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Friday, November 12, 1965
Kartika 21, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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

LOK SABHA

Friday, November, 12 1965/Kartika
21, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import Licence Racket

+

- *180. **Shri Basappa:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in respect of
import licences and quota certificates
was unearthed in Bombay in the
last week of September, 1965; and

(b) if so, whether any culprits
have been arrested in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri
Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is
presumed that the Hon'ble Members
are referring to the loss of some
blank import licence and quota certi-
ficate forms in the Office of the Joint
Chief Controller of Imports and Ex-
ports, Bombay. Based on depart-
mental Intelligence, the papers were
handed over to the Central Bureau of
Investigation for further action. As a
result, ten persons were arrested and
taken into custody. Further investi-
gation is continuing and it would not

be in the public interest to divulge
further details at this stage. The
total amounts involved are, however,
not very large.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether
there is any forgery involved in these
licences and quota certificates and, if
so, whether any officers connected
with the department are also involv-
ed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole
thing is a matter of stealing of the
licence forms which are like currency
notes. The entire thing is forgery—
not merely signing the document
wrongly, but stealing the document
itself.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether
something has been traced to the
effect that the activities of these im-
port licence racketeers are spread all
over India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, I
would not like to divulge the figure,
but the amount is so small that it
does not take the form of a racket or
anything like that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know
whether it has been found by the
government on the evidence so far
available that any consignments had
been received on the basis of these
quota certificates or licences and if so,
would the government indicate the
modus operandi of the people who
were forging these documents?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In some cases
goods have been received and con-
sumed; in some cases the goods have
been confiscated. All these will be
a matter of prosecution.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am asking a specific question. You have ruled, Sir, several times that we are not prevented from asking questions about the state of affairs now, the basis on which the cases are proceeding.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole thing is sub judice. I can say that it includes to some extent goods which have been received under these import licences, goods which are confiscated under these import licences and import licences unused.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Is it a fact that these blank forms were found missing in March, 1964 and if so, how is it that the matter has been taken up only now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Only when the customs officials suspected some of the signatures on the shipping documents that were coming, the matter was traced.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में किस टाइप के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिड और कोटा सर्टिफिकेट्स इन्वाल्ड हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बोडी सी बैल्यू के डीजल इंजिन थे और नटमेग और कुछ स्पेयर पार्ट्स थे ।

श्री रामसेवक बाबू : माननीय मंत्री ने बताया है कि जां जाली आयात लाइसेंस का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, उस के बारे में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और क्या उन में कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी भी शामिल है; यदि हां, तो वे किस पद के हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सब के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी । अभी तो सारा मामला पुलिस के हाथ में है । एमाउंट कोई इतना बड़ा नहीं है, इतना सिग्नीफिकेंट भी नहीं है, जिस को रिकॉर्ड कह सकें । जैसे और मामूली चोरी होती है, वैसे ही यह चोरी हुई और उस के बारे में केस चल रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, क्या उन में कोई सरकारी मुलाजिम भी हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी तक तो नहीं है, लेकिन सर्केशन जरूर है ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में जा घटनायें हुई हैं, जिन को ले कर वहां पर मुकदमा चलाने की बात चल रही है, क्या वे किसी व्यापक पैटर्न का हिस्सा हैं और क्या ऐसी घटनायें इस वक्त देश में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वे व्यापक नहीं हैं । जैसे मामूला चोरी होती है, वैसे ही यह चोरी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह गिरफ्तार कितने दिनों से काम कर रहा था और कितने आदियों के खिलाफ वारंट हाथ में थे और और कितने जेल में हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह सारा मामला विचारार्थ है । जब इस बारे में पूरा इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो जायेगा, तब हाउस के सामने सारी तहकीकात रख दी जायेगी ।

Shri Firodia: Is there any bank involved in this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government realise that this quota and import licence system is in itself a racket incurable except through its abolition, and if so, do they propose to re-examine the whole system?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri Kapur Singh: I should have liked an answer to my question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not think so.

Shri Kapur Singh: Think it over again, that is my suggestion.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How is it, when the hon. Minister says that the import licence forms are as good as currency notes, no check was kept on them and this racket or this theft was only detected.....

Mr. Speaker: Currency notes can also be stolen.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How was it that this came to their notice only after a year or so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, when thefts take place even from a well locked up treasury, theft of forms like these, which are in use continuously like currency notes, where some forms are written, some books are lying on the table and things like that and some people tear off and take some forms away, it can only be noticed when the whole thing is done, when the forms stolen are actually made use of.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the persons involved in this racket are the usual import licence holders or somebody else who have operated through the usual licence holders?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of more than 7 lakhs to 10 lakhs people holding import licences, whether a particular licence holder is a thief or not we cannot suspect. What we can say is that the few people who are involved in this will be brought to book.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में कितने कलिप्रदम प्रॉडर कम्पटी हैं और कितनों पर मुकदमा चल रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवालों के जो जवाब दिये जायें, माननीय सदस्य उन को ध्यान से सुनें ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सही है कि जिन लोगों को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिए जाते हैं, वे अपने इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दूसरे लोगों को

बेच भी देते हैं; यदि हां, तो इस की रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या उपाय किया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस की कोई इजाजत नहीं है । ये इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नान-ट्रांसफरबल क्रेडिट के हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में कितना धन इन्वाल्ड है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत थोड़ा है । शायद मिनिस्टर साहब बताना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बताने में क्या आपत्ति है ।

Foreign Trade

+

- *181. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shrimati Sharda Mekerjee:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. K. Chakravarti:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stagnant exports and increased imports recently have been responsible for a deterioration in India's foreign trade;

(b) if so, its impact on the balance of trade and payments; and

(c) the further steps taken to improve it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5130/65].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसा कि इस वक्तव्य के अन्तिम पैराग्राफ में निर्देश दिया गया है, जो भारतीय दूसरे देशों में जा कर बस

गये हैं, उन का घन अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में भारत में आ कर लगे, जिस से विदेशी मुद्रा का भारत के हक में प्रयोग हो सके, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसी के लिए हम ने नेशनल डिफेंस रेमिटेंस स्कीम का एलान किया है, जिस के द्वारा जो भारतीय या विदेशी मुद्रा से यहां विदेशी मुद्रा लाना चाहते हैं, उन को साठ परसेंट मुद्रा को इस्तेमाल करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो एक्सपोर्ट इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम है, क्या इस के द्वारा सरकार को कुछ ऐसी जानकारी भी मिली है कि भ्रष्टाचार बराबर बढ़ रहा है, यदि हां, तो उस को नियंत्रण में करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसे समाज के और हिस्सों में थोड़ा बहुत भ्रष्टाचार चलता है, वैसे ही विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में चलता है। इस क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा है, ऐसा मानने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इस बात को देखते हुए कि हमारी आयात और निर्यात नीति में कुछ न कुछ दोष है क्या सरकार इस नीति पर फिर से विचार करेगी, ताकि यह दोष न रह जाये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां तक निर्यात की नीति का सम्बन्ध है, उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, तो निर्यात अपने आप बढ़ेगा। जब उत्पादन ही कम हो, तो किस चीज का निर्यात किया जाये ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछले साल की अपेक्षा इस साल एक्सपोर्ट में दो करोड़ रुपये की कमी हो गई है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : घाने वाले महीनों में जब एपीकलबल क्रॉस बाहर आयेंगी, तो हमें

आशा है कि एक्सपोर्ट बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं बढ़ेगी, लेकिन जो घाटा हुआ है, उस को हम पूरा करेंगे और हम दोबारा उसी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, जो कि पहले कर रहे थे।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Last year the country spent Rs. 425 crores more on imports than what it earned by way of exports. May I know whether this matter was referred to the Import Substitution Committee; if so, what their recommendations are and the Government's decision thereto?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Import Substitution Committee can only cut out imports of items which are produced in the country or which can be produced in the country. But when foodgrains are to be imported to the extent of Rs. 300 crores and oil and various other things have also to be imported over and above our defence requirements, naturally the Import Substitution Committee cannot hold up the whole thing.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether the discrepancy between the anticipated and actual figures of exports is caused by the fact that exports of commodities through the different ports in the country are taken into account as exports as such?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no relationship between the two. What the hon. Member is perhaps referring to is the actual figure of realisation as reported by the Reserve Bank and DGCI. That is a minor difference that occurs in the case of every country in the world. Here also the figures given by the Reserve Bank are sometimes higher and sometimes lower by Rs. 10 crores or so.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारा जो व्यापार चीनी का विदेशों से है उस में कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होता। इसलिये यहां की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार उस का विदेशों से व्यापार बन्द करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : चीनी का व्यापार विदेशों से बन्द करना हिन्दुस्तान की कुसेबा करना है। चीनी के एक्सपोर्ट से जो फारेन एक्सचेन्ज हम को मिलता है वह हम को चीनी का खाना कम कर के भी लेना होगा।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास एक्सपोर्टर्स से ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक की ओर से बड़ी कठिनाई आती है एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले लोगों के रास्ते में। चूंकि इस के लिये इन्सेन्टिव की जरूरत है इसलिये क्या सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारियों से कुछ बात की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां तक इन्सेन्टिव या प्रसिस्टेंस का तात्त्विक है इसे के बीच में रिजर्व बैंक नहीं आता है। यह काम सिर्फ भारत सरकार का है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ तकलीफ जरूर हुई है क्योंकि पैसा बगैरह मिलने में देर लगती है। इसके लिये सरकार काफी कोशिश कर रही है और कई दफे सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव भी रखे गये हैं। जहां तक रिजर्व बैंक का तात्त्विक है, जिन लोगों को बाहर जाना होता है जैसे कि सेल्समैन, कामर्शंस ट्रेवलर्स, प्रिजेन्टेटिव्स आदि, उन को कुछ कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि इस में रिजर्व बैंक कुछ संकुचित जरूर है। इसके लिये हम रिजर्व बैंक से कह चुके हैं कि वह कुछ उदार हो।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is this correct that one of the reasons for the downward trend in our export earnings is also the decrease in the price of raw materials in the world market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What the hon. lady Member says is normally correct. Sugar is an obvious example. It was selling at pound 107 per ton last year, that is, about Rs. 1,400. Today the world price is Rs. 250. It has sunk to that extent. So also is the case of iron ore. While that is one of the factors, by and large the real answer is more production being made available for exports.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Has the Minister instituted any enquiry as to how far the discrepancy is due to certain fraudulent procedures in regard to import entitlements and who is actually responsible for this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is hardly any relationship between the small value of import entitlement and the need to grow exports phenomenally, even beyond what we have achieved in the last three years. As I mentioned in the statement, increasing it from Rs. 600 crores to over Rs. 800 crores or 850 crores was not a small task and our exporters have done it. Regarding the misuse of a minor value of import entitlement, for the last seven or eight years we have made some broad estimates and scrutiny on that also. Out of the total export of more than Rs. 4,000 crores for the last seven or eight years the value of abuse or non-realisation is about Rs. 6.87 crores (Rs. 6 crores and 87 lakhs) which is much less than the average of any other country in regard to non-realisation.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that during the recent crisis on account of Pakistani aggression due to facts like dislocation of shipping, impounding of cargoes and general insecurity in the country our exports registered a further decline as compared to our exports during September of earlier years? What is the volume of our export during the crisis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: When the hostilities began in September we were afraid that there will be a large-scale fall in our exports because of the impounding of cargoes, because of the ships being detained and large quantities of tea and jute being confiscated and frozen by Pakistan, because of bombing and various other reasons. But, thanks to the dock workers and shipping and port authorities and the vigour of the exporters, the exports in September were practically of the same order, namely, Rs. 70.6 crores as compared to Rs. 72.8 crores last year.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने जो हिन्दुस्तान के जहाजों को रोका है, खास कर भ्रम से घाने वाले चाय बगैरह के जहाजों को, उस के बाद हमारे देश से चाय का एक्सपोर्ट होता रहे इस का क्या इन्तजाम हो रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो माल गया है उस के लिये तो रिटैलिएटरी ऐक्शन ही हो सकता है। लेकिन चाय की क़ाप इस साल अच्छी है इस लिये उस का एक्सपोर्ट घटने की सम्भावना नहीं है बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ कि दो या तीन करोड़ ६० के करीब बढ़ेगी ही। जूट के बारे में हमें ज्यादा सफ़र करना पड़ा। लेकिन हम पन्द्रह लाख गांठें इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। दस लाख गांठें थाईलैंड से और पांच लाख गांठें श्रीर जगहों से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं क्योंकि जूट जब एमार्श बहुत बढ़ रहा है।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस में आप ने बतलाया है कि जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक कार्ड डेबिटमेंट नहीं हो सकता है जिस में कि कारेन कंटीज को हम ज्यादा माल भेज सकें। तो जो प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है इस के लिये तो ज़रूरी है कि गवर्नमेंट उन को सपोर्ट करे, प्रापर बातावरण बनाये और सारे साधन इकट्ठा करे। गवर्नमेंट को इस को कंसीडर करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त आप निवेदन न करके सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It will be a good thing for the country to know what retaliatory measures the Government have taken to reimburse us for the losses sustained by the seizing of these goods by Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: That statement was made by Shri Raj Bahadur.

Shri Hem Barua: We want a reply by Shri Manubhai Shah.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: We find from the note that has been given by the Ministry that the decrease in our exports is due to the decrease in the production of agricultural commodities. May I know whether the Government proposes to rationalise both imports and exports, for instance, by importing more chemical fertilisers to boost up agricultural production? What is the Government doing in that direction?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां से कहां चले गये।

Shri Manubhai Shah: The import of fertilizers is much larger than in the past.

Property of Indians taken over by Pakistan and vice versa

*182. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of property both immoveable and moveable owned by the Pakistani nationals, taken over by Government as a sequel to the India-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) the nature and extent of such property of Indians taken over by the Pakistan Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Orders have been issued vesting in the Custodian of Enemy Property in India all immoveable and certain categories of moveable properties belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of Pakistani nationals. A statement indicating the properties in these categories so far taken over by him is laid on the Table of the House. A large number is, however, in the process of being taken over.

STATEMENT

Immoveable:

Ten buildings (value not yet estimated).

Moveable:

1. 4 ships including a flat (value not yet estimated).

2. Shares and securities of the face value of Rs. 7 lakhs.

3. Two used buses and four cars.

4. 15 commercial firms (net assets available are being worked out) including three Banks.

5. 3 Railway Locomotives and 3 Railway coaches.

—

(b) It is understood that control of 36 Indian commercial establishments including six banks and six insurance companies has been taken over by the Government of Pakistan. However, our information on the subject is far from complete. By a Notification in the press, the Indian nationals owning properties in Pakistan have been requested to submit to the Custodian of Enemy Property in India the details of such properties so that an assessment of the seizure of Indian owned properties in Pakistan can be made. The last date of submission of returns is 25th December, 1965.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the Indian High Commission is not allowed to function in the normal way in Pakistan, what is the other source from which the Government is able to obtain this information about the taking over of the properties of Indians in Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): We have requested some other Embassies of friendly countries to look after this. We have also requested the Indian na-

tionalists who own property there to report it directly to us.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the cease-fire that has taken place now, may I know whether the question of releasing the properties either by Pakistan or by India is being considered; if so, at what stage it is?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That stage has not come yet.

श्री डा० ना० तिवरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने अब तक घनदाजन कितने रुपये का माल हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापारियों का या सरकार का जब्त किया है, और हम ने जो जब्त किया है उन दोनों में क्या डिफरेंस है।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I can only give the list of properties which they have taken over, but I cannot estimate it because that can be ascertained only after the parties owning the property, that is, Indian nationals, in Pakistan give the statement to the Custodian of Enemy Property and that information is tabulated.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: He knows, how much merchandise and goods have been seized there.

Mr. Speaker: That is given in the statement.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: That is by India; not by Pakistan.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ से अभी तक इतना नहीं आई है तो कैंस दे दें। उन माली गई है जब तक घा न जाये तब तक उसे कैंस दिया जा सकता है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government are aware that properties belonging to Indian nationals in Pakistan have been appropriated towards various purposes designated by the Government of Pakistan without the willing consent

of such Indian nationals and even so those Indian nationals have been taken to task in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is exactly the retaliatory action which we have taken as it happens in all these hostility periods. All properties of Indian nationals in Pakistan have been frozen and, as the hon. Member has said, have been misused by the Pakistan Government for their various purposes. Likewise here, we have taken over properties and we are trying to evaluate the same.

Mr. Speaker: We are not misusing them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are not misusing them.

Mr. Speaker: 'Likewise' might include both.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted to know whether those Indian nationals whose properties have been taken over by the Government of Pakistan are being taken to task in this country. The utilization of their properties in Pakistan by the Government of Pakistan was not with their consent and still those Indian nationals are being taken to task in this country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think the information of the hon. Member is incorrect. We have not taken any action against any Indian national for that matter.

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार के पास इस प्रकार के धाँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके कि कितने भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति पर पाकिस्तानियों ने या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अधिकार किया है, तो क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार के धाँकड़े हैं कि पाकिस्तान में भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति का मूल्य क्या है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यही तो बताया कि सब की लिस्ट छापी हुई है। उसका बैलुएशन जो पीस गइस में भी दुबल है, प्राज जब कि

उनके साथ व्यवहार नहीं तो घासानी से कैसे मिल सकता है। हमने कहा है कि 25 दिसम्बर तक जिन भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान में रह गई है उसकी लिस्ट घौर बैलुएशन लिख कर भेजें।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if Pakistan was justified in confiscating properties when we are not actually at war with them and whether our action has been only retaliatory or was initiated by us.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no justification whatsoever.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Government has got any information as to whether among these commercial establishments which have been confiscated by Pakistan there is also an Indian-owned textile mill at Lyallpur whose management is reported to have tried to escape confiscation by giving a contribution to the Pakistan War Fund?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That mill has also been confiscated by the Pakistan Government. But the local person cannot do anything in that matter excepting to report the same to us.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the management of that mill gave a contribution to the Pakistan War Fund and, therefore, escaped confiscation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not done by them directly.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am asking whether you have got such information.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have got the information. We made the inquiry. A news item appeared in the papers. It is all involuntarily seized.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the estimated value of the underground railway equipment seized from Pakistan and

whether it has been handed over to the Indian Railways? There are press report that a ship-load of underground railway equipment has been seized by us. We want to know the estimated value of that and what has happened to that property.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I take the information from the hon. Member.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध काल से पहले पाकिस्तान में जो हमारे रेल के डिब्बे जा रहे थे और इधर भी उनके घ्राए हुए थे उन में से कितने पाकिस्तान ने जब्त किए हैं, यह बताने की कृपा करें ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : मैंने बताया था कि तीन यात्री रेलगाड़ियां भारत की पाकिस्तानियों ने जब्त की थीं उनके कर्मचारियों को भी रोक लिया है। उनकी भी रेलें और कर्मचारी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी ने पूछा कि कितने डिब्बे उन्होंने जब्त किए हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : डिब्बों के आंकड़े तो मैं बाद में बताऊंगा, लेकिन यह सारा मैंने राज्य सभा पटल पर रख दिया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बरसों से लिख रहा हूँ कि हमारे हजारों डिब्बे पाकिस्तान में हैं और उनके यहां पर जो एजेंट हैं जो उनको बहां भेज रहे हैं और कुछ राज्य कर्मचारी भी ऐसा कर रहे हैं। मैं उनको बरसों से लिख रहा हूँ और वह मुझको आश्वासन देते रहे हैं कि जांच कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तक जांच नहीं कर पाए। यह थोड़े से डिब्बों का प्रश्न नहीं है। हमारे कई हजार डिब्बे पाकिस्तान में हैं जिनका कोई पता नहीं है।

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमने पाकिस्तान के कितने रेल के डिब्बे और हवाई जहाज पकड़ लिए हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह प्रश्न तो इससे नहीं उठता। वाघा और कराची द्वारा हमारा जो सामान बिजली के इंजन या रेल का सामान आ रहा था उसे उन्होंने जब्त कर लिया है और जैसा कि देशमुख जी को बतलाया उनका कुछ सामान भी हमारे यहां रह गया है। और रेल के डिब्बे थे या बैगन्स थे कोयसे के या इंजन जो 6 सितम्बर को पाकिस्तान की ओर गए हुए थे उनको उन्होंने वापस नहीं आने दिया और उस दिन तक जितने उनके घ्राए थे हम ने भी उनको नहीं जाने दिया। 7 तारीख से सारा रोक दिया था।

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : हम पाटे में तो नहीं रहे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : शायद पाटे में तो नहीं रहे होंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Indian nationals in Pakistan whose number runs into quite a few thousands, were rounded off and clapped down in concentration camps during this period of aggression, may I know whether Government have enquired or whether any of the Embassies of our friendly countries in Karachi has informed us about the property of these people confiscated by Pakistan and if so, may I have an idea of this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are at the moment not having the full data. Whatever information we have, we have placed before the House. We have also issued a notification inviting every national of this country to notify to us before 24th December, 1965, as to what are the properties involved which have been confiscated by Pakistan.

Import of X-Ray Films

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the import policy in respect of X-ray films has been revised; and

(b) if so, the main features of the new policy and how it departs from the earlier one?

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

(b) The quota of 75 per cent allowed to Established Importers during April, 1964—March, 1965 has been reduced to 50 per cent during the current licensing period. Quota licences issued for the current period have now been permitted to be utilised in full even if their value exceeds Rs. 5,000 as against 50 per cent utilization in such cases during each of the two half-years of the last licensing period.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: After reduction of the quota, how is it proposed to meet the total requirements of X-Ray films in this country and what steps have been taken particularly to bring about the indigenous manufacture of high quality X-Ray films?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, we do realise and appreciate that X-Ray films are very necessary for hospitals. So, wherever the Health Ministry or the medical institution concerned writes to us, we release for them ad hoc quota from East Germany, with which we have arrangements in this regard. Regarding the daily requirement, I do not think for the moment that any institution is facing hardship. I would welcome suggestions of hon. members if, in their constituencies or States, any institution is facing hardship on this account and we will do our best.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, the requirement

of X-Ray films is so little that it is still not justified to put up a factory, but the factory at Ootacamund which was put up for raw film will also include X-Ray films manufacture.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have made any survey of the export potential in the country for X-Ray films in case indigenous manufacture is undertaken and if it has not been so undertaken, whether the Government propose to undertake such a survey in order to undertake indigenous manufacture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The demand in the country is so much that for us to undertake export of X-Ray films which we are importing and then to judge a project on that basis is rather too early. There are many other priority projects waiting in the line.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any attempt has been made to get the X-Ray films from the rupee-payment countries and whether it is a fact that some of the countries have already made an offer keeping in view our difficulties which motivated us to bring this cut?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point really is that even rupee is as valuable as foreign exchange—Pound Sterling or Dollar. Therefore, we have to conserve our capacity to import only essential goods from all sources and to the extent that X-Ray films look like being inescapable, we are stretching ourselves to import them. But beyond that, it is not because of the inability of the East European countries to supply us whatever we want that we are not importing, but we have a resource problem ourselves.

Shri Warior: May I know whether Government have taken any steps to ascertain from the States how much they require and to arrange for a distribution during this transitional period, which will be equitable to all the States and all the hospitals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have done that exercise; it is a bottomless pit. That type of requirement cannot be met. We can only meet the real requirements as and when needed.

Repayment of Loan by TISCO and IISCO

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- *184. Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Gokaran Prasad:
 Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalis:

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

(a) whether any fresh agreement has been entered into with the TISCO and IISCO regarding the repayment of the loan advanced to them along with interest; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi):

(a) Terms of fresh agreements to be entered into with TISCO and IISCO have been finalised and formal agreements are expected to be executed shortly.

(b) Under the revised agreements, the Government of India and the Companies will agree that the provisions of the earlier agreements should be superseded in so far as they relate to the special advances of Rs. 10.18 crores to IISCO and Rs. 10 crores to TISCO. About half the amount—Rs. 5.18 crores in the case of IISCO and Rs. 5 crores in the case of TISCO—will be deposited almost immediately. In fact IISCO have

already deposited Rs. 5.18 crores. The balance of the principal amount will be paid over a phased period, payment to be completed by the 31st March, 1972. Interest will be payable with effect from the 1st April, 1965 on the outstanding principal amount in half yearly instalments. As regards the payment of past interest for the period 1st July, 1958 to the 31st March, 1965, Government will agree not to press their claim for such payment for the period 1st July, 1958 to the 31st March, 1961. Thereafter, simple interest from the 1st April, 1961 to the 31st March, 1965 will be payable at the bank rate current from time to time during the period. Payment of this amount will also be phased over a period, payments to be completed by the 31st March, 1972 in half-yearly instalments.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस नये करार के अनुसार नई सहूलियत इन कम्पनियों को दी गई है जब कि वैसे की कमी के कारण कई आवश्यक सरकारी योजनाएँ जैसे सिंचाई की योजना है खाद्य की योजना है उनमें कटौती हो रही है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि कर्जा वसूल करने के बारे में सख्ती बरतने के बजाय इनको यह सहूलियत दी जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी): कर्जा वसूल किया गया है। जसा कि मैंने अपने मुख्य उत्तर में बतलाया था कर्जा तो तुल्य वह जमा कर रहे हैं बाकी जहाँ तक भाड़े कर्जों का सवाल है उन्होंने उसके इंस्टालमेंट कर दिये हैं और उसका पैमेंट भी 31 मार्च 1972 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। इंटरैस्ट भी हम उनसे ले रहे हैं। फाउण्डेडिंग प्रिंसिपल एमाउंट जो कि हाफ इयरली इंस्टालमेंट्स में दिया जायगा उस पर सूद पहली अप्रैल सन् 1965 से लगेगा। जहाँ तक पान्ट इंटरैस्ट का सवाल है यानी 1 जुलाई, 1958 से 31 मार्च, 1965 तक, गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर राजी

हो गयी है कि वह पहली जुलाई 1958 से 31 मार्च, 1961 तक इंटरेस्ट का दावा नहीं करेगी। यह सहूलियत देने का कारण यह है कि सही बात तो यह है कि प्रोडक्शन इस कम्पनी ने 61 में ही शुरू किया तब से उनको उस पर कुछ रिटर्न मिलने लगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : भगवन् के बाद यह जो नई सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी बढ़ गयी है तो क्या इन कारखानों ने कोई नया काम या नया जिम्मा ले लिया है जिससे कि प्रतिरक्षा के काम में सहायता हो जायगी और क्या इसका इस सहूलियत से कोई सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : प्रतिरक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो कुछ उत्पादन वह कर सकते हैं वह कर ही रहे हैं। जहां तक उनके एक्सपेंशन का सवाल है उसका और इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अब तक कितनी पेंनाल्टी इनके ऊपर की गई है ? यह जो कितने चार, चार साल बाद बढ़ा करते हैं उन पर न कोई इंटरेस्ट है और न कोई पेंनाल्टी है तो भ्रांति यह उन के साथ वह खुली रियायत क्यों की जा रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उस में बिल्कुल रियायत का सवाल नहीं है। प्रायन्दा अगर कोई वह किस्त मिस करेंगे या देने में चूक करेंगे तो गवर्नमेंट को इन्विटी प्रावि में परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार है और उसका उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Arising out of the reply just given to the supplementary question, may I know whether in view of the fact that those advances were made as long ago as ten or twelve years, Government are incorporating any clause in the two agreements to the effect that if these companies commit any further default after these agreements, then Government will take action under

the Companies Act to convert the outstanding amounts into equity capital?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): They are paying 50 per cent of the amount immediately. If there is default, Government are at liberty to take action.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether any provision is being incorporated in the agreements.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: When Government have the power, why should we ask them to agree to such a condition? When Government have the power to convert the amount into equity shares, where is the necessity for any condition in the agreement?

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: In the context of the effective functioning of other public sector enterprises, have Government evolved a scheme for participating in shares in these companies in lieu of the money advanced to them?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या डिस्को और इस्को कम्पनियों ने अपने एक्सपेंशन के लिये नये ऋण के वास्ते एप्साई किया है, यदि किया है तो वह रकम क्या है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी उसकी मुकम्मल जानकारी नहीं दी है। वह बर्रें बैक से भी निगोशिएट कर रहे हैं। जब उनकी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जायगी तब हमारे सामने वह चीज प्रायेगी।

Shri Warior: What are the reasons for the Government not pressing for the interest charges from 1958 to 1961?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The whole history of this loan is really unfortunate. It is full of conditions for repayment. Therefore, we had to renegotiate it. The Finance Minister

and the Secretary, Steel Ministry, negotiated it. We thought that instead of delaying it another 10—12 years, it should be settled. There are so many conditions. If we have to recover the loan amount from them, some element of the price will have to be given to them. Now since we have decontrolled some steel items the question does not arise. There are a number of complications and we thought that instead of delaying the collection by another 10—12 years, we would avoid all this and go a little to meet them.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : जैसा कि श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कई एक शर्तें जिनसे कि 10 वर्ष तक अगर वह मूद न दें तो हमको प्राप्ता फायदा हो सकेगा और वह शर्तें अमान्य हो जाएंगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन सी शर्तों के तहत हमने ऐक्शन लिया है या उनसे बातचीत की है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब उनको ऋण दिया गया था उस समय यह शर्त थी कि यह स्पेशल एडवांस है और इसकी वापसी के लिए रिटर्न प्राइस में स्पेशल एलिमेंट इसका और ब्याज राइस के लिए देना होगा इसलिए ऋण की वसूली में कठिनाई हुई ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : टैस्को और ऐस्को को जो ऋण दिये गये थे उनमें कौन कौन शर्तें थीं और उन में से किन किन शर्तों का उन्होंने उल्लंघन किया है और जिन शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया है उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कौन सी कठोर कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मीने वह सारा विवरण रखा था । मुख्य शर्त यह थी कि उनको जो रिटर्न प्राइस दो जायेगी उस में उनको इस ऋण को और ब्याज को लौटाने के लिए कुछ स्पेशल एलिमेंट दिया जायेगा उसकी रिटर्न प्राइस के भलावा और चूँकि रिटर्न प्राइस का जब वह प्रश्न टैरिफ कमिशन में गया और टैरिफ कमिशन की सिफारिशों की जब सन् 62 में

वह भी सरकार ने मंजूर नहीं किया तो उस समय इस ऋण के दिये जाने और वसूल करने में कुछ भड़कने पैदा हुई । बाकी सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कौन शर्तें थीं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसके भलावा कोई शर्तें नहीं थी ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that Government have full powers to get back this loan and interest because we have permitted the retention price to be increased several times and also in consideration of the fact that a year and a half ago we gave full powers to Government to convert this loan into equity shares, will Government be prepared to accept some sort of a commission to go into the entire question of the reticence and delay on the part of Government about taking back this loan in spite of having the entire power to do so at their disposal?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, I am not prepared to accept this. The Government have considered this very carefully and the Cabinet has taken a decision to collect the amount. After all, it is not that we accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission had recommended in March 1962 Rs. 8 per ton as a special element. Government did not accept it as they thought that it was perhaps not desirable to give them that. Therefore, we turned it down. The clause is that the Tariff Commission will have to be consulted and whatever recommendation is made, that element is to be given and out of that special element, we will collect the loan plus interest. There are so many complications and therefore, we could not enforce it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is this company being run at a profit or at a loss? If it is running on a profit, why this special concession to this company?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I hope they are running at a good profit. About the conditions in those days, I do not know.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a losing concern. That is why Government are not keen on conversion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that a legislative enactment was passed by this House even against the advice of some of us who said that it was most unethical that loan could be converted into equity, with particularly these companies in mind, and will Government explain why they sought that legislation in such manner and why they have not used it.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Government has the powers, but it is not necessary every time that we use the powers. In this case the Government considers that it is not necessary and that we should recover the amount. Parliament has given powers to Government. Government considered all aspects and in this case it was felt that it was not necessary to take such action.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was whether it is a fact that the constitutional amendment was got passed particularly with this concern in view. What was the occasion, what prompted the Government to have such a constitutional amendment passed by this House?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: To say that we pass a legislation with a particular thing alone in view is not correct. This is a power given to Government, not only for the past but for the future also. Anyway I was not here then I do not know whether it was exclusively for this.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the total amount of capital with which these companies were started and what is the amount of loan given by the Government, and what is the proportion between the two?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The whole history of IISCO and TISCO I am unable to give. The loan amounts have already been given—Rs. 10 crores to TISCO and Rs. 10.18 crores to IISCO.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The particular background in which the company law amendment was passed was to protect the public interests by converting into equity shares loans advanced to profitable concerns, and since these are profitable concerns what prompted the Government to pay a special premium on their default, as it is a fact that they were gross defaulters?

Mr. Speaker: That is what has been explained so far. **Shri Warrior.**

Shri Kapur Singh: It is Warrior, not Warrior.

Mr. Speaker: I find there is only one "r", previously there used to be two. Anyway he has never objected to my calling him "Warrior".

Shri Warrior: It was always like that.

Industrial Production

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*185. **Shri Warrior:**

Shri Daji:

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the industrial production during the first six months of the current financial year compares with that of the first

and second half of the past fiscal year;

(b) the percentage increase in the industrial production during this period over that of the past two half years and the reasons for decline in production, if any; and

(c) the likely rate of industrial growth during the current year in the light of these figures and how far the Third Plan target of Industrial growth is likely to be achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5131/65].

Shri Warrior: We find from the statement that in April/July, 1965, as compared to October, 1965/January 1966, the food manufacturing industries, cotton textiles, iron and steel basic industries, brass manufacture and electrical machinery have all gone down in production, and the reason given is that it is due to scarcity of imported raw materials. What is the position at present as far as import of raw materials is concerned?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: At the present moment the position has not improved very much, and so long as we are not sure of foreign aid, it will be very difficult to say what the position will be.

Shri Warrior: It is reported in today's press that the position of raw material is very bad and that almost all these industries are going to close down. What step is Government contemplating to meet such an emergency?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): It is true that after this war with Pakistan, the situation in regard to our imports of raw materials has become much more difficult, and that is what is reflected in the newspaper

reports. We are certainly not able to get many of the things we would have ordinarily got under the old aid programmes so far as raw materials and components are concerned.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that some of the important industries in the country are required to be geared to defence needs may I know whether there is any reduction in the industrial production required for civilian needs, if so to what extent?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is the general slowing down of production as a result of the non-availability of raw materials and components but it is not due to any special drawal by the defence as such because defence have their own arrangements and they are making use of these industries which can produce goods and provide raw materials for them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How far are the raw materials likely to fall short of our requirements in this period and how far is it likely to be met by import substitution activities?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is very difficult to make an estimate as to what attitude these various countries are going to take and I cannot make forecasts on that. We on our part are trying to proceed on the assumption that we may get almost nothing from these countries.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In order to develop self-reliance in industrial production and also keeping in view that we have all the elements and resources at hand, may I know whether government will intensify and quicken the trends already developing.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true and I am glad to report, that we are getting the utmost co-operation from Indian industries in regard to import substitution and utilisation of indigenous

materials to the greatest possible extent.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether the government has made any assessment of the loss in industrial production due to war with Pakistan in Punjab and if so the extent of loss and the special steps that the government propose to take to increase industrial production in that State?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is separate question on the subject of industrial production in Punjab and it can be answered there.

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया : क्या यह सही है कि बरस के पहले चार महीनों में जो इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोड्यूस हुआ, वह पिछले तीन महीनों में नहीं हुआ और क्या यह भी सही है कि और कारणों के अलावा इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने क्रेडिट स्विच किया है ; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके बारे में रिजर्व बैंक या वित्त मंत्रालय से कुछ बातचीत कर रही है ?

श्री प्रि० ना० सिंह : क्रेडिट स्विच तो इन तीनों महीनों से कुछ पहले से भी है । इनफ्लेशन की टेंडेंसी को देखते हुए क्रेडिट स्विच जरूरी माना जाता था । इनफ्लेशनरी प्रॉब्लम का प्रसार इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन पर होता है, लेकिन वह टेम्पोरेरी होता है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि रा मैनोफैक्चरिंग की कमी की वजह से बहुत से कारखाने बन्द होने वाले हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है, ताकि वे कारखाने चालू हो सकें ।

श्री प्रि० ना० सिंह : जब यह इमर्जेंसी शुरू हुई, तो उस वक़्त हम लोगों ने नान-फ़ेरेस मेटल, स्ट्रुक्चरल मेटल को फ्रीज कर दिया । अब हम हल्के हल्के इंडस्ट्रीज को दे रहे हैं और उससे काम चालू हो रहा

है । लेकिन इमर्जेंसी में ऐसा करना जरूरी था ।

Shri Ranga: What special steps are being taken by the government to supplement the efforts of our own industrialists in order to see that such of the raw materials as are needed by our industries here from imports are got from such countries as are still willing to co-operate with us in exporting their commodities?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is exactly what is being done. In addition to efforts at having substitute materials in India, we are trying to get these things from rupee payment countries from which we are able to get something and we are doing something in that direction.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Notwithstanding several statistical illusions contained in this statement, it seems that the Government is reconciled to seven per cent annual growth rate instead of 11 per cent that was predicated at the time of formulation of the third Five Year Plan. May I know whether the Government would explain whether they have accepted this seven per cent as annual growth rate figure or whether they are going to do something about it to raise it to 11 per cent which was predicated?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not say that the Government are going to reconcile themselves to a lower rate of production. That is not a fact, but the situation is there and one must be correct in stating the position in the current year and that is what I have stated.

Shri Seshbhan: In the first paragraph of the statement it has been stated:

"These data indicate that, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, there was an upward trend in all the industrial groups except woollen textiles. Conspicuous in-

creases of over 15 per cent occurred in food manufacturing industries," etc.

But in the third paragraph, it has been stated:

"The decline in the period April-July 65 as compared to the corresponding period of last year is also noticeable in respect of food manufacturing industries" and so on.

I want to know whether there is an increase or a decrease. As far as food manufacturing industries are concerned.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have corrected that answer just before the Question Hour. In the third paragraph, instead of the words "the corresponding period of last year", it would actually read, "October, 1964 to January, 1965." I had corrected that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether it is a fact that in the matter of distribution of raw materials to the small-scale industries, they are not getting a fair deal, and that was also the reason for a decline in industrial production and, if that is so, what action do the Government propose to take to see that the small-scale industries get a fairly good quantity of raw materials?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that the small-scale industries are suffering from lack of raw materials, and we have always been feeling very strongly about it. But there are obvious difficulties in the present situation, and what is still more increasing our difficulties is that there being no licensing in regard to small industries, they go on multiplying, and we are not aware of the raw material requirements as speedily and rapidly in that case, and therefore all these bottlenecks and anomalies do arise.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक

प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जैसे कि राजस्थान में चम्बल है, घाघरा नंगल है, मद्रास की प्रोजेक्ट है, उनमें बिजली के उत्पादन की भारी कमी के कारण उद्योगों के उत्पादन पर कितना असर पड़ा है और उस कमी को किस प्रकार पूरा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री बि० ना० सिंह : राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी की समस्या इसी वर्ष हुई है जब कि रानी जरा कम बरसा है । वहाँ पर बिजली की एम्बेलेबिलिटी यों ही पहले कम थी और उसका बोझ बहुत असर बला घा रहा है । कोशिश की जा रही है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था में हम कुछ कर सकें, लेकिन जब पानी नहीं है तब बिजली का अधिक पैदा करना बड़ा मुश्किल है । हम डीजल सेट वगैरह चालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राजेश्वरानन्द : धर्म प्रधान मंत्री ने नारा लगाया है "जय किसान" । परन्तु "जय किसान" तो तभी हो सकता है जब कि उसको पानी मिले । जब हम बिजली वालों के पास जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि क्यों ट्यूब वेल नहीं हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पावर नहीं है, ट्रांसफार्मर नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका क्या उद्योग है इसके लिये कि जय किसान हो सके और हम धारम निर्भर हो सकें । जो बहुत आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये उस के आप क्या कोई पग प्रविलम्ब उठाने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बि० ना० सिंह : जहाँ तक बिजली के मुद्देय करने का सवाल है, किसान के काम के लिये बिजली मिले इस पर पूरा जोर दिया जाता है । लेकिन भगवान की प्रहृषा हो गई और पानी नहीं बरसा इसलिये जो हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्लान्ट हैं वह उतनी जरूरी बिजली नहीं दे सके । इसके लिये हम क्या व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरा नन्ध : मैंने यह कहा है कि ट्यूबवेल लगाने के लिये बिजली वालों के पास जाकर कृषक को बँडे हुए वर्षों हो गये। जब हम उन से कहते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पावर नहीं है, हमारे पास ट्रांसफार्मर नहीं है। जब वर्षा नहीं हुई तो वह करे क्या। मैं पूछना हूँ कि वे करेंगे भी क्या।

Shri Shivananjappa: On a point of order, Sir. This question presupposes that the government have already taken a decision to locate the fifth steel plant at Vishakapatnam. The question in its present form is not at all admissible.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the minister to say.

पाँचवाँ इस्पात कारखाना

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* 186. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागडी :

श्री बासप्पा :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री प्र० चं० बच्छा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री पाराशर :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :

डा० चन्द्रभान सिंह :

श्री चाँडक :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बृजराज सिंह :

श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री हेडा :

श्री बाडीबा :

श्री टे० सुब्रह्मण्यम :

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :

श्रीमती मिनिमाता :

श्री गोकुलानन्द महर्ली :

श्री बाजी :

श्री डीनेन भट्टाचार्य :

श्री बडे :

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल :

श्री शिवबल्ल उपाध्याय :

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :

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

(क) विशाखापत्तनम में भारत का पाँचवाँ इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है और इसमें प्रप्रेक्षित विदेशी वित्तिय तथा तकनीकी सहयोग का व्यय क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c): The recommendations of the British American Steelworks for India Consortium (BASIC) with regard to the location of the fifth Steel Plant are still under consideration of the Government. Foreign financial and technical collaboration details etc. would be considered after a decision on the site location has been taken.

श्री मधु लिमये : भारत और पाकिस्तान के साथ जो लड़ाई हुई उस के बाद पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों ने हम को जो आर्थिक सहायता देने का वादा किया था उस को बन्द कर के उन्होंने हम को एक ऐसी स्थिति में डाला जिस से हमारी स्वतन्त्रता, सुरक्षा तथा वैदेशिक नीति को खतरा पहुँचा है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाँचवाँ इस्पात कारखाना बनाते समय क्या सरकार इस बात पर जोर देगी कि यह कारखाना हम आत्म निर्भरता के आधार पर

बनायें ताकि हम को विदेशों की सहायता पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े ।

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): That question is very much actively before the ministry. We have been considering if a larger percentage of components can be produced in India. But that question would arise only after a decision is taken about the location. That is before the Cabinet. I am afraid it will take a month or two more before we can come to final conclusions about this.

Shri Ranga: The Cabinet has gone to sleep like a sleeping beauty?

श्री मधुलिमये : अगर जगह के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं लिया गया है तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस मुद्दा की ओर गया है कि अगर हमारा पांचवाँ इस्पात का कारखाना बिहार या उड़ीसा के क्षेत्र में बनाया जायेगा तो चूँकि कोयला और लोहा वगैरह नजदीक में ही मिलना है इस वास्ते खर्च कम रहेगा, और प्राज की स्थिति में जो पैसा बचाना निहायत जरूरी है वह बचेगा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There are already five steel plants existing in the coal belt—TISCO, IISCO, Durgapur and Bokaro which is coming now and also the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. Government will have to take a decision whether all the steel plants will be located in one area. Already a decision has been taken by locating one steel plant in Bhilai, which is away from the coal belt and it is already functioning. So, it is a policy decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विकेन्द्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त से सहमत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि प्राज संकटकालीन स्थिति में पैसा बचाने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है इस वास्ते मैं यह बात उठा रहा हूँ ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have answered that.

Shri Basappa: Since the export possibility of steel from Vizag is not there

in the near future, as the internal demand is more and also the capital cost including the development of the port in Vishakapatnam will be much more than what the Anglo-American consortium has stated, the Planning Commission has come to the conclusion that it should be somewhere else, other than Vishakapatnam. May I know whether the government will give its quick decision to avoid the controversy and concern of the whole of India in this matter?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Not only Vishakapatnam, but the Planning Commission considers any place outside the coal belt area unsuitable. My friend will be disappointed to know that Hospet is much farther away than Vishakapatnam.

श्री रामसेवक दाबब : प्रभी एक कारखाने के स्थान के बारे में निर्णय नहीं हुआ है इसलिये मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि चूँकि बैसाहिला में इस कारखाने के लिये कच्चा लोहा मिल सकता है और मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा राज्य है साथ ही प्राज जैसी युद्ध की स्थिति चल रही है उस में विशाखापटनम एक असुरक्षित क्षेत्र है, इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या यह कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में बैसाहिला के पास स्थापित किया जायेगा । हाँ अगर मंत्री महोदय को किसी खिलौने की जरूरत है तो वह उसे विशाखापटनम में स्थापित कर सकते हैं ।

इस्पात और लौह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : प्रध्मस्य महोदय, जहाँ तक इस पर निर्णय का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि तमाम बातों पर विचार करने के बाद कैबिनेट कोई निर्णय करेगी ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कारखाना स्थापित होगा उस के सम्बन्ध में एक स्थान के बारे में विचार हो रहा है या कई स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में विचार हो रहा है जिस के कारण हम निर्णय में देर हो रही है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक स्थान के चयन का सवाल है यह चीज कैबिनेट के सामने है और अमेरिकन कैसाशियम की रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने है। कैबिनेट सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर निर्णय करेगी।

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the capital structure of this project suggested by the U.K.-U.S.A. Consortium and how far is it acceptable to the Government?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That question does not arise at this stage.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक कोई इस तरह का कारखाना स्थापित नहीं हुआ है, और यह भी प्रच्छा नहीं लगता कि एक ही प्रदेश में प्रायः सब कारखाने स्थापित कर दें। क्या सरकार ने इस पर गौर किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश इसके लिए सब से अच्छी जगह है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश बिचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री हुसब चम्ब कछवाय : यह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में बैलाडीला के निकट जमीन एक्सायर की गयी घोसाख रुपया खर्च करके एक बहुत बड़ी इमारत बनायी गयी है। अब सरकार वहाँ यह कारखाना स्थापित करने की बात क्यों नहीं सोच रही, क्या घडचन है? इस बारे में वहाँ इतना रुपया गहने खर्च किया जा चुका है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस समय जो जमीन ली गयी है वह बैलाडीला घावरन और प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ली गयी है।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

सिख तीर्थयात्रियों की पाकिस्तान जाने की अनुमति न देना

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S.N.Q. 2 श्री गुलशन :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

क्या बंदेगि कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस वर्ष 1000 सिख तीर्थयात्रियों का ननकाना साहिब (पाकिस्तान) में गुरु नानक का जन्मोत्सव मनाने के लिए पाकिस्तान जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Request was received from the S.G.P.C. through the Punjab Government for permission for 1,000 Sikh pilgrims to go to Gurdwara Nankana Sahib in West Pakistan on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji on 9th November, 1965. This request included 300 persons distributed between five other parties. It was processed and forwarded to our High Commission in Karachi on the 3rd September, 1965.

On 6th September all communications between India and Pakistan were cut off and it was not possible to process the request further. In addition the Indo-Pak borders were closed and Indians in Pakistan were subject to internment. Travel between India and Pakistan having been stopped it was not possible that the party of pilgrims could proceed to Pakistan. Under these continuing conditions it was out of question for the pilgrimage to take place, and permission for the pilgrimage could thus not be given.

श्री गुलशन : पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अपनी अनुमति दे दी थी लेकिन हिन्दू सरकार ने सिखों को ननकाना साहिब की यात्रा करने से रोक लिया। क्या इस का यह कारण है कि

हिन्द सरफार सिखों की देश भक्ति पर कोई शक करती है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जब तक माननीय सदस्य जैसे देश भक्त हैं तब तक कौन शक कर सकता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह का खयाल भी दिल में लाना अपने आप के भरोसे को कम करना है । मैं समझता हूँ कि सिखों ने जिस कदर बहादुरी से पाकिस्तान के हमले का मुकाबला किया है वह अपनी मिमाल खुद आप है, और इस किम का जरा भी खयाल जाहिर करना एक बहुत बड़ी चमजोरी होगी, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह हमारी तबय्यह बिल्कुल नहीं जानी चाहिए । हम को हालत देखने पड़ते हैं । एक तरफ फौजें लिपटी पड़ी हैं और वहां कार्यरत हो रहा है, घाने जाने का इतिजाम नही है । ऐसी हालत में हम लोगों को कैसे वहां भेज सकते हैं । जो इस पर निर्णय लिया गया वह बिल्कुल वाजिब था ।

श्री इटा सिंह : जब से इस सदन में पंजाबी सूबे के प्रश्न पर एक कंसल्टेटिव कमिटी का एनाउंसमेंट यह मंत्री जी ने किया है तब से पंजाब में हिन्दू परमत्त धर्मचारों ने सिख लीडरों और हम सब लोगों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी बातें रोजाना लिखनी शुरू कर दी हैं जैसा कि गुलशन साहब ने कहा । इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए गुलशन साहब का यह प्रश्न वाजिब है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को सरकार ने घाने पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उऽने में जो ईजिल बिखायी है यह उन धर्मचारों का जो प्रोपेगेंडा होता है उसका नतीजा है या सरकार ने स्वयं निर्णय लिया है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : तबान लम्बा था । कुछ तो उनके साथी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो इतने सरकार ने बेरी की है वह पंजाब में जा प्रोपेगेंडा हो रहा है उसके ओर धरार की है या स्वयं फैसला लिया है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : पंजाब में जो प्रोपेगेंडा हो रहा है, उसका जवाब तो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज दे सकती हैं । लेकिन ठुकूमत हिंद ने जो फैसला किया है इसके धलावा और कोई प्रेक्टिकल फैसला नहीं हो सकता था । जब घाना बिल्कुल बन्द है तो किसी को भेजना कैसे वाजिब होगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if Pakistan actually sealed its border and did not want our pilgrims to visit Pakistan at this time, or it was our Government that took this decision not to send our pilgrims to Pakistan without getting any information from Pakistan or from our High Commission in Karachi?

Shri Swaran Singh: As we all know, at that time there was very little communication between the two countries, so far as the borders are concerned. Some hon. Members of this House have actually gone to the border and seen that there is no communication at all. Under these circumstances, it was the physical absence of any arrangement for going across that made us take this decision.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा देश इस बात को मानता है कि इस तरह की प्रवस्था में शत्रु देश की यात्रा नहीं हो सकती । मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन लोगों ने यह प्रत्य-सूचना प्रश्न रखा है क्या उनका स्वयं का ऐसा विश्वास नहीं है जो उन्होंने ऐसा प्रश्न किया है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप तो उनके करीब बैठे हैं, उन से पूछ लें ।

Shri Kaper Singh: Have Government taken note of the oft-repeated offer of Pakistan over the radio that they were quite willing not only to permit Sikh pilgrims to visit Gurdwara Nankana Sahib on the birth day anniversary of Guru Nanak but to make all conveyance arrangements provided the Government of India was willing to do so? If so, why is

it that advantage was not taken of this offer?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are several alluring statements of various types made by Radio Pakistan and I would strongly urge the hon. Member, the House and the country not to be taken in by those statements.

Shri Kapur Singh: I sought—information; not advice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could we know a little less unclearly whether Pakistan had actually made an official communication to us that they were not unwilling in some special circumstances to allow Sikh pilgrims to go to Gurdwara Nankana Sahib, because I wish our country is not put in the wrong in this matter, particularly in view of the fact that during the first World War we read in books about armies on either side ceasing fighting for the time being on the Christmas Day and holding celebrations in common? It should be made clear as to whether India put any obstacles in the way of pilgrims going to Pakistan.

Shri Swaran Singh: No official communication was received from Pakistan, agreeing to this pilgrimage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Metro-Gauge Zone

*187. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made in giving effect to the proposal for a separate Metro-gauge Zone?

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

Import Policy

*188. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Parashar:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to review the import policy in the context of defence requirements; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Our programme of imports is consistently under review in the light of the present situation and every care is being taken to ensure that our Defence requirements are met.

Setting up of Coal Washery

*189. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantis:

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

(a) the programme of raising coking coal washing capacity by the end of the 4th Plan and the number of washeries to be set up;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Washery Unit in the private sector;

(c) whether arrangements have been made for procuring adequate Washery equipment to meet the required demand for new units and also for replacement purposes; and

(d) the extent to which foreign collaboration has been secured for expansion work?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The requirements of washed coking coal for the metallurgical industries in the

Fourth Plan have been estimated at about 20 m. tonnes. As against this requirement, the capacity of existing and the Third Plan washery project is 14.47 m. tonnes. A further capacity of 3.38 m. tonnes has been planned for in the Fourth Plan by setting up new washeries. Proposals for setting up further capacity to meet deficit of about 2.0 m. tonnes of washed coal are under consideration.

(b) proposals in this regard are under consideration.

(c) and (d). The intention is to manufacture all future washery plants indigenously. For this purpose, four firms in the private sector have been licensed, in addition to the public sector undertaking the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.

प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन

- * 190. श्री म० ला० डिबेदी :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री पाराशर :
 श्री श० ना० जयवंशी :
 श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री प्र० च० बघवा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री रामेश्वर ठाटिया :
 श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
 श्री हेडा :
 डा० सरदेजनी महिषी :
 श्री धोंकार लाल बरबा :
 श्री बृजनाथ सिंह :
 श्री गोकुल प्रसाद :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री मलाइछामी :
 श्री कजरोलकर :
 श्री राजपुरे :

श्री मोहम्मद कोटा :
 श्री गुलशन :
 श्री बाबुदेवन नायर :
 श्री बारियर :
 श्री राम हरल यादव :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के किन-किन उद्योगों का प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी सामान के उत्पादन कार्य के लिये प्रयोग किया जा सकता है;

(ख) उक्त उद्योगों का प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन के काम में लाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की सलाह से प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोई योजना तैयार कर ली गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यीग क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में संभरण तथा तकनीकी विकास मंत्री (श्री के० रघु-रामप्पा) : (क) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी उद्योग जो प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी सामान बनाने की क्षमता रखते हैं, घने संख्या में हैं। प्रतः उन के नामों की सूचीबद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता। यह भी वांछनीय होगा कि सुरक्षा के हित में, प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन में सगे औद्योगिक यूनिटों के नाम सूचीबद्ध न किये जायें।

(ख) से (घ). सम्भरण तथा तकनीकी विकास विभाग प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं तथा अन्य आवश्यक मांग कर्ताओं से गहरा और लगातार सम्पर्क बनाये हुए हैं ताकि प्रतिरक्षा माल की कम से कम समय की मांगों का अभिनिश्चय और अभिज्ञान कर सके। इस प्रकार के अभिज्ञान के पश्चात् सम्भरण तथा तकनीकी विकास विभाग घपेक्षित उत्पादन क्षमता रखने वाली यूनिटों का पता लगाता है। विभाग, जहां आवश्यक हो,

उनको कच्चे माल और घटकों की जरूरी तथा समय पर सप्लाई करता है। ऐसी औद्योगिक यूनिटों को नष्ट होने और नुकसे भी सप्लाई किये जाते हैं साथ ही स.व. उत्पादन के प्रक्रम काल में तथा निरालग के समय तकनीकी सलाह भी दी जाती है। इसके साथ स.व. जो यूनिट नई प्रतिरक्षा मर्बा के विकास में सफल होती हैं, उन्हें उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

कार्यपालन में, पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय तथा तकनीकी विकास महा-निदेशालय, उद्योग को, अत्यन्त तकनीकी उत्पाद, विशेषकर उन मर्बा, का सप्लाई के लिए जिनके बारे में पूर्व अनुभव नहीं था, नई सुविधाओं को बनाने और वर्तमान सुविधाओं से अनुकूलन के लिए, सहायता देते रहें हैं।

Manufacture of Watches

*191. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bhana Prakash Singh:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 247 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

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

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The proposals are still under consideration.

Production and Export of Manganese Ore

*192. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of manganese ore is not sufficient to meet the demand for export against orders received;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production; and

(c) the total quantity to be exported during 1965-66?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). While there is no particular difficulty in regard to lower grades, difficulty is being felt in meeting the demands for higher grade ore which have increased both from the local ferro-manganese industry and from the export angle. Various steps needed to increase production have recently been suggested by the Manganese Ore Committee and their recommendations are being processed now by the Mineral Ore Export Advisory Committee. The steps suggested include grant of more leases, assistance towards mechanization, beneficiation and blending.

(c) The total quantity contracted to be exported during 1965-66 is approximately 1.7 million metric tons.

Export of Steel

*193. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Farashar:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Chandak:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Daji:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Bado:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to export steel from India;

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

(c) the countries to which the steel will be exported?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An export target of 3,00,000 tonnes of steel has been fixed for the year 1965-66. The export of bars and rods, structurals and heavy rails, which are relatively more easily available, is permitted on the basis of direct cash sales.

(c) Exports will be made as before, depending mainly on the prices obtained, mostly to countries in South East Asia, the Middle East, Africa and to a few countries in Europe.

Mismanagement in Textile Mills

*194. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reports have been received about the mismanagement and wastage in the textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to stop such happenings; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian National Trade Union Congress has threatened to launch a direct action in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Reports are received from a few mills about some mismanagement or stocks accumulation or other difficulties in a few textile mills. In all these cases, prompt action has been taken in accordance with the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. There are, at present, eight mills under investigation.

(c) Government is not aware of any threat of direct action by the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Powerloom Enquiry Committee

*195. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Ashoka Mehta; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The recommendations made by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee are still under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

*196. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 253 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the extent to which modernisation of textile industry has been completed by the indigenous production; and

(b) the efforts made to keep the textile machinery manufacturing plants up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the first four years of the Third Five Year Plan period, replacement of 1.17 million spindles has been effected by indigenous spindles and for 24,576 spindles by imported spindles. Similarly 21,900 looms were replaced by indigenous looms and 800 looms by imported automatic looms.

(b) The textile machinery manufacturing plants, being of recent origin, are by and large up-to-date, though there are some complaints of defects in indigenous machinery sometimes. These are being rectified.

Extension of Railway Lines

*197. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Shri K. C. Sharma:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Samnani:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the war-like conditions created by the Pakistani aggression and Chinese intrusions in the Indian territory, any steps regarding the extension of the Railway lines for defence purposes towards the frontiers are being taken; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Proposals for extension of railway lines necessitated on strategic grounds, will naturally receive the highest priority. The matter is receiving urgent consideration in consultation with the Defence Ministry.

Trade with Pakistan

*198. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan are heavily in arrears as regards payment for coal, steel and other goods and commodities supplied by India since the invasion of our country by China in October, 1962;

(b) if so, the break-up of the figures in respect of each commodity exported from India to Pakistan; and

(c) the measures being taken to recover the arrears?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There are three major agreements under which trade with Pakistan has been conducted in recent years, the Rupee Payment Agreement of 1960, the Fresh Fruit Agreement of July, 1964 and two Rice Agreements of July, 1964 and January, 1965. While exports to Pakistan under the first Agreement exceeded imports from Pakistan by nearly Rs. 125 lakhs, under the other Agreements, imports from Pakistan have exceeded exports to Pakistan by Rs. 121 lakhs. No marked increase in arrears from Pakistan developed since the Chinese invasion of October, 1962. However, with the outbreak of recent hostilities with Pakistan and the consequent freezing of the assets of the National Bank of Pakistan, payments to some exporters are in arrears. A statement showing exports of different commodities under the Rupee Payment Arrangement as well as under the Rice Deals and the total value of imports under them is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5132/65].

Export of Tea and Jute to U.S.S.R.

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

(a) whether the Soviet market has shown a huge potential for the purchase of Indian tea and jute;

(b) if so, the quantity of tea and jute exported to that country in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively; and

(c) the steps being taken to promote our exports of tea and jute to Russia and other East European countries?

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

(b) The quantity of tea and jute exported to U.S.S.R. during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 is as follows:—

Commodity	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Qty. ('000' tons)			
(A) JUTE—			
(a) Hessian	29.9	56.3	83.3
(b) Sacking	1.1	15.0	21.4
(c) Others
TOTAL	31.0	71.3	105.2
Qty. ('000' Kgs.)			
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
(B) TEA	14,044	16,285	24,246

(c) India's trade with the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries is regulated on a balanced basis within the framework of Trade and Payments Agreements. While reviewing the Trade Agreement with each country provisions are made for increased exports every year which position is also reflected in the figures quoted above.

पाकिस्तान की बमबारी द्वारा नष्ट हुए औद्योगिक एका

*200. श्रीमधु तिवारी :

श्री गुलशन :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

श्रीमती संमृता सुल्तान :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान की बमबारी से पंजाब में 20,463 औद्योगिक एका नष्ट हो गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन एकाओं का फिर से चालू करने के लिये सरकार क्या योजना

बना रहा है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) घोर (ख) वर्तमान परिस्थिति में इन एकाओं का प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा ।

Slump in Wagon Demand

*201. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there has been a slump in wagon demand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the idle wagon capacity is proposed to be put to best use?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No Sir; all that has happened is some slackening in demand, which is seasonal.

(c) Does not arise.

Board of Trade

- *202. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Trade met in New Delhi on the 30th October, 1965;

(b) if so, what were the items on the agenda; and

(c) the decisions taken at the meeting?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The summary of discussions and decisions taken in respect of the meeting of the Board of Trade on the 30th October, 1965 is contained in the Press Note issued after the meeting, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5133/65].

Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiation

*203. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the resumed Kennedy Round of Tariff talks in Geneva, India presented to the Director-General of G.A.T.T. her offer of tariff concessions in industrial goods;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India incurred losses through dilution of present preferences offered by Britain; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. India has tabled a statement of offer as her contribution to the Kennedy Round Negotiations.

(b) The negotiations are in progress.

(c) India's exports enjoy duty free entry and guaranteed margins of preference over a wide range of U.K. tariff. U.K.'s offer of reduction by 50 per cent in her most-favoured-nation tariff rate, subject to certain exceptions like jute and cotton textiles, therefore involves abridgement of the margins of preference enjoyed by India. This in effect would result in the loss of trading advantages enjoyed by India in U.K. market.

(d) In respect of these preferences, India proposes to agree to their abridgement only if adequate compensation by way of comparable concessions or like advantages is offered by other developed countries participating in these negotiations.

Trade with U.K.

- *204. **Shri M. Rampure:**
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade with U.K. has shown a decline during the current year as compared to the preceding year;

(b) if so, the commodities in which the decline has appeared; and

(c) the causes for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It is too early to assess the exports to U.K. in the short period of April-August 1965 for which final correct figures are not available.

Exports from Public Sector Undertakings

*205. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to boost exports from the public sector undertakings;

(b) whether a policy applicable to all the undertakings in the public sector has been prepared; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It is the accepted policy of the Government that public sector undertakings should make all efforts to export their products to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the essential requirements of the country itself. In pursuance of this policy, instructions have been issued to the concerned public sector undertakings. Export possibilities and other allied problems have also been discussed by the administrative Ministries concerned as well as by this Ministry with such undertakings.

Some of these undertakings have already initiated surveys of foreign markets and other measures to increase exports. It is expected that in course of time these public undertakings would play their full role in earning more and more foreign exchange for the country through exports.

Existing export assistance and export facilities which are applicable to exporters, in general, are also available to these public sector undertakings. As such, no special scheme of assistance has been drawn up for these undertakings.

Japanese Report on Salem Steel Plant

*206. Shri Muthiah:

Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 397 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Japanese team has submitted its report on the Salem Steel Plant to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision on the establishment of the Salem Steel Plant for alloy steel and special steel; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The question of setting up a low alloy steel plant in the Neyveli Salem area, in the Madras State, in the Fourth Plan period would be further considered after the proposals of the Japanese Survey team are received.

Import of Raw Wool

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the import policy for raw wool has been revised; and

(b) if so, the main features of the new policy and how it departs from the earlier one?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There has been no change in the basic policy for import of raw wool. The foreign exchange allocation for the import of raw wool has been reduced to Rs. 2 crores for October, 1965 to September, 1966 period. As substantial Defence requirements have also to be met from out of this allocation it has been decided to canalise all imports of raw wool through the Indian Woollen Mills Federation, so that wool could be imported at competitive prices and wool of the appropriate grades and qualities could be made available for Defence purposes through one Central agency. This is an arrangement which had to be made in the context of the present Emergency.

लघु उद्योग

* 208. श्री बागड़ो :

श्री मधु लिखने :

क्या उद्योग तथा संरक्षण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा का कमी होने के कारण सरकार छोटे उद्योगों को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी मुद्रा का कमी कब तक ठीक हो जायेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री बिभुवन्धर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) बड़े और मध्यम क्षेत्रों के एककों के समान ही लघु क्षेत्र के एककों का भी कच्चे माल के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसके अधीन छोटे एककों को वे सभी सुविधायें मिलती रही जो उन्हें अब तक उपलब्ध थी।

Manufacture of Scooters

* 209. श्री Heda: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of applications received for the grant of licences to manufacture scooters and auto-cycles which did not involve any foreign exchange; and

(b) whether any particular attention has been given to those applications?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). While all the applications received involve some foreign exchange, either for capital equipment or for components and raw materials or for both, there are a few whose requirements

of foreign exchange, by way of components and raw materials, are more or less nominal. Every consideration is being given to the proposals involving minimum requirements of foreign exchange in the examination of the applications, and the possibilities of further reduction of foreign exchange requirements are also being explored.

Tughlakabad Railway Yard

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

(a) whether Government are planning for the development of the Tughlakabad Railway Yard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) whether the proposal is likely to ease congestion in New Delhi Station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). A scheme for development of Tughlakabad Marshalling Yard is under contemplation. The master plan under consideration envisages provision of additional classification and reception lines, separate yards for trains going to Delhi area and for trains to Central Railway, another yard to deal with inward and outward general goods coal and mineral traffic and a reception-cum-departure yard for dealing with block rakes of coal. Naturally, the scheme will be implemented in stages to match with the progressive traffic growth.

(c) The scheme is purely in the formative stage and estimate, or phasing of the scheme is not ready yet. It is, therefore, too early yet to give any idea of the cost of the whole plan or its phases.

(d) With the implementation of this scheme the goods yard work, at present handled in New Delhi, will

be transferred to Tughlakabad. This is expected to create capacity in New Delhi yard, which is proposed to be utilised for the development of additional facilities for passenger traffic.

Railway Bridge over the Ramganga

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

(a) whether the new Railway Bridge over the Ramganga, near Moradabad is under construction;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be ready for use;

(c) the estimated expenditure on the construction; and

(d) the manner in which the existing bridge is proposed to be utilised?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) By the end of June, 1968 subject to availability of steel for the girders.

(c) Rs. 1,30,11,056.

(d) The existing bridge will be utilised for Metre Gauge Traffic.

Kanpur Station Yard

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

(a) whether the plan for the expansion and development of the Juhri (Kanpur) Station yard has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme envisages:

(i) Conversion of the existing sorting grid into a departure

yard with four lines of 2250' length. The departure yard will be connected at both ends with the main line so as to start up and down work trains towards Tundla, Allahabad and Lucknow side.

(ii) Provision of the grid yard at the new location near the sick lines for the formation of sectional work trains.

(iii) Provision of a new hump for the sorting grid.

(iv) Extension of the existing shunting neck of the classification yard to 2250' towards Delhi side connecting it with the Transshipment line.

(c) By June, 1967.

Distribution of Ball Bearings

445. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the distribution of ball bearings imported by the Ball and Roller Bearing Distributors Association, Limited with the assistance of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the nature of these complaints; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Most of the imports of ball bearings are canalised through the State Trading Corporation. Their distribution is arranged through the Associations of Dealers/Established importers. As and when complaints are received against the import and distribution they are looked into carefully and appropriate action is taken. There have been complaints regarding only certain varieties being imported, non-availability of the items etc.

One of the complaints received pertained to difficulties experienced by certain actual users represented by a firm in getting their requirements of bearings from the Ball and Roller Bearings Distributors Association Ltd. This specific complaint was looked into and suitable action taken.

मुल्तानगंज और देवघर को मिलाने वाला
रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

446 श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मन्त्री जिये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि श्रावण में और नाव पूर्णिमा के अवसर पर लाखों लोग मुल्तानगंज-देवघर जाने हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शान्नाथ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) मुल्तानगंज और देवघर के बीच एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Unsold Stock of Tobacco

447. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2346 on the 17th September, 1965 and state the progress made so far for the disposal of the unsold stocks of different grades of FCV tobacco through the State Trading Corporation or by direct sales or through barter arrangements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is given below:

Statement

Quantity of F. C. V. Tobacco purchased by the STC.	Quantity disposed of as Direct Sales	Quantity sold through Barter arrangements	Balance quantity in stock of STC
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37,958 bales

11,998 bales

9,150 bales

16,810 bales

Export of Coir Goods

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a *de facto* 'ban' on the export of coir goods to East European countries like Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia was imposed at Cochin port;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Coir Industry has been put to

serious hardship as a result of this ban; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There was no 'ban' but only certain restrictions in respect of Bulgaria to ensure that purchases of coir yarn were not made beyond certain quotas agreed to between the two Governments. These were, however, relaxed on receipt of representations from exporters and all exist-

ing contracts backed by letters of credit opened already were allowed to be fulfilled.

(b) Action was taken as at (a) above to ensure that coir yarn was not exported in excessive quantities to the detriment of manufactured goods.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Coir Yarn

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Coir yarn is almost at a standstill in Cherai and Parur, the major coir producing Centres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Coir co-operatives have almost stopped their business due to accumulation of stocks;

(c) whether Government are aware that lakhs of families have been affected by this; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The coir produced in Cherai and Parur has no export market but is largely consumed in the country. Owing to restrictions on transport facilities, after the outbreak of hostilities, there has been some accumulation of stocks. This has to some extent affected the working of the Coir Co-operative Societies. A special loan of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned recently by the Kerala State Government as a relief measure.

Export of Bidis

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the bidis manufactured in our

country are likely to have a good market in the United States and United Kingdom since the medical opinion against cigarette smoking is gaining ground there; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to explore this possibility?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government are aware of the medical opinion against cigarette smoking in the United States and United Kingdom and are keenly watching the trends in this connection, with a view to introducing Indian Bidis in these countries.

(b) A preliminary analytical report on the introduction of Indian bidis in the United States has been prepared for the Government by the Institute for Motivational Research, New York. Follow-up action is now being taken as suggested in the report to have Indian bidis tested by a recognised U.S. organisation to testify that they are free from Cancer-causing substances.

The State Trading Corporation is also exploring possibilities of marketing bidis in the United States and other countries to assist our Bidi manufacturers with their cooperation.

रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं में हताहत रेलवे कर्मचारी

452. श्री प्रिय गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं में कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी हताहत हुए; और

(ख) सरकार ने कितने कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को प्रतिकर दे दिया है और कितनी-कितनी राशि दी है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख). सूचना

संगायी जा रही है और लोक सभा-गटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

B. K. Light Railway

454. Dr. Saradish Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the decision of taking over the management of B. K. Light Railway from 1st April 1966, Government have given any assurance to absorb all the regular staff of this Light Railway and to ensure that their service conditions are maintained; and

(b) if so, the details of the assurance given?

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

(b) Does not arise.

B. K. Light Railway

455. Dr. Saradish Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the management of the B. K. Light Railway expressing their inability to run only A. K. Railway section as a result of the management of B. K. Light Railway having been taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to take over the management of both the Railways on the same date, viz., 1st April, 1966?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Newsprint

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

(a) whether Government have liberalised the policy for the import of

newsprint and have also extended the terms to the water-lined newsprints for the current year; and

(b) if so, the details and terms of the concessions?

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

(b) Licences issued for import of Newsprint will now be valid also for import of Water Lined Newsprint provided it contains mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre contents and its weight is not less than 50 grammes per square metre.

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports Organisation

457. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the study team appointed in respect of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports Organization;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Part I of the Report was submitted by the Study Team on 8th March, 1965 and Part II of the Report is awaited.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Government Resolution containing the main recommendations in Part I of the Study Team's Report and the decisions of Government thereon was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 5th April, 1965. The action taken to implement the recommendations which have been accepted by Government is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5134/65].

Directorate General of Technical Development

458. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri E. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Dr. Ramesh Sen:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the full report of the study team appointed in respect of the Directorate-General of Technical Development;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri K. Raghu Ramiah): (a) Part I of the Study Team's report has been received.

(b) A summary of recommendations is set out in Chapter X of the Report of which a copy was placed on the Table of the House on 10th September, 1965.

(c) Out of the 109 recommendations made in Part I of the Report 70 have been accepted by Government, with slight modifications in a few of the recommendations. A copy of the resolution communicating Government's decisions on these 70 recommendations will be placed on the Table of the House shortly. The remaining 39 recommendations are under consideration.

साइकिलों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

459. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिपये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत एक वर्ष में

साइकिलों के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विष्णुबेन मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं । साइकिलों के खुदरा मूल्यों में लगभग 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Expansion of Capacity by TISCO

460. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether TISCO have agreed to further expand their capacity to four million tons;

(b) whether for undertaking this expansion they have asked for some assurances from Government;

(c) if so, the nature of the assurances asked for; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The possibilities of expansion of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., to 4 million tonnes ingot steel capacity is at present under consideration. In this context, the Company have represented to the Government that if the expansion proposal is to be implemented, it will be necessary to assure availability of funds—both external and internal—and other facilities like transport and power. These matters will be settled after the project report cum feasibility study for the expansion, which is at present under preparation, is available.

Sikkim Copper Belt

461. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikkim Copper Belt has shown any definite traces of gold and silver;

(b) whether any investigations have been made to ascertain the prospects of mining these precious metals and whether Government's assistance is being extended in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The mineralisation at the Bhotang and Dikchu mines in Sikkim have shown traces of gold and silver.

(b) and (c). The Indian Bureau of Mines has carried out exploratory operations at the Bhotang and Dikchu copper deposits in Sikkim subsequent to detailed exploration carried out by the Geological Survey of India for copper-lead-zinc ores in 1961.

For developing the deposits of copper, lead, zinc and other minerals at Bhotang and other places in Sikkim, the Sikkim Mining Corporation has been set up by a pro-lamation of the Sikkim Darbar. 51 per cent of the shares of the Corporation are held by the Sikkim Darbar and 49 per cent by the Government of India.

Government have also extended financial and technical assistance to the Sikkim Mining Corporation for developing the mines.

Electrification beyond Moghalsarai

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

(a) whether the electrification work beyond Mughalsarai has been completed; and

(b) if so, upto which place?

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

(a) and (b). The electrification work beyond Mughalsarai has been completed upto Allahabad (Subedarganj) and is in progress on Allahabad (Subedarganj)-Kanpur Section.

Import of Television Sets

463. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 240 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of television sets since imported from each source; and

(b) the total number of sets to be imported this year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1000 sets have since been imported from Japan.

(b) 2000 sets are expected to be imported this year by S.T.C. from Hungary.

Tea Research Work

464. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2394. on the 17th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the result of the probe into the allegations contained in the report captioned 'Official Delay Affects Tea Research Work' published in the Hindustan Standard of the 25th August, 1965; and

(b) the steps taken in the light thereof to enable tea research work to go ahead?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The allegations have been carefully examined and it has been found that the complaints of official dilatoriness in the issue of import licences are not justified. By and large such delays arose from the fact that the applications for the

licences did not contain some of the particulars necessary for their examination, which had to be called for.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Wagon Assembling Plant

465. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2357 on the 17th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the decision since taken to set up a railway wagon assembling plant at some European port; and

(b) the cost, capacity and other details of the proposed plant?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

All-India Industrial Exhibition in Delhi

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

(a) when the last Industrial Exhibition was held in India; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold an All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi to give an opportunity to the Industries in the Public and Private Sectors to show their achievements after the commencement of the Five Year Plans in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The last Industrial Exhibition in India was organised at New Delhi at international level in 1961 under the name and title of 'Indian Industries Fair 1961'. It was organised by the Fede-

ration of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

(b) Government have a plan to set up an All India Permanent Industrial Exhibition at Delhi but it is held up due to the emergency in the country and non-availability of the Exhibition Grounds at Delhi. It may, however, be stated that Government have recently approved the organisation of an International Trade and Industries Fair at Madras in which all the industries in India will have an opportunity to show their achievements. It is scheduled to take place from 22nd January to 28th February, 1967, and it is being organised by the All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

Compensation Claims in N. & N.E. Railways

467. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compensation claims registered against Government in 1964-65 on the Northern and North Eastern Railways separately;

(b) the amount of compensation which Government had to pay during 1964-65, on each of these two Railways;

(c) whether the compensation claim cases in the two Railways were on the increase in comparison to the previous years; and

(d) the reasons of the heavy loss suffered by Government in the shape of compensation claims?

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

	Rs.
(a) Northern Railway	85,690
North Eastern Railway .	30,271
(b) Northern Railway	81,92,503
North Eastern Railway	30,87,115

(c) On North Eastern Railway, both the number of claims registered and the amount of compensation paid were higher in 1964-65 than in 1962-63 and 1963-64 whereas on Northern Railway, the amount of compensation paid was higher than in the two preceding years but the number of claims registered was lower than in 1962-63 though higher than in 1963-64.

(d) Rail transport is naturally subject to certain hazards. In spite of all reasonable care, consignments sometimes get mis-despatched, mis-delivered, lost in transit, pilfered, damaged or delayed in transit, resulting in deterioration. There may be fires and other mishaps. These account for the compensation claims that arise.

The fact that Railways are now working to capacity, under difficult conditions, increases the hazards. The assumption of common carriers' liability from 1st January, 1962, is also having an impact on the claims bill.

The increase in the number of claims is partly due to increase in quantum of traffic carried, while the increasing prices of goods is responsible for the quantum of compensation payable going up.

Railways are taking all steps to keep down the incidence of claims, by sustained action through Claims Prevention Organisation as well as intensified police arrangements through the Railway Protection Force.

Poona-Miraj Metro Gauge System

468. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while converting the Poona-Miraj Metro Gauge system to Broad Gauge, his Ministry has agreed to change the

alignment of the Railway track by moving it closer to Satara town; and

(b) if so, the additional mileage and cost involved in this project?

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

(b) The additional length involved is about 8.5 KMs. and the extra cost will be about Rs. 1 crore.

Import of Newsprint

469. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the Editor of 'Sudarshan', a Marathi Daily Paper of Nagpur that in spite of the fact that the C.I.F. (Indian Ports) rate for imported newsprint in 1962-63 was only £ 60 per metric ton, the Chief Controller had quoted the rate as Rs. 825 per metric ton instead of Rs. 802.80 in the Exchange Control Licence issued to him in violation of the I.E.T.C. regulation; and

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

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

(b) Newsprint is generally invoiced on gross weight basis, while licences are issued on net weight basis, and hence it was necessary to provide for the tare. During 1962-63 import licence for newsprint were issued on the basis of c.i.f. price of £ 60 per metric tonne, plus an extra 3 per cent (approximately) of the value licensed was added to cover the tare etc. No contravention of the I.E.T.C. regulations was involved and hence the question of taking any action by Government does not arise.

साइकिल उद्योग

470. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साइकिल उद्योग द्वारा साइकिल के कुछ पुर्जों का प्रायात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, उन पुर्जों के नाम क्या हैं और देश में बनाये जाने वाले पुर्जों की तुलना में उनका अनुपात क्या है;

(ग) क्या साइकिल कारखानों को घाटो-साइकिल बनाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका उत्पादन कब प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूबेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ग). जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

“पलाइंग मेल” की दुर्घटना

471. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 27 अगस्त, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 244 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ‘पलाइंग मेल’ दुर्घटना की श्वायिक जांच का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (ग). लखनऊ

स्थित रेल संरक्षा के घपर प्रायुक्त ने 12-5-1965 को संदल कलां स्टेशन पर हुई इस गाड़ी-दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच की थी । उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया है ।

Flag Station between Virar and Saphala Stations

472. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2789 on the 24th September, 1965 regarding the opening of a flag station between Virar and Saphala Stations on the Western Railway and state when the halt station is expected to start functioning and for which trains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Sanction was accorded in September, 1965 for opening of Vaitarna block hut between Virar and Saphala stations for passenger booking. Plans and estimates for the work are under preparation. It is expected that the station would start functioning by April, 1966. The progress would, however, depend on the promptness with which Shramdan becomes available.

It is proposed to stop at this station train Nos. 45 Dn/46 Up Bombay-Baroda Passengers and 39 Dn/40 Up Bombay-Ahmedabad Passengers.

Smelter Plant

473. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to decide the question of setting up of the proposed smelter, based on Saurashtra bauxite, either in Gujarat or in Kerala;

(b) the reasons that prompted Government to reopen the question; and

(c) whether the J. K. group has offered to set up the proposed Smelter Plant in Gujarat?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

कच्चे माल का आयात

474 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० जं० सामन्त :

श्री पाराशर :

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की घोषित आयात नीति के आधार पर कच्चा माल आयात करने के लिए उद्योगपतियों को आयात लाइसेंस देने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितनी कटौतियाँ की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). चालू आयात नीति के आधार पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ताओं तथा सम्बन्धित प्रायोजक लाइसेंस देने वाले प्राधिकारियों को कच्चे माल की लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी उच्चतम बुद्धि सीमा निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न अभी अन्तिम रूप से तय नहीं किया गया है। यह निश्चय भी नहीं किया गया है कि इनमें क्या कटौतियाँ की जायेंगी क्योंकि ये निर्धारित की जाने वाली उच्चतम सीमाओं पर निर्भर होंगी।

रेलवे कारखाने

745 श्री ए० लाल द्विवेदी :

श्री स० जं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि धनस्तौर से यांत्रिकों को कच्चा दिया जाता है कि

तं सरी श्रेणी के शयन डिब्बों में कोई स्थान नहीं है, परन्तु रेलवे कर्मचारियों को रिवरत देने से यह सीटें नुस्त आरक्षित की जाती हैं;

(ख) इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए रेलवे क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ मार्गों पर शयन डिब्बे जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, और यदि हाँ, तो किन मार्गों पर तथा किन गाड़ियों के साथ यह डिब्बे जोड़े जायेंगे तथा इस कार्य में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन इस बारे में कुछ शिकायतें आयी हैं।

(ख) और (ग). एक बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेलिये संख्या इ० डी० 5135/65।]

New Railway Lines in Punjab

476. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reassessed the need of the new lines, specially in the border areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the new lines are proposed to be constructed; and

(c) whether Government have examined the desirability of connecting Chandigarh with Ludhiana and Chandigarh with Hoshiarpur through a direct line via Rupar?

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

(a) and (b). Proposals for new lines for the 4th Plan are yet to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission and other concerned Government Departments.

(c) A traffic survey for a B. G. rail link connecting Jagadhri-Chandigarh Ruper and Ludhiana was carried out in 1957, which showed that the project would be highly unremunerative. No investigation for a rail link between Chandigarh and Hoshiarpur has been made so far. With the present difficult economic situation, this proposal cannot merit the priority to warrant the heavy outlay involved.

Cement Factorles

477. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 814 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of cement factories in the public as well as in the private sector which are entitled to higher development rebate and rebate of excise duty on the additional production over the production of 1964-65; and

(b) whether they have been working to their full capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). As the higher development rebate and rebate of excise duty on additional production have been introduced only this year, it will be known only after the end of the current financial year which cement factories would be entitled to these.

Textile Output

478. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there

has recently been a decline in the textile output;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

Railway Officers

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

(a) the total number of Personnel Officers, A.P.Os., D.P.Os., Deputy Chief and Chief Personnel Officers on the various Railways and Deputy Directors, Joint Directors and Directors Establishment, Additional Member (Staff) and Members (Staff) in the Railway Board; and

(b) the number out of the each category who have passed the departmental examination in Establishment Rules and Personnel Management courses (zone-wise)?

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

Chief Personnel Officer	—8
Deputy Chief Personnel Officers	—7
D.P.Os./S.P.Os.	—101
A.P.Os.	—308

Railway Board—

Member (Staff)	—1
Additional Member (Staff)	—1
Director (Establishment)	—1
Adviser (Labour and Welfare)	—1
Joint Directors (Establishment)	—2
Deputy Director (Establishment)	—6

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Extension of B.G. line from Hospet to Hubli

480. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore has represented for extension of the B.G. line to Hubli from Hospet;

(b) whether Government propose to take up this line before the end of the third Plan period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) This is not one of Railways' Third Plan works. Scheme for conversion, to be taken up in the Fourth Plan are yet to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries.

Lease to raise Coal in M.P.

481. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya;

Shri Chandak:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shri Dajl:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Bade:

Shri Shiva Dutt

Upadhyaya:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

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

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation have applied for a lease to raise coal, coking as well as non-coking;

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

(c) the decision of the Government thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The proposal received from the Gov-

ernment of Madhya Pradesh for the grant of mining lease for coal over an area of 2438.95 acres in Bakahi and Bakaho villages in Sohagpur Tehsil in favour of the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation has not been accepted by the Central Government.

Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee

482. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Chandak:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shri Dajl:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Bade:

Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1906 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposed Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee for Madhya Pradesh has been set up;

(b) if so, the personnel and terms of reference of the sub-Committee; and

(c) when the sub-Committee will submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Government have approved the setting up of the Ancillary Industries Sub-committee in Madhya Pradesh with the following terms of reference:

(i) To prepare lists of parts and components and sub-assemblies required by the large industries which are directly connected with the defence efforts;

(ii) To prepare lists of parts, components and sub-assemblies required by other large industries; and

- (iii) To suggest items of production to be demarcated for the small scale sector so as to fit in with the Common Production Programme proposed for large and small scale industries.

The names of Members of the Sub-committee will be announced shortly.

(c) The Sub-committee will be requested to submit its report as early as possible.

Seizure of Cartridges at Kanpur Station

483. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,000 cartridges were seized by the Railway Police at the Kanpur Central Station on the 4th October, 1965; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to apprehend the people responsible for such illegal traffic in ammunition?

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

(b) The case is under police investigation, who arrested 3 persons in this connection.

Third Class Bogies and Brake-Vans

484. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is an acute shortage of stock in respect of Third Class bogies and brake-vans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ease the situation?

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

Singh): (a) There is no shortage of third class coaches and third class coaches with luggage and brake-vans to meet the present normal requirements of traffic.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Having regard to the requirements of anticipated traffic, the construction of more coaches is programmed every year.

Melattur-Feroke Railway Line

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

(a) whether any preliminary survey was made about the construction of Melattur-Feroke Railway line;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

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

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This line was not included in the Railways Third Five Year Plan. Due to limitation of funds and resources there are no prospects of this line being taken up for construction in the near future either. Since a survey, if carried out now is liable to become out dated unless it is followed by construction, it is not advisable to incur expenditure on a survey for this line at this stage.

Building for the Central Silk-Worm Seed Station, Srinagar

486. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a building for the Central Silk-worm Seed Station, Srinagar, was taken in hand in 1963;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said building has not been completed so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A revised administrative approval for the construction of a building for technical and administrative work and 30 staff quarters for the Central Silkworm Seed Station, Srinagar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,08,800 was accorded in May, 1962 and work entrusted to the C.P.W.D. A statement showing (i) the name of construction work (ii) date of commencement (iii) up-to-date expenditure and (iv) present stage of construction is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5136/65].

(c) The main reasons for the non-completion of construction works are:

- (1) Non-availability of materials such as seasoned timber which resulted in modification of the designs and consequent revision of rates; and
- (2) Non-cooperation and delay on the part of the Contractors entrusted with the construction work.

Lands owned by Pakistanis in India

487. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to assess the land still owned by the persons who are permanent residents of Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani nationals, who had migrated from India still continue to own land in Meerut District in U.P.; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Under Notification No. 12/2/65-E.Pty dated 10th September 1965, all immovable properties belonging to Pakistan nationals or managed on behalf of Pakistan nationals have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. The list of properties in this category is being compiled with the help of State Governments. Complete reports have not yet been received. If it is found that Pakistani nationals continue to own land in Meerut district in U.P., the same will vest in the Custodian in pursuance of the Notification mentioned above.

Paper Mill at Nangal

488. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been issued to M/s. Shree Gopal Paper Mills to set up a Paper Mill at Nangal in Punjab with the collaboration of M/s Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the Paper Mill will start production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Industrial licence for the establishment of a 200 tonne/day newsprint plant at Nangal has been issued to M/s. Shree Gopal Paper Mills on the 31st January, 1961. The foreign collaboration proposals are still awaited from the licensee.

(c) As the question of the supply of raw materials and the terms of foreign collaboration are yet to be finalised, it cannot be stated precisely as to when the Mill will start production. However, as it generally takes between 3 and 4 years for start up of a plant of this size after all the pre-

liminaries have been completed, it is envisaged that this Unit might come into regular production only towards the end of the Fourth Plan.

Demolition of Railway Tracks by Pakistanis

490. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani troops have been noticed demolishing the railway tracks near the Indian border both in the West and East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sericulture Industry in Punjab

491. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 878 on the 27th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the officer of the Central Silk Board sent to Punjab for the formulation of the compact scheme for the development of sericulture industry in the hilly districts of Punjab has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Report are:

(1) Establishment of 12 composite development Centres to be located mainly in the hilly and sub-mountainous areas of the State which have potentialities for the development of sericulture industry. The activities envisaged at the proposed Centres are:

(i) Raising of a mulberry plantation of sizable acreage for

production and distribution of saplings.

(ii) Conducting of chawki rearing of about 60 ounces of silk-worm seeds and attending to the safe and timely distribution of worms to the silk-worm rearers.

(iii) Conducting departmental seed rearing under hygienic conditions and perfect technique.

(iv) Providing necessary guidance to the rearers of the locality towards the successful harvest of cocoons crops.

(v) Affording stifling and marketing facilities.

The Central Silk Board has since approved the establishment of these Centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.80 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

(2) Reorganisation of the existing seed organisation in the State in order to produce 7500 ozs. of disease-free seed annually by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(3) Improvement in the technical efficiency of departmental institutions in the State.

Station at Park Circus, Calcutta

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

(a) whether the Eastern Railway has opened a new station at Park Circus, Calcutta;

(b) if so, to what extent this has relieved the pressure of peak hour traffic on Sealdah terminus; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the new station lacks all amenities like drinking water supply, toilet and cloak room?

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

(b) Park Circus station was opened only from 1-10-1965. The station has not yet attracted substantial volume of traffic. It is, therefore, too early to assess the extent of relief in the pressure of peak hour traffic at Sealdah.

(c) The items of amenities provided at Park Circus station are as under:—

- (1) Lights (9 electric lamps on platform) (4 electric lamps in Waiting Hall).
- (2) Benches (6 benches on platform) (6 benches in Waiting Hall).
- (3) Electric fans (3 in Waiting Hall).
- (4) Tube-well (1 on platform).
- (5) Water trolley (1 in Waiting Hall).
- (6) Water buckets (2).
- (7) Glass tumblers (3).
- (8) Dipper (1).
- (9) Earthen water pot with stand (1).
- (10) Urinals and Lavatory (Under construction).
- (11) Platform shed (Under erection).
- (12) Station clock (1).

Works Accountant, XEN, Yamuna Bridge Office, N. Railway

493. **Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more cases of malpractices, irregularities and frauds against the Works Accountant in the office of the Executive Engineer, Yamuna Bridge, Northern Railway have come to the notice of the Vigilance Directorate of the Railway Board in August and September 1965; and

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

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

(b) Preliminary investigations in the matter revealed no truth in the allegations.

Training in Cost Accountancy

494. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Senior Accountants of the Northern Railway who have received training in Cost Accountancy at Government expense during the period from 1st January, 1962 to 31st August, 1965;

(b) whether the Railway Board issued orders in 1964 that the services of such trained staff should be utilized by posting them in the Workshop Accounts Offices; and

(c) in how many cases the above orders have not been given effect to by the Northern Railway?

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

(b) In April 1962 (and not in 1964) the Board issued orders that services of the staff trained in Cost Accountancy should, to the extent possible, be utilised for strengthening the Cost Accounting Organization in Workshops.

(c) Only one (a Senior Accountant trained prior to 1-1-62), who is retained in the Inspection Section of the Headquarters Office, where his duties include the inspection of workshop accounts offices also.

Northern Railways Accounts Department

495. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 430 on the 26th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revert the Junior Accountants, Senior Accountants and Accounts Officers who have completed five years deputation period in the Railway Board's Office to the Northern Railway; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The posts of Accounts Officers and Senior and Junior Accountants in the Railway Board's office are tenure posts; the period of tenure ranging from three to five years. Under the normal rules, the period of tenure in each case can be extended in the administrative interest. Replacement of the existing staff who have completed their normal tenure is made on a programme basis having regard to administrative convenience and requirements.

Dressers of Indian Railways

496. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the Ministry of Railways from the Dressers of the Indian Railways (Medical Department) requesting for the revision of their pay scales and change of their designation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) It has been decided that there is no justification for revising the existing orders which are based on the specific recommendations of the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission.

Rail Route from Gauhati to Dibrugarh

497. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Government of Assam have requested the Union Government to consider a proposal to have an alternate rail route from Gauhati to Dibrugarh; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Assam Government had recommended for construction during the Third Plan, a Railway line from Jakhlabandha to Khumtai and restoration of the dismantled Moranhat-Khowang line and its extension upto Dibrugarh. These proposals would have given an alternative rail connection to Dibrugarh from Gauhati, in addition to the existing one via Lumding, Furkating and Tinsukia. Due to the limitation of funds and resources, for construction of new lines in the Third Plan and owing to the fact that several other projects required on strategic and development account had to be taken up, these proposals could not be undertaken in the Third Plan. The funds for new lines in the 4th Plan will be even less than in the Third Plan. The prospects of considering these proposals even in the Fourth Plan are, therefore, remote.

Attempt to derail Assam Mail

498. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an attempt was made on the 16th September, 1965 to derail the Assam Mail near the Duliajan Station of the Northeast Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, whether the investigation into the circumstances of the attempt to derail the train has been completed?

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

(b) The matter was immediately investigated by the Government Railway Police, Tinsukia who do not

think it to be a case of attempted sabotage. Investigation is, however, still proceeding.

Parcel Staff of Delhi Main Station

499. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Parcel staff at Delhi Main Station applied for inter-divisional transfers in 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in not disposing of their applications up till now?

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

(b) All the requests have been agreed to and complied with except one which is outstanding for want of a vacancy on the Division to which transfer has been sought.

हिन्दूमलकोट-श्रीगंगानगर रेलवे लाइन

500. श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दूमलकोट तथा श्रीगंगानगर के बीच प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण-कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा;

(ख) इस परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भी धन प्रदाता मजदूरों के रूप में कुछ सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिये अब तक कुल कितनी राशि नकद दी है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री बालूपाल) : (क) इस परियोजना की मंजूरी

देते समय यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दी गयी थी कि निर्माण के लिए मिट्टी डालने का काम श्रमदान के जरिए कराया जायेगा। इसके बदले अब राज्य सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यह काम श्रमदान के जरिए न कराकर उसके सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के जरिए कराया जायेगा। राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले मिट्टी डालने के काम का उद्घाटन समारोह 2 अक्टूबर, 1965 को हुआ। उसके बाद अब तक कोई काम नहीं किया गया है। बाकी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाना मिट्टी डालने के काम की प्रगति पर निर्भर है।

(ख) 1960 में इस परियोजना पर लगभग 101 लाख रुपये की लागत घाने का अनुमान था। ऐसी आशा है कि अब इस पर 115 लाख रुपये तक की लागत आ सकती है क्योंकि इस बीच श्रम और सामान की लागत बढ़ गयी है।

(ग) और (घ). राजस्थान सरकार के वचन पर इस निर्माण-कार्य को इस शर्त पर हाथ में लेना था कि वह मिट्टी डालने का काम श्रमदान के जरिये करायेगी और स्टेशन की इमारतों, क्वार्टरों और प्लेटफार्मों के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक कुशल और प्रशिक्षित मजदूरों की व्यवस्था करेगी। प्रागे चल कर जब राज्य सरकार ने यह देखा कि श्रमदान का आयोजन करना मुश्किल है तो उसने यह सुझाव दिया कि इस काम के लिए प्रशदान के रूप में नकद रकम ले ली जाये। श्रमदान के बराबर प्रशदान की अनुमानित रकम 12.5 लाख रुपये होती थी जिसमें से राज्य सरकार लाभान्वित होने वाले पक्षां से प्रशदान के रूप में 1.5 लाख रुपये से अधिक रकम इकट्ठा न कर सकी। इसलिए घन्त में अब राज्य सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि मिट्टी डालने का काम उसके सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के जरिये कराया जाये।

Trade Unions on Railways

501. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has verified the membership figures of the recognised trade-unions or federations on various Railway Zones;

(b) if so, the zone-wise break-up figures of their respective membership; and

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

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

Extension of Pension Benefit to Railway Employees

502. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Pay Commission recommended the extension of pension benefit to all the Railway employees;

(b) whether this recommendation was accepted by Government and approved by Parliament in 1950;

(c) whether the Railways introduced the Pension Scheme in 1937; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to do justice to the Railway employees who retired between 1950-

57 and were thus deprived of the pension benefits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The Central Pay Commission of 1947 recommended that the pension system might be introduced for future entrants to Railway Service.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. As an independent decision.

(d) Does not arise. These employees were given the retirement benefits due to them under the Contributory Provident Fund system by which they were governed.

Fuel Deposits

503. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Dr. G. Pospelov, a Russian Geologist and Mineralogist that the known reserves of coal will last mankind 500 years and that oil resources will not last another 100 years;

(b) whether this calls for any action in rationalising the consumption of coal and oil as far as India is concerned; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Boiler Quality Plates

504. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has been repeatedly advertising for supply of boiler quality plates to consumers in India;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that despite this, no such plates have so far been supplied against orders booked from customers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has allocated some manufacturing capacity for the manufacture of boiler quality plates and when the production of these plates is expected to run on full commercial scale?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Three advertisements for Boiler quality plates were issued and these were in the period from 27th February to 12th April 1965.

(b) Substantial supplies have been made against orders booked according to their seniority and priority.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Out of Hindustan Steel Limited's target production of 2,500 tonnes per month of both Boiler quality and Ship building quality plates, about 50 percent are expected to be in Boiler quality. Supplies of boiler quality plates were started in April 1961. During the six months from April to September, 1965, 6,603 tonnes of boiler quality plates were supplied, and about 8,000 tonnes of boiler quality hot rolled coils were despatched to tubemakers.

Sarojini Nagar New Delhi Railway Colony

505. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some staff of Sarojini Nagar railway colony have made unauthorised construction such as extra kitchens in the quarters allotted to them; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Railway Administration to find out the sources through which the material used was obtained?

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

(b) The materials used in the construction of these unauthorised structures are similar to materials available in the local market viz., scrap sheets, tarpaulins, Sirkies etc.

Divisional Superintendent's Office, Northern Railway

506. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 91 on the 19th February, 1965 regarding the arrest of an employee of the Commercial Branch of the Office of Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Head Clerk of that Branch has also been found responsible in this case; and

(b) if so, the action taken against him?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Howrah-Madras Mail

507. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the time saved by the Howrah-Madras Mail by the use of Diesel Engine and consequent acceleration of speed;

(b) whether in view of the time saved, Government have considered the stoppage of the Mail Train at some additional important Stations; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 3 Up/4 Dn. Howrah-Madras Mails, which have been Dieselised on their entire run from 1-10-65, have been accelerated by 3

hours 41 minutes in the Howrah-Madras direction and 4 hours 25 minutes in the Madras-Howrah direction.

(b) and (c). No additional stoppage has been provided to these trains as such a course, not warranted on considerations of traffic, will nullify the effort towards their speeding up by Dieselisation.

Collaboration with Foreign Firms

508. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any letters of intent have been issued to foreign businessmen who are desirous of entering into collaboration agreements with the Indian nationals during the period from the 1st January, 1965 to date;

(b) if so, the particulars of the foreign parties concerned; and

(c) the field in which collaboration is sought by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The particulars of foreign parties and the proposed field of collaboration are stated below:—

- (1) Mr. J. R. Joyce of M/s. Organon Laboratories Ltd., London, for the manufacture of intermediates and non-steroids.
- (2) M/s. Stein Atkinson Stordy Ltd., U.K. for the manufacture of various types of industrial furnaces.
- (3) M/s. Walter-Hunger International G.m.b.H., West Germany for the manufacture of hydraulic equipment.
- (4) Shri A. J. Chande, a British national of Indian origin, for the manufacture of machine tool accessories.

मिलाई से दुर्घटना

509. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरेवा :

श्री बृजराज सिंह :

श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में 19 मजदूर, 1965 की रात को एक दुर्घटना हो गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 3 मजदूर मारे गये और 10 घायल हुए;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) संतप्त परिवारों को प्रतिकर के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई तथा भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजोष रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हाँ। तीन मजदूरों के प्रतिरिक्त बाद में एक और की मृत्यु हो गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच समिति पहले ही नियुक्त कर दी गई है। समिति की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध हो जाने की संभावना है तदुपरान्त पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए प्रत्युपाय किये जायेंगे। चार संतप्त परिवारों में से प्रत्येक को 7000 रुपये के हिसाब से प्रतिकर दिया गया है।

Handloom Export Promotion Council

510. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Andhra Pradesh

requesting representation on the Handloom Export Promotion Council;

(b) if so, from whom;

(c) the reasons advanced for such representation; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada.

(c) The Society have stated that they are an Apex body and one of the biggest exporters in the State.

(d) The representation is under consideration.

Supply of Coal to Steel Plants

511. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantis:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 393 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state the progress since made in ensuring regular and adequate supplies of coking coal to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and Rourkela Steel Plants?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Steps have been taken to ensure regular and adequate supplies of coking coal to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and the Rourkela Steel Plant and the position is much better than before.

Additional supplies of coking coal were arranged to be despatched to HISCO during September and October, 1965 and their stock position on the 30th October, 1965 went upto 1,67,400 tonnes which is sufficient for 28 days' consumption as against 10 days' stock of 65,000 tonnes on the 1st July, 1965.

The average weekly receipt of coking coal at the Rourkela Steel Plants during the months of September and October, 1965 was about

30,900 tonnes as against an average of 29,500 tonnes during July and August, 1965.

With a view to solving the problem on a long term basis, the provision for extra storage facilities is being made under the expansion programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

Production of Coal

512. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the production of coal, grade-wise and sector-wise during the first four years of the Third Plan period and the estimate for the final year as against the yearly targets; and

(b) the final targets of the production of coal, grade-wise, year-wise and sector-wise for the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A statement giving the information is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5137/66].

(b) The details of the target of coal production during the Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

Sale of T.V. Sets

513. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T. V. Sets imported from Germany, Hungary and other countries have been sold through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the number of these T.V. Sets sold to the educational institutes and private parties respectively?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Code on Trading Practices

514. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the Code of Trading Practices between manufacturers and exporters have evolved a Code;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Code; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The salient features of the Code are given in Annexure 'B' of the Report, a copy of which is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5138/65].

(c) Government generally welcome the recommendations of the Committee. However, their final decisions on the recommendations would be formulated after these have been considered by the Board of Trade at its next meeting scheduled to be held on 27th December, 1965.

लोहना रोड-झंझारपुर रेलवे लाइन

515. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की दरभंगा निमेली रेलवे लाइन पर लोहना रोड और झंझारपुर के बीच रेल की पटरी प्रति वर्ष वर्षा ऋतु में खराब हो जाती है और गाड़ियों का चलना बंद रहा है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी धराधि के लिए गाड़ियां नहीं चल सकीं तथा रेलवे को लाइन की मरम्मत और यात्री तथा माल के यातायात के बन्द हो जाने के कारण कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). 1963, 1964 और 1965 की बरसात में कमला बोलन नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने से लोहना रोड और झंझारपुर स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन को क्षति पहुंची थी और उस पर क्रमशः 1 दिन, 14 दिन और 34 दिन तक अस्थायी रूप से गाड़ियों का घाना-जाना बन्द रहा। इन लाइनों की मरम्मत तथा 1963, 1964 और 1965 में क्रमशः लगभग 2,000, 1.76 लाख और 4.72 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए और इससे राजस्व में क्रमशः 6,000, 1 लाख और 2 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ग) जैसा कि बिहार सिंचाई विभाग ने सूचित किया है, जयनगर से पुल के स्थान तक सीमान्त बांध बन जाने के फलस्वरूप कमला बोलन नदी के पानी की अधिकतम संभावित निकासी के लिए झंझारपुर और लोहना रोड स्टेशनों के बीच 40-40 के 16 स्तंभों वाला एक नया पुल बनाया जा रहा है और घाशा है यह काम 1966 मानसून से पहले पूरा हो जायगा। प्रस्तावित बराख योजना और नेपाल भू प्रवेश में बांध के विस्तार को देखते हुए इस पुल से पानी की निकासी बढ़ने की संभावना है और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग पुल के विस्तार के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है।

मोटर साइकिल बनाने की कारखानें

516. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में पांच मोटर साइकिल कारखाने खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसा एक कारखाना बिहार में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुबेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). कुछ वर्ष पूर्व दिये गये लाइसेंसों के अधीन इस समय तीन फर्मे मोटर साइकिलों का निर्माण कर रही हैं। ये मेसर्स प्राइडियल जावा (इंडिया) प्रा० लि० मैसूर, मेसर्स एन्कील्ड इंडिया लि०, मद्रास तथा मेसर्स एसकार्ट्स लि०, नई दिल्ली हैं और जिनके कारखाने क्रमशः मैसूर, मद्रास तथा फरीदाबाद (पंजाब) में हैं। बिहार अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान में मोटर साइकिलों के निर्माण के लिए किसी भी दूसरे कारखाने को लाइसेंस देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Bangalore-Bangarapet Train

517. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers travelling by the Bangalore-Bangarapet train which left the City Station at 7.30 A.M. on 17th October, 1965 were stranded at Avatihalli (Southern Railway);

(b) whether the train which was to have reached Bangarapet at 3.30 p.m. was left unattended to till late in the evening;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the circumstances under which no arrangements were made to tranship the passengers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). On 17-10-65, the engine of No. 1172 Bangalore-Bangarapet Passenger failed between Devanhalli and Avatihalli and so the train could not proceed beyond Avatihalli. No spare engine was available at that time at Yelahanka Loco Shed for hauling the train beyond Avatihalli.

Food and drinks were supplied to the waiting passengers from the local hotels at Avatihalli. Most of the passengers availed of bus services shortly after the incident and arrangements were made for the remaining few to be transported further by the next available train No. 1182 Bangalore-Chintamani passenger leaving Avatihalli at about 17.00 hours. The question of transhipment therefore did not arise.

Allotment of Cement in Delhi

518. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of outstanding applications against which cement is yet to be supplied for the construction of houses in Delhi since the registration was stopped in March, 1965;

(b) when the registration of fresh applications for new construction is likely to be restarted; and

(c) whether Government are likely to give preference to the people of low income group in the matter of registration and allotment of cement, besides priorities given to other categories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 1,441.

(b) After pending applications are substantially satisfied.

(c) The Delhi Administration propose to consider this aspect if and when registration of new applications is resumed.

Collision at Thana on Bombay-Kalyan B.G. Line

519. Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kanakambal:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry into the local train collision which took place

on the 14th September, 1966 at Thana on Bombay-Kalyan broad-gauge line has been completed;

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

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed on the persons concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay held a statutory enquiry into this accident. He has not finalised his report as yet.

Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada Railway Line

520. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 892 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding electrification of Madras-Vijayawada railway line and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The electrification of Madras-Vijayawada Section has been included in the tentative proposals for electrification of tracks in the 4th Plan. The detailed survey of the section is proposed to be undertaken during 1965-66.

Import of Drum Sheets

521. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Banen Sen:
Shri Subodh Hanada:

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

(a) whether Government have issued an import licence to the Indian Oil Corporation for importing 18 gauge drum sheets;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved in it;

(c) whether these sheets can be manufactured indigenously; and

(d) if so, the reasons for granting such a licence?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An import licence for a value of Rs. 25 lakhs for 18 gauge sheets was issued to the Indian Oil Corporation in the licensing period October 1963—March 1964 for import from the Rupee-payment area. Another licence for Rs. 20.75 lakhs was also issued in the April-September 1964 period for 21-24 gauge sheets, which was later provisionally amended to cover 18-24 gauge sheets, subject to Government's approval being obtained. Government, however, felt that the Indian Oil Corporation's requirements could be met indigenously. The licence is being surrendered and the Corporation are placing their order on the Rourkela Steel Plant.

(c) and (d). Although 18 gauge sheets are manufactured indigenously their import was being allowed as the indigenous supply was short of the total requirements.

Cement Corporation

522. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotment for Cement Corporation for its crash programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been cut down by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what was the target and by how much it has been cut down; and

(c) whether the Cement Corporation will now be able to achieve its production targets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The target for cement production and capacity for the Fourth Five Year

Plan, including that of Cement Corporation of India Limited is still under consideration.

Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Trivendrum Railway Line

523. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineering and traffic surveys for the new railway line from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari and then to Trivandrum have been completed;

(b) whether the survey reports and estimates have been prepared;

(c) when Government will take a final decision in the matter; and

(d) whether the scheme will be implemented in the Fourth Plan?

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

(b) The report and estimate are being finalised by the Southern Railway.

(c) and (d). A final decision can only be taken after the survey reports are received and examined by the Railway Board from all aspects. Proposals for new lines in the Fourth Plan are yet to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission, and as such it is premature to say at this stage, whether this scheme will be implemented in the Fourth Plan.

Railway Services in Border Areas

524. Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Railway Board recently paid a visit to the border areas, particularly those strategic areas which have been affected by the Pakistani hostilities;

(b) whether any scheme for augmenting the railway services in these areas has been chalked out; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) **RETRENCHMENT IN HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI**

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East):
 I call the attention of the Minister of Industry and Supply to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Notices of retrenchment given to the civil engineers of the Construction Wing of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, with effect from the 1st November, 1965."

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):
 The construction work in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, has started tapering off and as a result, some of the staff on the civil Engineering side have become surplus. The total surplus as on the 1st June, 1965 was estimated as 147 persons of various categories. Complete details of the personnel who are likely to be rendered surplus in the Corporation, from time to time, have been forwarded to various public sector projects including the Bokaro steel project. Efforts are thus being made to find suitable alternative employment for as many of the surplus staff as possible. In the meantime, the Corporation have given 3 months notice of retrenchment to 4 Executive Engineers, from 1st November, 1965.

This has been done as there did not appear to be any chance of getting them absorbed in the near future. Care has been taken to give this notice to the junior-most among all the Executive Engineers. In view of the present emphasis on economy of expenditure all round, the management decided that it would not be appropriate for them to retain on their rolls these Engineers for whom they had no work. The Civil Engineering staff becomes surplus in all public sector undertakings as construction tapers off and such retrenchment, to the minimum extent possible, is something which cannot be helped.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: In reply to Question No. 492 dated the 19th March, 1965, in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Question No. 412 dated the 3rd September, 1965, and also today the hon. Minister has said that efforts are being made to absorb these surplus engineers in the Bokaro Steel Project and other public undertakings. In view of the fact that not a single surplus engineer out of these has been absorbed so far in any of the public undertakings through the help of the Ministry, I would like to know whether the Minister is going to take up the matter at the Cabinet level or with the Prime Minister of India.

Shri T. N. Singh: I try to take up this question as often as I am able to meet my colleagues. I have also personally approached them. Therefore, efforts are being made; but we can go up to a point only. As a matter of fact, we should be prepared for workers becoming surplus on the civil construction side as the public sector projects taper off. The Estimates Committee made a recommendation that whatever surplus staff we are having at Ranchi must be retrenched. Even then we are proceeding very cautiously, despite the very important recommendation of an important committee like the Estimates Committee of this House.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: May I have another chance?

Mr. Speaker: No.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया है कि उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है इस लिये उनकी छंटनी की जा रही है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण क्या है और जब उनको नौकरी पर लिया गया था तो क्या ऐसा करार किया गया था कि उत्पादन कम होगा तो घापको छोट दिया जायेगा ? जिनकी छंटनी की जा रही है क्या उन्हें सरकार कोई मुआवजा देने को तैयार है और क्या ऐसा कोई एप्रीमेंट है ?

श्री श्री० ना० सिंह : मेरी समझ में माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे उत्तर को गलत समझा है । उत्पादन का यहाँ सबाल नहीं है । वहाँ धाराजी तौर पर कुछ लोग काम करते हैं, गवर्नमेंट भी प्रोजेक्ट्स के कांस्ट्रक्शन का काम जो उन की ईमारतें बड़ी होती हैं, फैक्टरी बनती है, इंटों वगैरह का काम होता है और वह काम जब खत्म हो जायगा तब उस तरह के लोग सरप्लस हो जायेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उनको कोई मुआवजा दिया जायगा ?

सम्पन्न महोदय : मुआवजा कैसे दिया जायगा ?

श्री श्री० ना० सिंह : वह टेम्पोरेरी स्टाफ है ।

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): May I know whether the Ministry has any follow-up scheme to ascertain whether the cases recommended by them to the other ministries are adequately considered on a priority basis?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have taken various steps. A Government agency looks to it that any staff that is employed in other projects of this nature they should first draw on these personnel. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is also looking after that, I am told. Therefore every effort is being

experts who are collaborating with us have proposed the formation of the Central Construction Division in Ranchi itself to do turn-key jobs, that is, designing and so on and, if so, may I know whether that Division is going to be set up and would all the civil engineers be absorbed there?

Shri T. N. Singh: Ranchi complex is a production complex and not a construction complex as such. When we think of doing turn-key jobs, then only that can arise. But the turn-key jobs, as hon. Members know, are subject to all kinds of criticisms here. We cannot take a decision off-hand.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is it not a fact that all the Ministries so far approached by this Ministry with the request of absorbing these surplus civil engineers have turned down the request of this Ministry and, if so, may I know whether the Government propose to take up this matter at the Cabinet level and come to a decision because there is no coordination between the Ministries.

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not accept that position. As a matter of fact, we have been able to persuade the other Departments also and in the case of Bhopal, we were able to absorb quite a number of them. In this case also we are making certain efforts. So far as these four engineers are concerned, it will be better if they look for other jobs elsewhere and I think they will get jobs elsewhere.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The Hon. Minister for Steel just now said that there was an advertisement and some people from outside, from Railways, were appointed. It is not a matter of poor people; this is a fundamental thing. Here the Minister said like this. That shows that there is no coordination between the Ministries. He is quite in the dark about it.

श्री गुलशन (भटिन्डा) : क्या यह सच है कि जब इन कर्मचारियों को निकाला जा रहा है, ठीक उसी समय उसी विभाग में भारी बंटन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों को रखा गया है ; यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों के साथ क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री बि० ना० सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न समझ नहीं पाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद वह यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जिन को निकाला गया है, उन की भारी तन्काहें हैं ।

श्री बि० ना० सिंह : जी नहीं, ये तो जुनियरपोस्ट बंग इंजीनियर्स हैं ।

श्री गुलशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहेब कहते हैं : "नहीं" ।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): Is it a fact that some of the posts previously held by civil engineers are now manned by mechanical and electrical engineers thereby creating this artificial surplus?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not think so. I shall, however, verify it.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): If it is a fact that a large number of officers from various departments are on deputation in that particular project, will the Government revert those officers back to their parent departments with a view to absorbing these people?

Shri T. N. Singh: Calling them back will not solve the problem. Supposing somebody from the Industry Ministry is serving elsewhere; calling him back will not solve the problem.

Shri Buta Singh: I want to know the number of such officers.

Shri T. N. Singh: We may need some specialists and officers with long experience and we have to draw upon them if they are not available. Giving them back to the Ministry will not solve the problem.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In view of the fact that such problems are likely to arise too often, may I know whether the Government is considering setting up of a Central Pool of Engineers, so that all surplus engineers are absorbed and there is proper coordination.

Shri T. N. Singh: Various methods, which can be tried to improve the position are under consideration. But I do not know whether the Industry Ministry as such should undertake this responsibility. I shall, however, try to consider this particular suggestion in consultation with the Labour Minister.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Will the Government defer the implementation of the notices of retrenchment till such time that the engineers get alternative jobs?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have already deferred it for some time. The surplus was there six months ago, i.e., on the 1st June, 1965, and we have tried to defer it as much as possible.

Shri Mari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it not a fact that it was over a decade ago that the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru issued a clarion call to all engineers, including social engineers? If I heard the Minister right, he said that the construction in this Heavy Engineering Ltd., Ranchi, was petering out or tapering off. How is it that three or three and a half years after the emergency was declared in 1962, and especially when India is now facing two enemies in the north, east and west, the public sector undertakings of Government are facing a situation

where construction is tapering off? And is that the situation we are going to be confronted with in the near future also, that construction cannot be stepped up?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is obvious that when we undertake a work we hope to complete it some time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Complete what?

Shri T. N. Singh: Complete the project some time; so it will taper off naturally.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For how much time? Are Government not conscious of the emergency? Complete what?

Mr. Speaker: Complete the putting of questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kaniath: You must come to the rescue of the House. How could all construction work stop?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing the Member....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him clarify it. You have allowed such clarifications in the past....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall sit down for the present, but later on I shall get up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In view of the fact that intra-departmental methods of co-ordination have obviously failed, and the long term solutions like the settling up of a central pool will be taking a lot of time to get under way, may I know if the hon. Minister has given some consideration to the idea sent to him by those who are being retrenched that they might meet him and talk to him about a possible way of meeting the present difficulty, because if the hon. Minister meets these people and explains the whole position, it might perhaps soothe them?

Shri T. N. Singh: I have no objection to meet our engineers. As a matter of fact, they have always approached me and they have found no difficulty. I do not remember to have received any recent communication from them for this purpose. But, in any case, I am going to Ranchi in the near future, and if they want to see me, I shall certainly see them.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Before coming to this unfortunate decision, did the Government at any stage properly and sympathetically examine the human problem involved in this affair, and if not, do they propose to reconsider this matter?

Shri T. N. Singh: I fully appreciate the point made by the hon. Member. It is this human consideration which has compelled me to go on postponing this very hard decision from time to time. Even now we have taken the decision in the case of only four such engineers. In their cases also, we shall continue to try to get jobs for them wherever possible. But it should be remembered that the Estimates Committee as well as everyone in this House has been complaining that our public sector projects are overstaffed and there should be economy, and there should be a consciousness of profitability, etc. If we try to implement the directions of this House, we should not be blamed for that.

Shri Kapur Singh: But be human.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): What about absorbing these surplus HEC Technical staff in the Bokaro plant and other places?

Mr. Speaker: That has been discussed; the hon. Member was not here evidently at that time.

Shri Daji (Indore): Apart from the human consideration there is also the consideration of efficiency, namely that these engineers or workers have gained a certain experience in the work of construction, and if they are employed in other construction work they can be better utilised to the ad-

vantage of the nation. With this in view, as early as 1958, a meeting of the Indian Labour Conference at Madras under the chairmanship of Shri Nanda had unanimously and jointly recommended to Government to set up a pool of construction engineers and construction workers for being employed in all public sector undertakings. That particular scheme is being jeopardised for two reasons. One is the refusal of Government to take additional financial burdens by way of provident fund etc and the other is the desire of the local officials or managers of the public sector undertakings to use new recruitment as a weapon of nepotism for putting their own relatives. So, may I know why Government have taken seven years from 1958 to 1965 to take a decision on this matter? Has the hon. Minister verified that in all these past months not a single engineer with co-equal education has been recruited in any public sector project at all in India? Without verifying that, how could Government retrench these persons or any persons for that matter?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member has asked a number of questions.

Shri Daji: No. I have asked only one question. I want to know why they have taken seven years.

Mr. Speaker: There are about thirty to forty names in the list, and if one hon. Member alone takes so much time to put a supplementary question, how could I go on?

Shri Daji: My pertinent question is this. Seven years before a decision was taken. May I know why it has not been implemented yet?

Mr. Speaker: The question should not be so long.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Occasionally it is inevitable.

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, there has been a very firm decision that no new persons should be employed in any other undertaking if

[Shri T. N. Singh]

these people could be absorbed here; that decision is being implemented. But the question of some people becoming surplus and their having to be provided with employment is a continuous one which arises from time to time. What is desirable is that the House and everybody else should help us in getting these things smoothed out and get over these problems as smoothly as possible, and that is what we are attempting to do. If we projects, power projects etc. where we would have given notice to all the 150 persons involved. That was why we tried to stagger it and we are trying to provide for them in so many other projects, power projects etc. where we could have them absorbed.

Shri Daji: Why have advertisements been issued then? Stop the advertisements.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I asked about construction in all public sector undertakings put together. That was, I think, the point made by Shri Daji also; he put it in his own way. Taking all public sector undertakings into account, what about construction there, and will these engineers be absorbed in those undertakings?

Mr. Speaker: In all humility, I will request him to sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the question should be answered.

Mr. Speaker: There was another call attention motion given notice of which I had admitted but which I cannot take up just now because one had already been fixed for today and under the rules, we can take up only one a day. But when I arrived here, I was told that the Minister himself wanted to make a statement in the House. If he so desires, he might make it just now. It is on Rhodesia.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): What about questions?

Mr. Speaker: I will allow them.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुर्गेर) जब मेरा
ध्यानाकर्षण का सुझाव है तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत दे रहा
हूँ ।

(ii) DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY
RHODESIA

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रबलम्बनीय
लोकमहत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की घोर
वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ
और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में
एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“रोडे़शिया की सफेद अल्पसंख्यक
सरकार द्वारा आजादी की
एकतरफा घोषणा तथा उस
पर भारत सरकार की प्रति-
क्रिया ।”

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Government of India have been shocked at the illegal seizure of power by the white minority Government of Mr. Ian Smith in Rhodesia by a unilateral declaration of independence on 11th November, 1965. This outrageous action in defiance of world opinion and accepted canons of civilised behaviour will have far-reaching consequences of a most serious nature. Government of India condemns this action in the strongest terms and expresses its full solidarity with and support of the African people of Rhodesia.

In regard to Rhodesia our position has always been that legally, constitutionally, politically and morally Great Britain is responsible for the situation in that country. The legal arguments put forward in the past by U.K. about their inability to interfere in Rhodesia have been rejected by the United Nations which has always considered Rhodesia as a British colony. The General Assembly in its resolutions of 12th October and 5th

November, 1965, called upon the United Kingdom Government to take all possible measures to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence and, in the event of such a declaration, to take all steps necessary to put an immediate end to the rebellion with a view to transferring power to a representative Government in keeping with the aspirations of the majority of the people.

We have, therefore, repeatedly expressed the view that Great Britain must shoulder full responsibility for the future of Rhodesia so as to ensure that:

(a) the grant of independence is preceded by the grant of full democratic rights to the people of Rhodesia on the basis of one man one vote;

(b) all repressive and unjust laws are repealed and all political pressures are released so as to create proper climate for a constitutional conference;

(c) all steps being taken by the white minority Government of Rhodesia to establish itself as an independent Government are frustrated; and

(d) Great Britain does not recognise any authority that might be set up in the sole interest of the minority.

The British Government have now taken certain measures to meet the situation created by unilateral declaration of independence. These are, however, belated measures and if firm action had been taken in the earlier stages this serious situation would not have developed. We consider it British Government's duty to nullify and checkmate the move by Mr. Smith and his so called Government and to take necessary measures, as enjoined by the General Assembly Resolution of 5th November not to allow the rebel Government to consolidate their illegal hold on 4 million people of Rhodesia.

The Hon'ble Members are aware that India has taken a leading part in the United Nations and other world

forums in advocating the establishment of an independent Rhodesia on the basis of a duly constituted democratic government elected on the principle of one-man-one-vote. We took this stand also in the Non-aligned Nations Conference in Cairo in October 1964 and we have supported the resolutions passed by the organization of African Unity on the subject. To demonstrate our solidarity with the African people struggling for the vindication of their legitimate rights and to register our protest against the policies pursued by the minority Government, we withdrew our diplomatic mission from Salisbury on 7th May, 1965.

The Government of India have in the past repeatedly declared that any unilateral declaration of independence by the White-minority Government will be illegal and unconstitutional and will not be recognized by the Government of India. We shall not, therefore, recognize the Government which has unilaterally seized power, and should a Provisional Government re-should a Provisional Government recognized by the OAU, be established, the Government of India will also recognize it.

I would like to take this opportunity to declare in addition to severance of diplomatic relations the severance of all economic relations with Rhodesia with immediate effect until such time that a Government of the people of Rhodesia is established. We express the hope that all other Governments would do likewise.

The Government of India has throughout this controversy given full support to the declaration made and resolutions passed on the future of Rhodesia by the OAU and the African Heads of State Conference, and in the Special Committee of Twentyfour, and the General Assembly of the UN, and the Conference of Non-Aligned Heads of State has co-sponsored all resolutions on Rhodesia. The Government of India would now, in pursuance of its firm policy, offer full cooperation

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to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the OAU in whatever steps they may propose to deal with problems posed by unilateral declaration of independence. For this purpose, Government of India would maintain close touch with friendly Governments in Africa and of the Commonwealth and others so as to deal with this serious development.

The situation created by the unilateral declaration of independence is not only explosive but a serious danger to international peace. Here are all the elements of racism, reaction, fanaticism, disunity and exploitation of man by man. Here it is being planned that Angola, Mozambique, South Africa and South West Africa are to be kept in one form or another in perpetual bondage. The Government of India, therefore, feels that the issue of the future of Rhodesia is an issue of the greatest importance in the whole process of decolonisation because the manner in which unilateral declaration of independence is now handled will have the most serious consequences for the peace, stability and progress of the whole of the African Continent and of Asia and the world.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बात से पहले मैं अपनी प्रसहमति प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण सुझाव था और उसको आपने स्वीकार किया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बुला दो रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कौनसी प्रक्रिया है ? मेरे सुझाव के विनियमों में ये बयान देते हैं और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बुला तो रहा हूँ । आपको सवाल करने की पहले इजाजत तो दे रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले उनको बयान पढ़ने की आपने इजाजत दी, पहले उनको आपने मौका दिया, यह क्यों दिया ? यह कार्रवाई मुझे आप समझा दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव होता है, उसको पहले सदस्य पढ़ता है और बाद में मंत्री महोदय का बयान होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही होना है । उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट करना चाहा था । मुझ से पूछा गया कि सवालों की इजाजत देंगे और कालिग एटेंशन ट्रीट करेंगे । मैंने कहा कि सवाल करने की इजाजत दूंगा । इसीलिए मैं मधु लिमये साहब को पहले बुला रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रक्रिया ठीक नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात आप सुन लीजिये । मैं कारण बता रहा हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें । कालिग एटेंशन मैं ट्रीट कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसीलिए यह आवश्यक था कि उनसे पहले इसको पढ़ाया जाता और बाद में मंत्री महोदय का बयान होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या फर्क पड़ता है । ठिकी में ऐसा ही जा रहा है । मैं कह तो रहा हूँ इसको बार बार । अब आप सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा है कि इनको बड़ा घबका पड़ता है,

बड़ा धक्का हुआ है कि रोडेसिया की ध्वंस-संस्कृत सफेद सरकार इकतरफा धाजाबी की घोषणा की है। मैं उनसे यही फरबरी महीने से कह रहा हूँ कि रोडेसिया के बारे में धाप जागो और कुछ ठीस और मुस्ती की साथ कारवाई करो। लेकिन बराबर उन्होंने यह कोशिश की है कि जब कभी मैंने कोई सवाल दिया या कोई ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया तब उसके बाद उन्होंने इकतरफा धपना बयान दे दिया। जो बयान उन्होंने उस वक्त दिया उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ इस लिये कि उन्होंने रोडेसिया के सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लिया।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि महात्मा गांधी जी के जमाने में अफ्रीका और एशिया के स्वातन्त्र्य आन्दोलन के नेता हिन्दुस्तान की यात्रा करते थे और हिन्दुस्तान में प्रेरणा लेते थे, लेकिन हमारी गलत नीतियों के कारण इधर दस पन्द्रह सालों से वे पीकींग को तीर्थ स्थान मानने लगे हैं और वहाँ की यात्रा करने लगे हैं। इसलिये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ :

(घ) क्या अब भी सरकार इस के बारे में अफ्रीकी और एशिया के ऐसे देशों का जो पञ्चातन्त्र और समाजवाद को ज्यादा मानते हैं, सम्मेलन बुलाकर रोडेसिया की जो बहुसंख्यक जनता है उसको नैतिक, आर्थिक और हथियारों की सहायता देने के लिये कोई इलाज करेगी, क्योंकि ब्रिटेन ने तो यह साफ कह दिया है कि वे कोई फौजी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे। अगर किसी बहु-संख्यक रंगीन जाति के लोगों ने ऐसी घोषणा की होती तो अंग्रेज लोग बराबर उसके खिलाफ फौजी कार्रवाई करने, बम भी बरसाते। लेकिन चूंकि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब धाप सवाल कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिखवें : ऐसे मामलों पर दूसरे

लोग बहुत देर तक बोलते रहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी देर तक बोलते हैं उन को मैं रोकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिखवें : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। चूंकि ब्रिटेन ने इन्कार कर दिया है कि सफेद सरकार के खिलाफ वह फौजी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे, इस लिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान पहल करे ताकि रोडेसिया का मसला, दक्षिण अफ्रीका का मसला और पुर्तगीज उपनिवेशों का मसला जो है उस को तय करने में अर्थात् अफ्रीका के पीकींग यानी चीन दखल न दें। तो मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मोबियन यूनियन और दूसरे एशियाई अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ बात कर रोडेसिया को फौजी सहायता और आर्थिक सहायता देने के बारे में भारत सरकार पहल कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा हिस्सा सिर्फ सजेसन है, उस का जवाब न दिया जाये।

श्री मधु लिखवें : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा जो हिस्सा है वह सिर्फ सजेसन है उस का कोई जवाब न दिया जाये। पहला हिस्सा यह है कि आया कोई कॉर्पस अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज को बुलाने के पहल करने की तजवीज है ताकि रोडेसिया को मदद दी जाए।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said very clearly that we will support all efforts and we will give all out support in pursuit of the efforts that will be made by the African population of Rhodesia to meet the situation. In this respect, I have also said that we will remain in touch with all friendly countries and this is a matter which is much more serious. We should not regard it as purely a sort of a propagandist move. I anticipate a real conflict between the races in Africa and the Organisation of African Unity. I am sure, will take initiative in this

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respect and we should extend all possible support to them to tackle this very difficult situation.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, on a point of order. The question was specifically whether the government is going to call a conference. That part has not been replied to by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He has replied to that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैरामा) : क्या हमारे माननीय वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि भारत सरकार इस मामले में क्या इनिशिएटिव ले रही है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य दोबारा योर से स्टेटमेंट का पढ़ें तो देखेंगे कि सारे में इनिशिएटिव भरा पड़ा है।

Shri Nath Pai: What Mr. Ian Smith is pleased to call a unilateral declaration of independence is in fact a unilateral declaration of enslavement of the majority and the government has rightly reacted, I think though belatedly, as was Mr. Wilson. What will be the government's response in case there is a call from the Organisation of African Unity to go, if necessary with armed help, to the rescue of the African people, whether the government has considered this and whether its response to the call for armed help will be a positive one?

Shri Swaran Singh: The resolution of the UN itself had suggested even to the UK that they should take all possible steps including the use of force and we had co-sponsored the resolution. So, obviously, in any steps that are being taken by the Organisation of African Unity to deal with the situation, of whatever character they are, certainly, the Government of India will lend full support to them.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the threats of economic and political sanctions held out by Britain and the express wishes of the Commonwealth and the UNO, Mr. Ian Smith has taken the unilateral decision to declare Rhodesia free, to enslave, I should say, the people of Rhodesia; in that context, may I know if our Government are in constant touch with the Commonwealth countries and other countries about the sanctions to be taken against Rhodesia—and Mr. Wilson has also proposed certain political and economic sanctions against that Government—and may I also know what sanctions are the Government contemplating against that Government at present?

Mr. Speaker: That also, he has answered.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to say that I have full confidence that we will go much beyond the British Government in this respect, because, as I have said already, the British Government should have taken some more stiff actions at an earlier stage. It is really their shilly-shallying with the problem that has resulted in this situation. Therefore, they are taking some actions, but they are very belated actions. A good deal of more stiff action should have been taken before Mr. Smith declared independence or seized the illegal power.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Applying mutatis mutandis the high ethical, political and moral principles which the Minister of External Affairs has just enunciated in his statement, is there a proposal before the Government to declare that China has illegally and immorally seized power in Tibet, and is the Government prepared to recognise the majority government the emigre government of the Dalai Lama in India, in exile?

Mr. Speaker: We are not dealing with that now.

Shri Nath Pal: This is *mutatis mutandis*.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very important issue. Let him say whether there is a proposal before Government or not. It is before the United Nations and before the world. Let him say whether there is a proposal to that effect or not.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What is this Government doing about it? (Interruption).

Shri Swaran Singh: Let us not belittle the effect of our action which we take, by mixing it up with other issues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not mixing it up. You are belittling the issue of military conquest of Tibet. (Interruption). The question is before the United Nations, before the whole world. Why should he not make a statement? Let him say whether there is a proposal or not.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot enter into an argument.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not an argument, Sir. Let him say yes or no. They are living in the illusory world of Jawaharlal Nehru. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether the Government anticipate any trouble for the Indian personnel or Indian interests in Rhodesia on account of India's refusal to recognise the unilateral declaration of independence of Rhodesia and, if so, what action are the Government going to take to safeguard the property of Indian personnel and also the Indian personnel?

Shri Swaran Singh: Indians in those areas have generally thrown in their weight with the forces which are working for independence and I am sure that those people who are working for independence may suffer some temporary difficulties, but in the long run, that is the right course for them to adopt.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I congratulate the Government for having taken this action in denouncing the Rhodesian Government. Apart from that, may I know whether this Government proposes, along with other Commonwealth countries, to bring pressure upon the Prime Minister of Britain to act correctly and also apply certain stringent economic sanctions so as to nullify the White minority government in Rhodesia?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti (Dhanbad): While knowing fully the attitude of Mr. Ian Smith, a fanatically-seized reactionary, may I know whether the Government, as a leading nation of the Commonwealth of Nations, has persuaded the British Government and other members of the Commonwealth to take to the measures which alone Mr. Ian Smith understands, namely, to hit him hard?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our Prime Minister took a very clear and strong stand on this issue at the time of the last Prime Ministers' Conference that was held only a few months ago. We have all along been pursuing this matter with the British Government and we have not left them in any doubt our strong feelings in this respect. The British Government have always been giving the impression that they will do their best to prevent the emergence of a situation which has now actually emerged.

12.51 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

RUBBER (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES
1965.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1397 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5128/65].

12.52 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 15th November, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto on a motion to be moved by the Minister of External Affairs.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking dissolution of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1965.

(5) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Patents Bill, 1965 to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

(6) Discussion on the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1964, on a motion to be moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi on Thursday, the 18th November, 1965 at 3 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. members just to mention the items which they want to be discussed and not make speeches.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Permit me to remind you, Sir, that in the last session you had admitted a motion tabled by my colleague, Shri Dwivedy and myself about the Central Vigilance Commission's first annual report. I would like that the matter may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Has a fresh notice been given?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will give it.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): On a point of order, Sir. The Business Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of all parties in this House and they take a decision. But every Friday when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announces the business for the coming week, about half an hour to 45 minutes is taken up by those very representatives of parties who are members of the BAC, thus wasting the time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The two things are distinguishable. The Business Advisory Committee has to allot time for those items that are brought before that committee by the Government. Only time has to be allotted to those items. But here I have allowed—of course, if the House does not want this, we may revoke it; it is for the House to decide—within not half an hour, which is too much, but not more than 10 minutes. Perhaps it might have happened that on some day it took 45 minutes. But in future I would see that only 10 minutes are taken and only the items may be mentioned about the subjects that they want to be discussed or to be brought up during the next week. That is very limited.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry my hon. friend who is otherwise competent.....

Mr. Speaker: About that resolution, I have received notice from two members and that resolution has been selected as well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, Sir, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that Government should make up its mind very early in this session as to what Bills listed in the bulletin of October 22nd they want to put through in this session, so that the Business Advisory Committee, yourself and the House would decide once for all the time needed for adequate discussion of those Bills.

Lastly, I may be permitted to suggest that in accordance with established parliamentary practice and recognised conventions, the minister who led the delegation recently to the Soviet Union should present a report of a work and achievements of the delegation to the House. I may be permitted to make one or two brief observations

Mr. Speaker: That it all; he has said that. There need not be any explanation or elaboration of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to say in this connection that though he has led it with such vigour and energy, I have heard in the lobbies and outside certain reports which cause me mental uneasiness that in the constitution and formation of the delegation

Mr. Speaker: I had just made it clear that he can speak only about the business that is to be brought before the House. This time is allotted so that members can point out what other subjects they want to be discussed and which have not been discussed. This is not a point that would be discussed in the House, unless there is any other motion brought that this might be discussed. Then too, it will have to be considered whether it is really desirable to discuss it at all, or can be discussed at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the presentation of the report?

Mr. Speaker: The report goes to the parliamentary committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Nagaland delegation's report was presented to the House.

Mr. Speaker: That was a different delegation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Was this a parliamentary delegation or not?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know, I did not send it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker, as the keystone of the parliamentary arch must be associated with the formation of Parliamentary delegations.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the occasion to raise it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will raise it on some other occasion, then.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Is this important debate on international affairs going to start on Monday or later?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: On Monday.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. members should not take more than two minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under the rules, it is five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes is too much.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
बताया गया कि अगले सप्ताह में विदेशी मामलों के बारे में चर्चा होगी। यह चर्चा तो व्यापक होगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समय जो भारत पाक संघर्ष है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक विशेष रूप से चर्चा होनी चाहिए और उस पर मवाल जवाब होने चाहिए जिससे सारा मामला सामने आ सके। उसके बाद मौका निकाला जाना चाहिए।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

दूसरे जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बम्बई में सूती मिलों की बन्नी हो रही है वह बहुत ही महत्व का प्रश्न है और इस पर चर्चा के लिए भी मौका दिया जाए।

तीसरा मेरा ध्यापसे निवेदन है कि इस सदन के एक सदस्य श्री किरई मुसहर थे, उनका देहांत हो गया है। उसकी सूचना यहां नहीं आई है, शायद यह जरूरी नहीं है। पर उनकी मृत्यु हो गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सोमवार के दिन उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की जाए नहीं तो यह घसर होगा कि हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों की तरफ वहां ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

श्री हरम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : शायद मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में होगा, मैंने पिछले शुक्रवार को इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया था कि जो हमारे देश का बीड़ी बरकर का बग है वह लावारिस सा है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनका मामला इस सेशन में लिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसे कब लेने वाले हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने कहा था।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : (धिजनीर) : पिछले शुक्रवार को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसके कुछ ही देर बाद जब राज्य सभा में वक्तव्य दिया तो सदस्यों के धाग्रह पर उन्होंने उसपर चर्चा होना स्वीकार कर लिया। मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य बड़ी प्रसाधारण स्थिति में दिया गया है। उसके बारे में इस सदन में भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। उसको लम्बा न टाला जाए। जितना महत्व का वह वक्तव्य है उतना ही महत्व उस पर चर्चा को देकर उस के लिए समय निकाला जाए। (हुर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो दिन का वक्त फारिन एफेयर्स के लिए है उसमें यह भी धा जाएगा।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : यह उससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें धा जाएगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : मेरा निवेदन है कि पंजाब की सरहद पर जो लोग रहते थे वे हाल के पाकिस्तानी हमले की वजह से उजड़ कर दूसरे नहरों में धा गए हैं। उन्हें फिर से बसाने के लिए पंजाब सरकार ने हमको आश्वासन दिए थे। पर जो लोग उजड़ हुए हैं वे दूसरी ही बात बताते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उनका ताल्लुक इससे है। उनके बसाने के लिए सरकार रुपया खर्च कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं पैदा होता।

श्री बूटा सिंह : इस बारे में रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर एक बयान दे दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धाए उनसे पूछ सकते हैं।

3 hrs.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर सदन और धाए का ध्यान रांची में जो धाग लगी थी उसके बारे में धार्कषित करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने नोटिस भी गत अधिवेशन में दिया था और इस बार भी दिया है और धाएने खुद आश्वासन भी दिया है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम उसके लिए कुछ समय तो निर्धारित कर दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी इसको देखती है और रिकमंड करती है । संसद्-कार्य मंत्री जवाब देंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I submit, Sir, that there should be a separate debate on the Prime Minister's statement on Indo-Pakistan relations? "Foreign affairs" would not embrace that.

Mr. Speaker: It will embrace everything.

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : श्री वशपाल सिंह ने पिछड़ी जमात के लोगों के बारे में जो बहस का सुझाव रखा था उस पर बहस हाउस में हुई है लेकिन वह बहस पूरी नहीं हुई है, उसकी चर्चा भ्रष्टाचारी है लेकिन उसका कोई जिक्र प्राज मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य हाउस के बिजनैस के बारे में रखा नहीं किया . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वह जारी है ।

श्री नाथ पाई : लेकिन उस पर प्रागे विचार करने के लिए समय की तजवीज आपने नहीं बताई है इसलिए मैं आपके ध्यान में यह चीज लाया हूँ । वह चर्चा अभी भ्रष्टाचारी रहती है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : भ्रष्टाचारी रहती है वह पूरी की जायगी ।

श्री नाथ पाई : क्या उसे बे शामिल करते हैं ?

श्री राम सैशक पारब : वह एजेंडे में नहीं है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उसे देख लेंगे उसे भी जरूर लिया जायगा ।

कुछ सवाल आपने बतला दिये । माफ़ कीजियेगा भ्रगर मैं कहूँ कि मेरे शुक्रवार को खड़े होने और जवाब देने से मैं भी

बहुत सी बातें आ जाती हैं जिनसे कि मेरा कोई ताल्लुक भी नहीं होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बरस आपसे स्वास कर मिलने और बातचीत करने के इसलिए स्वाहिसमंद होते हैं कि आप उनको कम ही मिल पाते हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : श्री मिनिस्टर्स की अपेक्षा मुझसे ज्यादा मिल लेते हैं । वैसे भी मैं यहाँ हाउस में सब से ज्यादा हाजिर रहता हूँ लेकिन भ्रगर इस पर भी बे मुझसे संतुष्ट न हों तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खूबसूरती भी एक कसूर है । शेक्सपियर ने कहा था :

"Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold".

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, I shall now deal with the points raised by hon. Members. About the central Vigilance Commission you have already said, Sir, that no notice of any motion has been given by the hon. Member. I do not know whether any motion has been given. But, as you have explained, there is a sub-committee which selects out of these notices for 2½ hour discussions subjects for discussion. We can only take one motion each week. We consult the Minister concerned and fix up the date. According to the procedure, as already announced, we will be taking up one this week.

वह जो हमारे मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा तो उनकी थोड़ी गलतफहमी है । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बयान दिया तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसका डिस्क्शन करना चाहिए लेकिन उसके बाद हम लोग जो बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मिले तो वहाँ पर आपस में बातचीत और बहस करने के बाद यह बात तय हो गई कि फोरन एफेयर्स

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

डिबेट को जब लिया जायेगा तो उसमें यह इंडो-पाकिस्तान का भी सवाल ले लिया जायगा ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उस में सारी बातें नहीं आती हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उसमें वह कवर नहीं हो पायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बैठक कब हुई ? पहली बैठक में तो मैं स्वयं उपस्थित था ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने राज्य सभा का कहा, मालूम होता है माननीय सदस्य किसी और ध्यान में थे । हम राज्य सभा की बात कह रहे हैं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Can you refer to Rajya Sabha proceedings?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री ने राज्य सभा का जिक्र किया था इसलिए मैंने उसका जवाब दिया ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : राज्य सभा को यहां रैफर करना अनुचित है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब उन्होंने उसे रैफर किया मैंने जवाब दिया और हो क्या सकता है । मालूम होता है कि यहां राज्य सभा का नाम लेना मना है । उन्होंने चूँकि उसे रैफर किया था इसलिए मैंने उसका जिक्र किया । (इंटरप्शन)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप नाराज मत होइये, आप सदा मुस्कराते रहिये । महाराज, आप के मुस्कराने से हम सब खुश रहते हैं ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : जैसा रुत में करते रहे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब सवाल यह है कि आप ने स्वयं इस बात को तय किया है । यह बहस हुई थी इनफीरमली कई घुस के लीडर थे । और यह सवाल वहां पर उठाया गया था । बाद में जो सब से बड़ी पार्टी है अपोजीशन में उस के लीडर ने कहा कि हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस को भ्रमण किया जाय और गवर्नमेंट की भी वही राय थी इसलिए उस कमेटी ने अपना यह फैसला दिया है कि दोनों विषयों की बहस हो । इसके बास्ते उस का समय भी हम लोग करीब दो रोड का करने जा रहे हैं और आप ने भी बताया कि उसका भ्रमण भ्रमण कोई रास्ता निकाला जाय ताकि उस पर डिस्कशन हो सके ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बीड़ी मजदूरों वाले को कब लिया जायगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने सम्बन्धित मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा था वह बिल ला रहे हैं ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : संसदीय शिफ्ट-मंडल की रिपोर्ट जिसका कि आपने नेतृत्व किया था वह कब हाउस में पेश होगी ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस तरह के डेलीगेशन की कोई खास रिपोर्ट आती नहीं है ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : यह पालिया-मैटरी डेलीगेशन था इसकी रिपोर्ट यहां आनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पालियामैटरी पार्टी के पास जाती है ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : कापेस की पालियामैटरी पार्टी में जाती है जब कि उचित तो यह है कि पालियामैटरी डेलीगेशन की रिपोर्ट यहां पर पेश होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस बहुत हो चुका ।
अब आप दोनों हो बैठ जाइये ।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : रात्री के बारे में नहीं
बतनाया कि वह कब लिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे देखेंगे ।

13.05 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVI- SIONS) BILL

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and to provide for exemption from tax in certain cases of undisclosed income invested in National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 be taken into consideration."

13.05½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Barrister): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish his speech and then the hon. Member may raise his point of order.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, this is a short Bill intended to replace the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1965 which was promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1965.

The circumstances which necessitated legislation by Ordinance have been explained in a statement circulated to hon. Members, copies of which have been placed on the Table of the House. I do not, therefore, propose to repeat what is already contained therein and shall only explain the provisions of the Bill.

The provisions of the Bill are all designed to give certain tax concessions to persons investing in the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 and in the two series of National Defence Loans, namely, 4½ per cent National Defence Loan, 1968 and 4½ per cent National Defence Loan, 1972, which are currently on tap. These tax concessions are felt to be very essential for maximising investments in these Bonds and Loans. In regard to investment in the National Defence Loans, the Bill provides that resident individuals holding these loans will be entitled to receive the interest thereon without deduction of income-tax at source at the time of payment. Besides this facility to resident individuals, investment in the National Defence Loans by non-residents carries with it complete exemption of the interest from income-tax. This concession is, however, not incorporated in the Bill as it has been secured by the issue of a notification by the Government under the powers derived from section 10(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. That section exempts non-residents from tax on the interest on investments approved by Government and notified by it. I need hardly state that the favourable treatment to non-residents is designed to encourage the flow of funds from foreign countries into India for investment in these loans, and thereby to augment our foreign exchange resources.

Sir, the recent aggression on our territory by Pakistan and the continuing threat to our national integrity from that and other quarters and also other developments have highlighted the need for our being self-reliant to a greater extent than before in the twin spheres of defence and development. For this purpose it is vital to explore all avenues for augmenting our foreign exchange resources. Having regard to the massive proportions of this problem in the context of the present situation and with the limita-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

tions of our export trade to meet it, it is clearly necessary for us to mobilise our internal resources of gold to the maximum extent possible. The terms of issue of the National Defence Gold Bonds are designed to achieve this objective. The gold, gold ornaments or gold coins subscribed to these Bonds will be expressed in terms of weight of gold of 0.995 fineness and an equivalent quantity of gold of the same fineness will be returned to the holder of the Bonds on the expiry of 15 years. There will be an annual payment of Rs. 2 per 10 grammes of gold to the holders of these Bonds. In order to encourage persons who have acquired gold out of their undisclosed income to subscribe such gold towards the Bonds, the Bill provides that where such gold has been subscribed before the concealment of the income is detected by the Income-tax Officer and before seizure of the gold under any law, the subscriber will be exempt from tax on such income in the assessment, for any year, made after the 19th October, 1965. The wealth represented by such income will also be exempt from wealth-tax in the case of such persons in the assessment for any year made after the 19th October 1965. This exemption also extends to assessments to excess profits tax, business profits tax, super profits tax and surtax. The Bill also includes provisions ensuring that the identity of the persons subscribing to the Bonds in such cases, and the particulars relating to the Bonds, will be treated as confidential and courts will be barred from requiring any public servant to give any evidence pertaining to these matters.

Disclosure of such information and particulars will be permitted only to officers of the Income-tax Department and to officers appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for carrying out revenue audit. The intention underlying the provision for disclosure of information to officers of the Income-tax Department

is to enable the Income-tax authorities to verify the correctness of the claim for the tax concessions to which the subscriber is entitled under the Bill.

The term 'public servant' has been defined in the Bill for the purpose of the secrecy provision, to include an officer or employee of the Reserve Bank of India. However, as the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks will also be receiving subscriptions to the Gold Bonds, I propose to move a Government amendment to the relevant clause, at the time of the consideration of the Bill, to secure that secrecy provisions will also be applicable to officers and other employees of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks.

Another tax concession provided in the Bill to initial subscribers to the Bonds is the exemption from gift-tax on gifts of Bonds by them to the extent of Bonds up to 5 kilogrammes of gold in each year. The remaining tax concessions which would be available to all persons investing in the Gold Bonds,—initial subscribers as well as persons acquiring the Bonds by purchasing them in the market—are the exemption of the annual payment on the Bonds from income-tax and the Bonds themselves from wealth-tax. Further, any sale or transfer of the Bonds by any holder will not entail liability to income-tax on the capital gains that may arise on such sale or transfer. Bonds upto 50 kilogrammes of gold passing for the first time on the death of any holder, whether an original subscriber or a purchaser from the market, will be excluded from his dutiable estate for the purpose of estate duty.

I hope that the provisions of this Bill will receive the unanimous support of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the Wealth-tax Act,

1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and to provide for exemption from tax in certain cases of undisclosed income invested in National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I have a very small point of order of a technical nature to raise, without going into the merits of the Bill on which other Members will have a lot to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your point of order?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is what I am coming to. Unless you allow me time how can I do it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not go into the merits.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I said in the beginning that I am not going into the merits of the Bill and other members will go into the merits. I am developing my point of order. The point of order is that this Bill seeks to legalise the possession of gold....

श्री हुसैन खान कदवाय (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मेरा व्यक्त्या का प्रश्न मुन लिया जाये। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I submit that this Bill cannot be considered by the House before amendment to the relevant sections of the Defence of India Rules pertaining to gold control and seizure of undeclared gold are made. The provisions of this Bill will make legal the possession of undeclared gold which has been banned under rule 126 of the Defence of India Rules. Under rule 126(1) of Chapter V the possession of gold other

than ornaments beyond a certain limit has been declared as liable to be seized. Under the provisions of this Bill when it is passed into law they will not be liable to seizure. Therefore, unless the Defence of India Rules which have been passed under the emergency provisions of the Constitution are amended and this aspect is properly taken care of I submit that this Bill cannot be considered.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बारे में केवल एक ही बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस संबंध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिला हूँ। श्रीर बहुत से सज्जनों एवं हायर एडमिनिस्ट्रीज से श्री मे ने बात-चात की है। मैं श्री कामराज जी से भी मिला हूँ। उन सब की बाता से मैंने यह नतीजा निभाया कि मोल्ड वाइज स्क्रीम सम्बन्धित नहीं हो रही है इस लिए गवर्नमेंट उसे पुनः मीरियसली कन्सीडर करण जा रहा है। मैं आज सुबह पुनः श्री प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिला था। श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के आने के बाद—चूंकि वह आज-काल यहाँ नहीं है, पांच सात रोज में वॉस आने वाले है वह उन के साथ इस मामले का कन्सिडर करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह कार्य बहुत जरूरी बिज नहीं है, लिहाजा इसे इस वक़्त न लेकर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के आने के बाद, यानी एक हफ्ते के बाद, इस को लना चाहिए। बस मरा इतना निवेदन है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a sovereign legislative body and it can pass any legislation that it deems fit. We cannot go into the question of ultra vires. This House has never decided the constitutionality of any legislation. Further, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has not shown any rule which has been infringed. So I feel that there is no point of order. Therefore, we will go on with the discussion.

Shri M. B. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the situation

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in which the country finds itself, this House will consider carefully any measure of an economic nature like this, and one of the tests of that consideration would be as to what it does to the morale of the people and in what way it strengthens or seeks to strengthen the Home Front, and I would like to consider this measure from that yardstick.

As the Minister explained, the essence of the Bill is the Gold Bond Scheme, and this scheme does two things. It allows a hoarder of gold who has violated the Gold Control Act and has not yet been detected to come forward with full immunity and impunity and to get in return for that secreted gold gold bonds convertible back into gold in 1980 and to have a rate of return or interest meanwhile. That is the first major purport of the Bill. The second thing that the Bill does is to allow holders of unaccounted money, on which they have defaulted in paying taxes, to buy gold with it first and, having bought the gold, then to come forward with impunity and buy gold bonds. For such people, for whose benefit this Bill has been devised, all laws on the statute book, as Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has pointed out, are to be suspended. Violations of the Gold Control Act are to be forgiven and the whole series of taxation measures like income-tax, wealth-tax, gift tax and estate duty are to be inoperative so far as these favoured people are concerned.

A class of privileged citizens is being created who are immune from the normal laws of the country, not because they went to the front and fought those who were attacking the country, not because they offered to lay down their lives, but because they cheated the laws of this country for the last few years. This is the essence of this measure and the Finance Minister is very optimistic when he thinks that it can have the unanimous support of the House.

But before I go further to the root of the matter, let us consider if the scheme will work. I have three reasons to doubt whether even this piece of legislation, extraordinary as it is, will perform the function for which it is devised. The first doubt is that most people are not prepared to believe that this Government, which changes its mind every few months, which turns black into white and white into black, or its successor in 1980 is really going to give the gold back. People have mental reservations about that promise.

The second reason is the rate of return. At the international price of gold, the return that the Minister has offered comes to 3½ per cent on the capital invested and, if all the exemptions from all the tax laws are added, it comes to 4½ per cent on the money so invested in the Bonds. Today, the current bank rate is around 6 per cent and, if you take the next 15 years, that 6 per cent will amount to an average of 9 per cent, because of compound interest, over the period of 15 years. In other words, the rate of return offered by the Gold Bonds is about half of what a man can get by investing it otherwise.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): That is for honest people.

Shri M. R. Masani: Quite right; that is for honest people. I will come to the honesty issue a little later; I am talking of the business point of view first.

The third reason why gold will not be forthcoming is that 80 per cent of the gold in the country is believed to be in the form of jewellery and in order to get jewellery the added incentive of Rs. 3 per ten grammes for workmanship has been offered in addition to the rate of return. As it happens, I understand that that would not be adequate in many cases, because the workmanship may be worth Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 for ten grammes and not Rs. 3.

These are reasons why this scheme is likely to fail and, indeed, the first indications are that it has failed already. The Prime Minister started by expressing the hope that by this mechanism Rs. 500 crores would be garnered, that gold worth Rs. 500 crores would come into our possession. A few days later he himself modified his estimate to Rs. 200 crores. A few days later another Government official was more modest and he said, "We only hope to get Rs. 80 crores". I would like the Minister in his reply to tell us how many crores of rupees worth of gold has come in so far.

On 5th November, one week after the scheme was brought into operation, it was mentioned that gold worth about Rs. 60 lakhs at current market rates had come in. This figure may not be accurate. I doubt very much whether more than Rs. 1 crore has come in today. So, hon. Members will realise that we are a long way away from the Rs. 500 crores which our Prime Minister was misled into believing this scheme would net.

Now I come to a much more important issue—the moral issue underlying this Bill; the issue of public policy and public morality. This Bill rewards those who have broken the Gold Control Act and those who have evaded paying taxes. It puts a premium on anti-social elements in this country. This Government talks a great deal about social justice. I want to ask them by what concept of social justice they now propose to penalise the honest man, the honest goldsmith, the honest taxpayer, for the benefit of a class of people who have broken one law or the other. Is this their concept of social justice? Is this their concept of socialism? Consider the feelings of lakhs of small sons, goldsmiths, who have been denied their livelihood and whose honourable vocation has been looked down upon as an anti-social act.

An hon. Member: Wrongly.

Shri M. R. Masani: There are thousands of them in my own constituency. When I go round their shops and ask them, "What are you doing?", I am told: "I was a goldsmith, but now I am selling chocolates or matches and am making a miserable pittance". What are the feelings of these thousands of good, patriotic citizens going to be when they know that, while they have been wiped out of their honest business, those who, unlike them, hid their gold are now going to be rewarded by exemption from the Gold Control Act, the Gold Control Order and other taxation proposals of this country?

An hon Member: Shame!

Shri M. R. Masani: What is the feeling of an honest citizen, who has paid his honest income-tax, going to be when he learns that, if he had evaded the tax, he would have been a better off and more prosperous man today and more favoured by this wonderful socialist Government opposite us?

This Bill strikes at the root of law in this country. It will breed cynicism and disrespect for law. After this, I wonder, which man who has an option to pay his tax honestly, is going to obey the laws of this country when he finds that defiance of law is rewarded by this Government.

Let me quote a few sentences from an article in the October issue of *Opinion*, written by a very eminent retired Civil Servant. He says:—

"If you have hidden gold then, cunning tax-evaders, astute blackmarketeers, arduous profiteers, devoted law-breakers, forward, this is your moment! So, too, if you have hidden cash; just get gold with it and you too can boldly face the world. No questions asked you; no information given about you; the fullest protection and security afforded you; gold for gold, quality guaranteed the same, after 15 years, and meanwhile Rs. 2

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annually for every ten grammes you hand over to Government; full negotiability, pledge, sell, use as you will; no Wealth tax, no Gifts tax, no Capital Gains tax, no Estate duty; no searches, no harrising, no penalties, no payments even partial."

He goes on to say:—

"By this utterly unconscionable offer the Congress Government broadcasts to the world its total adherence to corruption and dishonesty."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Shame!

Shri M. R. Masani: "A more heinous breach of public morality", the article goes on to say,

"It would be difficult to find. The Government by it openly proclaims that dishonesty is in its view virtue, that its Ministers have greater regard for, and are prepared to treat better, the dishonest than the honest. In effect, the Government bows low before, and make, obeisance to, the 'blackmarketing princes of tax-evasion'. To bring the emergency in to justify such conduct is to pour scorn upon the emergency, and upon the spirit and feeling that animate good citizens because of it."

I think every word of this indictment is true.

An hon. Member: What is the book you are reading from?

Shri M. R. Masani: I have read from the journal, *Opinion*, of October, 1965.

Shri Ranga: They should repeal all these laws.

Shri M. R. Masani: I think one of the amendments that might be considered by the House is to rename the Bill. A more accurate name for the Bill.

which I would suggest for the consideration of the Minister, is to call it "the Protection and Encouragement of Tax Evaders and Gold Hoarders Bill".

It is claimed that this gold is required for national defence purposes. That is no excuse. This country, surely, is not going to defend itself by resorting to thievery and cheating. Nobody would like to impede the flow of gold for national defence, but, are there no better, no more honourable ways of finding that money? Is this the only resort to which this bankrupt Government has come that it cannot raise money for defence in any more honest and honourable way? There are correct policies by which not only the miserable Rs. 1 crore that they have got but much more money can be availed of.

In yesterday's *Hindustan Times*, one of our finest economists, Professor Shenoy, indicated what those ways are. He said, commenting on the Gold Bonds:—

"We badly let down honest taxpayers and public servants by these periodical bonus offers to black marketeers and the corrupt functionaries of the State."

He goes on to say:—

"Why should we resort to these quack 'remedies' when assured correctives are easy to see? The tap roots of the foreign exchange crisis are, first, the attempts to invest non-existent resources and the consequential inflation and currency over-valuation; and, secondly, the policies of reckless and indiscriminate import substitution, which have involved colossal resource wastages and below-parity production of the traditional export goods."

In other words, if Government would correct their mistakes and misguided policies, such a measure would not be necessary. But what they are doing is

that they are refusing to correct their mistakes and are now trying to cover them up by this thoroughly unconscionable measure.

Now, let me suggest two things that they should be straightaway if they really want us to consider this measure seriously.

The first thing is to repeal the Gold Control Act. This Government has no business to bring forward this Bill before Parliament, as my hon friend Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri pointed out, before first repealing the provisions of the Gold Control Act. Whether it is technically a point of order or not, that is for you to decide. But the morality and the validity of what my hon. friend said was perfectly correct. You cannot put on the statute book a law that says you may break another law which is already on the statute book. This is what you are doing by this Act. One law tells a citizen shamelessly to violate the other law unless he is first detected. What would be the harm if they even now admit that, in passing the Gold Control Order and the Gold Control Act they made an egregious mistake? Twice in this House, we on these benches had warned them that the Gold Control scheme was impracticable and not feasible and that it was bound to be a failure. They said that it would bring down the price of gold. We told them that it will not bring down the price of gold. Has the price of gold gone down? No. Then, they said that it will stop smuggling. Has it stopped smuggling? Of course not. We warned them but they would not listen to us. It is not that nobody had warned them in this House. We divided the House on that Bill to say that it was a bad measure. Today, they admit that it was wrong and they cannot operate it. Why don't they first come forward to remove the Gold Control Act from the statute book and then come forward with this concession? Then at least one can forgive the concession that they are giving. Then at least the honest goldsmiths will be able to carry on this profession. But you are penalising small artisans and craftsmen throughout the country and

making it easy for your moneyed friends, the men who give you the money for your Party, to line their pockets. This is nothing but an instance of that unholy alliance, to which I have often referred in this House, of the dishonest politician and the corrupt businessman who work together.

Sir, the people's patriotism is being insulted in this manner. This dishonourable scheme should have nothing to do with national defence because, as I said, the people of this country will make the sacrifices but not if you teach them the cynicism which you are doing by this Bill.

The second thing that they could have done before they brought forward this measure was either to reduce taxation or to give an assurance that taxation will now be drastically cut down. Have they done that? No. There is no assurance that next year they will not come before this House and levy higher taxation on honest people because the scheme has failed. I am sorry to see that my hon. friend the Prime Minister has already given a threat of this nature. On the 7th instant, speaking to a Congress Working Committee meeting—this report has not been contradicted—the Prime Minister said that resort to heavy taxation would be inevitable if the response to the gold bonds scheme was poor. Again, what kind of social justice is this? You offer the gold hoarders, the black-marketsters and the tax-dodgers an opportunity to come forward. And what is your threat? If they do not come forward, you will tax the honest people! You will not do anything to the evaders because they don't give you the money. You cannot do anything to them. But you threaten the poor man that he will be taxed more if these people do not come forward. Mr. Puri, one of our finest cartoonists, had a cartoon about that a few days ago where our Prime Minister stands with a gold bond and a black money box collecting funds. There is one person a villainous looking gentleman, and then there are starving peasants and poor men and women.

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and our Prime Minister says: Give, 'Otherwise we will have to tax all of you.' This is their concept of social justice, and that is why we cannot go along with this immoral measure.

This is a peculiar attitude. They persist in the policy of excessive taxation; they persist in the policy of Gold Control. Both these things are wrong. And at the same time, they want to exclude from the operation of this measure only the dishonest people. The honest men must go on suffering. The clerk must pay more income-tax; the shop-keeper must pay more sales tax, and all that so that these people can go on feathering their nest and sharing the loot with thier Party and the Government.

In other woras, this is a back-door measure, unworthy of any decent Parliament or Government. If the Government admit their mistake in having the Gold Control scheme and heavy taxation, let them say so. Let them first apologise to the honest citizen whom they have oppressed all these years. After that, we will co-operate with them in seeking ways and means through which money can be got in.

They cannot have it both ways. They cannot go on threatening that they will resort to more taxation, as my friend, the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, is doing. Mr. Asoka Mehta goes round the country like a Dancing Dervish threatening fire and brimstone to all and sundry, including the poor peasants. He goes on saying that the peasant is not paying enough tax, that the rural sector must be taxed, and that money must be squeezed out of it. It is because of this that this measure is thoroughly immoral and it cannot work. You cannot tax the honest and help the dishonest. You may pass this measure with your majority, but it will fail. It will fail because the people do not trust you. They will not give you gold because they do not trust you to return it to them some day. By creating this lack of faith in them, you are under-

mining not only your Government but future governments and all democratic government in this country. This Bill, therefore, is a gross dis-service to the institution of democracy in this country. It defeats its purpose because it is opportunistic, because it is dishonest and because it is self-contradictory.

I am sorry that our Prime Minister who is a good man, is allowing his bad advisers in the National Planning Commission and in the Finance Ministry to make him party to this disreputable dodge of this Bill. I am sure, if he had been given correct advice, he would not have become a party to this scheme. On top of it, to cite the Emergency is to pour scorn on the patriotic feelings of the citizens.

Sir, in normal times, we sitting on these benches, would have voted against the Bill. But in this peculiar time in which we are, we may not feel like dividing the House on this measure because then we might be blamed for stopping the money coming into the public coffers. But we certainly will not make ourselves a party to it and will not have any part or lot in this disreputable move. Let the hon. Minister have this Bill passed. I suspect what is going to happen is that after one or two years, he may come back with another pernicious measure of this kind saying that even the last one had failed, so let us sink a little deeper and downwards. That is why we shall keep our hands clean of this disreputable measure which is before the House.

Shri Daji (Indore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the most pernicious measure that can ever be imagined to be placed on the statute book. It not only puts a premium on dishonesty, corruption, dacoity, robbery and all sorts of things but it goes further. My hon. friend, Mr. Masani, was right when he said that it puts a premium on corruption. It puts a premium on every-thing which is nefarious. It goes still

further. It not only puts a premium on everything which is nefarious but it seeks to cloak robbery with the cloak of patriotism. This is most revolting. No decent Indian patriot can hold his head high when the Government is stooping to these measures of conniving at corruption and actually entering into a partnership with the corrupt. Any Member voting for these measures is voting for partnership with the corrupt. It is actually this. You become a noble man and a patriot by investing in these Gold Bonds and National Defence Certificates. If one invests Rs. 5 lakhs in these things, it is displayed and one becomes a patriot. So, you are actually not only conniving at it but you are allowing these corrupt men to call themselves patriots. What is more is that the names will not be disclosed. Mahatma Gandhi spoke of the three monkeys: Hear no evil; see no evil and speak no evil. The Finance Minister or the Government has converted itself into four monkeys: Hear no complaint of corruption; speak nothing to them; see nothing and also you do not take any action against them. All corrupt monkeys can come into the four-fold monkey of the Government and the happiest man would have been the daku Man Singh because he can go and loot and rob any woman of jewellery and then come to the State Bank saying, "Here is the jewellery for the Defence" and he will be condoned because you will not ask him from where he got it and you will not only pay him interest but you will pay him back in purified gold if you keep your word.

Sir, such a measure is being paraded as patriotic and the reports are current that the Government may not disclose names. But already in the business circles, the people are saying that a firm highly connected with a high Minister in office has subscribed to the tune of lakhs of rupees and the name will never be disclosed.

Even from the sovereign Parliament, the name will be hidden. It is a strange way of democracy. You have

been looting, you have been evading income-tax; still what you have to do is to buy a little bit of gold and that also from the black market. This is nothing new. A person who has been doing blackmarketing all his life suddenly becomes converted into an honest trader, into a patriotic trader. By inference, therefore, a man who has already paid his tax, has obeyed the laws of the land, is less of a patriot; the blackmarketeer will be more of a patriot. And the Minister of Planning has the checks to hope that this Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House. Not only Government will not receive our unanimous support, but we will go a step further—we are going to divide this House. Let every Member put his thumb down and sign for this corrupt, unconscionable and devilish measure. We would like all this to go on record. The Bill is a *magna carta* for the corrupt. The Bill is an open proclamation of utter impotency of Government to deal with corruption; it is an abdication of authority. It is an insult to this Parliament to come forward with this measure. If the Government cannot unearth the black money, let them resign and we are prepared to fight them. There are measures by which they could have achieved their objective.

I would like to take this opportunity to bring out a thing which has been jarring me ever since the war with Pakistan started. I am using that expression with no reflection on the community. This Government, in its actions, in its thought, in its mentality, is a *baniya* Government and therefore, has insulted our patriotism. What was the All India Radio shouting and booming? I do not know whether others felt it. It was saying that if you caught a paratrooper, you would be given Rs. 500. Are you selling the patriotism? It was our solemn duty to have caught the paratroopers. Our brave peasants of Punjab caught the paratroopers not because Government was giving an allurements of Rs. 500. It was made known to the entire world that if an

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Indian caught hold of a paratrooper, the Government would give him Rs. 500. If this is the logic of the Government, if the patriotism of the Indian people was worth only Rs. 500, then the logic is that the paratrooper who offers Rs. 1000 should be released. The Government itself was putting the patriotism at Rs. 500. If some one gives you Rs. 600, you must sell the patriotism to him. If somebody shows some bravery, you may give him some reward; that is a different thing. Announcing this 15 times every day on the radio to the entire world that the Indian Government was offering Rs. 500 to catch hold of a paratrooper is something unheard of. Did Churchill declare that German paratroopers in England would be given this allurements? Did any other democratic government declare such a bribe for its own people? Such a declaration was necessary by the Nazi Government occupying France to hand over guerillas to the occupied powers. Never has a free government, a democratic government, made a declaration to its own people that if you catch hold of a paratrooper, you will be given Rs. 500. This only shows the rotten mentality of the Government and of the persons in power. They can sell their conscience at Rs. 500. The same petty mentality is being reflected in this measure.

My fair lady of corruption is very angry. So call my fair lady of corruption by brandishments and allurements. Give her a *purdah* and say that if you wear this *purdah* of National Defence Bonds, you will be called patriot, you will no longer be corrupt, you will not be an ordinary person but a patriot.

This is the most unconscionable and the most shameful measure. I really wonder with all respect and humility how the President signed this Ordinance and became a party to this rotten measure. This is absolutely immoral. We have been going round the world preaching philosophy, ancient culture and morality and this is the anti-climax; you are making a

mockery of that morality. What are we fighting for with Pakistan? Is it merely for a piece of territory? What are we fighting for with China. We broadcast that we are fighting for that old ancient civilisation, philosophy and what not. Then you come forward with this measure which not only legalises immorality but sells patriotism. The philosopher President signs this Ordinance and thus makes a really pitiable figure of himself. Therefore, I say that this Bill cannot be passed. This has got to be completely scratched off and withdrawn. I appeal to the House that this should not be made a Party issue. During Emergency we have seen many Party issues, but this should not be made a Party issue. Let every Congressman in whom still lurks the shadow of Gandhism, think over this. I do not expect anything more.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Does he know that Congressmen have been promised Party rewards for subscription of gold bonds and some have already subscribed for Rs. 5 lakhs, 10 lakhs and so on.

Shri Daji: If a person for catching paratroopers can be given Rs. 500 according to the same philosophy, the persons subscribing liberally for gold bonds can be given some rewards. Let us now rise above Party politics. Let the House not divide on a party issue when we divide on this measure. Let every Congressman ask himself whether his conscience permits him to subscribe to this shameful measure.

One more point I would like to make. The poor people have been totally left out of consideration by Government. They have left the honest citizens out of their consideration. This Government has become so self-confident that it does not expect the support of the honest people but relies only on the support of the corrupt and the rogues. I want to pose this question to the Government: if they require Rs. 500 crores for our existence, for our Defence, does this

Government have no confidence in itself or in the people of the country? If you require Rs. 500 crores, we will procure it. There cannot be anything more important than that. The trade, industry, commerce, culture, art and everything cannot flourish unless we continue as a free, independent nation. This is a challenge. Are our people not competent to meet this challenge fully? They are competent but they are led by persons who have no confidence in the people. The shaky and tricky Government is holding out brandishments and allurements to the corrupt; This Government cannot exist if it does not mobilise the support of the people for this national effort.

Take for instance the two rupees proposal. Whom does it help? I mean this tax-free proposal. It helps only the rich persons. How does it help the kisan who has no income-tax to give. Then take also the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent tax-free proposal. Whom does it help? It helps only the rich to the extent of about 6 per cent. Have you ever given thought to this aspect of the problem? If a common man or a poor man comes, he also gets $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If a rich millionaire comes, whose income is taxable, he also gets $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Both are given the same tax rebate. The net result is that the poor man suffers and the rich man gains even out of this concession that Government have given. I would submit that there is no scheme for mopping up the small savings and the small ornaments etc. The whole scheme is just a thin device to mop up only the blackmarket ornaments. Otherwise, why should Government not give a little more towards making-charges? Why should they expect a patriotic house-wife to surrender her ornaments without compensating her adequately for making-charges? Of course, willingly she would surrender her ornaments, but why should she suffer for what she has already invested? Of course, the blackmarketeer would not have any suffering at all because he is getting some value for his hidden wealth thereby. I would submit that more interest should be allowed for those who do

not pay income-tax and less interest should be allowed for those who pay income-tax, and more money should be allowed to the poor people towards making-charges. If this facility is given, it would enable a larger number of honest common people to participate in this patriotic endeavour. But that kind of thing will never strike the wizard of our Finance Ministry, because his eyes are always on the corrupt, on how to rehabilitate the corrupt. In my opinion, this Bill should not have emanated from the Finance Ministry but from the Ministry of Rehabilitation, because it relates to a matter concerning the rehabilitation of the corrupt and the immoral.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): That would mean an additional portfolio for Shri Tyagi.

Shri Daji: There is absolutely nothing in this Bill which would commend it for our acceptance.

Then, we have heard a lot about foreign exchange violations. Indeed we are not now plugging the loopholes in regard to foreign exchange violations, but we are legalising those violations so that they could come back and invest. This means that all sorts of malpractices can be carried on, if a part of it could only be brought back and invested; and once it is invested here, then the individual would also get a tax rebate. Wealth tax is left out; of course, but along with that, income-tax is left out; and every other kind of tax is left out; then, supertax is also left out. By what term can we characterise a measure like this?

I had been listening very attentively to the speech made by my hon. friend Shri B. R. Bhagat while introducing the Bill for consideration. But I found ultimately that he himself had no heart in it, and therefore, he made no speech, but he only read out from the note prepared by his Secretary and then sat down, because he was doing someone else's job, and he was washing someone else's

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dirty linen and probably he did not want to get mixed up with it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): He is not washing linen.

Shri Daji: All right, he is carrying someone else's linen.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Whose job is my hon. friend doing?

Shri Daji: I am trying to show your dirty linen to you; I am trying to show the extent of the dirt on you.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend was not so bitter in the past.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is my hon. friend's suggestion?

Shri Daji: Suggestion for what?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Is it his suggestion that we should do nothing?

Shri Daji: Suggestion for what?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Suggestion to tap gold.

Shri Daji: We had made those suggestions very clearly long back. If you want to tap gold, you cannot expect to tap it from the poor villagers and from the poor housewives; you have to tap it in the palaces of the maharajas and maharanis, where you dare not go and touch them; gold exists also with the blackmarketeers to whom you dare not go and touch, because they are your friends and they are your partners in crime; because they are your partners in crime, you dare not go and touch the hoards where gold exists, and you only go on tinkering with the problem.

When the Gold Control Order was promulgated, lots of justification were given. But now with the passage of this Bill, the Gold Control Order or the Gold Control Act will be consigned to the dust-bins of history. For, first of all, you are encouraging gold smuggling; the blackmarketer will go and first of all have to purchase secretly ...

An hon. Member: Openly.

Shri Daji: Yes, openly also, he will have to do it and then he has to come forward and invest. That means that the whole Gold Control Act would be consigned to the dust-bins of history. In place of the Gold Control Act, now, Government will be putting on the statute-book this rehabilitation of corrupt men Act.

Therefore, I submit that this Bill should be withdrawn not only in the name of decency and democracy but also because during this emergency this will have a demoralising effect in the sense that a Bill will be passed which will not garner the energies of the nation to the task of national defence but which would only mean that we are insulting the honest men while at the same time we give a clean chit to the dishonest men. In these circumstances, the nation cannot be roused to meet this danger on our border, the danger to our democracy, and the danger to the values of life for which we want to stand and fight and die. If this is the standard of conduct which Government are setting before the people, then I submit, and I warn the Government that they will reap the whirlwind of what they are sowing today.

श्री विमलचन्द्र सेठ : चूंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है इसलिए मुझे इस पर समय अवश्य दिया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर काफी समय है; पांच घंटे मिले हैं। माननीय सदस्य का नाम इधर मौजूद है और उनको बुलाया जायेगा ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I would like to make a few comments on the Bill before the House, but before I do so, I would like to recall to this House the tremendous response in this country after the Chinese aggression and the manner in which

the people came forward and gifted their gold, ornaments and money throughout the country, including the rural areas, and we must remember that the same patriotic spirit still leads the country.

This Bill has been criticised by Shri M. R. Masani and Shri Daji, because they have taken just one aspect of the Bill into consideration, namely what is contained in clause 8 of the Bill. If we were to think of a design by which we might try and collect in this hour of our need all the foreign exchange and the gold required for the country, I do acknowledge that Government should have been more vigorous in netting in the gold that has been kept by the blackmarketeers and profiteers and by those who have violated the foreign exchange regulations. But be that as it may, I hope that vigilance will continue in that regard.

There is another thing, however, that is true of this country and that is the fact that the people in this country, even if they are not so rich, do keep their savings in gold ornaments. This is true throughout rural India. When the Gold Control Order was under discussion here, I had pleaded with the then Finance Minister to make an exemption particularly in the case of the rural areas up to a certain percentage. But unfortunately that was not accepted. But I do feel today that there are large numbers of women throughout rural India and also in the urban areas and large cities also who are willing to come forward and help in the collection of gold to tide over this period of crisis. Such gold could well be coming from them as a result of this measure more easily, because those who have already given gifts in gold cannot give any more gifts and for them here is a scheme by which they would be returned their gold in fifteen years' time and earn some slight profit also. The margin of profit is not the material point, but it is really attractive to have a small profit; from that

point of view, and these are negotiable at time of need the gold bonds scheme is a very good one. I am sure that everyone in this House would be glad to help in this kind of collection. As a representative of the women's organisations in this country, I can also say that that part of the scheme appeals to us, and we would appeal to our sisters throughout the country, and in fact, we have already done so, to come forward to help in this hour of foreign exchange crisis and at this time of emergency, to tide over this period, by giving their gold and getting a return after fifteen years. It may be that there are many minor things in this scheme which have got to be adjusted properly and in the light of experience certain changes may have to take place. But so far as this aspect of the scheme is concerned, it is good.

But there is one thing which I am afraid I have to tell Government quite frankly and very strongly and that is that clause 8 of this Bill is one which we cannot possibly support; it has come as a shock to the country as a whole that clause 8 should have been included in this Bill; for, to make any further concessions to unaccounted money is not only morally wrong, but as I had predicted earlier during the budget debate, it would not bring results either. It is morally unjustifiable. The moral stand is the main stand which we must take. I would appeal to Government even at this late hour to drop clause 8 of the Bill. This is the clause which introduces something which is not a healthy thing in the country, something which we cannot really approve, which I am sure the hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill himself does not approve if he thinks over it again. Therefore, in all humility, even at this eleventh hour, I would appeal to Government to drop this clause.

14 hrs.

What does this clause 8 say? The statement of objects and reasons says that assets represented by such undia-

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

closed income will not be liable to inclusion in the net wealth of such persons. How can we say this and yet go in for measures through which we want to penalise those who have gone in for wrong actions? How can we give them this loophole, to people who have put us in this very difficult foreign exchange situation, whose violations of foreign exchange regulations have led them to their ill-gotten wealth? Concessions should not be given through this means to this undisclosed wealth, which is so greatly responsible for creating the economic crisis.

I think it is very important that we do not have clause 8. As it stands, not only do we make this concession to undisclosed wealth by this clause, but there are other provisions in the same clause by which no one can even give evidence against such persons. How can we justify such a position? I must dissociate myself from this particular cl. 8. As for the other clauses of the Bill, I see no reason why they should not be there.

I think a scheme like this should be made an attractive scheme. While it must attract the less wealthy man's surplus, it must also mop up the rich man's wealth. The concessions by way of estate duty, wealth tax and gift tax exemptions are concessions which are justified in being given at a time of crisis like this and therefore, that part of the Bill is acceptable; I support it fully and wholeheartedly. I would like to tell Government as a people's representative, as a representative of women of this country that we have already met and decided in our own organisation in eastern India and West Bengal that women will take advantage of this scheme and will come forward to help. This they have done on their own. I agree it is not merely a question of patriotism; they have been patriotic in the past and have parted with a good deal of their wealth. The little that remains with

them will not be little if taken together. If they can invest their savings in gold bonds and get it back sometime later, there is no reason whatsoever why they should not come forward with their gold ornaments to be put to use for this national purpose today.

I do not want to make a long speech. But I would again make an appeal to Government. If you want the response of the country behind it, if you want response from those who believe in helping the country, I would say on behalf of the women of this country who do keep their ornaments in gold to a large extent and who still continue to do so, that though these may be in small quantities now, these if put together will constitute a large quantity and may well be able to help us tide over the present foreign exchange stringency. But for this, we should make the scheme attractive to our people.

The Prime Minister made an appeal in Calcutta the other day to women. The following day we had a meeting of all the representatives of the women's organisations of West Bengal where it was decided that we should help the scheme. But later when some of them saw the gazette notification, more especially this Bill which contains this clause 8, I must say that we were shocked and taken aback. Along with this good purpose, how could Government bring in these other people who are persons who have offended against not only every moral purpose but who have no patriotic instinct, who are as grave offenders against the nation's security as those who are traitors, in any other field.

Therefore, I would again make this appeal. The Deputy Minister is here. The Minister is away. I would suggest that this Bill may even be held over till such time as our Finance Minister is back in the country, or if it is possible, cl. 8 may be dropped. I am sure that the Finance Minister

who is reasonable and who has in his care the nation's prosperity will understand the reason for it. We want the exclusion of cl. 8 from the Bill. The very purpose, we have in view will be frustrated if we are two-minded. This two-mindedness comes only because of the inclusion of cl. 8 which gives such a charter of concessions to undisclosed wealth. This wealth has not yet been disclosed in spite of the concessions already made, and I predict that with the concessions in clause 8, this will not only be a measure which is not moral, which is not just, not right, but it will be one which will not draw any dividend into the exchequer of the country.

Therefore, with all the support for the Gold Bond Scheme through which the gold ornaments that are lying idle in the country may be put to national service—I would support that portion of the Bill fully and wholeheartedly—I know that it will not succeed in its object unless we drop clause 8 from the Bill. I would therefore reiterate my appeal to Government and to the Minister concerned.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): It is really very distressing to be confronted with a Bill like this. We can all understand the very dire necessity which has compelled Government to use this device to tap the hidden gold in the country. Even so, we have faced greater sufferings and sacrifices for the sake of our principles and have adhered to them. But here is a complete repudiation of our moral stand both before the world and in our own country. With what face can we go before the people and tell them that a government and party which takes inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi can bring forward a measure of this nature.

There was a lot of opposition to the Gold Control Bill. That Bill is still on the statute-book. Thousands of people were thrown out of employment, they are still out of employment, and they have suffered.

So many other malpractices also were resorted to under cover of the Gold Control Bill by the lower staff in the Excise Department and other people. All that harassment was done, and now, after the coming of this Bill, where does gold control remain? But we have not repealed that Bill, it remains on the statute-book. And there are still clever people who say that after 15 years when the gold is returned, if a person had invested 100 tolas, he will be entitled to retain only five tolas, under Gold Control Act and the balance 95 tolas will be confiscated and he will be again liable under the law. These things are being said and more concessions are being demanded.

How can we pay a premium on this type of dishonesty? We are doing all this for the sake of those people who have evaded taxes, who have done blackmarketing, who have not disclosed their wealth. If it was the desire that some sort of concession should be given, it could be understood. Today no penalty may be imposed but the taxes that are leviable will be realised. You may not have them with retrospective effect, you may not have the penalty clause, but at the same time you take the Wealth Tax, the income-tax, whatever is permissible to you. How can we go to this extent that we give a completely free charter to all the dishonest persons in the country? Honest persons who will be contributing gold which has been in their possession, which is not black market gold but honestly acquired, will be very much discouraged. At least that has been my feeling. Every honest man who makes a contribution in gold will think that his contribution will also be considered to have been earned through these malpractices and that is why he is contributing on this occasion. That has been my reaction, and I think that it must be the reaction of thousands of people. You are putting a premium here on dishonesty by this measure, and it revolts our conscience, it goes against the grain to see this measure

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi.]

passed. I do not think this Government will gain anything by it. I think more money was voluntarily contributed by the people after the Chinese aggression when no concessions were promised than has so far been got through the agency of this measure. I therefore appeal to the Government either to withdraw the Bill or amend it in such a manner that the honest man may find that his honesty is not tarnished, that he is not placed in the company of those who have deceived the country.

I also appeal to the Government for this reason that it goes against the spirit that has been aroused in the minds of the people after the heroism and sacrifices that our jawans and other people at the front have shown. It has certainly roused noble impulses on the minds of the whole people, and it has prompted them to make some sort of sacrifice for the country. If this black measure is put on the statute-book, all this will be undone, and we will be paying a very heavy penalty for this. I therefore appeal to the Government that this Bill should be either withdrawn or completely scrapped, or amended in a manner that all these black spots are removed from it.

श्री सिहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो स्वर्ण निर्यंत्रण विधेयक है यह निर्यंत्रण विधेयक नहीं है यह तो दान है। इस के सम्बन्ध में पूर्व वक्ता तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैंने मसानी साहब का धारण सुना है। उस को सुन कर मुझे कुछ धारण्य हुआ और धकसोम भी हुआ। उन्होंने भी इस विधेयक का विरोध किया है। वह तो कम से कम उस वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं जो धनी वर्ग है हमारे खजाने में। लेकिन उन्होंने भी इसका विरोध किया है। उन्होंने भी कहा है कि यह बिल एक तरह से बेईमानी पर ईमानदारी की मूहर लगाने जा रहा है। और भाइयों ने यह कहा ही लेकिन उन्होंने भी यह कहा है। धाराओं को धाप पड़ें तो साफ

प्रकट होता है कि किसी न किसी ने कमी और किसी तरह से भी इनकम टैक्स या एस्टेट ड्यूटी या सेल्स टैक्स तथा इस प्रकार और भी जितने सरकारी टैक्स हैं, उनकी चोरी की है और चोरी का धन छिपा रखा है, जो चोर है और चोरी का धन उन के पास है अगर वे उस धन को सोने के रूप में दें, उस धन से बांड खरीद लें तो उनको सात प्रतिशत सूद भी मिलेगा और उस के साथ साथ उनको कोई प्रपना हिसाब पिलाव भी नहीं देना पड़ेगा जो अन्यथा उनको देना पड़ता।

अब इस के बारे में थ्रॉइंग विपन्दा या तब मैंने उस का नहीं पढ़ा था। लेकिन इस विधेयक को मैंने अभी पढ़ा है। इसको पढ़कर मुझे कुछ हैरत हुई है। जहाँ तक स्वर्ण का सम्बन्ध है पहले पहल इस गदन में चानी धातुमय के बाद स्वर्ण कटोरा थ्रॉइंग निकला था और सोने की पवित्रता को, सोने की शुद्धता को घटा कर हम ने चीदह कैरट कर दिया था। कल मैं गया एक मंत के यहाँ। धादमी की शुद्धता, धादमी के धारण की शुद्धता के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने एक किताब दी। उस किताब में सोने का उपाय इस प्रकार दया है। ज्यों ज्यों इसको तपाया जाता है त्यों त्यों वह साफ होता जाता है और चमकता जाता है। इसी तरह से सदाचारी पुरुष जो है वह ज्यों ज्यों कष्ट पाता है, वह तपता जाता है, नीचे नहीं गिरता है। लेकिन हम ने तो उस उपाय को भी निकाल दिया है। अब सोना शुद्ध नहीं मिलने वाला है। शुद्ध सोना उन्हीं के पास है जिन्होंने चोरी से सोना दबा रखा है, धमक लोगो के पास ही धातु को शुद्ध सोना मिल सकता है। उनका ही हम सोना लेंगे।

कल श्री भगत ने बताया था कि यह सोना जब लिया जाएगा तो इसको सरकारी भाव से लिया जाएगा। शुद्ध सोने का सरकारी भाव 80—85 रुपये तोना है। इस भाव को धाप अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव कहिये, सरकारी भाव कहिये, हिन्दुस्तानी भाव कहिये या कोई भी भाव कहिये। जिस कीमत पर सोना लिय

जाएगा वह 80—85 के भाव से लिया जाएगा। यह तो अधिकृत भाव हुआ। लेकिन एक और भाव अखबारों में निकलता है। एक बार मैं ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि यही एक राज्य है जो इस बात को गवारा करता है कि अखबारों में दो भाव निकलें, एक अधिकृत भाव और एक अनधिकृत भाव। अखबारों में हर रोज यह निकलता है कि स्वर्ण का एक अधिकृत भाव यह है और दूसरा अनधिकृत भाव यह है। जब सोने के अनधिकृत भाव के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित होते रहते हैं और यह चीज चलती रहती है तो इसके माने यह है कि इस भाव के धन को आप गान्धिता प्रदान करते हैं, इन पर हम किसी प्रकार की रोक नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं। मैं ने प्रश्न किया था कि अगर मेरे पास सोना है और यह सोना मेरी बमार्श का सोना है, बैंक का सोना नहीं और इस को लेकर मैं बाजार में चला जाता हूँ तो स्वर्ण बार से मुझे एक तांसे के 131—135 रुपये मिल सकते हैं और अगर मैं इस रुपये को बैंक में रख दूँ तो मुझे चार-पांच प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से इस पर मूद मिल सकता है। लेकिन यहाँ पर मुझे क्या मिलेगा? बैंक का रेट भी आज फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट पर पांच दरत के लिए सात प्रतिशत हो चुका है। उस सोने को बेच कर अगर मैं पैसा बैंक में जमा करा देता हूँ तो मुझे सात प्रतिशत मूद मिलेगा लेकिन अगर उसी सोने को मैं आपको दे देता हूँ तो एक तो मुझे उसका भाव 80 या 85 रुपये मिलेगा और अगर उस पैसे से मैं आप के डिफेंस बांड खरीद लेता हूँ 1980 वाले तो मुझे सात प्रतिशत ही मिलेगा। यह जो फर्क है यह ठीक नहीं है। हिसाब किताब की दृष्टि से इसको देखा जाए तो यह जो तुलना है यह ठीक नहीं बैठती है।

हमारे चतुर्वेदी साहब चले गए हैं। उन्होंने बड़ी सुन्दर बात कही है कि हम इस में सभी प्रकार की एम्प्लॉयमेंट दे रहे हैं। इनकम टैक्स वाले यदाकदा हमला कर देते हैं तो उस के बाद कहीं 20 लाख, कहीं 30

लाख, कहीं 1 करोड़ के होने की सम्पत्ति मिल जाती है छिपी हुई। इस कानून के पास हो जाने के बाद तो उसे हमला करने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी। इस कानून के पास होने के बाद अगर दर कहीं हमला करेंगे भी तो महाजन रहेगा कि जनाब, क्यों हमला करने हो, मैं तो सोने में इस को। इस तरह से जो जन्त करते हैं, वह सोने में दे देगा। इस बिल का प्रयोजन भी शायद यही है कि जितना चोरी से लिया हुआ धन है उस को निकाल लिया जाय।

लेकिन आप यह बात देखिये कि चोर कभी खुशी से किसी कानून की टाड़ में अपने धन को प्रकट नहीं करता है। वह क्यों करेगा। चोर तो एक ही चीज जानता है। डंडे की मार। इस के अलावा और कोई चीज नहीं जानता। हमारे चोरों का हाथ हंस रहे हैं। वह जानते हैं कि वह धायेगा तो फीस से लेंगे और उसे बचा लेंगे। मैं भी कभी-कभी बचा जाता हूँ। इस तरह से वह बच जाता है। वह तो केवल डंडे की मार जानता है। जिस समय पुलिस डंडे मारेगी तो कहेगा से लां।

अभी हमारे कवकड़ जी बग्न रहे थे कि अगर कोई चोरी का माल रखे और वह मिल जाये तो वह प्रादमी 411 का अपराधी होता है। मैंने कहा कि नहीं दफा 412 भी है। जो डकैती का माल रखे वह 412 में घाना है। 411 की सजा तो सिर्फ तीन वर्ष की है लेकिन 412 की सजा डकैती के मुताबिक काफी है। दस वर्ष से लेकर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन तक है। लेकिन 411 और 412 में चोरी करने वाला भी अगर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के घर में चोरी करे और जा कर के सोमा कलेक्टर के यहाँ दे दे तो वह चोर और डकैत भी न 412 में पकड़ा जायेगा और न केवल 412 में पकड़ा जायेगा, बल्कि वह राष्ट्र का एक माननीय व्यक्ति हो कर स्वर्ण बांड पा जायेगा। उसे पदम भूषण मिले या न मिले लेकिन वह सम्मानित व्यक्ति जरूर बन

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

जायेगा । हमारे चटर्जी साहब या टांटिया साहब पुनिम में चाहे जितनी रिपोर्ट करें कि हमारा इतना सोना गायब हो गया, पर कोई भी सुनने वाला नहीं है । तो इस कानून को पास कर के हम पुलिस के हाथ बांध रहे हैं, इस बिल को पास कर के हम इनकम टैक्स वालों के हाथ बांध रहे हैं, रेड करने के सिल-मिल में । हम इस कानून को पास करने के बाद तरजीह उन्हीं को दे रहे हैं जो इस तरह के काम करते हैं । कहते हैं कि हम उन का नाम नहीं बतलायेंगे भले ही वह डाका मार कर धन ले गया हों । वह सब मामला गुप्त रहेगा । यह तो गुप्त विधेयक है । जो गुप्त धन या उस को प्रकट करा तो भी तुम्हारा नाम गुप्त रहेगा । कैबिनेट ने इस को पास किया । अभी प्रातः मैं एक धादमी से बात कर रहा था । उन्होंने खुद बतलाया कि सन् 1962 में गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर पास हुआ कि हर एक धादमी गोल्ड को डिक्लेयर करे । लेकिन लोगों ने डिक्लेयर नहीं किया । बहुत कम लोगों ने डिक्लेयर किया । हमारे यहां एक बड़े पुराने धनी धादमी हैं । उन के पास सोने की ईंटें भी हैं । एक दिन मैं कबहूरी में था । उन के वकील संयोग से मेरे प्रतिपक्षी थे । वह मॉटर पर चढ़े हुए आये । वकील साहब को बुलाया तो मैंने पूछा कि क्या जल्दी है । उन्होंने कहा कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर के मुताबिक आज आखिरी तारीख है । डिक्लेरेशन करना है । इस के बारे में पूछना था क्या करना है । इस तरह से डिक्लेरेशन में बहुत सोना नहीं मिला । जहां कहा जाता है कि 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सोने की सम्पत्ति है वहां प्राया कुछ नहीं । इस पर हम ने क्या किया ।

जब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी आये तो उन्होंने गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर को डीला कर दिया बजाय उस को सक्त करने के, और लोगों को राहत मिली कि बनिया सोना रख सकता है । फिर दुबारा उस को डीला

किया । अब चौथी बार जो विधेयक प्राया है उस से और भी डीला होगा । हर कदम जो गवर्नमेंट ने लिया उस के बाद भी चोरी करने वाले और छिपा कर रखने वाले लोग देते नहीं हैं । मामूली धादमी निकाल नहीं पाता है जो गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि तुम नहीं निकाल पाते तो लाओ हम डीला करते जाते हैं, इसलिये कि शायद वह दे दे । इस शायद के भरोसे मैं हम चल रहे हैं । इस तरह से हम कब तक तक चलते रहेंगे ।

अगर बाकई गवर्नमेंट सोना लेना चाहती है तो एक ही रास्ता हो सकता है कि सोने का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये । सोना रखना किसी का भी अपराध कर दिया जाये । तब सोना आयेगा । अगर सोना केवल सरकारी मुहर से ही बिके, बैंक से ही बिके, और कोई उस को बेचने वाला न हो, खरीदने वाला न हो, तो शायद सोना निकल सकता है । क्योंकि घोरों के हाथ में रह कर सोना बेकार हो जायेगा । आज इस कानून के मुताबिक भी सोने की कीमत प्रायः 85 रु० देने जा रहे हैं तो इस का वह राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले । लेकिन शायद इस के लिये हमारी सरकार हिम्मत नहीं करेगी । अभी टाटा कम्पनी के शेअर्स का सवाल पेश था । उस को गवर्नमेंट ने क्यों ईक्विटी शेअर्स में नहीं कन्वर्ट कर दिया । गवर्नमेंट ने क्यों कर्जा वसूल नहीं किया । अगर गवर्नमेंट ने जबाब दिया कि कई दिक्कतें थीं । उस को मौका दे दिया गया । वह लोग तो मौका पा जाते हैं लेकिन हम अपना रुपया वसूल करने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ हो रहे हैं । मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्राय देखिये कि इन विचारों में कितना बड़ा एक्तराफ है :

"The name of the person subscribing to the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, and any particulars relating to the Bonds subscribed to by him, shall be treated as confidential...."

लेकिन यह सब कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। क्रिमि-नल ला, सिविल ला, जितने भी ला हैं सब के अन्दर यह लोग पवित्र हो गये। हमारे यहां बहुत सी चांजे कांफिडेंशल होती है। सी० बी० ग्राई० की रिपोर्ट भी कांफिडेंशल थी। पता नहीं कैसे श्री कामत उस को निकाल लाये।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : प्राप ने हम को सपोर्ट किया था।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : प्राप निकाल लायेंगे तो हम सपोर्ट करेंगे। लेकिन पता तो लगाइये। अगर ऐसे घादमियों के नाम प्रकट हो जायें तो मैं सपोर्ट करने को तैयार हूं। यहां भी नामों को कांफिडेंशल रखने की बात कहाँ गई है लेकिन शायद वह कांफिडेंशल रह नहीं पायेंगे। वह नाम निकल ही जायेंगे किसी न किसी तरह से। जो बीच हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि गुप्त रहेगी वह सामने चली आयेगी। इस डर के साथ बहुत से लोगों ने नहीं दिया कि वह समझने है कि ईमानदार घादमी भी उमी लाइन में मिला लिये जायेंगे। वह सोचते हैं कि हम तो पांच सौ ग्राम सोना दें लेकिन हमारे साथ वह लोग भी होंगे जिन्होंने सोना छिपाया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि चोरों और साधुओं को एक साथ क्यों मिलाया जा रहा है। ऐसा कानून बना दिया जाये कि जिस में उन लोगों के नाम अलग हों जो इस तरह से सोना देते हैं। दूसरों को अलग कर देना चाहिये। दोनों को एक साथ मिला देने से बड़ा खतरा है। उन की समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह किस के पास जायें और मोल भाव करें कि यह ब्लैक का सोना नहीं है। बहुत से मंत्री हैं, बहुत से आफिसर हैं उन के पास सोना है। चटर्जी साहब के पास सोना है लेकिन वह हिचकें कि कहीं यह न सोचा जाय कि उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स में तो नहीं बचाया है। प्राप ऐसा कर के एक प्रीमियम दे देते हैं कि जैसे श्री बचाया हुआ सोना हो वह लाया जाये।

लोगों की इनकम टैक्स बचाने का इनाम मिल जाये ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये। कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि प्राज पास हो जाये। हालांकि जब लाया गया है तब पास तो हो ही जायेगा लेकिन पास होने के बाद इस पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये। प्राज की परिस्थिति में इस को पास कर के हम जनता के अन्दर जा कर क्या कहेंगे और किधर जायेंगे। अगर हम यह कहेंगे कि यह उन के लिए जो गोल्ड का स्मगलिंग करते हैं तो वे कहेंगे कि दूसरे के पास जाघ्रा हमारे पास क्यों धाये हो इस से लोगों को एनकरेजमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिये सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर वह विचार करे और विचार करने के बाद देखे कि हम ऐसे घादमियों को कोई प्रीमियम न दें जो प्राज तक चोरी-चोरी यहां पर धन कमाने रहे हैं। जो ऐसे लोग हैं उनको तगजीह दे कर हम कानून मोड़ने वालों का शुद्ध कर के कट देंगे कि जेल जाने के बजाय वह हमारे साथ बैठ कर बड़े घादमी बन जायें। जैसा श्री चटर्जी ने कहा हो सकता है कि उन को पदम भूषण तो न मिले लेकिन फिर भी कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि वह बड़े घादमी बनने के मुम्तक हो जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन नहीं कर सकता।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this measure which has come before the House has not met with approval at all hands, even from the very quarters from which it has come. One very important feature of this Bill is the promises that are made in this Bill. Have the people any faith in the promises that the government has been making? Government has made so many promises and broken them, promises made to the parties or to the country at large. From the very making of the Constitution, pro-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi.]

mis... after promises had been broken. Can any one believe in any of these promises now being held out to whatever they are, thieves or black-marketeers or honest people?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue the next day.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th November, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Only two hours have been provided for the Resolution of Prof. Hiren Mukerjee....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it come, then we will see, not now. When we take up that resolution, the suggestion can be made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This Report has provided a time of two hours for that. Therefore, before we accept this motion I would propose that the time for the discussion should be increased from two hours to five hours.

I move:

"That the time allotted for the discussion of Shri H. N. Mukerjee's resolution re: Imports of foodgrains be raised to five hours".

Shri Hem Raj: I must be given at least one minute to introduce my resolution, which is next on the agenda.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रपट आयी है इसमें श्री मुखर्जी के प्रस्ताव के लिए दो घंटे का समय दिया गया है। मैं इस की लाईद करता हूं। साथ-साथ जो श्री भागवत झा आजाद का प्रस्ताव....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अन्य बात है।

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री भागवत झा आजाद के प्रस्ताव के लिए जो समय दिया गया है उसे दो घंटे और बढ़ा दिया जायें।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I make a suggestion? We will be having a discussion on the Food Debate; and we have allotted seven hours for that. I am sure all this will be again discussed at that time. Therefore, I would suggest that we may confine ourselves to this short discussion now, and when the Food Debate comes, if any further points have to be made, they could be made at that time. Or, let them not move this Resolution now, and the whole thing could be taken up when we take up the Food Debate, on a comprehensive basis, and all the time could be given for it. We cannot have it both ways.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We want to pin-point on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the question to the House now.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): In view of the fact that the time for non-official resolutions is very limited, if we increase the time to such of the resolutions as have been admitted, then I think the chance for the other Members will not come at all during this Session. Therefore, the time for the discussion on this should be limited to two hours only and not increased.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the House.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Besides that, as the hon. Minister has said, the Food Debate is coming and so there is no necessity for allotting five hours for this resolution. It will be included in that.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We are going to have a separate motion on this food problem. We would like more time for that. It is only seven hours or eight hours that have been allotted. We would like to have ten hours for the other one. Therefore, let us not be too greedy over these things and let us spare as much time as possible for the other one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the House to say. I will put the amendment moved by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the time allotted for the discussion of Shri H. N. Hukerjee's resolution re: Imports of food-grains be raised to five hours."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So the time-limit of two hours stands.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very bad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other amendment is by Shri Madhu Limaye that the time allotted for the discus-

sion of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's resolution re: Quitting the Commonwealth be raised by another two hours, that is that from 1½ hours it should be raised to 3½ hours.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The point covered by the amendment of Shri Madhu Limaye is not included in this report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is there in the report. The amendment is that the time of 1½ hours allotted by the Committee should be raised to 3½ hours. I will put this amendment to the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): It is a very ticklish question. What will be the form of the motion? We have not understood it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions has in its Report allotted 1½ hours for the further discussion of Shri Bhagwat Jha's resolution re: Quitting the Commonwealth. The amendment of Shri Madhu Limaye is that the time should be increased by two more hours, that means it should be raised to 3½ hours.

The question is:

"That the time allotted for the further discussion of Shri Bhagwat Jha's resolution re: Quitting the Commonwealth be raised to three and a half hours".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

AYES

[14.41 hrs.

Alva, Shri A. S.
Alvares, Shri
Bale, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Chakraverty, Shrinasti Renu
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chatterjee Shri N. C.
Choudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dwijedy, Shri Surendranath
Ganapati Ram, Shri

Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kushi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Khadilkar, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murma, Shri Sarkar
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Pottekkatt, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Tiwar, Shri D. N.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Bera, Shri R.
 Besra, Shri
 Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Borooah, Shri P. G.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani
 Lal
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri B. K.
 Das, Shri Sudhansu
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.

Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Malaichami, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Maruthiah, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Muthyal

Reddy, Shri Linga
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Shao Narain, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
 Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
 Wadiwa, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of 14.41 hrs.
 the division is:

Ayes: 29

Noes: 70

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me now
 put the motion to the vote.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the
 Seventy-second Report of the
 Committee on Private Members'
 Bills and Resolutions presented to
 the House on the 10th November,
 1965"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is
 a motion to be moved by Shri D. N.
 Tiwary and several other Members.
 Let Shri D. N. Tiwary move his
 motion.

RESOLUTION RE: INDIA QUITTING
 THE COMMONWEALTH—contd.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपाल गंज) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करता
 हूँ, जो कि इस प्रकार है :

(1) "That the debate on the
 resolution regarding India quitting
 the Commonwealth moved by
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the
 24th September, 1965, be adjourned
 to the next day allotted for
 Private Members' Resolutions."

And the second is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The second
 one will come afterwards.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-
 rackpore): I oppose it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hos-hangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary wants to say a few words on his motion. Let him speak first.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई नई बात इस हाउस में नहीं है। इस के पहले श्री प्रीसीडेंट्स मौजूद हैं। एक रेजोल्यूशन मुस्तबी कर के दूसरे दिन के लिए रक्खा गया था। इसी साल 12 मार्च को सिद्धवी साहब का रेजोल्यूशन था उस पर श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी ने प्रस्ताव पेश किया कि रूल्स को सस्पेंड किया जाय और उस को दूसरे दिन के लिए रक्खा जाये। बहुत बहस के बाद यह तय हुआ कि इस को ऐसा किया जाये। उस वक्त स्थगन का प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए चटर्जी साहब ने कहा था —

"Will you kindly allow me to have this motion held over till the next day allotted for Private Members' Resolutions and allow Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to take up his resolution?"

बहुत बाद विवाद के बाद यह पास हुआ था।

"The motion was:

That rule 30(1) be suspended in its application to the Resolution moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that this rule should be suspended in its application to the motion moved by Dr. Singhvi?"

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. That rule is suspended."

वह रूल सस्पेंड करने की बात थी इसलिये सवाल यह था कि चर्च थोन दी मूव श्री चटर्जी ने अपना रेजोल्यूशन मूव कर दिया इसलिये वह हो गया। मैंने ना बहुत

पहले से नोटिस दिया हुआ है कि इस रेजोल्यूशन को अगले दिन जो नौन-आफिशिएल रेजोल्यूशन आने का दिन हो उस दिन के लिए मुस्तबी कर दें और उस दिन उसे डेबेंट करें।

एक आमनीय सदस्य : आज क्यों नहीं ?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : इस के दो कारण हैं। इस रेजोल्यूशन के मूवर, पेश करने वाले यहां नहीं हैं वह बाहर गये। हुए हैं और दूसरे दिन जब रेजोल्यूशन पेश होगा तब वह आ जायेंगे। जवाब उन को देना है और जितने प्वाएंट्स उठेंगे उन का जवाब वही देंगे। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस तरह कुछ समय मिल जायेगा। देश का रिपब्लिकन मालूम हो जायेगा और कुछ ओपीनियंस क्लिस्टिलाइज हो जायेंगी। ब्रिटेन का भी रुख मालूम होगा इसलिये कोई पक्का विचार तभी किया जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं अपना यह मोशन पेश करता हूँ कि मूवर को आ लेने दिया जाये, कुछ समय भी मिल जायेगा और उस वक्त तक के लिए इस को मुस्तबी कर दिया जाये।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are amendments. I shall take them up first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: First of all, this should be taken up; if it is passed, the second one comes. Otherwise, this is lost.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are amendments to the main resolution. I meant those amendments. Now, Shri Madhu Limaye's amendment is out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : वह कैसे हो गया ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Either it is adjourned or it is not adjourned. It cannot be adjourned after one hour and all that.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस से क्या हुआ ? यह खारिज कैसे हो सकता है ? मैंने तो यह चाहा है कि ग्राज एक घंटे बहस चले फिर बहस मुल्तवी हो जाये और भगले दिन श्री भागवत झा ग्राजाद उस का जवाब दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let Shri Shree Narayan Das move his substitute motion.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That the debate on the resolution regarding India quitting the Commonwealth moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 24th September, 1965, be adjourned."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I wish to say a few words in support of my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I invite your attention to the Rules of Procedure. I presume that my hon. friend Shri D. N. Tiwary has moved this motion under rule 109. There is no other rule applicable to this motion. Rather, there is a similar rule applicable to resolutions. Rule 109 applies to Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is rule 340 which applies here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; I suppose it is, *mutatis mutandis* the same Rule 340 of the Rules of Procedure reads thus:

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may

move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

That is the rule which provides for this kind of motion. Now, there is no rule extant in the Rules of Procedure under which a Member can bring a motion before the House, seeking an adjournment to a particular date, that is to say, two days later, a week later, or two or three weeks later. There is no such provision in the rules as far as I am aware. If you can kindly point out the rule, I shall be happy, but there is no such rule providing for such a motion.

Only the other day, we have had a precedent; when the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs got a severe fright and was badly cornered about the report of the Governor of Kerala, the Speaker almost in effect—I see Shri Hathi is present here—said, or rather, called upon the Government to produce the report and place it on the Table of the House. Of course, there was a loophole which saved him at that time and, like a drowning man catching at a straw, he got out of the impasse. That day, I think my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee sought to move a motion that the debate be adjourned till such time as the Government lays the report on the Table of the House. The Speaker said that that was out of order, because there is no such rule providing for some such contingency, something happening, precedent to the adjournment. So, that part of the motion moved by Shri Mukerjee was deleted; when it was put to the House, the Speaker only said that the debate be adjourned. Therefore, my objection here is that this motion moved by Shri D. N. Tiwary and his colleagues—to adjourn it to the 28th November, a fortnight hence—is completely, wholly and unmitigatedly out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary's amendment does not mention any date.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is to be taken up on the next day; it means a fortnight.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only Shri Shree Narayan Das's motion which mentions the date.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I support Shri Shree Narayan Das's substitute motion. But the motion moved by Shri D. N. Tiwary is wholly out of order, while Shri Shree Narayan Das's motion is in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 109 applies to Bills; it does not apply to Resolutions. Now so far as rule 340 is concerned, it says:

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned".

So, that rule applies to this case. The ruling given by the Speaker on Shri Chatterjee's motion applies to this case also. So, there is no point of order. So, we can put it to the vote.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the motion moved by Shri N. C. Chatterjee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting Shri Shree Narayan Das's motion first.

I will now put Mr. Shree Narayan Das's amendment to Mr. Tiwary's motion.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That the debate on the resolution regarding India quitting the Commonwealth moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 24th September, 1965, be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Mr. Tiwary's motion as amended
1732 (A) LSD—7.

by Mr. Shree Narayan Das's amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is finished, because it is out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a substitute motion which has been passed. Mr. Tiwary's motion falls through. The second amendment also falls through. The debate is adjourned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): For purposes of procedural rectitude, I want to point out that a substitute motion is contingent upon the original motion being in order. If the original motion has nothing to do with order or propriety, then the substitute motion does not come into the picture at all. A substitute motion derives its existence from the fact of there being an original motion of which the House can take notice. Till the House has condescended to take notice of the original motion, the substitute motion has no legal existence whatever. And, we must proceed in a legal manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have ruled it is in order under rule 340.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are not in a position to question your ruling and we cannot question your ruling . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chair is as much bound by the rules as we are.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have to function in this House from time to time and we have to be sure about the rules and regulations under which we function. On this occasion, there was an original motion which was notified to the members. After it was notified to the members, it was open to any of us to give or not to give a substitute motion. The question of a substitute motion only arises after the original motion has been taken cognizance of by the House. The House is not under the rules in a position to

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

take any notice of the original motion. If the original motion goes, the substitute motion also automatically goes by the board. You can perhaps postpone your ruling, because this is a very serious matter. It may be that later on, on Monday the External Affairs Minister brings a motion. Suppose that motion is ruled out and I have a motion asking the government to do something else. Are you going to accept that motion? You would not. I know you cannot; your hands are tied. The law is specific in this matter. I do beg of you to consider this matter more carefully; you cannot give a ruling like this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): When you gave the ruling, when it was pointed out that this motion is out of order, you said, "I am not putting this motion. I am putting the amendment of Mr. Shree Narayan Das." That means you have held that Mr. Tiwary's motion is not in order. If that is not in order, the other thing cannot be taken up.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ, जो आप की मदद करेगा। मैं साधारणतः ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा इसलिये करना पड़ रहा है कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव को बचाना चाहता हूँ।

मैं आप का ध्यान सब से आखिरी नियम-नियम 389-की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस सदन में अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलूंगा।

नियम 389 में यह बताया गया है कि जिस विषय के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं है,

उस के बारे में अध्यक्ष को व्यवस्था देने का अधिकार है। इस तरह तिवारी साहब का प्रस्ताव बच जाता है।

श्री शिव नारायण : हम श्री लिमये की बात का समर्थन करते हैं। उन की बात मान ली जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 24 सितम्बर को भी हम ने जो कार्यवाही की थीर कार्य सूची में परिवर्तन किया, वह सर्वसम्मति से किया, नहीं तो वह भी न होता। उस दिन हम ने सर्वसम्मति से यह तय किया कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों या काश्मीर के मामले पर भी बहस होगी और साथ साथ श्री भागवत झा झाड़ा के संकल्प को भी ले लिया जायेगा, जो कि राष्ट्र-मंडल के सम्बन्ध में है। उस का मतलब भी यही हुआ कि उस दिन सारे नियम स्थगित हो गये। अगर न होते, तो श्री भागवत झा झाड़ा के प्रस्ताव को हम नहीं ले सकते थे। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि नियम 389 के अन्तर्गत आप को यह पूरा अधिकार है कि आप तिवारी साहब के प्रस्ताव को लें, उस पर गये लें और श्री भागवत झा झाड़ा के संकल्प को बचायें। क्योंकि इसके बारे में हमें भी बोलना है और हमारी राय है कि राष्ट्र-मंडल से हिन्दुस्तान को असल होना ही चाहिये।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Subramaniam): The rule only says that a member is entitled to move for adjournment. As far as adjournment is concerned, there is no restriction. It can be indefinite adjournment or to a particular date. As far as this rule is concerned, there is no restriction that adjournment should be indefinitely made, without fixing any date. Adjournment is a comprehensive term and includes adjournment to a particular date. I really do not see how if a member is entitled to move for adjournment, he will be

debarred from moving for adjournment to a particular date.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker held that rule against us when the Kerala Governor's report came up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: If Mr. Tiwary's motion is in order, you should put that first to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I feel Mr. Tiwary's motion is quite in order, because it does not mention any date. It simply says "be adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Members' Resolutions". No date is mentioned.

Even on that day, Mr. Chatterjee said:

"Dr. Singhvi is very ill. He is not in a fit state of health to continue with the discussion. Will you kindly allow him to have this motion held over till the next day allotted for Private Members' Resolutions and allow Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to take up his resolution?"

The ruling given was:

"I have no objection to the postponement if the House agrees with the suggestion for the adjournment of this discussion. But it cannot be put for discussion on the next allotted day. It has to be balloted."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not against this motion being discussed. But we cannot bypass the rules and go against the rules made by this House. Rules are rules. They apply to you, to me, to the entire House. The very fact that after this motion that is before the House, there is going to be another motion seeking to suspend the rule shows that under the rules this cannot be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees to the suspension of the rules, I have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The reason given that the member who moved the motion is unfortunately not pre-

sent in the House today is no valid and convincing reason for adjournment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House can throw it out if it wants.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is seized of the motion and it has been tabled for today. I raise this fundamental objection which has been so vigorously reinforced by Mr. Mukerjee that the first motion by Tiwary is out of order, because there is no rule providing for such a motion which contains any words like "next day, next week, two weeks later" etc. It should be simply "adjourned". I remember another occasion when Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri. (*Interruptions*).

15 hrs.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, when you have put the amendment to the vote of the House and declared that the debate on the motion moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is adjourned, after that how can this discussion go on?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has raised a point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I reiterate, Sir, for the benefit of my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, that this is a point of order that is being discussed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Point of order cannot be in a vacuum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There can be no vacuum here, as long as you are here. When you are here, where is the vacuum?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, will you kindly let the House know whether the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das has been accepted?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The ostensible reason advanced for the postponement of this debate is that the hon. Member who moved the motion is absent. That can be no reason because the House is seized of the motion. If the hon. Member had not

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

been present to move the motion I could have understood it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member can move it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has moved the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the amendment to the motion can be moved by any hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not this one. I meant that Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has moved the motion. The fact that he is absent today . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is that that motion be adjourned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I hope you will have the patience to hear me. Other hon. Members may interrupt me, but I hope you will not interrupt me. I was saying that the hon. Member who moved the motion, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, is absent today.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रस्ताव नहीं है मकल्प है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The fact that he is not present today, his absence, is not a valid reason for adjournment of the debate because the House is seized of a resolution which has been already moved and the House can proceed to discuss the motion even in his absence. Do you agree with that proposition or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is no adjournment of the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no reason for adjournment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for the House to decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When a motion for adjournment of the debate is brought before the House, as you will agree, and I am sure the House will agree, it should be in consonance with the rules of procedure and it

should not set a dangerous, ugly, dirty precedent for the future.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी भी एक बात याद सुन लीजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No further discussion can be allowed on this.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, all this discussion has been held on my motion. Let me have a chance to reply to the points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary. I am sorry. The wording of the amendment is the same as the one moved by Shri Chatterjee on an earlier occasion and which has been accepted by the House. So there is a precedent. The is no point of order. The amendment has been carried by the House and the debate is adjourned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not put it to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the next resolution.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us understand, Sir, which one has been accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate on the motion moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has been adjourned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, are we correct in understanding that we have now adjourned the debate on this resolution without putting any date for further discussion which means that it will have to be balloted again.

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a clever way of getting the whole thing out of the way.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, the precedent which you have read, if you read it to the end it will be shown . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us take up the next resolution.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, kindly give me one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, I want only one minute.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There will be no discussion now. You should have thought about it before.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, everybody has spoken except myself.

श्री मधु त्रिपाठे : मैं कब से खड़ा हो रहा हूँ। मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। उसको घाप सुन लें।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, the precedent that you have read, if you read to the end you will find that there also it was adjourned to the next day.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yours was a wrong motion. Now it will be balloted again and there will be no discussion on the question of quitting the Commonwealth.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have food first and then Commonwealth.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That means this resolution is now finished in the sense that it has to be balloted again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rules will apply. If it has to be balloted again it will be balloted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then it is finished. It is a very clever way of doing it.

श्री मधु त्रिपाठे : मेरा भी एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। घाप मुझ को बुला ही नहीं रहे हैं। घोरों को घाप बुलाते चले जा रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

श्री मधु त्रिपाठे : घापने इस मामले को खरम कँडे कर दिया है, यह हमारी

समझ में नहीं आया है। घाप नियम को तोड़ रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot go on like this.

श्री मधु त्रिपाठे : बैठ जाओ, बैठ जाओ, इतना ही घाप कहेंगे। बिस्कुल गलत कार्रवाई हो रही है।

15.06 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPORTS OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PL 480

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that continued dependence on imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States is derogatory to our honour and injurious to our economy."

Sir, the number of amendments given notice of indicate the very wide support to the basic points raised in this resolution (Interruption). In view of this, I shall try to put my case on the platform of maximum unity among ourselves here in this House as well as in the country.

Sir, what is called in modern medicine "shock therapy" has recently been administered to our body politic. Call it "arm twisting" or by any other name, the United States attitude towards Indo-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir has shown us where we are likely to stand if we depend on aid, which aid, as the United States Government is never shy to declare, is intended to promote its own foreign policy and has nothing whatever to do with international benevolence. It is not only that revered men like Vinoba Bhave have strongly criticised our dependence on foreign food and its main symbol the P.L. 480 agreements. I find from the "self reliance" special number, Yojana, our Professor Dantewala, Chairman of the Agricultural

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Prices Commission has written an article entitled.

"We can. . ."—he underlines the word 'can'.—"We can live with the food we grow". And, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao a member of the Planning Commission, in the same number writes:

"It is not befitting either the dignity or self-respect of a nation with a total cropped area of nearly 390 million acres and a net irrigated area of 70 million acres to be an importer of foodgrains."

He adds:

"And, when it is remembered that our food deficit at current levels of consumption is less than 10 per cent, it should be a matter of comparative ease to make up this deficit. Government, planners and the public are all beginning to combine in one great national movement for self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food. The claimate is now right for attempting a great leap forward in our agricultural production."

When he says this, this is the mind of the Government also since he is a member of the Planning Commission. My object is to highlight this very idea and to say what is hurtful to our self-respect and injurious to our economy is a practice that we discontinue as quickly as ever we can. There is a consensus among economists regarding PL 480—Professor Gadgil, Dr. Gyan Chand and so many others that it would be invidious to name them—a whole host of these people who are authorities in the realm of economies who agree with the idea which I am trying to present. PL 480 is perhaps a boon to blundering bureaucracy, but it is in its nature pernicious and in practice it has been a brake to our national desire and determination to be self-sufficient in foodgrains, which given the requisite effort we can surely be.

I would wish my friends here to disabuse our minds of the idea that PL-

480 imports are a kind of generous bounty from the United States. The sales to us under this agreement have been—and I am quoting Mr. Clarence Miller, Associate Administrator of the Commodity Specilisation Services of the United States giving evidence at a Congressional hearing—"at competitive world prices in all cases". It implies no sacrifice to the United States but rather relief from what was described by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Douglas Dillon, as burdensome surpluses, in excess of the requirements of the American people, excess surplus production which could not be sold to the American people without collapse of farm prices and the consequent alienation of the farmers' votes from the United States' Administration. If benevolence was the motive of supplying these farm surpluses which are, of course, a tribute to the great efficiency of the people of the United States operating on their land, if benevolence was their motive, these farm surpluses could be given to an organisation like the FAO to be distributed among countries in need of assistance and to be used for relief and development. But, no, they are dumped on the likes of us and at a price which saps our vitality. The United States, in the name of food aid, pursues its own narrowly conceived national objectives, and I add, at no cost to itself.

When I say this I have in mind how the operation of the administrative control of PL 480 programmes were left till recently to the Department of Agriculture but the strings were pulled really speaking, by the State Department. Recently the President has given a directive, asking the State Department to take over this whole matter and President Jhonson said on that occaon and I am quoting his words:

"Additional steps are being taken to further strengthen the food for peace programme as an integral part of our foreign policy programme."

This political aspect of PL-480 is there and we have to realise that it is not just an accident that of all Cabinet Ministers a particular gentleman, who is not here at the moment, could put off the biggest PL-480 deal in 1960. In regard to this the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Orwell Freeman said on the 23rd March 1961, in relation to this very particular matter:

"food is a weapon of diplomacy; food is persuasive; food is power. Those were his exact words. Another gentleman in the United States said in 1961 that "if used wisely, our surplus production can be an important tool for fulfilling the aims and goals of our country and the entire free world". Another gentleman in the United States Congress, who is certainly not against the United States foreign policy, said and I am quoting him:

"We shall be generous to our friends who will stand with us when the chips are down."

On another occasion there was a Congressman who was livid with anger and he asked how food aid could be given to India when "Nehru of India was attacking the United States policy. "Are we crazy?" he asked, but he was fobbed off with the reply that the programme would "win friends throughout the world whom the United States needs in this precarious moment in history". This is the background of this PL 480 agreement and we have to find out how we have profited or not profited from having this bounty.

We already had a grindstone round our neck when in 1951 the so-called food aid from the United States was agreed to. For practical purposes this was hardly an aid; it was really a loan. We had to buy at 105 a ton while the United States market price was \$93.33 a ton and we have got now the 190 million dollar wheat loan which we are trying to pay back. But

I am ~~sure~~ we have paid perhaps Rs. 25 crores by way of interest while by way of repayment of the principal not more than Rs. 3 crores or 4 crores have so far been paid. But we have already got this grindstone round our neck. And on top of this from 1956 we are getting the more generously advertised PL 480 assistance.

I would say that if it was in real response to our national needs and if without it our people would have suffered grave privations I would surely say that it is an understandable proceeding. Surely when the first agreement was entered into, most of us had the idea that it was nothing very wrong, there was nothing wrong in having an understanding with the United States so that they supply foodgrains to us, there is nothing wrong in having to buy foodgrains from another country, there is nothing wrong about it. But the facts have proved that what we had anticipated by having this PL 480 assistance has been completely falsified and we are on the contrary left with a loan which is economically oppressive and politically dangerous, and that is why this kind of re-thinking becomes very necessary.

When Shri S. K. Patil, the then Food Minister, pulled off his big deal in 1960, he said and I am quoting him:

"It would give us a breathing space during which to build up domestic agriculture so that we will be, or expect to be, independent of imports by 1966."

A very good idea that, if we can be independent of food imports by 1966 and this assistance from America would contribute to that result surely there is nothing to be said against it. But we have to find out what actually has taken place. These PL 480 imports, judged from the angle of the effects on our economy have proved to be not the cure to our agrarian malady but the cause of it and without doubt an aggravating factor. Depending on these foreign supplies, Government has virtually scuttled all our nationally accepted policies in

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regard to agricultural development. Brave words were said at the Nagpur Congress meetings in 1959 and Shri Subramaniam himself said some of those brave words. But action has been dismal or there has been no action at all. Neither the implementation of land reforms, nor State Trading in foodgrains, nor the provision of remunerative prices for our food producers has taken place. Relying on United States food we have gone to sleep all these days without waking up. Shri Subramaniam made even brave speeches when over Kashmir the United States Government treated us so shabbily, they threatened us—and the threat is still there in spite of Shri Patil's cajolery of his friends in the United States—the threat of withholding food supplies and pressurising us into yielding on the Kashmir issue.

During 1959 to 1963 we imported 30 million tons of cereals, costing us nearly Rs. 1200 crores mainly in terms of loans and grants under PL 480. These easy imports, which are in the final analysis disastrously costly, had a highly deleterious effect on our will to make the most of our internal food resources. The declared object of PL 480 imports, namely, stabilisation of prices and the building up of a buffer reserve of 5 million tons, has not been achieved not even seriously attempted. The only result has been loss of our will to procure. Between 1960 and 1963 for example, we procure very much less than the average procurement of the first four post-independence years. This is astonishing indeed, for in 1947 to 1950 production was very much lower.

In this regard I wish to quote certain observations made by one of our leading economists, Dr. Gyan Chand, who wrote in the paper, called, the Patriot, on the 8th January, 1965. I am quoting his words about this failure:—

"Out of the total production of 194.7 million tons in 1947 to 1960,

procurement amounted to 15.7 million tons while in 1960 to 1963—the hey-day of the PL-480 imports—it was only 3 million tons though the total production was 269.6 million tons. In other words, in spite of low production, procurement was nearly 4 million tons a year immediately after independence, but dropped to vanishing point in 1956 and was only 750,000 tons between 1960 and 1963."

It is Government's constant practice to be running away from vital decisions on procurement and equitable distribution of foodgrains. Instead of implementing our own national policies, we have been using PL-480 imports with thoughtless liberality. Far from building adequate buffer stocks out of these supplies we have frittered them away in current and avoidable consumption even in years when our own production should have been sufficient to feed our people. In relation to this I am quoting certain observations made publicly by the present Deputy Director of the Agricultural Economic Research Centre, Dr. S. C. Gupta, about this frittering away of our resources. He says:—

"We have frittered them in current consumption even in years when our own production of foodgrains has been more than sufficient to feed our people. We have released PL-480 wheat compulsorily through roller flour mills in the form of Atta, Suji Maida for consumption in the form of biscuits, cakes, halwa etc. We have placed no restrictions on the quantities of PL-480 wheat that one could buy over a period. We have subsidised their sale to the extent of more than Rs. 20 crores every year, and Rs. 60 crores in the year 1964. We have shirked away from the mobilisation of internal resources to the extent necessary and depended upon using the sale receipts of PL-480 wheat as our means for planned development."

receipts of PL-480 wheat as our means for planned development."

The result is that we have landed ourselves in a mess from which it is so difficult for us to get out.

In the same view Dr. Gupta has written a booklet which was sponsored by our friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, and it is by his courtesy that I got it. He writes at page 20 of this booklet, "Freedom from Foreign Food":—

"Our reliance on American food as a measure of policy has thus utterly failed, so much so that even American wheat which was imported to keep the prices of foodgrains low in this country has found its way into the black market in large quantities, and sold at sky-rocketing prices, providing illegitimate gains only to the hoarder and the profiteer, but little relief to the consumer."

Since 1956 we have had nine agreements totalling a payment due from us to the extent of Rs. 1,386.4 crores. Between 1961 and 1964 United States shipping has earned over Rs. 70 crores in freight in regard to these imports. There was an Act of 1963 in the United States which required freight charges to be paid in dollars and now these freight charges are going up $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. In May, 1965, there was an amendment which made it possible for United States tourists in this country to cash dollars for rupees at the United States Embassy and thereby our foreign exchange earning power was scotched.

It is necessary to go into a little more detail in regard to what is happening about this money, these enormous sums of money which we are now liable to pay back to America in one way or the other. It is good to remember that apart from foodgrains there are other items, like cotton, tobacco, even dry milk, soyabean oil, evaporated milk, whole milk powder, canned fruit and cheese under which

heads as much as Rs. 24.72 crores were spent in the course of the last nine years. This accumulation of monies owing from India to United States has gone on so far that there was an article quoting the former Legal Adviser to the United States Embassies in South Asia, Mr. Mathew J. Kust, in the *New Republic*, which said—I am quoting:—

"...in the case of India, rupees acquired by the U. S. Government under Public Law 480...might in the conceivable future exceed those held by the Government of India. The mere thought of this is politically explosive in India, which is now in the midst of a frenzied reappraisal of its economic, which is to say political, future."

We notice also that out of this money, that is, Rs. 1,386.4 crores, more than half, or about Rs. 740 crores, is earmarked for loans to the Government of India. There is another group of allocation cover grant to the Government of India which also covers a certain number of other projects and the third group is rather important—allocations sanctioned for meeting the United States Government agency's expenses within the country. Already these dues come to Rs. 170.5 crores, 12.4 per cent of the total PL 480 funds.

In this country we place in the hands of the United States authorities and their proliferating agencies an enormous sum. We know what happens. The C. I. A., for instance, has openly boasted that it can make and unmake governments in any part of the world and here in this country we have placed purely at the disposal of the United States authorities operating in India Rs. 170.5 crores.

Then, there are allocations made from out of these funds as loans to the private sector. I do not know why we agreed to this. Yugoslavia purchased United States agricultural

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products under this very same agreement, but there was obviously no provision for allocations for the private sector in Yugoslavia's case. It is, therefore, right to infer that if the Government of India had so insisted they could have managed to keep Rs. 100.4 crores for itself rather than for loans to the private sector.

Then, again, when this question of loans to the private sector and the projects comes up, we discover that what happens is that the United States has to be consulted in regard to the decision as to whom the loans are going to be made or to which projects the monies are going to be allocated and if you get a list—I have no time to mention all those names in the list—of projects from hotels to coal washeries which have been eligible for United States finance, the Government of India and the Planning Commission could hardly have any voice at all.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

Here comes the application of PL 480. Their idea is to have a counterblast to the public sector. It is not only that with the enormous sums of money which are at the disposal of the United States authorities in this country a very powerful US lobby can be created, and free government in this country might be rendered very precarious at the same time, economic policies which militate against those ideas which the United States consider to be conducive to the idea of a free world, those economic policies which this country has naturally decided to pursue,—the goal of socialism and all that—should be subverted by the utilisation in whichever way the United States likes by the enormous sums of money which are made available through the mechanism of PL-480 transactions.

As early as December 1957 two of Delhi's leading economists, Dr. P. N. Dhar, who is presently Director of the

Institute of Economic Growth, and Dr. S. C. Gupta, now the Deputy Director of the Agricultural Economic Research Centre, warned against this strategy of balancing the food economy of the country on imports from abroad; but, of course, the warning was disregarded. We have seen Government failing egregiously in holding the price line, failing egregiously in regard to distribution, absolutely refusing to go ahead with the proper implementation of land reforms and as a result of all this we discover that even when we have reached the record rate of production, the food situation in the country has been the most dismal of all. What has happened to the P.L. 480 imports? Of course, we have got a great deal of imports. But instead of using them for having a reserve which would be operated upon in cases of emergency, we have been consuming them negligently because we do not wish seriously to go ahead with our basic economic policies in regard to agrarian development and agricultural production.

I am even inclined to agree with Prof. Ranga to a certain extent, namely, that if there was a real and genuine policy even from the right-wing point of view in order to have a kind of parity economy, where rightful agricultural prices will be offered to the producer and at the end of the Government a real distributive mechanism would be operated honestly and efficiently—that would be a right-wing way of operating—it would be something like facing the problems of the country. But here is this Government talking always in the sublimest left-wing phraseology but acting in a manner which would do discredit even to the right-wing Government which Prof. Ranga likes to head in the future in this country. This Government finds itself in the most peculiar predicament in so far as it talks so big and it tries to get round the people by giving them all kinds of hopes. I can understand the religious-minded man talking about

the pie in the sky when you die and in the meantime you suffer. They do not have the guts to say that. They are going forward to socialism but in the meantime in a year when we had the record rate of food production and when we had enormous imports from the P.L. 480, we have been confronted with the most terrible economic misery and degradation in this country. Therefore, I say that it is economically unhelpful, it is politically dangerous and it is detrimental to our national morale.

There is a wide consensus in the country from Vinobhaiji to even Dr. K. M. Munshi saying that we do not need P.L. 480 imports. Can we run away from the problem of agricultural production catching at the straw of the P.L. 480 imports? What has been in reality our experience of it? I would like the House to take note of it. The House may consider that we belong to a particular group with a certain ideology and, therefore, they might consider our ideas to be motivated. But what are our economists thinking? They are sedate people and they are objectively analysing the facts. There was a Conference of Economists recently in Vallabh Vidyanagar and they have demanded a "serious review" of our dependence on P.L. 480 imports.

Our difficulty on the food front will not be solved unless we mobilise the national will and determination generated in recent months. I am quoting Mr. Subramaniam's own words: "However badly we may need P.L. 480 food, we would not accept it with strings." But let me tell him that no one attaches strings in writing to deals of this nature. Mr. Subramaniam and his chief, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, will have to do a great deal of explaining before they can get the country to accept the proposition which presumably Government is putting forward, namely, that we shall go on depending upon the P.L. 480 bounties. It is to everybody's knowledge that the

United States is using all kinds of pressure on us to come to a settlement with Pakistan over Kashmir and, therefore, if all that his colleague, Mr. S. K. Patil, has publicly said is true, one would be justified in concluding that something might have happened behind the scene which has satisfied the United States about our stand. It is a point on which we will have to satisfy ourselves. He will have to give a review of what has happened with P.L. 480 imports, so far, what impact it has had on our economy and how far it has made us complacent to run away from the problem and that we have actually, in practice, repudiated nationally accepted decisions in regard to agrarian reconstruction. He will have to do that. If he is going to continue these things against the will of the people, then he will have to satisfy the country that behind the people's back nothing has been said or done which would really mean another and heavier grindstone on our neck.

Only the other day, in the *Yojana* of the 24th October, I read Mr. Bhagat's article—I mean the Minister of Planning who is not here now—and this is what he said:

"Happily, our dependence on imports is not as great as it appears at first sight. Taking the supply of foodgrains as a whole, we import between 6 to 7 million tonnes out of a total supply of about 87 million tonnes. With a marginal increase in production and a firm and equitable system of distribution, we should be able to manage with what we produce. The utmost discipline in the matter of food is necessary. A national food policy which aims at remunerative prices for the farmer and common sharing of scarcity must be put into effect forthwith."

That is what he has said. If there is a reduction of 10 per cent consumption, it may not, of course, be a hardship in the aggregate sense. But unless strict distributional discipline

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is enforced through rationing or otherwise, unless conspicuous consumption by the rich is sternly prevented, the reduction will fall entirely on the poorer sections of the society. Today, the atmosphere in the country is such that the people feel that P.L. 480 imports are insulting to our country and they are injurious to our economy. Our people are willing to do without it. But at the same time the people must have an assurance from the Government that the distributional discipline would be practised in such a manner that we shall really be able to do away with P.L. 480 imports.

Sir, now is the time to do something basic which really goes to the root of the matter in regard to the food production. In view of our will and determination, let the world powers realise that our people are awake and this country means business. The political climate for the implementation of nationally accepted economic policies would never be more propitious.

I need not go any further. But I would say that whatever be the efforts currently going on to sweeten the bitter pill, it has been our unpleasant experience to learn, as we have learnt recently, that our reliance on certain countries has been sought to be turned into a weapon of political blackmail against us. I do not speak as a communist who is approaching a hostile House. I speak in the voice of national unity and our determination to solve the problems and it is in that spirit that I place my Resolution before the House. Some amendments have been suggested. I am ready to accept the consensus of the House, the amendments, suggesting that the House desires that we make a gesture which would be in consonance with our honour as well as our economic self-sufficiency.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that continued dependence on imports

of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States is derogatory to our honour and injurious to our economy."

Shri B. K. Das (Contal): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements should be without any strings and should conform to our minimum needs." (1)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandrapara): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that continued dependence on imports of foodgrains is derogatory to our honour and injurious to our economy and recommends that necessary measures be taken to make the country self-sufficient in food and to stop all imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States within a definite time limit." (2).

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and determined steps be taken to make the country self-supporting" (3).

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and appropriate steps be taken to discontinue them

completely during the next three years" (4).

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and suitable steps be devised to discontinue imports through phased programme" (5).

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"Hence these imports should be discontinued forthwith and the country made self-sufficient in food". (7).

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"In view of the continued dependence on imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States which has made the nation complacent in efforts to be made for increasing food production, the recent attitude of U.S.A. in this regard and the fact that it is injurious to our economy, this House is of opinion that earnest efforts be made to make the country self-sufficient at an early date and in the meantime foodgrains should be procured only from such countries as do not attach any strings political or otherwise to such supply." (8).

Shri D. S. Pati (Yeotmal): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"therefore, appropriate and determined measures be undertaken to

make the country self-supporting." (9)

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"However, to overcome the present shortfall of foodgrains in the country, annual imports on a progressively reduced scale may be allowed and speedy steps taken to ensure self-sufficiency of foodgrains in the country." (10)

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"Therefore, immediate steps should be taken by the Government to gear up the administrative machinery at all levels to provide necessary and adequate facilities such as supply of inputs to the agriculturists in time at subsidised rates so as to increase food production and attain self-sufficiency by the beginning of Fourth Five Year Plan." (11).

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that continued over-dependence on imported foodgrains is injurious to the economy of the country and hence the Government should give priority in Plan allocations to supply of water, credit, fertilizers, seeds, power etc. to farmers, end procurement and maximum price, abolish zonal system, evolve price support policy and give subsidised foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population." (13)

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary):
I beg to move: : :

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House welcomes unfettered assistance from friendly countries which enables the country to overcome shortages in foodgrains, or augments production thereof, but urges upon the Government to take active and urgent steps to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains." (14)

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to implement as part of the Fourth Plan an integrated development programme of agriculture to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains and with a view to progressively curtail and ultimately stop P.L. 480 imports, the Government of India should ensure a remunerative and economic price to the farmer, give highest priority in providing the farmer cheap credit and the material inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, better seeds, water and agricultural machinery, and assign adequate resources for giving a new orientation and emphasis to agricultural research to enable it to tackle the problems which inhibit agricultural productivity." (15).

Mr. Chairman: The motion and the amendments are before the House. How much time will the Minister require?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I would require about 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: We have to fix some time-limit, not more than 5 to 7 minutes to each Member.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Party spokesmen cannot do justice in less than 10 minutes' time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not less than 15 minutes should be given.

Mr. Chairman: Then we shall have to extend the time. Twenty minutes will have to be given for the Minister to reply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You can extend it by an hour.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): From that side only the Minister need speak; others need not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): They should not speak; they opposed the extension of time.

Mr. Chairman: Let us begin. Not more than ten minutes will be given for the spokesmen of the Parties.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: My substitute motion reads as follows:—

"This House is of opinion that continued over-dependence on imported foodgrains is injurious to the economy of the country and hence the Government should give priority in Plan allocations to supply of water, credit, fertilizers, seeds, power, etc., to farmers; end procurement and maximum price, abolish zonal system, evolve price support policy and give subsidised foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population."

Needless to say my Party and I are in complete opposition to the Motion that has just been moved by the hon. member. It is a politically motivated move which, if it were accepted, would bring starvation and misery to our people but would benefit those who believe in the theory of increasing misery as a means to capture power. But at the same time we have been amongst the first to say that our over-dependence on foreign food is a matter of shame to our country.

It seems that the Mover of this Resolution seeks to influence the House not to accept the P.L. 480 aid because, according to him, the United States is trying to use this aid to put political

pressure on India in the Kashmir issue. Responsible leaders, including the Prime Minister, have also recently declared that India would not accept any food that had strings attached to it. Several Chief Ministers too are understood to have told the Prime Minister that the country should starve rather than accept aid from the United States under pressure. We know that the Congress Party was itself, divided on this issue. The result of all this has been that. Mr. Mukerjee says there has been consensus of opinion in the country that we should not accept P.L. 480. But this is because of the contradictory statements that have been made on this issue all over the country confusing the people and at the same time leading them to believe that we could and should do without the P.L. 480.

No country can be strong and self-reliant unless the public is taken into confidence of the Government and are told the true position of our economical problems and of our general weaknesses. Our Government withholds all information and all we get from the Press are the sanctimonious sayings of Congress Ministers and MPs to give us any form of information on the conditions of things in the country. Take for instance, this talk of not accepting the P.L. 480 with all its strings attached. How is it that all of a sudden the strings have melted away and the Congress Executive Committee has been convinced that we must accept this aid. It would be interesting to know who started this rumour and in whose interest it lies that we should not accept any aid from America. In this particular case, it is even more shameful because, after all our talk about self-reliance, all our talk about not accepting the aid with strings attached to it, we had to come to the conclusion that we could not do without P.L. 480 and we have to accept this aid from a country who, we have been implying, has been resorting to political blackmail. On behalf of my Party I can assure you that, if the aid were to be

given with political strings attached to it, we would be the first to say that all aid from America should be stopped. But recently we have had assurances to the contrary from no less a person than our Minister for External Affairs. He has said that the United States has not only suspended supply of arms to Pakistan but has also asked all its allies in CENTO, SEATO and NATO not to transfer to Pakistan any supplies received under the U.S. Arms aid programmes. At the same time, our Food Minister, Shri Subramaniam, has also assured the Congress Executive Party that no political strings were attached to the P.L. 480. I feel that, in the larger interest of the country, we must accept this aid to tide over the period of acute shortage of foodgrains in our own country.

Already people in our country are suffering much privation and if the Government is unsuccessful in providing food for the population, it will only create chaotic conditions in this country which will only serve the purposes of anti-national elements in this country. Personally one cannot help but feeling relieved that the Congress Executive Party has taken a practical view of this issue and come to this conclusion because there was a time when some of us were beginning to feel that the Congress was being controlled by anti-national elements and that they were being forced in the name of self-reliance to create near-famine conditions in this country. However, I must emphasize that we cannot, for ever, go on relying on this crutch of P.L. 480 and we must impress upon the Government that it must give top priority to agricultural self-sufficiency in this country.

Despite all the tall talk of self-sufficiency to be achieved through planning, the Government has been unable to realise any of its targets and, in fact, the target for foodgrain is going down. It is all very well to blame natural elements like droughts, but in a predominantly agricultural country like ours, surely it is the pri-

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

mary duty of the Government to ensure against such natural calamities.

It is an elementary fact that agriculture depends on water. Since we cannot always depend on the rains, we have to make alternative arrangements by way of artificial irrigation and despite all the costly irrigational projects, the farmers have still to depend on the rains. The net result of this is that, if he has to use artificial water, he has to pay for that through his nose. Even the Prime Minister remarked on this when he visited his constituency recently. Instead of always depending on major irrigation projects, we should depend more on minor irrigation projects as their implementation is easy, costs less and takes less time. In Rajasthan, for example, there is an acute shortage of crude oil and consequently most of the irrigation wells are lying idle and as a result agricultural production has suffered badly.

Then again without adequate power supply, irrigation wells cannot be put into operation and this has also seriously affected agricultural production in this country. For instance, in Rajasthan, specially in the kharif crop, nearly 5,000 maunds of bajra have been completely destroyed because power was not supplied in time.

One could go on quoting several instances like this from all over the country, but what strikes one most is that the Ministers in charge of these important portfolios are not taken to task for not being able to implement the tasks given to them. This is a great weakness in our country: those who are given special tasks do not do them; they are not taken to task; they continue in power and our country goes down and has to depend on foreign aid for food.

We are fortunate that, in our country, people are ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of our national integrity but that is no reason that we

should be penalised for the blinding blunders and irresponsible policies of our short-sighted Government. Surely it must realise that if we were to end compulsory procurement and accept the right of the farmer to sell his grain in the free market without any maximum price being imposed, it would go a long way in bringing the hoarded stocks out in market. It is the lack of confidence in the Government that has caused the people to hold back their stocks and thereby cause an artificial shortage.

It cannot be repeated too often that we are predominantly an agricultural country and as such it is the bounden duty of Government to give the farmer every facility, but it seems as though they have as yet not realised that the peasant who is the backbone of our country must be dealt with sympathetically and with understanding.

Let me assure the House that I have no illusions about the Congress Government's ability or even, if I may say so, its willingness to cope with the situation. I am firmly convinced that their only objective is to keep themselves in power. At a time like this when quick implementation of work requires more co-ordination between the different Ministries, it is indeed a puzzle how our Union and State Ministers can afford to spend so much time away from their headquarters. What are they doing? They are touring round the country, holding vast meetings, taking upon themselves the credit of the success of our Armed Forces. They are coining get-popular-quick-slogans to hide their inefficiencies and deficiencies, while the whole of the administrative machinery is at a standstill and is geared up only to keep the Congress Party in power. This Government would have collapsed long ago had it not been for the Mao Tse-tungs and the Ayub Khans who have kept it in power, and believe me, they are taking full advantage of the situation and are bent

upon establishing an one-party rule in this country.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): They have done it already.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: They will not tolerate any opposition or criticism and are so short-sighted that they could not realise that they are playing into the hands of anti-national elements in our country.

However, I am glad on this occasion that due to the timely intervention of our Minister of External Affairs, our Minister of Railways and our Food Minister, Government have been persuaded to take the right path, and I would urge the Prime Minister despite any persuasion from some of the Members on this side of the House and indeed on that side of the House too that he should go to America as soon as possible to get for this country those essential commodities that we require in our efforts to make ourselves self-sufficient in all ways.

Before concluding, I would like to say that I am surprised that this resolution should have been moved by a person who comes from a rice-eating area where people are suffering from an acute shortage of rice and have no option but to eat the subsidised PL-480 wheat. I too belong to that area and I know what hardships the people are going through. So I cannot understand how a person who professes to speak for the poor can bear the sight of so many people going hungry and not accepting this aid when it has been offered to us. For this reason alone, I would say that while I agree to the principles of the resolution, I cannot accept it until such time as we become self-sufficient in foodgrains in our country.

In conclusion, I would urge Government to take practical measures to remove our deficiencies. There is no use coining popular slogans like 'Miss a meal', when the majority of the people do not have even one square meal a day. There is no use

asking people to change their eating habits and to substitute cereals for other forms of nutrition when we cannot have the wherewithal of producing them. There is no use asking our labourers and peasants to produce more on empty stomachs while the only contribution from those sitting on the Benches opposite is to miss their meal on Monday evenings. This, I might add, is good for their health, but not good for the health of the country.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members to please keep to the time-limit of ten minutes each, because I have quite a long list of names before me.

Before I call the next speaker, I have to make an announcement, and I would request all hon. Members to please listen to this carefully because otherwise on Monday we shall be in difficulties.

15-54 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Mr. Chairman: As announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the House today, the following motion given notice of by the Minister of External Affairs will be put down for discussion on Monday, the 15th and Tuesday, the 16th November, 1963, namely:—

"That the present international situation and the policy of the government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Members who wish to table notices of amendment thereto may do so by 5.30 p.m. today, because tomorrow, the Lok Sabha Secretariat is observing a closed holiday because of second Saturday. . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The time should be extended till Monday, because it is

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

not possible for us who are sitting here to table amendments now.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is not possible to give them today. So, notices should be received on Monday also.

Mr. Chairman: I agree that the notice is very short, because most of us who would like to table amendments are engaged in the House. In that case, I would suggest that we can change the original announcement and say that Members who wish to table notices of amendments may do so by 10 a.m. on Monday.

15.56 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPORTS OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PL 480

—contd.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : चेयरमैन महोदया, मैं आपका बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे ऐसे पवित्र रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलने का समय दिया है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : पवित्र ?

श्री शिव नारायण : रहीम जी लिख गये हैं:

रहिमन बे नर मर चुके जो कहीं मांगन जायें
उन से पहले वे मुझे जिन मुख निकसत नाहि।

जो गेहूँ पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश में मंगाया जाता है, उस को हमने देख लिया है। हमने देख लिया है कि अमरीका से जो चीज मंगाई जाती है, उसका क्या हाल होता है। हमने पैंटन टैंक्स को देख लिया है। जिस दिन हमने इनको देखा उस दिन हमने तहैया किया कि हम को अमरीका से गेहूँ नहीं मंगाना चाहिये।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देशवासियों से अपील की है कि वे कम से कम एक दिन खप्ताह में उपवास करें। मुसलमान

भाइयों के यहां तीस दिन का रोड़ा होता है। हिन्दुओं में एकादशी और मंगल व्रत रहता है। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि सारे देश को एक दिन के बजाय दो दिन का उपवास करना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो यह जो प्रश्न है यह हल हो सकता है....

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : सारा महीना क्यों नहीं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह जो उन्होंने गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं, दो रुपये, इसी बजह से देश में गेहूँ की कमी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जोनल सिस्टम आपने लागू किया है। पंजाब का जो गेहूँ है वह वहां पैंतालीस रुपये क्विंटल के भाव से बिकता है। अगर आप उसको फ्री कर देते तो वही गेहूँ राजस्थान में जा सकता है और सौ रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर वहां बिक सकता है। इससे किसान को भी लाभ होगा और उसके मन में और अधिक उत्साह पैदा होगा और वह और ज्यादा पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा। इस तरह से आपका जो प्राबलैम है वह हल हो जाएगा। आपने विचार कर जो यह गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई है उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि किसान ने गन्ना ज्यादा बोना शुरू कर दिया है और गल्ले की पैदावार में कमी हो रही है।

हमारे मुखर्जी साहब ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने यह एम्प्लॉयेस गवर्नमेंट को नहीं दिया है कि अगर फूड सिचुएशन खराब हो जाती है हमारे मुक्त में अगर अमरीका से गेहूँ नहीं मंगाया जाता है तो वे गवर्नमेंट का साथ देंगे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप सब गवर्नमेंट का साथ दें। हम यह भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो रिलेशन अमरीका के साथ हैं वे बिगड़ें।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमारा प्राइम कर्तव्य यह है कि हम अपने ऊपर डिपेंड करें, हम विदेशों के ऊपर डिपेंड न करें। हमारे मुख्यजी साहब ने देश के जो विद्वान हैं उनकी राय को उद्धृत किया है, प्लानिंग कमिशन के जो लोग हैं, वे क्या कहते हैं, इसको उन्होंने बताया है, बड़े बड़े डाक्टर लोग जो हैं, उन्होंने जो धर्मीय की है कि यह मुस्क अपने ऊपर डिपेंड करे, उसको उन्होंने उद्धृत किया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अपने ऊपर हम को डिपेंड करना चाहिए और पूरी तैयारी हम को करनी चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि अपना हमारा जो कर्तव्य है उसका हम निभायें। जितने भी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं चाहे वे जिस पार्टी के हों, इस पार्टी के या उस पार्टी के, हमको जनाता में जाना चाहिये और उसको कहना चाहिये कि अगर थोड़ा बहुत तकलीफ भी हो तो उसको उसे सहना चाहिये जो ब्लैकमार्केट करने वाले लोग हैं, जो खोरी करते हैं, उनको सही रास्ते पर लाने के लिए हमको प्रचार करना चाहिए और कहना चाहिये कि देश की इज्जत में ही हमारे पेट की इज्जत है। अपने देश को बचाना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है। हमको देश में ही धन पैदा करके देश की ताकत को बढ़ाना चाहिये और अपने देश को ऊँचा उठाना चाहिये। हम किसी के ऊपर निर्भर न करें।

हमको बताया जा रहा है। अभी हाल में कल परसों फूड मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट हुआ था, हमारे विदेश मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट हुआ था, इन सब ने कहा है कि कोई पॉलिटिकल जेन धन के पीछे नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमें उसमें पड़ना नहीं चाहिये। हाँ अगर कोई बिना शर्त देना है तो हम ले लें। कोई पॉलिटिकल गेम हमारे साथ खेलना अगर चाहे तो हम उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। हमको साथ साथ पठे पाठ्यम् समाचरेत वाली नीति बरतनी होगी। अगर धाज गेहूँ इस शर्त पर दिया जाता है कि हमें काश्मीर पर बातचीत करनी होगी या काश्मीर को हमें

उन्हें सौंप देना चाहिये तो उसको मानने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं। हम उसका डट कर विरोध करेंगे। ऐसा कोई शर्तनामा नहीं होना चाहिये। इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ मैं कहता हूँ हम इस तरह की चीज का विरोध करेंगे। ऐसा करने के बजाय हम मर जाना ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे।

मैं आपकी धार्मिक एन० ए० की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। इफाल के मैदान में हमारे फौजियों ने पसे खा खा कर धर्मप्रेमी हकूमत का मुबाबला किया था। मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को बर्न करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई सफेद कौम हमारे साथ नहीं है। इस कौम का नवशा हम ने देख लिया है। घाट के ऊपर हमारे फौजियों ने खून दिया है। बाईस बाईस बरस के लड़कों ने धाज देश का धाज ले लिया है, देश की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी ले ली है। मैं अपने बज्जों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे निश्चित रहें। मैं ने यह भी देखा है कि बीस बीस और बाईस बाईस बरस की पोण्ट प्रेजुएट लड़कियों ने बन्दूक और गोली चलाना सीख लिया है और वे चल रही हैं वे ट्रेनिंग ले रही हैं। उनको धाज यह जिम्मेदारी हो गई है। उनके हाथ में धाज मुस्क है और वे मुस्क की रक्षा करने के लिये तैयार हैं। हमको इरमीमान होना चाहिये कि नेहरू और गांधी की धारमा को धाज शान्ति मिल गई है। उनकी धोलाधों ने धाज देश का धाज ले लिया है।

इस बास्ते हमारे देश के नोजवानों की, हमारे जितने ऐथिकल् चरिष्ट है, जितने धार्मिक हैं, सब की इयटी है कि को धाज परेड कर के धाज में देश की इस प्रोब्लेम को हल करें। धाज दुनिया में हमारी एक पोजीशन हो गई है, उस को मैनटेन करना हमारा धाज धाज कर्तव्य है।

16 hrs.

मैं गांव का किसान हूँ। अगर मैं किसी धादमी के यहां खाना मांगने जाता हूँ,

[श्री शिव नारायण]

किसी को यहाँ गेहूँ मांगने जाता हूँ, तो मुझे पाल मर्गरे उसकी घर जाना पड़ता है, उस की मैंम हो मानी चलाना हूँ, उस की जी हजारी करता हूँ, तब जा कर वह हमें देता है और उस के बाद मूद समेत वापस लेता है। यही सूरत है अमरीका की। उस के यहाँ पर जाकर हमारी पोषीशन खराब होगी मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट यह कह दे कि हम गेहूँ नदी ले आ चाहते हैं उन से। हमारा देश उपवास कर के रह जायेगा लेकिन हम उन का गेहूँ नदी लेंगे।

कर बाँट्टां बल आपनो तबो पगई भास यह हमारे देश की एक कहावत है। मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि वह इस पर ध्यान दे। मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ। मैं गवर्नमेंट को एग्जोरेन्स देता हूँ कि वह अपने ग्लान्स को ठीक करे, बी० डी० भोज० को ठीक करे, ठीक तरह से बिजली दे, ठीक पानी दे, तो हमारे देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं रहेगी। जो बंगाल रोज चावल खाता है, उस को मैं पूरा चावल दे सकता हूँ और ऐसा बढ़िया चावल कि जो पके तो सारे हाउस में महके। मैं वह चावल पैदा करता हूँ। लेकिन जब सूखा पड़ जाता है, नहर में पानी नहीं आता है, बिजली नहीं मिलती है तब हमारी मजबूरी हो जाती है। इसलिये मैं फूड मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस को नोट करें कि हमने बार बार कहा कि जोनल सिस्टम को समाप्त करो। मैं रोज गाजियाबाद जाकर देखता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे बोरी से अनाज ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से वह करप्ट होते हैं। जोनल सिस्टम को हटाओ और बाइंडर पर बन्दूक वाले रख दो। आज चावल हिन्दुस्तान से नेपाल और चीन को बना जाता है और देश में 90 रु० के हिसाब से बिकता है। अगर इस चीज को मजबूती से दबायें तो मैं एग्जोरेन्स देता हूँ कि हमको बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। हम को इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी कि हम बेगिंग

वाउल ले कर दुनिया के सामने जायें और भीख मांगें कि हम को गेहूँ दे दो, हम को चावल दे दो। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस पी० एल० 480 को गवर्नमेंट समाप्त कर दे तो देश का कल्याण हो जाये और मुल्क अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जाये।

16.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि आप और कुछ न करें लेकिन हमको पानी और बिजली और खाद ठीक समय पर दे दें और अपने अफसरों को ठीक कर दें तो हम अन्न पैदा करके दिखला सकते हैं। आखिर आज 10 परसेंट की ही तो कमी है। यह प्रॉब्लेम हल हो जायेगी। हमारे यहाँ जो गेहूँ आता है उस का 20 परसेंट तो रास्ते में ही खराब हो जाता है जिस का दंड हमें भुगतना पड़ता है। आज इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस को आप बन्द कर दें और उस का पैसा इवेलपमेंट के लिये दे दें तो इतना गेहूँ तो हम पंजाब में ही पैदा कर के दिखला देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : How much time does the Minister require for reply?

Shri C. Subramaniam: 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about Shri Mukerjee?— I will call the Minister at 4.30 or 4.35 P.M.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This Resolution gives us an opportunity to discuss the impact of imports in our food economy much more than the political aspect of it. It is time we took into account the entire development in this aspect during this period.

In my amendment by way of a substitute to the Resolution, I have

pointed out that not only is it injurious to our economy to get imports, but we must fix a definite time-limit within which period we must attain self-sufficiency in food and we must be able to stop all imports not only under PL 480 but all imports of food from foreign countries. That should be our aim.

I do not want to go into the political aspect, although recent experience and the attitude of the countries from which primarily we are importing are such that one would feel that however difficult it may be, we should cut off all such connections whatsoever. Here in this respect, particularly one has to take into account the present situation, a situation for which I do not blame the foreigners or those who are giving us food but the Government itself, for the present economic disaster. It will be seen that from 1954 to 1964, this country imported foodgrains to the tune of 33 million tonnes out of which 24 million tonnes were from the US. In what way have these imports actually helped to bolster up our economy? Prof. Mukerjee said that the primary purpose was to check inflationary tendencies in prices and also to have a buffer stock. When in 1954, there was no food difficulty at all and we explored the possibility of importing foodgrains from other countries, it was thought that it was necessary to go into the matter from a long-term point of view, taking into consideration the demand and supply position. One of the purposes was also this that by getting foodgrains from abroad, we would be able to formulate a stable and long-term food policy.

Let us examine whether these purposes have been fulfilled by imports all these years. I find that actually instead of having an economy which would encourage more production in the country, we have, because of the easy availability of these foodgrains from foreign countries made our economy entirely dependent on imports. When the question of stopping imports is mooted, immediately it is

asked: 'How can we live? Probably without American food, we will all die in a day.' We have reduced ourselves to this ridiculous position, because of this policy. Specially from 1960 our imports have increased and more and more we are dependent only on the US. From 1960 till today, we have imported more than 10 million tonnes of wheat and more than 1 million tons of rice from the US.

As regards distribution of these within the country, every year we are incurring losses to the public exchequer because we are distributing them at a subsidised rate. Latest figures show that the losses in one year to the Government of India in this regard are about Rs. 241.2 lakhs. I am quite sure we are spending about Rs. 200 crores on these imports annually. If even this amount had been distributed amongst the peasants, just to give them an incentive, 'take this money and produce more food in the country', probably the peasants in this country would have been able to give us this quantity of foodgrains.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: More than that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: More than that, I quite agree. What have we done?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): We have done much.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Therefore, you are depending on America!

What I want to point out is this. Even today we can do away with imports, because after all, taking the present production into account, the deficit will be about 8 per cent, not more than that.

An hon. Member: Seven per cent.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The per capita availability of cereals in 1963-64 was 13.2 oz. After importing food and distributing it—the buffer stock is completely exhausted now—we have been able to increase the per capita availability by only 1.3 oz.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

For this increase, which is nothing compared to the need of the people, is it advisable that we continue these imports which goes against our self-respect and injures our economy?

Why is there this cry for stopping these imports all at once? It is because the experience of these few months has shown that we cannot depend on any country either for food or for defence or for any economic aid. No country today is coming forward as a philanthropist to help us.

As has been pointed out, it may be that when the Americans decided to go into this P.L. 480 they wanted to do away with their surplus stock, but at the present moment the American marketable surplus is gradually declining which also we should take into account. So, from now on we must devote our attention to programmes by which in a few months or a few years we can stand on our own. That is possible only if this Government decides to pursue a policy of making this country self-sufficient in food.

So far there has been no such policy whatsoever. If speeches, reports, seminars etc. can give us sufficient food, then under Shri Subramaniam there should have been more than enough food in the country. Similarly, the number of speeches delivered by Shri Krishna Menon should make Pakistan give up Kashmir for ever.

They are now thinking of some emergency production, but I want to point out that they have no control over the States. It is the States that have to produce the food. They have not been able to do anything, there is no co-ordination. The Chief Ministers agree on something, then they do not implement it. Otherwise we will not find this spectacle that the Planning Commission decides that something should be done within such and such a time, the National Development Council endorses it, but nothing happens.

Moreover, the emergency food production programme is not going to succeed because the Food Minister entirely depends on official reports. They have a plan for producing some additional crop within five or six months, but that is based on some figures supplied by the States, without taking into account whether fertilisers would be available etc. They have come to some *ad hoc* figures. This is a situation in which we can achieve our objective, but for that we have to do two things. One is that a remunerative price should be available to the peasants, otherwise you cannot blame them if they go in for cash crops the second is that you have to give the peasants free water as an incentive.

If you approach the States, say that only the Centre gives the clearance, they cannot do that, and the Centre has no capacity nor authority, no power, not even persuasive capacity to tell the States that this is an emergency, for the sake of the nation at least they must do it. So, I think the mere slogan of Jai Kisan has no value. As we gave all support to the jawans, we should give all support to the kisans putting food production on a war footing, so that the kisans really shout jai, jai, and if we give them the primary necessities, which have not been given so far because of the faulty and hesitant policies of the Government, I have no doubt that this country in no time can do without any imports whatever.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on this Resolution.

The views of the hon. Mover and his party on this question are not new. This has been their consistent stand even when they have been enjoying the bounties of P.L. 480 in the shape of distribution of foodgrains. From the beginning they have been condemning this, and it was like a hardy annual ritual to them

and nobody took any notice of them so far, as the country was not very much impressed by their argument.

But now the resolution moved by Shri Mukerjee gains a sort of relevance and deserves serious consideration because of the clumsy approach made by the USA. I have no hesitation in saying that even when the Americans contribute to remove the miseries of the world, they go about it in such a way that they do not get the full credit for it. It is more for the USA that I say this, it is for their own good. They want to maintain peace in the world, they want to make the world prosperous, the President of USA has said so again and again in his speeches. I have not time to quote them. They have proclaimed continuously that it is in their interests and the interests of the free world that there should be no starvation. Even the Food and Agricultural Organisation's report has said that the world should not be allowed to face starvation. But after all this preaching and the statements that they continuously make, the kind of approach that was made by the USA recently was rather unfortunate, and this has created resentment in the country in every village, among all persons. If the Communists express resentment, that is incidental. Every one is now conscious of the way in which the USA has behaved so far as P.L. 480 is concerned. I would appeal to them to look to their own interests. If they want to maintain the goodwill of the world, I would appeal to them not to make this mistake of giving aid and getting all the condemnation and blame for it because they do not know how to implement their policies.

Even today there have been assurances from the USA through an official spokesman that there are not going to be any strings attached to it, but we are conscious of the gravity of the present situation. We should have confidence in ourselves. The moment there are strings attached to it, we shall take our own steps to stand up to the situation.

But this whole resolution has been brought on a moral basis. What is the morality or immorality about aid? The situation in the world is such that it is going in more and more for economic aid, and there is more and more flexibility about both trade and aid. Almost all the international agencies, financial and economic and the countries which are wedded to the communist doctrine are all conditioned by the present situation and no country in this world can live in isolation. Today's isolation is not political isolation because nationalism has prevailed even over international communism. Most of the countries in the Eastern European horizon have made this known to the world, that nationalism is holding supremacy and that the international communism preached by the Chinese has no *locus standi* in the present day world. Why is this? This is due to the fact that the world is now convinced that nobody could live in economic isolation. This is one of the ways by which we can have a co-ordinated and co-operative approach to the world problem of economic poverty and economic misery. There is a talk of having flexibility of approach about the balance of payments situation. The whole thing is so much wedded together and one thing such as PL 480 cannot be treated in isolation.

But I would say this that this has come as a blessing in disguise to this government. I have not so much grudge against the US or other countries in the world who could play with the situation if we allow them to do so. After 18 years of consistent noise, consistent preachings and consistent demand that this country should be made self-sufficient, we hear of only slogans and even the Congress President says: food, food. It is a paper tiger. That is the impression of the Congress President. It is very true that after 18 years of our existence, self-sufficiency and self-reliance slogans—these slogans that we shout are the noisiest—but we still stick to the situation. Our schemes are like a paper tiger. There is

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

a sentence in the report of the Ministry of food and agriculture that constant vigilance will be maintained on the price and the supply situation. It is the usual remark and the usual reply given for all the situations. Immediately anything happens, the remedy of the situation is to call for a meeting of the Chief Ministers or various leaders and solve this problem, as if food production is going to be solved this way. It is very tragic. Even when we were talking about these things in the month of September, there was a report in the *Hindustan Times* that 15,000 tons of rice was allowed to rot in Punjab and nobody was going to pick it up. There was shortage of rice in Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra and almost all the other States but 15,000 tons were allowed to rot. I do not know what is the situation today. When I asked a question about this, the Food Minister said that he had no information. If the report was there, that kind of a report, should immediately be checked, even if the report was found to be wrong. This government of India is using D.I.R. for every other situation except this situation. All kinds of reports are circulating in the Press and they are not going to check it. Even today there is a feeling created that there is a thirty per cent scarcity. I do not believe in these figures but it came in the papers. It has created grave psychological fear in the minds of the people. I would wish that this debate will go as a lesson to the government against whom I have every grouse. They have not done enough to raise food, they will have to try to do so, not on paper, but actually in the field and to improve the situation.

श्री मधु लिखये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भाननीय सदस्य श्री हीरेन मुर्जी के प्रस्ताव का मेरा धपना जो संशोधन है उसके साथ समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। मैंने इस धपन का संशोधन दिया है कि पी० एल० 480 के मातहत जो धनाज धयात किया जाता है उसकी तत्काल बन्द कर दिया जाये और

मुल्क को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए ठोस योजना हाथ में ली जाय। यह जो मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ वह अमरीका के द्रव से प्रेरित होकर नहीं कर रहा हूँ। व्यक्ति तो निःस्वार्थी हो सकता है लेकिन मेरा धपना क्या है कि कोई देश और किसी भी देश की सरकार कभी पूर्ण रूप से निःस्वार्थी नहीं होती है। जहाँ तक अमरीका का सवाल है। यह मानना कि निःस्वार्थी बुद्धि से अमरीका आपको धार्थिक सहायता देगा या पी० एल० 480 के मातहत धनाज देगा मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अपेक्षा बिल्कुल गलत है और इसलिए उसको छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैं इस सिद्धान्त पर जोर दे रहा हूँ कि धनाज जैसे मामले में हिन्दुस्तान जैसा बड़ा मुल्क अगर आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बन जायगा तो हमारी आजादी झूठी रह जायेगी और विदेशी नीति के मामले में और सुरक्षा नीति के मामले में हम हमेशा विदेशियों के ऊपर निर्भर करेंगे।

एक घोषी बहस यहाँ पर चली, एक धस से चली कि पहले कारखाना या पहले खेती, और इसको लेकर हमारे कुछ मित्र भी इसमें फँस गये। भाँठ, दस साल पहले की यह बात है। आजा नतीजा यह हो गया है कि खेती का विकास न होने के कारण हमारी आजादी खतरे में आ गयी है। धसल में खेती और कारखाने का सम्बन्ध ऐसा है कि खेती हमारे पैर है और कारखाना हमारे हाथ है। दोनों की तरक्की साथ साथ नहीं होती है तो देश की जो धार्थिक समस्या है कभी हल नहीं हो पायेगी इसलिए आत्मनिर्भरता के ऊपर मैं जोर दे रहा हूँ। इस पी० एल० 480 के कारण और सरकार की धयोग्यता के कारण हमारा देश निकम्मा बन गया है।

जहाँ तक गेहूँ की पैदावार का सवाल है गेहूँ की खपत का सवाल है, मंडी में जो गेहूँ धाता है उसका सवाल है, धाप देखें कि इस पी० एल० 480 के कारण हम कितने

अमरीका के अधीन होते चले जा रहे हैं ? मैं कुछ प्रांकड़े उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1956 से लेकर 1964-65 तक जो कुल गेहूँ जो मंडी में आता था और पैदा होता था उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रांकड़े हैं। कुल पैदावार जो होती है उसका 40 प्रतिशत मंडी में आता है यह सरकार का धनदाज है। मेरा खयाल है कि उससे भी कम आता है। लेकिन मान लिया जाय कि 40 फी सदी आ जाता है। तो यह 40 फी सदी देशी आता है और बाकी अमरीका से आता है। दोनों को मिला कर किसी तरह काम चल जाता है। मंडी में आने वाले कुल गेहूँ में पी० एल० 480 का गेहूँ कितना है वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। 1956 में कुल मंडी में जो गेहूँ आया उस का 41 प्रतिशत इस पी० एल० 480 के मातहत आया। उसके बाद 37 प्रतिशत ; फिर तीसरे साल 44 प्रतिशत ; फिर 50 प्रतिशत ; फिर 60-61 में 32 प्रतिशत ; 61-62 में 35 प्रतिशत ; उस के बाद 47 प्रतिशत और अगले साल में तो 57 प्रतिशत तक अमरीका से आया। और पिछले साल यह आयात 42 प्रतिशत था। इस तरह पी० एल० 480 के ऊपर हम लोग निर्भर रहे। इससे पता चलेगा कि एक बहुत ही बड़े मामले पर इस सरकार ने मुल्क को बिल्कुल चौपट कर दिया है, मुल्क को बिल्कुल अमरीका के अधीन बना दिया है और कोई भी स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्र इस तरह नहीं चल सकता है। आत्मनिर्भरता की बातें तो एक लम्बे घसे से चल रही हैं। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री कभी एक साल में आत्मनिर्भर करने की घोषणा करते थे, कभी 4, 5 साल में बनाने की घोषणा करते थे लेकिन इधर एक लम्बे घसे से 1942-43 से लेकर आज तक हमारी निर्भरता दूसरे मुल्कों पर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसलिए देश को एक धक्का देने की जरूरत है। यह धक्का हमारी समाज व्यवस्था को और हमारी नीतियों को तभी मिलेगा जब हम मुस्ती की साथ फैसला करेंगे कि भविष्य में जो होना

है वह होवे, जहां तक अनाज का सवाल है, आत्मनिर्भरता का सवाल है हम किसी भी देश के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे। 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग हमारे देश में खेती पर निर्वाह करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि जापान और इंग्लैंड भी तो अनाज का आयात करते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खेती पर जापान में और इंग्लैंड में कितने लोग निर्भर करते हैं ? ये लोग भी दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद अनाज के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा आत्मनिर्भर बनने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब हमारे 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं तो क्या इस देश के लिए यह लाञ्छन नहीं है कि 1943 से विदेशी अनाज के आयात पर हम जिन्दा रह रहे हैं और मुल्क को चौपट बना रहे हैं ? इसलिए आत्मनिर्भरता लाने के लिए हम सब से पहले यह फैसला करें कि आगन्दा में आयात बन्द, कोई पी० एल० 480 का हम करार बगैरह नहीं करेंगे और हम स्वयं अनाज पैदा कर के मुल्क को आत्मनिर्भर बनायेंगे। उसके लिए एक जल्दी बात यह काम सम्बन्धी है ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरों को आने अधिक समय दिया है, लेकिन मैं इस मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा।

दामों के बारे में और खेती मुद्दों के बारे में हमें ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए। जहां तक दामों का सवाल है जब तक कारखाने में बनी चीजों के दाम और खेती के जो दाम हैं दोनों में आप कोई सन्तुलन और समन्वय पैदा नहीं करते हैं और खेती के विभिन्न मास के और अनाज के जो दाम हैं उनमें कोई सन्तुलन नहीं लाते हैं यह बीज नहीं होने वाली है। आज क्या होता है। मेरी मैं कोई पैसा नहीं लगाता है और जो कुछ लोग लगाते हैं वह काले बाजार का पैसा ज्यादा महरी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जमीनों में और कुछ खेती में लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस खेती से क्या फायदा होगा? महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री हमारे खाद्य मंत्री के मित्र हैं। क्या खाद्य मंत्री जानते हैं कि जिन खेती में एक एकड़ पर पन्द्रह सौ नुह हजार रुपये हो नुंते लगाने पड़ती है, ऐसी भंगूर की खेती उनके मित्र महाराष्ट्र में कर रहे हैं? क्या मुद्दुगुम साहब बसन्तराव नाईक साहब से यह नहीं कह सकते कि अगर हम लोगों को आराम निर्भर बनना है, अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ानी है, तो वे भंगूर की खेती के लिए पन्द्रह हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ न लगायें, बल्कि वह अनाज की पैदावार, गेहूं और चावल की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए रुपये लगायें। लेकिन यह तबो संभव होगा, जब सरकार इस बारे में ठीक नीति का निर्धारण करेगी। लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से तो किसानों पर लगान बढ़ाने की बात की जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को छोटे किसान पर से लगान बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए, उनके लिये सिबाई का मुक्त इन्तजाम करना चाहिये और उन लोगों के लिये खाद पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करनी चाहिये। ये सब कदम उठाने पर ही अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है।

अगर सरकार आत्मनिर्भर होने का संकल्प करेगी, तो उसे शहरी और देहाती लोगों के लिए राशनिंग का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा? उस के लिए सरकार को अनाज खरीद कर इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा। महाराष्ट्र में राज्य के स्तर पर, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, अनाज खरीदने का प्रयोग दुग्रा। क्या नजोत्रा दुग्रा? किनो भी सूबे में देहानों में दस प्रतिशत से कम हो किमान हैं, जिनके पास बेचने लायक अनाज रहता है। बाकी तो शरीर किसान हैं, उन के पास अपने केवल पेट के लिए जो अनाज होता है। अगर वह भी उनके पास नहीं रहता है, क्योंकि लगान देने के लिए, कर्जा चुकाने के लिए, मूद देने

के लिए, कारखानों की चीजें खरीदने के लिए उन बेबारों को भूखे रह कर अपना अनाज मंडो में ले जाकर बेचना पड़ता है—जब सरकार खरीदती है, तो उनको बेचना पड़ता है।

जितने कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जिनके आशय पर आज जितने और ग्रामीण इलाकों में कांग्रेस की इमारत खड़ी है, वे बड़े, पैतृ वाले किसान हैं, ये लोग सरकार को ज्वार, बाजरा, गेहूं या चावल नहीं बेच रहे हैं। वे व्यापारियों और दूसरे लोगों के साथ गठ-बन्धन करके काले बाजार में अनाज बेच रहे हैं। इसलिए ज्वार का दाम 100 और 120 रुपये क्विंटल है। इसी तरह दूसरे मॉटे अनाज की भी दाम हैं। क्या सरकार में हिम्मत है राशनिंग लाने की और देहातों में जो शरीर खेतिहर मजदूर, शरीर किसान हैं उनको अनाज देने के लिए जरीदारों और पैतृ वाले किसानों से खरीदने की?

जब तक सरकार ये सारे कदम नहीं उठाती है, तब तक मुस्क बापट होता जायेगा और शास्त्री जी ताकते रहेंगे। आज पाटिल साहब अमरीका में क्या कर रहे हैं? यहां अखबारों में छापा जाता है कि उनको यह काम नहीं दिया गया है। खाद्य मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में यही बात कही। लेकिन यह झूठ बात है, शास्त्री जी की ओर से पाटिल साहब गये थे और चुपके से और अन्धरे में यह सारा काम होता है। सरकार क्यों नहीं साफ-साफ कहती कि हम में हिम्मत नहीं है, हम लोग हमेशा के लिए अमरीका के अनाज पर निर्भर रहेंगे और इसीलिए पाटिल साहब की हमने भेजा था? राज्य सभा में एक बात कही जाये, पेट्रियट में एक खबर छपी जाये और अन्दर से दूसरा काम किया जाये, यह सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता है।

मैं आपसे इतना ही अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ।

Shri T. Subramanyam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our country has been steeped in poverty and is subject to backward conditions and sub-standards and low economic standard. To overcome this poverty and the low standards, we are straining our utmost to get into the stage of the developed countries. To remove this under-development, we are receiving assistance from other countries. It is unfettered assistance; it is unworthy of a great country like ours and for other countries also—for us to receive and for other countries to offer,—fettered assistance, we have taken every care to see that the assistance that we have received is not subjected to or tied up with strings, pressures and other things. From the beginning, we have been adopting a policy of real non-alignment and independence. For sometime, the other countries did not understand us; they misunderstood us, but lately for some years, they have correctly understood us and they have appreciated our stand with regard to this matter.

We have received substantial assistance in the matter of starting our electrical undertakings, installation of electrical plants and other industries from the USA, from the USSR and other countries. The USSR has offered us a number of tractors—I should think it is about 11,000 tractors—to effect improvement in our agricultural production. The USA has offered us help in the matter of installing hydro-electric plants, thermal plants and power plants, for being used for irrigation purposes, for lift irrigation and for installing pump sets and other purposes. Therefore, without any hesitation, we have been receiving this sort of help.

With regard to the suggestion about PL 480, I feel in the present circumstances, it is necessary to seek this help for two or three reasons. Firstly, recently we have been subject to the emergency; the crisis is not yet past. Napoleon once said that the army marches on its belly; that is, it should be supplied with provisions, with foodstuffs. They are all of strategic

importance, and especially so in war-time, and particularly now, when we have not effected a permanent treaty with Pakistan.

There is also another country to the north,—our neighbour there,—which does not want to export foodgrains but which wants revolutions. We should not forget that aspect of the matter. There are also some elements, some groups, some people in our own country which would import not foodgrains but revolutions, and keeping in mind these anti-national elements, it is most risky to give up the import of foodgrains.

My third reason is that just at present the seasons have been very disadvantageous. We are passing through very critical times. There has been drought throughout the period, which has overtaken all the States. It has been very extensive and it is feared that the seasonal conditions will be very severe this time. Therefore, this is not the opportune moment when we must give up or forego PL 480 imports. I know it is irksome, and it is derogatory to our self-respect, and the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Subramaniam, has been trying his best and has been striking a note of optimism; there is a ring of optimism that we must achieve self-sufficiency before long. I am sure he will do it, but we must take some concrete steps. In the last 18 years we have not taken enough steps in this regard. I should be frank in this matter. We must, therefore, maximise our utilisation of our irrigation potential created in the country. The second factor is that fertiliser plants should be started. At one time it was said that every State must have a fertiliser plant. This is a sad story. We did not take enough care to start fertiliser factories. We are told that there has been difficulty in the matter of securing sites and in the acquisition of land; we were also told that some people for whom licences were granted did not avail themselves of the licences for starting fertiliser factories. Anyway, some reason

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

has been given to get over this. It is a hard fact. We have to start fertiliser plants as early as possible.

The third factor is in regard to seed farms. It has been said that some hybrid jawar will increase the yield by four or five times more than what is at present yielded. It is possible. The research stations must be more active, and demonstration farms must be started everywhere so that the ryots can see that by utilising these improved methods of agriculture, improved seeds and irrigation facilities and fertilisers, better yields can be secured. It is only by this way that you can achieve self-sufficiency. We are anxious to achieve self-sufficiency. I am sure that the Minister of Food and Agriculture is as anxious as we are to achieve self-sufficiency, and in the present circumstances, we should not forego the imports under this P.L. 480.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri C. Subramaniam.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने एमेंडमेंट्स दी हैं, क्या वे बेकार नहीं ? आप कम से कम प्राथमिकता का समय बढ़ा सकते हैं । टाइम बढ़ाने में क्या दिक्कत है ? आज हाउस बजाय पांच बजे के साढ़े पांच बजे उठ सकता है । अगर हाउस चाहे तो वह टाइम बढ़ा सकता है । आप हाउस की राय से सीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House has rejected the extension of time.

Shri Bafé: (Khargone): All the parties must be given an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A motion was moved that the time be extended, and the House has rejected it. I told Shri Subramaniam that he would be called at 4.45. But it is now 4.40.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have the right to reply and in any case it will

go beyond 5 o'clock. Why not allow some more speeches?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can take 5 or 10 minutes for his reply. I shall allow him.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : टाइम बढ़ाने में क्या दिक्कत है ? हाउस से पूछ लें कि क्या वह टाइम एक्सटेंड करना चाहता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The food debate is coming; you will have enough time.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I am going to be very brief in my reply, as shortly we will be having a food debate and I am told the business advisory committee has allotted 10 hours for that. Therefore, with regard to the various issues raised about the actual food policy, agricultural development programmes, etc., I reserve my remarks to that main debate. At the outset, I would like to thank Prof. Mukerjee for having moved this resolution and focussed the attention of the government, this House and of this country on this very important food problem.

There is an atmosphere in the country today which has been created because of the emergency and the valour which our jawans exhibited on the battle front that has caught the whole country. The nation's mood today is, if necessary to go alone. It is only that which Prof. Mukerjee tried to reflect through this resolution. But my only charge against him is, as he and his party always do, he tried to play politics taking advantage of the mood of the nation, because this resolution is not as innocent as it looks. It has got certain political overtones and political implications.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Of course, it has; we do not hide that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He said, when aid is given the sting is not evident. In the same way, when the resolution is moved by Prof. Mukerjee, the sting or the political implication or overtone may not be quite evident. We have to look into it. He fully substantiated by statement, not by the resolution itself—there is sting enough in the resolution itself—but by his speech.

I am in complete agreement with him when he charges the government that in our attempt to implement our land reforms, we have not been as vigorous and perhaps not as sincere as we should have been. I am prepared to accept all these charges.

श्री मधु लिखते : प्राज्ञ तो बड़े घन्तमूँह
हो गये हो ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: But the resolution is completely different. All those things will be considered when we discuss the food policy, where and why we failed. But the fact is today we are not producing enough to feed the millions of our people. That is definite. In that, India is not alone. I am not saying this as an apology for what we have not done. If we look across the world, most of the countries today are not self-sufficient with regard to foodstuffs. The target of self-sufficiency has been slippery not only to India, but to many other countries. This cuts across ideology, geography and everything. It may be a communist country, a socialist country, a capitalist country or even a feudal country. You find in the world today that only a few countries can stand up and say, "we are self-sufficient or we have got surplus". This is a fact. No doubt we have been making attempts for the last 17 or 18 years, but countries striving for a much longer period, three times this period, have not yet achieved self-sufficiency in spite of their best efforts and revolutionary approaches to agriculture. We have got to realise today

that it is not by mere revolutionary approaches or any other approach that we are going to change the pattern of agriculture and increase production. Our experience has shown, the world experience has shown that it is by the application of science and technology to agriculture and the transforming of agriculture into a modern and scientific agriculture away from the traditional agriculture that we can achieve results. That is the only way to achieve results.

An. hon. Member: Tell that to Birlas.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even Birlas. They apply science and technology. Science and technology is not peculiar to a socialist country, a communist country or a capitalist country. Whoever applies it, whether socialist, communist or capitalist, will achieve results and there is no doubt about it. I am not on that subject now, and I am prepared to stand up and argue when the matter comes up for discussion.

Therefore, the fact today is that we are functioning in a deficit economy as far as foodgrains, as far as our food requirements are concerned. I would have very well appreciated if the learned professor had come forward with this resolution in April when we were gloating over the performance of 1964-65, when we reached the record production of the target of 88.5 million tons. If he had come forward with this resolution then saying that now we have reached this level of production and therefore let us give up the P.L. 480 agreements, I would have very much appreciated it. No, he did not come with this resolution then. He now comes at the psychological hour when the monsoon has failed and therefore the production has gone down, the kharif season production has considerably gone down and the rabi prospects also are still uncertain and to a certain extent bleak. Therefore, I get a little bit

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suspicious. He has come with the resolution when the scarcity conditions are prevailing. It is not as if his party is unaware of it. They are proclaiming it from the housetops that something dangerous is going to happen and therefore the Government should do this and do that. But in spite of this condition prevailing today and when there is going to be a significant shortfall in the production, that he should offer us advice, taking advantage of the mood of the country, that we should give up P.L. 480 agreements forthwith and try to be self-sufficient is just like somebody giving us advice when we are attacked by our powerful neighbour that we should stand alone, we should not get aid from anywhere, we should be self-sufficient. We should beware of those friends who give us such advice.

श्री मधु लिमये : भीख मांगने जाओ ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why Prof. Mukerjee's advice am unable to accept at its face value even though many of the things he said are quite acceptable to me.

What is important today is, in view of the situation, in view of the mood of the country, in view of the difficulties which we are confronted with in meeting our food problem and even getting aid, whatever might be the result, it is a warning to us. I am not saying it now. I have been saying it when we were getting better production and we were in a much safer position, that it is dangerous for a big country like India to be dependent on foreign aid and foreign imports—leave alone aid, more especially foreign imports—from whichever source it might be. Particularly when we are getting this aid from 12,000 miles away, even though they might be willing, even though they may not be attaching any political strings to it, if something should happen which makes it impossible for the supplies to come from 12,000 miles away, we are put in a desperate position. That

happened. There was a strike in the United States of America—the long shoremen strike—for three months, and it immediately affected our position. I do realise it is the most dangerous situation for a country to be dependent upon foreign imports, not because it is the United States of America, but because the imports come from 12,000 miles away and we have to cover 12,000 miles to get the supplies here. Of course, it is not even the distance which matters to our Communist friends, but it is the United States of America which matters. That is no concern of ours (Interruption). As far as we are concerned, we have adopted a policy of friendship with all the nations, and if we are accepting aid today, we are not apologetic about that, we have been accepting it from all sources. But from whatever source it may be, if there are political strings attached to it, whether hidden or open, we are not going to accept that. That has been declared from house-tops. I can give this assurance to this House that we do not require our Communist friends to warn us about political strings; we are quite capable of taking care of political strings. And even though they may be prepared to forget these political strings when it suits them, as far as we are concerned, we are not going to accept political strings in whatever circumstances it might be and from whatever quarter it might be.

The point for consideration is this. Today we are in a difficult situation; particularly during the coming year we are going to be in a difficult situation and we have to meet this situation. It is not merely P.L. 480, it is not merely US aid but international co-operation and assistance from the various friendly countries would be absolutely necessary to tide over this crisis. Therefore, at this critical juncture if we go about and say in a huff "no, we do not want aid" it will be committing not only a political suicide as far as the party is concerned

but others may take advantage of it and create sufficient difficulties for the Government, for the party and ultimately for the country. Therefore, we have to be cautious about this, particularly in the coming years. I want to say with all humility and with a full sense of responsibility that if anybody says that in the coming years we are going to go alone without any aid whatsoever, he is living in a fool's paradise. I want to make it quite clear that we have to depend on foreign aid. But if it is a question of strings attached to it, our honour is much more precious to us than anything else. We have proved it at all times and in all circumstances, whenever we faced any crisis.

Therefore, if this House and the country want that we should reach self-sufficiency, as far as I am concerned, as far as this Government is concerned, I want to give this pledge that we shall do everything possible to become self-sufficient and to see that we get rid of our dependence on foreign imported foodgrains as early as possible.

An hon. Member: How?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For that I shall place before the House concrete proposals—not on this occasion but when the food debate comes—on the basis of which we are going to achieve self-sufficiency. At that time you may scrutinise, criticise or modify that programme and I am prepared to listen to your advice. But at this hour when we are in difficulties, when there is going to be a scarcity which perhaps we did not witness for quite a long time in the history of our country, if we have to accept this suggestion that straightway we should get rid of PL 480 imports we would be taking too dangerous a risk and I am not prepared to play with the lives of the people, even if it is for satisfying our Communist friends. Therefore, I would appeal to Professor Mukerjee to take this assurance given by me on behalf of the Gov-

ernment. After all, I am having meetings even with Opposition party leaders.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): You are very kind.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, it is for my own benefit. I am meeting members so that I may be benefited by their suggestions. Therefore, it is for my own benefit. Let us not have a running commentary. Even though it might be from a lady Member, still I resent it.... (interruptions) Therefore, when we come forward with our programmes and policies to be followed during the Fourth Plan, it is time enough to criticise us, to give us suggestions and to make modifications in the programmes. But I would request the House and the country that in this hour of difficulties we should not take any decision in a huff. As far as getting aid without political strings attached to it is concerned, I think we should leave it to the Prime Minister to play the game properly. Let us have faith and confidence in his leadership and serve the country to the best of our ability.... (interruptions). So far as they are concerned, at one end they will completely support the government; at the other end, they will try to pull us down by our legs. This is, unfortunately, the difficulty with regard to this, some sort of National United Front, and all those things; but we are quite aware of it. Therefore, while we have got to be cautious in accepting aid, while we have to take all steps for the purpose of reaching self-sufficiency, I am not in a position to accept the Resolution as it has been moved.

There is a constructive approach made in Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh's Resolution which not only highlights the importance of getting rid of it, but also indicates the lines in which we have got to move. Therefore, I would recommend to the House to accept that Resolution which makes a construc-

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tive suggestion with regard to the approach to this matter. I would support that Resolution and for the reasons which I have already stated, with all the force at my command, I have to oppose the Resolution of Shri Hiren Mukerjee; not that I oppose or I am against many of the things which he has said for the purpose of attaining self-sufficiency—I shall take advantage of those suggestions—but because of the political implication and the political overtone I am opposing this Resolution.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Permit me, Sir, to thank the hon. Minister for accepting the Resolution which I have moved.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): This has been mentioned time and again in this debate in this House and the Minister must make it clear whether Shri Patil did have a brief from the Government of India for negotiating PL-480 which the Government of USA and whether he did actually negotiate or whether it was all entirely unauthorised negotiation. It is a very important political matter that two Cabinet Minister's run counter to each other and the House should demand a satisfaction in regard to this matter.

Shri Bade: Our Ministers go on saying that because our country is going through scarcity, PL 480 is necessary for some years; but let him say for how many years he is going to continue this thing... (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you will forgive my saying it, but I was almost sick when listening to the speech of the Food and Agriculture Minister. If it was not for the fact that I found in the approach of many of his Congress colleagues an understanding of the present position and also a sympathetic approach to the Resolution which I had given notice of, I would have felt like saying that if we are supposed to function in Parliament on the terms which the Food and Agriculture Minister has put before it, we

should refuse to do so and there could be no decent parliamentary set-up. While members of his party, Member after Member, had given notice of amendments accepting my formulation and adding an operative part to it, he chooses to say that because it comes from a Communist source, he has very vivid suspicions about our motives and, therefore, he cannot accept it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Suspicion-minded man.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If he could point out rational arguments to say that what I have said is not correct that our continued dependence on these PL 480 imports have not hurt our honour as well as our interest, if he could point out rational arguments, I would have said that he has done a good job. He does not do it; he takes shelter behind all kinds of innuendoes and insinuations and he expects that when his Prime Minister calls us for consultations, we should take him at his word and go along, sit along with him at the table and discuss things. If we are not taken on trust when we are operating in this place, we should know what is what. If this kind of mentality is behind the mind of the Food and Agriculture Minister, we should know what is what. If we do it properly, if the Prime Minister comes and says something of that sort, we would know what to say in regard to it. But I take it that when Member after Member of the Congress Party has taken a different attitude, I am not going to take much too severe a view of the pettifogging attitude which was shown by the Food and Agriculture Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have spoken on behalf of my Government and my party.

17 hrs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Let the Food and Agriculture Minister exercise his importance as member of the Cabi-

net which is supposed to function on the basis of joint responsibility. But this kind of talk is characteristic of the Government and I say, I am very sorry for the administration which we have got.

I can understand Srinmati Tarkeshwari Sinha saying that she was a little perturbed that the United States had made a clumsy approach and she appealed to the United States not to make such mistakes. It is a very honest approach and I can understand that sort of thing. But Mr. Subramaniam had the gumption to say that it is only because of scarcity conditions today and because we have the desire to fish in troubled waters that we have brought this motion. I tried to point out with reference to facts and figures that even though in 1964-65 we did have the record production of 87.4 million tonnes, it was exactly in that particular year that under the egregious mismanagement of the Food and Agriculture Ministry this country, from Kerala to Assam, did have food crisis all over the place. I tried to point out how after the Government got enormous allocations of P.L. 480 imports from 1960, it was exactly at that point of time that the Food and Agriculture Ministry absolutely collapsed. It did nothing of its job. The procurement went down and as far as the distribution is concerned, the less said about it the better. I said over and over again that it is only because you got what you considered to be a generous bounty from the United States which you thought was absolutely without strings—I am not going to reflect upon its motives—that you in a self-satisfied fashion forgot to do your duty as the administrator of the Food and Agriculture Department of this country. That is why in 1964-65 with 87.4 million tonnes of our own production and with so much P.L. 480 bounty coming in, we could not build buffer stocks. On the contrary, there was conspicuous consumption by the friends of

those people who sit on the Treasury Benches and now they have the gumption to say that we try to fish in troubled waters.

Only the other day I was in Mysore and I learnt about the drought there and about the anxiety in the minds of the people there. We share their anxiety. It is only because we want basic remedy of a situation that has been allowed to go from bad to worse that we have brought forward this Resolution. I say, because of the shock treatment which the Indo-Pakistan conflict has given we can now get our people to do something really drastic. We can call upon the patriotism of our people even to suffer some privations in order that we can basically solve the food problem of our country. It is only because of that we have brought up this matter at this particular point of time. The Minister might dislike the look of us—he is quite entitled to his preferences. But what is the point of view that we have given? I am ready to accept the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. He is not present here possibly because of a whip given to him. I am ready to accept his amendment. I am ready to accept his amendment of Mr. Dwivedy. Let me read the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das:

"In view of the continued dependence on imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States which has made the nation complacent in efforts to be made for increasing food production, the recent attitude of U.S.A. in this regard and the fact that it is injurious to our economy, this House is of opinion that earnest efforts be made to make the country self-sufficient at an early date and in the meantime foodgrains should be procured only from such countries as do not attach any strings political or otherwise to such supply."

I am ready to accept this amendment. There is no formulation with which he can possibly disagree. Though he

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

might dislike the look of us though he may not like to support whatever resolution we try to sponsor, though we go unreported in the papers, we have even a hostile House listening to our arguments. Mr. S. K. Patil, the pioneer in this matter went to the United States. I do not hesitate to say that I admire the efficiency of the people of the United States who can produce such wonderful things in America. Their production is so highly efficient. I never hesitate to say that. There is no harm in importing something from abroad if you are in need of it. I said that during the course of my speech. I have no objection to an attempt being made at one time. If it was an honest attempt, to build up buffer stocks from foodgrains imported from United States or from somewhere else. I said all these things but at the same time what has actually happened? What has happened is that the induction of these P.L. 480 imports has meant complacency in the administration, in the efficiency, and a repudiation and disavowal of nationally accepted agrarian policies. (Interruptions). Who goes again to the United States? The Prime Minister, as I had occasion the other day to say; was behaving like a shy maiden, saying yes and no. We ought to know what is what and whether he is going to the United States or not. Mr. Patil goes and comes back. He should have been here. His first responsibility is to Parliament and he should have been here to listen to what has been said when he was telling the Press in Bombay and London that he had got the United States to renew P.L. 480 assistance. (Interruptions).

When I listen to Mr. Subramaniam, I am inclined to believe what I did not believe in the first instance. I did not refer to it. I say in the *Hindustan Times* yesterday a statement ascribed to him. He is supposed to have told the Congress Parliamentary Party that we should not create diffi-

culties for the United States in giving food aid by indulging in brave and heroic talks. The House should like to find out from Mr. Patil whether or not he has given some kind of an assurance. Whatever it is, the Hon. Minister does not deal with that kind of thing. He does not wish us to create difficulties in the way of the U.S. Administration. I am not concerned about creating difficulties or not creating difficulties for the U.S. Administration. It is too powerful, 12,000 miles away, with its hydrogen and atomic bombs and, God knows, what other methods of destructions and infiltration into different countries. They use food as an instrument of power and that is why they have found this utilisation, the way the Government have utilised P.L. 480 in this country. I warn this Government to beware and that is why I want it to utilise this present patriotic occasion when people are ready even to suffer privations in order to stand on our own feet and give a proper answer to those people in the United States or the United Kingdom who are blackmailing us and are trying to get us to do things which would be against the grain. That is why I have put forward my Resolution. I am ready and willing to accept the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. Possibly it is palatable to Mr. Subramaniam also. I would say that, if there is anything called conscience, if there is anything called moral approach or anything of that sort, whatever the difference which you may have regarding the work in Parliament, this amendment which I am accepting should be accepted by the House.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Unless the House agrees to extend the time, the time should not be extended. The sense of the House should be taken first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments, 2 and 13, are negative amendments. I shall put them to vote.

Does he accept Shri Deshmukh's amendment.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I accept only the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das, which is a substitute motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he is not accepting it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Who is he to accept or not to accept? Let it be put to the vote of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He has no business to accept or not to accept. He is not moving a Resolution.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have accepted the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. That should be put to vote first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put Shri Shree Narayan Das's amendment to vote. Mr. Mukerjee accepts it.

Division No. 4]

Bade, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chandauri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.

Akkamma Dev., Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Charuvedi Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Firodia, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri

Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jedhe, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Keishling, Shri Rishang
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Koulajgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Maleichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mehrotra, Shri Bhai Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Muhammad Iemal, Shri
Mukane, Shri
Muthiah, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.

Pottekhatt, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Warior, Shri

Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Reddy, Shri Lings
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Siddananiappa, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwar, Shri K. N.
Tiwar, Shri R. S.
Ulkey, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.
Yadab, Shri N. P.

The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted namely:—

"In view of the continued dependence on imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States which has made the nation complacent in efforts to be made for increasing food production, the recent attitude of U.S.A. in this regard and the fact that it is injurious to our economy, this House is of opinion that earnest efforts be made to make the country self-sufficient at an early date and in the meantime foodgrains should be procured only from such countries as do not attach any strings political or otherwise to such supply."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

[17.7 hrs

NOES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of division is:

Ayes , 10;

Noes 62.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the last amendment, No. 15 by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh, which is a substitute Resolution, to the vote of the House.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The question is:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to implement as part of the Fourth Plan an integrated development programme of agriculture to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains and with a view to progressively curtail and ultimately stop P.L. 480 imports, the Government of India should ensure a remunerative and economic price to the farmer; give highest priority in providing the farmer cheap credit and the material inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, better seeds, water and agricultural machinery; and assign adequate resources for giving a new orientation and emphasis to agricultural re-

search to enable it to tackle the problems which inhibit agricultural productivity." (15)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the other amendments fall through.

17.17½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 15, 1965/Kartika 24, 1887 (Saka).