन करने के लिये मजबूर हो गये हैं। वही चीज़ आज बंगाल में हो रही है, दूसरे राज्यों में हो रही है, इसलिये अपनी भ्रष्ट नीति को मूल रूप से परिवर्तित कीजिये ताकि लोगों को भ्रष्ट मिल सके और साथ ही साथ किसानों को ठीक दाम मिलने की गारन्टी हो।

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Sir, I am highly impressed by the genuine concern expressed by all sections of the House about the food problem in the country. The various difficulties which the people are facing on account of the scarcity of foodgrains, the corruption referred to by many hon. Members, the varying prices prevailing for foodgrains in different parts, the difficulties which are caused, as was said by some hon. Members, by the zonal system, the difficulties caused by procurement—all these were referred to by hon. Members here and I take it that all sections of the House are genuinely concerned over this matter. But let me also state that the Government is at least equally concerned over those difficulties. Let

us now go into the real problem. Two aspects of the food problem have been referred to in this resolution—procurement and the zonal system, which has been introduced according to me to enable proper procurement. But that is the least important aspect. In a situation of scarcity when it is admitted on all hands that we have not got enough foodgrains to go round, government have a supreme duty of distribution. That is the most important aspect of the problem.

Take some very deficit regions in the country today. The foodgrains distributed per adult per day comes to 9 to 11 ounces which, it is agreed on all hands, is not really sufficient. But that alone is available. So, the government has taken upon itself, rightly so as hon. Members would agree, the responsibility of distribution with two objectives, namely, there should be equal distribution to the extent possible and there should be a system under which prices do not go up very much. It is no good if the poor people who have no foodgrains of their own to live upon are constrained to pay heavy prices. Everyone knows that in a situation in which supply is much less than the demand, if things are left alone, prices would go up. So, the object of food policy—whether it has been properly achieved or not is a different matter—is to distribute foodgrains particularly in the deficit areas equally and at moderate prices.

**Shri Ranga:** To the rich and middle classes also, which means you are subsidising rich people's food. That is what it comes to.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** We are not subsidising. As I said, it is the government's duty to distribute equally and this responsibility cannot be given up. If that is conceded, Government have to procure grain. Unless government have stock in their possession, how can it take up the responsibility of distribution? This resolution says that monopoly procurement should be abolished and the trade

[Shri Govinda Menon]

should be allowed to compete with the Food Corporation in the matter of procurement throughout the country. That, I believe, is the meaning of this resolution. It is a very plausible suggestion; it is a counsel of perfection if the object of food policy is to procure only. But if the object is also to distribute, we come to a dead end. The Food Corporation, as the agency of the administration, procures in order to distribute. Merchants procure in order to sell at a profit. When the supply is much less than the demand and there is deficiency in the country, even if all the available surplus goes into the hands of the government, it will not be sufficient for proper distribution. So, if a good portion goes into the hands of the trade also, there will be difficulties.

**Shri Ranga:** What about imports?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Even with imports, this is the position.

The resolution says that monopoly procurement should go. But is there monopoly procurement except in two or three States? Monopoly procurement exists today only in West Bengal and Maharashtra. (*Interruption*). Also, to some extent, in Kerala where there is a levy which approaches monopoly procurement.

**Shri Bade:** In Madhya Pradesh also there is monopoly procurement.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The hon. Member is confusing probably between procurement and monopoly procurement. In a system of monopoly procurement the trade will not be allowed to operate. What is done in West Bengal and what is done in Maharashtra is ..... (*Interruption*). The method of compulsory monopoly procurement has been adopted only by these States, and there the system is that all private trade in specified foodgrains above a given specified quantity which varies from 15 kilograms to 75 kilograms has been taken....

**Shri Bade:** In Madhya Pradesh nobody can purchase wheat or jowar from any agriculturist.

**Shri Ranga:** Nobody can export from one State to another.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let the hon. Minister have his say.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** There are two or three States where there is anything like monopoly procurement. Be it noted, these are deficit States where the State Governments thought it fit to have a system of procurement. In the absence of procurement in those highly deficit areas what would happen is that the poor people will get nothing and the rich people will get the foodgrains because prices will go up. In a situation like that Government have intervened and have adopted a system of procurement in order to enable Government to distribute. My submission is that the object of the food administration is to see that there is proper food distribution.

**Shri Ranga:** It is not there and you can never achieve it.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The object is to see that there is proper distribution particularly in the deficit areas. It is no use interrupting me like this. I say that is the object. Wherever rationing has been introduced it has been possible for the Government to distribute a certain minimum quantity to the people. That alone is possible under the circumstances.

Now, if this resolution is adopted, if procurement is given the go-by, Government will not be able to do even that and no distribution will become possible. I do not think there is any section of the House which would advocate a situation in which there will be no distribution of foodgrains to the people particularly in the deficit areas at a certain equal quantity and at certain prices which are moderate. The result of taking away the machinery of distribution

would be to cause difficulties to the people who have no money, who are poor people.

**Shri Ranga:** There were fair price shops before this system has been brought in, these zonal restrictions and all these check posts have been brought in. They certainly served the people.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I am now speaking of procurement, I will come to the zonal system later; let my venerable friend be patient to hear me.

There are two aspects in this resolution: one an attack on procurement and another on the zonal system. The two are different. Procurement has to be resorted to in a situation which obtains in India today in order to enable the Government to have a proper system of distribution. Several systems of procurement may be resorted to. Certain States have adopted a certain system and certain other States have adopted a certain other system. For example, there is a system in Andhra Pradesh where there is a levy on the mills. There is a certain other system in certain other States, but the object of all this procurement systems is to see that the administration has in its possession foodgrains which with the imported grains will be utilised with the object of equitable distribution at proper prices to the people. That aspect of the problem has been forgotten by some hon. Members. I do not say that they are against that. But it has not been emphasized. If it is emphasized, I am sure every section of the House will agree with me that some system of procurement is necessary. But that system can certainly not be the system advocated by Professor Ranga, because that will be good only so far as procurement is concerned. But if the objective of procurement is controlled distribution, then there is no use merchants being allowed to procure, because they procure in order to stock and sell and sell for profit.

17 hrs.

Shri Ranga referred to a situation in which there will be fair price shops. But that was the system when the scarcity was not so pronounced as it is today. Two or three years back, when our difficulties were not so acute as it has been during the last 12 to 15 months, that system worked but that system may not work now when there is scarcity of this magnitude. Therefore, I have to say that Government cannot accept this sweeping demand that procurement should be given up.

Compulsory procurement is not extant in all parts of the country. It is extant only in certain parts of India and, depending upon the conditions prevailing in those areas the State Governments there—please do not forget that this is the result of directions issued by the Food Ministry—the State Governments decide upon the *modus operandi* which they would have in order to have adequate stocks of foodgrains with them. Certain Governments have a system of levy; certain Governments have a system of monopoly procurement; certain Governments have some other system. But procurement must be there.

There has been an attack from many sections of the House against the zonal system. The zonal system is not an end in itself. It was adopted because it was thought that in that system alone, as it obtains today, would it be possible for the administration or the Food Corporation to get the maximum quantity by procurement. Now the objection against the zonal system, as I understood it, is not that there should be no zones but what should be the extent of the zones, whether all India should be one zone, whether each State should be a zone or whether the 50 and odd surplus districts should be each a separate zone. That is the controversy.

Because of the demand from all sections of the House that there should

[Shri Govinda Menon]

be a change in the zonal system, Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question. This fact was announced in this House and in the other House. It was done a few days back. Some of the most prominent and eminent economists of the country are serving as members of this Committee. The Committee will certainly look into all aspects of the problem and it will be open to the House to give its view after the report of the Committee has come. To demand that the Government should, here and now, make a declaration that the zonal system would be abolished, especially after the Government have appointed a Committee to go into the very same matter . . .

**Shri Ranga:** You did it to delay things.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** . . . to look into the *pros and cons* of the matter, is too large a demand. I think it is uncharitable on the part of Professor Ranga to say that the Committee was appointed to delay matters. After all, what is it that the Government achieve by maintaining a system which is bad? Certainly, Government have no vested interest in the zonal system. I do not think anybody would say that.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): The State Governments have got it.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I am speaking of the Union Government. We have no vested interest in the zonal system and if, as has been suggested, the State Governments have a vested interest, that is a matter which is being looked into, gone into, by the Committee.

That being the position, let me just give the salient points which I wanted to make before the House. Firstly, in a situation of scarcity such as we are having today, it is the duty of Government under the Constitution and otherwise to see that there is an

equitable system of distribution so that the poor people will get their share and they will not have to pay very high prices. For that purpose procurement is necessary. Procurement cannot be given up. You cannot have a system of free trade in foodgrains which is most essential for the people when there is scarcity in the country.

**Shri Ranga:** Not for animals.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** What is the use of making interruptions of the type which Professor Ranga, a very senior Member, made when I was saying, "foodgrains which are most important for human beings"? I never thought that a man of the maturity of Professor Ranga would interject to say, "And not for animals". That is introducing a certain amount of levity in this debate which the subject matter of the debate does not warrant . . . (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Chairman:** There should be no running commentary.

**Shri Ranga:** I sympathise with the poor man. What can I do?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I do not sympathise with Professor Ranga.

The position is that in a commodity like foodgrains, which is in short supply, an absolutely free trade and a *laissez faire* arrangement would create conditions in which the poor people will suffer extremely and there will be starvation deaths.

**Shri Ranga:** Did I refer to a *laissez faire* policy? Have I not made it very clear to you that I wanted the Government to maintain minimum prices?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** That is why I say that Professor Ranga had a look at a truncated problem, namely, procurement only. If the object is to see that the agriculturists get a fair price and for that purpose a scheme of procurement should be devised, then

Professor Ranga has given us a counsel of perfection, but procurement is for another end. Procurement is not an end in itself; procurement is intended to enable the administration to have equal distribution at prices which are moderate. If that is the object, and when I tried to make that point, why should Professor Ranga just interrupt?

So, what I submit is that procurement is necessary and therefore a sweeping resolution like this demanding that monopoly procurement should be given up, is something which should not be accepted by the House.

Regarding the zonal system, there have been comments in this House and there have been opinions expressed in this House and outside, and the Government have responded. Government did not want to take the responsibility to do something which may lead us to trouble because Government have difficulties. Therefore, Government invited some of the most eminent economists in the country to work in a committee to give us a report. That is where the matter stands. That being so, having accepted the sincere concern of all sections of the House in the matter raised in this debate, I should think Government cannot accept this Resolution and Government have to oppose it.

श्री तन सिंह : सभापति महोदय, सरकार के लिए विरोधी पक्ष से आने वाले प्रस्ताव को न मानना एक स्वाभाविक बात है और अगर यह प्रस्ताव मेरा वह मान लेते तो यह कांग्रेसी सरकार ही नहीं रहती। बहुत से सदस्यों ने बताया कि जहां तक प्रस्ताव की भावना और उद्देश्य का सवाल है उससे तो वे सहमत हैं और ऐसा कहने वालों में कांग्रेसी सदस्य भी थे लेकिन यह कि इस प्रस्ताव को जल्दी में स्वीकार कर लेना उचित न होगा और पता नहीं इसको स्वीकार करने का क्या नतीजा निकले, इसलिए उन का मुझसे है कि इस विषय पर कोई ऐक्सपर्ट

कमेटी बैठाई जाय और उससे रिपोर्ट ली जाय। अब जहां तक ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटी बैठाने का मुझसे है पता नहीं कब तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को देगी और कब तक सरकार उस बारे में अपना अंतिम निर्णय करेगी? पिछला अनुभव हम लोगों का इन ऐक्सपर्ट्स कमेटियों के बारे में अच्छा नहीं रहा है। हाइड्रोजेनेटेड वेजीटेबुल ऑयल के बारे में एक कमेटी बैठाई गई थी और उसे बैठाने भी कोई 6 या 7 वर्ष से अधिक हो चुके हैं लेकिन वह अभी तक अपना प्रतिवेदन नहीं दे सकी है। मेरी तो समझ में अगर किसी चीज को टालना हो और सटकाये रखना हो तो बस एक कमेटी बैठाने की बात कह दो। हमारी सरकार ने भी इस कमेटी की नियुक्ति क्यों की है? ऐसा उन्हें इसलिए करना पड़ा कि जनमत कुछ भीतर और बाहर इस प्रकार का बन गया जिसके कि कारण विवश होकर उनको अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता पड़ गयी। यदि यह आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती और भारत का जनमत वैसा न चाहता तो इस ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटी के बैठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

श्रीमन्, अभी बड़े प्रयत्न और परिश्रम से माननीय मंत्री ने जो कारण बतलाये हैं, मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट खत्म करने के विषय, और वैसे तो बहुत से सदस्यों ने भी जो बातें कहीं वह विषय पर न जाकर उन्होंने विषयान्तर होकर अपनी वह सब बातें कही हैं। मेरी तो समझ में उनकी बातें नहीं आईं और मेरे गले के नीचे यह बात उतरती नहीं है कि आखिर मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट का इससे क्या अभिप्राय है? माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि यह जो सरकार का मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट है यह मोनोरस ड्यूटी है और यह उनका प्रोक्योरमेंट फोर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है जबकि इसके विपरीत ट्रेडर्स का प्रोक्योरमेंट फोर सेल होता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री स्पष्टता से और बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के कह सकते

[श्री तन मिह]

है कि उन्होंने जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया है वह सेल के ढंग से नहीं हुआ ? अब 38 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव से खरीदा और उसके द्वारा वह 78 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर बेचा गया तो यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है या सेल है ? जिस भाव से खरीदते हैं उस के ऊपर केवल उपयुक्त पैसा लगा कर अगर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करते हैं तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गवर्नमेंट वाकई डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करती है वरना नहीं । गवर्नमेंट कहती तो है कि हमारा प्रोक्योरमेंट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए है लेकिन वास्तव में उसमें और ट्रेडर्स में कोई फर्क नहीं है क्योंकि मोका भाने पर दोनों ही नफ़ा कमाने की चेष्टा करते हैं, जितना नफ़ा ट्रेडर्स कमाने की कोशिश करते हैं उतना ही नफ़ा सरकार भी कमाना चाहती है ।

श्रीमन्, सरकार जो एक यह बात मान कर चलती है कि भलावा उस के और देश में कोई ईमानदार व्यक्ति है ही नहीं और उस ने जो यह समझ रखा है कि जितने भी व्यापारी हैं वह सब बदमाशी करते हैं और जो व्यापारी वर्ग है वह ईमानदारी से काम कर ही नहीं सकता यह उसकी गलती है । यह जो एकाधिकार का सिद्धान्त है वह जनतंत्र के सिद्धान्त के बिल्कुल विपरीत है, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भी एकाधिकार का सिद्धान्त गलत है और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र के भलावा सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी यह गलत है और जब ऐसी बात हो तो फिर यह एकाधिकार अर्थ तंत्र में कैसे ठीक हो गया, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ? एकाधिकार का मूल अभिप्राय शोषण होता है अब वह शोषण चाहे एक व्यापारी करता हो या चाहे फिर सरकार ही उसे करती हो और चाहे कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज करती हों उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । यदि एक व्यापारी शोषण करे और एक सरकार शोषण करे तो शोषित तो मानव मात्र ही होता है । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि प्रोक्योरमेंट के कारण जो

स्थिति पैदा हुई वह या तो सदस्य महोदयों को या विशेष कर मंत्री महोदय को पता नहीं है या फिर जानबूझ कर हटधर्मी कर रहे हैं । लेकिन मुझे वह अच्छी तरह से मालूम है क्योंकि मैं स्वयं एक किसान हूँ । 200 क्विंटल बाजरे के प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए मांग की गई थी जबकि वहाँ पर इतना पैदा ही नहीं हुआ था । कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारा जो प्रोक्योरमेंट का पैटन बन गया है वह सारे देश का एक ही है बाकी कहीं कितना ऐक्चुएली पैदा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है और वही एक पैटन फिक्स कर दिया जाता है और उस के कारण कितना भ्रष्टाचार होता है यह हम से छिपा नहीं है । कितना उस के कारण पटवारी को पैसा दिया गया और कितना बीच के अफसरों को दिया गया और तब आखिरकार सरकार ने निश्चय कर लिया कि राजस्थान में यह नहीं होगा ।

अब मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि सरकार यह कहती है कि आजकल हमारी खाद्यान्न की स्थिति बड़ी विषम हो गयी है और हम इस मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट को नहीं हटा सकते तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब पी० एल० 480 के मुताबिक 10 मिलियन टन अन्न हम ले रहे हैं अमरीका से और हमारे यहाँ का उत्पादन लगभग 9 से 12 मिलियन टन है, जब हम साल भर में जितना उत्पादन नहीं करते उतना अन्न हम बाहर विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं और फिर भी हमारी परिस्थिति ऐसी बनी हुई है कि हम अपने हाथ में इस प्रोक्योरमेंट मोनोपली को रखना चाहते हैं जोनल सिस्टम को रखना चाहते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि परिस्थिति वास्तव में ऐसी नहीं है बल्कि वह दिखाने के लिए बनाई जाती है और सरकार जैसे वह सदा बतला देती है कि एक कमेटी बना दी गई है वह इस पर गहराई से सोचेगी तो मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि जो मैं चाह रहा हूँ

वह तब करेगी और यह मोनोपली और बैरियस हटेंगे लेकिन वह तब हटेंगे जब चुनाव बहुत नजदीक आ जायेंगे और तब सरकार वोट्स से यह कहने की स्थिति में होगी कि हम ने आप के लिए यह फायदा कर दिया ।

अब मैं संक्षेप में जोनल सिस्टम के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । यह बात निर्विवाद मत्त है और प्रायः हमारे इस मदन के करीब करीब सभी सदस्यों ने और कांग्रेस के कई अत्यन्त प्रभावशाली सदस्यों ने भी इस विषय पर अपना मत प्रकट किया है कि जोनल सिस्टम मानव द्वारा लगाई गई एक भ्रष्टाचर्य है । उस के कारण भाव बढ़े हैं और उसके कारण यह कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हुई हैं लेकिन सरकार अभी तक इतना समय हो गया है कोई निश्चय क्यों नहीं कर रही है ? उस के लिए सरकार कमेटी क्यों बैठाने को सोच रही है ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें कौन सी भ्रष्टाचर्य है । भ्रष्टाचर्य सिर्फ एक ही है और वह यह कि उसे अपनी प्रतिष्ठा खोने का डर है । उसने गलत नीतियों का निर्धारण किया और उसे कोई भ्रष्टाचर्य कोई एक व्यक्ति कह दे, बिरोधी पक्ष का कह दे या अपनी तरफ का ही व्यक्ति कह दे कि वह गलती पर है तो वह कैसे उसे स्वीकार कर ले क्योंकि उसकी प्रतिष्ठा जाती रहती है । केवल प्रतिष्ठा के कारण ही सरकार इस जोनल सिस्टम को नहीं हटा रही है वरना कोई तर्कसंगत बात अगर उसके पक्ष में वह बतलाते तो मैं उसे समझ भी सकता था और मानने को भी तैयार हो सकता था लेकिन ऐसी कोई तर्कसंगत दलील उन्होंने इसे बनाये रखने के लिए नहीं प्रस्तुत की है ।

अब जहाँ तक प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है तो यह प्रतिष्ठा का गवाल चुनाव जीतने के लिए एक बहुत उपयुक्त भारेबाजी हो सकता है लेकिन देश में भ्रष्ट वितरण के लिए और देश के गरीब लोगों के लिए यह लाभप्रद बात नहीं होगी । श्रीमन्, यदि यही स्थिति

बनी रही तो किसान भ्रष्ट उत्पादन करने के लिए उतना प्रोत्साहित नहीं होगा जितना कि वह दूसरी चीजों के उत्पादन करने में होगा । यदि बाजरे का उत्पादन करने में 44 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल मिलता है तो वह ऐसी ही वस्तु का उत्पादन करने का निश्चय करेगा जो मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट में न आने वाली हो और जिस चीज के लिए कि जोनल रेजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होगा और जिसकी कि कीमत उसको 44 रुपये से ज्यादा मिलेगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि यदि सरकार ने इस प्रकार से वितरण का काम अपने हाथ में न लिया होता तो भालू के दाम यू० पी० में बहुत अधिक गिर गये होते । मैं नहीं जानता कि उसका और इस प्रस्ताव से क्या सम्बन्ध है ? अब यदि किसी जगह भाव गिर गये हैं तो मैं भी यह समझता हूँ कि किसान का वास्तविक हित इस बात में है कि उसे उसकी उपज के उचित मूल्य मिलें बाक़ी मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध आता है ? मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट में इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया गया है कि उस वस्तु की कीमत क्या हो ? उस के लिए एक ऐडहोक कमेटी बना खरूब दी गई है बाक़ी जो उसके द्वारा प्रोक्योरमेंट के भाव निश्चित किये गये हैं उन भावों में और वास्तविक बाजार के भावों में कोई संतुलन नहीं है । अब वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस फिक्स की जाय और प्रोक्योरमेंट सरकार करे अथवा फूड कारपोरेशन वह भी इस तरह से कर सकती है, प्रोक्योरमेंट कर सकती है, खरीद सकती है और दूसरे लोग भी खरीद सकते हैं और ऐसा होने से किसानों को फायदा होगा इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । लेकिन यदि इस प्रकार से वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह काम नहीं किया जायगा तो इसका जो एक मनो-वैज्ञानिक असर हमारे उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा उसका गम्भीर परिणाम भी हो सकता है ।



**Mr. Chairman:** I will now put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is . . .

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** On a point of order. The amendment moved by Shri Madhu Limaye has not been discussed of.

**Mr. Chairman:** It has not been moved at all.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the system of compulsory monopoly procurement and all zonal and other barriers to the free movement of foodgrains throughout the country be abolished immediately."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9]

AYES

[17.24 hrs.

Bade, Shri  
Wheel, Shri P. H.

Himmat Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Tan Singh, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri  
Barua, Shri R.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Dehmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan  
Hem Raj, Shri  
Imbichibava, Shri  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Karuthiruman Shri  
Laskar, Shri N.R.

Malaichami, Shri  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mahotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Menon, Shri Govinda  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulnanda  
Mukane, Shri  
Musafir, Shri G.S.  
Muthiah, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Shri Jagannatha  
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda

Roy, Shri Bishwarath  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Sharma, Shri A. P.  
Shao Narain, Shri  
Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeswari  
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Ukey, Shri  
Verma, Shri Ravindra  
Wadiwa, Shri

श्री बल्लभलाल चौधरी (यदुधा) :  
जेयरबैन साहब, मेरी मशीन ने बर्क नहीं  
किया है। मेरा बोट "नोज" में काउंट किया  
जाये।

**Mr. Chairman:** It will be noted.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): The result shows that we are less than 50.

**An hon. Member:** There should be at least quorum.

**Mr. Chairman:** The vote on this will be taken again on the next day.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): The bell may be rung again.

**Mr. Chairman:** The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday, as there is no quorum.

17.25 hrs.-

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, March 28, 1968/Chaitra 7, 1888 (Saka).