

Second Series Vol. LI - No. 14

**Saturday, March 4, 1961
Phalguna 13, 1882 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. LI contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 473 and 484 to 515 2599—2623

Unstarred Questions Nos. 799 to 891 2623—85

Observance of decorum in the House 2685—88

Papers laid on the Table 2688—89

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Enrolment of Bengalis residing in Assam on Voters' List 2689—94

Railway Budget—General Discussion 2694—2804

Daily Digest 2805—10

No. 14.—*Saturday, March 4, 1961/Phalgun 13, 1882 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 516 to 519, 521, 522, 524, 543 and 525 2811—46

Short Notice Question No. 3 2846—51

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 520, 523, 526 to 542 and 544 to 561 2851—75

Unstarred Questions Nos. 892 to 937, 939 to 962 and 964 to 973 2875—2929

Motion for Adjournment—

Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Orissa 2929—33

Papers laid on the Table 2934—35

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Rise in Jute prices 2935—36

Allocation of time for Government Business 2936—3

Business of the House 2936—3

Railway Budget—General Discussion 2939—

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Seventy-seventh Report 2991

Resolution *re.* Prevention of the use of places of religious worship for political propaganda 2992—3038

Resolution *re.* Trade Union Activities of Government Employees 3038—60

Daily Digest 3061—68

No. 15.—*Monday, March 6, 1961/Phalgun 15, 1882 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 562 to 568, 570, 571, 574, 576 to 580 and 582 to 587 3069—3113

Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5 3113—22

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 569, 572, 573, 575, 581 and 588 to 604 3122—39

Unstarred Questions Nos. 974 to 1106 3139—3232

Papers laid on the Table 3233

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

Indian Troops for Congo 3234—37

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa), 1960-61 3237

Messages from Rajya Sabha 3238

Election to Committee—

Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority 3238

Railway Budget—General Discussion 3239—3304

U. P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill 3305—45

Motion to consider 3305—45

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 3345

Motion to pass 33

LOK SABHA

Saturday, March 4, 1961 | Phalguna 13, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय फिल्मों में अश्लील दृश्य और गीत

+

*५१६- { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसे कुछ अभ्या-वेदन और प्रस्ताव आदि मिले हैं जिन में भारतीय चलचित्रों के कथानक-दृश्य और गीतों की अश्लीलता पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन पर विचार किया है; और

(ग) क्या सेंसर बोर्ड के नियमों को अधिक कड़ा करने का विचार है, अथवा बोर्ड को किसी अन्य रूप से अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने की कोई योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) :

(क) हाल में सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें या प्रस्ताव नहीं आये हैं। पिछले वर्ष इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें सरकार को मिली थीं। मुझे उन लोगों से जिन्होंने इस प्रकार की शिकायतें भेजी थीं, बातचीत करने का अवसर भी मिला था।

2064 (A1) LS-1.

(ख) तथा (ग). जनता को इस प्रकार की शिकायतों पर सरकार हमेशा बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करती है। सदा ही यह प्रयास किया जाता है कि सेंसर करने का कार्य अधिक उपयोगी जहाँ तक संभव हो एकसा तथा डायरेक्टिव्स के अनुसार हो। आदेशों (Directives) की एक प्रति २२ मार्च, १९६० को सभा की मेज पर रखी गयी थी।

साधारणतया यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस बात की सर्वदा कोशिश जारी रहती है कि सेंसरशिप के कार्य को बेहतर बनाया जाय। इस बारे में कई और बातों और व्यावहारिक दिक्कतों को भी ध्यान में रखना होता है, लेकिन फिर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि सेंसर के कार्य में लगातार सुधार हो रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: May be answered in English also.

Dr. Kesar: (a) Recently Government have received no such representation or resolutions. Last year, some representations of this type had been made to Government. I had occasion to discuss this question with some of the representatives of those who made the representation.

(b) and (c). Government considers always very carefully all such public representations. An effort is also made constantly to see that censorship is more and more effective, uniform as far as possible and according to the directives. A copy of the directives was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 22nd March 1960. It can generally be said that steps are being taken to see that the work of censorship becomes more efficient. There are a number of factors and practical difficulties to be taken into consideration in this matter but by

and large it can be said that censorship is definitely improving.

श्री प्रकाश श्री शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को इस प्रकार की जानकारी है कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने सिनेमा के अप्रदलील पोस्टरों के खिलाफ एक अभियान प्रारम्भ किया हुआ है। और वह अब बहुत व्यापक रूप धारण करता जा रहा है? उस अभियान की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि चलचित्रों में इस प्रकार के दृश्य ही न आयाँ कि जिन के पोस्टरों के विपरीत इस प्रकार का प्रन्दोलन करना पड़े?

डा० केसरकर : आबसीन पोस्टरों का मामला सिनेमा सेंसरशिप से कुछ भ्रम है। बल्कि अधिकांश शिकायत यह है कि ऐसे पोस्टरों में बड़ी दृश्य लगाने की टेडेंसी है जिन को कि सेंसर काट देता है। इस मामले पर गृह-मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है क्योंकि पोस्टरों के बारे में कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाना गृह मंत्रालय का काम है। जल्द ही इस बारे में कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

Shri Tyagi: Do Government realise that the moral values in society in India are fast deteriorating and that cinema has got quite a lot to say in the matter one way or the other? Government have issued directives. Have Government also cared to see that the directives are observed and implemented and positive action is taken to raise the moral standards of the cinema films?

Dr. Keskar: Government is constantly observing as to what extent censors follow the directives. It has also to be remembered that the difficulties in the way of the censors are also great. In every particular case they have to judge whether a particular thing transgresses the limits of decency or morality. They have also to keep in view legal and other implications and the various judgments passed by the lower courts, High Courts and Supreme Court.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि फिल्मों में ऐसे गन्दे चित्रों और दृश्यों के सम्बन्ध में जब न्यायालयों में मामले गये तो वे बरी हो गये, क्या सरकार कोई इस किस्म का कानून बनाने की बात सोचती है कि जिस से ये गन्दे चित्र और दृश्य न दिखाये जा सकें और सेंसर बोर्ड दक्षता से काम कर सके?

डा० केसरकर : इस मामले पर विचार हो रहा है। अगर ऐसी जरूरत समझी जायगी तो इस प्रकार का कदम उठाया जायेगा जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं।

श्री त्यागी : यह जरूरत उन को कौन समझायेगा?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether any attempt is being made by Government to induce the film producers and film exhibitors to have a voluntary code on the subject?

Dr. Keskar: A voluntary code as such exists in the United States of America and there was an attempt made in this direction. Hon. Members might be aware that towards 1952-53 Government had left the industry practically to its own course. That led to very undesirable results. We had, therefore, to impose a code.

श्री स० सु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त है कि बहुत से फिल्मों के गाने इतने शर्मनाक होने हैं कि उन को पर में चलाना और सुनना नागवार होता है, और क्या यह भी दुस्त है कि सेंसर बोर्ड ने जब ये गाने पास कर दिये तो उन के बाद घाल इडिया रेडियो को उन को अपनी साइटवेरी में हटाना पड़ा?

[میں یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ درست ہے کہ بہت سے فلموں کے گانے اتنے شرمناک ہوتے ہیں کہ ان کو گھر میں چلانا اور سنا ناگوار ہوتا ہے۔ اور کیا یہ بھی درست ہے کہ سانسور بورڈ نے جب یہ گانے پاس کر

دئے تو اس کے بعد آل انڈیا ریڈیو
کو ان کو ایسی لائبریری سے ملانا
پڑا -

डा० केशकर : गानों की शिकायत प्रायी है। इन बात का देखते हुए जब पिछले ६ महीने से यह तरीका अस्तिवार दिया है कि गाने अलग से गौर से देख जाते हैं और पाम किये जाते हैं।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Are Government aware that apart from obscene songs certain scenes are displayed which accelerate this criminal propensities of the people?

Dr. Kesar: As far as crime pictures are concerned, we take a very firm view regarding this matter. Pictures which give incitement to crime, or rather glorify criminals are definitely and firmly put down.

भारत-श्रीलंका वार्ता

+

*५१७. { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहवी :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधी विषयों पर अधिकारी-स्तर पर वार्ता के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) ये वार्ताएं कब और कहाँ जारी होंगी ;

(ग) इन वार्ताओं के दौरान किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा होगी; और

(घ) ये वार्ताएं किस स्तर पर होंगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (जीलती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (घ) भारत और श्रीलंका से संबंध मामलों पर इधर कुछ वर्षों में सरकारी स्तर पर कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई है और दो महीने हुए जब श्रीलंका की प्रधान मंत्री भारत आई थीं, तब भी उन के साथ कोई विशेष यातचीत नहीं हुई। भारत-श्रीलंका की समस्या पर कुछ मामूली जिक्र थावा बा और यह मुलाव दिया गया बा कि इन मामले

पर बाद में बातचीत की जाये। इस के प्रागे और कोई बात नहीं हुई है।

(a) to (d). There have been no talks on the official level in recent years on matters concerning India and Ceylon, nor were there any special discussions with the Prime Minister of Ceylon when she visited India two months ago. Some brief reference was made to the Indo-Ceylon problem and it was suggested that the matter be discussed at a later stage. No further developments have taken place.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : सीलोन में जो भारतीय नागरिक हैं उन को विस्थापित करने के लिये कुछ वर्षों से बराबर प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं और यह समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में सीलोन की प्रधान मंत्री महोदया जो भारत आयी थीं उन से क्या चर्चा हुई और उन्होंने ने क्या आश्वासन दिया, और भविष्य में इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) अभी कहा गया सवाल के जबाब में कि चर्चा उनसे नहीं हुई, बही आप फिर पूछने हैं कि चर्चा हुई कि नहीं।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : उत्तर में कहा गया है कि हमकी चर्चा हुई...

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कुछ चर्चा उस की हुई थी और बाकी चर्चा अभी और होगी लेकिन मैं ने इस को पहले ही साफ करने की कोशिश की कि वहां भारतीय नागरिकों का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल है और लोगों का जिन की कि निश्चय हम कहते हैं कि वे सीलोन के नागरिक होने चाहिये। वह कहते हैं कि हम नहीं बनायेंगे, यह पेंस है। भारतीय नागरिकों का सवाल चलन है और वह दूसरे इंग का सवाल है। उस से उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि भविष्य में इसको चर्चा कब तक उठाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जल्दी होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Are Government aware of the number of people of Indian descent who are residing in Ceylon and who are yet to acquire citizenship rights in Ceylon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: From time to time the figures have been given. I do not know the exact figure. It is about 700,000, that is to say, not Indian nationals, I repeat, but people of Indian descent in Ceylon.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the recent imposition of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 400 on employees of commercial firms, thus affecting a large number of small Indian traders in Ceylon?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The attention of the Government was drawn to this fact and a question was raised in Parliament to which we have given an answer.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether in view of the refusal of the Ceylon authorities to re-issue visas there have been a large-scale migration of people of Indian origin from Ceylon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There have been a number of cases of Indian nationals and others whose period in the visa has expired and has not been renewed. I cannot say to how many people this has happened.

Shri Hem Barua: Have we asked the Ceylon Government why they have refused to re-issue or renew the residence visas for these Indian nationals?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is due to the policy of Ceylonisation of services.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a definite policy of bringing Ceylonese into the Government services and other places there. So, they do not renew the visas of those whom they consider aliens.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ग्रामी जो कामनवेल्थ कॉन्फेंस होने जा रही है तो प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर इस प्रश्न को मुलझाने के लिये कुछ चर्चा करेंगे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : वहां इस सवाल की कोई चर्चा या जिक्र नहीं होगा । जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कभी ऐसा होता नहीं है दस्तूर नहीं है ऐसे सवालों के उठाने का ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government will take steps to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of Ceylon, that is, the hardship caused to the small Indian traders?

Mr. Speaker: Has it been taken up with the Ceylon Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are matters entirely in the competence of the Ceylon Government. Naturally, if any hardship is caused to Indian nationals on this account, we bring the matter to the attention of the Ceylon Government. It is a day to day occurrence. The High Commissioner draws their attention and hopes their procedure would be either modified or applied leniently.

श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय नागरिकों के लंका जाने में बहुत सी कठिनाइयां या प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं यदि हाँ तो भारत सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है कि अनधिकृत रूप से जो लोग वहां जाते हैं वे इस तरीके से न जा सकें ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कैसे लोग न जा सकें ?

श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : अनधिकृत लोग, इस्लामी लोग न जा सकें . . .

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस शब्द का अनुवाद कर दिया जाये तो मैं समझूंगा ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether Indian citizens are not permitted to enter Ceylon and those who are entering without permits, that is to say, illegally, shall be prohibited by the Government of India in some way so that they may not do so?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया महज रोकती नहीं है बल्कि सिपाही हैं जहाज हैं रोकने के लिये हर तरकीब है फिर भी वह छिप कर चले जायें तो फिर लाचारी है ।

Exports of Tea

+

- *518. {
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi;
 Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri Hem Barua;
 Shri Anirudh Sinha;
 Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji;
 Shri Pangarkar;
 Shri Hem Raj;
 Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of tea have been steadily declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it was on account of less crops or on account of less supply of fertilizers to the tea gardens; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Exports of tea fluctuate from year to year. The quantity exported during 1960 was lower than quantities ex-

ported during previous years. There is however no firm trend to show that our exports are declining. The decline in exports in 1960 was mainly due to be shortfall in production on account of drought conditions in North East India during the early months of the 1960-61 Season. Progressively, greater quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers are being supplied to the tea estates.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase exports of tea:

1. An Export Promotion Committee assisted by panels for different regions has been set up by the Tea Board.

2. India participates in the Tea Councils set up in the USA, Canada, West Germany and Ireland.

3. India has entered into trade agreements with a number of countries in which tea has been included as an export item.

4. Tea Promotion Officers have been appointed in USA, Australia UAR, and UK to look after the interests of Indian tea. Steps are being taken to send similar officers to West Germany and Iraq. A Tea Centre is being opened at Cairo.

The following measures have been taken to increase the exportable surplus of Indian tea and to improve its quality:—

1. A Scheme providing for supply of machinery and equipment on Hire Purchase basis has been introduced by the Tea Board with a total outlay of Rs. 2 crores.

2. A pilot scheme has been sanctioned for the grant of loans to marginal gardens in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi for repairs, replacements and renovation of tea machinery.

3. Efforts are being made to augment the supply of fertilizer to tea gardens inspite of foreign exchange difficulties.

4. A fertiliser subsidy is being given by the Tea Board to all gardens upto 300 acres in Cachar and Tripura.

5. With a view to affording assistance to small producers in South India, the Tea Board have sanctioned a loan to the Tea Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Nilgiris towards the cost of the setting up of a factory.

6. The Tea Board are arranging technical advice to smaller tea gardens in different regions.

7. Permission for extensions of tea plantations is being given by the Tea Board liberally.

8. The period of uprooting bushes from replanted areas has been extended from three to eight years.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Has it come to the notice of Government that there are three road taxes on tea which puts it in a disadvantageous position in competition with East African and Ceylon tea? If so, are they considering having one composite tax instead of all these taxes?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is the West Bengal entry tax.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Assam road tax also.

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as I know, the Assam Road Tax is not being levied after the judgment of the Supreme Court. The West Bengal entry tax is not a road tax. There has been a proposal to consolidate these taxes. The matter is under discussion with the State Governments.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that Government is considering the question of financing or giving guarantee to the banks in the case of needy tea gardens for replacement of machinery and for new plantations? What has happened to that programme? Is it still under consideration or have dropped it?

Shri Satish Chandra: All these matters have been under constant consideration. Consultations have taken place with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India and increasing credit facilities are being given to the tea gardens. But the credit facilities can only be extended against proper securities.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know the amount of fertilizers supplied to the tea gardens against their demand?

Shri Satish Chandra: Fertilizer supply during the year has more or less completely met the requirements of the tea industry in North East India. Against a demand of about 73,000 tons, about 78,000 tons of nitrogen has been allotted.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the narrowing market for Indian tea abroad, may I know what effective steps towards propaganda Government have taken for Indian tea abroad and what steps have been taken by them to improve the quality of tea at home?

Shri Satish Chandra: Several steps are being taken to increase production and production, in fact, has been constantly rising. There is simultaneously an increase in internal consumption. The hon. Member . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I have not asked about internal consumption.

Shri Satish Chandra: I am saying that success of propaganda abroad depends on increased production, and that production has been increasing from year to year. This year, unfortunately, was bad on account of the drought condition in North East India in the beginning of the year.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are Government aware of the fact that by the proposed new levy on tea they are indirectly subsidizing our competitors in new plantation areas, for example, East Africa?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exportable varieties of Indian tea in fact, have not offered serious competition by the African tea, which are of the commoner variety. The difficulty is that India is having a big domestic market and common teas are absorbed here. Therefore in common teas we cannot compete with East Africa. But as far as our good quality and medium quality teas are concerned they sell very well and whatever surplus quantity is available is being sold in foreign markets. It is a question of more production and not so much a difficulty is exports.

Shri Amjad Ali: With regard to parts (a) and (c) of the question, may I know whether Government have received complaints regarding the non-availability of fertilizers, specially in Assam, and on account of that the growth of tea has been adversely affected? If so, is there any proposal with the Government to open fertilizer plant in Assam or near about?

Mr. Speaker: Part (c) of the main question relates only to that.

Shri Satish Chandra: I said that in fact more fertilizers have been placed at the disposal of Assam and Bengal tea gardens this year than the quantity demanded. The only snag is that it has not been possible to supply the entire quantity demanded in the form of ammonium sulphate and some quantities have been supplied in the form of ammonium sulphide nitrate and urea. The entire quantity in terms of Nitrogen has been supplied and is being supplied.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether, apart from drought conditions, we have reason to believe that export trade this year has also suffered on account of dislocation in tea gardens in Assam due to last year's disturbances in that State?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, not to any considerable extent.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that recently

there has been a Japanese offer for the barter of a few million pounds of tea with fertilisers or, in the alternative, with items of machinery and, if so, at what stage the proposal is?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not aware of such a proposal. I will make enquiries from the State Trading Corporation if the hon. Member gives notice of a separate question.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From the statement I find that tea promotion officers have been appointed in various foreign countries. I would like to know if they are making a market survey of the kind of tea that is wanted in these foreign countries. For example, in Iraq where you are going to open a tea centre green tea is mainly drunk and is wanted. Has any market survey been made so that we export the right kind of tea?

Shri Satish Chandra: Iraq is importing a lot of black tea. It is not green tea that is wanted in Iraq. Iraq is one of the countries to which tea exports have increased during the current year. We have posted these officers to keep in touch with the blenders and packers in those countries and to keep them informed about the availability of the Indian teas which could be supplied to them.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if it is a fact that we are losing our market abroad because of the supply of bad quality tea which differs from the samples?

Shri Satish Chandra: I repeat that we are not losing our market for tea. All the exportable surplus is finding a market. The question is of producing more tea if we want to increase our exports.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Only the other day the hon. Finance Minister said that our tea trade which earns a substantial foreign exchange is suffering so far as the world market is concerned and here is the hon. Minister who makes a contradictory statement to the one

made by the hon. Finance Minister in the course of his Budget speech.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Hon. Member may take it up when the discussion on Budget comes up.

Shri Hem Barua: This should be clarified. I want your protection.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the hon. Finance Minister has said one thing and another hon. Minister says something else. How does it happen?

Shri Satish Chandra: This is perfectly all right. What we want is to curb domestic consumption and encourage exports. For that purpose export duty is being reduced and some additional levy is being imposed on internal consumption. The additional levy is to reduce internal consumption in order to make more tea available for export.

Shri Hem Barua: This much I understand.

Mr. Speaker: This cannot be decided now.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the hon. Finance Minister's positive statement that the market for tea has gone down?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it might be, this matter can be discussed at greater length during the discussion on the Budget.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it still the Government's view that Indian tea will sell itself? We find from the picture in regard to Ceylon that Ceylon is again launching very very flourishing publicity and propaganda centre in London and New York, for example, whereas we have withdrawn ours. So, is it still the Government's view that Indian tea will sell itself when we see that tea sales are going down?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member refers to the statement, he

will find that we have opened four or five offices in foreign countries only this year including London, New York, Cairo and Sydney. We are also members of four tea councils abroad. A lot of promotional activity has been initiated during the current year.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The hon. Deputy Minister said in his reply that there is no considerable decline in tea exports. If there is no considerable decline, may I know by what percentage tea exports have declined?

Shri Satish Chandra: Exports have declined this year due to crop failure in the early part of the year in Assam and Bengal areas. That is the special reason why production in North-East India declined by 38 million lbs. The reduction in exports this year is about 32 million lbs. All these factors have to be considered. This abnormal condition is responsible for decline in tea exports this year.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: The hon. Minister has said that Government is desirous of reducing the internal consumption of tea and that is why the hon. Finance Minister has put an additional levy on tea. May I know whether the hon. Ministers have decided to cut voluntarily the consumption of tea themselves and set an example to the country?

An Hon. Member: Including hon. Deputy Ministers.

Shri Satish Chandra: So far as I am concerned I never take tea.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It has been said that internal duty on tea has been reduced. I think this is not the case. While in some cases the duty has been reduced in other cases it has been increased. Only on tea packets for internal consumption duty has been reduced.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Nehru-Noon Agreement

- +
 { Shri Raghunath Singh;
 Shri Shree Narayan Das;
 Shri Radha Raman;
 Shri Supakar;
 *519. { Shri Naval Prabhakar;
 Shri Hem Barua;
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi;
 Shri Kalika Singh;
 Shri Vajpayee;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to carry out the decisions of Nehru-Noon agreement with regard to transfer of territories between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether the boundary between India and East Pakistan has been demarcated; and

(c) if so, whether a map of the new boundary is available?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Exchange of territories under the Bagge Award on Disputes I & II took place on the 15th January, 1959. No date has so far been fixed for the transfer of other areas.

(b) and (c). Demarcation has been completed by placement of pillars in 1613 miles out of 2519 miles of the Indo-East Pakistan border. It is in progress in the remaining area. Boundry maps are prepared only after demarcation has been completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. The usual practice in the House is that after you call 'Next question' you call out the name of the first hon. Member in whose name the question stands. If he is absent, the name of the other hon. Member is called out. In this case you did not call out any hon. Member's name.

Shri Raghunath Singh: All the three hon. Members whose names appear before me are absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am bringing this to your notice.

Mr. Speaker: He has, in fact, helped me in this matter by finding out beforehand that Sarvashri Shree Narayan Das, Radha Raman and Supakar are absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Usually the first name is called by you.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be observed in future also that hon. Members will themselves note whether other hon. Members whose names appear before them against a question are present or not and if they are not present, of their own accord they can get up and ask the question.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेरुबाड़ी का जो एरिया ट्रान्सफर होने जा रहा है, उस में जो लोग आबाद हैं, उन्हें को फिर से आबाद करने का क्या इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जो लोग वहाँ आबाद हैं और उन में से जो लोग इधर आने की इच्छा रखते हैं, हमारा ह्दासा है कि वे वहाँ आस-पास आबाद किये जायेंगे—यानी एक तो बेरुबाड़ी के उस हिस्से में, जो हमारे साथ रहेगा, और इधर उधर जो यूनिवर्सल है, वहाँ जांच करवाई गई और मामल हुआ कि वहाँ इस की गुंजाइश है । वहाँ उन के लिये मकान बनवाये जायेंगे और जमीन भी मिल जायगी ।

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if there is any difficulty in demarcating the boundary line between the Indian Union and Pakistan as regards Berubari? May I also know as to who will take the responsibility of rehabilitating the displaced persons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Demarcation has not yet begun. So I cannot say if any difficulty will arise when it is begun. For the present we are, first of all, concentrating on some other areas. Some areas in Punjab

have been exchanged. In Berubari also some work has been done. The next step would be the beginning of demarcation through officials. Something—census and other operations—came in the way. As for who will be responsible, the responsibility will be that of the Government of West Bengal, but so far as the expenditure incurred is concerned, it will be largely the responsibility of the Government of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if there would be any delay in rehabilitating those persons after their displacement, or that will be done promptly?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, it is hoped that it will be done very quickly, in fact that there should be no gap at all. That is one reason why in fixing the actual date, the "appointed day" as it is called, we want all these preliminaries to be done before the appointed day comes on.

Shri Vajpayee: According to the Nehru-Noon agreement the Berubari Union has got to be divided equally between India and Pakistan, and this division has got to be horizontal. May I know if any fresh difficulties have arisen in regard to the interpretation of this clause?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The word "horizontal" is used very broadly, that is, it is not going to be vertical. It is not a mathematical horizontal line. If an attempt is made like that there will be difficulties. A suitable line would be drawn, broadly speaking, from west to east—or east to west, if you like—not north to south. No particular difficulty has arisen, but minor points are likely to arise—I don't say have arisen, but are likely to arise—as to the exact location. The main thing is that it should be roughly fifty-fifty and the line should be such as to facilitate either party. I mean to say you cannot separate by drawing a line which might cut off an area, it would not be right. Therefore it was suggested that it should be hori-

zontal. "Horizontal" is not a good word anyhow.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the mounting public opinion in the Berubari Union itself against the transfer, may I know whether Government propose to approach Pakistan for a friendly gesture towards amendment of the Nehru-Noon agreement so far as the transfer of Berubari is concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This House has discussed this matter fully and passed an Act dealing with this matter with a very large majority, and Government have to carry out the mandate of Parliament.

Shri Barman: Is it a fact that difficulty is being experienced because of the fact that these eight square miles are an oblong strip practically wholly inside of Pakistan with only an opening of one furlong towards India? Now, the principle of division of fifty-fifty having been accepted, will the Government of India have consultation with the Government of Pakistan whether they agree to get it divided, not horizontally, but vertically, just giving them fifty per cent of the area that is due to them, so that Pakistan also will get a compact block of it and the rest of it will be tacked to India—if they agree?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But the whole question of demarcation is with the consent of the two parties. It is not a question of our addressing the Pakistan Government, because the Pakistan representatives and our representatives will meet for that very purpose. When it is said 'horizontal' and 'vertical' the words are not very happy. But if we did it vertically as the hon. Member suggests, so far as I can remember, some of the enclaves there, the Cooch-Bihar enclaves which will come to us will be cut off from India. Therefore, one has to take these matters into consideration. I presume there will be no great difficulty about the line if both parties are agreed to it. It is not a statute, it is not going to be a mathematical horizontal line.

May I say also, as a result of census and other operations, we have got a broad idea now that the persons involved in this would be about five thousand. Of course, one cannot have an exact idea till the line itself is drawn, but broadly, five thousand people may be involved.

Shri Kalika Singh: At present, the area of the whole of Berubari Union divided between Pakistan and India is 8 square miles and the entire population is 12,000. Out of this number only 100 are Muslims. Then where is the question of displacement of five thousand who are affected? They may remain in Pakistan and we may make an approach to General Ayub Khan so that they may remain peacefully along with their Hindu brothers.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a suggestion for action. Shri Barman.

Shri Kalika Singh: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of reply. He is making a suggestion.

Shri Barman: On principle it has now been accepted that Berubari will be divided into half and half and one half will come to us. So my point was that this having been accepted, half of Berubari plus the enclave that falls to us having been considered as a compact blocks, fifty per cent of Berubari may be taken by Pakistan towards the west and the eastern part, that is the eastern portion of Berubari plus the area of the enclave that has fallen to us should be tacked to India towards the east, so that both Pakistan will get a compact block along with its bigger territory and as regards the other half also it will be advantageous to us for administration as well as rehabilitation of refugees.

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members from Bengal may send their suggestions to the hon. the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, we have already got them. They need not send them again because I have got them.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Tyagi: One question about citizenship. I wanted to know about the right of citizenship...

Shri Radhelal Vyas: A very important question...

Mr. Speaker: I know what is important and what is not important. I am sorry. Next question.

घणुशक्ति उत्पादन केन्द्र

+

*५२१. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री कोडियाम :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री राम गरीब :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० सु० तारिक :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में घणुशक्ति उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के जिन विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उन के बारे में इस बीच क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री साहब प्रसी झा) : इस विषय में अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है ।

No decision has so far been taken in the matter.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कोयले की खानों की दूरी की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश के खास कर पश्चिमी इलाके में उद्योग धंधों को एक बड़े संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इसी कारण से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह सुझाव रखा है कि एक एटोमिक एनर्जी जनरेटिंग सेंटर बनाया जाये ? क्या इस बारे में खास तौर से विचार किया जायेगा और कुछ प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री
(श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जी हाँ, यह
ध्यान में धारित है ।

श्री गवेल प्रभाकर : क्या यह सत्य है
कि पिछले दिनों दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के
बिजली विभाग के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, उन्होंने ने
एलान किया था कि दिल्ली में भी इस तरह
का जेनरेटर लगाया जाएगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे याद नहीं
कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन ने कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव
किया है या नहीं । माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं
तो ऐसा प्रस्ताव हुआ होगा । लेकिन दिल्ली
कारपोरेशन को यह बनानी नहीं है, एटोमिक
एनर्जी, और न उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को
बनानी है और न ही किसी और गवर्नमेंट
को । महज कोयला न होने की वजह से यह
नहीं बनता है । और भी जरूरतें होती हैं जो
पूरी होनी चाहिये । यह काफी पेचीदा सवाल
है । यह समझना कि नक्सों में यहां वहां नुक्ते
दे दें और यहां वहां वह बन जाये, तो वह हो
नहीं सकता है । इस में काफी कठिनाई है ।
उस से ज्यादा धासान, मेरे विचार में, यह
होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल मिले और
गालिबन वह मिलेगा । मेरा खयाल है कि
बहुत पहले से इस की सोच की जा रही है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know
if in the Third Five Year Plan some
allotment or some approximate esti-
mate has been made about the num-
ber of the locations of these centres
and also about the approximate gen-
eration of electricity from these
atomic energy establishments?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह मुझे ठीक
याद नहीं है कि तीसरे प्लान में इस का किस
तरह से जिक्र हुआ है । लेकिन मेरा खयाल है
कि कुछ न कुछ जिक्र है और कुछ इस बात
का विचार है कि उत्तर प्रदेश-दिल्ली के पास
पास में, किसी इलाके में, हो सके तो ऐसा
स्टेशन रखा जाय ।

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whe-
ther the Atomic Energy Commission
has examined any particular areas for
this purpose and, if so, what are those
areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They have
examined various areas. I do not
know what the hon. Member means
by examination. It is a broad survey
as to which would be suitable. I can-
not answer precisely where they have
been to examine, but they have been
talking about this for some time past,
and I take it that they have looked
at the local places too which are pos-
sible.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether
there is any possibility of establish-
ing a centre in Kerala in view of the
fact that the State is far away from
coal deposits?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not
know; but not in the first run if I
may say so.

श्री भक्त बंश : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री
जी ने जो कहा उस के लिये धन्यवाद देते
हुए क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध
में कब तक विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : गालिबन जब
तक फंसला नहीं होता है ।

Shri Kalika Singh: It was reported
in the newspapers previously that
foreign companies and Governments
who wanted to collaborate in the estab-
lishment of atomic power stations in
India wanted an assurance from the
Government of India that they will
not produce anything which may lead
to the production of atomic bombs.
Has that assurance been given or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon.
Member is not quite right. There is
no question of assurance about atomic
bombs. Nobody has asked. India is
the only country so far as I am aware
which has declared repeatedly firmly
and emphatically that they will not
use this new power for the purpose
of manufacturing weapons. But, the

question has arisen about certain safeguards which some powers say. The technical word used is safeguards. We have not found agreement with these views of some other countries. The matter is still under discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that western countries are reluctant to help India in the matter of atomic energy because of India's reluctance to accept the right of inspection of the International Atomic Agency. If so, what are the reasons for India's reluctance in accepting the right of inspection?

Mr. Speaker: It consists of two questions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I have said, it is a question of certain safeguards which they wish to lay down for any country which deals with them. There is no question of reluctance. We have had a good deal of help. We are having it. But, in this particular matter, there is difference of opinion which is being argued now. In the main, it means that that two, three, four powers, which are at present proceeding with the exploitation of atomic energy, want to lay down rules that others should not go ahead except on a line with them. Therefore, safeguards come in. We do not quite accept that argument. Of course, there is no doubt that we are sufficiently advanced in India, ultimately, to be able to do this ourselves. Only it will mean two or three extra years. We want to avoid that and probably we will come to agreement with some of these powers.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.**

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask a question on this question?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I have called his other question. I will allow him more opportunities there.

Public Sector Undertakings

*522, **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether

Government have finalised their consideration regarding the running of Public Sector Undertakings particularly in respect of (i) form of organisation, (ii) pricing policy, and (iii) accountability to Parliament?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The recommendations of Krishna Menon Committee on certain aspects of the Public Sector Undertakings are under active consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This House was informed more than four months ago that this entire question is now ripe for decision and is before the Cabinet. May I know what progress has been made during these four months since it has been before the Cabinet?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have said.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I must confess that it is, if I may say so, partly my fault—the delay. As a matter of fact, it has been considered by the Cabinet. Consideration has begun and it is going on. There is a big report on this subject and we wanted to consider this fairly carefully.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As this question regarding Standing Committee further been discussed with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

Shri Manubhai Shah: First, the Cabinet has to take the decision and after that, all the necessary formalities will be gone into.

Shri Kashiwal: The hon. Minister said when he had occasion to preside over a talk which was given by Mr. Robson, a well known authority on public sector undertakings, while the question of accountability to Parliament was considered, he was of the view that before the reports are sent to Parliament, they should be examined by a panel of Chartered Accountants and a panel of Economists.

May I know whether the Ministry has given any thought to this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have given considerable thought to this matter. All our reports are examined, as the House knows, by Chartered Accountants. What I also mentioned in that speech was that efficiency audit for the performance of these projects should be undertaken. We are doing it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in regard to this matter will also be considered in the Cabinet?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a co-ordinated and integrated approach to the problems of public undertakings. Not necessarily this particular committee's recommendation alone, but everything allied to this problem will be considered by the Cabinet.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज़ में नौकरियों की भरती के लिये क्या कोई इस प्रकार के सुझाव विचाराधीन हैं कि यह भरतियाँ उसी प्रकार हों जिस प्रकार पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन द्वारा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में होती हैं ? यदि नहीं तो क्या इस विचार को कैबिनेट के सामने रक्खा जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने इस बारे में यहाँ पर कई बफा जवाब दिया है और किस किस तरीके से घलग घलग किस्म की जो पोस्ट्स हैं वे भरी जाती हैं इस का भी ग्रहण मैं ने हाउस के सामने रक्खा है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if very recently His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. has made certain suggestions regarding the running of our public sector in respect of incentives and pay structure, and if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. This matter has been discussed by the

Planning Commission with him at some length and he has made very valuable suggestions, among them being, much greater authority being transferred to the undertakings, that is, the Government interfering as little as possible with their work, and among them being—this is with reference to the previous question asked by the hon. Member—in regard to appointments, etc., for them to be given a good deal of freedom, not to go through the tortuous processes of the Public Service Commission. You cannot carry on a public undertaking with effectiveness under the old administrative routines of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think the Prime Minister is mixing up some suggestions made by American authorities and others made by the Deputy Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. I asked particularly about certain incentives for production and about pay structure.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Kosygin gave us ideas of incentives. I had an occasion to refer to it in the House more than once in the last one year. We have two Soviet experts already with us now who have examined three to four public sector undertakings. More are being examined by them at our request for evolving a scheme of payment by results.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I put one question to the Prime Minister? Will the Prime Minister explain what he meant by when he said that the selection by the Public Service Commission was tortuous?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. Administrative work requires a particular approach which is efficiently given by the Public Service Commission. But, industrial undertakings are supposed to require a different kind of approach in regard to appointments etc. For instance, merit will count much more than seniority of service. If a person is good, he may be given a high post straightaway

which cannot normally be done in the administrative service.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Apart from any suggestion by foreigners, this very suggestion has been voiced on the floor of the House by many Members. There is nothing new about this by the foreigners.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true the House has shown great anxiety that more and more autonomy should be conferred on the working of public undertakings.

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

- +
- *524. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations have recently been held between the Governments of India and U.S.A. for the supply of about another three lakh bales of cotton to India; and

(b) if so, the progress made in connection therewith?

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

(b) A Purchase Authorisation for the quantity is expected to be issued by the Government of U.S.A. shortly.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I understand that the State Department of the U.S.A. has asked for certain information from the Government of India as regards the amount that is expected to be absorbed. Has that information been supplied to them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes.

Shri Morarka: What will be the approximate price of the cotton imported when it arrives in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is difficult to say, because the prices vary according to the international prices as well as the prices of this commodity in the US market, and according to the different staple lengths that we import.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that every importer will have to pay a premium of Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 per bale of 400 lbs., to the State Trading Corporation; if so, what service would the State Trading Corporation render in this connection to deserve such a huge premium?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not quite a fact. As the hon. Member is fully aware, and the House knows, this premium is really tied up to the export of cotton cloth. That is, all those who buy this foreign cotton have to assist in one way or the other through a tied-up scheme of export promotion by paying a certain premium. This has been going on in the country for the last three years.

Shri Morarka: Yesterday a notification has been issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which has appeared in today's *Times of India* which says that before a licence is given, the applicant will have to attach a receipt to show that he has already paid Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 per candy to the State Trading Corporation that only thereafter the licence would be granted. This amount which is being paid to the State Trading Corporation is more than 10 per cent of the cost of the cotton. My question is what service the State Trading Corporation renders to merit this huge commission on this cotton.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already clarified that this premium is to be passed on, as the hon. Member is fully aware, and I hope things will not be made more complicated. This is an integral part of the export promotion scheme. The total availability of foreign cotton is tied up to the total export of cloth out of India, as our cloth has to compete in the international market. I have tried to ex-

plain several times that this is a linked scheme.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether import of this foreign cotton has adversely affected the price of local cotton? Is it a fact that the policy of the mills is to use the foreign cotton first and then only the local cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not correct. As a matter of fact, the prices of cotton, as the House is aware, always fluctuate. When the season is on, the price is depressed, but import of cotton has been undertaken in order to increase production of cloth and to meet the shortage of Indian cotton.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether this amount which the State Trading Corporation receives would be kept in a separate account and utilised for subsidising export of cloth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not say so, and I would not like to clarify this matter further. I have clarified several times that it would be used as a linked scheme.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Question No. 540 is very important. It may be called.

Mr. Speaker: This question is not over yet.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the percentage of commission that the State Trading Corporation is entitled to on the import of cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very nominal. As a matter of fact, on most of these commodities we charge a nominal service charge, which will come to less than 1¼ per cent.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether import of cotton from USA is almost totally banned, except as an exchange on a barter basis with manganese ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. This is a linked scheme or barter which is different from supplies coming under PL-480.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Will this exchange or barter be done only through the State Trading Corporation, or will other agencies also be allowed to undertake it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Cotton Barter is allowed only through the State Trading Corporation.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: What is the amount of filip which manganese ore will get through this barter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It really relates to principle. By this cotton import, export of manganese ore also gets a great filip. As the House is aware, almost two lakh tons have been exchanged like this.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Consumption of imported cotton is considerable in the country, but will not the import of cotton depend on how much manganese ore we export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, how is this that he is going on like this?

Mr. Speaker: He has not had opportunity.

Shri Kastlwal: If this is entrusted to private hands, will there be greater commission or less?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Much more. Sir.

Shri Amjad Ali: The Chair was silent when the hon. Member, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, was going on asking questions. I want to know whether. **मौन सम्मति सत्रणम्**—Silence is consent?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member rarely intervenes, and when he is interested in a particular subject and he knows that subject, I allow him opportunity. As long as I do not prevent, he may go on.

Shri B. K. Gokhale: May I know the requirements of India in respect of cotton, and how much is being produced by India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This year we expect about 5.1 to 5.2 million bales, but the requirements run to about 5.5 million bales.

Laos

+

- *543. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by King Savang Vathana on the 10th of February, 1961 asking Cambodia, Burma and Malaya to form a Commission to go to Laos 'to establish that this country threatens no one and aspires solely for peace'; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government to this proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. A statement on these lines was made by King Savang Vathana on 19th of February, 1961.

(b) The Government of India has not been invited to join the proposed Commission and there is, therefore, no question of the Government taking any position in the matter?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that some countries have already agreed to the proposal, to which the Prime Minister made a reference here, of a broad-based international commission on Laos; if so, may I know the reaction of our Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We made a proposal. If it is accepted, we shall act up to it. The only acceptance of it that counts is that the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, viz., the Foreign Ministers of the U.K. and the Soviet Union, should agree. So long as they do not agree, we can take no action in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Soviet Union has made a proposal that the revival of the Commission must be preceded by a meeting

between the two co-chairmen; if so, what is the reaction of our Government to that proposal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of that proposal.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the King is unwilling to welcome the Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, Sir, I cannot reply on behalf of the King.

Slaves in NEFA

+

- *525. { Shri Achar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the number of slaves still to be liberated in NEFA;

(b) if so, what is the total number; and

(c) by what time Government propose to liberate all these slaves?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). It is not possible to carry out a proper assessment of the number of slaves still to be liberated in NEFA as the people are reluctant to divulge this information. On the basis of the available data, the number of unliberated slaves is estimated to be 300 or so.

(c) It has been decided that all known slaves in NEFA will be liberated by the 31st March, 1962.

Shri Achar: May I know the nature of the conditions of work of these people? If it is against the Constitution, is any liberation necessary? Are they not entitled legally to be free?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The hon. Member may kindly refer to the state-

ment made by the Prime Minister on the 21st December, 1960, where all details about the status of the slaves and other things have been given.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to pay compensation to the owners of the slaves; if so, whether it is a fact that this compensation is called welfare or rehabilitation grant to the owners of the slaves; if so, why this new nomenclature

12 hrs.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have decided to give compensation for the liberation of individual slaves, so that not only are the slaves rehabilitated but also the owners.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a compensation to the owners of the slaves. I do not quarrel with that. But the thing is that this compensation is described as welfare or rehabilitation grant. Why is compensation not called as compensation? Why should there be this new nomenclature?

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.**

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether these slaves are of local stock or they are from the plain areas, and whether any land is going to be allotted to them after liberation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are local people, sometimes belonging possibly to a different tribe locally and sometimes to the same tribe. You must remember that conditions in NEFA, socially and otherwise speaking, are very primitive. It is not very easy to apply the normal laws etc. that one has, in this area.

This kind of slavery has been existing for a long time, and any effort suddenly to do something may lead to disorder on a big scale; but it is now vanishing. And all kinds of rules and regulations have been made, one of them being that nobody can be a slave, who was born after the 15th August, 1947. That is one rule. Then, nobody can be a slave who might be-

come a Government employee, a petty employee in Government service. There are dozens of others restricting this, with the intention of finishing this in the next fourteen or fifteen months.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I wanted to know whether any land is going to be allotted to these people or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. It will depend on the circumstances. There is no particular rule about that.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I know what the process of liberation would be whether it would be by an enactment of the legislature or by administrative orders of the executive? What would be the process of liberation? How will you liberate them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Political Officer in that district deals with the matter. There is no law to be passed about it. The persons concerned are informed.

राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

अल्पसूचना प्रश्न ३. { श्री बजराम सिंह :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री बाजपेयी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने ने मार्च, १९६१ के दूसरे सप्ताह में होने वाले राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने का निश्चय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस तारीख को लन्दन के लिये रवाना हो रहे हैं और इंग्लैंड में कितने दिन ठहरेंगे ;

(ग) वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार वे कब तक भारत सीटेंगे ;

(घ) क्या राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों के प्रधान मंत्री सम्मेलन की कोई कार्य-सूची तैयार की

गई है और क्या दक्षिण अफ्रीका की राष्ट्र-मण्डल की सदस्यता को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न उस में शामिल है ;

(ङ) सम्मेलन में और किन-किन विषयों पर विचार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(च) क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस अवसर पर किन्हीं अन्य देशों का भ्रमण करेंगे और यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (f). It was my intention to leave tomorrow for London. For the present, this has been postponed by one day, that is, probably I may leave India the day after tomorrow night. I cannot say for how long I shall have to stay there. Again, it was my intention to stay there till about the 18th or the 19th. But this period may be shortened, if possible, whenever possible.

No formal agenda is prepared for these conferences. There are some general headings given like 'The General Political Situation in Europe, in Middle East', etc. Some kinds of headings are given; or maybe, the heading might be like 'Disarmament'. Some general headings are given, and under those headings, various matters are considered.

So far as South Africa is concerned, I do not know in what form and under which heading it will come in. One thing is that in regard to South Africa, although it has been proclaimed that they have decided by plebiscite in favour of a Republic, actually, they have not become so. I think the date is in May next, when they are supposed to become. So, I cannot say in what form it will come up.

Lastly, it is not my intention to visit any other countries, while going or coming back, mainly because I wish to come back as early as possible.

Shri Vajpayee: At the last meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Minis-

ters, a committee of senior officials was appointed to examine the question of the future of the Commonwealth. May I know whether this committee has made any recommendations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. This committee met in London for two or three days; later, they corresponded. What is meant by the future of the Commonwealth was simply this, the future of the dependent territories in the Commonwealth, not of the Commonwealth as a whole—the House knows about the major British colonies, East Africa, this, that and the other. Probably, the House does not know much about ten or twenty places, very small places, which are British colonies, a little island here or a little territory there. So, they considered all these odd small places, in fact, all the dependent territories attached to the United Kingdom and made a report to that effect.

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I know whether Sir Roy Welensky has been attending this conference, and if so, in what capacity?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir Roy Welensky has attended them, and before him, his predecessor, who became later Lord Malvern—I forget his original name—also attended them previously during the last ten years; that is to say, somebody from the Rhodesias used to attend them, not as a member of the conference, but as an observer, call it what you will, who could not vote but who was occasionally asked for his views about some matters. This is rather outside the normal rules governing the conference where only independent territories can attend. Rhodesia obviously was not independent and is not independent, but because this practice started, I think, in the middle forties, it has continued.

Shri Frank Anthony: The Prime Minister will remember that at the

Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference—I think it was in the beginning of 1949—there was a formal declaration by all the members of the Commonwealth, accepting India's position as a Republican status, and agreeing that in spite of the Republican status, India would continue to be a member of the Commonwealth, without owing allegiance? Is it not a fact that decision of South Africa to have this Republican status, all the other Commonwealth countries would now be required to come to a similar decision, and if so, what will India's attitude be in that matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, in some form or other—I cannot say in what form—the matter will have to come up before the conference, but when also, I cannot say, because, as I pointed out, the thing is actually not done; it may be done two months later, and this depends. In the case of India, India informed them that our Constituent Assembly had made a Constitution providing for a Republic; we gave them this intimation that we were prepared, even as a Republic, with all the implications of a Republican status, to remain in the Commonwealth. Thereafter, the Conference gave its reply that they would welcome our remaining there; or course, behind that were months of discussion, because that was the first time that a Republic came into the picture in the Commonwealth. So, this will have to be considered, but I cannot say in what form it will come up. It is up to the South African Government to bring it up or to someone else.

So far as the Republican status is concerned, obviously, we cannot object to any country becoming a Republic. The real question that arises, as the House knows, is the racial discrimination etc. and its consequences.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Prime Minister Nkrumah proposes to introduce for discussion in this Conference the subject of South Africa's

policy of racial discrimination? If so, was India consulted? What would be India's attitude towards this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no idea of what Prime Minister Nkrumah is going to do there. I cannot answer on his behalf. India has always been very strongly opposed to racial discrimination, and more than any other Member of the Commonwealth we have been dealing with this matter and we have had no relations with South Africa for all these years. It is now a question with some of the other countries, but we cut off relations with them even, in fact, to some extent before the changeover in India, that is, before independence. Then it was confirmed later.

Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Whatever the procedural and other consequences of the indeterminate and rather loose structure of the Commonwealth, may I know if the Prime Minister, in view of the recent delegation which came from South Africa to meet him and other Commonwealth statesmen, will take a definite stand on this occasion to the effect that it will be impossible for India to continue in the Commonwealth if South Africa does manage somehow or other to have a place in that organisation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, I did not tell them that. I told them that I will only tell this that we are not going to put up with this racial discrimination in any shape or form. But as to what exact steps we should take to enforce that, I thought it was not quite appropriate for me, just before the Conference which is going to consider that, to shout out from the house-tops.

Shri Vajpayee: According to the *Daily Worker*, the British Government are reported to be bringing in tremendous pressure on the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to get them to agree that South Africa should be allowed to remain in the Commonwealth. May I know if there is any

pressure has been put on the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have felt no pressure. Naturally sometimes views are exchanged; that kind of thing does take place. Possibly during all these many years there is hardly any subject on which the U.K. Government have sought to exercise pressure on us.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Working Group on Tea

*520. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2177 on the 21st December 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the working group on the Third Five Year Plan on tea; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Report of the Working Group is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission and will be taken into account in the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan.

Exports to U.K.

*523. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 508 on the 18th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether there have been any noticeable effects on India's exports to be the United Kingdom subsequent to Government's consenting to the United Kingdom's request for adjustment of their commitments on tariff preferences to Indian products; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Groundnut Oil

*524. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodliyan:

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

(a) by how much the price of groundnut oil has increased since December, 1960 to date; and

(b) the quantity of groundnut oil exported during 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The prices of groundnut oil have increased by about Rs. 150 per ton in Bombay market since December, 1960.

(b) 1612 tons of groundnut oil were exported in January—November, 1960.

Prices of Drugs

*527. { **Shri Kedliyan:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a patent drug of the same brand is often sold at different prices by different chemists;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check the disparity in prices; and

(c) whether any concrete steps are being taken or proposed to lower and standardise drug prices?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Broadly, most of the drugs are sold in the market on a competitive basis and basis in this report, and whether any

Government keeps continuous watch to see that the prices at which retail sales are made are reasonable. However, in case of different formulations being sold under different brands by different manufacturers, the prices do vary.

Transfer of Territories to Pakistan

- *528. { Shri Supakar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families in Punjab displaced as a result of the agreement West Pakistan and India;

(b) the arrangements made for their rehabilitation and the nature of facilities that would be provided to them initially; and

(c) whether some important territories have had to be ceded in this exchange which were not envisaged at the time of making the agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) 1693.

(b) A statement showing facilities provided by the Government of Punjab is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 26]

(c) No Sir.

Construction of Government Quarters

*529. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in providing quarters for Government employees the policy pursued so far has been to build quarters for Class III and Class IV employees in distant places as compared to the quarters of Class II and Class I officers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Subject to availability of suitable land for construction, it is the policy of Government to build quarters for their staff as near as possible to their place of work.

Nagas

- *530. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 Angami Nagas have been arrested including the niece of Shri Phizo in Kohima suburbs; and

(b) if so, the charges against them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Twenty-six persons belonging to the Angami tribe of the Nagas, including a niece of Phizo, were arrested from Kohima and its surroundings in the first week of January. The charges against them include waging a campaign of violence and lawlessness, publicising false allegations against the Government and its security forces and carrying out mischievous and dangerous propaganda amongst innocent Naga villagers.

Financial Assistance to Small Scale Industries

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

(a) whether the All India Manufacturers' Organization has urged the Government of India to evolve a simplified and co-ordinated scheme of financial assistance etc. to the Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, what were their difficulties; and

(c) what action has been taken on their request so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Patterns and procedures for rendering technical, financial and other assistance to small scale industries are reviewed from time to time. As a result of such reviews, steps are taken for simplification, expeditious handling and liberalising of assistance wherever necessary and to the extent possible.

Medium Machine Tool Factory in Rajasthan

*532. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 874 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is one of the States under consideration where a new factory for producing medium type of machine tools would be set up;

(b) if not, the reasons for not considering Rajasthan for this project; and

(c) when the final decision about the sites would be taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No decision is yet taken on site for the second machine tool factory. It is expected to be taken shortly.

Retrenchment of C.P.W.D. Workmen

*533. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrial dispute regarding alleged irregular retrenchment of C.P.W.D. workmen on transfer of works to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was raised by a registered Trade Union of the C.P.W.D. workmen;

(b) if so, what were the points of dispute;

(c) whether the points of dispute have been amicably settled;

(d) if so, what are the terms of settlement; and

(e) if not, what action has been taken on the points of dispute raised by the trade union?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). In their two letters of the 2nd and 13th December 1960 addressed to the C.E., C.P.W.D., the C.P.W.D. workers' Union, New Delhi, (recognition to which has been withdrawn some time ago), contended that the notices of retrenchment served on about 350 workmen of the Horticultural Directorate and the Northern Electrical Division of the Central Public Works Department, who were actually engaged on the works to be transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, were irregular, illegal and mala-fide and that retrenchment, if any, had to be on the basis of the junior most person in a particular category taking the Directorate of Horticulture or the Northern Electrical Circle as a whole. The Union requested:

(i) that the notices should be cancelled;

(ii) that all workmen employed on the works which were being transferred to the Corporation should be given option as to whether they wanted to be transferred to the Corporation along with the works; and

(iii) that if after such transfer, workmen became surplus to the requirements of Directorate of Horticulture/Northern Electrical Circle, the junior most persons should be transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) to (e). It has since been decided to retrench the workmen on the basis of juniority and observance of the principle 'last come, first go.'

Creches in Collieries

*534. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state how many collieries have agreed to open creches under the new amended Creche Rules from 1st February, 1961 where women workers are employed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): As the maintenance of creches in mines where women worker; are employed is a statutory obligation under the Mines Creche (Amendment) Rules, 1961, all the collieries which had closed down their creches have to open them except where no women were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months and none are employed at present.

आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम सुनने की सुविधा

*५३५. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली निवासियों के लिये कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिस से कि वे ग्रन्थालय स्तर पर आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों को सुन सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देश के अन्य भागों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कल-कर) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा की मंच पर रखा जा रहा है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या २३]।

Durgapur Fertiliser Plant

*536. { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether several U.S.A. firms have decided to erect and operate Durgapur Plant of Fertilizers in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the ratio of the Indian and foreign capital?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). Negotiations are in progress between the West Bengal Government and a consortium of American firms for the erection and operation of a fertilizer plant at Durgapur. No agreement has so far been signed.

Tarapore Atomic Power Station

*537. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Goray:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposed agreement for co-operation between India and the Soviet Union in the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

(b) whether this will include the building of the proposed 300 kw. nuclear power station at Tarapore near Bombay; and

(c) the countries from which tenders have been received for this project?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). It is

not in the public interest to disclose this information in the present stage.

Canada-India Reactor

*538. { Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India-Canada Reactor was stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the total investment; and

(d) what are the annual recurring expenses?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadash Ali Khan): (a) The Canada-India Reactor attained criticality for the first time on July 10, 1960. After that, it was in continuous operation till September 1960, when it was shut down for a period of 4 weeks to make modifications to the emergency cooling water system and the ventilation system as required by the Hazards Evaluation Committee. After completion of these modifications, the reactor was again started in November, 1960, and has been in continuous operation.

(b) During normal operation, the reactor is stopped a number of times for making various minor modifications, removal of fuel rods, checking of interlocks, alarm system and trip circuits.

(c) India's total capital investment is estimated at about Rs. 5.60 crores. Canada has contributed roughly the same amount towards the project.

(d) The annual recurring expenditure on the operation of the reactor on the basis of continuous full power operation is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs exclusive of the cost of uranium required to feed the reactor which will depend upon the burn up achieved.

Import of Raw Silk

*539. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of raw-silk imported during the year 1960 and the amount proposed to be imported during 1961; and

(b) what is the method of its distribution?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). 2.38 lakh lbs. valued at Rs. 46.04 lakhs (c.i.f.) in 1960 and about 3.5 lakh lbs. valued at Rs. 80 lakhs (c.i.f.) approximately in 1961.

Imported raw silk is distributed by the Central Silk Board among actual users through the State Governments and recognised co-operative Associations of consumers, and the exporters entitled for allotments under 'Export Promotion Scheme'.

Press Conference

*540. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of press briefings and press conferences held during the month of January, 1961.

(b) the names of press correspondents invited at the press briefings given by:

(1) The World Bank representatives,

(2) The spokesmen of the Railway Ministry, and

(3) The spokesmen of the Planning Commission;

(c) whether any representation in this regard has been sent by the Press Association to the Press Information Bureau and action taken on the same;

(d) the reasons for giving over-emphasis to English newspapers at such press conferences;

(e) the general policy adopted regarding press briefings and press conferences; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Information Ministry to see that adequate representation is given to Indian language newspaper representatives?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Five Press Conferences and three Press Briefings were arranged during the month of January, 1981.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

सूत के दाम

५४१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त वर्मान ।

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में हथकरघा उद्योग में काम आने वाले सूत के दाम अप्रत्याशित रूप से बढ़ गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दामों को गिराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) और (ख) इस बारे में दिल्ली के हथकरघा बुनकरों की ओर से कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा २१-१२-१९६० को लोक सभा में की गयी घोषणा के पश्चात्, भारतीय कपड़ा मिल संघ ने १ जनवरी, १९६१ से सूत के दामों में और भी कमी करने की घोषणा की है। मोटे तौर पर यह कमी २ से ४ प्रतिशत तक की गई है और ज्ञात हुआ है कि सभी

मुख्य बाजारों में इन कम दामों पर साधारणतः सूत उपलब्ध है ।

कांगो

*५४२. श्री जगदीश शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त श्रम गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति ने भारत सरकार से लिखित अनुरोध किया है कि कांगो में लुमुम्बा-समर्थक स्टेनलेविल सरकार को मान्यता दी जाय ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार स्टेनलेविल सरकार को मान्यता देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री साबित अली खाँ) : (क) से (ग) विभिन्न देशों से, जिन में संयुक्त श्रम गणराज्य सम्मिलित है, सुझाव आये हैं कि भारत सरकार श्री गिज़ेगा के नेतृत्व में स्टेनलेविल सरकार को मान्यता दे। भारत सरकार ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि जब जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं वह कांगो में किसी विशेष सरकार को मान्यता देने का नहीं है बल्कि यह है कि सुरक्षा परिषद् ने कांगो पर हाल में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है उस का समर्थन किया जाय और उस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार कार्रवाई का समन्वय किया जाय ।

Sub-Soil Water in Delhi

*544. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has entered into a contract with Government of India to bring down the sub-soil water in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of this contract?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited has entered into a contract with the Central Public Works Department to construct 287 pump houses in the New Delhi area. The pump houses are intended for pumping out water from 287 tube wells sunk by the Sub-Soil Water Division of the Central Public Works Department through a separate agency for lowering the sub-soil water level in New Delhi area.

2. The work was given to the Corporation by negotiation @15.56 per cent above the estimated cost which is however, 1 per cent. below the lowest tender received by the Sub-Soil Water Division of the Central Public Works Department. The value of the contract is Rs. 3,18,587.36 nP. The stipulated time of completion is three months from the date of commencement viz., January 20, 1961.

रेडियो घाटि का काला बाजार

*५४५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ रेडियो निर्माता उपभोक्ता घायतकों के नाम माइसेंस ले कर रेडियो घोर उम के पुर्ज कालाबाजार में बेच देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कालेबाजार, को रोकने का कोई उपाय सोचे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) जी नहीं । सरकार के देखने में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Prompt Disposal of Applications from Public

{ **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
*546. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any special directive setting time-limit for the disposal of applications from public in various Departments;

(b) what is the nature of the directive and guidance given therein; and

(c) what steps are being taken for its effective implementation?

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) to (c). No special directive has been issued by Government. A suggestion to this effect has been made by Director, O&M, to the Ministries. The specific proposal is that Heads of Departments should fix time limits in their discretion depending upon circumstances and availability of personnel. These time limits should be freely advertised. The suggestion is being examined by the Ministries. In this connection, I would also refer to paragraph 2(v) of the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 28th February 1961, in reply to Starred Question No. 413.

Ceiling Fans in Government Quarters in Delhi

{ **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
*547. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2143 on the 21st December, 1960 and state the decision taken with regard to the question of providing the second ceiling fan in two-roomed Govern-

ment quarters in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The matter is still under consideration.

अशोक होटलमें परोसा जाने वाला गोमांस

*५४८. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर :
पंडित ब्रजनारायण 'ब्रजेश' :
श्री बाजयेयी :
श्री बि० बं० सेठ :
श्री म० ना० सिंह :
श्री महाबीर त्यागी

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के अशोक होटल में गोमांस परोसा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि होटल के अधिकारियों ने आगामी वर्ष में गोमांस के सम्भरण के लिये टेंडर मांगे हैं और गाय के प्रत्येक भ्रंग के मांस के लिये भलग-भलग टेंडर मांगे गये हैं;

(ग) क्या गोमांस दिल्ली से ही लिया जायेगा अथवा कहीं अन्य राज्यों से भी मंगाया जायेगा;

(घ) सरकार ने उक्त होटल को गोमांस परोसने की अनुमति किन कारणों से दी है;

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के कुछ अन्य होटलों को भी गोमांस पकाने और खिलाने की अनुमति है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) से (ग)

अशोक होटल में ठहरने वाले लोगों में से ६० प्रतिशत विदेशी होते हैं। उनमें से अनेक गोमांस से बने व्यंजन परोसा जाना पसन्द करते हैं। ये व्यंजन उन लोगों में काफी लोक-प्रिय से हैं। इसलिए अशोक होटल में, दिल्ली के अन्य होटलों की भांति, गोमांस से बने व्यंजन परोसे जाते हैं, किन्तु केवल उन्हीं लोगों को, जो उनके लिए आर्डर देते हैं। गोमांस दिल्ली से बाहर के क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त किया जाता है। मदा की भांति गोमांस की आवश्यक मात्रा के संभरण के लिए टेंडर मांगे गये हैं। दिल्ली में गोमांस के प्रयोग की न तो संविधिक रूप से और न कार्यपालिका के किसी आदेश द्वारा मनाही है। इसलिए दिल्ली में किसी भी होटल को इस बात के लिए अनुमति देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Machine Tool Factories

*549. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) whether two more Machine Tools Factories are proposed to be set up under the Third Five Year Plan in the public sector;

(b) if so, where;

(c) with what capacity;

(d) whether it is a fact that East Germany has agreed to help in setting up certain machine tool industry both in public and private sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). Setting up of two more medium type machine tool factories in the public sector during the Third Five Year Plan is under consideration. The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have been entrusted with the task of drawing up projects for the setting up of these

factories. The estimates of cost, selection of sites etc. are under examination by the Hindustan Machine Tools.

2. The German Democratic Republic have offered to collaborate in the setting up of a machine tool factory. A draft agreement has been drawn up setting out the terms of collaboration. The agreement is proposed to be signed in East Germany after an Indian delegation visits the Leipzig Fair, where the products and working of German Democratic Republic machine tool industry will be seen by the delegation. And the delegation will also select the class of equipment to be taken up for production in the new Indian factory with German Democratic Republic collaboration.

M/s Noakhali Machine Tools (Private) limited Calcutta, who have already been licensed to manufacture Machine Tools, have also put up a proposal to enter into technical collaboration with M/s VEB WEMA of German Democratic Republic represented by LIMEX for the manufacture of lathes. The proposal is being examined.

Prices of Cars

*550. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2194 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the prices of cars produced in India have increased during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the increase sanctioned by Government from time to time; and

(c) whether Government have any machinery to check the quality of these vehicles?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) and (b). During the last three years the following increases in the prices of cars have been allowed by Government:—

Name of Car	Amount of increase allowed	Date when increase allowed
1. Hindustan Ambassador	Rs. 300	January 1959
	30	March 1959
	1000	March 1960
2. Fiat '1100'	28	March 1959
	1000	March 1960
3. Standard '10'	30	March 1959
	1000	March 1960

N.B.—

(i) The increased of Rs. 28/Rs. 30 and Rs 1000 allowed in the prices of all cars was on account of levy of excise duty on tyres and on vehicles respectively.

(ii) In February 1960, Standard Motor Products of India, Madras, were allowed to market a deluxe model of Standard '10' car with extra accessories at a price higher than that of the basic model by Rs. 700 per car.

(iii) A voluntary reduction of Rs. 200 in the prices of Fiat '1100' and Standard '10' cars was made by the manufacturers in May 1960.

(c) No, Sir. The car manufacturers themselves have adequate facilities for testing the quality of the vehicles before they leave the factory.

Rise in Level of Sub-Soil Water in Delhi

*551. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rise in the level of sub-soil water in Delhi has become a potential danger to some of the existing buildings in New Delhi; and

(b) If so, details of steps taken to deal with the situation and the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir. Some dampness in foundations and lower portion of super-structures in some buildings in New Delhi has, however, been observed.

(b) On the recommendations of an Expert Committee appointed for the purpose, steps have been taken for (i) sinking of about 300 tube wells in the affected areas for pumping out sub-soil water, (ii) construction of special underground drainage system for the Central Vista lawns, (iii) re-grading of lawns and open spaces for improving surface drainage, (iv) economy in the use of unfiltered water for irrigation, (v) improvements in the general surface drainage system by the local bodies, etc. It is too early yet to assess the results achieved; the general indications, however, are satisfactory.

Supply of Manganese Ore under Barter Agreement

*552. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations of the prices of the manganese ore to be supplied to USA under the Barter Agreement have been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose the prices.

Camp Refugees in Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapur

*553. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notice has been issued to the camp refugees of Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapur to quit their camps; and

(b) if so, what is the reason?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Of the 4,951 displaced families living in camps in Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapore districts on the 31st December, 1960, the West Bengal Government are reported to have notified 1,207 families to move to Dandakaranya for resettlement or to leave the camps.

(b) It was hoped that agriculturist families in camps in West Bengal would voluntarily move to Dandakaranya for re-settlement. This not having been successful, it was decided to notify families to move to Dandakaranya to the extent that there were vacancies there for rehabilitation. This step has been taken in consultation with the State Government in order to induce movement of camp families to Dandakaranya.

Allotment of Accommodation to Government Employees

*554. { Shri Tangamani:
Ch. Ranbir Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Central Government employees who have completed ten

years' service at New Delhi have not yet been allotted Government accommodation;

(b) whether in the past Government had taken a decision to allot accommodation out of turn to all such employees as had completed ten years' service at New Delhi; and

(c) whether the employees who have completed ten years' service on 1st January, 1961 will be similarly allotted accommodation out of turn in the new colonies nearing completion?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. The number of such employees is very small compared to the total number of Government servants entitled to the accommodation in the General Pool.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Chinese Fortresses near Longju

*555. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Amar:
Shri S. N. Ramaul:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Chinese are building new fortresses two miles north of Longju?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): We have no information.

Production of Cloth

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

(a) what is the production programme of cloth during the next two years and steps taken for the purpose; and

(b) to what extent has production increased since 1957?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production pro-

gramme of cloth is not fixed on an annual basis. A target of 9300 million yards of cotton cloth is, however, envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to achieve this target by taking the following steps:—

(i) An adequate expansion in the mill sector;

(ii) Intensive working in the decentralised sector;

(iii) Adequate expansion in the spinning sector to ensure the supply of 2250 million lbs. of yarn which will be required to produce 9300 million yards of cloth.

(b) The following are the comparative figures of production for the period from 1957 to 1960:

In Million yards				
	Mills	Handloom	Powerloom	Total
1957	5,317.42	1,678.03	303.00	7,298.45
1958	4,926.97	1,820.40	331.00	7,078.37
1959	4,925.43	1,918.37	351.00	7,194.80
1960	5,044.19(P)	2,180.46(E)		7,233.65

P—Provisional.

E—Estimated.

ऊन के गोलों का उत्पादन

*५५७. श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लुधियाना के उद्योगपतियों का एक शिफ्टमण्डल ऊन के गोलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार से मिला था :

(ख) क्या उक्त शिफ्टमण्डल ने ऊन के गोलों के निर्माण के लिए ऐसे किसी महत्कारी कारखाने की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की थी जिसकी उत्पादन क्षमता ४० लाख पीह हो :

(ग) क्या ऐसे कारखाने की स्थापना में सरकार भी कुछ सहयोग देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस विषय में कब तक निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मधुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (घ). सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम, १९५१ के अधीन लुधियाना की एक सहकारी समिति को प्रतिवर्ष ५० लाख पौंड ऊन के गोले बनाने का लाइसेंस देने का निश्चय किया था। चूंकि प्रस्तावित समिति के उपनियमों में कुछ संशोधन करने की जरूरत थी, इसलिये लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया जा सका। इस बारे में कई बार बातचीत की जा चुकी है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि समिति की रजिस्ट्री हो चुकी है पर अब भी कुछ औपचारिक काम पूरे किये जाने हैं जिनके बाद ही लाइसेंस जारी करने तथा अन्य विस्तृत बातों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा।

Claims for damages by Sindri Fertilizers

*558. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Rajenwar Patel:

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

(a) the total amount of the claim M/s. Sindri Fertilizers have preferred for damages from Montecatini of Italy for late installation of the plant and machinery; and

(b) what is the total loss in production due to the late installation of the plant and machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Rs. 19,50,000.

(b) According to calculations made by the factory management, the loss in the production due to delay in installation works out to 5,250 tons of urva and 30,000 tons of double salt.

Facilities for Labourers at Korba Coalfields

*559. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made on behalf of the labour engaged at the Korba Coalfields in Madhya Pradesh about the lack of proper facilities at their camps; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to redress their grievances?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). This question will be answered on a later date by the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel as the subject is within the sphere of the said Minister.

Portuguese Unit of A.I.R.

*560. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lady announcer in the Portuguese Unit of A.I.R. refuses to announce the comments which are prepared by her colleagues who are specialised Goan staff;

(b) if so, what is the reason and what action has been taken against her; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the External Affairs Ministry has instructed the A.I.R. not to announce any criticism on the activity of Salazar Government and concentrate only on Goa?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Karkar): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been made of the type mentioned by the Hon'ble Member and I am having the matter enquired into. Officers working in the various units have to follow certain rules and regulations and a code of discipline and if there is any violation of rules, suitable disciplinary steps will be taken.

(c) No, Sir, this is not correct.

Ball and Roller Bearings Projects

*561. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Rupees 8 crores ball and roller bearings project proposed to be financed out of the latest Russian credit is likely to be dropped out because of the inadequacy of the Russian credit to meet the foreign exchange?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As the Soviet organisations are at present actively engaged in modernising their own Ball and Roller bearings plants, the USSR Representatives suggested the postponement of consideration of this project till such time when the Soviet organisations are in a position to collaborate with us.

Passports to Visit Pakistan

892. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in 1960-61 so far from Indian citizens for passports to go to Pakistan to see their relations who are citizens of Pakistan;

(b) the number of applications granted;

(c) the number of applications still under consideration; and

(d) the number of applications rejected?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 67,614.

(b) 47,321.

(c) 19,976.

(d) 317.

N.B. The above figures (which are upto 31st January, 1961) do not include information in respect of Assam, 2064 (Ai) LSD—3.

Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal States.

Educated Unemployment in Punjab

893 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons employed from amongst the registered unemployed Graduates, intermediates and matriculates in Punjab during July-December, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Category	No. of Placements effected during July-December, 1960.
(1)	(2)
Matriculates	4,589
Intermediates	425
Graduates	1,088
TOTAL	6,102

Slum Clearance Schemes in Delhi

894. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress in the slum clearance Schemes in Delhi during 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement giving the details of slum clearance projects formulated/implemented by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, since the transfer of the work to them in March 1959 and the progress achieved on these projects during the year 1960 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 29] In addition, the Corporation took up slum improvement work in 37 slum-bastees (including provision of electric facilities in 13 bastees) and 15 katras.

Newsprint

895. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what quantities of newsprint have been allowed to be imported from 1st September, 1960 so far by—

(i) the Indian Express Group of Newspapers;

(ii) the Times of India Group;

(iii) the Hindustan Times Group;

(iv) the Statesman Group; and

(v) the Hindu;

(b) the foreign exchange allowed to each for the above period; and

(c) the total supplies from NEPA to each of the above for the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Attention of the member is invited to the answer given to his Unstarred Question No. 2259 on the 7th September, 1960 where the information for the whole year 1960-61 was given. The allocation of newsprint quotas is made on yearly basis in the beginning of a year and it is therefore, not possible to furnish separate figures for the period 1st September, 1960 to-date.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Punjab

**896. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Punjab State under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the amount has been fully utilised; and

(c) the amount actually spent during the Second Five Year Plan period (District-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Out of their Second Plan allocation of Rs. 326.45 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Government of Punjab have drawn a sum of Rs. 274.79 lakhs in the first four years of the Plan, while another sum of Rs. 44.00 lakhs has been allocated to them for 1960-61 under the Scheme.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the amounts of loans disbursed by the State Government (district-wise) under the Scheme from the 1st April, 1956 to the 31st of December, 1960 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 30].

Loan to Punjab under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

**897. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to the Punjab State under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the amount actually spent during the above period (District-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs. 104.85 lakhs.

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 31].

Architecture Section in W.H. & S. Ministry

898. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether the Architecture Section of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry is understaffed to meet the full requirements of construction of Government-owned and Government-controlled bodies and if so to what extent?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The strength of the Architectural Section of the Central Public Works Department is related to the work which the central Public Works Department is ordinarily expected to undertake as the principal construction agency for the Ministries of the Government of India. Assistance is given to the extent possible to other organisations, if asked for.

Trade Delegations and Agreements

899. { Shri Pangarkar:
 } Shri Balmiki:

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

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations that visited India and the number of Indian trade delegations which went abroad during the last three months; and

(b) the names of countries with whom Trade Agreements have been entered into in 1960-61 upto the middle of February?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) From December, 1960 to February 1961, three foreign trade/economic delegations visited India. No officially sponsored trade delegation was sent abroad during the same period.

(b) Between 1st April, 1960 and 14th February, 1961, trade agreements/arrangements were concluded between the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Nepal, Rumania and Tunisia.

Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra

900. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries in Maharashtra which are getting assistance from the Small Scale Industries Service Institutes (district-wise); and

(b) the names of factories and the nature of assistance given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The S.I.S.I., Bombay has given technical assistance to 850 small industrial units located in Maharashtra State. The number is too large for the names of the individual factories to be given in this statement. The assistance given relates to:—

- (a) supply of lay-out plan, designs.
- (b) suggestion regarding machinery and equipment,
- (c) improvement in manufacturing processes.

The industries covered are diesel engines, forging and die-casting, automobile parts, mill stores and pipes, textile machinery parts, cycle and cycle parts, agricultural implements, etc.

Tea Production in Assam

901. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the production of tea in Assam both in quantity and value during the years 1958 to 1960 (year-wise);

(b) the area under tea cultivation in each of the above years; and

(c) the quantity and value of tea exported during the above years from Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a)

Year	Production in mn. lbs	Estimated value in crores
		Rs.
1958 .	377.3	97.35 } Rough es-
1959 .	377.2	98.45 } timates.
1960	340.5	91.96 }
(Estimate)		

*The total value of tea produced in Assam is based on the combined average price per lb. for Assam teas sold at Calcutta and London auctions during the respective seasons.

(b)

Year (as on 31st March)	Area (in acres)
1958	393,522
1959	396,314
1960	396,335

(c) It is not possible to give statistics regarding exports of tea from Assam as the teas are shipped through the port of Calcutta without any distinction based on the State of origin.

Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh

902. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the economic report relating to the Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh has since been finalised; and

(b) what are the broad details of the report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The survey report is undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research at the instance of the Andhra Government and is still under preparation by the Council.

Government Ceramics Factory in Andhra Pradesh

903. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed expansion of the Government Ceramics Factory at Gudur in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what would be the capacity of the factory after expansion;

(c) the products for which the expansion programme is intended; and

(d) when is the expansion programme expected to be completed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No application

for a permission under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to effect a substantial expansion to the existing Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Black-marketing of Dry Milk Powder

904. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 825 on the 25th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the truck driver of USL 7711 in which the milk powder was transported was not called to give evidence;

(b) whether during the enquiry Secretary of the Gram Welfare Society Tajpur was called for evidence;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of Gram Welfare Society has alleged that 200 boxes of milk powder were sold in black-market; and

(d) if so, whether further enquiry by some independent persons will be ordered?

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

(b) I have no information. A statement showing the names of the persons, who were called for evidence is, however, laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

1. Shri Abdul Rahim Ansari, Tajpur.
2. Shri Mohammad Shaheed, S/o Ajimullah, resident of Tajpur.
3. Shri Abdul Sattar S/o Shri Ali Bux Ansari, resident of Tajpur.
4. Shri Sagir Ahmed, resident of Tajpur.
5. Shri Sardar Sampuran Singh, Pradhan Village Sabha, Tajpur.

6. Munshi Shabbir Ahmed Ansari, resident of Tajpur.

7. Dr. Bharat Singh, resident of Tajpur; and

8. Pandit Raj Krishna, a worker and milk Record Keeper.

(c) The allegation was that 200 boxes of milk powder were sold in the black-market. The complainant was Shri Abdul Rahim Ansari.

(d) This is a matter on which the final decision has to be taken by the Saghan Kshetra Samiti, Tajpur, which is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act or by the donors of the milk powder alleged to have been sold in the black-market. However, the matter has been brought to the notice of the Uttar Pradesh Government for necessary action.

Ambar Charkha in U.P.

905. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given year-wise for propagation of Ambar Charkha in U.P. State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the production made so far; and

(c) the centres opened so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 32].

(b) Based on the reports so far received, 302.25 lakh square yards of Ambar Khadi has been produced in the U.P. State upto the end of December 1960.

(c) Upto the end of December 1960, 486 production centres have been opened in the U.P. State under the Ambar Charkha programme.

Loan for Housing Schemes to Union Administrations

906. { Shri Kumbhar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan year-wise allotted to various Union Administrations under the Middle and Low Income Group Housing Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the number of persons from both the groups who have taken the loan and have constructed houses so far; and

(c) how much is being allotted for the Third Five Year Plan period on the schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 33].

(b) The information has been called for from the Union Administrations and will be placed on the Table of the House on its receipt.

(c) This will be known only when the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised.

लक्ष्मीपुर जेरी, उत्तर प्रदेश का 'बिप्पब' प्रकाशक

६०७. श्री कुशवन्त राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लक्ष्मीपुर जेरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) से लगभग छः मास से 'बिप्पब' नामक प्रकाशक प्रकाशित होता है;

(ख) क्या इसकी सूचना समाचार पत्रों के रेजिस्ट्रार को मिल चुकी है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सूचना मिलने के बाद भी उक्त समाचार-पत्र को अभी तक कोई नम्बर नहीं दिया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० जे०-कर) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). 'विप्लव' के मुद्रक और प्रकाशक के डिक्लेरेशन की प्रमाणित प्रतियां प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के पास जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की मार्फत अगस्त १९६० में आई थी। लेकिन पत्र को इस लिए नम्बर नहीं दिया जा सका कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा निर्धारित फार्म में मांगी गयी कुछ जानकारियाँ दिसम्बर, १९६० तक नहीं भेजी गयी थी। पूरा व्योरा भेजने पर अत्र पत्र को रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर दिया गया है।

New Industries in Punjab

908. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 506 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state the further details of the progress made in the assessment for the establishment and development of new industries in Punjab?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The report which is being prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research at the instance of the Punjab Government is not yet ready. It is expected to be finalised soon.

औद्योगिक शिक्षण केन्द्र

९०९. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों के निकट कुछ औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में मन्त्रालय द्वारा विचार किया गया गया है जिससे कि ग्रामपास के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले किसान, अल्प रोजगारी लोग, महिलायें और अन्य व्यक्ति कोई उद्योग सीख कर उत्पादन कार्य में लग सकें ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये कार्य की रूपरेखा क्या है और ये केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे और कब तक कार्य आरम्भ करेंगे ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या मन्त्रालय ने ऐसा कोई सुझाव दिया है कि सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों के निकट काम करने वाले औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में छोटे पैमाने की आधुनिक मशीनें तथा उपकरण उपलब्ध करते की सुविधा दी जाये ताकि देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लोग भी आधुनिक ढंग से उत्पादन कर के राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति और अपनी आय बढ़ा सकें ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मन्भाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस काम के लिये बनायी गयी विशेष समिति द्वारा और बाद को मई १९६० में श्रीनगर में हुये राज्य विकास आयुक्तों के सम्मेलन में इस प्रश्न की जांच की गयी थी। राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न ग्रामीण दस्तकारियों और उद्योगों में स्थान पर जाकर शिल्पियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये ५ सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के लिए एक केन्द्र बनाने तथा घूम कर काम करने वाले प्रदर्शन एककों के लिये सामूहिक किम्म की प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं खोलने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है। कुछ राज्यों ने इस प्रकार की योजनाओं को अपनी १९६१-६२ की वार्षिक योजना में शामिल कर लिया है। इसके अलावा देश में छोड़े पालने, दस्तकारियों, लघु उद्योगों तथा खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों ने प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये सारे देश में अनेक प्रशिक्षण या प्रशिक्षण गृह-उत्पादन केन्द्र पहले से ही चल रहे हैं और उनमें से अनेक सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में स्थित हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में जिनके खोलने जाने का प्रस्ताव है, मुधरे हुये पर्याप्त औजार तथा मशीनें रहेंगी ताकि देहाती कारीगर उनका अध्ययन करके उत्पादन के अच्छे तरीकों को ग्राम में ले सकें। वर्तमान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में भी इस

प्रकार के मुघरे हुये औजार तथा मशीनें पर्याप्त संख्या में हैं। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात

११०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने अब तक कितने कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात किया और इस व्यापार से भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा विदेशों से मिली;

(ख) इस धन में से कितना नकद देश में आया और कितना विदेशी विनिमय की कमी को पूरा करने में उपयोग किया गया;

(ग) विदेशी विनिमय के रूप में व्यय होने वाले उपरोक्त धन के बदले में क्या माल भारत आया और उस माल के आयात पर क्या व्यय हुआ; और

(घ) अब इस व्यापार का भार राज्य व्यापार निगम की एक विशेष शाखा के मुमुर्द करने से क्या लाभ होगा क्या यह बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-गटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमन्त्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी एक विवरण में दी गयी है जो सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है [विवरण परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३४]। कोई कमी पूरी नहीं की जानी है।

(घ) इस काम के लिये विशेष शाखा बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Bomb Explosions in Chamba

911. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of explosion of two bombs

alleged to have been placed by Pakistani saboteurs a school building was badly damaged in Chamba about 50 miles from Jammu towards the third week-end of December, 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a live bomb was recovered by the Police from the area;

(c) whether any report has been called for from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On December 24, two explosions occurred in a school building in Chhamb, about 19 miles South-West of Akhnur and 4 miles on our side of the cease-fire line, smashing two windows and a number of glass panes in the building. On the same day, a plastic explosive armed with a switch was located and disarmed in the same locality. These explosives were obviously planted by saboteurs from Pakistan. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

(c) and (d). A case has been registered by the Jammu and Kashmir Police for investigation.

Loans to D.Ps. in Assam

912. Shri Ramenahwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that payment of loans to displaced persons in Assam is fraught with many formalities as a result of which displaced persons have to face considerable hardship;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in the disbursement of loans;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into this matter; and

(d) if so, the result of such an enquiry and the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Loans to the displaced persons in Assam are granted according to the provisions of the Assam Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Loans Act.

(b) to (d). A report has been called for from the Government of Assam. The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Diplomatic Relations with Foreign Countries

913. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the names of the countries with which diplomatic ties were established during 1960-61?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India have extended recognition to all countries in Africa that have achieved independence as sovereign states during 1960-61 and have also been admitted to the U.N. The Government have also extended recognition to the Republics of Cyprus and Madagascar.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

914. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1032 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the method for economic utilization of the surplus Oxygen at Nangal Fertilizer Factory has since been explored; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Several alternatives studied for economic utilization of surplus Oxygen are briefly described below:

(i) It is possible to instal a compression plant so that Oxygen can be filled in cylinders for sales to con-

sumers. Only a very small quantity can be disposed of in this way. Negotiations are in progress for sale in cylinders.

(ii) Possibilities of liquefying a part of the oxygen and selling it for use in the production of certain explosives have been studied. The method has not been found to be economical.

(iii) Possibilities of manufacture of calcium carbide by oxy-thermic process have been studied. It is not possible to produce a suitable product due to a dearth of other raw materials.

(iv) Possibilities of manufacture of acetylene and certain organic products based on acetylene have been studied. If sufficient natural gas is discovered in the area, the production of acetylene may be possible.

(v) It is possible to increase fertilizer production at Nangal by utilizing surplus oxygen and natural gas. The result of the present investigations to discover natural gas at Jwalamukhi are being awaited.

सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल की जीवन गाथा

६१५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १०८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि "बिल्डर्स ग्राम माडर्न इंडिया" की ग्रन्थमाला में सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल की जीवन गाथा प्रकाशित करने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और यह पुस्तक कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केलकर): इस जीवनी के उपयोग नेशन के मिल जाने पर कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

ऊन विकास परिषद्

६१६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ८
दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या

१५०८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि ऊन विकास परिषद् की
सिफारिशों पर क्या निश्चय किये गये हैं
और उन निश्चयों को कार्यान्वित करने के
लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता
है ।

विचारण

**३-२-१९५६ को हुई ऊन उद्योग की विकास
परिषद् की बैठक में की गयी सिफारिशों**

की गयी कार्यवाही

१. परिषद् ने सिफारिश की कि लूट-पकड़ों
की चीजें ग्राम तौर से बिक्री कर में मुक्त रहती
हैं, इसलिये यह लाभ गलीचों और कम्बलों
के लिये भी लागू किया जाना चाहिये ।

वस्त्र आयुक्त ने इन मामले को अखिल भारतीय
हथकरघा बोर्ड के पास भेजा है जो इस प्रश्न
पर पहले से विचार कर रहा था ।

२. दूसरी और तीसरी योजना की अवधियों में
उत्पादन के लक्ष्य तैयार किये जाने चाहियें
तथा परिषद् की अगली बैठक में उन की जांच
की जानी चाहिये ।

इस मामले पर परिषद् ने ७ जुलाई, १९५६ को
हुई अपनी बैठक में और भी विचार किया ।

३. बाजार की सम्भावनाओं का अध्ययन करने
के लिये एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल विदेशों को भेजा
जाये जिस में ऊन उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि हों ।

१९६० में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने कई देशों का दौरा
किया । इस प्रतिनिधि-मंडल की रिपोर्ट पर
विकास परिषद् की अगली बैठक में विचार
किया जायेगा ।

४. परिषद् ने ऊनी माल के लिये एक संशोधित
निर्यात संवर्द्धन योजना की सिफारिश की ।

सुझायी गई संशोधित योजना पर विचार किया गया
और वह अमल में लाई गई ।

५. कुटीर उद्योग के क्षेत्र के बारे में परिषद् ने
सिफारिश की थी कि काम में लगे हुए हथकरघों
की संख्या, ऊनी कपड़े, गलीचों और कम्बलों के
उत्पादन, कच्चे माल की आवश्यकताओं, काम में
लगे हुए आदिमियों की संख्या इत्यादि के विषय
में नयी जानकारी इकट्ठी की जानी चाहिये ।

वस्त्र आयुक्त ने इस बारे में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग
आयोग, अखिल भारतीय वस्त्रकारी बोर्ड
तथा अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड से मिल
कर काम शुरू कर दिया है ।

Tin Containers

917. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of tin containers (i) none-printed and (ii) printed, used by food packers is made in India by M/s. Metal Box Company Ltd.; and

(b) what is the quota of tin plates (i) indigenous and (ii) imported, given to the firm in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Production of food packing containers are not reported by the manufacturers separately. The production of all types of tin containers by M/s. Metal Box Company Ltd., is estimated to be about 35% of the total production of tin containers in the country.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to divulge this information which relates to an individual firm.

**Earnings by the Employees of
Government Owned Private
Ltd. Cos.**

918. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average per capita monthly earnings of (1) skilled (2) semi-skilled and (3) un-skilled workers, employed by the Government-owned private limited companies in the year 1959-60, as compared to corresponding figures in 1955-1956; and

(b) what is the total number of such workers of each category employed by such companies in 1959-60?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is difficult to collect the information. If however the Hon'ble Member is interested in any particular factory and any particular categories of workers, I will be glad to furnish the information for the same.

Ferozabad Glass Industry

919. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the working of the Industries Development and Regulations Act, 1951 as applied to Ferozabad glass industry within the last two years, year-wise;

(b) how many applications were filed in the Development Wing of the licencing of new units during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far;

(c) how many of them were given licences and the capacity of each factory licenced, factory-wise; and

(d) whether the Development Wing has ensured that the units licenced by the Ministry are getting raw materials in enough quality to run the factories to the extent of licenced capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) The Glass Bangle Industry of Ferozabad which is merely on the small scale basis does not attract provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. There are, however, ten other glass factories at Ferozabad which are registered/licensed under the Act. Their production during 1959 and 1960 was 3864 and 5813 tons respectively.

(b) the number of applications received in the Ministry during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for the establishment of new units at Ferozabad for the manufacture of Glassware was as follows:

1959-60	.. 1
1960-61	.. 4

(c) Of the five applications mentioned above three (1 of 1959-60 and 2 of 1960-61) have been rejected as there is already surplus unutilised capacity for the manufacture of ordinary type of glassware in the country and in the glass units at Ferozabad. Two

applications are still under consideration.

(d) Development Wing are rendering every possible assistance to such units as are borne on their list, in the procurement of imported raw materials by recommending grant of import licences and release of Soda Ash through the State Trading Corporation. The raw material requirements of the various units are assessed on the basis of their past production. The coal requirements of these units are looked after by the State Government.

Workers' Education Scheme

920. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the implementation of the scheme for workers' education since the inception of the scheme;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to enlarge the scheme during the Third Plan; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The progress of the Workers' Education Scheme upto the 31st December, 1960 is as follows:

- (i) Two courses of training for instructors known as teacher-administrators were organized at Bombay and Calcutta respectively in 1958 and 1959-60 in which 67 Teacher-Administrators were trained for employment under the Board along with 33 trade union nominees.
- (ii) Twelve Regional Workers' Education Centres have been established at different places in the country. They have trained 875 worker-teachers while 190 are under training.

287 unit level classes have been set up which have trained 5,989 workers while 5,283 are under training.

- (iii) Short term courses for the benefit of members of Works Committees and of Joint Management Councils are being organized at the Regional Centres.

(b) Yes.

(c) The main features of proposals to enlarge the Workers' Education Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan period are as follows:

- (i) Opening of four new Regional Workers' Education Centres every year if considered necessary, for training worker-teachers with proportionate increase in the number of worker-teachers trained at the regional level and workers at the unit level.
- (ii) Organising one training course every year for teacher-administrators.
- (iii) Establishment of a Research Institute and an Audio Visual Cell at the headquarters of the Board.
- (iv) Publication of booklets on labour topics.
- (v) Grants-in-aid to Trade Unions and educational bodies conducting workers education programmes.
- (vi) Short-term courses on specific subjects for particular classes or groups of workers and trade union officials.

Rest Houses and Holiday Homes for Workers

921. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to open workers' rest houses and holiday

camps during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). As this subject concerns primarily State Governments, the required information is not readily available.

Production of Road Rollers

922. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

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

(a) what is the annual production of road rollers during 1959 and 1960 of the Agrind Fabricators Ltd., of Calcutta;

(b) when was the company granted manufacturing licence by the Government of India for road rollers; and

(c) what was the annual production of road-rollers according to the manufacturing project submitted by the Company to Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The annual production figures of road rollers manufactured by the firm during the last two years are as under:—

1959	28 Nos.
1960	98 Nos.

(b) The firm was granted the licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, on 19th March, 1957.

(c) The firm is licensed for the manufacture of 144 Nos. of road rollers per annum.

Confirmation of Workcharged Staff of C.P.W.D.

923. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain number of workcharged staff of the

C.P.W.D. were confirmed as permanent with effect from 1st July, 1946 and 1st August, 1953;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that separate orders again confirming them with effect from 1st April, 1958 in the same post in which they are already confirmed, are being issued;

(c) if so, whether the confirmation of all such workers who were confirmed prior to 1st April, 1958, have been cancelled and all the benefits accruing therefrom forfeited; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). 3,839 permanent posts in different categories of workcharged establishment were created with effect from the 1st April, 1958. Previous permanent posts, if any, in Central Public Works Department were abolished with effect from that date. All confirmations have, therefore, to be made with effect from that date. Permanency conferred on workers in 1946 and 1953 was not always against permanent posts created but was given as a personal status to the worker for long and continuous service. Such officials who were given permanent status in 1946 and 1953 have, therefore, to be confirmed against the newly created posts in 1958. Their former permanency has not been cancelled but has only been shown against the permanent posts created with effect from the 1st April, 1958.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Esters and Polyesters

924. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the present position regarding the import and indigenous production of Esters and Polyesters in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Esters is a wide generic term that include chemicals of diverse types like Ethyl Acetate, Butyl Acetate, Benzyl Acetate, Plasticisers like Dibutyl Phthalate, Dioctyl Phtha-

late etc. The hon. Member is presumably referring to the position regarding Polyester Resins.

The present use of Polyester Resins in the country is very limited. Accordingly their import has been negligible. Value of imports of these resins during 1957, 1958 and 1959 were of the order of Rs. 1,100, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively. During first ten months of 1960 import of these resins was to the extent of 9 tons valued at Rs. 56,000.

So far there has been no indigenous production of Polyesters in the country. A firm has since been licenced to manufacture these resins with a capacity of 600 tons per annum in view of the anticipated increase in the use of these resins in other industries. The unit is likely to start production in the course of the next 6/8 months. Two proposals to manufacture Polyester sheets in the country have also recently been approved. Indigenous polyester resins to be produced in the country will be used in the manufacture of these sheets. Requirements of polyester resins in the Third Five Year Plan period is expected to be about 1,000 tons per annum.

Compilation of Collected Works of Gandhiji

925. Shri Chintamonj Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has sent documents in original of Gandhiji's speeches, writings and letters for compilation;

(b) if so, how many such documents have been received; and

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given in this respect to Orissa?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Kerkar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Orissa have not sent any documents in original for the compilation of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Tea Industry

926. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharatiya Cha Parishad has recently urged upon Government to treat the expenditure incurred by the tea-estates on replanting and extensions as revenue expenditure under the income tax laws as an incentive to the tea industry;

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon; and

(c) whether the Parishad also urged for liberal grant of loans and subsidies for the industry?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c). While neither Government nor the Tea Board have received any official reference from the Bharatiya Cha Parishad on the subject, the Chairman of the Assam Branch of the Parishad, in his speech at the Annual General Meeting held at Dibrugarh on the 30th December, 1960 *inter alia* suggested that the expenditure incurred by the tea estates on replanting or extensions should be treated as Revenue Expenditure under Income-Tax Laws and that loans or subsidies to the industry should be granted by Government on liberal terms. The question of treating expenditure on replacement of tea machinery etc., as Revenue Expenditure for purpose of income-tax assessment has separately been considered by Government. Government consider however that such expenditure is in the nature of Capital Expenditure, which does not qualify for any allowance in computing the assessable income.

As regards grant of loans and subsidies to the industry, Government have already sanctioned several schemes like the Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme, Scheme for the grant of loans to marginal gardens for repairs, replacements and renovation of tea machinery, Fertiliser and Transport Subsidy Scheme.

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

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

(a) whether there is a scheme for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements on a large scale;

(b) how far such implements are being manufactured in the country at present, and to what extent are they imported; and

(c) what is the target of manufacture for such implements during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The existing annual installed capacity for such implements in the large scale sector is about 30,000 Metric tonnes. The quantity produced in the country was about 17,400 tons in 1960. Import of such implements is banned. No specific target has been fixed for such implements in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan.

T. V. Team from Britain

928. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six member team of "Granada Television" of Britain visited India; and

(b) if so, the objection of their visit?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The team consisted of four members.

(b) To make four documentary films on India for screening in United Kingdom during the period of Queen's visit to India.

Paper Factory in Maharashtra

929. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a factory for the manufacture of paper at Purli-Vaijnath in Bhir District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the capacity and estimated cost of the project?

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

(b) 3,000 tons p.a. at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Jute Industry in West Bengal

930. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Centre for the Development of Jute Industry in West Bengal during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the allotted amount has been spent so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No specific allotment was made.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Central Government Employees' Strike

931. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. R. L. Mehta has completed his survey regarding causes leading to the strike in July, 1960;

(b) if so, what are his observations;

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when is the survey likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
 (c) Not possible to say at this stage.
 (d) Not possible to specify the date by which the report would be ready.

Export of Textiles

932. { Shri Nathwani:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Pahadia:
 Shri Damani:
 Shri Pangarkar:

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

- (a) what is our total export of textiles during 1959 and 1960;
 (b) whether it is according to our expectations;
 (c) if not, the reasons for the shortfall; and
 (d) the efforts made to increase the exports?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c):

1959—850.2 million yards (both mill-made and handloom) valued at Rs. 61.31 crores.

1960—1730.9 million yards (both estimated mill-made and handloom) valued at Rs. 60.14 crores.

The reason for the shortfall in exports has been mainly the shortage in supplies of raw cotton owing to failure of the cotton crop as a result of which prices of cotton ruled high and rendered our cotton textiles somewhat less competitive in overseas markets.

(d) As a result of large scale imports of cotton and the various control measures adopted by Government there has been improvement in the matter of adequate supplies of cotton

to mills at reasonable prices. The position is expected to improve further in anticipation of a very good cotton crop during the current season.

With improved cotton supplies and the various export Incentive Schemes which are being continued exports are expected to be maintained at higher levels.

Study of National Income Data

933. { Shri Nathwani:
 Shri Morarka:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to make the national income data more reliable;
 (b) whether any special study would be undertaken;
 (c) whether any machinery exists at present for checking up data collected; and
 (d) if so, the nature of the machinery?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). National income statistics in India, as in every other country, have to be based on statistics of production, employment, wages and prices, financial transactions, capital formation etc. The responsibility for the collection of such primary statistics is scattered among different Ministries, State Governments and other governmental agencies. The Central Statistical Organisation is in charge of the work of compiling the national income statistics on the basis of the data so collected. To make national income data more reliable, it is necessary to remove the existing gaps and defects in such statistics and the Central Statistical Organisation has now been also entrusted with the task of co-ordinating and improving the collection of statistics by the various governmental agencies and of initiating any special studies or surveys necessary for the purpose.

Braille Printing Machines

934. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in 'The Blitz' of Bombay dated the 24th December, 1960, that because it took two years for the Government of India to issue a permit to import a certain number of Braille printing machines which were offered as 'Gift' by an East German firm to deserving institutes for the blind in India, the offering firm withdrew its offer;

(b) if so, full details of the matter; and

(c) the reason for the reported inordinate delay in the issuance of the permit under reference?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Report is entirely unfounded.

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

Withdrawal of Grants Sanctioned to West Bengal Government

935. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of withdrawal of two grants amounting to Rs. 10.5 lakhs (3 lakhs and 7.5 lakhs) sanctioned by the Government of India during 1960 to the Government of West Bengal for setting up two T.B. Clinics at Behala and Bon-Hooghly and two degree Colleges at New Barrackpore and Behala for the benefit of displaced persons and students is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The sanctions for the construction of two T.B. Clinics at Behala and Bon-Hooghly were issued in February, 1960. The cost of both the clinics was Rs. 2.94 lakhs. The sanctions for the two colleges at

New Barrackpore and Behala were issued on the 30th March and 9th August, 1960 respectively. Each college was to cost about Rs. 7 lakhs. As according to our information the construction of the said buildings had not been started, the State Government were asked whether these sanctions should not be cancelled and reconsidered later as and when the State Government were in a position to start the work. The intention was to ensure that funds were not unnecessarily locked up for an indefinite period. The State Government have intimated that the construction of the colleges has now begun; in respect of the T.B. Clinics, their reply is awaited.

दिल्ली हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड

६३६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये जितनी मांग की थी उसमें से अधिकांश कटौती कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना आयोग हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में किन किन मदों के लिये धन मंजूर करता है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० नं० निष) :

(क) जी नहीं ; जितने धन की आवश्यकता है उसे एक से अधिक साधनों से जुटाना पड़ेगा ।

(ख) हरिजन कल्याण के निम्न-लिखित कार्यों के लिए विशेष रूप से सहायता दी जाती है :—

(१) शिक्षा—जिसमें छात्रवृत्तियां बजीफे और होस्टल आदि शामिल हैं ।

(२) आर्थिक विकास—जैसे खेती, दस्तकारी और अन्य प्राथमिक ट्रेनिंग आदि के लिए सहायता ।

(२) घर बनाने और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए ।

योजना में निहित कार्यक्रमों से जो सार्वजनिक लाभ होगा उसके अतिरिक्त उपरोक्त मदों में हज़िजनों के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था है ।

Machine Tools

937. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much worth of machine tools were manufactured in the country in 1951, 1955 and in each of the years in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how much worth of the tools were imported in each of these years;

(c) how much worth of the tools were exported to other countries during these years; and

(d) the annual target of tool production for the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c).

Year	Indigenous production	Values in Rs. lakhs	
		Imports	Exports
1951	47.31	250.00	
1955	156.14	228.97	
1956	250.48	837.28	..
1957	459.64	1547.27	2.31
1958	649.68	1685.88	0.95
1959	860.50	1632.77	1.42
1960	970.00	1723.19	4.20

(up to October) (Jan-Oct.)

Estimated production in Small Scale Sector in 1960 is Rs. 3 crores.

(d) The Planning Commission has proposed a tentative target for the production of Rs. 30 crores worth of machine tools by 1965-66. It has been suggested that this may be raised to Rs. 36 crores and if necessary to Rs. 45 crores per year by 1965-66.

2064 (A) LSD—4

Premier Automobiles, Bombay

939. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Premier Automobiles of Bombay have approached Government with a programme towards the increase of production of cars and trucks by the company; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the programme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, have applied for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for increasing their existing installed capacity for the manufacture of cars and trucks to 15,000 Nos. each and also to undertake the manufacture of automotive diesel engines for fitment into their truck chassis.

Hostile Nagas Arrested

**940. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
{ Shri Ram Garib:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hostile Nagas arrested during the year 1960 and the figures as compared to the year 1959; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

X-Ray Plants

941. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that X-ray plants are included in luxury goods;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to exclude this item from luxury goods so that more doctors could install them in their clinics?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. All reasonable assistance is given for installation of X-ray plants.

Licences for Starting new Industries in Hill Regions

942. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences issued by Government so far in starting new industries in hill regions of U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal;

(b) whether all these licences have been used and industries started; and

(c) if not, the number of unused licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The information is being published regularly in the Journal of Industry and Trade.

(b) and (c). In the case of the licences granted already, the undertakings have either been established or are being established unless the licences have been revoked. Separate record is not being maintained for the licences issued for the hilly regions.

Waiting List of Workcharged Staff for Allotment of Quarters

943. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every Superintending Engineer of C.P.W.D. in Delhi is expected to bring up-to-date the waiting list for allotment of AW and BW type of quarters every year before the first of April by inviting applications for the eligible workcharged staff before the first of March every year;

(b) if so, whether such a list was prepared in 1958 in all the circles and was brought up-to-date in April 1959 and in April 1960; and

(c) if not, the names of the circles where it was not done and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The lists were prepared by all the Circles in Delhi in 1958 when 100 'G' class quarters were earmarked for allotment to workcharged staff falling in Class BW. As there has been no further allotment of quarters in AW and BW classes, the following Circles did not bring the list up-to-date:—

- (1) Delhi State Circle.
- (2) First Circle.
- (3) 2 Second circle.
- (4) Construction Circle.
- (5) Central Circle.
- (6) S.S.W. (Aviation).
- (7) Electrical Circle II.
- (8) 3rd Circle.

Strict instructions for maintenance of waiting lists up-to-date are being issued by the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D.

Waiting List of Workcharged Staff for Allotment of Quarters

944. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every Divisional Officer of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi is expected to bring up-to-date the waiting list for allotment of CW and DW type of quarters every year before the first of April by inviting applications from the eligible workcharged staff before the first of March every year;

(b) if so, whether such a waiting list was brought up-to-date in April, 1958, in April, 1959 and in April, 1960 in all the Divisions; and

(c) if not, the names of Divisions and the year in which it was not done and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No. The list was brought up-to-date in the following six Divisions only:—

- (1) Horticulture (South).
- (2) Horticulture (North).
- (3) Construction Division No. I.
- (4) Mechanical and Workshop Division.
- (5) Electrical Division No. III.
- (6) Construction Division No. IV.

In the remaining Divisions this work has fallen in arrears for the last two years. Strict instructions for maintenance of the lists up-to-date are being issued by the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D.

Ashes of Netaji

945. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring in India the ashes of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, when do they propose to bring them to India; and

(c) what arrangements have been made to accord the ashes the respect and honour that is due to them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal at present. The decision in regard to this matter has primarily to be taken by the members of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Conference with Punjab Rehabilitation Authorities

**946. { Shri Sampath:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference was held by him with Punjab Rehabilitation Authorities on the 25th January, 1961; and

(b) if so, the decision taken therein?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Conference was held on the 23rd and 24th January, 1961.

(b) A statement containing some of the important decisions is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(i) The Rehabilitation Department of the Punjab Government would be closed on the 31st March, 1961.

(ii) Approximately seventy thousand acres of surplus evacuee land will be sold to the Punjab Government at a price to be agreed to later.

(iii) The non-claimant landless persons who are in continuous possession of the evacuee agricultural land from Kharif 1957 may be permitted to purchase the land in their possession at Rs. 450 per standard acre.

(iv) Approximately 50,000 acres of forest evacuee land will be sold to the Punjab Government at an agreed price.

(v) The Central Government agreed to bear 50 per cent. of the loss suffered by the State Government in running water works in 14 townships developed in Punjab after partition, for resettlement of displaced persons.

(vi) Certain non-claimant occupants of the houses in Rajpura and

Tripuri Townships who are not in a position to purchase the houses would in lieu be provided sites and building grant of Rs. 500 each under the Cheap Tenement Scheme.

Assam Refugees Residing in West Bengal

947. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received figures of Assam refugees residing in West Bengal, from Assam and West Bengal Governments separately;

(b) whether there is any discrepancy in these two figures; and

(c) if so, what is the difference and whether it has been dissolved?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The procedure to determine the number of bonafide migrants from Assam out of the families residing in camps in West Bengal was decided at a Ministers' meeting held at Calcutta on the 30th December, 1960 between the Union Rehabilitation Minister, the Finance Minister, Assam and the Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal. In accordance with the procedure thus laid down, 6058 forms duly filled in by the heads of the camp families in West Bengal were received by the Rehabilitation Ministry from the West Bengal Government and were forwarded to the Assam Government for verification. Up to the 27th February, 1961, 1,749 forms duly verified by the Assam Government had been received. The names of the bonafide migrants are being forwarded to the West Bengal Government for arranging their movement to Assam. The case of the ineligible would be examined later by a joint team of officers of the Central and the State Governments as agreed to at the Ministers' meeting mentioned above.

"Commonwealth in Brief"

948. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the U.K. Government have since amended the text of the publication "Commonwealth in Brief" where Kashmir is wrongly delineated?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As far as Government are aware, no further edition of the publication "Commonwealth in Brief" has yet been brought out by the U.K. Government. However, enquiries are being made through our High Commission in London.

Removal of Boundary Pillars by Pakistan

949. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boundary pillars of Karimganj area have been removed by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Three Indo-Pakistan boundary pillars at Gobindpur, Ratanpur and Mayagram Chatalpar on the Latu-Sutarkandi sector were reported to have been destroyed by some unknown persons. The matter was immediately taken up by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Assam, with his counterpart in East Pakistan on 28th December, 1960. It was agreed by both sides to reconstruct these three pillars at their original places.

Entertainment Expenditure on Conducted Tours

**950. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the entertainment expenditure sanctioned for the year 1958-59, 1959-60

on conducted tours, inviting press correspondents at informal meetings etc.; and

(b) how much of this has been spent in 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The information is as under:—

Expenditure sanctioned and incurred

1958-59 1959-60

Rs. Rs.

Entertainment . . . 3,818-50 2,321-53
(Hospitality Charges)
Conducted Tours . . . 25,859-20 20,219-68

इंदौर की कपड़ा मिलें

६५१. पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले जनवरी के महीने में इन्दौर के सूती कपड़े की मिलों को कोयले की कमी के कारण संकट का सामना करना पड़ा और इसके परिणामस्वरूप बीम हजार मजदूर संकट में आ गये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोयले की इस कमी के कारणों का पता लगाया है कि क्या यह कमी माल डिब्बों के न मिलने के कारण हुई थी या कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी होने से हुई थी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस और ध्यान देगी ताकि ऐसे संकट की भांति का अधिक से अधिक दूर हो जाये और मजदूरों एवं उद्योगों में सुरक्षा की भावना आ जाये ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगुबाई साहू) :

(क) कोयले की कुछ कमी होने पर भी इन्दौर की सूती कपड़े की मिलों में जनवरी, १९६१ में काम बन्द होने का कोई समाचार नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में जिस कमी का उल्लेख किया गया है उसके बारे में बताया जाता है कि वह अधिकतर माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण हुई थी ।

(ग) जी हां ।

विदेश जाने वाले प्रतिनिधिमंडलों में लोक-सभा के सदस्यों का चुनाव

६५२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५२ से ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक प्रतिनिधिमंडलों में लोकसभा के कितने सदस्य विदेश भेजे गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ ही सदस्यों को अनेक बार भेजा गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके जाने का आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) चुनाव के मामले में किन व्यक्तियों में परामर्श लिया गया था ?

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रखी जावेगी ।

अखबारों में सरकारी विज्ञापन

६५३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी विज्ञापन किस आधार पर अखबारों को दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ऐसी विज्ञापन मिली हैं कि विज्ञापनों के वितरण में पक्षपात किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) समाचार-पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उनके द्वारा किसी विशेष प्रबोधन के लिये कितना प्रचार हो सकेगा। यह निर्णय करने के लिये कि इस काम के लिये कौन से समाचार-पत्र ठीक रहेंगे इन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि समाचार-पत्र का संकुलित क्या है, क्या वह नियमित रूप से छपता है, उसे किस प्रकार के लोग पढ़ते हैं, वह पत्रकारिता के माने हुए नियमों का पालन करता है, उसका टेक्निकल स्तर क्या है और जहाँ प्रचार करना हो उस जगह की क्षेत्रीय भाषा का भी ख्याल रखा जाता है। सरकार उन समाचार-पत्रों को मंजूर नहीं करती जो सदा ही साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को भड़काएँ और उन प्रचाराओं को जो 'येलो' पत्रकारिता (Yellow Journalism) में निरत रहें।

(ख) तथा (ग) समाचार-पत्रों की घास से सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई। कुछ संसद सदस्य और राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधि इस प्रकार की आलोचना करते रहते हैं। यह आरोप निराधार होते हैं। सरकारी विज्ञापन कुछ निश्चित सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं और इस बात की कोशिश सदा जारी रहती है कि जहाँ तक हो सके समाचार-पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन न्यायपूर्ण रूप से दिए जाएँ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारी

६५४. श्री बाल्मीकि : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी छंटनी किये गये ; और

(ख) वैकल्पिक रोजगार ढूँढने के लिए उन्हें सम्बन्धित विभागों ने क्या सहायता दी ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) तृतीय श्रेणी छंटनी किये गये कुल १५६० कर्मचारियों में से १०७। चतुर्थ श्रेणी छंटनी किये गये कुल ५२६ कर्मचारियों में से ५८।

(ख) डायरेक्टोरेट जनरल इम्प्लायमेंट एन्ड ट्रेनिंग के स्पेशल मेल को फालतू कर्मचारियों के बारे में पूर्ण विवरण प्राथमिकता के आधार पर रोजगार दिलाने के लिये भेजे गये थे। उक्त अनुसूचित वर्ग के छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों में से ११६ कर्मचारी उस डायरेक्टोरेट द्वारा काम पर लगा दिये गये हैं और बाकी ४६ कर्मचारी संभवतः अपने प्रयत्नों से काम पर लग चुके हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय से उस बारे में कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी।

पूर्व तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थी

६५५. श्री बाल्मीकि : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के कितने शरणार्थी ऐसे थे जिन्हें ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक नहीं बसाया गया था ; और

(ख) उनको बसाने में शीघ्रता करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्प संख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास का काम समाप्त हो चुका है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों से सम्बन्धित उद्दीप्ता और त्रिपुरा के पुनर्वास विभाग बन्द किये जा चुके हैं और यह भी निर्णय हो चुका है कि बाबू बिस्मय बर्ब के अन्त तक आसाम और बिहार के पुनर्वास विभाग भी बन्द कर दिये जायेंगे।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी शेष कार्य का निर्वारण किया जा रहा है और इस विषय में संभवतः आगामी तीन चार महीनों में निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

Purchase of Tractors

956. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between Governments of India and U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. to purchase tractors; and

(b) if so, what is the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No specific agreement has been signed either with U.S.S.R. or with the U.S.A. for the purchase of tractors. However tractor is one of the items for import from U.S.S.R. as per Schedule 'A' attached with the current Indo-Soviet Trade and Payments Agreement. These are imported in accordance with the assessed requirements of the country.

Rise in Price of Mustard Oil in West Bengal

957. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the abnormal rise in the price of mustard oil, the principal edible oil used in West Bengal;

(b) whether attention has also been drawn to complaints voiced publicly through Press in Calcutta by the Secretary of the Oil Mills Association of West Bengal about the speculative activities of the Indian Produce Association who are alleged to have indulged in cornering the available supply of mustard seed which West Bengal gets from outside the State mainly; and

(c) what steps, if any, Government propose to take to bring these activities under check?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The prices have gone up but the rise has not been abnormal.

(b) Government have seen press reports of the allegations made by the President of the Mustard Oil Millers' Association of West Bengal about the speculative activities of the Indian Produce Association, Calcutta. These allegations, which relate to the ready market and not to forward trading have been denied by the latter at a Press Conference.

(c) No action is contemplated at present.

C.P.W.D. Staff

958. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are industrial categories of staff on regular establishment in the Central Public Works Department in the light of Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 8(1)-Est.(Spl)/60, dated the 12th August, 1960; and

(b) if so, the categories of such posts and the number of workers employed in each category?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The memorandum referred to does not deal with the classification of the staff on the regular establishment into industrial and non-industrial categories.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Electric Heaters by C.P.W.D.

959. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some electric heaters were purchased by the Central Public Works Department for the use of the Members of Parliament residing in North and South Avenues;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that payment was made for electric heaters of 2,000 watts. each; and

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that for this payment the electric heaters purchased were of 1,500 watts. each?

The Minister of Works Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Payment was made for 16 Nos. of 2000 watts and 7 Nos. 1000 watts.

(c) Only one heater was found to be of 1500 watts instead of 2000. The difference in price between the two is reported to be about Rs. 4 only. The matter is under investigation.

Accredited Press Correspondents

960. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the accredited press correspondents at the headquarters of the Government of India and the names of the papers they represent; and

(b) the rules governing the accreditation of a press correspondent?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A statement, giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [Placed in the Library. See index No. LT-2703/61].

(b) A copy of the rules for accreditation of correspondents representing newspapers or press agencies, together with the conventions for application of the rules, is also laid on the Table. [Placed in the Library. See index No. LT-2703/61].

Press Correspondents

***961.** { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons and the papers they represented who were invited to meet Her Majesty the Queen

at Rashtrapati Bhavan on the 21st January, 1961;

(b) how many of them were accredited press correspondents at the headquarters of the Government of India; and

(c) the policy or method adopted for inviting press correspondents?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A list is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No. 35.]

(b) 64.

(c) The list of invitees was prepared by a special committee. Since the number had to be restricted at the request of United Kingdom authorities, it was decided that apart from correspondents especially assigned to cover the Queen's visit, only representatives of the more important sectors of the press and a few individual journalists considered prominent in own right, could be invited.

Slum Clearance in Rajasthan

962. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Onkar Lal:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated year-wise for slum clearance in Rajasthan during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of schemes implemented so far and the places where they were to be executed; and

(c) the amount spent on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The following allocations (including the State's share of subsidy) were made to the Government of Rajasthan under the Slum

Clearance Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan:—

Year	Allocation
(i) 1956-57	No specific allocation was made to any State Government during this year.
(ii) 1957-58	Rs. 3.33 lakhs
(iii) 1958-59	Rs. 2.80 lakhs
(iv) 1959-60	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
(v) 1960-61	Rs. 11.18 lakhs
TOTAL . . .	Rs. 22.31 lakhs

(b) and (c). The following four projects have so far been sanctioned/ approved for implementation in Rajasthan State:—

Project	Rs. in lakhs.	
	Approved cost	Expenditure incurred*
(i) Rajamal-ka-Talab, Jaipur	2.64	Nil
(ii) Jey Marg, Alwar	2.64	Nil
(iii) Udaipur . . .	8.25	2.73
(iv) Amrit Puri Jaipur . . .	2.80	Nil
TOTAL . . .	16.33	2.73

*Based on the information received from the State Government in their letter No. F-10(10)-Plan/61, dated 22nd February, 1961.

Ambar Charkha in Punjab

964. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for propagation of Ambar Charkha in Punjab State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far (year-wise);

(b) the quantity or yarn produced so far; and

(c) the number of centres opened so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

(b) The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) 218 production centres and 434 sales centres.

राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् के हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

१९६४. श्री प्रकाशचर शारदा: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् ने स्थानीय उत्पादकता परिषदों को जो मुद्राब दिया था उसके अनुसार अब तक राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् के कितने प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या यह अनुवाद कार्य उत्पादकता परिषदे अलग-अलग करेंगी अथवा इसे किसी केन्द्रीय एजेंसी को सौंपा जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) स्थानीय उत्पादकता परिषदों ने कुछ प्रकाशनों के अनुवाद हिन्दी तथा दूसरी स्थानीय भाषाओं में निकालना शुरू कर दिया है। अब तक किये गये अनुवादों में से एक हिन्दी में, एक बंगला में, एक तामिल में तथा दो गुजराती में है।

(ख) अनुवाद कराने के लिये राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् का विचार किसी केन्द्रीय एजेंसी की स्थापना करने का नहीं है। स्थानीय उत्पादकता परिषदे इस काम को कर रही हैं।

मुख्य भ्रम आयुक्त के कार्यालय में हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट

१६६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मुख्य भ्रम आयुक्त के कार्यालय में इस समय कितने हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि संख्या शून्य है, तो हिन्दी के प्रलेख आदि टाइप करने की क्या व्यवस्था है और

(ग) पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

भ्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अली) :

(क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) यह काम हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले कर्मचारियों से लिया जाता है ।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय में निवेदन किया गया है कि एक हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले हिन्दी प्रमिसटेड की नियुक्ति की जाये ।

पत्रों के हिन्दी में उत्तर

१६७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्वाण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रकाशन शाखा में १९६० की पहली छमाही में हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुये २४६८ पत्रों में से केवल ३८ पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में देने और शेष सभी पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) भविष्य में हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले सभी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देने के लिये प्रकाशन शाखा द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

निर्वाण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रैड्डी) : (क) भारत सरकार की

प्रशासन शाखा, दिल्ली में सन् १९६० के पहले छह महीनों में हिन्दी में आये २४६८ पत्रों में से केवल ३८ का हिन्दी में और शेष का अंग्रेजी में उत्तर भेजे जाने का मुख्य कारण यह था कि सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी-वर्ग को हिन्दी में कार्यालय सम्बन्धी पत्र-व्यवहार करने का कोई व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण नहीं मिला था ।

(ख) हिन्दी में उत्तर भेजने की सुविधा की दृष्टि से कुछ नमूने के प्रारूप (मसौदे) बना दिये गये हैं तथा कुछ और भी अभी बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

Blackmarketing of Tyres

968. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether tyres of all types of motor vehicles have become scarce all over Assam during the last several months resulting in black market and soaring prices; and

(b) the reasons thereof and steps taken to solve the problem?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. One complaint was however received about shortage of only truck tyres in certain areas in Assam and 2,000 sets of giant tyres have since been released by the State Trading Corporation for supply to the owners of vehicles in those areas?

Compensation to Dependents of Circle Officer killed by Nagas

969. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 22 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any compensation has been given to the dependents of late Shri Chaliha; and

(b) if not whether Government will consider to sanction a life-pension to the widow of late Shri Chaliha?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Governor of Assam has sanctioned Rs. 1,500 as immediate relief for the dependents of Shri Chaliha. The Commissioner, Nagaland, has sanctioned another Rs. 1,500 for this purpose. The question of sanctioning further benefits as admissible under the rules is receiving the urgent attention of the local authorities.

विदेशी महानुभावों के स्वागत सम्बन्धी नियम

६७०. श्री गजराज सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी महानुभावों के सम्मान में आयोजित किये जाने वाले स्वागत समारोहों के बारे में कोई नियम बनाये गये हैं :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे अवसरों पर शराब परोसना निषिद्ध है :

(ग) क्या यह प्रतिबन्ध विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों पर भी लागू होता है :

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कतिपय विदेशी महानुभावों को इस नियम का अपवाद बनाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) विदेशी महानुभावों के स्वागत-समारोहों के लिये कोई खास नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं ।

(ख) जी हां, सभी औपचारिक उत्सवों के अवसर पर ।

(ग) जी नहीं, लेकिन उन्हें यह आदेश दिया गया है कि गजराज्य दिवस के उत्सव पर शराब न पिलाई जाय ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में खादी का उत्पादन

**६७१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त बर्मान :**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में १९६०-६१ के वर्ष में खादी का उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम रहा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६१-६२ के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी नहीं । नवम्बर, १९६० तक ७.५ लाख बर्ग गज खादी तैयार की गयी है, जबकि उसके उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य १० लाख बर्ग गज था ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) १९६१-६२ के लिये अब तक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में विकास कार्य

६७२. श्री रा० च० शर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को विभिन्न विकास कार्यों के लिये कितनी सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) कितनी वित्तीय सहायता व्यय की गई है और उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इयान नन्धन निम्ब) :

(क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

दिल्ली में स्वदेशी वस्तु-मंडार

६७३. श्री रा० च० शर्मा : क्या

बाजिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एक ऐसा मंडार
खोलने की कोई योजना है जहां सभी स्वदेशी
वस्तुयें उपलब्ध होंगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक
कार्यान्वित होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

12.14 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ORDINANCE PROMULGATED BY GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion tabled by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi and Shri S. M. Banerjee which reads:

"Immediate need to discuss the Ordinance passed by the Governor of Orissa sanctioning more than four crores of rupees as supplementary grants for 1960-61 without giving an opportunity to discuss in the Lok Sabha in the absence of the State Legislative Assembly".

When was this Ordinance promulgated?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): President's rule was promulgated on the 25th February. The Ordinance was passed on the 24th.

Mr. Speaker: One day earlier.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Yes. It has been said that the Governor has not been pleased even to send a copy of the Gazette Extraordinary . . .

Mr. Speaker: Was the Assembly in session then?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: No, Sir. It was not in session.

Mr. Speaker: Before the Proclamation was issued, would it be competent for the Governor to promulgate the Ordinance?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I just want to bring it to your notice, and we want to discuss it. It has been said in the Proclamation that the power of the Legislature of the said State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The provision regarding the Governor exercising the power to promulgate an Ordinance is contained in article 213 of the Constitution. But in the Proclamation of the President, it has been specifically mentioned that with reference to article 213 in particular, references to the Governor, the Legislature or the Legislative Assembly of the State shall be construed as references to the President and to Parliament respectively.

Therefore, when there was no Assembly and President's rule was going to be promulgated and the Governor himself had recommended to the President that there was no possibility of the formation of any alternate Government, was it constitutional or regular on the part of the Governor to pass the budget of the supplementary demands for 1960-61 without giving an intimation to Parliament or letting us have an opportunity to know what the contents of the budget are? I submit it is highly irregular and improper on the part of the Governor to pass that budget by the Ordinance. I want to know whether he got any instructions from the President or the Prime Minister to pass the budget by Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: Leave alone the Proclamation. When the Assembly was not in session, was it not open to the Governor to pass an Ordinance?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: No, Sir, not to pass the budget.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It has already come in the newspapers that the Centre had objected to it.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): What the hon. Member has said has some substance. When this Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor, there was consultation amongst our officers as well as with the Law Ministry. The Governor took this action in consultation with the Chief Secretary and the Law Department of the State Government. He felt that some action was necessary in order to incur expenditure on the administration. But as I said, when the Ordinance was passed and it came to our notice, the Home Secretary immediately consulted the Prime Minister, and later on the matter was referred to the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry's opinion is that the Ordinance promulgated by the Governor is not valid under the Constitution. We immediately informed the Governor about this. Therefore, no action is being taken since then under the Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: Has money been drawn?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No money is being drawn. We are very soon coming with the supplementary demands in this House and it will be for Parliament to approve of them, and then in accordance with the laws and the Constitution necessary action will be taken by them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Chief Secretary misguides the Governor. It is very bad.

Mr. Speaker: There can be difference of opinion on the constitutional issue. There is no question of misguiding.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Could I ask for a clarification? About 1954, when there was President's rule in Kerala, I remember we had a Committee of Members of Parliament from that State here to assist the President in regard to things which were going on, especially in regard to disbursement of funds. I wonder if Government on this occasion has in mind something like that

sort of procedure, because that makes sure of parliamentary control, as far as it can possibly be managed, in this predicament.

Mr. Speaker: I remember a Committee of Members of Parliament from Kerala was appointed to advise on all the Bills that were to be passed in this House. That ensured previous consultation. When the Proclamation comes up for discussion, some such statement will be made by the Government.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This is a matter which can be discussed when the Proclamation is discussed.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkana!): May I make a humble submission? I had no intention to make this submission, had you not been now the repository of the constitutional norms in Orissa.

Mr. Speaker: What is the submission?

Shri Mahanty: With this introduction, I am making my submission so that you may not feel impatient with me.

The point is that here we find the Governor being advised by the executive which, the hon. Home Minister says, was short of transgressing the limit of its office. Here is a very serious situation. We would like to know if the Governor's rule is going to be conducted in this fashion. If it is, it is high time that Parliament took notice of it and also the hon. the Home Minister felt satisfied as to the circumstances under which this kind of enormity could happen. That is my submission. Here is a very serious matter and we would like to know how the Governor could issue the Ordinance; even though he was not constitutionally and legally entitled to do so. This is a serious matter and I would like the hon. Home Minister to set at rest our doubts and apprehension, that my State would not be ruled in this kind of whimsical fashion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member knows that lawyers differ and legal opinion differs. The legal opinion that was available to the Governor there was one and he acted up to it. He took the best legal opinion available there, because it was not a casual thing and something had to be done. Otherwise, every expenditure would become illegal. On the other hand, the lawyers we consulted here gave a different opinion, and we informed him. Naturally, he abided by the better opinion. This kind of thing might happen at any time. Nothing followed; that was rectified immediately.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Will that Ordinance lapse or has that been withdrawn?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That also will depend on the consensus of legal opinion.

Mr. Speaker: No action will be taken. It is clear from what the hon. Home Minister has said that the better opinion seems to be that the Ordinance is illegal. Under article 204, Appropriation Bills can be passed regarding sums or grants made by the Assembly. When no grants are made by the Assembly, there is no question of drawing those moneys. The base itself is wanting. The better legal opinion seems to be that the Ordinance is illegal; and no action has been taken. Therefore, there is no need for me to give consent to the adjournment motion.

Regarding the advice which Shri Mahanty wanted to give me, I do not know of any single instance of irregularity. The Governor there was only anxious to avoid any irregularity and, therefore, passed that Ordinance. The hon. Member wants to draw an inference from this that the Governor is going to act illegally. Far from that. The conclusion is clear that he did not want to act illegally. Nothing more.

I will take his advice but I am not going to act upon it.

12:23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 201, dated the 18th February, 1961 making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2692/61.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COFFEE BOARD

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1957-58 (Vol. IV—Coffee Statistics relating to India). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2693/61.]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1958-59 (Vols. I and II). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2694/61.]
- (iii) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2695/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 197, dated the 18th February, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2696/61.]
- (ii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Third

Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198, dated the 18th February, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2697/61.]

(iii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 202, dated the 18th February, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2698/61.]

(iv) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 203, dated the 18th February, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2699/61.]

(v) The Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 204, dated the 21st February, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2700/61.]

(vi) The Rice (Restrictions on Rail-bookings) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification G.S.R. 244, dated the 23rd February, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2701/61.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RISE IN JUTE PRICES

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matters of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The rise in jute prices resulting in curtailment of jute production and loss of overseas market."

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, the statement is a

long one covering 3 page. Shall I lay it on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It may be placed on the Table; we have no time.

Shri Kanungo: I lay it on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 37].

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee met on the 2nd March, 1961, to consider the allocation of time for Government business, but did not make any formal report as there was no quorum. I am exceedingly sorry that hon. Members could not find time to attend the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. Unless the Committee looks into the matter we cannot have sufficient time allocated; allocation of time becomes impossible. I hope and trust that there would not be any difficulty hereafter. I sent the staff to try and fetch the Members; but they were not found (Interruption).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, the members of the Advisory Committee should be changed.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; I shall take note of it.

But, there was, however, consensus of opinion among the Members present that the time may be allotted as follows:

	hours.
The U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961.	2
(Consideration and passing).	
The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1961	2
(Consideration and passing).	

[Mr. Speaker]

	hours
The Maternity Benefit Bill. . .	3
The Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961. . .	1
The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill. . .	1
The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill. . .	3
General Discussion of General Budget. . .	20
Resolution approving the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of the State of Orissa. . .	3

Of course, I have always got the discretion to allow one more hour whenever the House desires it and having regard to the schedule. We may be saving some time; there may not be any difficulty, I suppose.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, the Proclamation may be given some more time; 3 hours may not be enough.

An Hon. Member: Five hours.

Mr. Speaker: You want 5 hours. Yes, we will see.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Whose is this decision? Does it come from you?

An Hon. Member: Does it mean that you have dissolved the Committee now?

Mr. Speaker: We sat together and discussed informally. It is usual for me to fix a time wherever the Business Advisory Committee has not applied its mind and fixed a particular time. I want to take the consensus of opinion in the House as to whether they agree to these which are my

proposals—of course, on the advice of the Members who were present. I am prepared to increase the time for the discussion of the Proclamation from 3 hours to 5 hours.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So far as the Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill is concerned, the time may be increased from 2 hours to 4 hours because that is going to change the entire structure of the banking industry.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. I will allow 3 hours; if necessary, one hour more at my discretion.

I take it that the House agrees with this allocation of time.

In order to provide time for Government business required to be disposed of urgently, the Government have suggested that the House might sit for one additional hour every day with effect from Monday, the 6th March, to Wednesday, the 15th March, 1961 and that a sitting of the House might also be fixed on Saturday, the 11th March, 1961.

I suppose the House is willing to sit one hour more daily and also to sit on Saturday.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I think we can sit one more hour every day and keep Saturdays free (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I think the consensus of opinion is that one hour extra might stand. So far as Saturday is concerned, I will ask the Business Advisory Committee to meet again. If this time the Members do not come I will re-constitute the Business Advisory Committee. (*Interruption*).

I suppose the suggestions are accepted.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission I rise to announce that Government Business in the House for the week commencing 6th March, 1961 will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting of:
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1960-61.
Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1961-62.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolution approving the Proclamation issued by the President assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Orissa.
- (4) Consideration and passing of:
The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1961.
The Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961.
- (5) General Discussion on General Budget for 1961-62 on 9th March onwards.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—(contd.)

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the General Discussion of the Railway Budget. Shri Manay was on his legs the other day and he may continue his speech.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I was trying to draw the attention of the House to the demand of the people of Nipani for a railway line between Nipani and Raibaug. I have already said that Nipani is a commercial centre and the business conducted there is such that it is able to get foreign exchange for the country. I have already showed that it is a justifiable demand.

2064(Ai) LS—5.

One more thing. The predecessor of the present Railway Minister had been to Nipani some time ago and he had promised the people of Nipani that he would be pleased to consider their demand and see that the railway line between Nipani and Raibaug is granted in the Third Five Year Plan.

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am not able to remember the exact words of his promise but the promise was there. I just want to ask our hon. Railway Minister whether he is agreeable to keep the promise given by his predecessor to the people of Nipani or he is not in a position to keep up to that promise.

One more point. It is about the coaches on the Frontier Mail running between Bombay and Amritsar. We are running the Swiss made schileran coaches which were converted from second class to first class. There have been many complaints about these coaches. I remember a recent incident when on 10th February a number of hon. Members of Parliament travelled from Bombay to New Delhi by the Frontier Mail in these coaches; they were not in a position to sit comfortably, not to speak about the sleeping accommodation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Something wrong with the M.Ps. or with the compartment?

Shri Manay: With the compartment. I am bringing this to your notice and to the notice of the hon. Minister through you not only because the M.Ps. were not comfortable in these coaches but the general public also made complaints about these coaches and the Railway Board have accepted the demand to withdraw these coaches. But I am told that the Board is finding certain difficulties to replace them; but these difficulties are creating more difficulties for the staff at the reservation office in Bombay; they are the people who allot

[Shri Manay]

these berths and they are blamed. Some via media should be found to replace these coaches as these things may effect the morale of the people working at the reservation office in Bombay.

I would now refer to the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Buddhists employees of the Railway and also to the grievances of the employees in general. With due respect to the hon. Minister for his sincere efforts to do some good job for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes, I may have to say that the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board are not completely free from the observance of untouchability in the Railway Ministry. For the last three years I have been pointing out the injustice done to them but to my surprise I have not been able to get good reports from the associations which have been working for the betterment of the Scheduled Caste employees of the Railway Ministry. On page 104 of the Railway Board's report, some figures about recruitment are given. The number of non-gazetted class III posts indented is shown as 1886 while the number of candidates recommended by the recruiting centre is 1818—less than the indented number. But it is a fact that the applications have been much more than the required number. Then again, as against 1927 reserved class III posts, only 1721 had actually been appointed. Apparently, it may appear that the filling of posts is almost complete as only 200 posts are left unfilled. I will not agree if it is said that because the applicants are not forthcoming, these posts are not filled; It cannot be a fact. I had an opportunity to visit the office of the Railway Service Commission in Bombay and met the Chairman of that Commission there. To my surprise I found that as against some 2000 posts indented, there were more than 10,000 Scheduled Caste applications received. That only shows that the machinery, engaged in the

appointment of Scheduled Castes, if I may say so, is not completely free from that tinge which prevents the filling up of these posts.

Regarding the availability of candidates from these three sections for which reservation is made—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians—the Railway Board themselves had said that there was no dearth of candidates from among the Scheduled Castes. Therefore, there is no justification for keeping over 200 posts unfilled. That is about the reservation of posts.

I have referred to the observance of untouchability by the Railway Board and I want it to be taken as a painful observation of mine. I know that the hon. Railway Minister is not only interested in the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Caste employees of the Railway Ministry but is also very keen on doing everything possible and within his reach. I am also prepared to say that he has been doing so. But, as I said earlier, the machinery that is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the administration of the railways has succeeded in dodging the sincere efforts of the Railway Minister in fulfilling these obligation under the Constitution. I will quote three or four instances of harassment of Scheduled Caste employees in the Railway Ministry, I will quote one instance from one railway and other instances from other railways. Let us first take the Northern Railway. There are two instances here and both are in regard to Class III staff. Both are of persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste community. One is an inspector in the P.W.I. section and he has been applying for the senior inspector's post since the last three years. He is fully qualified and he is the seniormost in his grade in the department. But his application is not considered for reasons better known to the officers. I am using this terminology because, as I have

already stated, they are dodging successfully. The officers in the Railway Ministry would use that pet terminology, that, is, the 'suitability' is not there, or that suitable candidates are not available. Now, I am yet to understand the real meaning or the real sense behind this word 'suitability'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Manay: I have to cover so many points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He took nine minutes the other day.

Shri Manay: I had taken only five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been put down in the record that he took nine minutes.

Shri Manay: I shall finish soon. Another instance is that of a Class III employee in the same Northern Railway. He is transferred from one place to another seven times in the period of two years, and this is a case of nothing but harassment because he belongs to the Scheduled Caste community.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wanted to mention names and bring out illustrations and put representations on behalf of particular individuals, he ought to have conveyed this information to the Minister earlier, so that the Minister might be ready with these cases. Otherwise, it is difficult.

Shri Manay: With your permission, may I submit that I myself have taken the trouble to represent their cases and I received the reply from the Ministerial level which is based on the stereotype reply given by the officers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the representations are stereotype, the answer also would be stereotype!

Shri Manay: Therefore, I feel that there is no other forum where I

can bring out those grievances but this House, and so, with your permission....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are directions that if particular representations are to be made and the names of individuals are to be mentioned, previous notice of that intention must be given to the Minister so that he might be ready with those particular instances with a suitable reply. Again I am using the word 'suitable' which might be offensive!

Shri Manay: I have never said that the word 'suitable' is offensive. I said that I have yet to know the intention and the feeling behind that word. But I have not quoted any names of the persons and therefore I feel....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see how he proceeds.

Shri Manay: I am giving these instances to substantiate why I charge the Railway Ministry for the observance of untouchability. Otherwise, I would not have given those cases.

I shall drop further instances and quote only one in particular. It is from the Chittaranjan factory. One person was there in the factory for ten years—I am not giving his name—and when he found that he was not going to be spared for one reason or the other, he went to the extent of resigning his post after putting in ten years' service, saying that "I should better prefer to be unemployed rather than to submit to the tortures because of the fact that I belong to the Scheduled Caste community". With your permission, I would say that hats off for this militant man who has put up a fight against the observance of untouchability.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he approve of the militant attitude of subordinates to their superiors?

Shri Manay: This poor man had no other honourable course available except to resign his job

[Shri Manay]

Now, I shall turn to the grievances of general labour. Many other hon. friends here have already spoken about the victimisation of railway workers in the name of the last general strike. Cases of harassment and victimisation are still rampant in the railways in respect of those employees connected with the general strike. Taking advantage of the post-strike situation, the authorities have withdrawn the recognition of those unions which had served notices on the railways. I shall cite some of the instances of harassment of the workers. One is that the active workers of the unions are being transferred from one place to another in mid-term. The second is that of severe punishment with reduction in pay and rank and withholding of annual increment for years with loss of seniority. The third is, a period of suspension for months have been treated as suspension and the balance of their dues is not paid to those who have been taken back, with some punishment. In the Western Railway alone, of which I have knowledge, there are about 75 workers who have been thrown away under one pretext or the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Manay: A few minutes more, Sir. The Government of India and the Railway Ministry have in general taken a very lenient attitude, a very reasonable attitude, towards the strikers. But—I do not want to repeat the charge—the petty officials are settling their old scores. I do not want to make that charge, as I have said, but then, I would like to say that despite this lenient policy of the Government of India, the officials are openly flouting this policy and are creating frustration and bitterness amongst the railway employees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to conclude.

Shri Manay: In two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not in two minutes. Even for those two minutes, I have rung my bell three times. He ought to conclude.

Shri Manay: I shall finish now, with a reference to the shortage of staff. The Railway Ministry has said that it has banned new recruitment in the year under report. But then I might point out one thing. If I had the time, I could mention it in detail, with reference to the figures in the Railway report. But now, I may say that though there has been no recruitment so far as Class II is concerned, in Class II and Class I posts, there has been an increase of about 109 and 21 respectively. It means that about 130 people have been recruited to Class I and Class II. Apart from that, the shortage in staff has resulted in the increase in workload in the railways. This increase of workload in the railways is to such an extent that the Railway Ministry is compelled to employ overtime workers. This year, the amount paid by way of overtime allowance comes to about Rs. 149 lakhs. Therefore, I wish to say that while the workload has been increasing, an equivalent increase of staff also ought to be there, to relieve the over-burden on the workers in the railways. With these words, I conclude.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before speaking on the railway budget, I desire to invite the attention of this House to the practice which has been prevailing for the last two or three years, namely, of the railway budget being exhaustively discussed in the upper House before it is discussed here. The unfortunate effect of it is that in the replies which the Railway Minister gives in the Rajya Sabha, many of the conclusions to which we should arrive on financial matters after discussion in this House become crystallised there, with the result that we are left merely to speak on the subject, knowing fully well that the mind of the hon. Railway Minister has been made up already by arguments in the Rajya Sabha. I submit that the railway budget is part and parcel of the

general budget and it is the privilege of this House to discuss all matters, and discussion means influencing the decisions of the Government. I hope in future the mere excuse that it is more convenient to have the railway budget discussed in the Rajya Sabha first will not be brought forward and that the Government will look into it and revise this practice.

Coming to the railway budget, I am of the view that while the railway administration has attempted a gigantic task and not done too badly, it has also not done too well either. I am not satisfied with the display of surplus figures for the last five years totalling about Rs. 20 crores, because I have always been of the opinion that in the past five years, we have set aside by way of depreciation a much smaller figure, with the result that these surpluses are really illusory.

For example, this year we will be setting aside Rs. 65 crores, Rs. 20 crores more than the usual depreciation amount. If only we can set aside this in the course of the current year, it will completely wipe out all the so-called surpluses of the last five years. This only indicates that before basing our conclusions on the figures given by the hon. Railway Minister, a very critical inquiry is necessary.

Taking the revenue side, we find that the total gross receipts are Rs. 500 crores inclusive of Rs. 12½ crores which will be paid to the general revenues in view of the abolition of the tax on passenger fares. But if we critically analyse, how these revenues are made up, we find that in the course of the last five years, the first-class receipts have not increased by more than Rs. 2 crores, because the first-class fares are yielding to what I may call the law of diminishing returns and the receipt is not going up. Normally, it should have gone up by 8 to 10 per cent. a year. It has not gone up, which indicates that a revision downwards of first-class fares is called for.

If you see the receipt from third-class fares, they total only to Rs. 13

crores more in the last five years. I was rather surprised to find the optimism on the part of the Railway Minister in estimating in this budget that in the budget year alone, there will be an additional increase of Rs. 13 crores in receipts from third-class fares. Even in the last five years, it did not come to Rs. 13 crores more or it just came to that figure. Then, why is he so optimistic that within the next year he expects there will be an increase of Rs. 13 crores?

The hon. Minister has given various reasons for the short-fall in goods traffic to the extent of Rs. 16 crores. He says, one reason was the strike which accounted for a short-fall of 3 million tons of originating goods traffic, which is roughly one week's haulage. When the strike was on, we were told that the strike was a complete and dismal failure. If it was such a complete and dismal failure, why is it that the railways lost 3 million tons of goods traffic?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Failure in the sense that they did not lose more than that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am afraid when it suits the Minister, when he wants to hit the strikers, he picks up any stick he likes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member spare that when his opportunity comes? (*Interruption*).

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Anyway, the point I am making is, if there is a short-fall of Rs. 16 crores in the tonnage hauled this year, the reason is that he over-estimated the capacity of the railways. He says, we are in a position and we have in fact carried more if we look at what he calls the ton miles. I am coming to that point later on and I shall discuss it in greater detail, but I am inclined to think that the short-fall was due to the fact that there was an over-estimate from this part of the traffic receipts.

Coming to the expenditure side, two items attract our attention: repairs

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

which have risen up to Rs. 107 crores in the budget year and fuel expenditure which in the course of the last five years has gone up by 150 per cent. It is very strange that the expenditure on salaries and wages has gone up in the last four or five years by only 22 per cent. In other words, taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living in these four or five years, the salary of the employees in terms of goods has not increased. But the fuel consumption shot up by 150 per cent. It is true there have been revisions of coal prices and revisions of haulage and handling charges. But I am all the time not satisfied that the coal is consumed economically.

Of course, the Railway Convention Committee's recommendations have been endorsed by this House. But I am still appealing to the House, since the Railway Convention Committee's recommendations have been mentioned in such great detail, that a complete revision is called for. As this House is aware, the railways have very magnanimously offered 4½ per cent. by way of their contribution to the general revenues instead of 4 per cent. After ten years of so-called successful working of the railways, there is an increase of only ½ per cent. What type of private enterprise you will call if, after ten years, it does not give anything more but only ½ per cent.? You will throw the directors into a junkpot. Still, we say to the railways, "Instead of 4 per cent., you pay us 4½ per cent. and we are quite satisfied". For another five years, there is no prospect of general revenues getting anything more even though they will have spent in the course of the next five years Rs. 1,255 crores by way of capital investment.

The second point is, the depreciation of Rs. 65 crores that is being set aside this year is not adequate because of the backlog of accrued depreciation in the past. Surely the depreciation could not have jumped up in one year from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 65 crores. There is a backlog of depreciation for

years, and taking that into consideration, the depreciation should have been a great deal more. Therefore, I feel the surpluses are illusory.

Also, the dividend payable on new lines had been deferred by the Railway Convention Committee of 1954 for five years. Now by a very curious interpretation, the hon. Minister says that so far as new lines are concerned, the dividend will be deferred not only for five years, but until the railways start earning a surplus, which means, if for the next 20 years, they do not start earning a surplus, we get nothing. I do not find any warrant for extending this tax holiday so far as the railways are concerned.

The hon. Minister has got a very nice way of placing facts before the House with regard to the development fund. He says, there are Rs. 29 crores liability in it, that is a minus balance of Rs. 29 crores. He uses the terminology that the Rs. 29 crores in the development fund are to be liquidated by *ad hoc* write-back adjustments from development fund to capital fund. In plain language, it means robbing Peter to pay Paul. He uses a beautiful phrase that it is to be liquidated by *ad hoc* write-back adjustment, i.e., transfer from development fund to capital account. It simply means robbing the capital account so that the development fund may be benefited.

The Minister has waxed eloquent on the achievements of the railways in the second Five Year Plan. He says, the second Plan provided for an increase in passenger traffic by 15 per cent. and we have carried 25 per cent. more. He also says, while it is true that in regard to the haulage of originating goods traffic the target was 162 million tons in the second Plan and we have fallen short in terms of originating goods traffic, but if we take into consideration the million ton-miles, in that case, we have more than achieved that target. He says at the end of the First Plan the total million ton miles was 36,000 and they have actually achieved

56,000. I submit it is a more scientific method of calculating the amount of work the railways have put in. He says this has been put in with less of traction effort, 29 per cent. of additional effort and 26 per cent. of wagon increase. I am not very satisfied with the conclusion that he draws that the efficiency of the railways have increased. Why has not that increase taken place?

13 hrs.

Coming to wagon utilisation, take for example the wagon miles per wagon day which have increased from 45.6 miles to 47.6 miles. Then he says the net ton miles per wagon day have improved from 573 to 593. But if we calculate 22 tons per wagon, it ought to give us 1,034 net ton miles per wagon day instead of 593. The conclusion is that many of your wagons are running empty. If your efficiency has so far increased why it is that your wagons are running so very empty and when full utilisation would work out to 1,034 net ton miles per wagon day yours is only 593? Can you not devise measures to carry return traffic? It is true that in many cases there may be one way traffic, but surely ways and means can be devised for utilising empty wagons for some sort of return trip traffic, if necessary, at concessional rates? The conclusion, therefore, is that far too many empty wagons are running unnecessarily. The electrification programme of the hon. Minister also has fallen miserably short of the performance expectation in the Second Plan.

Coming to the Third Plan, I have been reading with very great interest the beautiful array of astronomical figures which he is flourishing. He says that the ton miles will now rise from 54,000 million tons to 93,000 million tons. He says the originating traffic will improve from 154 million tons to 234 million tons. Just see the flaw in his arguments. In the Second Plan period when the railways spent capital amount to the extent of Rs. 1,121 crores, you improved your net ton miles from 36,000 million tons to

54,000 million tons, or by 50 per cent. or 18,000 million ton miles more. In other words, at a capital cost of Rs. 1,121 crores you could carry only 18,000 million ton miles more. Now, at a capital cost of only Rs. 1,255 crores how can you carry 39,000 million ton miles more? So, there is disparity between the two figures. There is something wrong either with the estimate which the hon. Minister is making with regard to his carriage capacity in the Third Plan and it is faulty or his capital expenditure in the Second Plan has been very exorbitant and reckless. These are the conclusions and, therefore, he has got to explain the position?

Carrying goods traffic of 93,000 million tons is certainly a big effort and, putting it in astronomical figures, if I may say so, it amounts to a railway effort conveying one goods train of 1,000 tons from earth to the sun. That is the meaning of the Third Plan effort of the railways. If the railways carry a goods train of 1,000 tons from the earth to the sun, they would put the same amount of effort in the Third Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The railways are put only in the earth for the present.

Shri Nausbir Bharucha: That is true.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): But he is going to the sun.

Shri Nausbir Bharucha: I am only pointing out the gigantic effort that is required and putting it graphically. But even that is not enough for the Third Plan. Because, the estimates made by the Planning Commission themselves are faulty and, I am sure, that at the end of the Third Plan you will find that the carrying capacity is as short as ever before. So, I should like to know how with these Rs. 1,255 crores they will be able to carry so much more when they did not carry so much more in the Second Plan.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

There is one point on which I shall try to dispel the illusions of the hon. Minister, the Railway Board and the Railway administration. He says that often in well-informed quarters, there is a misconception that the railways must carry all the traffic that is offered to them. I say it is a misconception on the part of the railways that they will carry only a limited amount of traffic and that is all that is required of them. What type of business enterprise is this that when your customer comes to your door you kick him out and say, "No, we are not going to serve you?" Surely, a public utility concern has got no right to say that and so long as this House gives the railway administration the amount of capital invested and all the money that the railways want, it can only be attributed to lack of organisation and maladministration if the railways say on principle they are not bound to carry all the traffic that is offered. It is a wrong conception and the sooner the railway administration disabuses its mind of it, the better.

There are a few miscellaneous matters to which I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister before I conclude my speech. It is rather unfortunate that many of the complaints which we make from time to time to the railway administration are not attended to. I have written to the Railway Minister about the Bhusawal workshop workers, nearly 400 to 500 of them, not being paid their overtime. I find that grievance still remains unredressed. I have also written to the hon. Minister about the strikers at Bhusawal, whose only fault was that the participated in the strike and the hon. Minister had given an assurance that nothing would happen to them. Still all those people who have been dismissed have not been taken up. What type of assurance is it of the Railway Minister if the man on the spot does not implement it? Apart from that, I will like to refer to the extension of the Diva-Dasgaon line and I hope the Railway Minister will take speedy

steps for implementing that project which will, I am sure, be remunerative from the very first day it is put into operation.

There are many other matters to which I wanted to refer but I shall briefly conclude it by giving my outstanding impressions on the budget. As I said, the railways have put forward a stupendous effort and they have attempted a stupendous task not badly, but not too well either, and that Parliament's approach to the railways should be one of being watchful, alert, sympathetic as well as appreciative but also critical when necessary. I would also request the hon. Minister to keep a watch on the repairs and renewals bill and the fuel bill and I think that he will have to revise his freight charges sooner or later. There are some concrete suggestions which I wanted to make but on account of the lack of time I shall postpone them hoping that perhaps I might get an opportunity when we get down to the details of the budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No promise.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I therefore say that I do not grudge the hon. Minister a measure of compliment, but I do hope that the administration requires more careful consideration and more careful watching, especially as to the matters to which I have drawn the attention of the House.

Shri M. S. Murty (Golungonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I associate myself with many of my friends here in paying a compliment to the Railway Ministry for their very satisfactory progress during the Second Plan. The indigenous production has been stepped up, reducing the quantum of imports, thereby saving a lot of foreign exchange. Not only that. The Railway Ministry is now in a position to export some of the rolling stock and the ICF built coaches to the world market on a competitive basis.

The provision for training educated unemployed as trade apprentices in railway installations is also a welcome feature. All these things show that the progress achieved is tremendous.

As for the performance on the whole, it is very satisfactory except for the movement of coal for which we cannot entirely blame the Railway Ministry. The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel is also responsible for it. There seems to be some defect in planning itself of both production and movement.

Coming to accidents, in the report which we have been supplied with it has pointed out that collisions have been reduced but derailments and the damage caused to rolling stock, engines and the permanent way is on the increase. Accidents that have taken place at stations themselves are a very notable feature. Out of 19,000 and odd accidents that took place, about 11,000 accidents were at the stations themselves. These were due to the negligence of the staff and we have to view this with grave concern. I hope the Railway Ministry will take necessary action in this matter.

Day before yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Ramakrishna Reddy, mentioned about the formation of a separate zone for Andhra. I think there is some misunderstanding with regard to this. We are not demanding this zone for Andhra as such. We want a separate zone for dividing the Southern Railway which extends over four States. If you include that portion of Maharashtra also over which the Southern Railway runs, it is running over five States. If the total route mileage be taken into account, it has got 20 per cent of the route mileage. Also, the Southern Railway is running at a loss, which is probably partly due to this unwieldiness and consequent inefficiency in handling these things. So we request that there should be a separate zone by tagging on some portion of the Central Railway with that of the Southern Railway.

It is understood that the Andhra Government have also made a suggestion in this respect taking the jurisdiction of the new zone as Balharsha in the north, Wadi and Manmad on the west, Bangalore and Madras in the south and Walair on the east. This will be a compact zone. The Estimates Committee and the Corruption Enquiry Committee have also suggested the formation of compact zones. I therefore request that suitable action may be taken in this regard. Both the Government and the representatives of Andhra have been stressing for it for the last so many years. I also mentioned this in my last speech on the Budget.

As regards the laying of new lines, not a single inch of new line has been laid in the entire Andhra Pradesh. It may be true about the entire south itself. Taking that into account probably the hon. Railway Minister has said in his speech that based on political, social and economic grounds new lines may be constructed for the development of the south. If there is any further provision made by the Planning Commission, he may take up such lines as are necessary in the south. Out of the total route mileage of 35,212 miles for the whole of India, only about 7,250 miles are in the south. This comes to only 20 per cent of the total. If we draw a line from Bombay to Calcutta via Nagpur and take the southern portion as a whole into account, only one-third of the total railway line runs through the south. I do not know why it is so. It may be a historical or political accident, but in these days of development is it not our duty to see to the improvement of the backward areas as we are doing about other things in society? We are uplifting the backward people in society. So I would request the Railway Ministry to look into these things and have some new lines in the south connecting the important mineral deposit areas so as to exploit these things.

[Shri M. S. Murty]

In my last Budget speech in 1959 I requested for the construction of a new line from Waltair to Hyderabad connecting Kothagudium-Singareni collieries and Bhadrachalam so that the mineral deposits, like managanese ore, iron ore, mica and limestone deposits, may be exploited to the best advantage. So far not even surveys have been taken up in the South. It is a very regrettable thing.

The other day my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, cautioned the Railway Ministry about laying a new lines and introducing new trains in the south. I think he has studied the problem from one standpoint only, that is from the standopoint of diversion of traffic from the railways to road transport. Probably he is not aware of the timings of trains, how the trains are running, what the trains are that are running and the number of halts that have been taken away during the past two or three years. He might have taken into consideration all these things.

On the east coast, that is, the north east line of the Southern Railway, only two trains are running from Madras to Calcutta. Then there is one mail and two passenger trains running from Howrah to Hyderabad and from Puri to Hyderabad and there are two passenger trains from Waltair to Madras, one in the morning and one in the evening. If you take their timings, you will find that passengers from Waltair to Madras have either to start in the middle of the night or at an inconvenient hour. Many of the halts of the through running trains from Madras to Hyderabad, Madras to Calcutta and Calcutta to Hyderabad have been taken away. How can these people travel by these trains then? There must be short-distance passengers there. Therefore we have been demanding a diesel train between Tuni and Waltair. The need has been felt by the Railway Ministry but I do not know why they

have not introduced it so far. I would request that this may be taken up as early as possible.

People in that area have also been agitating for the restoration of the mail halt at Yellamanchili. There is only one train which halts there and which carries these passengers. That is the *janata* train. After a long agitation the Railway Ministry has been pleased to restore the halt of that train there. So I request that this may be viewed sympathetically and action taken on this immediately.

Last time also I requested that minor amenities, like providing drinking water at stations and construction of first-class waiting rooms, be provided there. These things have not been looked into. There are people who supply water but they come only when the train comes there whereas people will be waiting for the train even before it arrives. So they are not able to get drinking water there specially during summer. I cannot understand why these things cannot be looked into. Cannot these things be improved? After all, they do not cost a large amount.

Here, there is a mention of reconditioned coaches. There is one first-class bogey which runs between Hyderabad and Waltair. There are eight berths in it having two fans and only one toilet. You can very well understand the difficulties of passengers travelling by that coach. People used to call it a choultry coach where they cannot have any amenities. Such things can be rectified. After all, they do not cost much.

The policy that has been followed by the Railway Ministry all these days towards level crossings is causing a great difficulty in the south, specially after the introduction of Panchayati Raj. A lot of development is going on there. New roads are being constructed. These roads connect the villages with the main roads. Naturally these roads cross the railway lines.

Without sanctioning level crossings, they may not be able to cross the lines. If you want to construct a level crossing, the entire capital cost and the maintenance cost must be borne either by the people or by the local government. But the State is not forthcoming. Formerly, the district boards used to share the capital and maintenance costs. Now that the district boards have gone and, after the introduction of Panchayati Raj and democratic decentralisation, the local Panchayat Samitis are in charge of these roads, all these village communication works are being taken up as half-contribution works. People are contributing for the construction of roads. So, if the Railway Ministry asks them to contribute towards the capital and maintenance costs also, it will be very difficult for the people to contribute.

So in the light of all these things I request the Ministry to review their policy and frame a new policy which is acceptable to people in the light of these developments.

The last point I would like to touch is about retired railway employees. The First Pay Commission had recommended the introduction of the pensionary scheme to the railway employees also, and this was implemented by the Railway Ministry from 1st April, 1957. The First Pay Commission's report had come in 1947 and a group of employees were given these pensionary benefits in 1950 itself. But the rest of the people who retire after 1957 and before 1957 were not given these pensionary benefits and they were given only the bonus, as was usual at that time according to the rules. Now they are requesting the Railway Ministry to give them the pensionary benefits also. After all, the number of these employees is very little, and the total cost to the exchequer will be five to six lakhs of rupees according to their estimation.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Are they prepared to return the provident fund contribution which they took?

Shri M. S. Murty: They wanted to return the bonus and the interest that had accrued thereon. Provident fund contribution is made by them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No apart from their own contribution, are they prepared to return the provident fund contribution of the Railways to them?

Shri M. S. Murty: Yes, they wanted to return. The bonus is given by the Railways from their funds. Provident fund is deducted from their salaries only.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Just a minute. I wanted a clarification. The hon. Member has been improperly and wrongly briefed. As regards provident fund, the employee contributes a certain percentage of his salary and the Railways contributes an equal amount, and when the employee retires he draws not only his own contribution but the contribution of the Railways as well. To clarify it, I may say, if the employee's contribution is Rs. 5,000, the Railways' contribution is also Rs. 5,000, and interest accrues on this Rs. 10,000. Then there is bonus. When the employee retires he gets not only his five thousand rupees but the five thousand rupees contributed by the Railways also. So the question I put to the hon. Member was this, whether the employees who have retired between 1947 and 1957 are prepared to return this five thousand or whatever be the sum, with interest thereon, which was the Railways' contribution.

Shri M. S. Murty: Whatever the Railways have given them, that which was not contributed by them, they are prepared to return that amount, and make a deduction out of the total pension that is due to them. And the pension contribution may be taken from a convenient date, say, 1st April, 1961.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member is prepared to collect a list

of those who have retired and who give their consent that all of them are prepared to deposit this amount, I will consider this.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabad-wip): This will become a hardship to those people.

Shri M. S. Murty: It is impossible, they cannot deposit the entire amount.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Then it is impossible for me to give them pensions.

Shri M. S. Murty: A deduction can be made from the pension that has accrued to them and the balance you can pay to them. The pension will be calculated on that basis. They wanted to assist in the calculation of the pension also. After all, so far as these people are concerned, this will operate on the basis of diminishing returns. Due to the factor of mortality it will go on decreasing, it will not increase. So, I would request the Railway Ministry to consider this matter.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): At the outset, I congratulate the hon. the Railway Minister for having it certain to connect Tripura with the rest of India with a link railway line that runs from Kalkalighat of Assam to Dharmanagar of Tripura. Though Tripura has been an integral part of India, it remained virtually isolated from other parts in the absence of rail communication since Independence. In pre-partition days, Tripura used to have railway facilities both for goods traffic and passenger traffic. But with partition it has been strangled.

With this proposed link railway line, a long-felt want of Tripura has at last been fulfilled. In constructing this link railway line some acres of land belonging to Dharmanagar people are to be acquired. In this regard I request the hon. the Railway Minister to see that satisfactory

amounts are paid to the people concerned as compensation.

Since independence there has been commendable progress in the Indian Railways. More than 1,000 miles of new lines have been laid; more than 1,000 miles or so have been doubled; and some hundred miles have been electrified. Amenities for third-class passengers, like sleeping accommodation, befitting waiting rooms, catering, etc. have been and are being provided. The Railways have been able to carry tonnage more than was assigned to it under the Second Plan. The Railways have been able to meet the stresses and strains of a developing economy. The Railways have met the hopes and aspirations of being the biggest public enterprise in India. For all these, let me again extend my hearty congratulation to the hon. Minister and also to the railway employees of all shades and of all walks.

India is a land of many ups and downs. There are regions which are developed in every sense of the term. But there are other parts which have remained backward and under-developed in their economy and social condition. Planning in the Railways should always endeavour to do away with regional disparities. The regions which are backward in their economy and social development should be given preferential treatment, so that they do not remain paralysed for a long time to come. Of course, it would not be prudent to carry coal to Newcastle!

Tripura and Manipur are one of these backward regions which are in urgent need of having a rail communication. At least a link railway line from any suitable place of Assam to Manipur is of the utmost necessity.

The utmost problem in Tripura is under-employment and from it flow all sorts of dissatisfaction, be it tribal, communal or the like. Limited acres of cultivated land are there; but there

are many people, like tribals, refugees and other landless peasants, who look forward to own this meagre land. Obviously, this meagre land cannot meet the need. Only well-planned industry can meet the rising unemployment and remove the general dissatisfaction.

Cheap transport through railways is a 'must' for any industrial undertaking. Moreover, even for normal living, the railways are of imperative need. It is still more absolutely necessary for a developing economy. Internal rail communication in Tripura is of the utmost necessity for the very living of the people there. The life in Tripura is an isolated one; it ought not to be so for a long time to come. The untold sufferings cannot and should not be brought to a saturating point. So I request the hon. Minister to approve of the construction of an internal railway line in Tripura from Dharmanagar to Sabroom, linking all the sub-divisional towns, which should be made during the Third Plan period.

Let me say a few words about the other aspect of the problem. Though there has been remarkable progress in the Railways, there should not be any sense of self-complacency. Though the revenues and receipts have increased, should I say, by arithmetical progression, the expenditure has increased by geometrical progression. Of course, if such increase is due to granting satisfactory scales of pay to the low-paid railway employees, then there is nothing to say against it.

A handsome amount has been contributed to the General Budget, there is no doubt about it; but we should expect more. There is an increase in the freight of small goods from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. We should see that it should not be at a great cost of the people.

The Railways have been giving students concession in the railway journey; but certain restrictions are

also there. Students beyond 25 years of age are not allowed to enjoy that concession. There is no concession in the Toofan Express for a student going from Delhi to Howrah and vice versa on the plea that it goes on a little longer route. The difference in fare from that of other trains is less than eight annas only. Wage-earner students also are debarred from such concessions. Due to abject economic conditions, quite many begin their study very late. The Government also is encouraging its employees to study in night colleges. I remember, some time back, the hon. Minister himself was good enough to say that in the treatment of students' concession, everybody should be liberal. I request him to see that such liberality is maintained in practice also.

Concerning the education of the Railway employees' sons and daughters, much more has to be done. Most of them stay outside their provinces. Facilities for the education of their children in their mother tongue are to be adequately provided. The holiday home project for the employees and their children is really praiseworthy. The number of such homes should be increased and the expenses should be so low that it should be within easy reach of every humble employee of the Railways.

We hear a cry of dishonesty in the Railways. I would suggest that it should be seen from a deeper angle. I think the socio-economic condition is the clue to it. With low pay, low amenities and the rising cost of living, one finds it impossible to pull on. I do not support dishonesty. But, on the contrary, I say, the only panacea to fight it out is the granting of satisfactory scales of pay.

I should like to say something about the tour programme of our Minister. Our Railway Minister was to tour Manipur and Tripura. Accordingly, a tour programme was made and intimated to all concerned. Some time afterwards, it was cancelled.

[Shri Bangshi Thakur]

Again, it was made and again it was cancelled. It is easy to make a tour programme and cancel it again and again. But, it leads us to a false position. We have to give an explanation to the people. But, it is very difficult to give an explanation. How should it be if we say to the people in giving the explanation that our Ministers are very busy, too busy, awfully busy, seriously busy, very seriously busy, no-time-busy, always busy and so on?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not critically busy?

Shri Bangshi Thakur: I would like to remind, in the end, the necessity of internal railways in Tripura. May I say, unequivocally, that on it depends the solution of the multifarious problems of Tripura? I again urge upon the Railway Minister to consider it very seriously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nal-durgkar—the poor man has been waiting for three days; he is not there. Shri Gautam, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri G. S. Musafir.

ज्ञानी गु० सि० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे यह मानने में, जैसा कि धीरे माननीय मेम्बर साहिबान ने कहा है, कोई संकोच नहीं है कि रेलवे ने इन दिनों काफी तरक्की की है, धीरे काफी मुधार रेलवे में हुआ है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। रेलवे मंत्री, उपमंत्री ने इस मुधार में दिलचस्पी ली है और हमारी खुशकस्मती है कि मंत्री धीरे इस बक्त हमारे जो टापमोस्ट आफिसर्स हैं सब ने मिल कर कोशिश की है मुधार करने की, धीरे इस मुधार को देखकर एक मुसाफिर को यकीन होता है कि हमारी मंजिल .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुसाफिर को सब करते या मुसाफिर को कहते ?

ज्ञानी गु० सि० मुसाफिर : मुझे एक बड़ा मौजू शेर याद आ गया है जो कि मैं आपकी इजाजत से कहना चाहता हूँ। वह शेर इस तरह है :

जजबये जाँके तलब तेरी नवाजिश की कसम
अब नहीं महसूस होती दूरिये मंजिल मुझे।

जो यह मुधार हुआ है इसी वजह से मुझे कहने की ज़रत होती है क्योंकि मैं यकीन रखता हूँ कि इस वक्त एक मौजू समय है जब कि जो कमी है वह पूरी हो सकती है। अच्छे लोगों में ही ज्यादा तबक्को हो सकती है कि वे इन कमियों को पूरा करेंगे।

रेलवे का अच्छा इम्प्रेशन अवाम में जब तक न जाए, यानी अवाम इसे महसूस न करने लगे, उस वक्त तक काम पूरे तौर पर नहीं बनता है। अवाम से मेरा मतलब थर्ड क्लास के मुसाफिरों में है, जिनमें कि रेलवे को ज्यादातर आमदनी होती है। इसलिए थर्ड क्लास के मुसाफिरों को जितनी फैसिलिटीज दी जा सकती हैं। दी जाएं। कुछ फैसिलिटीज दी गयी हैं। कुछ अच्छे डिब्बे भी बनाये गये हैं उनमें कहीं कहीं पंखों का भी इन्तिजाम भी है, मगर ये इतनी कम तादाद में हैं कि इससे ज्यादा थर्ड क्लास के जो मुसाफिर हैं वह फायदा नहीं उठा सकते। इसलिए अच्छे डिब्बों की तादाद ज्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिए।

जहां तक भीड़ का सवाल है, मैं देखता हूँ कि थर्ड क्लास के मुसाफिरों के लिए उसी तरह की सुसुबतें कायम हैं। यानी कई दफा स्टेशनों पर इतनी भीड़ हो जाती है कि हर एक को जगह नहीं मिलती। उनको फिर दूसरी गाड़ी का इन्तिजार करना पड़ता है। खास तौर पर जहां हमारी सरकार ने कुछ इन्डस्ट्री के धीरे देश के डेवेलपमेंट के काम किये हैं वहां तो इसका इन्तिजाम बहुत जल्द होना चाहिये। जहां जहां हमारे बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगे हैं वहां के जो स्टेशन हैं उन

पर ऐसा इन्तिजाम जरूर होना चाहिए । मुझे एक मिसाल याद है कि मैं ने रूरकेला स्टेशन पर देखा कि जो थर्ड क्लास के पैसिजर थे, ग्राम मजदूर लोग, उनकी इतनी बुरी हालत थी कि कड़ियों से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुबह के यहां पड़े हैं, गाड़ी आती है और भर जाती है और हम प्लेटफार्म पर मिट्टी में पड़े रह जाते हैं और हमें जगह नहीं मिलती । तो इन स्टेशनों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसमें जो हमारे यूनियन हैं उन की इमदाद लेनी चाहिए । यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि इस वक्त जो बहुत से रेलवे के यूनियन हैं वे रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट से तफाव्वेन कर रहे हैं । खास तौर पर मुझे उत्तरी रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन का पता है कि जब पिछले दिनों स्ट्राइक का मामला था तो उस वक्त इस यूनियन ने बड़ी मेहनत से कोशिश की कि यहां स्ट्राइक न हो । उन के मेम्बरान से मेरी थोड़ी बहुत वाकफियात है । उन दिनों जो मैं उनके ग्राहददारों से मिला तो मैं ने देखा कि वह इस मरगरीमी में थे कि रेलवे के काम में कोई हर्ज न हो और रेलवे के लोग हड़ताल में कोई हिस्सा न लें । तो ऐसी यूनियन्स को फैमिलिटीज दी जाए और ऐसा आखिर करना ही पड़ेगा । फारसी का एक भकुला है :

मजदूर खुशदिल कुनद कार बेन

जितना मजदूर खुश होगा उतना ही वह काम करेगा और प्रोड्युक्शन इमका फायदा रेलवे को जायेगा ।

तो जब यह प्रबाम का जिक्र हो रहा है तो मैं इसमें थोड़ा सा जिक्र अपने जो कुली भाई हैं उनका भी करूं । यह बात ठीक है और यह एक बड़ी कमी है कि हमारे जो भाई कुली लोग हैं वे मेटिमकाइड नहीं होते । इस कमी को तो मैं समझता हूँ । जितना भी उनको एवजाना दिया और उसमें वह जरूर ज्यादा मांगने की कोशिश करेंगे । मगर रेलवे उनके लिए जो कर सकती है वह जरूर

करना चाहिए । रेलवे का जो अस्पताल है उसमें कुलियों को इतनी सहूलियत नहीं मिलती जितनी कि दूसरे मुलाजिमों को है । उनको आउटडोर दवा मिल जाती है मगर इनडोर पेशेंट के तौर पर उन्हें वहां एडमिट नहीं किया जाता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से रेलवेज के दीगर मुलाजिमों का मेडिकल ऐड और अस्पताल की सुविधा मिलती है उसी तरह से इन कुलियों को भी इसकी पूरी पूरी सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है हमारे देश में इंजन भी बन रहे हैं और रेल के डिब्बे भी बन रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल ठीक है मगर यह एक कायदा है कि नई चीज जो बने वह पुरानी से अच्छी हो तब ही उससे लोगों को संतोष हो सकता है । मगर यह प्राम राय है कि जो नई चीज हम बनाते हैं उस को देख कर कई दफे लोग पुरानी को याद करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इससे तो पुरानी चीज ही अच्छी थी । पुराने डिब्बे इन नयों से अच्छे थे । यह इम्प्रेशन बदलना चाहिए । मैं ने दूसरे मुल्कों में भी यह देखा है कि नई चीज के बनाने में वह खास तौर से दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और मुकाबलतून देखते हैं कि यह पहली चीजों से अच्छी हो । मसलन मैं बतलाऊं कि ग्रैंडप्राउन्ड रेलवेज जो रूस वालों की अपनी ग्राम रेलवे थी वह कोई इतनी अच्छी नहीं थी मगर वह पुरानी बनी हुई थी । उन्होंने अपनी ग्रैंडप्राउन्ड रेलवेज नई बनायीं अब जिन्होंने उनको देखा है वे यकीन के साथ कह सकते हैं कि वह लंदन और पेरिस से अच्छी हैं । वह हर लिहाज से अच्छी हैं, खूबसूरती के लिहाज से रफ्तार के लिहाज से और आबाज के लिहाज से । उन्होंने जो नई चीज बनाई वह अच्छी बनाई और इसलिए कोलिन इसी की होनी चाहिए कि नई चीज जो भी बनाई जाय वह अच्छी बनाई जाय ।

[शानी गू० सि० मूसाफिर]

मगर जब तक अच्छी चीज नहीं बनती तब तक इतना तो खयाल करना चाहिए कि खास खास जगहों पर और जरूरी जरूरी जगहों पर ऐसे ढंग से तबदीली की जाय कि नाकि रेलवेज के नाम पर कोई हर्फ न आये। मसलन मैं आपको बतलाऊ कि एक दिन मैं फस्ट क्लास से देहरादून जा रहा था और उसी फस्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में मेरे साथ एक यूरोपियन पेसेंजर भी बैठा था। यहां से हम देहरादून के लिए रवाना हुए और हुआ यह कि आखिर तक देहरादून तक पहुंचने में चूँकि बारिश हो रही थी हमारे सब बिस्तर वगैरह भीग गये। मेरा हमभफर यूरोपियन इंजीनियरिंग टेस्ट का था और वह कहने लगा कि यह बिल्कुल एक साधारण बात है और अगर गाड़ी के साथ हम हमारे डिब्बे को लगाते वक्त थोड़ा सा खयाल रख लिया जाता तो यह जो पानी अंदर आ रहा है यह आना बंद हो सकता था।

अब चंडीगढ़ बहुत एम्पोटेंट जगह है और हमारी यह स्वाहिश है कि चंडीगढ़ लाइन जल्द से जल्द बने। इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है कि चंडीगढ़ लाइन को बहुत जल्दी लुधियाने से उसे मिला दिया जाय क्योंकि वह पंजाब में एक बड़ी एम्पोटेंट जगह हो गई है। लेकिन जब तक वह नहीं बनती है तब तक के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि उनके डिब्बों के सुधार की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। मुझे खास तौर से जो रेल के डिब्बे चंडीगढ़ जाते हैं उनके बारे में दो, चार मर्तबा का तजुर्बा है कि वे खराब होते हैं, उनके शीशे टूटे हुए होते हैं और रोगनी के लैम्प टूटे हुए होते हैं। इन चीजों के बारे में खास तौर से ध्यान दिये जाने की जरूरत है।

चंडीगढ़ जैसी मशहूर जगह के लिए जब हम स्टेशन पर पहुंचते हैं तब कई दफा पता लगता है कि चंडीगढ़ के लिए जो कोच लगती है वह आज एवेलेबल नहीं है। उसमें कुछ खराबी हो गई है और आज वह कोच नहीं लग रही है। इसी तरह कांगड़ा वैली कि जो रेलवे है उसके इंजन और डिब्बे वगैरह ठीक हालत में नहीं हैं और खराब व खस्ता रहते हैं। अब पहाड़ी इलाके में जाहिर है कि खराब इंजन का होना खुद रेलवे के लिए बड़ा नुकसानदेह साबित होता है और उस तरफ भी मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा कि वह उसमें सुधार करें।

अमृतसर का स्टेशन एक बड़ा एम्पोटेंट स्टेशन है। पंजाब के बटवारे से पहले उसकी बड़ी शान थी। अब यह मुकेरियन लाइन बनने से इधर जालन्धर से उसकी एम्पोटेंस इस मिलसिले में कुछ जरूर कम हुई है। लेकिन फिर भी मुझे यह कहना है कि वहां के व्यापारियों को बैंगंस की कमी काफी महसूस हो रही है। कोयले की कमी के सवाल ने तो यहां पर आजकल हाहाकार मचाया हुआ है मगर उनको तो हमेशा ही शिकायत रही है कि उन्हें अपना माल भेजने के लिए बैंगंस नहीं मिलते हैं। वह एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर है और उन्हें वक्त पर बैंगंस वगैरह नहीं मिलते हैं। यह तो सामान की बात रही। इसके अलावा मुझे यह भी कहना है कि उनका टाल्लुक व्यापार के सिलसिले में बम्बई वगैरह से ज्यादा रहता है और इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यह डिलक्स ट्रेन जो यहां दिल्ली से चलाई जाती है वह अमृतसर से चलाई जाय और ऐसा इतजाम होने से उनको काफी सहूलियतें हो सकती हैं। सवारियां भी काफी मिल सकती हैं और इससे

रेलवेज का कोई नुकसान भी नहीं होता ।

चंडीगढ़ लाइन बनाने की बात तो बहुत बड़ी बात है और वह तो बननी ही चाहिये मगर उसी के साथ साथ मैं एक छोटी सी रिक्वेस्ट मिनिस्टर साहब से यह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अब तबदीली हुई है कुछ इलाका बदला गया है इसमें फीरोजपुर साइड में कुछ थोड़ा सा इलाका हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मिलाया गया है । उसकी बड़ी एम्पोटेंस यह भी है कि वहां पर हमारे शहीद भगतसिंह को जलाया गया था । वह इलाका हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में आ गया है । खेमकरन से हमारा चन्द मीलों का एक टुकड़ा हो सकता है वह अगर बना दिया जाये तो उससे हमारे बोर्डर की भी समस्या हल हो सकती है और साथ ही उस जगह की एम्पोटेंस का मकसद भी इस खयाल से पूरा हो सकता है ।

एक बात मैं डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग के सिलसिले में जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ । मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच में यह होमला अफजा खबर है कि अब उसका घाटा ११ लाख रुपये से केवल ४ लाख रह गया है । मगर घाटे का शब्द ही चिन्ता पैदा करने वाला है चाहे वह ४ लाख का हो या कितने का ही हो । अब अगर वह घाटा ४ लाख का रह गया है तो इससे तो यह समझना चाहिये कि जो लोग पहले कैंटरिंग वगैरह का काम करते थे वह घाटे में काम करते थे जो कि हकीकत नहीं है और हो भी नहीं सकता । कोई बजह नहीं है कि उसमें घाटा हो । सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन के मैट प्रप में जाहिर है कि यह डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग का मिलसिला भाग जायेगा लेकिन वह कहना कि वह कोई तमन्नीबन्धन काम हो रहा है मेरे खयाल में यह गलत है । उसमें किसी की भी तमन्नी होनी मान्य नहीं देती ।

शायद वहां पर जो लोग काम करते हैं उनको भी तसल्ली नहीं है कि हम ठीक और सही भोजन देते हैं . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : भजी खाना भी कम देते हैं ।

ज्ञानी गु० सि० मुत्ताफिर : मंत्री महोदय को डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग की तरफ तबज्जह देने की बहुत जरूरत है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग का सिलसिला बन्द कर दिया जाये और ऐसा करना शायद इस वक्त डिपार्टमेंट के लिए मुमकिन भी न हो । मगर इस भरोसे पर नहीं रहना चाहिए कि वहां अच्छी और ठीक ढंग से काम हो रहा है । इस घाटे में कमी हो जाना तो इस बात का महज सबूत नहीं है कि वहां अब जो खूराक मिल रही है वह पहले से अच्छी मिल रही है और अच्छी चीजें मिल रही हैं ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपकी इजाजत से सिर्फ एक मिनट और लेना चाहता हूँ । अम्बाला, लुधियाना और राजपुरा में क्रॉसिंग पुन बनाया जाना बड़ा जरूरी है । राजपुरा बड़ी एम्पोटेंट जगह है । इसी तरह लुधियाना एक बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर है और वहां इतनी अधिक भीड़भाड़ रहती है कि कई मंतेबे एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं । अम्बाला का भी क्रॉसिंग पुन बनना जरूरी है ।

बस एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी स्पीच को खत्म किये देता हूँ । यह डीजेल के जो डिब्बे बनाये गये हैं वह बड़े मुफीद साबित हुए हैं और मेरे खयाल से यह हर एक लिहाज से मुफीद हैं । इनकी सविस भी बड़ी अच्छी है और यह बड़ी तेज चलते हैं और इसलिये उनकी ताबाब जितनी भी बढ़ायी जा सके वह जरूर बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये ।

Shri Thana Pillai (Tirunelveli): I do join with my hon. friends in complimenting the Railway Ministry for the good work that they have done, but at the same time, I would also

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

desire to express regret that they have not been helpful in giving due attention to the opening of new lines in the south. It is true that the allocation in the Third Plan is not commensurate with the overall expenditure on the Plan. In the First and Second Plans, the allocation to the railway has been to the tune of about 25 per cent. Now, it has gone down terribly. Of course, the railways, with their meagre earnings, have done a good job, but then, they cannot be content with the laurels of having done some good job with the tight jacket. Where the responsibility is much greater, they cannot afford to shirk it in the name of economy or lack of finance. As the Plan progresses, and the economy of the country develops, it is absolutely necessary that the transport should also increase, and it should increase in a manner commensurate with the demands of the industrial development of the country.

When we ask for new lines in the south, there is a misunderstanding or misapprehension in the minds of some Members that it is something in the nature of a regional or a political demand. I submit that the development of a region is linked with the transport facilities. When we ask for the development of some industry, they say that there is no transport facility. For instance, take the question of the Mangalore port development. The answer has very often been given in this House that there is no rail link to that port. But the port cannot develop, because there is no rail link. Yet, when we ask for a rail link, they ask 'What is the industry that you have? What are the developmental needs?' and so on. So, the one is linked with the other. It is no good excuse, or good answer at that, to tell the people that because there are developmental activities elsewhere, therefore, they cannot give new lines in this area.

For instance, the line at the fag end of the country, about which we are

very much agitated in the Madras State is the line from Tirunelveli to Cape Comorin. That area has got potentialities of development of mines, cement factories and other things. But, even to move the machinery, we do not have the railway line.

The leader of the PSP, Shri Asoka Mehta, said the other day that the Ministry should look to the economics of the new railway lines and not simply open up new lines because there is a demand from the south. But he had not cared to look into the economics of it. The traffic survey has revealed an economic return for the Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin-Trivandrum link. Of that, if the Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin line alone is taken up, the return will be much more than what the calculation has revealed, because if we take the traffic potential of this area minus the 40 or 50 miles required to link Trivandrum and Nagercoil, the return will be much higher than what it has been found to be in the full length of the Tirunelveli-Trivandrum line.

There was also another argument advanced, namely that we have got good roads in Madras, and, they are running parallel to the railway lines. Supposing, after the development of the railways, there is a demand for good roads, would it be argued as a corollary that there are railway lines, and, therefore, one need not have good roads or good bus transport? It is not because of the shift of traffic from the railways to bus transport that the railway earnings have decreased, but a larger number of people have come forward to travel by bus; there is no adequate provision for railway travel facility, and, therefore, they are obliged by force of circumstances to travel by buses, whether good or bad, or whatever they may be. Sometimes, there may be a good road in the main national highway, but all the other roads could not be said to be so very good as to warrant bus travel, if only we could afford railway travel.

Then, again, there is the railway link taken over from the district board, covering a distance of 36 miles from Tirunelveli to Tiruchendur. It takes about three to four hours to cover the distance. Naturally, people would prefer to go by an express bus in 1½ hours rather than travel by this train for three hours. We have been asking for an upgrading of that line for a long time. But, in spite of the promises, it has not been fulfilled as yet. I do not know when we shall be lucky enough to have a railway travel between these two places in a shorter time commensurate with the distance of 36 miles.

There is another demand, which may not be feasible in the Third Plan. In the name of economy, it would be said that that would not be conceded. From the broad gauge link between Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, if you link Salem, Karur, Dindigul, Manamadurai, and Tuticorin, that will be a link for the southern part with the broad gauge. In industrial development, one part of the country has to be linked with the other part. Just as we have linked the metre gauge system between the north and the south, likewise, it is time that the railways consider in their future programmes this railway link of the broad gauge to the Tuticorin port through the undeveloped and untapped area of Dindigul, Manamadurai and Tuticorin.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Will it be in the Fourth Plan or the Fifth Plan?

Shri Thanu Pillai: In any Plan which the hon. Member likes.

Then, there is the question of accidents. We find that most of the accidents occur because of human failure. At least, the railway staff cannot say now that they are paid badly or that their conditions of service are bad, and, therefore, they are negligent. I always hold that they are relatively better-paid people, who, but for their loyalty to the members who instigate strikes and other things,

would have been a fine set of workers. From taking the pride of place of being good workers, they are now trying to take the pride of place of being good strikers. I am happy that Government at least were firm in dealing with the strikers, in the last strike in July, 1960, but they have not been firm enough. Very often, here, people come forward and say, 'Why victimise them?'. I cannot understand this. When there is a strike on account of having listened to and followed the wrong advice tendered by some hon. Members, then the consequence flows, and it has to flow. They cannot have the pleasure of having been loyal to somebody and upsetting the normal working of the railway system and then expect their representatives to come forward here and say that 'They have been loyal to us, so, why punish them?' The loyalty should be to the work and to the railway system and not to somebody who instigates something unreasonable and improper in this country. Of course, wherever there is a case for reconsideration, I am not going to object to it. But discipline demands firm dealing. I want the hon. Minister to take a firm stand and not simply yield to cries of threats and shouts on the floor of the House that there is victimisation and all that. Victimisation is bad, but every disciplinary action cannot be styled as victimisation, to suit the conveniences of some hon. Members here.

Then, there was a talk about railroad competition, and a caution was sounded on the opening of new railway lines. In undeveloped areas, if they resort only to road transport, then, what is going to happen? Leave alone passenger transport; take the case of goods traffic. In any place where commerce or industry has to develop, they must have a cheap transport and communication. The rate per ton-mile on the railways works out to about an anna. But in the case of road transport it normally works out to about 2½ to 3 annas. At a time when the prices are very high, and there is a huge demand for goods

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

which are scare, people may be prepared to pay higher for goods transported by road transport and sell them at high prices in the market, but in normal times one region has to develop in competition with other regions and, naturally, therefore, they have to resort to the railway system of transport and nothing else. For, to equate one goods train carrying all the goods, we shall have to have a caravan of 150 trucks. And I have never seen 150 trucks running in any one place and carrying all the goods that are there for transport.

Therefore, from that point of view of development also, it is absolutely necessary that wherever possible, the rail link should be given, in spite of the theory that it is an old type of communication, and we shall have to resort to new types of communication.

We have got aeroplanes jet 'planes. Still we have to walk the distance in our homes and streets. We cannot have the 'planes everywhere. So whatever the necessity of resorting to other types of transport, rail transport is an essential factor in the developmental activities of the country. At the moment, our main object is the development of the whole country economically and industrially.

14.00 hrs.

Now, I come to the position of the catering department in the railways. We all supported the taking over of catering by the railway department in tead of giving it to contractors. But now in some stations—I am not talking of catering in the train in the de luxe train—the contractors are not behaving properly. Even under the railway departmental catering, certain vending contracts or service contracts are given. There, when you go to the railway catering rooms, they do not serve either clean or wholesome food. They do not even have the courtesy of service. They want us to go and take it ourselves. In big city like

Madurai, this departmental catering is not functioning properly. This is a matter to be inquired into by the hon. Minister. The Deputy Minister was there recently. I do not know whether he looked into the departmental catering. He was good enough to look into the platform and other difficulties. But he has not gone into the working of the catering department. I do not know who the contractor is at the Madurai railway restaurant and the system of service is not desirable and they are not very careful.

Apart from these disciplinary measures, in matters of promotion, there has been some grievance expressed now and then, that promotions are not properly given and when matters are taken in appeal, the same stereotyped reply 'There is no case of review' is being given. It is time that the Ministers or at least some agency should be there to see that the executive authority which passes the order should not always be the appellate authority, because the former would normally not like to revise the order.

Shri Naval Prabhakar (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had called Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri Naldurgkar, and Shri Gautam. All of them were absent. Even as regards further names on the list, as I was going through it, I found that they were also absent.

Now I will give ten minutes each to those hon. Members.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे ने जितनी प्रगति की है, वह वस्तुतः सराहनीय है। चूंकि आपने मुझे दस मिनट का ही समय दिया है, इस वास्ते धीरे-धीरे न कह कर पहले मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। दूसरी जो बातें हैं, उनको कहने का अगर समय बचा तो मैं वे भी बाद में कह दूंगा।

मैं दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बाहरी दिल्ली, बाह्य दिल्ली मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है? आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली की जनसंख्या हर वर्ष एक लाख बढ़ जाती है। यह जनसंख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जैसे जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है वैसे वैसे यातायात का, परिवहन का जो मामला है वह विकट रूप धारण करता चला जा रहा है। बहुत दिनों से यह मांग चली आ रही है कि दिल्ली में एक रिंग रेलवे हो। इसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में थोड़ा सा उल्लेख किया है। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि वह उल्लेख करना या न करना बराबर था। उसमें केवल इतना कहा गया है कि जो माल के डिब्बे हैं, वे दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर न आ सकें और यहां पर जो भीड़भाड़ रहती है, वह कम हो सके, इसलिये वे तुगलकाबाद से हो कर बादली होते हुए, दूसरे स्थानों के लिए निकाल दिये जायेंगे। इससे दिल्ली वालों को कभी भी सन्तोष नहीं होने वाला है। माल के डिब्बे आप दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर न आ कर के सीधे तुगलकाबाद और बादली के रास्ते ले जा सकते हैं किन्तु दिल्ली की जो रोजाना जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है और जो आने जाने का मामला है, वह दिन-प्रति दिन विकट होता जाता है, वह इससे हल नहीं हो सकता है। आप दिन आप देखते हैं कि यहां पर दुर्घटनायें होती रहती हैं और इनकी संख्या बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। कई बार यहां इस सदन में मैंने प्रार्थना की है और आज उस बात को मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो रिंग रेलवे की मांग है वह बहुत ही उचित है, उसका पूरा किया जाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इस बारे में दिल्ली की विधान सभा ने एक सकारण तय किया था और उसके अनुरिक्त दिल्ली की जो सब से बड़ी कमेटी समझी जाती है जिसके माननीय मूढ मंत्री जी, प्रधान है, उस सलाहकार समिति ने

भी यह तय किया था कि दिल्ली में रिंग रेलवे होनी चाहिये। इतना होने के बावजूद भी समझ में नहीं आता कि दिल्ली के लिए रिंग रेलवे क्यों नहीं बनाई जाता है। इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

एक बात देख कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ है। मैंने दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के बजट को देखा है, उसकी तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना की डिटेल्स को देखा है और उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख है कि कुछ लेवेल क्रॉसिंग के ऊपर ओवर-ब्रिज बनाये जायेंगे। किन्तु जब मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के भाषण को देखा और बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक देखा तथा जो दूसरी बजट सम्बन्धी पुस्तिकाएँ हैं उनको पढ़ा तो मैंने कहां भी ओवर-ब्रिज का उल्लेख नहीं पाया। पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी इसका उल्लेख नहीं है। ज़ासत तौर से मेरा जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है उसमें कई जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां पर ओवर-ब्रिज की आवश्यकता है। कारपोरेशन के बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि पटेल रोड के ऊपर ओवर-ब्रिज का उल्लेख है, रोहतक रोड वाले ओवर-ब्रिज का उल्लेख है, लेवेल क्रॉसिंग का उल्लेख है, इसी तरह से ओल्ड रोहतक रोड से न्यू रोहतक रोड को मिलाने के लिये भी ओवर-ब्रिज का उल्लेख है। किन्तु रेल मंत्री जी के भाषण में कहीं भी इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इस विषय में मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को बराबर सात साल से लिखता आ रहा हूँ और रेल मंत्रालय ने मुझे एक पत्र में लिख भी दिया था कि जितना भी पैसा उसकी तरफ से खर्च किया जाना बनता है, उसको देने के लिये वे तैयार हैं लेकिन कारपोरेशन इसके लिये तैयार नहीं है। किन्तु अब कारपोरेशन तैयार हुई है तो रेल मंत्री जी के भाषण में इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। चूंकि यह बहुत ही उपयोगी चीज है और साथ ही साथ बहुत आवश्यक भी, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाए।

श्री मूलचन्द बुबे (फर्रुखाबाद) : माननीय उपमंत्री जी हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अगर नहीं समझते हैं तो रिकार्ड उनको समझा देगा। पिछले साल रेलवे बजट पर वाद-विवाद के समय मैंने कहा था कि नजफगढ़ नाला और नजफगढ़ झील बहुत नुकसानदेह साबित हो रहे हैं।

डा० भा० श्री० अण्णे (नागपुर)
दिल्ली की कौन सी साइड में है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली के पश्चिमी भाग में।

नजफगढ़ नाला रोहतक रोड के पास आ कर जहाँ से गुजरता है वह रेलवे लाइन के पास हो कर गुजरता है और वहाँ वह छोटा हो जाता है। यहाँ पर रेलवे का जो पुल है, जो कलवर्ट है, वह बहुत छोटा है और उसमें से पूरा पानी नहीं निकलता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पानी वहीं रुकता है और बहुत नुकसान करता है। हर साल ऐसा होता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उसको चौड़ा करने के लिये तुरन्त हिदायतें जारी कर दें। आप स्वयं अपने हिस्से में उसको चौड़ा कर दीजिये ताकि जो पानी है वह यमुना के अन्दर चला जाए और जो बहुत सारे गांव मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आते हैं और जिन में बराबर हर साल नुकसान होता है, उससे बचे छूटी पा सकें।

पांच साल पहले मैंने कहा था और आज फिर उसको दोहराता हूँ कि मीटर गेज जो जाती है सराय रूहीला से पालम से आगे विजयामन हो कर रिवाड़ी तक, वह नजफगढ़ हो कर नहीं जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये एक लाइन निकाल दी जाए ताकि नजफगढ़ उसके साथ जुड़ जाए। नजफगढ़ एक काफी बड़ा टाउन है। हमारे यहाँ दिल्ली के चार टाउन हैं,

जिस में मे एक शहादरा है, वहाँ रेल जाती है। नरेला में भी जाती है। मेह-रोली और नजफगढ़ ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ बहुत बड़ी आबादी रहती है, और शहर की भीड़ भाड़ देखते हुये वहाँ पर बराबर आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है। इस से याता-यात का दबाव बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर विजयामन और नजफगढ़ को मिला दें। यह केवल छः या सात मील का छोटा सा टुकड़ा है और अगर इस को मिला दिया जाय तो जो लोग शहर में या शहर के आस पास रहना चाहते हैं वे जा कर नजफगढ़ में रहने लगेंगे और रोजाना यहाँ नौकरी पर आयेंगे और शाम को वापस चले जायेंगे। मुझे आशा है कि आप इस मुझाव की ओर ध्यान देंगे क्योंकि इस पर बहुत पैसे भी खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

इस देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा गैंग है जो कि फस्ट क्लास के टिकट आधे दामों पर बेचा करता है। इस से हम बहुत ज्यादा पैसे से वंचित रह जाते हैं और हमारी रेलवे की हानि होती है। उस में इस तरह से होता है कि मान लीजिये कोई व्यक्ति बम्बई से दिल्ली के लिये चलता है। तो उसे दिल्ली का टिकट नहीं दिया जायेगा। उसे या तो रोहतक का टिकट देंगे या कहीं और का दे देंगे। वह टिकट पहले से बना हुआ नहीं होता है, उसे बना कर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि उस को तुम वापस कर देना। वह उस व्यक्ति को वापस कर दिया जाता है। आगे चल कर वह काउंटरफाइन में लगा कर कैसल कर दिया जाता है और इस तरह से आधा पैसा रेलवे वापस ला जाये है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की चेकिंग आप की तरफ से होनी चाहिये क्योंकि इस तरह की गड़बड़ी से आप का लालों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है हर साल में। इस बात की ओर भी मैं समझता हूँ आप ध्यान

देंगे। अगर आप जरूरत समझें तो जिस व्यक्ति ने मुझे सूचना दी है उस के बारे में मैं आप को बता सकता हूँ। हो सकता है कि वह व्यक्ति आप को इस तरह से टिकट ले कर भेज दे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कलकत्ता एजेंसी मशहूर है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं उन के लिये निवास स्थान की बड़ी कठिनाई है। रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास यहां पर काफी जमीन है इस लिये चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के लिये मकान बनाये जायें ताकि जो भाई सफाई करने वाले हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उन को रहने के लिये जगह मिल सके।

आप की ओर से जो व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी सूचना निकाली गई है उस के अन्दर कुछ आंकड़े सविसेज के बारे में दिये गये हैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सम्बन्ध में। कुल सीटें जो उन के लिये रिजर्व की गई थीं वे इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में हैं। उन के लिये जो सीटें निश्चित की गई हैं, यानी गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये, उन की संख्या ५६४ थी और गेड्यूल्ड आदिम जातियों के लिये ४० थी। लेकिन यह सीटें भी पूरी तरह से भरी नहीं गई हैं। इसी तरह से तीसरी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी थे उन के लिये भी यह सीट्स निश्चित की गई, लेकिन उन में भी जितनी भरती होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हुई। जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का मामला है उस के अन्दर आप जरा बड़ाई से काम लें तो हम में काफी काम हो सकेगा। रेलवे का जो मुश्ता दन है उस के अन्दर भी रिजर्वेशन के हिसाब से जितने हरिजन लिये जाने चाहिये उनमें नहीं लिये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जावे।

आप यह तो जानते हैं कि जिस तरह दिल्ली की जनसंख्या बढ़ती जाती है, उसी तरह से मकानों की मांग भी बढ़ती जाती है। बहुत दिनों से दिल्ली में यह आम शिकायत है कि दिल्ली के लिये जो कोयला होता है वह प्राप्त नहीं होता। इस लिये खास तौर से इंटों के लिये जो कोयला होता है वह पूरी तरह से प्राप्त नहीं होता है। पिछले साल जो इंटें यहां पर २६ या ३० ६० हजार थीं, अब की वे यहां पर ४५ ६० हजार मिल रही हैं, वह आज इयोडे दाम पर बिक रही हैं। फरवरी का महीना आते ही लोगों को काफी कोयले की तकलीफ रही। घर में जलाने का जो सापट कोक है वह भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। दिल्ली की मांग बहुत थोड़ी है। वह इस देश की राजधानी है, इस लिये आप को इस का खाम ब्याल रखना चाहिये और कोयले के मामले में प्राथमिकता देना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर कोयला नहीं होगा तो इंटें नहीं बन पायेंगी, अगर इंटें नहीं बन पायेंगी तो मकान नहीं बन पायेंगे और मकान नहीं बनेंगे तो लोगों को रहने की जगह की कमी रहेगी। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान दें।

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, three days ago it was debated in this House that our Railway Government is going to enter into an agreement with Pakistan for running a train direct from East Pakistan to West Pakistan. As far as this agreement is concerned, we want to express our opinion unequivocally that we are opposed to such a thought or agreement. Such an agreement will be detrimental to our interest and integrity. It is not desirable that such trains carrying Pakistani nations should pass through or by the side of our Indian territory of Kashmir. It will not be advisable that such trains should touch some important points or such points which are strategically or militarily considered important. Therefore, before finalising the terms and conditions of this agreement, I would request our Railway Government to

[Shri Naldurgkar]

think a hundred times over this matter.

The next thing I want to refer to is about the employees of the Cheap Grain Shops on the Railways. When this system was first introduced and afterwards abolished, the question arose about the absorption of these employees. Some of these employees were, no doubt, absorbed and the Railway Government gave an assurance that.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Railway Government is not anything distinct from the Government. He may say the Railway Ministry.

Shri Naldurgkar: I mean the Railway Department. The Railway Department gave an assurance that their services will be computed from the date of their original service and the whole period would be counted as far as the question of seniority was concerned. Afterwards to my regret I have come to know that this assurance was revoked. I do not know the cause of the revocation of this assurance. Now, on 1st January, 1960 some order has been issued by the Railway Administration in which there is no mention of these employees and no reference to the question of their seniority.

But it is understood that some T.T.s. have been directly recruited superseding the seniority of the former employees. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this matter and redress this grievance.

The third point I want to press is the question of the retired employees, those employees retired since 1947. We should not be oblivious of the fact that these employees had to go through difficulties to face an abnormal situation created by the partition. No doubt a proportion of the credit for the present progress goes to them also.

This question was raised by some hon. Members here and the hon.

Minister said that if these employees are prepared to repay what has been given as bonus to them then, that question will be considered. With great respect I submit that on the 16th January, 1961 these employees have submitted one representation to the hon. Minister. I will only refer to para 10 of that in which they have made a minimum demand and in this minimum demand every question is solved. I would refer to that.

"In this respect, we have already declared that we will not claim any arrears of Pension and that we shall only be satisfied if the Pensionary Benefits were made applicable with effect from 1-1-1960. This will not present any such difficulty that cannot be overcome. What we now demand is the Pension to be given to all these employees who retired between 1-4-1947 and 31-3-1957 after qualifying for the Pensionary Benefits and to these few only who are still alive. This is a small percentage and would be reduced each year according to mortality—a natural fact that does not need any arithmetical calculations."

I request that the hon. Minister should consider this demand. At the time of the inauguration of the **Khandwa Hingoli line**, the hon. Minister in his speech said that the purpose was not only territorial connection but they also wanted to bring two hearts of the two regions together not the hearts of the advanced regions but of backward regions. My constituency is in Marathwada, a backward area. That area was deliberately neglected by the previous Government of Nizam. The present Government is making efforts to make progress in that region. As far as the railway line is concerned, there is the termination of the Southern Railway metre gauge at Sholapur. The Bombay Government has recommended the Sholapur Jalna line. That will pass through Naldurg, Tuljapur and Osmanabad. There will be a great connection from Sholapur to

Delhi in the metre gauge if it will be connected with Kurduwadi—Latur line which is to be converted into metre gauge. Again, Tuljapur is a sacred place; it is called a kshetra because of the Goddess Tulja Bhavani, the Kulaswamini of Maharashtra. Therefore, I want the railway line to be extended via that place so that the Railways may receive Her blessing.

I have got very short time and so I shall conclude. They should pay attention to the coal transport. We hear that several industries in U.P. are facing prospects of closure on account of the inability of the railways to deliver coal to them. In Porbunder, the Jagdish oil industry was closed. This problem should be attended to.

In the end I pay my compliment and tribute to the Railway Administration for the tremendous progress made during these ten years and I hope the Railway Administration would dedicate themselves to the service of the people of this vast country and accelerate the standard of efficiency and render assistance to the various developments to achieve a more honourable place for our country in the comity of the nations of the world.

Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru). The Railways have done a piece of good work and the whole House congratulates them for that work. But there have been some criticisms also about the operational efficiency, that it was not high. We find from the reports that the rate of increase in gross traffic receipts is more than the rate of increase in the working expenses. The gross traffic receipts go up by 21 per cent in 1956-57 to 1959-60 while the working expenses rose by 15 per cent only. The Railway Administration may feel like patting itself on its back.

When we go deeper, there are some alarming points. The operational expenditure ratio to general revenues has shown an extra-ordinary stability around 80 per cent; that is not a good administration. When a public en-

terprise is progressing on good lines and has a monopolistic character, it should try to show some increased profits to the nation because the public enterprises are responsible for the economic progress; they are the propellers for economic progress. When we consider the profits, we should also take into consideration the facilities for passengers, for wagon loading, etc.

There was so much of a controversy about coal loading. I do not want to join any hon. friend in the House and draw a compromising line. They say that the mistake may lie either with the Steel Ministry or the Railway Ministry. On page 7 of the report of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. for 1959-60, they say:

"During the year under review, Management had to face several difficulties, some of which were local in nature while others were of a more general type. . . . During this period, there was an over-all shortage of wagon for coal transport which difficulty was shared by the Corporation with the private sector of the industry. A feature peculiar to this Corporation, however, was that in several of its new collieries new siding facilities had to be provided with the result that the full transport requirements could not be met until these sidings were ready. These transport difficulties have not been fully overcome yet but since the beginning of October, 1960, there have been clear indications of a distinct improvement in this regard."

The N.C.D.C., is also part of the Government and it clearly states that there is shortage of wagon supply. On an earlier occasion on the whole House was protesting against the Government's failure to reach the coal targets and then the Railways were in a safe position. But when they increased production and reached the coal targets, the Railways were unable to supply wagons. There was also

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

a comment from the Chair by the hon. Speaker on this. Whatever may be the supply of wagons by the Railways for loading coal there was an increase in demand from the Coal Controller. So, the Railways should have loaded the coal when production of coal increased and come up to the target because the target was known to them. In the same report, I also find that they were able to supply 4782 wagons per day while there was a demand for greater number of wagons. The people in the public sector produce some reports and place them before the Parliament. But there are so many private concerns and they could not do that. There is no good forum for them for doing that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to continue the next or is she concluding?

Kumari M. Vedakumari: I would conclude in about two minutes.

I want to point out that there are go many difficulties facing the private industry also. It is asked: "Why not we load on Sundays also?" But there are other difficulties. The banks are not open on Sundays. Even the workers do not wish to resume work on a Sunday. Further, they have to pay higher wages and extra wages. Who is going to bear this? The cost of production and the cost to the consumer—everything indeed—will be increasing then. There are so many bottlenecks, and I wanted to place these facts before the Ministry. Whenever they ask the nation to come to their help, there are certain things also to be taken into consideration.

Take for instance the transport of rice and mangoes. When we asked for more wagons for rice—I brought this point before the National Committee also—they said, "We are supplying wagons for the transport of mangoes, because they are perishables." But what about the rice which is the

the consumers? Rice is very important and mango is also very important. I am not discriminating between the importance of these two commodities, but the point is they should be able to supply wagons in adequate number. Mango is important, in view of the perishable nature, and rice is important because it is the main food of human beings. That is why I think the Railway Minister will be more careful, alert and cautious in allotting wagons in Andhra Pradesh for these commodities as well as for other industries.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister is this. They have started one project called the DBK project. They have fixed the headquarters at Visakhapatnam. We are asking for a separate zone for Andhra Pradesh. They were only replying to our request to the effect that our request is of a parochial nature. But whatever may be the consideration, the southern zone is incurring a loss of 90 per cent every year. We know that, and that zone has become very unwieldy and uneconomic. The point is, we are asking that it may be made into a smaller unit so that efficiency could be improved.

As I said, they have already started a project called the DBK project for the export of iron ore and other things from Visakhapatnam. Why not have another separate zone and call it the coastal zone, and have this line extended from Waltair to Suliurpita, and on the west up to Nagpur? We are making this request only from the economic point of view and not on a parochial point of view. I think the hon. Minister will consider the points we have placed before him.

I know the administration also is facing many difficulties. Every day, when we go to the station, we find so many goods trains are passing there, and of course, the goods trains are given much preference. Unless the goods train passes, the passenger train

is not allowed to come to the station. We are not bothering about the preference being given to the goods trains; that is also important. But there is so much congestion on this line. So, we appeal to the hon. Minister to consider at least the difficulties in Andhra Pradesh. In the coastal area, there is only one mail train. We are asking for another train, because it is only for the convenience of the public. That part of the public which accidentally happens to be Andhra should not be neglected because we are pleading for them. That is why I request the Minister to consider all these points and try to have another mail train from Waltair to Madras.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion will continue tomorrow.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Will these Members who have not been afforded an opportunity to speak on the railway budget be given an opportunity to speak in the debate on the demands for grants on the railways?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is generally done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Surely they will have, but still there is time for the general discussion of the budget also. When the hon. Member's turn came he was found absent.

Shri Hem Raj: My name was not called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His name was not called deliberately because when I proceeded to mention the names, I found all of them absent. What could be done?

Shri Hem Raj: Only for a few minutes we get out and then we return.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Salempur): From the very beginning, I have been waiting.

14:33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st March, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st March, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit that the time allotted for the resolution of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan is only one and a half hours, which is very meagre in our opinion. It is a vast subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is here, and we will see to it when the discussion proceeds.

RESOLUTION RE: PREVENTION OF THE USE OF PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP FOR POLITICAL PROPAGANDA—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the following resolution moved by Shri Parulekar on the 17th February, 1961:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should bring forward suitable legislation to prevent the use of places of religious worship and pilgrimage for political propaganda and agitation".

Out of two hours allotted for discussion, only one hour and eight minutes have been taken up. Shri Amjad Ali.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have read the text of the resolution and I must confess that I have some difficulty in understanding the resolution itself. Apart from the question of recommending to the Government that a legislation of this nature should be brought in, I find some difficulty in giving effect to this resolution.

14.36 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE** in the Chair]

The Mover has brought in the question of religion and has put in the word 'religious'. Religion has as a matter of fact got to be defined. What is religion. And what is the place of religious worship? Religion, as a matter of fact, is only a way of life and cannot be divorced from politics. That is my idea of religion. The place of worship, where worship is carried on, cannot also be a secluded place, or what is called a sanctuary or a secret place. The places of worship is be such that it is approachable and accessible to the public.

The other point is about pilgrimage. The places of pilgrimage are always public. They cannot be in a private place. These places are visited by people off and on. They are not secret places. People can go there and should go there at any time they like.

Then, the resolution uses the words "political propaganda and agitation". How can propaganda be carried on inside places of religious worship? That also is not clear to my mind. I I do not know how it is carried in inside places of religious worship. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi** has also expressed a doubt about the precise definition of political purpose, without which he says we cannot go further. To bring in a legislation to prevent the use of the places of religious worship for the purpose of political propaganda, we should know what is the precise meaning of political purpose. Without knowing it, obviously it is not

possible to make any such recommendation to the Government for bringing in a legislation of this nature.

About the places of worship, let us take a place of worship like a mosque or a church. It is enjoined by the religion of Islam—it is a religious precept—that every Muslim has got to go for a congregational prayer five times a day. I think that in the case of churches also, there is such a provision. If you go to the mosque, you go there for worship, and when it is enjoined that you have got to go to a congregational prayer five times a day, you have got to see each other; when we have to see each other and mix with each other, naturally we have to talk; and that talk might take the form of politics. Politics, as a matter of fact, cannot be divorced, as I said, from religion. You can talk of social problems; you can talk all other things; and if that thing is forbidden, I do not think any place of religious worship will be worth resorting to, or whether it is possible to go to a mosque or a church. When you go to a mosque, you say your prayers in Arabic over the *Koran* and the *Koran* is full of politics. It is not known to my hon. friend, **Shri Datar**.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Why does he say I do not know? I have read the *Koran* myself. Let him not impute ignorance to me.

Shri Amjad Ali: I am not imputing, but as he is smiling at me....

Shri Datar: Smiling does not import ignorance.

Shri Amjad Ali: I am glad he has read the *Koran*. What about the Christian churches? In churches, before congregation, some sort of admonition is given; some sort of preaching is given. It may be an exhortation to do this or not to do that. That is also a place where congregational prayers are held.

Of course, this is certain that a place where you go for the purpose of worship should never be used for anti-State activities or for the purpose of attacking somebody from there and keeping oneself safe. That could not be the intention of a religious place. If somebody is bent upon doing it, if somebody likes that he should commit some crime and if he goes and hides himself in a place of worship, that is to be forbidden. For that, possibly the common law is quite competent. The Common law is there to forbid any act of that nature.

To be very precise and clear, if a man commits a murder and if he goes to a place of worship, he has to be caught and arrested in the same fashion as if he is outside. No religion would say that a person who commits a crime and at the same time goes to a place of worship should be allowed to go unapprehended.

The mover of the resolution has said:

"The main issue is that the Muslim League is reborn. It is making use of mosques to carry on its propaganda to strengthen itself and to organise itself. Sir, the mosque which is a place of worship and a sacred place for the Muslims should not be allowed to be used for carrying on political propaganda. There are open places. There are the maidans where they can hold their meetings and preach whatever they like. The Christians also can hold their meetings in the maidans."

He wants that for party propaganda or party organisation, these people should go outside the mosque, temple or church. That is true. But I have my doubt as to whether actually these places of worship are being used for that purpose. When you bring in a legislation of this nature, it would be dangerous for people to resort to these places of worship. It will simply mean some amount of hindrance or prohibition for going to the religious places.

I believe unless the purport of this resolution is perfectly made clear, we shall have difficulty in accepting it. Before that, I should also say that the definitions of the words about which I have expressed my doubt may also be given precisely and clearly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of those discussions to which everyone of us has listened with the utmost attention and the utmost searching of our hearts. While I have been listening to the speeches on the floor of the House, I have asked myself if I had been guilty in any way of using a place of public worship or a place of pilgrimage for any kind of political propaganda or political agitation. Have my friends also been involved in anything of this kind? I think the answer to these questions cannot be given very easily.

The history of the world shows that the mixing of religion and politics has been one of the banes of humanity and has been something which has put the clock of social and all kinds of progress back. Wars have been fought between Christianity and Islam. We know about the Crusades. Also, we know about the Spanish Inquisition. It was nothing but politics sanctified by religion or politics degraded in some ways by mixing it with religious sentiment.

One need not go to the other countries of the world. In our own country you find so many examples of the great harm that has been done by those persons who have tried to make an amalgam of religion and politics. Our temples are sometimes used for this purpose. There are some persons who make men and women take a religious vow in temples that they would not vote for a particular member of a particular political party. There are some places of worship for other religions where hatred is preached, where subversion of the legally constituted Government is preached, where persons who have committed crimes are harboured. This is what is happening.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I have some experience of the mosques also. I come from a village where 75 per cent of the inhabitants were Muslim. I read in a class where there were three Hindus and six Muslims. I know something about mosques also and I know something about temples, gurdwaras and churches. I would say that all these places of worship have been at one time or other made use of for carrying on political agitation and political propaganda every now and then. Now a friend of mine asks what is politics? What is religion? What is political propaganda? What is political agitation? Now, I do not understand what is meant by these questions. What is politics? Politics is this: when you say to people that you will not try to learn a particular language, that is politics, and you say that after rousing their passions. Politics is the game of arousing your passions, is the game of awakening your prejudices, is the game of inflaming your hate, is the game of doing those things which do not promote good social relations. Of course, I am talking of politics in the negative sense. And when we say that a place of worship should not be used as a place of political propaganda, it means that this place should not be used for that kind of propaganda which sets one community against another, one group against another, which is negative and which is all subversive of law and order. I would say this about politics.

What is political agitation? Is it strange that in the year 1961 some Members of Lok Sabha cannot understand what is political agitation. Political agitation is all around us. It used to come to the very door of our Parliament. Of course, now our worthy Speaker has defined the precincts of Parliament and, therefore, it is kept at some distance. Political agitation is the achievement of certain ends, desirable or undesirable, by means of demonstrations and other things; but those ends are such as are not conducive to collective welfare.

Therefore, when we talk of politics we distinguish between politics of collective welfare and politics of sectional welfare, politics which will set one section against another, one group against another. Therefore, I think that politics are what they are.

When I read the history of the world I find that politics has been used to mean many things. But the politics of social welfare, the politics of human good, the politics of the amelioration of humanity is one thing when it is based upon the will of the people, collective will of the people and politics which aims at dividing one group from another group is another thing. Therefore, when we talk of political propaganda and when we talk of political agitation we use these words in the sense in which everybody understands them, in the sense in which everybody thinks them to be undesirable, in the sense in which everybody thinks them to be unsocial and even illegal and unconstitutional.

Our country enjoys fundamental rights. Every citizen enjoys fundamental rights and everyone has the right to propagate his opinion, of whatever kind it may be. Everyone has that right. Freedom of opinion and freedom of expression are the birth-right of every citizen of India. There is no doubt about it. It is my birth-right even to preach my religion. It may not be so in some other countries of the world but it is there in my country. But I would say very respectfully that this right, this abstract right, is subject to certain safeguards and in the moment of propaganda and in the moment of agitation we forget these safeguards. Therefore, the time has come when we should be able to say to the world and to our countrymen that they should not mix religion with politics.

After all, there are so many places where you can carry on political propaganda. There are so many centres

from which you can launch political agitation. Nobody prevents you from doing that. But I ask you: Why do you soil these holy places of worship by carrying on things like that there? Sir, an English statesman said—of course, I do not believe him fully—that politics is dirty. Politics may or may not be dirty, but there is no human being on this earth who has not stated that religion is sacred, places of worship are sacred. Whether it is a mosque or a gurdwara, an Arya-samaj Mandir or anything else, you bring something that is not very very ennobling always to the precincts of these places of worship when you do political propaganda there. I think that will not be a very wise thing to do.

Shri Parulekar has not asked for something impossible. Of course, I have seen on the floor of this House that somebody has been blaming Sikhs, somebody has been blaming Muslims, Hindus, Roman Catholics etc. I do not want to blame anybody. I say that we are all guilty in that sense in one way or the other. Therefore, Shri Parulekar has asked one thing which is very simple, and it is this: that Government should bring forward suitable legislation. A friend of mine said here that it is riddled with difficulties. This is not the only legislation which is beset with difficulties. A legislation is not a steam-roller which passes over every difficulty. Every legislation brings in its wake so many problems. But it is for the Government to solve these problems.

Now I would request the House Minister not to shirk this problem, not to turn his face against the problem. Government must do something. Otherwise, we will have so many Jubalpores, so many this and that. We will have so many things of which we do not approve. I would request him, therefore, to say "Yes" to this resolution. If the secular character of our State is to be saved, if the secular nature of our Constitution is to be saved, if democracy is to take root in this country, I think religion should be

in one place and politics should be in another place. When I go to a place of worship I should bow my head. But when I go to a place where politics is being discussed, I can do so in a different mood. Therefore, sanctity should be kept apart from politics, which is not always a game of sanctity.

15 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I am opposed to this Resolution not because of the spirit of it but because I feel that it would be a blunder to enact such sort of a law to prohibit discussion of politics here or there.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Tyagi: Religions have actually given birth to politics. Centuries ago there was no politics and religion was politics. All countries and all nations have been built basically on the conception of one religion or the other.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Does it fit in with the present circumstances in a secular democracy?

Shri Tyagi: I do not want to be disturbed. Therefore I refuse to indulge in any sort of clarifications. I have my own views. He might please express his.

Why enact a law whereby religious places may not be used for politics or for propaganda? I say let us be introspective and see what we politicians have done. Factually speaking, I hang my head in shame to acknowledge today that the politicians of my age have not really delivered the goods. Let us look into our own faults. Why criticise others? What are we doing? I belong to a party which is proud of its achievements. I myself, as a member of this party, am proud of the basis, the principles and the ethic of my party. I think I can fight all religious bigotry and everything if it is needed and if I am on the right path. Only, let me be positive, sure and self-confident about the righteousness of the steps that my party takes. I am not afraid of any religious organisation or group. Let them do anything they choose. I am not

[Shri Tyagi]

afraid because the ultimate judge between me and religious groups will be the electorate—adult franchise. They will decide as to what my achievements are, whether I am on the right path or not. Therefore a conspiracy, unless it is for any criminal act, is not objectionable to me. Let them go on having any type of gossip or propaganda against my party. I am not afraid of it. Why are other parties afraid, I do not know?

Politicians of today, I must say, have reduced themselves to a tribe of parasites living mostly on their pay which is drawn from the exchequer. Because there are positions of vantage and of profit achieved in politics, we cling to politics. If the politics of India were to be cured of all this, the only thing would be that principles must be the first concern of political parties and persons afterwards. So long as politics remains an avenue and a source of living to people who have nothing else to fall back upon they must come into politics and create difficulties. Party jealousies will go on if the principles are foregotten. On the basis of difference of principles two people, belonging to different parties, can amicably discuss matters between themselves. They can go on discussing and even heated discussion would be had but their personal relations will remain quite intact.

Now what happens is that it is not only party rivalries, but—it is a matter of shame really—within political parties in India there are groups working. That is the pass we have brought politics to. We have brought politics to such a pass. If politics were to abide by principles alone, such type of things will never happen. I would therefore suggest that we politicians must look into ourselves introspectively and see if there is something wrong with us. I would suggest that parties themselves just give a curative treatment to themselves. They must see that all persons who join their party do not join it just for the sake of pay, pensions and things like that, but they join it for its principles and that they

have something to fall back upon or are employing themselves in some productive activity so that they can produce wealth. I could understand such persons coming and participating in politics.

Now it is said that religious groups are having political propaganda. We ourselves had it in the British days when we wanted to oust the British. All these *gurudwaras* were used by us for political propaganda. During the days of *khilafat* all these mosques were used for political propaganda. Why did my hon. friend not resent this then? After all, there is no harm in this if politics is good. Unless politics is bad, why are we afraid? I think my party is not afraid of any propaganda. Let anybody have any propaganda in any house, church or any religious place. What does it matter to me? After all, ultimately the matter will go before the electorate and the forum of the electorate will decide. I shall put my cards before the voters and they will put theirs. So, I do not think that we should enact such a law.

A few more words and I finish. Factually speaking, the situation has arisen not because of any innovation in religious institutions. They have been having this type of propaganda since times immemorial. Now the question has come up because of our own timidity and our own weakness. I want my hon. friend to explain to this House as to what it is and how he is compromising with law. Factually speaking, the position of law and order itself is going down. Let us confess it. The whole nation knows it. If we do not open our eyes, it is our fault and not the fault of the people. How do you adjust yourself and how do you justify yourself?

In reply to a question of mine on the 27th February the hon. Home Minister replied:

"A number of warrants of arrest were issued against Shri Richhpal Singh during the last eight months

which could not be executed as he had taken shelter in Gurudwara Sisganj. The first of these warrants is dated 18th June, 1960. He has, however, since surrendered himself to the Police on the 22nd February, 1961."

For eight months like a timid, small petty officer you have been peeping here and there for a man against whom there are so many warrants! What for? Because you want to be popular with certain people. How does a *gurudwara* come in your way? It means—I am ashamed to confess it—that the Government by its own actions in an indirect manner has announced in so many words that any murderer can go and take shelter in a *gurudwara* and nobody will touch him. If *gurudwaras* are given this privileged position, you will create thousands of places—all the mosques and temples and thousands of other places—unless you retrace from it. You yourself have in a way officially announced now that if any murderer or any criminal takes shelter in a *gurudwara* or in a place used for religious prayers etc., he is protected and he cannot be arrested. So your writ does not run there. It means to say that you can get a man arrested in Iran because of our relations with that foreign country or in Tibet—of course, not now—but in Ceylon or other countries, but not in a *gurudwara* in India.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): Does a *gurudwara* give protection to murderers?

Shri Tyagi: I think, yes because warrants are not served there. But I never said that *gurudwaras* are giving protection. Because you are afraid of entering a *gurudwara*—you have voluntarily refused to enter—it means that you are afraid of becoming unpopular with the *gurudwara* people. These actions of the Government have brought things to such a pass. Let the Treasury Benches therefore look into their own heart and see if it is not they who are at fault. If law is

applied uniformly all over the country, irrespective of the fact whether it is a religious or an irreligious place, people will not use these places for such purposes. Because you yourself have voluntarily withdrawn from religious places, they know that it is a place where anybody, even a criminal, can take shelter. It is like a fortress of an enemy. If you treat them like sanctuaries, you yourself create trouble. During the British days I had never heard of any religious place being used for eight or nine months as a protection house for criminals against whom there were warrants. So you yourself have volunteered to withdraw Government of India's control from those places.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): On a point of order, Sir. I have been very patiently hearing the hon. Member repeatedly referring to the Chair. I thought even in his misplaced enthusiasm he ought not to do so, because it is a most regrettable reflection on the Chair when he says "You have ordered this" or "You have done this".

Shri Tyagi: The Chair is magnanimous. The Chair is the representative of the whole House. The right side of the Chair are the Treasury Benches . . . (Interruption).

My point is that the best cure does not lie in enacting laws. Your *fatwas* will not go as a writ.

That because you have made a statement in the press, therefore the whole country would be charmed into it, is wrong.

So what I suggest is this. An enactment here is all right. But what about the arrests? There is already law which has never exempted *gurudwaras*. If the Government does not arrest a criminal from a *gurudwara*, then you yourself have created a place where anything could go on without a check. Therefore, an Act will be useless for the purpose. So I oppose this resolution.

Shri V. P. Nayar: A highly objectionable reflection on the Chair!

श्री पद्म बेब (चम्बा) : समापति जी, अपने देश में बहुत से महान व्यक्ति पैदा हुए हैं ।

समापति महोदय : मेहरबानी करके पांच मिनट ही बोलिएगा ।

श्री पद्म बेब : उन व्यक्तियों का जो विचार था वह सदा मानवता परक रहा और इसी लिए इस देश के अन्दर संसार के जितने महान विचारक हुए हैं उन सब के विचारों के लिये स्थान मिला । उन्होंने अपने विचारों का प्रचार इस देश के अन्दर किया । लेकिन आज परिस्थिति बदल गयी है और आज का जो धर्म है वह हो गया है रोटी धर्म ।

यावज्जीवेत्, सुखं जीवेत् ऋणां कृत्वा धृतं पिवेत् ।

भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः ॥

जब तक जियो सुख से जियो, डाका मार कर भी पियो, फिर यह जिस्म मिलने वाला नहीं है । जब ये बातें आ गयीं देश के अन्दर और नाना प्रकार के राजनीतिक दल पैदा हो गये, तो ये राजनीतिक हमारे इन धर्म स्थानों को, पूजा के स्थानों को जो हमारा जीवन उत्कृष्ट बनाने के स्थान थे उनको सारे के सारों को इस दिशा में बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, कभी कास्टीज्म के नाम से, बिरादरी के नाम से या किसी और नाम से । इस देश के अन्दर सारी दुनिया के मजहबों को स्थान मिला और सब के धर्म स्थान यहाँ हैं और उनके पृथक पृथक मन्दिर आदि बने हैं । लेकिन इस विचारधारा का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीयता को कमजोर किया जा रहा है क्योंकि भिन्न भिन्न विचार के लोग भिन्न भिन्न दिशाओं में लोगों को ले जाना चाहते हैं । इसी का परिणाम आपने देखा जबलपुर में और पीछे पंजाब में । आज वे धार्मिक स्थान जो कि मानवता को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये थे लड़ाई झगड़ों का स्थान बने हुए हैं और कातिल और बुरे लोगों को खिपाने के स्थान बने हुए हैं ।

यहाँ पर कहा गया कि धर्म में राजनीति का भी स्थान है । मैं मानता हूँ कि है, लेकिन वहाँ तक जहाँ तक कि संसार में मानवता को फैलाया जाए । आप ईसाई धर्म को ले लीजिए महात्मा ईसा ने कहा था कि अगर कोई तुम्हारे एक गाल पर थप्पड़ मारे तो दूसरा गाल भी उसकी तरफ कर दो । उनका मतलब था कि संसार में शान्ति और एकता बढ़े । मुहम्मद सहाब ने कहा कि संसार में एक ही खुदा है और हम उसके बच्चे हैं । वह चाहते थे कि संसार में भ्रातृभाव पैदा हो । हिन्दुस्तान में और भी जितने धर्म हैं उन्होंने भगवान को एक माना है और यह माना है कि हम सब उसके पुत्र हैं । तो जहाँ तक धर्म का सम्बन्ध है उसका उद्देश्य तो संसार में एकता लाना, संसार में भ्रातृभाव पैदा करना और लोगों में समानता लाना था । लेकिन आज का धर्म तो रोटी धर्म हो गया है, रोटी मिले, आज मानवता का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । चाहे किसी का गला काट कर मिले, किसी तरह रोटी मिले । जब इस किस्म की विचार धारा देश में है तभी धर्म का नाम लेकर लोगों को उकसाया जाता है और भड़काया जाता है और देश की एकता को कमजोर किया जाता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी भयावह स्थिति है । अगर इसके सम्बन्ध में देश के अन्दर कोई विशेष पग नहीं उठाया गया तो इस देश के अन्दर जो राष्ट्रीय एकता है वह समाप्त हो जायेगी । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस समय किसी किस्म का विधान बनाया जा सकता है या कानून बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो इस देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता समाप्त हो जायेगी ।

हिन्दुस्तान में पहले भी जहाँ तक धर्म का प्रश्न है, पूरी स्वतंत्रता भी अपने धर्म का प्रचार करने की और अपना अपना धर्म मानने की । लेकिन जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयता का

of Places of Religious
worship for Political
Propaganda

सम्बन्ध है उसमें धर्म किसी भी रूप में दखल नहीं दे सकता। अगर किसी धर्म स्थान का राष्ट्रीयता को भंग करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिशा में कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिए और इसकी रोकथाम करने के लिए जितना भी प्रयत्न हो सके करना चाहिए।

प्रस्तावक महोदय जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उनका विचार बहुत शुभ है। मैं नहीं जानता कि उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है क्योंकि अगर आज इसके लिए कानून बन गया तो लोग प्रोपेगेंडा करेंगे कि सरकार धर्म में दखल देती है क्योंकि आज लोग इस प्रकार का प्रोपेगेंडा करना अपना धर्म समझते हैं। इसलिए दोनों बातों को सोचना होगा। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय एकता के हित में इन धर्म स्थानों का दुरुपयोग रोका जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: I do not know whether it will be possible to give time.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): If the time-limit is reduced to five minutes to each Member, then everybody will have a chance.

An Hon. Member: The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the desire of the House that the time for this may be extended?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Very well, the time for this will be extended by half an hour.

Shri Daulta.

बी प्र० सि० बीकानेर (मजदर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, यह प्रस्ताव जो श्री पन्नेकर ने हाउस में रखा है निहायत ही जरूरी प्रस्ताव है। मेरी स्वाहिस तो यह थी कि गवर्नमेंट खुद इस के बारे में कोई इनीशिएटिव लेती। लेकिन यह रिजोल्यूशन निहायत ही जरूरी है,

जो पहले राज्य सभा में भी पेश हुआ और अब इस हाउस में पेश हुआ है। अगर इस रिजोल्यूशन की तरफ गवर्नमेंट ने ध्यान न दिया और इस हाउस ने ध्यान न दिलाया, तो मेरी बानिग है, जो कि एक साल पहले भी मैं ने अपनी स्पीच में दी थी, कि आपकी डिमांडेसी और आपकी जम्हूरियत फेल हो जायेगी।

जब केरल में मन्दिर, मस्जिदों और गिरजों को सयासी मतलब के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया उस वक्त वह एजीटेशन एक कानून से बनी हुई सरकार को हटाने के लिए चलाया गया था। उसके लिए हाउस में कहा गया था कि वह मास अपसर्ज है। मैं ने उस वक्त भी बानिग दी थी और कहा था कि आप चाहे पोलिटिकल रीजन्स की वजह से इसको मास अपसर्ज कह दें लेकिन मंदिरों, मस्जिदों और गिरजों के इस तरह के इस्तेमाल की इजाजत देकर आप तमाम कांस्टीट्यूशन और डिमांडेसी को खत्म कर रहे हैं। मैं ने एक साल पहले कहा था कि मेरी स्टेट पंजाब जो हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे कोने पर है उसको केरल की गलतियों की कीमत देनी पड़ेगी। आपने देखा कि कलिंग पार्टी, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट रिक्खपाल सिंह को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकती। यूँ कि उसने केरल में हिमाकत और गलतियों की और एक खास पालिसी प्रस्तियार की। वो तरह की पालिसी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं चला सकती। ला ला है, वह केरल और पंजाब के लिए एक है। अगर केरल में मन्दिरों, मस्जिदों को और गिरजाघरों को एजीटेशन चलाने के लिए और लोगों को लड़ाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है तो वही चीज पंजाब में भी चलेगी और आप गुफ्तारों में बुर नहीं सकते। चाहे मन्दिर हो, या मस्जिद हो, या कम्मुनिस्ट पार्टी हो या कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या हिन्दू महा मन्ना हो, सब के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन कंझामेंट है। सब के लिए एक कानून है। अगर आप यहाँ बैठ कर एक कन्वेंशन बनाते हैं तो वह आपको पंजाब में भी फोलो करना होगा।

[श्री प्र० सि० बीलता]

वक्त कम है इसलिए मैं ज्यादा चीजों में जाना नहीं चाहता। पालिटिक्स को सब समझते हैं और रिलीजन को भी सब जानते हैं। रिलीजन वह चीज है जो इन्सान के लिए है। साइकालाजिस्ट कहते हैं कि बहुत से इन्स्टिक्ट हैं। हर इन्स्टिक्ट एक इन्सान को दूसरे इन्सान से लड़ाता है, सेक्स लड़ाता है, हंगर लड़ाता है, हुकूमत में एम्बोशन फार पावर लड़ाता है। रिलीजन का ही तो ऐसा इन्स्टिक्ट है जो इन्सान को मुहम्बत करना सिखाता है, प्रेम करना सिखाता है। लेकिन जब इबादत-गाहों को भी लोग लड़ाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करने लगे तो समझना चाहिए कि पालिटिक्स मजहब पर सवार हुई चली जा रही है। इसमें कोई सच्चा चौड़ा फिलासाफिकल डिसकशन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे लोग जो ग्राज पालिटिक्स को इबादतगाहों में ले जाते हैं वे मेरे फंडामेंटल राइट पर छापा मारते हैं। जो लोग परमात्मा का नाम लेने के बजाये इबादतगाहों में मेरा या किसी पोलिटिकल लीडर का स्लोगन बोलते हैं, वे लोग मजहबी फंडामेंटल राइट पर छापा मारते हैं। गवर्नमेंट को कानून लाना चाहिए और इस चीज को बचाना चाहिए। जो लोग मंदिरों में और इबादतगाहों में जायें वे परमात्मा की जेबों में इन लोगों की नहीं।

एक सवाल और है। इसको मेरे लायक होस्त ने उठाया था। पिछले ६ महीने से सेक्शन १४४ धाबसोलीट हो कर रह गया है। यह सेक्शन १४४ केरल से बेकार किया जाना शुरू किया गया था जहां पर कि गवर्नमेंट ने दफा १४४ को मजहबी दस्तावाहों में तोड़ने पर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। बेरा तो कहना है कि ऐसी हालत में और जब गवर्नमेंट सा एंड गार्डर मेंटेन नहीं कर सकती तो उसे रिजल्ट कर देना चाहिए।

यह पंजाब के बाक्स में आपको बतलाऊं और चेबरमैन साहब यह बड़ी

सीरियस चीज है। वहां में पंजाब दफा १४४ लगाई गई कि मर्दमशुमारी के इश्यु पर कोई जल्सा और प्रोपेगेंडा नहीं कर सकेगा तो लोगों ने मंदिरों, मस्जिदों और गुहद्वारों में जल्से करने शुरू कर दिये और उस के खिलाफ पुलिस अफसरान ने जो कदम उठाया और प्रोफंडर्स को गिरफ्तार किया तो बाद में जा कर उस के लिए पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर को माफी मांगनी पड़ी कि उस ने उन से गलती हो गई कि मंदिर में पुलिस गई। अब अगर यही हालत रहती है तो इस से तो यह बेहतर होगा कि दातार साहब इस्तीफा दे कर रास्ता पकड़ें। अगर हुकूमत में रहते हैं तो फिर यह उनका फर्ज होता है कि उन लोगों को जो कि मजहबी इबादतगाहों का इस तौर से बेजा इस्तेमाल करें उन्हें पकड़ें और सजा दिलायें। अब केरल में तो सियासी गरज थी लेकिन अब तो धार्मिकी गरज है कि धार्मिक ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार करें और सजा दिलायें जो कि मजहबी इबादतगाहों का सियासी मकसदों और दूसरी बेजा कार्यवाहियों के वास्ते इस्तेमाल करें करना इस दफा १४४ के सिविल प्रोसीज्योर कोड में रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं है और उसे निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री हेम राज : समापति महोदय, यह रेजोल्यूशन हमारे एक विरोधी दलके सदस्य ने पेश किया है लेकिन उसी तौर पर यह अगर वुस्त हो जैसा कि मैं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक है तो हमें सब को इसको सपोर्ट करना चाहिए।

वै भी इस प्रस्ताव को कई नोट्स पेश कर चुका हूं लेकिन भाग्यवश मेरा नम्बर बीजेट में नहीं आया लेकिन अब यदि यह प्रस्ताव पार नया है और सदन में इस पर बहुत बुर

हो गई है इसलिए मैं इस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ ।

पहला सवाल श्री भमजद भली ने इस के मुतालिक यह किया कि मजहब और पालिटिक्स का बखल तो आपस में हमेशा से चला आता है । इस के बाद माननीय त्यागी जी ने भी कहा कि हम इस चीज के जिम्मेदार थे और उन्होंने उस समय की याद दिलाई जब कि अंग्रेज साम्राज्य शाही से लड़ा करते थे । मेरा इस के बारे में उन से कहना यह है कि उस वक्त अंग्रेजों ने कानून बनाया था और उस समय आपने अपना कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं बनाया था । उस वक्त सेकुलरिज्म को आपने नहीं रखा था । लेकिन प्राग चल कर जब हमारी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली बनी और उस ने प्राजाद हिन्दुस्तान का प्राईन बनाया तो उस में खास तौर से इस चीज को रखा गया कि यहां जो भी डेमोक्रेसी होगी वह सेकुलर किस्म की होगी और उस में मजहब का कोई बखल नहीं होगा । उस वक्त आप अगर चाहते तो आप अपनी उसी पुरानी परम्परा जिस पर कि चले आ रहे थे अपने प्राईन में रख सकते थे । आप भी तो कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली में थे और आप उस वक्त यह रख लेते कि हमारे यहां मजहब और पालिटिक्स का सीधा सम्बन्ध है और हमारे देश में सेकुलरिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी नहीं हो सकती है । आप अपने संविधान में इस सेकुलरिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी के उमूल को मान चुके हैं फिर वह एतराज कि पालिटिक्स और रिस्लीजन जुदा नहीं हो सकते कुछ समय में नहीं आता । आपका यह कहना हमारी सज्ज में नहीं आता कि रिस्लीजन और पालिटिक्स की जुदा डेफनीशन नहीं है ।

हमारे जो बड़े बुर्ख हुए हैं, हचि हुए हैं उन सब ने यही कहा है कि हमारा इबादत

गाह में जाने का मकसद यह है कि वहां पर जा कर हम अपने खुदा का परमात्मा का नाम लेंज, सिक्ख गुरुद्वारों में जा कर बाहुगुरू जी का नाम लें । इबादतगाहों में इंसान को इंसानियत सिखाई जाती थी । वहां पर शांति और एक दूसरे के प्रति प्रेम करना सिखाया जाता था । लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे मंदिरों, गुरुद्वारों और मस्जिदों में पालिटिक्स घुस गई है जो कि नहीं आनी चाहिए । चूंकि जब हम साम्राज्य-शाही से लड़ रहे थे तो इन इबादतगाहों से पालिटिक्स भी चलती थी इसलिए आज आप इस चीज को जायज करार देते हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि आज के बदले हुए हालात में जबकि हमने सेकुलरिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी को माना है, यह दुस्स और जायज नहीं होगा । मैं नहीं समझता कि आप जी इस चीज को जायज करार देने की बलील दे रहे हैं वह किसी हद तक जायज ही सकती है । जैसा मेरे भाई दौलता जी ने कहा कि आज वह इबादतगाहें मुनासिब ढंग से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रही हैं और वह हमारे कलप्रिदस की आरामगाहें बन रही हैं । अंग्रेजी टाइम्स में भी अंग्रेज भील जबकि हम लोग राबलपिडी जेल में कैद थे तो वे हमारे खिलाफ इन मस्जिदों में साजिलें करते थे और वहां पर दंगे करवाये गये और वह दंगे मस्जिदों से शुरू होते थे । हम लोग उन दिनों राबलपिडी जेल में कैद थे और अंग्रेज लोग इन्हीं मस्जिदों से दंगे करवाते थे और उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट उनको पैसा भी देती थी । उस वक्त कुछ हमारे मौजवान प्रागे बढ़ते थे और उन फसादात को रकवाते थे । मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रेजोलूशन आज हाउस के सामने रखा है वह बिहावत बकरी है और इसको मैं इकबाल की लफ्जों में रक कर्मा जो कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रप को खिला

[श्री हम राज]

“भापस में बैर रखना तुने बुतों से
सीखा, जंगोजदल सिखाया वाज
को भी खुदा ने। तंग आके मैंने
आखिर देरो हरम को छोड़ा,
बाइज का वाज छोड़ा, छोड़े तेरे
फिसाने सोई पड़ी हुई है मुदत
से दिल की बस्ती, आइक नया
शिवाला इस देश में बना दे,
शक्ति भी शांति भी भक्तों के
गीत में है, धरती के वासियों की
मुक्ति प्रति में है।”

मजहब प्रीति करना सिखाता है लेकिन
पालिटिक्स लड़ना सिखाता है। इसलिए
त्यागी जी को ज्यादा डेफनीशन की जरूरत
नहीं है। पालिटिक्स हमेशा लड़ना
सिखायेगी। अब अगर इबादतगाह में
जाकर कोई पालिटिक्स करता है और
सझाई करता है तो उसको रोकना चाहिए
और उसको कानून बना कर उसको कानून
की गिरफ्त में लेना चाहिए। इन शब्दों
के साथ मैं इस रेजोलूशन को सपोर्ट
करता हूँ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—
South West): Mr. Chairman, my hon.
friend Shri Tyagi, if I understood him
correctly, tried to make out that we
should not be afraid of the possible
effect on the masses or the mass mind
of this kind of misuse of places of
religious worship and pilgrimage,
because, he said, after all, it is open
to everybody to go before the people
and put their cards on the Table and
if anybody mis-uses these places, we
can expose him. It is only because of
these submissions of his that I was
provoked to make a few remarks.
Because, it brought to my mind what
happened in the last general election
in West Bengal and, that too, I shall
state in one or two words. What I
submit is that at least for purposes of

election propaganda, the House should
consider seriously whether it is permis-
sible or desirable in any way that
these places of religious worship
should be utilised by anybody. We
are now approaching another general
election, in the near future.

I would recall, in West Bengal,—
that was a very famous case because
it got publicity in all the papers—no
less a person than the Chief Minister
of the State, Dr. B. C. Roy, stood for
election from a constituency in Cal-
cutta, in which, out of the total electo-
rate, 49 per cent of the voters hap-
pened to be Muslims. The biggest
mosque in Calcutta, which is situated
in that constituency, is the Nakhodha
mosque. We found that Dr. Roy—I
have no objection to his visiting
mosques and so on, anybody can visit
a mosque—went there and met the
Bade Imam Saheb. After that, the
next day, all the newspapers carried
front page photographs of Dr. Roy sit-
ting in the Imam Saheb's room and
the Imam Saheb with his hands raised,
blessing him. The caption on the
photographs was that Dr. Roy called on
the Imam Saheb and the Imam Saheb
gave him his blessing for his success in
the election. I do not know actually
what transpired in that room. These
photographs were published in all the
papers including Urdu papers of which
quite a large number appear in Cal-
cutta, as you may know. My submis-
sion is, whether it is legal or illegal,
that is a different matter. But, it
is certainly most undesirable that a per-
son of such an eminent position should
allow himself to be placed in a posi-
tion in relation to people belonging to
a certain faith. After all, we are not
talking in the abstract. We are in
a country where a large majority of
the people are perhaps illiterate and
all sorts of religious bigotries, super-
stition and all sorts of obscurantist
ideas still hold good among them. Did
this or not create some sort of a poli-
tical pressure upon the 49 per cent of
the Muslim voters? I submit that I

did. It is most undesirable that this kind of a thing should have been permitted. So, it is not enough to say, what is the harm in doing this, because, you can always be exposed, as people will understand. People do not understand, unfortunately. The House remembers that though Dr. Roy eventually won that contest, he won by a margin of about 400 votes: not more than that.

An Hon. Member: 500.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: About 420 or so.

Shri Tyagi: Quite a few Moham-medans also voted against him.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Yes; don't worry.

Shri Tyagi: Religion did not have much effect.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He would have lost by a heavier and much bigger margin but for this incident which took place, which brought a certain pressure on the minds of at least the backward sections of the poor Muslim community. They may have been 49 per cent there, but, after all, they are a minority taken as a whole, and in that it would have a bad effect on them. Therefore, my submission is, whether you bring in a blanket law or not, it is surely time to bring in a suitable amendment at least for election purposes, because this allegation against Dr. Roy was then taken up before the Election Tribunal, but the Election Tribunal, though it commented that it was not a desirable thing to have been done, could not take any action because the Representation of the People Act was not clear on this point at all. Therefore, my submission is that apart from anything else, for election purposes at least, Government should come forward with some suitable amendment to the Representation of the People Act, making it absolutely prohibitory to use these places of wor-

ship like temples, mosques and churches, for purposes of election propaganda. This is essential, and I hope the Minister will consider it.

श्री प्र० म० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस प्रस्ताव की हिमायत करता हूँ और मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में मस्जिद, मन्दिर, गुरुद्वारा या गिरजा, इन सबकी इज्जत होनी चाहिए, उनका एहताराम होना चाहिए सिर्फ उस हद तक, जिस हद तक कि कानून, शराफत और धर्म खुद मजहब इजाजत देता हो। हमारे सामने ऐसी कई मिसालें हैं कि जब इस्लाम की हुकूमतें खुद इस्लामी मुमालिक में बरसरे-इकतबार थीं और बन्द ताकतें इस्लामी हुकमतों के खिलाफ बगावत फैलाने की कोशिश करती थीं, या खलीफों के खिलाफ तहरीक चलाती थीं, उस वक्त भी उनका मुकाबला करते हुए हुकूमत ने यह बात मद्दे-नजर नहीं रखी कि यह मस्जिद है और इबादतगाह है, बल्कि यह एलान किया कि मस्जिद को कानून और हुकूमत के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न किया जाये।

यहां दो रायें हैं। श्री त्यागी ने फरमाया है कि लोगों को, अगर वे चाहें, इस बात की इजाजत देनी चाहिए कि वे बहां तकरीरों करें, लेकिन अगर वे किसी तरीके से कानून की खिलाफ-बर्जी करते हैं, बम चलाते हैं, पत्थर फेंकते हैं, लोगों पर बोटबे फेंकते हैं, तो हमको यकीनन उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने का हक होना चाहिए। हमारे पास एक मिसाल है पंजाब की, जब सर सिकन्दर हयात का प्रिजिस्ट पा के लीडर वे और वहां के बजारे-बाजम

[श्री प्र० मु० तारिक]

ये श्रीर शहीदगंज का मसला हमारे सामने आया।

श्री प्र० सि० बोलता : मैं उस वक्त यूनियनिस्ट पार्टी का सेक्रेटरी था।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : उस वक्त शहीदगंज का मसला निहायत भयानक दूरत भ्रूतयार कर गया, जिससे पाकिस्तान बनने में काफी मदद मिली। उस वक्त मुसलमानों ने शहीदगंज के खिलाफ एक तहरीक चलाई कि यह गुब्बारा नहीं, बल्कि मस्जिद है। जैसा कि आप जानते होंगे, मुस्लिम लीग अपने पालिटिक्स की वजह से उसमें दखल नहीं दे सकी और उस वक्त खाकसार आगे आये। खाकसारों की जमाअत एक बाकायदा फासिस्ट किस्म की जमाअत थी। उनके पास तलवारें, बेलचे और बंदूकें होती थीं, जिनका इस्तेमाल वे जायज समझते थे। उन लोगों ने तहरीक के दौरान में मस्जिद में पनाह ली और मस्जिद के अन्दर से उन्होंने पुलिस पर पथराव शुरू किया। उस वक्त सर सिकन्दर हयात खां ने यह हुकम दिया कि पुलिस मस्जिद के अन्दर जाये और उन लोगों को जिन्दा या मूर्दा पकड़ कर लाये। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पुलिस और फौज वहां गई और तकरीबन—मुझे पूरी तरह याद नहीं है—सतर या अस्सी खाकसार बयबकत अन्दर मारे गये और इसके नतीजे के तौर पर सारे मु क में अमनो-अमान हो गया, कोई हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फसाद नहीं हुआ, किसी को सरारत करने की जुरत नहीं हुई।

उस जमाने में सर सिकन्दर हयात खां बाहिब धादमी ब, जिन्होंने उस वक्त मुहम्मद अली जिन्नाह को टेलीफोन पर बार्न किया कि

अगर आप पंजाब में आ कर पाकिस्तान, मुस्लिम लीग या मजहब के नाम पर कोई तहरीक चलायेंगे, तो मैं, जो आप का साथी हूँ, यकीनन आप को गिरफ्तार करने से दरेख नहीं करूंगा, इस लिये बराये मेहरबानी आप पंजाब में न आइये। यह ठीक है कि यूनियनिस्ट पार्टी से हमारा इस्तराफ था, लेकिन उस की हुकमत ने जिस शिद्दत और जिस सख्ती से पंजाब के अमनो-अमान को कायम रखा, हम यकीनन उस से कुछ सीख सकते हैं।

हमारे सामने दिल्ली के गुब्बारे की मिसाल मौजूद है। रखपाल सिंह को मैं जानता नहीं हूँ। मैं ने सुना है कि वह इतना मजबूत और सलत आदमी भी नहीं है। पुलिस आठ महीने तक उस को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकी। अन्दर से बोलें फेंकी जाती रहीं, पत्थर फेंक जाते रहे। अक्सर हम देखते हैं कि जामा मस्जिद के सामने बम पड़ रहे हैं—मालम नहीं मस्जिद से से पड़ रहे हैं, या गली से आ रहे हैं, या कहां से आ रहे हैं—लेकिन पुलिस किसी को पकड़ नहीं सकी। वह पिछले तीन साल से यह साबित नहीं कर सकी कि वहां पर जो बस बारह बम फेंके गये, वे किस ने फेंके।

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): There is no legal bar.

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : उन को मस्जिद में परस्यू किया जाये, अगर वे वहां छिपे हों।

श्री हयाली : लेकिन जब मस्जिद को सैक्युलरी बना देंगे, तो क्या होगा ?

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : कौन ? हुकमत ? वही मैं कह रहा हूँ।

مکسٹر گنڈوں، لکڑیوں، چرسلیوں، شرابیوں، بدماشوں، دھرم جہکاتوں کی پناہگاہ بڑا کا گھر ہے۔ جب پولیس ان کو کھڑے کرتی ہے، تو مسجد، مندر اور گودوارے میں ہی۔ وہیں کمیशन کا हिसاب होता है और वहीं कमिशन वसूल होता है। مسجد, मन्दिर और गिरजा का एहताराम लाजमी है, लेकिन जहां तक कानून का तात्पर्य है, उन पर गिरफ्त रखनी चाहिए।

इन भ्रमकाज के साथ मैं इस तहरीक की हिमायत करता हूं।

[श्री ए.एम. طارق (जमून तहा केश):
 جلباب چھڑ مہن صاحب - مہن اس پرستار کی صحبت کرتا ہوں اور مہن یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک میں مسجد - مدر - گوردوارہ یا گرجا - ان سب کی عزت ہونی چاہئے۔ ان کا احترام ہونا چاہئے صرف اس حد تک جس حد تک کے قانون - شریعت اور خود منہب اجازت دیتا ہو۔ ہمارے سامنے ایسی کئی مثالیں ہیں کہ جب اسلام کی حکومتیں خود اسلامی ممالک میں ہر اقتدار نہیں اور چلند طاقتیں اسلامی حکومتوں کے خلاف بغاوت پھیلنے کی کوشش کرتی تھیں یا خلفوں کے خلاف تحریک چلاتی تھیں اس وقت بھی ان کا مقابلہ کرتے ہوئے حکومت نے یہ بات مد نظر نہیں رکھی کہ یہ مسجد ہے عبادت گاہ ہے۔ بلکہ یہ عقیدہ کیا کہ مسجد کو قانون اور

حکومت کے خلاف استعمال نہ کیا جائے۔

پہلے دو دالیں ہیں - شری تھائی نے فرمایا ہے کہ لوگوں کو - اگر وہ چاہیں - اس بات کی اجازت دینی چاہئے کہ وہ وہاں تقریریں کریں لیکن اگر وہ کسی طریقے سے قانون کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہیں - ہم چلاتے ہیں - پتھر پھینکتے ہیں - لوگوں پر بوتل پھینکتے ہیں تو ہم کو یقیناً ان لوگوں کو گرفتار کرنے کا حق ہونا چاہئے۔ ہمارے پاس ایک مثال ہے پنجاب کی - جب سر سکندر حیات خان یونہی سہ پارٹی کے لیڈر تھے اور وہاں کے وزیر اعلیٰ تھے اور شہید گلج کا مسئلہ ہمارے سامنے آیا۔

شری بر. سی. دیوٹا : میں اس وقت یونیونینٹ پارٹی کا سیکرٹری ہوں۔

شری اے. ایم. طارق : اس وقت شہید گلج کا مسئلہ نہایت بڑا ہے صورت اختیار کر گیا - جس سے پاکستان ہلے گا مہن کافی مدد ملی - اس وقت مسلمانوں نے شہید گلج کے خلاف ایک تحریک چلائی کہ وہ گوردوارہ نہیں بلکہ مسجد ہے - جیسا کہ آپ جانتے ہوئے - مسلم لیگ ایلے بالٹیکس کی وجہ سے اس میں دخل تو نہیں دے سکی اور اس وقت خاکسار آگے آئے - خاکساروں کی جماعت ایک باقاعدہ غلطی قسم

[شری اے۔ایم۔ طارق]

کی جماعت تھی - انکے پاس تلواریں - بھلچے اور بلدوتوں ہوتی تھیں جن کا استعمال وہ جائز سمجھتے تھے - ان لوگوں نے تحریک کے دوران میں مسجد میں پتہ لی اور مسجد کے اندر سے انہوں نے پولیس پر پتھراؤ شروع کیا - اس وقت سر سکندر حیات خاں نے یہ حکم دیا کہ پولیس مسجد کے اندر جائے اور ان لوگوں کو زندہ یا مردہ پکڑ کر لائے - اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ پولیس اور فوج وہاں گئی اور تقریباً— مجھے پوری طرح یاد نہیں ہے— ستر یا اسی خاکسار بیک وقت اندر مارے گئے اور اگلے نچھکے کے طور پر سارے ملاک میں امن و امان ہو گیا - کوئی ہندو مسلم فساد نہیں ہوا - کسی کو شہادت کرنے کی جرات نہیں ہوئی - اس زمانے میں سر سکندر حیات خاں واحد آدمی تھے جنہوں نے اس وقت محمد علی جناح کو تھیلین پر وارن کیا کہ اگر آپ پنجاب میں آکر پاکستان - مسلم لیگ یا مذہب کے نام پر کوئی تحریک چلائے تو میں - جو آپ کا ساتھی ہوں - یقیناً آپ کو گرفتار کرنے سے دریغ نہیں کروں گا - اس لئے برائے مہربانی آپ پنجاب میں نہ آئیں - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ یونیسف پارٹی سے ہمارا اختلاف تھا لیکن اس کی حکومت نے جس شدت اور جس شہوتی سے پنجاب کے امن و امان کو

قائم رکھا ہم یقیناً اس سے کچھ سیکھ سکتے ہوں -

ہمارے سامنے دہلی کے گورنارے کی مثال موجود ہے - رچھپال سنگھ کو میں جانتا نہیں ہوں - میں نے سنا ہے کہ وہ اتنا مضبوط اور سخت آدمی بھی نہیں ہے - پولیس آٹھ مہینے تک اس کو گرفتار نہیں کر سکی - اندر سے بوتلوں پھینکی جاتی رہیں - پتھر پھینکے جاتے رہے - اکثر ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ جامعہ مسجد کے سامنے بم پڑ رہے ہوں - معلوم نہیں مسجد سے پڑ رہے ہیں یا گلی سے آ رہے ہیں یا کہاں سے آ رہے ہیں - لیکن پولیس کسی کو پکڑ نہیں سکی - وہ پچھلے تین سال سے یہ ثابت نہیں کر سکی کہ وہاں پر جو دس بارہ بم پھینکے گئے وہ کس نے پھینکے -

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (His-
sar): There is no legal bar.

شری اے۔ایم۔ طارق : ان کو مسجد میں پرسہو کیا جائے اگر وہ وہاں چہوے ہوں -

شری اے۔ایم۔ طارق : لیکن جب مسجد کو سیکڑ پری بنا دیں تو کیا ہوگا ؟

شری اے۔ایم۔ طارق : کون حکومت - وہی میں کہہ رہا ہوں - اکثر غلطیوں - للٹکوں - چرسوں -

بدمعاشوں اور چھب کتروں کی
پلاؤں خدا کا گھر ہے - جب پولس
ان کو لکٹیکٹ کرتی ہے تو مسجد
اور ملدر اور گوردوارے میں - وہیں
کھشن کا حساب ہوتا ہے اور وہیں
کھشن وصول ہوتا ہے - مسجد - ملدر
اور گرجا کا احترام لازمی ہے لیکن
جہاں تک قانون کا تعلق ہے - ان پر
گرفت رکھنی چاہئے - ان الفاظ کے
ساتھ میں اس تصریح کی حمایت
کرتا ہوں -

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : (बाह्य दिल्ली—
रक्षित—प्रसूचित जातियां) : सभापति
महोदय, यह तो सत्य है कि मन्दिर,
मस्जिद और गिरजा आदि पूजा के स्थान
हैं, जिन में पूजा होनी चाहिए, आत्मा और
परमात्मा का सम्बन्ध कायम रखने
के लिए विभिन्न धर्मों में जो रीतियां निर्धारित
हैं, उन का पालन होना चाहिए। यह
बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज उन
में राजनीति चल पड़ी है। जो लोग मैदान
में आ कर अपनी राजनीति चलाने के लिये
अपने को कमजोर समझते हैं, जो मैदान में
खड़े हो कर अपनी बात को नहीं कहना
चाहते हैं, वे अपनी स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिये
मन्दिरों को प्रयोग कर के लोगों को बरग-
लाना चाहते हैं, बहकाना चाहते हैं। किन्तु
मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जो हमारे
कानून हैं, हमें उन का गम्भीरतापूर्वक
अध्ययन करना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए
कि अगर उन में कोई कमी या खामी
है, तो हमें उस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न
करना चाहिए। हमें देखना चाहिए कि
किस तरह एक आदमी पूजा के स्थल को
अपवित्र करता है। अपवित्र करने की बात
दूसरी तरफ से कही जाती है, किन्तु
मैं तो समझता हूँ कि वह आदमी पूजा के स्थल

को अपवित्र करता है, जो वहां बैठ कर
पूजा करने के बजाये उस में राजनीति चलाता
है। राजनीति चलाने का मतलब यह है कि
पूजा के स्थान का जो उद्देश्य है, उस के बजाये
दूसरे अवांछनीय कार्य कर के उस को
अपवित्र किया जाये। लेकिन आज यह हो
रहा है कि जो उस को अपवित्र करता है,
उस को उसी धर्म की पूजा करने वाले, उसी
धर्म के, उसी सम्प्रदाय के लोग ऐसा करने देते
हैं। दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि अगर
सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करती है तो
नारा लगाया जाता है कि इस मंदिर को,
इस मस्जिद को, इस गुरुद्वारे को इस गिरजा
घर को अपवित्र कर दिया गया . . .

श्री स्थायी : नारे से क्यों सरकार डरती
है, कानून को वह पूरा करे।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : सवाल यह पेंदा
होता है कि इस समय जो कानून है उस
में हम क्या कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते
हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसा कहा गया है,
हम कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। क्या आपने किसी
पुलिसमैन को, जो मंदिर में पूजा करने के
लिए जा रहा होता है, उस को रोकते
हुए कभी देखा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि
आपने कभी नहीं देखा होगा। मैं ने तो
कभी नहीं देखा है कि उस को
किसी पुलिसमैन ने रोका हो, न मंदिर
में जाने से, न गुरुद्वारे में जाने से, और
न ही मस्जिद में जाने से।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मौजूदा कानून है,
उसके द्वारा हमें देखना चाहिये और साथ
ही साथ समाज को भी देखना चाहिये कि
जिस उद्देश्य के लिए गुरुद्वारे, मंदिर,
मस्जिद या गिरजाघर, बनाये गये हैं, व
उसी उद्देश्य के लिए उन्हें और अगर उन-
में किसी प्रकार की राजनीतिकता या

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जाती है तो समझ लेना चाहिये कि उस मंदिर की या उस मस्जिद की या उस गुरुद्वारे की पवित्रता कायम नहीं रह गई है ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have only to make a few observations on the resolution before the House. I am glad that in the form of this resolution a very important matter has come up for discussion before the House. What the attitude of the Government would be towards this resolution, I do not know. The hon. Minister will explain it in due course.

In my opinion, the resolution has come at an appropriate time before the House for consideration. We know that during the last few months several things have taken place, and the people of India have been witnesses to the most dastardly scenes of racial hatred, racial troubles, communal troubles and all that. In the course of this discussion, I want to refer to these things only in vague terms, without specifying any particular place or any particular locality in any particular State. We have found out in the course of these troubles that religious places have been made use of for the sake of carrying on communal propaganda etc.

In my opinion, there are only two forces which generally stabilise the morality and civic sense of the people. One is religion and the other is the State. Therefore, it is very necessary to see, and it is Government's duty to see that these two forces carry on this most important work of keeping up a certain amount of morale among the people in a proper manner.

So far as the State is concerned, this resolution makes no reference to it; it avoids all reference to it altogether.

The elections are now coming. If they are to be properly fought, then we must see that these forces and the institutions representing those forces

are so managed and so conducted that nobody will be able to say that they have been misused or abused in the matter of elections.

The Church and the State—these two forces have been at loggerheads till recent times. But, now, we have come to a stage when some kind of understanding exists between the two, the Church being only a place of religious worship, and the State having only a secular jurisdiction. So far as India is concerned, we have accepted this distinction between the State and the Church, by confining the State to its sphere as a purely secular body with a secular ideal.

If the coming elections are to be fought in a free and fair manner, we have got to take steps to prevent troubles like those that have happened in Jabbalpur, in Assam, in Punjab and other places, because all these have created an environment which is very inimical to the proper conduct of the elections, in an atmosphere which can be said to be very detrimental to, and have a baneful influence on elections. So, in order to emphasise this fact, and in order to see that the proper atmosphere is created, it is necessary that we must bring up for consideration before this House the spheres of duties of these two institutions, in the form of this resolution which my hon. friend has moved, and in which he has asked that Government should take some concrete steps in this behalf either by way of legislation, or by issuing instructions to the effect that places of religious worship should not be used in any way for political purposes. I think, from that point of view, the subject of this resolution is very material and substantial.

I would not like to exceed the five-minute-limit that you have imposed, but I would only conclude by saying that my main concern is this, namely

that it should be the duty of all of us to see that places of worship are not used by the people for ulterior purposes, particularly in the course of the coming elections. Only if we do that duty, we can say that we have learnt to preserve democracy properly, and we insist upon taking the people on the proper path to democracy, and making them more prosperous, more useful and more beneficial to this country.

From this point of view, therefore, we should take steps to see that the elections not spoilt by the floring-up of communal tension for which it is very likely that these institutions may be abused.

I think my hon. friend is doing a service to the country by bringing properly to the notice of the House the fact that the possibility of places of worship being abused should be obviated. I hope Members of the House will at least express their views, so that Government, after listening to those views, take proper steps in this behalf either by issuing instructions to the Election Commissioner and so on or otherwise.

I express my thanks to the hon. Mover for having brought forward this resolution before the House for its consideration, and I expect that the hon. Minister also will give his proper consideration to it.

Shri Datar: We had a very interesting discussion on one of the important subjects. . . (Interruption). Hon. Members may wait for some time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We are sure the hon. Minister will make it more interesting now.

Shri Datar: We had a very interesting discussion on one of the fairly important subjects that are facing us today. I was happy to note also that there has been a general consensus of opinion in favour of the view that

places of religious worship ought to be used only as such and should not be used or misused for any other purposes. That is the underlying object or the motive of the resolution. Therefore, I rightly concede that so far as this principle is concerned, it has to be accepted by all of us.

After saying this, I also agree with my hon. friend Shri Tyagi on two points. One of them is as to whether we the Central Government, or the Government of India, or the Parliament should themselves sponsor such a law or whether that question should be left to the individuals concerned or the society for its own purification. I was very happy to read my hon. friend's suggestion that this is a matter in which we should work with the greatest introspection, and politics should be carried on only by those who are dedicated to the highest interests of the country without any motive of profit, much less of its abuse for personal interests.

After accepting the undelying principle, I should point out certain difficulties in accepting this resolution. You will find that this subject, namely the subject of religious institutions and endowments comes under Entry 28 of the Concurrent List. In respect of the Concurrent List, as the House is aware, though it is open constitutionally, to Parliament to undertake and pass a legislation, still, in view of the number of principles laid that have been laid down, and the conventions that we have been following in this respect, we are anxious to see that as far as possible, and to the extent that it is necessary, such questions should be left to the State Governments and the State Legislatures themselves on the initiative of either the State Governments or the hon. Members of the State Legislatures. We might come in only under certain circumstances, on a request made by the State Legislatures, sub-

[Shri Datar]

ject to certain restrictions that have been laid down in the Constitution itself. Therefore, in all cases, either when we deal with criminal law or when we deal with certain other matters relating to those which are in the Concurrent List, we follow the policy—and the House will agree that it is a salutary policy,—that in all such cases we leave the matter for the initiative of the various State Governments concerned. It is open to them either to sponsor a legislation before their own Legislatures, or subject to the provisions of the Constitution request the Central Government to do so. In the latter case, as you are aware, when the Code of Criminal Procedure had to be revised, we consulted the State Governments at every stage, and only with their consent, as you are aware, about four or five years ago, we brought in a revised Bill for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Therefore, this is a point which is not merely one of a technical character but it is one in the nature of a salutary convention upon which the principles of the Constitution generally depend. Therefore, I propose to satisfy the House to this extent, by sending the detailed summary of the proceedings of this House today and on the last day, of what the hon. Members have stated, and leave the matter to the State Governments concerned, so that they would have the advantage of the views of not merely their own State legislators but also the hon. sovereign legislators of India, namely the Members of Parliament. They will have before them the various views as also the consensus of opinion.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): What about Union Territories?

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member had waited for one minute, I would have explained the whole position. So far as the Union Territories are concerned, this question has not arisen

so prominently except in the Territory of Delhi, about which my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, spoke with considerable vehemence, which is understandable. But in respect of other Territories as also as regards most of the States, I would submit that generally the evil is not of such a great nature as to warrant a legislation in this respect. It is true that we had some controversy in this respect in the Punjab. We had also some controversy raised by my hon. friends opposite so far as the Kerala State is concerned. In the rest of India, of course here and there oftentimes unfortunately for us, communal troubles do recur, but the question that arises is whether we should have a restrictive legislation of the type that the hon. Mover and other Members generally desire.

With these preliminary remarks, may I refer to the very general and perhaps vaguely worded Resolution of my hon. Friend, the Mover?

"This House is of opinion that the Government should bring forward suitable legislation to prevent the use of places of religious worship and pilgrimage for political propaganda and agitation".

On an earlier occasion, we had a discussion with regard to a somewhat restrictive measure brought against the Catholic dignitaries and Catholic places of worship ultimately aimed more or less at these functionaries in the Kerala State. Here what has now been sought to be done is to bring within the scope of the Resolution not merely places of religious worship but also places of pilgrimage. You are aware how the problem is very wide and how we have what can be called a general gathering, perhaps a common or a mixed or even a promiscuous gathering on such occasions (*Interruptions*).

Take, for example, the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad or at Hardwar and other

places where people assemble in lakhs together. So far as these melas are concerned, on the whole, very little has been found of a character which requires a legislation of this nature. In melas, people naturally assemble more or less with a religious motive. They have a lot of religious fervour also which those who go there can see for themselves. After that, naturally there are certain other things—shops and other things. Meetings are also held. Generally these meetings are of a religious character. Then the whole crowd gradually disappears. This is so far as melas are concerned and it might be very difficult to have a law of this type concerning them.

The second difficulty so far as this Resolution goes is as pointed out by my hon. friends, Shri Amjad Ali and Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi about the words used, namely 'political propaganda and agitation'. So far as general propaganda is concerned—I speak without any irreverence these words are quite all right. So is agitation. But a question arises as to whether these words can form the basis of restrictive enactment in this respect. Here also, as you will agree, the word 'politics' has to be understood very clearly. Oftentimes, as my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi pointed out, we are now at a time when we have abused the powers under 'politics' to a large extent. That is more a matter for the parties themselves; that is a matter for the society itself. Just now I was hearing my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, rightly pointing out how it is the duty of all parties and the society in general to carry out reforms from within. I was reminded of the great observations made about 50 years by the late Gopala Krishna Gokhale when he started the Servants of India Society. One of the objectives that he laid down was that public life should be spiritualised. That is exactly the correct description. That is the way in which our public

life ought to be approached, because after all, if this principle is taken into account, there is no such water-tight compartment between politics on the one hand and the highest spiritualism on the other. In fact, our conduct should be permeated, even while carrying on our worldly duties, with a higher spiritual sense. To that extent I would agree with my hon. friend, Shri Amjad Ali, that there is politics in the Quran and in all religions, but that politics is of an elevating type, not rude politics or—I may be excused for saying it—the barbarous manner in which sometimes we stoop to all these things. But apart from this, apart from what can be called the exploitation of politics there is such a thing as political philosophy as well. Therefore, it ought to be open even to religious institutions to function in that way, because the Constitution has already allowed religious institutions to have educational institutions under them as well.

Therefore, so far as the science of political philosophy is concerned, the controversial part, I would go a step further and say the subversive part, the violent part and the undesirable part—all these have to be excepted altogether. To that extent, politics of the right type and political education of the right kind ought to be permitted to be conducted either for education or for correct publicity so far as all people are concerned.

I would not like to impute any motives to the hon. Mover of the Resolution. But I would point out that he made reference only to the Catholics and one or two circulars here and there. I very carefully read his speech. I would concede there are certain observations there concerning religious dignitaries, and so far as these religious dignitaries are concerned, they should be very careful in not intruding upon politics in any manner whatsoever.

[Shri Datar]

16 hrs.

I would answer the question about election also. After all there is what you can call an ideological difference between religious views, between one school of thought and another which propagates certain other views. (*Interruption*). When my hon. friend's party propagates, it is not merely political views but they have got what can be called their own ideology about life. That ideology might not be acceptable to those who follow certain established principles of religion.

For example, if they feel that the communist view of life is against theirs—I am not here dealing only with the communist view of life but all other views of life—if they feel so, then, it is a part of their religious dogma to fight against it and to protest against it.

All along agreeing that all these things should not be brought into current or agitational politics, I would like to point out the difficulties in the way. Therefore, if any particular State, either in the north or in the south, feels that the conditions are so bad and scandalous that the places of worship are being prostituted in a way by the carrying on of such reprehensible propaganda, it should be open to them to put their ideas in correct legal phraseology and have legislation. It is not merely a question of technical breach but it is a question of substance. It is the State Governments who are carrying on the administration with great difficulty. (*Interruption*). Thanks to a number of circumstances, where difficulties are fairly great, it is our duty to help them to the fullest extent possible. Therefore, if at all any particular State does feel that the time has come that further abuse, on a large scale, of any religious institutions belonging to any particular denomination has to be put a

stop to, it is open to them to have recourse to Item No. 28 in the Concurrent List and to bring in legislation. (*Interruption*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are you supporting the principle?

Shri Darar: Let the hon. Member speak up.

Shri Tyagi: He asks, 'Are you supporting the principle?'.

Shri Datar: I am supporting the principle but I am pointing out the difficulties in the way, in accepting the resolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are you here for if you cannot overcome those difficulties? We have passed so many Bills.

Shri Datar: It is very difficult to overcome constitutional difficulties. There are certain conventions which we have laid down. Therefore, let not my hon. friend be hasty. We ourselves have not to pass all legislation. There are Legislatures in the States as well. They are bodies of highly responsible people; and they know the conditions to some extent at least—with all due deference to all the hon. Members—perhaps better than we.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Do you mean to say that the State Legislatures will not be faced with the same difficulties with which you are faced?

Shri Datar: The State Legislatures will consider the position existing there. My hon. friend has not, perhaps, followed me. They have to relate any legislation in this respect to the conditions or the position obtaining in their States. And, if they feel that such restrictive legislation is necessary, it is perfectly open to them to pass such legislation. We shall not come in the way of their passing such legislation.

Shri Tyagi: Will it not be against the Constitution, the provisions about fundamental rights and free expression of views?

Shri Datar: So far as that is concerned, I may say that when we deal with fundamental rights we deal with morality and with public order also. I need not go into all that. My hon. friend knows it better because he himself was a framer of the Constitution along with others. These are all legal and constitutional questions which can better be gone into by the State Governments. And, the States Governments will be in a position, as I have stated, to sponsor legislation in accordance with the realities of the situation obtaining there. (*Interruption*).

Shri Naldurgkar: I want to ask one question. Does the hon. Minister think that this question is not within the competence of Parliament?

Shri Datar: My hon. friend, who is himself a student of law, knows it better. I have stated that it is in the Concurrent List. It means that we can pass a law and the States can also pass it. I pointed out the difficulties and also the conventions. It is open to the States to legislate if they so desire. As I have said, we respect the conventions and we respect their autonomy and we leave these matters to them.

My hon. friend raised the question of elections. I am not making a reference to that particular case because that judgment is not here before me. All the same, if I am right, I have quoted a section from the Representation of the People Act—section 24 or 25, I speak subject to correction. There, the expression, 'undue influence' has been defined. It is stated there that if the election of a particular candidate has been secured by the exercise of undue influence it is invalid. In defining 'undue influence' they have pointed

out various types of undue influence. One of the types, if I mistake not, is threat of religious ostracism. That entirely covers my hon. friend's point.

If, for example, I, as a dignitary of a particular denomination, say that if a voter votes in favour of a particular candidate not liked by me he will go to 'Hell' and he will have to suffer indignities here and hereafter, then it constitutes undue influence.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): That is what they did in Kerala.

Shri Datar: So far as elections are concerned, I may point out that the Representation of the People Act has been found to be fairly satisfactory to meet all such cases. My hon. friend could, at best quote only one case.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: There have been hundreds of cases in Kerala.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend pointed out a case. Even there I may point out that the decision was in favour of the successful candidate, Dr. B. C. Roy; and there it must have been held that there was no exercise of undue influence under the Act.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Does the hon. Minister know that I can cite a number of cases?

Shri Datar: You have cited one case and others have not cited any (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I am entitled to say 'one'.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I can send him many cases.

Shri Datar: When you send many we can certainly look into them (*Interruption*).

With this assurance and with the full-dressed debate in the hon.

[**Shri Datar:**—

House today as well as on the last day, I hope the hon. Member will not press this Resolution.

Shri Tyagi: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister or his Government has now agreed to declare all these religious institutions as sanctuaries against arrest or it was only in the case of this Gurdwara?

Shri Datar: I may point out here that so far as the criminal law is concerned, the arms of the law are strong enough, and wide enough.

An Hon. Member: But not to be used.

Shri Datar: Let me assure my hon. friend that the orders under the law must always be obeyed and there cannot be any sanctity for a person who abuses such places, especially by doing criminal acts.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Who is responsible for enforcing the Fundamental Rights—the Centre or the State? The right of worship is a Fundamental Right. I am a Hindu from Amritsar and I can give an instance.

Shri Datar: Am I called upon to answer hypothetical questions?

Shri P. S. Daulta: It is a clear, practical question and a very important question. There is a particular place of worship for Hindus and the Sikhs both; the Hindus are powerful in that particular shrine and hold a meeting which is not religious but political and create such a situation that the Sikhs could not enter it. Is it not an interference with the Fundamental Right? Who will protect me? In Punjab the gurdwaras were meant for Sikhs and Hindus; they were so till three years ago. Now they are not like that.

Shri Datar: So far as the Fundamental Rights are concerned, they are to be protected by the Centre and the States; there is no dispute about

that. So far as the particular case is concerned, I do not know whether it is governed by the Constitution or by any custom there. If the hon. Member brings it to my notice, I shall forward it to the State Government.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Mover of the Resolution is not here. So, I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should bring forward suitable legislation to prevent the use of places of religious worship and pilgrimage for political propaganda and agitation."

The Resolution was negatived.

16.12 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that no Government employee should be penalised for trade union activities and that whenever any disciplinary action against a trade union functionary is proposed to be taken, the case should be referred to the Public Service Commission for examination and advice in the light of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution."

Sir, there is nobody in the Treasury Benches.

Shri Datar: I am here, Sir.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: He has been going around. The question may

be asked: why has this Resolution been moved by me? Over the last few years, those of us who have been working in the trade union movement, many of us Members of Parliament who have had from time to time to take up the representations on the floor of the House and with the representatives of the Ministry here had experiences which have led us to feel that this step is very necessary. If the employees of the Central Government are to have a fair hearing when action is taken against them, if they are to be given protection that is required in forming their trade unions and in carrying on legal and justifiable trade union activities. In spite of verdicts of courts and in spite of assurances made by Ministers on the floor of the House and in the Lobby and elsewhere, we find that time and again action has been taken on various occasions against many Central Government employees which is out of sheer vindictiveness, when the officers have a personal dislike for a particular employee. This is neither the time nor is this the place to go into every individual case and should I by any chance bring forward a case, then immediately the hon. Minister, I know, would be the first to say that references should not be made to this individual or that individual when he could not answer for himself and I personally do not have the confidence that necessarily would Shri Datar be in a position to answer for the actions of a particular officer. Perhaps he may not have even heard of those actions; perhaps that file is still pending in his office for months and years on end, as has happened in many other cases.

Therefore, when I move this Resolution, I do it in a spirit of demanding that the Central Government employees should have some guarantee and some protection so that they may be free from any personal harassment, personal vindictiveness and they should have the same rights which are given to the ICS and other higher

officers—that is the right of securing the advice of the UPSC, a non-partisan body and asking it to go into their case and give their suggestions. That is really the spirit of the Resolution. Knowing what a pass-master the hon. Minister is in taking out one word here and one word there and saying that he accepts this principle and rejects that spirit, I make this introduction beforehand and I hope he will also appreciate what I have to say in this spirit and not reject it purely on account of defective wording because I do not have the legal acumen he has at his back and call in order to help me word the Resolution in such a manner as would completely satisfy him.

I would like to go into certain examples of this type of treatment and handling that we have seen over the past few years. Particularly, more and more such cases have come to light in the last six months soon after the strike by the Central Government employees in the month of July. Recent experience has shown that after the heated debates that took place on the floor of this House, after the repeated assurances that were given to us by the Ministers, inspite of all that, our experience has been that by and large it is those who have been trade union functionaries who continue to be harassed and treated in a vindictive manner by certain officers lower down. We were told by the hon. Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant—it is indeed a matter of regret that he is not here today and I am sure that all hon. Members of the House will share with me the sentiment that we hope that he will speedily be back in his normal health—on the floor of this House that the Government had decided that the Central Government employees who had participated in the strike would be dealt with in a lenient manner and we welcomed that assurance and the Central Government employees and the various unions and associations that existed also welcomed the statement and in that spirit they also participated

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

in the negotiations with the officials with regard to the various concessions. Yet, we find that inspite of all the assurances, in some cases when they have had to go right up to the ministerial level, certain cases have been dealt with very speedily and with sympathy. On the other hand, there are a multitude of examples of how officials lower down are holding up appeals and representations of the employees and not even sending them up to the appellate authority. It is one form of harassment. Where an officer has decided that he does not like a particular employee because he has been an active trade unionist or for any other reason,—maybe, it was that employee who had earlier made complaints against that particular official—we find that the official sits for days, months and years on a particular appeal that ought really to be going up to a higher authority.

Then, there is the question of delay. For instance, in Mysore we find there is one case that has been pending for disposal since as far back as September, 1960. There are other cases of heads of departments using all sorts of methods in order to harass the employees. There is a head of one of the Postal Circles, who turned round to a circle secretary and said that he did not take his apology to be a really honest one for the simple reason that he—the circle secretary—has taken so long, or as the hon. Minister would say—so long—to come to him and express his apology. The fact that that circle secretary had approached the head of his department by giving his appeal to him, had given his letter of regret and had expressed apology that was asked of him was brushed aside and he was suddenly accused of being hypocritical because he had not come to the officer higher up earlier. If he did so, the higher officer would say: 'why did you come cringing to me? Why not go to the head of your department?' Either way, the poor man is made to suffer; just because he

happened to have got into the bad book of a particular officer, whatever he may do is wrong. If he comes to the authorities, he can be put in the wrong and if he does not come but comes up later, then also he is in the wrong! It is these human factors that we have to take into consideration, and see how this can be safeguarded against, so that our Central Government employees would be getting the same fair deal that the Government and the Ministry make so sure the higher officials get always, whatever the case may be.

Then there is the case of another officer. If the Minister wants, I could certainly give these cases to him. There is the case of another officer who told his employees that they were all ignorant South Indians and that he as a North Indian will see to it that they pay the price for being South Indians. "They were mislead, they were backward, and North Indians were much better" and so on. Even these linguistic differences are brought in by those officers and it is really reprehensible. Here, on the floor of the House, the hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister and all their colleagues talk in terms of national unity, talk against fissiparous tendencies, and then you have an officer of that same Government, who has more protection from the Government than the poor employee. When those very officers use this type of language against the employees, naturally, sometimes, the employees, when their own national pride, and their own patriotism is roused, turn round and say, it is impermissible for an officer to talk like this and then have the employees to be charge-sheeted. Where does that charge-sheet go? The whole processing of it has to be done by that same officer against whom he has made the complaint, and that is why the employees find that the protection that they have is not sufficient in order to safeguard them when they come up against officers in this manner.

It is again the same officer, the one who talked about north and south, who said this when the trade union representatives, the office-bearers of the union, went before him and gave in their letters of apology, when they fulfilled all those conditions that were laid down by the department. What he said was this: "You come and apologise for the strike. You are a coward. I have no respect for you. Get out of my office. If you had the courage to come and say that you are proud of having gone on strike, you are proud of having done so, I would have had much more respect for you. Who are you to come and apologise? You are a coward. Clear out." This is the type of language that many officers indulge in and I would point out to the hon. Minister that this type of behaviour of the officers does not in any way help co-operation in the department, and does not in any way enable the employees who work under these officers to do their work as best as they can.

Recently, particular complaints have been coming to many of us, Members of Parliament, which have already been passed on to the Ministry and the departments concerned, particularly about the behaviour of higher officers in the Accountant-General's office in Rajasthan. There we find that straight-forward victimisation has taken place as a result of trade union activities. Three employees were suspended in September, 1960 and in the charge-sheet, the accusation or charge made against them was that they were office-bearers of the Civil Audit and Accounts Staff Association. Now, it is really attacking the very fundamental right that is guaranteed also in the Constitution. We find therein that there is freedom of association, and here we find, in an office of the Government of India, the charge-sheet being given just like that, and people being suspended only because they happen to be office-bearers of the

association. That particular officer, apart from that, has declared that employees will be called upon to answer these—he has listed a whole lot of things—and for which they will be called upon to answer. One of these, for instance, is this: that no person should pass in the way when his car comes or goes in that way. Secondly, at least a dozen employees should stand with folded hands at the gate when he reaches and leaves office. If the dozen employees are not there, then woe betide the first person who may happen to meet him and who may get the charge-sheet. Then, no person should talk in the official gallery even though it may be for the performance of official duties. For lack of time, I will not go through the whole list, but it reads as though like the things that are put up in the concentration camps where two people should not stand together here or there should not talk there and when the guillotine of the camp comes, everybody should stand there with folded arms. It reminds us of that sort of thing which we used to hear before the second world war. It is really shocking that this type of thing goes on in an office of the Government and no action is taken to give protection to the employees. Those employees particularly in that office have made representations everywhere, to every higher official, to every Minister concerned, and yet, there is no body who has come to their rescue.

Now that those three officials of the Association have been suspended, even whatever was possible—it was possible for those three to take the representations up and to meet the officer concerned and to try and come to some settlement—is now not possible, and even those employees are unable to carry on their normal work, and whatever little was possible to settle differences, even that today is not possible because of this behaviour of this official.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

The other point that arises is that during the last six months, in the handling of these various cases, we find that the discrimination has been there, especially for instance in applying the phrase "gross misbehaviour" and what is meant by it. The hon. Home Minister, when he was speaking here on the floor of the House on 6th September, 1960, said that departmental proceedings should be taken against those who are suspected to have indulged in sabotage, intimidation or gross misbehaviour. Further we were aware that the Home Ministry had also issued instructions emphasising the fact that officials should not be dismissed for mere participation in a strike and an expression of regret should be favourably considered. "Gross misbehaviour" was defined in a circular on the 21st July, 1960 in this way: that no precise definition of gross misbehaviour which will be one of the tests of selecting strikers who will be subject to be charged, can be given. Lying on railway tracks, burning of effigies, shouting of abusive slogans, disorderly or defiant conduct and picketing of a coercive kind, are some examples of what would be covered by gross misbehaviour. This was the circular that was issued, and because of the assurances that were given on the floor of the House, one was satisfied with the broad approach of the Government and a spirit of confidence was aroused in the minds of the employees that matters would be settled satisfactorily. But, as I pointed out, there were various factors, particularly in those areas, where the officials were being very vindictive, and we find that an even pattern does not exist and a great deal of injustice has been done.

Recently, we were pleased of course to see the circular of the Railway Board where this whole clarification with regard to the gross misbehaviour

has been further put before the railway authorities. I need not go into it now because my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee referred to it in an earlier debate, but now, our only hope is that in order to create more confidence and so that this chapter could finally be closed on a very happy note, those cases that are still pending could be speeded up, reviewed in the light of this latest circular of the Railway Board and also that those that have been dealt with in a harsh and unfair manner could again be reopened and reviewed in the same manner and matters speedily closed.

For the future, the guarantee that the Central Government employees would be given a fair deal would be on the basis of this resolution that I have proposed, that is, in the case of the Central Government employees taking part in trade union activities—where action is proposed against them—that matter should be referred to the UPSC as is done in the case of higher officials.

Here, we come to the point of the whole right of the Central Government employees to organise themselves into trade unions. This has been disputed and we have been sometimes given to understand by the Government that perhaps they do not favour organisation of trade unions amongst Government employees, and many times from the other side of the House we have had flung at us examples of this, that or the other country.

Here I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the ILO has adopted a convention as far back as 1948. The Indian Government is a member of the ILO. There-

fore I hope that that convention will not only be ratified here, but also put into practice and sufficient protection given to our Central Government employees. Convention No. 487 of 1948 applies to the question of those who are employed in public offices being guaranteed the right of forming their trade union. In the explanatory report of the industrial committee, it is said:

"In order to leave no doubt about the real significance of this article, it was understood that the report of the committee would stress the fact that according to the terms of paragraph 1 of article 857 of this Code, freedom of association was to be guaranteed not only to employees and workers in private industries, but also to public employees and without distinction or discrimination of any kind as to occupation, sex, colour, race, creed, nationality or political affinity."

Later, there was a convention referring specifically to public service workers. That convention is about guaranteeing the right to public employees to organise themselves into trade unions and associations.

Firstly, it is surprising that the Government of India, which is a member of the ILO has not yet seen fit to ratify this convention. Secondly, even the spirit of the convention is not reflected when trade unions are not allowed to function in a smooth and normal manner for the Government employees, whether it be the NGOs who work in the various secretariats or whether it be those employees who are in the various concerns run by the Government like railways, posts and telegraphs and so on.

I would appeal to the Minister that this right should be guaranteed to the Government employees, which is guaranteed in the spirit of the fundamental rights of the Constitution. I also appeal that the right should be further extended and protection

should be given to these employees. When their cases come up for action, they should be referred to the UPSC and there should be no discrimination between the employees and higher officials. Social justice and equality should be extended to all alike. In so doing, you can guarantee that these employees would be given every opportunity and would be given that atmosphere in which they will be able to give their own to building up the administration in our new India and contribute towards the new society that we are endeavouring to build in free India.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that no Government employee should be penalised for trade union activities and that whenever any disciplinary action against a trade union functionary is proposed to be taken, the case should be referred to the Public Service Commission for examination and advice in the light of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

In the resolution, add at the end—

"and all cases where disciplinary action has been taken because of taking part in July, 1960 strike be also reviewed in the light of above." (1)

I also rise to support the resolution moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan. She has very ably explained the circumstances in which this resolution has been brought before this House. My amendment seeks the inclusion of trade union functionaries who, in my opinion, were victimised during the July, 1960 strike. I want that they should come within the purview of this resolution.

What is the position today? Several Central Government employees have lost their jobs, have been removed from service or suspended or retired

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

compulsorily. The figures given by the hon. Home Minister to this House are as under: Dismissed or removed from service 327, temporary employees discharged 183 and compulsorily retired 18. In regard to those who were downgraded or whose increments were stopped, the hon. Minister could not give figures and he said "Information not available". The number of employees under suspension was given as 364 and the number of those under departmental action as 389.

I am rather surprised and rudely shocked that Government could not get figures of those who had been downgraded or whose increments were stopped. Many workers have sustained losses ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 90 per month. The figures are available with the Government, but the hon. Minister never wanted to place those figures before the House and before the country.

A feeling has been created in this country that many workers have been taken in after the strike because of the lenient attitude adopted by the Government. It is true that the number at the very outset after the strike was about 17,737 and it has now been reduced to 700. According to the figures given by the Minister, it is about 900 or 1000 including those who are still in service facing departmental proceedings. I have a feeling that orders issued from time to time have not been correctly implemented. I quote from those orders. The first order was issued on 10th July, i.e. one or two days before the commencement of the strike, which said: "All arrested persons to be suspended".

An order was issued on 17th July, 1960 saying:

"All cases should be withdrawn except when officials are being proceeded—

- (a) under laws other than ESMO and section 5 thereof;
- (b) under section 4 of the ESMO in case head of the depart-

ment is of the view that the accused official has indulged in acts of gross misbehaviour or sabotage or intimidation."

When the situation cooled down, when our Prime Minister and Home Minister realised that they had to deal with their own employees, naturally orders were also issued which covered all such cases. Those orders covering a long range were issued on 28th July, 1960. A correct interpretation of these orders would have meant that these 700 employees would have been taken in. But unfortunately whatever lenient and sympathetic orders were issued from this Ministry, when the orders went down to the departmental heads, because of their past prejudice and bias they were not implemented in the right spirit.

Had the instructions been followed correctly, I am sure all these employees who are still out of their jobs would have been taken in. It is true that according to the figures available, Government lost Rs. 40,000. In answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Home Minister stated on 10th August, 1960 that because of sabotage, looting and other things, Government sustained a loss of Rs. 40,000. The amount may be meagre, but I do not want to minimise the national loss. But on the other hand, the loss of five lives as a result of shooting in Dohat must be more than Rs. 40,000. Both have suffered. If Government have suffered to the tune of Rs. 40,000, the employees have also suffered and their suffering and losses cannot be estimated by me, because I am yet to know the cost of five human lives.

The last order was issued on 7th February, 1961. The definition of gross misbehaviour was very nicely stated. I want to repeat certain things for the information of the Home Minister. Gross misbehaviour

was defined like this. "Gross misbehaviour" was defined and no punishment was suggested for shouting of slogans, intimidation, addressing of meetings, leading of processions and all other things. If the definition given to "gross misbehaviour" in that particular letter of the Railway Board is implemented, I am sure these 700 or 800 or even 1,000 people still on the streets could have been taken in. So, this particular resolution, along with my amendment, should be accepted.

After hearing the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Home Minister and other Ministers in this House, I do not think it has given me a feeling that any Minister is interested in punishing those Government officials who went on strike. I have said enough for the railway workers and also for the P & T workers. Now I must say something about the Audit and Accounts service employees. My hon. friend, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has cited certain examples at Jaipur. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India enjoys the peculiar position of a "touch-me-not" in the country. He cannot be discussed either in public or in the House. Now I am discussing or referring to him only because he has recently addressed a public meeting in Ludhiana. I was extremely happy when the Auditor-General tried to break the monopoly of Ministers in the matter of inauguration. A public statement has been made by the Auditor-General while inaugurating the Wool Top Combing Plant at Ludhiana on 19th February, 1961, and I am quoting what he is reported to have said:

"He was convinced that young men of the country were capable of developing all kinds of industries in this country."

A man who is so confident of the young men of this country, he forgot that he has compulsorily retired young men of 28 years and 32 years, young

graduates, who did everything to give strength to the Accountant-General and Auditor-General, who did everything for the welfare of this country.

Never in the history have I heard anybody, not even the British, use rules 4A and 4B. At that time there was only rule 4 and not 4A and 4B to compulsorily retire a young man with rosy ambitions at the age of 32 or 28. I would, therefore, request that these cases should be reviewed. We cannot possibly discuss the entire matters of Audit and Accounts department here. 71 men are even now on the streets and 16 are still under suspension. So, I would submit that the hon. Home Minister must consider this point in all seriousness. There was no case of sabotage or violence in the Posts and Telegraphs, in income-tax, audit and accounts or in defence. Still, the services of the employees have been terminated on the ground of gross intimidation and gross misbehaviour. In the Defence department two office-bearers of the union of the Ordnance factory, Khamburia were given show-cause notice on 19th January 1961 to show cause why they should not be reduced in rank by one grade, which was a sort of reversion. When they were about to reply to the show-cause, another show-cause notice was given on the 9th February 1961 which asked why they should not be removed from service.

16.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have never heard of a case where a minimum punishment has been increased to a maximum punishment. So, I would request the hon. Minister that these cases should be reviewed properly.

Who are these persons who have been penalised? They are those who possibly lend their support to the Second Plan or the Third Plan. They

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

are the best people. After all, they are active trade unionists. But who are the active trade union workers? For your information and for the information of this House I will quote a judgment of the Allahabad High Court which has appeared in *North-east India Patrika* dated 3rd March, 1961. The judgment was delivered by the hon. Justice Dhawan on 2nd March and it is published under the headings "Employers' Attempt to disrupt trade union" "Court to condemn as unfair labour practice".

It reads:

"Mr. Justice Dhawan yesterday said that any systematic attempt by the employer to use his powers of management to disrupt the trade union of his employees would be condemned by the court as unfair labour practice."

I quote this judgment because at the end of this judgment he has also commented upon the unfair labour practice. He has said:

"It is a necessary corollary of this policy of industrial peace and economic justice that the State shall discourage any attempt by the employer to undermine the strength of the trade unions which enable the workman to negotiate with employers from a position of equal strength. Without trade unions there can be no collective bargaining a settlement of industrial disputes either by conciliation or compulsory arbitration. In a national crisis as in Britain during the last world war, a strong trade union commanding the loyalty of all the workmen can be a pillar of strength for the nation. Thus it is against the public interest and the policy of the Industrial Dispute Act to permit employers to undermine the trade unions which are the most effective instrument of the State policy of industrial peace through

collective bargaining and representative negotiations between employers and workmen."

I have quoted this judgment only because here when we are discussing this Resolution we do not want immunity for trade union workers but we want protection against victimisation. I do not say that the labour policy of the Government is to victimise trade union workers. But our unfortunate experience of the past reveals this to us. Therefore we request that trade union workers should be given protection.

Then I may mention rule 4B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules. This rule 4B is a peculiar thing. It says that unless you get recognition of your union within six months of its formation no employee can become a member of that union. Recently, you know the Central Government Employees' Union lost their recognition. I pleaded in this House that they be granted *de facto* recognition, but they have not been granted that. Now after withdrawing their recognition, this rule 4B is being applied to them. We have always been telling this House that this rule 4B is such that if it goes before a court of law, the highest judiciary in the country, it will be broken into pieces. I am glad to see that the Bombay High Court has come out with a judgment which should be a lesson for this Government. You cannot possibly take away the fundamental right which has been guaranteed to the employees under the Constitution. So this rule 4B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules has been broken to pieces. But still, when a question was asked in Parliament, the reply was, "We are seriously considering this matter". I hope Government may go to the Supreme Court as it has done in the past. But now when there is no rule 4B today—according to the High Court judgment that particular rule ceases to exist—how are

people being punished in Jaipur, Gwalior and other places in offices under the Auditor-General and how the General Secretary of the Union in Madras was dismissed under rule 4B? Why should Government not come out openly? Either they should appeal to the Supreme Court or take back those employees?

Lastly, I would request that either this Resolution should be accepted by the House with my amendment or a judicial commission should be appointed to go through these cases. If the Government is not in favour of either of these, let the hon. Speaker appoint a committee. We will ask our employees to explain their conduct. But if at the spur of the moment people have been dismissed and have not been given an opportunity under those orders—which are supposed to be lenient, I am.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Two minutes more, Sir.

I feel that this committee should be appointed. Non-acceptance of this Resolution or of my suggestion of having either a judicial enquiry or a committee of this House would clearly mean that this Government, unfortunately including the hon. Ministers, are going to get their rubber stamp on the dead bodies of their employees. Three people have committed suicide and the hon. Prime Minister donated Rs. 2,500 to Shrimati Chatterjee in Calcutta. Does this Government want that more people should commit suicide and then money should be given to them? Surely, it is not the intention of this House or of the Government.

My last point is this. A by-election is to take place in Delhi. As a protest, we, on behalf of those trade unions representing the Central Government employees, have decided that

on four slogans we will set up a candidate. (An Hon. Member: Very good). I only wish let the Prime Minister of this country, the beloved leader of this country, become the umpire—let him not take sides. Our four slogans are:

- (1) Government's failure to check the soaring prices and hold the price line;
- (2) the anti-labour policy and the victimisation of Central Government employees;
- (3) the taxation policy that taxes the poor and enriches the rich people; and
- (4) Government's failure, even today, to rehabilitate properly the displaced persons.

We are not concerned with our defeat or our victory. But once again we will mobilise the Central Government employees, the displaced persons and all these poor people in this capital of Delhi and tell them, let us fight on principle. We are not interested in fighting with bullets, but with ballots.

Mr. Speaker: Why is the giving out secrets?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No secrets. Election is not a conspiracy which should be kept as secret! I want to declare it here and now so that they may be on their guard.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: It is the first public pronouncement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I submit that this resolution should be adopted and cases should be dealt with as expeditiously as possible. I must congratulate certain Ministers who have considered many cases sympathetically.

In the end I once more request the hon. the Home Minister and the House to kindly adopt this resolution with my amendment.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan** to which I am moving my own amendment.

I beg to move:

In the resolution, add at the end—

"and in all cases where disciplinary action has been taken because of participation in the strike of July, 1960, such action should be withdrawn, and where action has been taken on other grounds the cases concerned should be reviewed by a judicial body." (2)

Arguments in favour of my amendment, which is very similar to the amendment of my hon. friend **Shri S. M. Banerjee**, have already been advanced by him. There is a certain broader consideration to which I would very earnestly like to draw the attention of the Government on this occasion.

The resolution says in its first part that no Government employee should be penalised for trade union activities. I am quite sure that in his reply the hon. Minister will certainly repudiate the charge of penalising or victimising anybody for trade union activities. I am sure he will say "it is not our policy to penalise or victimise anybody for trade union activities". Therefore, the broader question which arises and which I would like to place before the House for its consideration at this stage is this. As regards the strike of July 1960 out of which all these consequences have flowed, are we in a position today, in a calmer atmosphere and a more dispassionate atmosphere now, looking back seven or eight months, at least to be unanimous on one point, namely, whether that strike action was part and parcel of a genuine trade union activity or not? Because, what course of action Government will fol-

low depends in my view largely on that. At that time, in the heat of the moment, many things were said—that it was not a genuine strike, that it was not a genuine labour dispute. I remember its being termed a civil rebellion in one case, a stunt of one political party and so on. All sorts of interpretations were put on it. May I remind the House that the single issue upon which the employees went on strike as a protest was the question of rise in prices, rise in the cost of living and the failure of the Government to adopt a policy which would give them adequate compensation against past and future rises in prices, and therefore, enable them at least to maintain their existing level of real wages. Is that a trade union issue or not? Today, after eight months, I say that this new Budget proposals which have been placed before the country by this Government have a hundred times vindicated the causes for which the Central Government employees went on strike. Today, it is clear as daylight that the issue on which they were compelled to resort to that unfortunate action was this very policy of the Government which is nakedly revealed again today in the new Budget proposals which have come before the country. Once again, the apprehensions which the employees had justifiably felt that the poor man would be taxed, that prices would rise, that the poor man's cloth, his tea, his matches, his coffee, his kerosene would go up and up, have proved true. At that time, after the strike, I remember, in the course of the debate in the month of August, hon. Ministers on behalf of the Government, including the Prime Minister at least assured us that the real underlying causes of this strike are something which cannot be ignored, we will try to appreciate that, understand that, and so on. Now, after eight months, the country is confronted with another Budget. I say, if we look back dispassionately

and ask ourselves whether the Central Government employees' strike was a *bona fide* trade union action or not, on a valid issue of rising prices and their defence of their real wages, if that be the case, I would like to ask, for what are these people being penalised—these 700 or 800 men who are still kept out. We have heard mention of this Railway Board Circular dated 7th February, which has been quoted here on an earlier occasion, defining what gross misbehaviour should be. As I understand the circular, there are only three types of instances which can possibly be brought within the definition of gross misbehaviour according to the Railway Board, which, I assume, is also the interpretation now of the Government and the Home Ministry. Those three are: first, picketting and instigation of a coercive type—provided it has been of a coercive type; secondly use of abusive slogans—not ordinary slogans, but abusive slogans—reference to that circular will make this clear—and thirdly issuing

of leaflets which contain highly objectionable matter. Apart from these three, there is no other action or activity which, according to this circular, can fall within the definition of gross misbehaviour. I want to know wherever the action which has been taken against these people who are still suspended, against whom disciplinary action is pending, or those who have already been removed, long before this circular was issued, whether it has been established by any impartial body that they have been guilty of any of the three types of activity.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly continue on the next day. The House will now stand adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday.

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 6, 1961|Phalguna 15, 1882 (Saka).

[Saturday, March 4, 1961/Phalgun 13, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject	2811—51	S.Q. No.	Subject	
516	Obscene scenes and songs in Indian films .	2811-15	545	Black-marketing in radio etc.	2863
517	Indo-Ceylon Talks .	2815-19	546	Prompt disposal of applications from public	2864
518	Export of Tea .	2819-26	547	Ceiling fans in Government quarters in Delhi	2864-65
519	Nehru-Noon agreement .	2827-32	548	Beef served in Ashoka Hotel	2865-66
521	Atomic energy generation centres	2832-35	549	Machine Tool Factories	2866-67
522	Public Sector Undertakings	2835-39	550	Prices of cars	2866-68
524	Import of cotton from U.S.A.	2839-42	551	Rise in level of sub-soil water	2869
543	Laos	2843-44	552	Supply of manganese ore under Barter agreement	2869-70
525	Slaves in NEFA	2844-46	553	Camp refugees in Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapur	2870
S.N.Q. No.			554	Allotment of accommodation to Government employees	2870-71
3	Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference .	2846-51	555	Chinese fortresses near Longju	2871
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2851—2929	556	Production of cloth	2871-72
S.Q. No.			557	Production of wool tops	2872-73
520	Working group on tea	2851	558	Claims for damages by Sindri Fertilizers	2873
523	Exports to U.K.	2851	559	Facilities for labourers at Korba coalfields	2873-74
526	Groundnut oil	2852	560	Portuguese Unit of A.I.R.	2874-75
527	Prices of drugs	2852	561	Ball and roller bearings project	2875
528	Transfer of territories to Pakistan	2853	U.S.Q. No.		
529	Construction of Government quarters	2853-54	892	Passports to visit Pakistan	2875-76
530	Nagas	2854	893	Educated unemployed in Punjab	2876
531	Financial assistance to Small Scale Industries	2854-55	894	Slum clearance schemes in Delhi	2876
532	Medium machine tool factory in Rajasthan	2855	895	Newsprint	2877
533	Retrenchment of C.P.W.D. workmen	2855-57	896	Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Punjab	2877-78
534	Creches in collieries	2857	897	Loan to Punjab under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	2878
535	A.I.R. Programme listening facility	2858	898	Architecture section in W. H. & S. Ministry	2878-79
536	Durgapur Fertilizer Plant	2858	899	Trade delegations and Agreements	2879
537	Tarapore Atomic power station	2858-59			
538	Canada-India reactor	2859			
539	Import of raw silk	2860			
540	Press Conferences	2860-61			
541	Prices of yarn	2861-62			
542	Congo	2862			
544	Sub-soil water in Delhi	2862-63			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
900	Small-scale industries in Maharashtra	2879-80
901	Tea production in Assam	2880-81
902	Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh	2881
903	Govt. ceramics factory in Andhra Pradesh	2881-82
904	Black-marketing of dry milk powder	2882-83
905	Ambar Charkha in U.P.	2883
906	Loan for Housing Schemes to Union Administrations	2884
907	'Viplava' newspaper in Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P.	2884-85
908	New industries in Punjab	2885
909	Industrial Training Centres	2885-87
910	Export of iron ore	2887
911	Bomb explosions in Chamba	2887-88
912	Loans to D.Ps. in Assam	2888-89
913	Diplomatic relations with foreign countries	2889
914	Nangal Fertilizer Factory	2889-90
915	Biography of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	2890
916	Wool Development Council	2891-92
917	Tin containers	2893
918	Earnings by the employees of Government owned Private Ltd. Cos.	2893
919	Ferozabad glass industry	2894-95
920	Workers' Education Scheme	2895-96
921	Rest houses and holiday homes for workers	2896-97
922	Production of road rollers	2897
923	Confirmation of work-charged staff of C.P.W.D.	2897-98
924	Production of esters and Polyesters	2898-99
925	Compilation of collected works of Gandhiji	2899
926	Tea industry	2900
927	Manufacture of agricultural implements	2901
928	T.V. team from Britain	2901

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
929	Paper factory in Maharashtra	2901-02
930	Jute industry in West Bengal	2902
931	Survey of Central Government Employees' Strike	2202-03
932	Export of textiles	2903-04
933	Study of National Income data	2904
934	Braille Printing Machines	2905
935	Withdrawal of grants sanctioned to West Bengal Government	2905-06
936	Delhi Harijan Welfare Board	2906-07
937	Machine tools	2907
939	Premier Automobiles, Bombay	2908
940	Hostile Nagas arrested	2908
941	X-ray plants	2908-09
942	Licences for starting new industries in Hill regions	2909
943	Waiting list of work-charged staff for allotment of quarters	2909-10
944	Waiting list of work-charged staff for allotment of quarters	2910-11
945	Ashes of Netaji	2911
946	Conference with Punjab Rehabilitation authorities	2912-13
947	Assam refugees residing in West Bengal	2913
948	'Commonwealth in Brief'	2914
949	Removal of boundry pillars by Pakistan	2914
950	Entertainment expenditure on conducted tours	2914-15
951	Textile mills of Indore	2915-16
952	Selection of Members of Lok Sabha for delegations abroad	2916
953	Government advertisements to newspapers	2916-17
954	Retrenched Class IV employees	2917-18
955	Refugees from East and West Pakistan	2918-19
956	Purchase of tractors	2919
957	Rise in price of mustard oil in West Bengal	2919-20
958	C.P.W.D. staff	2920
959	Purchase of electric heaters by C.P.W.D.	2920-21

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
960	Accredited Press correspondents . . .	2921
961	Press Correspondents . . .	2921-22
962	Slum clearance in Rajasthan . . .	2922-23
964	Ambar Charkha in Punjab . . .	2923-24
965	Publications of National Productivity Council in Hindi . . .	2924
966	Hindi typists in Chief Labour Commissioner's Office . . .	2925
967	Replies to letters in Hindi . . .	2925-26
968	Blackmarketing of tyres . . .	2926
969	Compensation to dependents of circle officer killed by Nagas . . .	2926-27
970	Rules for reception of foreign dignitaries . . .	2927
971	Production of Khadi in Delhi . . .	2928
972	Development works in Madhya Pradesh . . .	2928
973	Store of indigenous products in Delhi . . .	2929

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

2929—33

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri Chintamani Panigrahi and S. M. Banerjee regarding an Ordinance issued by the Governor of Orissa providing for the appropriation of sums out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to meet supplementary expenditure for 1960-61.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

2934-35

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 201 dated the 18th February, 1961, making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Schemes, 1952, sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.
- (2) A copy of each of the following papers :

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (i) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1957-58 (Vol. IV—Coffee Statistics relating to India).
- (ii) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1958-59 (Vols. I and II).
- (iii) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1959-60.
- (3) A copy of each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :
 - (i) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 197 dated the 18th February, 1961.
 - (ii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198 dated the 18th February, 1961.
 - (iii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 202 dated the 18th February, 1961.
 - (iv) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 203 dated the 18th February, 1961.
 - (v) The Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 204 dated the 21st February, 1961.
 - (vi) The Rice (Restrictions on Rail-bookings) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244 dated the 23rd February, 1961.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF UR-
GENT PUBLIC IMPOR-
TANCE

2935-36

Shri Indrajit Gupta called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the rise in Jute prices resulting curtailment of jute production and loss of overseas market. The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

RAILWAY BUDGET—
GENERAL DISCUSSION

2939—91

Further general discussion on the Railway Budget (1961-62) continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS ADOPTED

2992

Seventy-seventh Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S
RESOLUTION NEGA-
TIVED

2992—3038

Discussion on the Resolution *re.* Prevention of the use of Places of Religious Worship for Political propaganda moved by Shri Parulekar on the 17th February, 1961, was resumed. The Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S
RESOLUTION UNDER
CONSIDERATION

3038—60

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan moved the Resolution *re.* Trade Union activities of Government employees. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
MARCH 6, 1961/PHAL-
GUNA 15, 1882 (SAKA)

Further general discussion on Railway Budget (1961-62). Consideration and passing of U.P. Sugarcane Cess (validation) Bill and Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill. Discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1961-62 .

Other subjects referred to.